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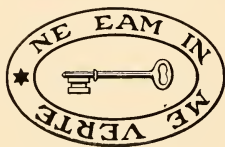
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EMMA E. FORTER.



HISTORY
OF
MARSHALL COUNTY
KANSAS

ITS PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

By
EMMA E. FORTER

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Many of the Old Families

ILLUSTRATED

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Indianapolis, Indiana

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DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made
Marshall County a garden of sun-
shine and delights.

PUBLISHERS' PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and sacrifice. The deeds and motives of the men who have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Marshall county, Kansas, with what they were sixty years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, the county has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, educational and religious institutions, varied industries and immense agricultural and dairy interests. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, religious, educational, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception, is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to those who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Marshall county, for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Marshall County, Kansas," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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WHERE THE WEST BEGINS.

Out where the West begins,
Out where the hand clasps a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins.
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Out where the snow falls a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins.
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching,
That's where the West begins.
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
Where a man makes friends without half trying,
That's where the West begins.

—ARTHUR CHAPMAN.

HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY, ORNITHOLOGY AND FLORA.

The geologist has drawn an irregular line diagonally across the county from northeast to southwest, from near Summerfield, where the altitude is one thousand four hundred and fifty feet above sea level, to a point near where the Big Blue river leaves the county and where the altitude is about one thousand one hundred feet above sea level. He tells us that east of that line the territory is of the Carboniferous and west of the line, is composed of the Permian age, an equal division, which has been satisfactory so far to all concerned.

The Big Blue, which carries more water in dry weather than any other stream in Kansas, enters the county on the north, eleven miles east of the west line and leaves it on the south, twelve miles east of the west line, flowing through a bottom from one-half to one and one-half miles wide, of the richest farming land known.

The Vermillion river receives the water from the eastern and southeastern part of the county and pours it into the Big Blue, about a mile north of the southern line of the county.

Along the rivers and creeks is found a plentiful supply of limestone for building purposes, the quarries at Oketo and Florena on the Big Blue and at Beattie on the Vermillion, having shipped stone for many years in thousands of carload lots to Nebraska and Missouri.

An apparently inexhaustible supply of gypsum is found near Blue Rapids, where hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in its manufacture.

PRECIOUS STONES.

Semi-precious stones, such as agates of all kinds, opals, white sapphire, topaz, turquoise, quartz crystals and jasper of various kinds, are found in the

sandbars of the Big Blue and its tributaries, on the high hills and the glacial drift, in almost every part of the county, in small quantities.

Many of these have been ground and make beautiful jewelry. There is, however, not enough of any one kind to market profitably. Quite a number of fresh water pearls have been found in the mussels taken from the Big Blue river.

A poor grade of coal has been found near Axtell, but not in quantity to assure profitable mining.

The first attempt at drilling for coal or gas was made at Marysville in 1884, but when salt water was struck at about four hundred feet, operations were discontinued. In 1887 a well was sunk near Hutchinson's mill to a depth of one thousand one hundred and fifty feet, and abandoned in salt water. In 1906 the Schmidt brothers sunk a well one thousand one hundred and fifty feet near the river bridge at Marysville and abandoned it in salt water. Another well was sunk between Axtell and Vermillion to one thousand three hundred feet, with similar results.

During the year 1916 thousands of acres of Marshall county land were leased by various oil companies for the ostensible purpose of drilling for oil.

In February, 1917, a home organization, strictly mutual, by landowners only, was perfected with a view to testing the territory to a depth of three thousand feet. The officers of this company are, C. A. Hammett, president; Alexander Schmidt, secretary; M. W. Schmidt, treasurer, with directors in both Marshall and Washington counties.

FORESTRY.

The cottonwood was the native monarch tree of Kansas for many years. It grew plentifully along the rivers, and as the pioneer built his cabin near the streams, the cottonwood furnished shade and shelter for himself and the small herds he possessed. The cottonwood, being full of sap withstood the drought and prairie fires, and because it made rapid growth, settlers were urged to plant the trees for wind-break for orchards and stock.

Every farm had its "row" and grove of cottonwoods. Sometimes a furrow was plowed and twigs stuck in the ground, which would soon show sturdy growth. The rapid growth of the cottonwood was its redeeming feature. It lost its foliage early and did not make prime lumber. The cottonwood tree is gratefully remembered for the protection it gave to the pioneer, but it is rapidly being eliminated and replaced by the catalpa, ash, mulberry, walnut, box elder and maple. The box elder, maple and willow

were close friends of the cottonwood, for the reason that they, too, resisted the drought and fire. Native cedar grew in the canyons and draws and along the bluffs.

The catalpa, a deciduous tree, makes a fine shade and produces clusters of large, fragrant, white blossoms, which are beautiful and make the tree popular.

A great deal of attention is given to tree culture and in most towns there are too many trees. The straggling, ill-formed trees are being culled and replaced by straight, symmetrical trees of many different varieties.

FARMING.

Farming has been and is the great pursuit of the people of the county. Of the twenty-three thousand inhabitants, only seven thousand reside in the towns. The 1916 reports show that three hundred fifty-three thousand two hundred and eighty acres are under cultivation; two hundred eighteen thousand three hundred and forty acres in pasture or not under cultivation, and eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-five acres in wild timber. Most of the hardwood grows along the creeks and small streams, while the soft timber prefers the river bottoms, and the wild cedar inhabits the almost inaccessible bluffs at any point.

The great staple products of the farm have ever been corn, wheat, oats and, for a good many years, alfalfa has been a great factor as food for beast and fowl. There is scarcely a product of the soil raised anywhere, which cannot be raised profitably in this county.

THE GYPSUM INDUSTRY.

Kansas has unlimited quantities of gypsum in a great variety of forms, and it is fast becoming one of the greatest resources within the domain of the state. There are three gypsum districts and the northern area or district is in Marshall county.

The Big Blue and Little Blue rivers unite near the town of Blue Rapids and furnish at that place the best water power in the state, estimated at one thousand five hundred horse-power at low water.

The plaster manufacture is the prominent industry of Blue Rapids, a town of one thousand seven hundred inhabitants, where there are three gypsum mills and a fourth one in prospect.

In 1871 J. V. Coon of Elyria, Ohio, came to Blue Rapids, burned some

of the gypsum and carried it back to Cleveland, where it was pronounced to be of good quality and two carloads were ordered at a good price. He returned to Blue Rapids and he and his son, Emir J. Coon, in 1872 built a frame shed on the east bank of the river, below the town. In an iron kettle, which held about five barrels and which was heated by a stove, they commenced the manufacture of plaster of Paris. In 1875 they built a stone mill on the west side of the river and the water power of the river was used for grinding. This mill was operated for twelve years, when the firm discontinued business.

Hiram and Frank Fowler followed Coon & Son in the plaster business, building a single kettle, frame mill at the west end of the bridge over the dam.

In 1892 A. E. Winters formed a company and built the Blue Valley mill, constructing a dam across the Little Blue, about one-half mile above its junction with the Big Blue. This is the point referred to by early settlers as "marble falls," because of the rapids of the river there and the gypsum deposit in the west bank of the river, which they thought resembled marble.

This mill was purchased by the United States Gypsum Company and was operated until 1916, when they abandoned and tore down the mill after building a new modern steel and concrete mill, just south of town at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This mill stands on the I. D. Yarick ranch where Mr. Yarick had previously opened up a gypsum mine.

GYPSUM INDUSTRY DEVELOPED.

Following this, Dr. William Hunter, H. H. Russell, Frank Paul and Jesse Axtell, of Blue Rapids, and Dr. W. E. Ham and N. T. Waters, of Beattie, built a mill, which was purchased by Mr. Henley, of Lawrence, for the American Cement Plaster Company. This mill has been greatly enlarged and is still in operation.

In 1902 after the sale of the Great Western Plaster Company's mill to Henley, Hunter, Russell, Ham and Waters purchased the gypsum deposits north of town and built a two-kettle mill which they operated by electric power, naming their corporation the Electric Plaster Company, and installing an electric-light plant in Blue Rapids. This mill was operated until 1912, when Mr. Henley of the American Cement Plaster Company bought a controlling interest in it and dismantled it.

In February, 1906, the Blue Rapids Company, a corporation of Marys-

ville men, began operating a new mill on the north side of the river, with F. W. Hutchinson as manager. It was sold to Henley in December of the same year and is now operated as the American cement plaster mill No. 2. This mill has been much enlarged by the installation of a plaster-board plant, the output of which is a great success as a substitute for laths and plaster in buildings.

Experts declare the Blue Rapids gypsum to be the purest as well as the whitest found west of Nova Scotia. The United States Gypsum Company and the American Cement Plaster Company purchased mills at Blue Rapids in order to get the best possible quality of gypsum from which to make plaster of Paris, dental and molding plaster. Most of the plaster for the staff work at the Worlds Fair at Chicago and St. Louis was made in Blue Rapids. It has been shipped to almost every country in the world, one shipment being made to Japan in the fall of 1916. The annual shipment of the product of the gypsum mills at Blue Rapids is about two thousand five hundred cars. The average car carries forty tons of stucco, which never sells at less than eight dollars per ton.

PREHISTORIC.

In a sand pit on the east bank of the Big Blue river, half a mile south of Marysville, and about twelve feet below the surface, laborers found a number of large bones which soon crumbled in the air, and several very large teeth which are petrified.

The largest of these teeth measures eight inches by three and one-half inches on the face, the others being a little smaller. Whether these were teeth of a mastodon or some other long extinct creature, has not been determined, and to what age it belonged, is likewise an enigma.

Imbedded in our limestone are found almost every species of what had been animal, plant and Crustacean life. Walnut and cedarwood have been found while digging wells at various points, from twenty to forty feet below the surface. While digging a well near Eighth and Alston streets in Marysville, charcoal and crude pottery were found at a depth of twenty-seven feet. Stone axes, hammers and similar crude tools have been and still are being found many feet below, as well as on the surface at almost any point in the county.

These stone tools probably contribute the evidence of the connecting link between the age which produced the enormous bones and teeth and the age which produced the Indian. At least the gap between the large teeth and

the stone ax is not covered by any other visible evidence, unless it be the so-called glacial drift which covers various parts of the county to various depths.

BIRDS.

Ornithologists tell us that there are over three hundred distinct varieties of birds in Kansas, not counting those of the domestic breeds. The earliest settlers tell us that when they came here there were many wild turkeys in the timber along the streams, but they did not last long after the rifle and shotgun came. Grouse and prairie chickens fairly covered the country for many years, and older settlers get a sort of lonesome feeling in the spring mornings for the reason that no longer is heard the familiar cackling of the prairie hen and the drumming of her mate, which was familiar on all sides from thousands of happy throats in former days. Alas, the avarice of the hunter has reduced the number of this "native," until now there are not a hundred left in the county, in spite of the strict game laws.

The quail, which roamed our fields and woods in thousands, the special friend of the farmer, and everybody's pet wild bird, has become so scarce that the call of "Bob White" has become a novelty. The innocent quail has fallen a prey to the highly civilized white man, as has the magnificent deer, antelope and the buffalo.

EXIT OF THE EAGLE.

The great American eagle, which was once a daily visitor, has become so rare, that now the newspapers print his appearance as an item of news. He was not hunted, but he must have noticed what happened to the chicken and the quail, and he moved on. We still have hawks, crows and owls. The winged scavenger—the buzzard—always was scarce here, but much more so of late years. Wild geese and ducks in their flight north or south, formerly visited us by the thousand. They come in dozen lots now, and these lots are far between, and the migratory crane is seen only a mile high.

The snipe and curlew, formerly plentiful, have become as scarce as the prairie chicken. There are still a few plover, but they seem to have been more a bird of the sod than of the field. The cry of the whippoorwill has not been heard in this county since 1880, but there are many more song birds than formerly, mockingbirds, thrushes, redbirds, robins, orioles, grossbeaks and others; blackbirds, martens, swallows, kingbirds, linnets and larks, wrens and humming-birds, all favorites. The blue-jay is not a favorite, nor is the English sparrow, which made his first appearance here in the summer of 1878,

and was first discovered by that genial Irishman, Tom McCoy, who was everybody's friend and who made harness, and by Sam Forter, who worked across the street from McCoy in a blacksmith shop. They were watched very closely for a long time; there were only two of them when first seen, and they had a nest on McCoy's shop, and had things their own way for a while. Their multitudinous offspring have become veritable pests.

During the summer of 1916 a heretofore unknown bird in this locality made its appearance. It looks much like a grossbeak and will become a favorite above all for the reason that it eats potato-bugs in great number, and it is the only bird known that has such an appetite.

NATIVE FLOWERS.

Pre-eminent among the wild flowers of the state is the sunflower, which is generally accepted as the "state flower." It is a very hardy plant, grows rampant and thrives wonderfully in the least favorable weather as well as in propitious seasons. In times gone by it covered every spot of uncultivated land, with rank growth, along roads and byways and its yellow face greeted one everywhere from early summer till frost. In the early days quite a little fuel was obtained from the stalk of this wild flower. For some unknown reason the sunflower has been much less plentiful in the last five years than at any time before.

The first dandelion made its appearance in this county about the year 1888. It was quite a favorite while it was in its years of modesty; it is no longer a favorite, the horticulturist and the storebox philosopher, the scientists of the agricultural departments of the various states and the nation and the ordinary man with a hoe have exhausted all their wisdom in its suppression.

The native wild flowers are rapidly disappearing. The wild rose, the field lily, wild daisy and violet are about the only remaining wild flowers of the prairies that are familiar to the boys and girls of today. The old-time wild primrose, the yellow poppy, white and purple larkspur, wild parsnip, sageflower and asters are very rare. Here and there are to be found a wild yucca or soapweed and a cactus, which recall the days when this was supposed to be a part of the great American desert. A favorite and familiar native flower is the goldenrod, also the sweet wild rose, which is most delicate in coloring and fragrance.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

SPANISH.

One of the myths in the minds of early Spanish explorers was that of "The Seven Cities."

In 1532 Francisco Pizarro had conquered Peru from the Incas and had extorted from the governor an enormous sum of money. Stories of fabulous wealth, gold and precious stones had so inflamed the Spanish minds, that the people accepted as true, various myths regarding the New World.

Even so experienced an explorer as Ponce De Leon, who had been the companion of Columbus on his voyages, became infatuated with the myth of the Fountain of Youth and believed that if he could find the fountain and lave in its magic waters, old age would "fall from him like a garment," and he would walk again in the strength and vigor of youth.

The name Cibola and the Seven Cities was given in 1536-1540 to supposed large and powerful cities in the present New Mexico, by Friar Marcos de Niza, who had made some excursions from Old Mexico into the North country. The good Friar may have heard the word "Cibobe" from the native Tehua Indians. According to their traditions it was a place in southern Colorado, whence their ancestors issued from the interior of the earth. Cibobe was the mythical cradle of the tribe. Or he may have heard the word from the Zuni Indians. Ciba is the Indian name for rocks and the Zuni Indians held a range of mountains in what is now New Mexico.

MYSTIC NUMBERS.

The Island of Seven Cities was a fabled island which, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, was supposed to exist in the Atlantic, west of Europe. It was said to have been peopled by seven bishops who, with many followers, had been driven out of Spain by the Moors. The number seven has been

regarded as a mystic number for centuries by disciples of the occult. Seven is a result of combining the number three or the triad, with the number four or the tetrad. The triad (three) was held sacred as the source of energy and intelligence. The tetrad (four) was venerated by the heathen minds. It represents a square and exhibits by summation all the digits as far as ten— $(1+2+3+4)$. It marks the seasons, the elements, the four ages of man. United with the triad the number seven resulted. Seven marked the series of lunar phases. It was the number of the known great planets. We have the Seven wonders of the world; seven days in the week; the city on Seven hills. More than likely, Spanish students of the mystical originated the idea of the Seven Cities of Cibola. The slave Tejo and the "Turk", no doubt, heard the tale in idle hours from the Spaniards and sensing the greed for gold and plunder in the Spanish mind, enlarged on the "great cities to the North where the streets were paved with gold and the door-posts studded with precious gems."

The stories which were told of the land of Cibola and the seven cities, are always attributed by historians to Indian slaves or half-breed negroes who acted as guides. By some occult means these guides were always able to converse with any and all tribes of Indians, encountered during the marches in search for the cities. It is evidence of the abnormal state of mind created by the desire for gold, when men like Guzman and Mendoza were induced to accept as true the word of a menial, in a matter which involved danger, hardship and a great outlay of money.

EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

In 1530 Nuno de Guzman was the ruler of New Spain. He had an Indian slave, Tejo, whose father had been a trader and had gone into the "back country," to trade with the inhabitants. Tejo told Guzman that he had sometimes gone with his father and that there were some towns there as large as the City of Mexico. In seven of those towns there were streets given over to shops and workers in precious metals. Tejo said it would require forty days travel to reach these cities. Guzman decided to go after the wealth. He enlisted four hundred Spaniards and twenty thousand Indians. His plans were not carried out and this expedition was abandoned. This was in 1530.

Ten years prior to this in 1520, De Narvaez had attempted to subjugate Cortez, the governor, and had suffered defeat. Soon after this he was empowered by Charles V of Spain, to govern Florida. On the 15th of

April, 1527, De Narvaez, landed at Tampa Bay with two hundred and sixty soldiers and forty horsemen. He soon began his travels in search of gold.

Volumes have been written about this expedition which ended in disaster, only four escaping death by the Indians, by storms and starvation. These four were Cabaza de Vaca, the leader of the band; Maldonado, Dorantes, and a negro slave, Estevan. The four had wandered in the wilds of Texas and the deserts and mountains of New Mexico for seven years. They were rescued on the coast of the Gulf of California in April 15, 1537. Mendoza was now viceroy of Mexico and he bought Estevan from Dorantes, the slave's master.

The four men related many stories of their wanderings and of the northern countries. These stories recalled, revived and confirmed the stories of the trader's son, the Indian Tejo.

The greed for gold awoke in Mendoza and he decided to send an expedition North, and Friar Marcos de Niza was chosen to head it, as he had made short expeditions North and had been with Pizarro in his plundering expedition into Peru. The negro, Estevan, was the guide. The result of this expedition was that the Friar reported that he had been told that there were cities to the North, where the people wore cotton clothes and had much gold. It appears from the records, which are meager, that the Friar was somewhat guarded in his report, but when he mentioned gold—that was sufficient. The wildest rumors were passed from mouth to mouth. It was said the door-posts were studded with precious gems. Royal permission was sought to explore the country of Cibola. This privilege finally went to Mendoza, he selected the post of Compostella on the Pacific Ocean, as the point of assembly and appointed Coronado to act as commander of the expedition.

CORONADO.

The foregoing historical review but serves to lead our attention to the one man—of that group of Indians, half-breed negroes and Spaniards, who is of interest to the people of Kansas and of Marshall county—Francisco Vasquez de Coronado.

Coronado was a Spanish soldier, who came to Mexico, probably with Mendoza. He was about forty years old and was governor of Neuva Galicia, when Mendoza selected him to command an expedition North in search of the land of Cibola and the seven cities.

On Monday, February 23, 1540, Coronado with two hundred and sixty horsemen, seventy footmen and several hundred Indians started from Com-

postella and marched due north into the country we know as Arizona. There he fought a battle with the Indians and defeated them, and the Spaniards took possession of the Zuni villages on July 7, 1540. These villages consisted of mud and stone dwellings, rude, filthy and dark. These were the fabled "Seven Cities" of Cibola.

QUIVERA.

Coronado wintered on the Rio Grande and during that winter another Indian appeared with stories of a land still farther away, called Quivera. This Indian was nicknamed the "Turk" and may have been a captive Arkansas or Quapaw Indian. His stories of a far-distant and wealthy land was sufficient to cause Coronado to again resume his search for wealth, and after thirty-five days of travel they came to the country of the Teyas and these Indians told them that "Turk" was deceiving them and that Quivera lay to the north. Coronado selected thirty of his bravest and boldest men and half a dozen foot soldiers, and sending the remainder of the army back to Tiguex, on the Rio Grande, he pushed due northward and according to most authorities arrived at the place, which is now Dodge City, on the Arkansas river. The first act of Coronado on reaching the Arkansas river was to execute "Turk", who had deceived him. This was the first murder on Kansas soil of which we have any record.

LOCATION OF QUIVERA.

Coronado had at last reached Quivera. It is to be regretted that his first act in killing the "Turk" was cruel, but that was the spirit of the times. On one point all authors practically agree. Quivera was in what is now Kansas. That it lay in the Northeast, which was the land of the Canza (Kansas) Indians and which embraced Marshall county, is the opinion of Bandalier, who is an accepted authority.

Coronado spent several weeks in the exploration of Quivera. He says in his notes that he reached the fortieth parallel, which is the line between Kansas and Nebraska. There is no reason to question this statement. The general opinion is that he traveled eastward from Wichita, then took the old Indian trail north and followed up the Big Blue river. If so, he traveled through where Marshall county is now laid out.

The Pawnee Indians were of the Quivera tribe. They had villages all along the Big Blue. One of their oldest villages was on the site of Blue

Springs, Nebraska. In Coronado's time they ranged almost to the Missouri river, and we may believe they roamed to the western limits of the buffalo plains.

A LINK WITH THE PAST.

Late in the year 1908 a rapier was found by Carl Johnson, youngest son of Julius Johnson, on the hill on North Ninth street, which is the highest point in the city of Marysville. This rapier was buried in the ground, hilt downward, with only three inches of the point exposed. The exposed portion was very much corroded, the maker's name was obliterated and the hilt is missing. The blade is thirty-three and three-quarters inches long, and the unexposed portion is in a good state of preservation.

The surest and perhaps the only sign of the presence of Coronado in this county is this weapon. It may have been used as a marker for a cache, or it may have marked a grave.

The rapier is a fancy sword carried by so-called gentlemen. Among those restless Spaniards, pushing ever onward in the search of gold, perhaps one met that enemy against whom his sword proved no protection. It may be that his companions bore his body to this eminence overlooking the Valley of the Blue, and buried him with military honors; Coronado and the rapier are alike silent. Some day, when practical men level and grade the street, the grave may tell its secret.

ORIGIN OF "KANSAS."

There has been much discussion as to the origin and meaning of the name Kansas. It was variously written by early explorers and we find it: Kantha, Kanza, Cansa, Canses, Kau, Kaw and many other forms. Lieutenant Pike wrote it Kaus. It has been said to mean "swift" and "smoky." Mr. W. E. Connelly, secretary of the State Historical Society, Topeka, gives the meaning of Kansas as "Wind People," or "People of the South Wind." Undoubtedly it has some reference to wind. Exactly what this reference is, there is little hope of finding out with absolute certainty; but it is established beyond question that the name means, "Wind People," or "People of the South Wind."

"Superstition is the child of ignorance." The ignorance of the Indian like that of all primitive races created superstition. His religion was one of fear and his worship that of propitiation. He offered sacrifices to some unknown power, of which he lived in awe. He worshipped a god called WaKanda,

and this symbol was anything which the Indian did not understand. The forces of nature were all evil and unnatural to him. The wind was unnatural, and so it was evil. It was WaKanda and had to be propitiated by sacrifices. The Kansa Indians drew out the hearts of their slain enemies and offered them as sacrifices to the wind. In time they were called the "people who sacrifice to the wind" or "wind people."

The Kansa or Kaw tribe of Indians lived on Kansas soil for more than three hundred years. They called this territory theirs and ranged its plains. They built lodges along the Blue river and contested for the hunting ground with their enemies, the Pawnees.

KANSAS SOLD TO UNITED STATES.

In 1846 they sold to the United States government all the north part of Kansas and south half of Nebraska. They did not own this land except in an hereditary sense, through having lived on it. From this tribe of Indians the state derives its name, Kansas.

Mr. G. P. Morehouse, who is the historian of the Kansas Indians, states that the Independent Creek town which is referred to by early French writers as the "Grand Village des Canzes," seems to have been a Jesuit missionary station, located near where the town of Doniphan now stands, as early as 1727. This fact he bases on French-Canadian records of the Province of Ontario, which state that the name of Canzes, or Kansas, was a well-known geographical term to designate a spot on the Missouri river within Kansas, where the French government and its official church, nearly two hundred years ago, had an important missionary center. "In this document," Mr. Morehouse says, "this mission away out in the heart of the continent was classed with other important Indian missions such as the Iroquois, Abenakis and Tadousac, and that the same amount per missionary was expended." It was "Kansas," a mission charge on the rolls of the Jesuit Fathers, for which annual appropriation of money was made as early as 1727.

This simple line tells us that devout pioneers of that church spent lonely hours, far from civilization, on a wild plain in order to instill into the minds and hearts of savages that faith in which they themselves so ardently believed. No more to bow in silence as the angelus intoned upon the air; no more at eve to hear the convent bell or join with clasped hands the reverent black-robed procession. In place of the companionship of the scholar, the brutal face of the brave and his stolid squaw confronted the missionary. The sword alone is not the symbol of heroism.

SPANIARDS ATTEMPT INVASION.

Early in the eighteenth century the Spanish attempted to invade and colonize the Missouri valley. The French became alarmed and sent men to explore the valley and treat with the Indians.

M. de Bourgmont had been commissioned military commander of the Missouri valley in 1720 and made an expedition into the land of the Kansas in 1724. He visited the Grand Village des Canzes, and held a celebration which lasted two weeks, consisting of powwows, councils, trading horses or merchandise and making presents to the Indians. No doubt, many other adventurous traders and hunters spent time with the Kansas Indians, but no record is made of them.

In the summer of 1804 the famous "Lewis and Clark expedition" passed up the Missouri river and traded with the Kansas Indians. In 1818-19 Major Stephen A. Long's exploring expedition visited them. In 1819 Major John O'Fallon was appointed sutler of the post and Indian agent for the upper Missouri, and on July 4, 1819, the nation's birthday was celebrated and the Kansas Indians learned their first lesson in patriotism. In 1847 the Kansas Indians lived in the Kaw Valley, east of Manhattan and that same year were moved to a reservation in the Neosho valley, adjoining Council Grove. And from then on they moved south and west along what became known as the "Old Kaw trail," hunting buffalo. Those hunting trips were usually made in the fall. The old Indian agency building still stands about four miles from Council Grove.



OTOE INDIAN COUNCIL, AGENT AND PAYMASTER.

From left to right: Jesse W. Greist, agent; Arkaketah, chief; Howdy-Howdy; Pawnee Cuchee; White-horse; Wahanyi; Joe-John; Toehee; Baptiste DeRoin, interpreter, and Captain Pearman, United State Army paymaster. Chief Arkaketah is the man for whom the town of Oketo was named. The picture was taken shortly before the removal of the tribe from their reservation in the northern part of Marshall county to Oklahoma.

CHAPTER III.

INDIANS IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

In the days of Coronado, the Kansas Indians occupied a strip of territory on each side of the Missouri river, from the vicinity of the mouth of the Kansas river to Independence creek. That and adjacent land continued to be the habitat and hunting ground of the tribe for more than two centuries.

They hunted west for buffalo going as far west as the Republican river. In those days the Pawnees and Wichitas were the strong tribes in the territory reaching from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains and stretching as far north as the Platte. The Pawnees claimed the land as far east as the Missouri river and regarded the Kansas Indians as intruders and made war on them. Evidences of battles have been found in Marshall county.

Arrow heads and spear heads have been found in large numbers on section 7 in Rock township, the former home of Mrs. S. S. Martin. Mrs. Martin can recall the Indian village near Winifred, and that Indians from all sections of the country gathered there in large numbers to trade and hold councils. She remembers one fierce Indian battle near there.

WAR WEAPONS.

Mr. Otto Wullschleger has a large collection of arrow- and spear-heads of many different varieties, which he found on sections 12 and 13, Center township. These arrow-heads indicate that a battle was once fought on that ground. He has also a number of stone axes found near the old lodge, which was located on the Walker farm.

The Indian trail crossed the Vermillion, near Winifred, and traversed Marshall county in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Big Blue, at the point where Frank Marshall afterwards established a ferry at Independence crossing. This trail is said to have been the longest Indian trail in North America, reaching from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast.

Mr. George Eddy says that an Indian village, or lodge, was located on section 20 in Walnut township. Many arrow-heads have been found there, all of small size, evidently used in hunting small game.

On section 19, Elm Creek township, there is a very steep cliff, and it was the practice of the Indians to stampede the buffalo over that cliff, then kill all the cattle that were injured by the fall and unable to get away. Mr. Eddy found at the foot of this cliff a stone "killing hammer," and some flint knives.

The old Indian trail used by the many different tribes of Indians, and by Fremont, became the Mormon trail and the gold seekers' trail to California. In place of the single trail of the Indian, the Mormons and other immigrants traveled along three parallel roads, covering a width of seventy-five to one hundred yards. The wagons, whenever possible, were kept nearly abreast, so that in case of an attack by the Indians, they could be quickly parked, the women and children placed in the center and the defense made. In a long-drawn-out train on one road this could not have been accomplished so readily, so the three-parallel-road method was adopted. Three parallel roads are discernible today in such stretches of the trail as have not been plowed.

Stone axes, hammers and different utensils of Indian make have been found in all parts of the county.

OTOE INDIANS.

The Otoe Indians did not own any of the country in Marshall county until after it was ceded by the Kaws. The Otoe Reservation was assigned by treaty and it was only accidental that but two miles of it came into Kansas. The Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservation was twenty-five miles long and ten miles wide. It began at a point on an island near what is now Oketo, Marshall county, Kansas, extending about four miles east, ten miles north, twenty-five miles west and ten miles south and back to place of beginning.

On account of the locators not knowing where the Kansas-Nebraska line was, a part of the reservation was in Kansas, through mistake. This reservation contained one hundred and sixty thousand acres and by a treaty with the government about two-thirds of the west part was sold in 1878. This land was appraised by F. M. Barnes, of Otoe agency, William La Gorgue, of Gage county, Nebraska, and Captain Baker, of Salina, Kansas. The remain-

ing one-third was appraised and sold in 1883, the Indians having gone to the Indian Territory in 1881.

A day school for the Otoe Indians was established in the early seventies and was discontinued in 1877, when the boarding school was established. This school was in full operation until June, 1881, and was not reconvened in the fall owing to the Indians having left. The Otoes and Missouris were affiliated tribes for many years and were supposed to be closely related to the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, and the Osages, as their languages were practically the same. All traces of the burying grounds, of which there were several, have disappeared, having been plowed up by the farmers who bought the land on which those grounds were located.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

Among the oldest settlers in the Vermillion valley were the Puntneys; John D. Wells, Fred H. Brockmeyer, Daniel M. Leavitt, Elizabeth Witham and G. H. Hollenberg. Hollenberg was a German, the founder of Washington county, Kansas, and for whom the town of Hollenberg was named. He later died while crossing the Atlantic, on his way to visit his old home in Germany, and was buried at sea.

On coming in the year 1855 to the valley of the Vermillion they found there Louis Tremble, a Frenchman, who had married a Sioux squaw, and who had been driven from the Rocky Mountains by an order of General Harney, expelling everyone of that nationality. Louis Tremble built a puncheon toll-bridge across the Vermillion at the old Mormon or Hollenberg crossing.

Tremble had a neighbor, another Frenchman named Changreau, whose wife was also a Sioux. Mrs. Changreau had a sister, a girl about fifteen, who lived with them. They had a family of several small children.

Roving bands of both Kaws and Sioux traveled up and down the Blue river in search of prey. They were enemies and at war with each other. The two Frenchmen felt that they were in danger, but both were prospering, Tremble from his toll-bridge and Changreau from a little farm of about twenty acres, which he cultivated with care. This furnished him a living and he sold plenty to travelers.

INDIANS ABDUCT GIRL.

One day Changreau's house was surrounded by mounted Sioux Indians. They soon discovered that Changreau was absent, entered the house and

pillaged it. The chief seized the young girl, all mounted their ponies and rode rapidly away. Changreau's wife ran to the field where he was at work and told what had happened. He well knew the fate awaiting the young girl and appealed to his neighbors to go with him to her rescue. Some of the neighbors joined him and followed the trail until they feared an ambush, when they decided they had best return to the defense of their own families.

Changreau followed the band with their helpless prisoner. When night fell the lodges were pitched and a brilliant campfire lighted. After a feast, the poor girl was led out and bound to a tree. He rode away in the darkness and from a distant hilltop watched the fire and saw the cruel dance, too far away to hear the prisoner's cry of anguish or the hideous yells of the torturing fiends.

In the gray dawn he crept stealthily near enough to know that the young girl, bound and helpless, had been scourged to death amidst revels of the war dance and orgies of the night. Sick at heart he hastened home and removed his family to a place of safety. Tremble also moved from that locality. These two men were the earliest settlers on the Vermillion.

Some historians state that this murder took place near Council Grove, but neighbors of the Changreau's, who are still living, state positively that the murder of this young Indian maiden took place near where Irving now stands.

FURTHER MURDERS.

During the year 1857 the overland emigration to California was immense. During May and June in that year the trails leading westward across Kansas were crowded with the trains of emigrants and their herds. A party of twenty-five men, women and children were crossing the prairie taking a short cut to Ft. Kearney. At a point near where Republic City now stands, they were surprised by a band of Pawnees and robbed, and half the men in the party were killed, including the captain.

The Indians took everything they could carry away and ripped open sacks of flour, spilling the contents on the ground, in order to carry away the sacks. The poor people were far from any settlement and were in danger of starvation. Two men of the party started east and procured assistance in Marshall county.

In May, 1862, occurred the massacre of the Cassel party in Cloud county. This was soon followed by the White Rock massacre, and these were followed by the Indian raids in the Solomon Valley.

As time went on, roving bands of Indians attacked and robbed emigrants

and ranchmen and murdered settlers, until panic reigned. On the 10th of August, 1864, the citizens of Marysville were thrown into great excitement. Refugees poured into the town with stories of an Indian massacre on the Little Blue. Teams with wagons filled with settlers, ranchmen and their families arrived, bringing stories of the outrageous torturing of men, women and children and asking help in recovering friends who had been captured by Indians.

MILITIA MUSTERED.

Militia companies were immediately mustered and, after making hasty preparations, went in pursuit of the Indians. One company under the command of Capt. Frank Schmidt and one in charge of Lieutenant McClosky, left Marysville on August 11th. They were joined by a company from Vermilion under Capt. James Kelly and one from Irving under Capt. T. S. Vaile. The Marshall county troops were under the command of Col. E. C. Manning. Companies were also formed in Nemaha, Riley and Washington counties, under command of General Sherry, of Seneca.

These troops marched over Marshall county to the west and while they saw plenty of evidence of Indian warfare and depredations, they met with no Indians. However, the presence of armed troops had a wholesome effect on the Indians and a cessation of the worst depredations ensued. It was several years before the Indians came to believe that they were not the owners of the land and that murder and pillage were not justifiable.

Many of the refugees from the Overland road and from counties west remained in Marshall county for weeks before returning home.

INDIAN ATTACKS RENEWED.

About the 10th of May, 1869, Reuben Winklepleck and son, Alonzo, Edward Winklepleck, a nephew, Philip Burke, J. L. McChesney, a Mr. Cole and son, from Michigan, left Waterville with two wagons, to go west, look at the country and hunt buffalo. They followed the Republican river to beyond the mouth of White Rock creek, in the northwest corner of Republic county. They obtained a supply of buffalo meat and were on their way home on May 25, when overtaken by Indians, whom they drove away by firing at them at long range. McChesney, who was guide for this party, advised crossing the river and making for Scandia, where there was a colony house and where the settlers had made some preparations for defense from Indian attack. McChesney feared the Indians would return for a night attack.

The remainder of the party did not take the matter so seriously and they camped on the west side of the Republican river. Early on the morning of May 26, while they were preparing to break camp, they were attacked by Indians and all killed except McChesney, who jumped into the river and by secreting himself in the overhanging brush escaped and reached Scandia that day.

SIX VICTIMS.

Ed S. Rowland, now a resident of Marysville, Kansas, makes the following statement :

"On May 10, 1869, I left New York City as a member of the Walker colony from that city, which located on land about twenty miles west of Scandia. There were sixty people in this colony, some of whom had left New York about a month earlier than I did. Concerning this Indian massacre, I had been out at the colony about a week engaged in putting up shacks on homesteads and had helped bury four men, buffalo hunters who had been killed by the Indians. A man named Robert Watson and myself drove into Scandia. I put up at the colony house and on Friday afternoon about three o'clock, a man who seemed 'all out of sorts' and who afterwards turned out to be John McChesney, sat down beside me and asked for something to eat. I ordered a meal for him and while waiting, McChesney told me that his six companions had been killed by the Indians that morning up the river, and asked that a party be raised to go and find out what had happened, and to bury or recover the bodies of his companions.

"I reported the above at once to others and by Saturday we had a sufficient posse to venture forth. We had to have the Fisher boys, who were early settlers in that country and who knew Indians and their ways, to act as guides. These boys lived about ten miles northwest of Scandia. We went there first and got them and on Sunday morning we started east to where the attack was made. When near the spot we divided into two parties. There were twelve or fourteen in the party. We found the two wagons on the west side of the Republican river, horses gone, harness cut in pieces, not more than a foot long, the barrels of the guns bent elbow shape between the spokes of the wheels. The wagons and buffalo meat were unmolested. We found all the bodies on the east side of the river, opposite the wagons. The bodies were huddled together. Two men had been scalped, one scalp taken, the other left beside the dead man. The clothing had all been stripped from them and carried away. A pair of shoes only left on the feet of the boy, all his other clothing taken. We buried the bodies on the spot where we found

them, only a few yards from the river, on that Sunday. I am under the impression that this place of burial is nearly opposite the mouth of White Rock creek. It looked to us that the hunters had left the teams and wagons to search for a good place to cross the river and when they were separated from their teams, wagons and guns, the Indians came from ambush and massacred them. After the burial we all returned to Scandia."

Lieut. I. N. Savage, historian of Republic county, in which the Winklepleck massacre took place, is authority for the statement that the victims were buried on section 15, township 1, range 5, Republic county.

As far as the writer has been able to ascertain, this covers the only serious depredations by Indians in Marshall county, or affecting its people. The late increased immigration and the effective defense made, finally drove the Indians farther west.

CHAPTER IV.

SETTLEMENT OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

THE PIONEER.

"Our little systems have their day,
They have their day and cease to be."

"Westward ho!" has been the cry of men for ages. The golden west has lured men of all times and climes. The story of Cæsar and Columbus is the story of Washington, of Lewis and Clarke, of John C. Fremont and of Kansas. The Indian and Spaniard came and passed away. The Frenchman lingered. The German, Irish, Swede, Dane and Swiss came and conquered. The adventurer from the South who came to usurp became a citizen. He saw the American pioneer, with his gun and ax and plow, transform the desert into fertile fields. Rev. Patrick O'Sullivan says: "It was a grand generation of heroic mold, who, amidst hardships, privations and dangers, broke the prairies, built homes and brought religion and civilization to Marshall county."

Of those who yet remain, the snow of age has touched the hair and Time has slowed the footstep and enfeebled the frame. When we meet them we are reminded that they made possible the conditions existing today. Lives of men and women went into the making and are a part of the warp and woof of the beautiful fabric which is the Marshall county of today.

"The past will always win a glory from its being far."

OLD SETTLERS REUNION ASSOCIATION.

The Marshall County Old Settlers and Pioneers Association was organized in 1879. The object was to bring together the old settlers of this and adjoining counties and to hold annual reunions, at which old friends might meet and by public addresses and the telling of early-day trials, teach the younger people what it cost to build a state. A meeting was held in Blue

Rapids on June 12, 1879, when William Paul, C. E. Tibbetts and T. W. Waterson were appointed a committee to prepare a program for the first Old Settlers Reunion to be held in Marshall county, September 11-12, 1879.

At that first reunion the following officers were elected: A. G. Barrett, president; D. C. Auld and William Thompson, vice-presidents; Frederick Hamilton, treasurer, and J. S. Magill, secretary. Executive committee, William Paul, Blue Rapids, chairman; Thomas McCoy, Marysville; W. T. Dwinnell, Frankfort; Robert Smith, Irving; J. L. McChessey, Waterville, and Judge Madden, of Guittard. On January 1st, 1917, but one of the first officers of this association was yet living—Robert Smith, of Frankfort.

Since that first meeting at Blue Rapids the association has never failed to meet. The last meeting being held in Marysville on September 20 to 23, 1916.

This Old Settlers Reunion organization has grown to be the "biggest thing," in the way of an annual gathering, held in the county. Although it has grown away from the original idea of a gathering of pioneers and has become the forum of the politician, yet it is an event that gathers a crowd and there are still some of the pioneers who are present and are actively interested in the welfare of the organization.

The officers for 1917 are: J. M. Watson, president; Howard Reed, secretary.

The following address delivered by Mrs. Andrew J. Travelute at the annual Old Settlers' Reunion at Marysville in September, 1916, was greatly enjoyed by the many pioneers who were present.

Mrs. Travelute was formerly Elizabeth Mohrbacher, daughter of Jacob Mohrbacher, and one of the first teachers in Marshall county. During this address a number of pioneer ladies sat on the platform knitting, spinning and sewing as in olden times. Among them were Mrs. H. P. Benson, Mrs. E. A. Scott, Mrs. Sarah McKee, Mrs. M. Roseberry, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. Lieb, Mrs. Bunton and Mrs. Heister.

Mrs. Travelute's address follows:

The time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of Marshall county to perpetuate the names of their early pioneers.

Those men and women, who in their prime of life, entered the wilds of Kansas and tilled the virgin soil have nearly all passed to their graves; the number remaining who can relate the incidents is becoming small. The frontier is gone and those who removed it are gone; and those who assisted in removing it are going one by one.

Therefore, my friends, one and all, we who are gathered here, let us

dedicate the thirty-eighth annual Early Settlers' Reunion of Marshall county to the sacred memory of those dear ones who braved life's battles here on Kansas soil when all was a wilderness. They came with the inspiration of hope and love for their dear ones who are enjoying the fruits of their hard labor, because what those noble pioneers had to suffer, only God and the recording angel can disclose.

During those years, when the white men were traveling through Kansas, they were not making settlements here. The country remained in the undisputed possession of the Indians; the white men did not want it as yet. They looked upon these vast prairies not as a resource, but as so much land to be crossed in reaching places further west.

But changing conditions in the states east of the Mississippi river made people begin to look upon Kansas in a different light. The country there was becoming thickly settled and people wanted the lands of the Indians. As the Indians had all been removed to these western plains, the white man could not settle on these reservations without the consent of the Indians. According to the treaties, the Indians were promised their land so long as grass should grow or water run. But it soon developed that the white man wanted Kansas land. Also, in the year 1854, we find the tribes being transferred to the Indian territory, now Oklahoma, where the remnants of various tribes still remain.

Although Kansas was not used during those early years to make homes for the whites, a few hundred people came here. They were of three different classes: missionaries, soldiers and fur traders.

FIRST MISSIONARY AMONG INDIANS.

The attempt to civilize the Indians began in the days of the early explorers, but it was on Kansas soil that the first missionary lost his life. This man was Father Padillo, a Jesuit, who came with Coronado on his journey. Father Padillo became much interested in the Indians, but his noble work was of short duration, for he was soon killed by some of the tribes.

Later, when Kansas became a part of the United States, a number of missions were established by Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Catholic churches. Kansas remained in the possession of the tribes until the year 1854, when it was organized into a territory.

About this time the New England Aid Company was organized. It gathered and published information concerning the new country, and under

the government of these companies, newspapers were filled with descriptions of the loveliness, the fertility and the future greatness of the territory, and people were urged to come to Kansas at once, both to secure the advantages of the country and to help in saving it from slavery. They lived in sod houses, log cabins and dugouts.

Arriving with my parents in the small hamlet of Marysville, in the spring of 1860, about eight months previous to the time when Kansas was admitted to the Union as a state, the people had almost as few comforts of life as when they first came to the territory. A few of them had come with little ideas of hardships of frontier life, and others had believed such conditions would last but a short time. Many returned to their Eastern homes and to wife's folks, because they lacked the energy to rough it through. But the greater body of Kansas pioneers had come with a two-fold purpose: of making homes and making a free state.

PIONEERS SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN.

The pioneers who followed a trackless west should never be lost sight of. They were good, representative men where they came from, and were not to be discouraged.

In looking back fifty-six years, I feel proud of my early associates. Most of them are gone; only a few are left to confirm the story we have to tell. Frontier life is always hard, but it was rendered many times harder here in Kansas by years of strife and warfare.

In these days of the railways, the good roads and the Ford automobiles; of the telegraph and telephone and the rural mail routes, it is difficult to realize what life on the Kansas prairies meant in the sixties. The virtue of the Kansas pioneer homes has never furnished theme for song or story, because it is not so easy to grow sentimental over sod houses or log cabins or dugouts, or to romance over slab shacks that were windowless lest the prowling savages seek their vantages; and floorless for want of means.

The privations and sacrifices and the loneliness of pioneer life fell most heavily on the women. Business and necessity brought the men together occasionally, but the woman in the isolation of her prairie home often saw no friendly face for a month. It was in the home of the pioneer woman that the lessons of self-abnegation and self-denial, deprivation and courage in the face of hourly danger were learned. The log cabin of Kansas had never about it the elements that render its photograph in the least picturesque.

But my dear friends, I can say in truth that the family altar was as cherished there as though in marble walls.

THE PIONEER FARMER'S WIFE.

While there comes to my mind so vividly a true picture of the pioneer farmer's wife, I shall attempt to outline it to you for the benefit of the young women on the farms of dear, glorious Kansas of today. My memory places before me a toil-worn woman, standing in front of the dugout, with the sunflowers growing on its sodded roof. She is gazing over the vast expanse of prairie that stretches out before her. She is gazing eastward; her vision is dimmed, because countless millions of grasshoppers have eclipsed the sunlight.

Her heart is filled with homesickness and regret. She is sadly thinking of her dear father and mother, whose tender embrace her poor, lonesome heart is longing for, and of that dear old home and its sweet comforts, and while the hot winds from the south are scorching her hands and face, and while baby is asleep in the homemade cradle and there happens to be no Indians in sight—she hurriedly takes the water pail and goes down to the slough, which is more than a quarter of a mile distant, to bring the water wherewith to prepare the meal for her tired husband.

The sweetness in performing her household duties, and the hope for the new home she has come to help to build, softens every regret. It is that divine virtue called hope which is now depicted in her dear face. Hope and courage, the "I will," is what helped to make Kansas glorious.

Speaking of the grasshopper—it happened a farmer wanted to borrow his neighbor's wagon, and the box had been taken off; so he asked the woman of the house where he could find it. She told him she did not know where it could be found—like as not the grasshoppers had swallowed it. This was in Balderson township.

Although the pioneers of Kansas were deprived of the various good things which we have to eat, they were more rugged and enjoyed better health, with the exception of malarial fever in some localities. They lived chiefly on corn bread, buffalo meat or bacon, sorghum molasses, barley coffee, wild fruits and on very rare occasions a pumpkin pie, providing the grasshoppers did not eat the vines or the hot winds did not cook them before the pumpkins were fit for use.

While making mention of the corn bread, I recall the time when some of the pioneers had no other means of grinding the corn wherewith to make

this bread than an old tin milk pan that leaked too bad for any other use. They would use a hammer and nail and punch it full of holes and that left the bottom of the pan rough enough that you could take an ear of corn and grate it down to the cob. Then the trouble with some people was they did not have grease enough in the house to grease the pan to bake it in, to prevent it sticking to the bottom of the pan. They would have to go to the neighbors to borrow their greaser. And, remember, the neighbors did not live close enough together so you could have a talk across the fence, and there was no telephone to go to and say, "May I come over and borrow your greaser?"

PLEASURES THAT OFFSET PRIVATIONS.

Although there was privation and hard work, there was also some pleasure. There were the literary societies, the singing schools, the spelling schools held in the little log school house. And country dances and the corn husking bees. I recall a husking bee when John Shroyer invited the young men and boys of the neighborhood to come and husk corn during the day time and at night they were to bring their best girl or grown sister along and enjoy some fun. Now, Mrs. Shroyer had baked some pumpkin pies for our refreshment. The house, being a log cabin with one room and a fire place, and when company came in pioneer days the furniture had to be set out of doors in order to provide room. This was the case here. This was the month of November and the weather was very cold, and the mistress of the house, not knowing what to do with her pies until she wanted to serve them, took them to the rail corn crib and placed them on the newly husked corn. A few hours afterwards, when she wanted to serve them they were frozen so hard it was impossible for her to make use of the knife. Only for the forethought of our friend, R. Y. Shibley, who is still in our midst, who was one of those young men who make all kinds of promises to the young ladies. He called for a long-handled shovel, and he placed those frosted pies in groups of three or four on it and very patiently held them over the fire in the fireplace to thaw them out, then, without removing them from the shovel, passed them to the boys and girls.

The girls wore calico dresses and some of the young men were dressed in their homespun and some in their jeans, while the young swells wore "Palm Beach" trousers made of new grain sacks and down on the outside seams you could see these words, stamped in black capital letters: "Amoskeag seamless. Patent applied for."

There comes to my mind the time when my father having built a new

house of considerable size, on his farm south of town, the young people of Marysville came to surprise us and give us what they called a house warming. I think there were about eight couples of them. I recall the names of some that were present, namely: Mr. and Mrs. Perry Hutchinson, John Hornbeck, Henry Devoe, John Webber, Ed Lovell, Snowden Transue, R. Y. Shibley and I. B. Davis of this city. Among the young ladies I recall the names of Kate Webber, Emma Webber, Maggie Smith, Edith Lovell, Belle Waterson and Annie Bendel. My father being a musician, they prevailed upon him to bring forth his clarionet and play while they danced. Then at the hour of midnight, my father excused himself and retired for the night, when our friend, I. B. Davis, who was endowed with a talent for music, made good use of the instrument, playing all kinds of airs while the dance went on.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

My dear friends, while it is impossible for me to describe to you in words the sweet charms of those tunes which Mr. Davis produced on my father's clarionet, because more than half a century has passed since the above mentioned event took place, I will venture to say to you that I am greatly surprised to note the automobiles have been so constructed, after so great a lapse of time that at least some of them are able to resound the echo thereof.

While making mention of the spelling schools in pioneer days, they were well patronized by young and old. I recall a time when the teacher gave out words of two syllables. There was a young man present from the state of Illinois—you all know Illinois claims she has no illiterates—and when it came this young man's turn to spell the word "austere," he spelled "offsteer." He had been in Kansas long enough to learn to drive oxen.

In the life of every man and woman who walked on Kansas soil, is a lesson that should not be lost on those who follow. Coming generations will appreciate the volume which is at the present time being compiled by Mrs. E. E. Forter of this city. It will be cherished by everyone as a sacred treasure. Although Marysville was but a small hamlet, with a few small stores, it was the only trading point within a distance of twenty-five miles and I recall the days when the women came here riding in lumber wagons, drawn by oxen, and no spring seats to sit on. While they were joy-riding they would knit a pair of socks for their husbands—busy all the while. Industry and economy was the motto in pioneer days.

My dear friends, you may reasonably feel that you have been no unim-

portant factor in the elevation of Marshall county to its present position. I well remember the historic inscriptions on some of the prairie schooners which used to pass through Marysville in the pioneer days. Some read, "Pike's Peak or Bust," while others read, "Bound for Kansas, the light-house of the world."

You have aided in no small degree in the making of Kansas one of the brightest stars in the great constellation of American states, in her greatness, her power and her wealth, and while we are enjoying these great blessings, let us ever hold sacred the memory of those noble men and women who removed the frontier from the wilds of Kansas. And let us never forget to thank Him who doeth all things well that we are permitted to call Marshall county our home.

FRANK J. MARSHALL.

Frank J. Marshall, whose name the county bears, was born in Lee county, Virginia, April 3, 1816. He was educated in the common schools and in William and Mary's College. In early manhood he went West and located in Ray county, Missouri, later moving to Weston, Platte county, from which place he joined the forty-niners to go to the California gold fields. Upon reaching the Big Blue river, he at once saw the necessity of a ferry which he built and operated near the Independence Crossing for several years. After Captain Standberry laid out the Ft. Leavenworth and Ft. Kearney military road, Marshall followed the new road and established a ferry about two hundred yards up stream from where the steel bridge at Marysville now stands.

In 1858-59 gold was discovered in the Pikes Peak and Clear creek regions in Colorado and soon after the gold fever affected Marshall. He left the county and the town which he had named and again became a pioneer in the mining districts of Clear creek and Gilpin counties, Colorado. F. J. Marshall built the first house in Marysville and he built the first brick business house in Denver, Colorado. He died on November 25, 1895, after a most eventful life, leaving a wife, four sons and a daughter. Mrs. Marshall is still living with her daughter in New York City.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

In 1857 Gen. F. J. Marshall was the pro-slavery candidate for governor and George W. Smith was the candidate of the Free State party.

Smith's majority over Marshall was 130. Smith received 6,875 and Marshall, 6,745. In Marshall county, Marshall received 72 votes and Smith, 47 votes; total 119.

The vote on the other territorial officers was exactly alike in each case. Governor, secretary, auditor, treasurer, congressman, each received 72 votes as pro-slavery candidates and 47 votes were recorded for the Free State men.

At this same election a vote was taken on the adoption of the Leecompton constitution, "with slavery", or "without slavery", and 232 votes were cast and counted for "with slavery", against 41 votes cast for "without slavery." This was in Marshall county, where Marshall himself was a candidate for governor and where the vote on territorial officers in no case exceeded 119.

Marshall never served in any military organization and the title of "General" was purely nominal.

He was well known by many of the pioneer settlers and was a man of strong personality, devoted to his family and scrupulous in his religious duties. Mrs. M. A. B. Martin, who knew the family well, says: "Mr. Marshall and family always observed the Sabbath. They would read from the Bible and then all join in singing hymns."

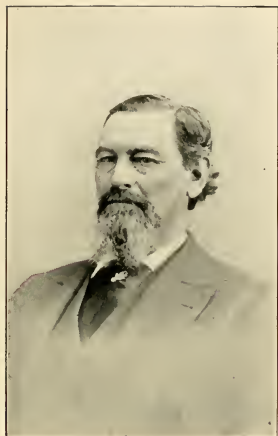
Mr. Marshall built a good residence on the spot where Dr. Jennie Eddy's office now stands. Mrs. Dan Griswold made her home with them for awhile, when a little girl, and remembers Mrs. Marshall as a woman of great kindness.

MARSHALL'S REMINISCENCES.

The following is F. J. Marshall's personal letter written to and read by J. S. Magill at the Old Settlers Reunion held at Irving in August, 1895. It is given in full in order that the readers of the history may have personal knowledge of the views of the man for whom the county is named and for the further reason that it tells the story of early days of Marysville.

To James S. Magill, Esq., Secretary of the Old Settlers Pioneer Association:

My Dear Sir—I have read with pleasure the very kind invitation of your committee to be with you on the occasion of the meeting of the Old Settlers' Pioneer Association of Marshall county, Kansas. Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to avail myself of your kind invitation and to meet the people of Marshall county, as well as those from other parts of the state, and I had made all arrangements to be with them at their coming reunion, but at the last moment my failing health forbids me making the



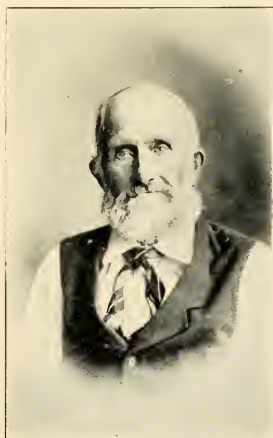
GEN. FRANK MARSHALL.



MRS. MARY MARSHALL.



PETER FROMM.



CON SMITH,
An Old-Time Stage Driver.

long trip and herewith I enclose a short history of my recollections of the olden times of Kansas pioneer life.

In the early settlement of Kansas, it is to be remembered, I established a trading post at the government crossing of the Big Blue river on the road leading to the great West, over which went all the travel starting from Ft. Leavenworth and all other points below old Ft. Kearney on the Missouri river to new Ft. Kearney, Ft. Larimer and all the Indian country, Utah, Oregon, Washington and the great emigration to California, which meant at least five thousand to ten thousand people a day from April to July. Over this route went the great pony express enterprise to California, which the country now knows partially led to the building of the Union Pacific railroad. Most of the time the river could be forded, but often even for six weeks at a time it could not be crossed except by means of the ferry. This was one of the greatest overland thoroughfares which the country has ever known.

SEEKS TO ESTABLISH FERRY.

I applied to the Indian agent for the privilege of establishing a ferry and trading post at the point where Marysville now stands. It was in the Indian country, and there was no particular agent having jurisdiction over this part of the Indian lands. He informed me that it was the battle-ground of the different tribes when at war with each other, hence a dangerous place for the establishment of a trading post, as I proposed.

I then applied to Major Ogden, the quartermaster at Ft. Leavenworth, for a contract with the government to put in boats, build ware- and store-houses and to supply troops returning from the western forts in the winter time, and he protested that on account of its dangerous proximity to the ground described such an establishment might not last long without military protection. I expressed myself, however, as willing to arrange for my own protection, to which he afterward gave his consent. On securing his permission, I proceeded at once, bought a piece of artillery, mounted it, loaded my own wagons and was on the way to the Big Blue crossing at the point referred to within twenty-four hours after my contract with the government. This arrangement was universally concurred in by the officers at Ft. Leavenworth. Colonel Sumner, who then commanded the Second dragoons and who afterwards commanded a division in the late war, and Lieutenant Stuart, who was his quartermaster on expeditions into the Indian country in the spring and summer and afterwards known as the rebel, General Stuart, of

the Black Horse cavalry, on returning late in the fall crossed at this point, always required supplies for his soldiers and horses, knew of the facts in connection with my enterprise, and I had their hearty co-operation.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED.

This undertaking was commenced as early as the year 1852, and led two years later to the establishment of a territorial government for Kansas and Nebraska, a brief statement of which may not be uninteresting at this time.

In 1851 the Big Blue river rose to the top of its banks, and perhaps this fact had something to do with the facility with which I secured permission from the government officers to carry out my plans for establishing a ferry, etc.

Suffice to say that I succeeded in every way, nor did I have the serious trouble with the Indians that had been apprehended, they regarding me as occupying the same position relatively to them as did the military forces at Ft. Kearney.

All the lands west of the Missouri river at that time, not within the boundaries of California, had no name except in a general way as the "Indian country," the "Great American desert," or "Nebraska," but there were sparse settlements in the mining country now known as the state of Nevada, and in the Mormon settlements of what is now known as Utah.

The next move I made was to bring about the organization of a territorial government of the "Great American desert," so-called, and it was brought about, I might say, somewhat in an accidental way.

The Pottawatomie Indian agent, Major Whitfield, had started up the Missouri river from St. Louis to pay the Indians at the Pottawatomie post their annuity, but his boat was detained by running on a sandbar and he was delayed several days beyond the pay day.

A large body of the Pottawatomie Indians were educated Indians, having been educated at St. Mary's Mission on the reservation, and were known as Mission Indians, to distinguish them from the prairie Indians.

INDIANS BECOME IMPATIENT.

The prairie Indians became impatient by reason of the non-appearance of the agent, and in the absence of railway and telegraphic communication the authorities could get no information as to the cause, except by means of

the slow mails. A portion of the educated Indians and traders came to me and asked what would be the better course to pursue in order to keep the prairie Indians quiet until the agent should arrive. It occurred to me that it would be interesting, instructive and amusing to call a pow-wow or convention of the traders and Indians. There were at that time a thousand or more curiosity seekers, etc., in the vicinity. I requested Bill Lorton, a half-breed educated Indian, always a reliable friend on my travels through the Indian country, to notify everyone. He mounted his wild bucking broncho, with a cowbell in hand, and spread the news with a great hurrah. Several thousand Indians and nearly as many whites came pouring in from all directions. I had requested one of the agents from the Indian department to explain the object of the convention. He wanted to know what he should say. I told him to discuss the question of organizing a territorial government for Nebraska, the prosperous condition of the Indians or anything else he could imagine that would give him something to talk about, intending to amuse the crowd.

The fact is that up to that time I did not know what was going to be said or done, except that, as before stated, I thought we would get a good deal of amusement out of it and allay the restless spirit of the Indians. The agent announced that I knew all about the matters to be discussed and called upon me to explain the object of the convention. I responded, beginning more in fun than in earnest, referring to the then condition of affairs, but soon I became serious, and the importance of accomplishing a territorial government dawned upon my mind and the more feasible appeared the object, and soon the convention became enthusiastic and in earnest.

The proceedings of that convention resulted in the adoption of a memorial to Congress to organize a territorial government for Nebraska or the Great American desert. The news of the memorial to Congress was communicated to the *St. Louis Republican* by General Mitchell and the other papers of the United States took up the subject, and its discussion resulted in the development of great interest, and the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of the state of Illinois, who was then a member of the United States Senate, took up the subject and introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was soon apparent from the discussions which took place in Congress that the Southern states would not vote for his bill because it prohibited Southerners from moving into the territories with their property, unless the Missouri compromise was first repealed, because that law denied the right to carry slaves into the territories. This law was repealed as a part of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the southern members of Congress voted for the measure. It then

became popular, and was carried by an overwhelming majority, and was regarded as a most just law under the doctrine of what was known as "squatter sovereignty."

SOUTHERN STATES FAVOR DOUGLAS.

This put the Southern states in favor of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency, but it aroused the opposition of the northern Democracy, and Mr. Douglas found it convenient to drop the southern Democracy and swing off with the northern wing, making war on the Democratic administration which endorsed the Democratic doctrine of equality between the states. This led to a division of the national Democracy and gave birth to the Republican party, and finally resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency.

Mr. Douglas had argued that Kansas would come in as a free state, which it would have done under the Lecompton constitution, but for the policy of Horace Greeley and his confreres, who prevented it coming in as a free state and thus downed Mr. Douglas and the Democratic party. The policy of the free state party managers was to withhold a large per cent. of the Free State voters and allow the pro-slavery ticket to be elected and the slavery clause to be retained; for if they had voted their full strength they would have elected a Free State member of Congress, and excluded slavery from Kansas, and it would have come into the union under that constitution as a free state, with free state officers; the agitation would have ceased; there would have been no Republican party, no additional slave states, no war, and no such great blessing as our national debt of millions.

So you will see that the conduct of myself, with the co-operation of Bill Lorton, the half-breed educated Indian from St. Mary's Mission, back in those early days really resulted in the development of a territorial government organizing Kansas and Nebraska, which has been followed by a continual formation of states west of the Missouri river, containing today millions of people. This vast region of country being rapidly settled and capable of supporting many millions of people more than now inhabit it; rich in agricultural resources and mineral wealth it will eventually have the power to control the affairs of the nation. It already holds the balance of power, and only needs the co-operation of the middle and southern states to wrest from the hands of England and other foreign countries the power to control the financial policy of this country, as they do at the present time. This can be done, in my opinion, by the remonetization of silver and a change of the policy of our financial system.

SOME FACTS NOT RECORDED IN HISTORY.

I do not desire to bring political questions into discussion on this occasion, but I beg leave to say that the history of the country now under consideration necessarily calls for some facts not recorded in history, which Democrats and Republicans alike, as well as the country at large, are interested in.

The present generation is not aware how the Republicans came to be a political party, nor do the Democrats all know the causes which led to their surrendering the government to a new party, which has since been known as the Republican party. Only a day or two ago I met a man forty-five years of age who said that his great-grandfather was a Republican and he was going to stick to that party—silver or no silver. I then informed him that I was personally present at the birth of the Republican party, and that my great-grandfather was a Democrat, but that I would not vote for that party or any other unless it declared for the remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The gold standard advocates nominated both Harrison and Cleveland, and it did not matter to them which was elected. The same game may be looked for in the next national conventions of the two old parties.

It is often asked by men of great intelligence, "What is the cause of the present deplorable condition of the country?" when a schoolboy can answer the question. It is simply this: That the Bank of England forced Wall street and Wall street forced every national bank in this country to shut down on the people, and lock up the money of the nation, and they have it locked up yet. And they can perform this operation again and again so long as the gold standard men control our finances.

Very respectfully yours,

F. J. MARSHALL.

Denver, Colorado, July 22, 1895.

MRS. MARY MARSHALL.

Mrs. J. M. Watson of Frankfort received a telegram on April 25, 1917, notifying her of the death of her sister, Mrs. Mary Marshall, at Largemont, New York, Tuesday, April 24. Interment was made at New Rochelle, New York, the following evening.

Mary R. Williams was born at Richmond, Missouri, December 4, 1831, and at the time of her death was aged eighty-five years, four months and

twenty days. Reaching womanhood, she was married to the late Gen. Frank J. Marshall, of Weston, Missouri. They came to Marshall county among the first white settlers of this county. Mr. Marshall established a ferry at Independence Crossing, about eight miles south of Marysville, on the Blue river, in 1849. Two years later he moved his ferry to Marysville. He was elected to the first territorial Legislature and in the organization of the county had the county named Marshall and the town named Mary, in honor of his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall lived in Marysville until the breaking out of the war, when they moved to Colorado. The Marshalls were ardent pro-slavery people, but when the southern states seceded from the Union, Mr. Marshall did not feel that he could conscientiously fight either against slavery or against the Union, and he and his family left Kansas and located in the mountains of Colorado.

Mrs. Marshall, for whom Marysville was named, was an excellent woman, of high intelligence and courage and took an active part in the early incidents of Marshall county. She was highly respected by all the early settlers and by many newer settlers who have met her on her frequent visits to Marysville. After the death of her husband she has been living with her children in Colorado and New York. For the past few years her home has been with her daughter, Mrs. Mary McCall, at Largemont, New York, where she was when death called her.

EMMA WILLIAMS.

Emma Williams, a younger sister of Mrs. Marshall, came to Marysville to make her home with her sister in 1854. She was married to J. H. McDougal. During the war, McDougal served as first lieutenant of Company E, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, under Perry Hutchinson, captain. On July 17, 1863, Captain Hutchinson resigned and on December 4, 1863, McDougal was promoted captain. McDougal died in Marysville and after the close of the war, Mrs. McDougal became the wife of John M. Watson. Mrs. Watson is one of the oldest pioneer settlers now living.

J. M. Watson was a native Pennsylvanian, born in 1840. He served in the Army of the Potomac, from 1861 to Petersburg, Virginia, in 1865. He came West in 1865, walking from the Missouri river to Marshall county. Then there was not a mile of railroad in Kansas. He took a homestead, farmed and freighted on the plains. Later, he served as register of deeds of the county. He engaged in the retail lumber business in Frankfort for eighteen years and served as postmaster of Frankfort for thirteen years. Mr. Watson regards the days spent at the battle of Gettysburg as the incident in

his life most worthy to be recorded in history. Mr. and Mrs. Watson reside in Frankfort.

LETTER FROM MRS. GEORGE W. THORNE.

Beattie, Kansas,
February 14, 1917.

Dear Mrs. Forter:

Replying to your request to tell you something of old times: I came here from Maryville, Missouri, where I had three months schooling, before coming to Kansas with my father, Joseph Totten. There were six children in our family. There were no schools to go to here and there were more Indians than white people.

Mrs. Emma Jones, formerly Totten, taught the first school in our district. We had to have three months school taught before we could draw any state money. My brother, John Totten, and Frank Lannan went to Blue Rapids and paid tuition for three months school.

Soon after the neighbors got together and organized a district named Guittard, and then they had three months more school. But three months school was all I ever had.

Yes, I plowed five acres of ground with an ox team. The boys helped plant the corn. We then had to harvest with an ox team.

In 1860 I was married to George W. Thorne and we went on a farm where we lived five years. There was only one house between here and Marysville and that was a ranch kept for the traveler.

THE PRICE OF CATS.

I remember one night I started after my father who had gone on foot to Marysville after the doctor and I met him about halfway. My father used to go to St. Jo for provisions and once he brought out two cats, for which he paid a dollar apiece in St. Jo.

If we had a calico dress, it was good enough for church or dances. And if I wanted a new dress I would go and drop corn for fifteen cents a day and earn the money for the dress.

To obtain the first feather bed I had, I husked corn for fifty cents a day for my father and paid him one dollar apiece for the geese to get feathers to make the bed.

When I was married I had a home-made table, three stools and a cottonwood bedstead that Mr. Thorne made and I cooked over a fire-place. I

dropped ten acres of corn in one day and had three cows to milk. I have husked more corn than half of the farmers raised last year.

After we got to raising corn to sell, my husband used to haul it to Ft. Kearney, where he sold it for one dollar a bushel and we could only get ten or eleven cents a bushel in Marysville.

We knew nothing of corn shellers and once shelled forty bushels by hand. My husband used to go to St. Jo with an ox team for groceries and meat. That was our nearest meat market.

The first wheat we raised was three acres and there came a prairie fire and burned it up. When we raised wheat my husband cut it with a cradle and I bound it with straw and we threshed it with a flail. We had to take it to Table Rock, Nebraska, to mill, which took four or five days and I had to stay at home and do the chores.

There were plenty of Indians around, too, with whiskey to drink. If I wanted to go and visit a neighbor I would walk four or five miles and stay all night and come home the next day.

When we wanted to write to a friend, we had to go to the hen house, get a quill to make a pen and make ink out of maple bark.

My family consisted of ten girls and one son, George W. Thorne, of Beattie. Ten of our children graduated from the Beattie schools. I am now seventy-one years old.

With best wishes,

ELIZABETH THORNE.

EARLY SETTLER'S DEATH.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thorne died on Tuesday, April 17, 1917, and was buried Thursday afternoon, April 19. She was seventy-one years, six months and nine days old. She had been a resident of Marshall county since 1858. She was a daughter of Joseph Totten, one of the pioneers of Marshall county. Her husband, George W. Thorne, deceased, was another of the pioneers of Marshall county. Mrs. Thorne was a splendid woman, kind, generous, faithful and true. Her influence in the community was always for the good and for the advancement of the things which went for community betterment.

Mrs. Thorne was present at the pioneers' reunion at Marysville last fall and registered on the roll of old settlers. Only a very few enrolled who antedated her in residence in Marshall county. The last writing Mrs. Thorne did was the foregoing sketch for this History of Marshall County.

PIONEERS ON THE VERMILLION.

By J. M. Watson.

Daniel M. Leavitt and Henry, his brother, came here "from the jumping-off place," Portland, Maine. Mrs. Leavitt was a school teacher in Iowa. Mr. Leavitt met her there, they were married and coming overland by ox team located on the Vermillion in the fifties. Their first log cabin is standing and at the present time is used for a hen house. Yes; she was a mother to all us boys. I remember the winter of 1865-66 when she was cooking our dinner; likewise her face, over the old fashioned fire-place, when W. H. Smith, James Smith, myself and others, appreciating her kindness, "chipped in," and sent to Leavenworth and bought her a cook stove. Say; she smiled all over when that stove was set up. The neighbors came miles to see the new stove.

Before we had railroads in Marshall county the farmers hauled their corn and oats by ox team to Ft. Riley, where they sold their products to the government for use of the troops stationed there. The wheat was hauled to Wamego, forty miles distant and the wagons came back loaded with groceries and lumber.

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NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Money matters in early days.—Well, we had none. I was indebted to W. H. Smith, one hundred dollars balance on land purchase; Frank Love was owing me one hundred dollars for corn he bought to feed to his sheep; A. G. Barrett was owing Love one hundred dollars balance on saw-mill; John D. Wells owed Barrett one hundred dollars for sawing lumber, and W. H. Smith was indebted to John D. Wells in the same sum, balance on land deal. Thus we paid five hundred dollars of debts and never saw a dollar of the money.

Prairie Fires.—Yes, I had some experience. Lost one horse, cow, hay and fencing and was caught myself. I lay down and the fire passed over me, burning the clothes off my back. They rolled me in a sack of flour to take out the burns, while they sent twenty miles for a doctor and he was not at home. I was laid up for three months.

The early settlers between 1850 and 1860 were truly the "Pioneers of the Prairies," and the first home-makers. Household utensils were very few; split bottom chairs, corded bedsteads (if any), homemade table, iron

pot, bake pan and skillet. The skillet or frying pan was called by the Yankee a "spider."

Vicissitudes.—Changes, lots of them; winds changed ends forty times a day. Some years it rained and some years it did not rain. One settler from Illinois came and said he was going to "raise broom corn here or raise h—I"; he died.

The young folks thought nothing of going forty miles to Manhattan, in a lumber wagon drawn by four mules and Jim Vaughn as driver; dance all night, "go home by broad daylight in the morning." Marysville, Sheehies, on Spring creek in Pottawatomie county, Barretts mills were also dancing points. The Greens, "Fes" and "Nick", on the Vermillion, played the fiddle for the dances. The Linn boys, Frank and Dave made the music for Marysville. The Manhattan orchestra (two violins and a clarionet), piped and sawed for the Blue Valley. Happy days. Our wives, the mothers of our children, were the "Pioneer girls of the Prairies." Note the change. "We are growing old."

In the fall of 1868 the Central Branch railroad, then known as the Atchison & Pike's Peak railroad, was completed to Frankfort. Capt. Perry Hutchinson freighted from Marysville and shipped the first car of flour. J. D. Wells shipped the first car of cattle. John Watson shipped the first car of wheat. Our market then was Chicago, Illinois, and train loads of fat cattle were soon shipped East by William Kennedy, Clem Hessel, J. D. Wells, Charles Butler, Perry Hutchinson and others, from Frankfort.

Prairie sod was broken up by oxen, two, three and four yokes of oxen hitched to a twenty-four-inch breaking plow, and it cost four dollars an acre to break the sod, which was about twice as much as the original cost of the land.

High rates of interest.—No limit in early days. I remember in 1875, "grasshopper year," Hon. James Smith was then our county treasurer. He said there was not money enough in the county to pay the taxes. Robert Osborn, Abby and Jacob Mohrbacher paid all county bills in county scrip or warrants. "No tax penalty for one year," was the slogan.

The Shanty.—Yes, the log cabin on the edge of the creek; well do I remember it. Dirt floor, door so short that you made a bow to the occupants before entering. Genuine hospitality within. "Come in and have a chair"; share our cabin and our meals. You could track the first one up in the morning from his bed or cot to the fire place; if in winter his footmark was in the snow; if in summer it was in the dust.

COMBINING BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE.

Religious duties.—At Barrett's school house Reverend Burr (do not know what creed or denomination, the question was not asked in early days) gave out one Sunday evening that "on next Saturday afternoon a business meeting will be held, and on Sunday, church at the usual hour." Someone whispered to him that a horse race was booked for Saturday, on which he announced: "Business meeting on Friday evening, horse race on Saturday afternoon and church as usual on Sunday."

Care of the sick.—We all used quinine in pioneer days. The only sickness was fever and ague. Some "shook", every day; others every other day, and some every third day. The disease lasted from three months to one year. That is what makes so many "standpatters" now.

When there was a death in the settlement everyone turned out to help. A detail was made to dig the grave, a carpenter made the coffin, which was taken in a wagon covered with a sheet or blanket and followed to the grave by the neighbors, all on horseback. Note the change which fifty years has made. Now it is a casket, an automobile hearse, and mourners going and coming in automobiles.

ELI PUNTENEY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

The first school house in Marshall county was built in 1858, by four bachelors. It was not very large, fourteen by twenty-four. It was then and remains today district No. 1.

The Indians worked great hardships to the settlers in the early years. In 1862 the Indians had an understanding with each other and they "struck" what was called "The Pike's Peak Trail," for one hundred and fifty miles and murdered every man, woman and child that they could find. This was a pre-concerted movement and they started about eleven o'clock in the morning. The east end of this savage attack was about twenty miles west of Marysville, on the Little Blue river. Every house was burned and the occupants murdered with savage brutality.

The Overland stage had a house every fifteen miles. The Indians burned these houses together with the hay and provisions, and, in fact everything that would burn. Troops were raised and went in pursuit and after that we had not so much trouble with the red rascals.

Our first preaching was in 1857 at Barretts mills. The services were held in the saw-mill. The seats and pulpit were made of sawn logs. The preacher's name was Miles and he usually had about twenty in attendance.

Once when the offering was being taken one of our best men wanted to give something, but his smallest change was a five dollar gold piece. Presently a man went up to lay his offering on the board and the man with the five dollar gold piece whispered to him as he came back: "Lend me a dime, I have nothing smaller than five dollars." "Oh," said the man, "you can change it at the board, I saw some gold and silver there." So the good man walked up and laid down his five dollars in gold, but he could only get two dollars and fifty cents out of what was on the board. Well, the preacher was well satisfied with the collection.

Permit me to take a stroll down the vanished lane of yesterday and imagine I am with comrades of 1855 to 1860. The faces I would see would be those of the Barretts, the Leavitts, Dan and Henry; the Aulds, John D. Wells and his family; G. H. Hollenberg and his handsome young bride; the Brockmeyers, Roland, W. S. Blackburn, who afterwards became county superintendent of schools, as also did Wells; the Greggs, the McElroys and James Malone, a fine scholar, who became a missionary, and many others of the splendid men and women who came to make Kansas a free state. To mention all would prolong this sketch too much, but if it be true, "To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die," then the Kansas pioneer still lives. It has been a long time since Kansas was settled. Yet we look back over those years and thank God we had the courage to endure the privations of those early days.

The people of today, rich as the result of those years of toil, danger and isolation from the comforts of civilization, look back with admiration and wonder at the will power and endurance of the pioneer men and women. The stress of the times brought out all the better qualities of heart and mind and developed the true spirit of sympathy and kindness.

In the northern portion of the county some men tried to make an entrance for the slave party. But they were not successful. Many returned to Missouri and Carolina. Some remained and while we differed politically, we never sought redress in violence. But the spirit of freedom was in the pure Kansas air and has ever remained. "Ad astra per Aspera" was true of those brave pioneers of Marshall county. Many have gone to their eternal home, where we shall join them. What a reunion that will be.

THE WALKER FAMILY.

In 1856 Isaac Walker and family, members of the Ohio colony, settled on the land near where Winifred now stands and the old Walker homestead called "West Fork," is still maintained by the family.

The town Winifred was named for Mrs. Isaac Walker and this noble pioneer woman deserves a permanent place in Marshall county history, because of the great courage and fortitude with which she endured the hardships of pioneer life.

When Winifred Barrett married Isaac Walker her father gave her as a wedding gift a walnut bureau which he himself made for her, and which she prized very dearly. When Isaac Walker and his wife decided to come to Kansas with the Ohio colony, they first came as far as Iowa where Mrs. Walker had an uncle, and as they found it impractical to bring all their household goods with them, they stored them with their uncle in Iowa. Among other things the bureau was left. But this little woman was not to be separated from her household god so easily. In 1858 Mrs. Walker made the trip from the west fork of the Vermillion to Birmingham, Iowa, with an ox team and wagon to get her treasured bureau, and bring it to her new home in Marshall county. It took her three months to make the trip. She started for Iowa about June 1st and returned early in September. The oxen and their driver were weary-eyed and worn, but her father's precious gift was once more in her home. Her son, David B. Walker, still numbers the old walnut bureau among his valued possessions.

SOLDIER SON DIES.

In the winter of 1861, Isaac Walker and his eldest son enlisted in Company D, Eighth Kansas Infantry and were stationed at Iowa Point on the Kansas-Missouri border. While there the son contracted measles and died, and the father decided to bring his body home for burial. A kind man loaned him a team of ponies and wagon and he started on the long journey, over the bleak, barren prairie to bring to that brave mother the lifeless form of her eldest born, who had been to him not only a son, but a soldier and comrade.

When Isaac Walker reached the site where Vermillion now stands the team, broken down from the long travel and insufficient food, was unable to go farther and the weary father stopped, feeling to himself that he could

not proceed farther on his sorrowful journey. A settler living near saw the distressed group and came to inquire the cause and to give help. Word was sent to the family at West Fork and the younger son, David B., came with an ox team and together, father and son brought the body of the soldier boy to Frankfort, where burial was made.

MOTHER WORKS ON LAND.

Isaac Walker returned to his regiment and the following winter was crippled with a wound in his leg and became an invalid for two years. During this time the younger son, David, enlisted in Company Ninth Kansas and went away to the front. Mrs. Walker was left not only with the care of her husband but the responsibility of making the living. Undaunted, she plowed the land with her ox team and raised what crops she could. Those who recall that frail, delicate woman with gentle face and softly-glowing dark eyes are filled with admiration at the great power of endurance and the fervent patriotism she displayed. Once in reminiscent mood she told the writer, "Davy was always a good boy to his mother. When he was at the front he always sent me his wages. It was not a great sum, but it seemed a great deal in those days, when money was so scarce and hardship so plenty."

Before going into the volunteer service, David Walker had been one of E. C. Manning's "home guards," and had gone on several expeditions after marauding Indians. On one of these trips the party had taken refuge at a place called Hewitt's ranch on the Big Sandy. They found there an entire family had been massacred by Indians the previous night. An old Indian trail, which can be traced at the present time, ran near the Walker homestead. This was a foot trail, and led to the old Indian village near there and farther on to the west. Thousands of Indians traveled over this trail, for the Indian village was a trading post for many tribes, but principally the Pottowatomie and Delaware Indians.

David Walker became very familiar with the different tribes and could distinguish them readily by their garb and tribal emblems. An afternoon spent with him when he is in a talking mood, is like reading the pages of Fenimore Cooper. He inherited much of the intrepid spirit of his mother and is a respected pioneer of Marshall county.

JENNETTE BARBER HUTCHINSON.

In the history of a county there are certain names that stand out prominently and around which a deep interest centers. Such a name is that of Jennette Barber, who was married at the age of eighteen and one-half years to Perry Hutchinson.

Mrs. Hutchinson's parents, Chemplin and Malancy Barber, were pioneers in Herkimer county, New York. They resided near Fredonia. Her mother was a very capable woman, a fine housekeeper and with great frugality and forethought. They lived on a farm and her father was one of the substantial men of the community. Mrs. Barber was a member of the Presbyterian church and her family was brought up in that church.

After her betrothal to Perry Hutchinson, the young man desired to present her to his parents and together they made the trip in a buggy. The day turned stormy and rained and she was somewhat tired on their arrival. Mr. Hutchinson's mother was a large woman, weighing about two hundred pounds. His prospective bride was rather slight and timid. Miss Barber naturally wished to know the opinion the young man's parents had of the future daughter-in-law and finally Perry confided to her that they thought her "rather small."

After their marriage the young people moved to Iowa, where they resided for four years, part of the time on a farm, and part of that time Mr. Hutchinson engaged in milling. His partner, not proving satisfactory, he returned to the farm. In 1859 they had in sixty acres of corn. On July 3, a hard frost destroyed the corn. They had planted ten acres of cucumbers for the purpose of raising the seed for a seed house in Fredonia, New York. These escaped with little injury; but the opportunity of obtaining government land interested them and Mr. Hutchinson decided to come west and locate a claim and later return for the wife, little son, Frank, and baby daughter.

The young wife took this under advisement. If she remained, it would mean hiring help to gather the cucumber seed and boarding them while they worked. Her children were small and after some thought she decided to accompany her husband in search of a home. When she told him of her decision he answered, "You can't stand the hardship," She answered, "I can stand whatever you can." With that thrift and clever management which have been lifelong characteristics of Mrs. Hutchinson, she prepared for the journey. The neighbors came in and provision was prepared to last for the noonday meals during the entire journey. Chickens were roasted and pre-

serves made and bread baked. No preparation was made for camping out. They stopped at any home that could and would shelter them for the night. At noon they had their dinner by the way while the horses were being fed.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY ARRIVE AT MARSHALL COUNTY.

Mr. Hutchinson was always fond of good horses and knew how to take care of them. Having heard of the good land in Marshall county they pushed along and they slept in their wagon for the first and only time on the trip within the borders of Marshall county. After reaching Marysville they heard of a man named John Hyatt, who was in search of a man and wife to assist him on his claim.

Hyatt asked Brumbaugh what he thought of the "Yankee," and Brumbaugh gave him a favorable answer, so the young pioneers drove back over the trail of the previous day until they came to a log cabin which was to be their first dwelling place in the county.

The cabin had a puncheon floor and plenty of fresh air. The cracks were "big enough to throw a cat through," and there was a wide fireplace so low that one could look out of doors by glancing up the chimney. One stormy day, Mrs. Hutchinson hung a blanket across in front of the fire place to shut out the bitter wind and seated within, near the fire with her two children, she made for her eldest son, Frank, his first pair of pants.

While they lived in the Hyatt cabin, Mr. Hutchinson joined a party of buffalo hunters and went west in search of meat. Mrs. Hutchinson stayed alone in the cabin on the prairie, with her children. A neighbor coming that way invited her to go along and visit another neighbor. On returning towards evening they saw that her cabin door was open. This made her timid and the neighbor persuaded her to spend the night with her, which she did. After a sleepless night she preferred to brave the Indians and returned to her own cabin. This was the only time in all those early years of loneliness and privation that she ever left her own roof-tree by reason of being left alone.

The buffalo hunters did not find game as near as they expected and many returned, but Perry went far enough west to obtain a good supply of the meat. Much of this Mrs. Hutchinson cured and the remainder Perry sold along the trail, realizing enough to lay in a supply of groceries from St. Joe. It also gave him an opportunity to see the land and he soon selected a claim seven miles east of Marysville; as there was good timber on the land,



EARLY-DAY TRANSPORTATION ON THE PLAINS.

he built a substantial log cabin with one room below and a chamber overhead.

Into this first real home Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson moved on February 2, 1860. That spring a party of men becoming dissatisfied with their driver, made Perry a good proposition to drive them to Denver. There were eight in the party. Having found someone to stay with his wife, Mr. Hutchinson made the trip, leaving in May, returning in August. While there he joined with some miners and after a month or so of mining he realized five hundred dollars, a munificent sum in those days. He immediately invested in another mine, which proved a failure. Meanwhile Mrs. Hutchinson had "looked after" matters at home. She sold hay at four cents a pound and corn at two dollars a bushel and when her husband returned she had more money than he had, lacking a few cents of having fifty dollars. The night after his return from Denver, a horse died and she gave him the fifty dollars, with which he bought a pony and later traded for another horse.

Mrs. Hutchinson was a good manager and never was without some provision. In all those years she really never found her cupboard bare, and never turned a weary wayfarer from her cabin door hungry. They had a splendid well on their place and this attracted travelers, as good well water was scarce.

CYCLONE VISITS THE PIONEERS.

One day just as Mrs. Hutchinson had taken her wash from the line and laid it on some chairs a cyclone struck the cabin tearing off the roof and scattering the shingles far and wide.

The man and wife who were keeping her company during her husband's absence, were so badly frightened that they sprang into the bed and covered up with the feather tick. Mrs. Hutchinson put little Frank under the covers and, outside behind the house, bending over her baby sheltered her from the driving hail and rain. The man in the bed fainted, the woman screamed and cried, but Mrs. Hutchinson revived the man with camphor and quieted the others and directed the re-roofing of her cabin. She was bruised and lamed by the storm, but her children were unhurt, so she made light of it.

They lived one year on the farm and then the Barrett Hotel being without a landlord, friends suggested that they take charge of it. Mr. Hutchinson applied to Barrett for a lease and was refused, because he had not money

for the rent. Somewhat downcast he was met by F. J. Marshall, who, on learning the facts, guaranteed the rent and the young people took charge of the hotel.

While they yet lived in their log cabin the pony express passed by their door and many of the messengers had cause to remember Mrs. Hutchinson. She always had a kind word for them and something special, a slice of gingerbread or some of her good doughnuts. She remembers them as fine boys, many being from the East and college bred. Billy Bolton was a favorite with Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and oftentimes he would stop a few minutes and sing for her. He had a sweet tenor voice and sang with great feeling some old favorites, "Annie Laurie," "Sweet Evalina," and the "Old Log Cabin in the Lane." This latter song was a great favorite with General Sherman; Clara Louise Kellogg once sang it for him, when encored in a St. Louis opera house.

The pony express and Overland stage stopped at the Barrett house. Mrs. Hutchinson was a good housekeeper and cook and it soon became a popular hostelry. Mrs. Hutchinson managed every detail of the hotel and did much of the work herself. In that hotel she entertained many men who afterwards became widely known. Albert D. Richardson, Schuyler Colfax, members of Congress, Mormon celebrities, Mark Twain and scores of others were guests under that roof. The lawyers who practised at the Marshall county bar made the Barrett hotel headquarters. John James Ingalls, Albert H. Horton, Nathan Price, Bailey Wagener and others always stopped there.

The parlor of the hotel was the only floor large enough that could be used for dances and many a night the people, young and old, gathered there for a social evening. Mrs. Hutchinson gave the first socials ever given in the county.

While she was in the hotel it became necessary for a legal residence to be established on the claim. Business kept Perry in Marysville and it fell to her lot to "live" on the claim. She cooked up food and with her children took up her legal residence on the claim, living in a wagon and shed until the required time was fulfilled. The cabin was rented to a settler,

Under the hard work Mrs. Hutchinson's health gave way and the war coming on, Mr. Hutchinson was commissioned captain and they gave up the hotel, which was taken over by J. H. Cottrell and wife.

THE RAISING.

The following item appeared in the *Blue Valley Union* in the issue of October 15, 1865:

Last Wednesday about forty men, who have willing hearts and helping hands assembled at Hutchinson's mill site to raise his flour mill. With a hearty good will did they shake that two-story frame together, completing the job just as dark came upon them. A good dinner was prepared by the lady of the house to which they all did justice.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson lived near the mill and they kept open house for many years. It was not the life of ease for the wife and mother, but she bore her own burdens and helped others bear theirs. She turned none away empty handed and many a pioneer had cause to remember her with gratitude. She cared for her family, husbanded her resources and helped every good work of the town. It was through her efforts that the Memorial Presbyterian church in Marysville was built. Mrs. Hutchinson had a good bay team, was a fearless driver and many times took her team and drove the venerable blind preacher, Rev. Charles Parker, to different points in the neighborhood where he held religious services.

Church and Sunday school were held in the old stone school house and she taught a Sunday school class and led the singing, assisted by Attorney A. Parks and Mrs. Fisher.

One of the chief amusements of those days was dancing. On one occasion Reverend Parker came to Marysville during the week and, as was his custom, night found him at the house near the mill. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson were preparing to attend a dance and the good man volunteered to keep the children.

While they were absent some belated travelers came along and the minister took them in and made them comfortable. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson returned in "the wee sma' hours" and the gentle, white-haired man arose and opened the gate for them to drive in.

In 1867 the three-story stone mill was built on the west side of the Blue and before the machinery was installed they decided to have a "mill warming". Notice of the night was sent far and wide and scores came, bringing well-filled baskets for the midnight refreshments. John Pecenka's orchestra furnished the music and to this day that night is recalled by "the oldest 'un".

There had been a double wedding at Frank Marshall's residence the day before the dance. Two sisters, Rose and Emma Weber, were the brides. Rose married Sam Raines and Emma married John Crump. This bridal party attended the big dance. Captain Frank Kister was the head miller and master of ceremonies. Such gay young fellows as Ike Davis, Bob Shibley, the Barretts, John Watson, the Vaughns, Trospers, Aulds, Dave Walker and Cale Osborne were among the guests.

THE BABIES MIXED.

An amusing incident occurred that night which has been perpetuated by a popular novelist. A corner had been reserved for babies too young to be left at home. Some hay was thrown on the floor and covered with heavy blankets and on this bed the babies were put to sleep while the mothers danced.

Dave Walker, Cale Osborne and Andy Travelute decided to have some fun; so unobserved they changed the wrappings of the babies and also their places on the bed. The dance being over, mothers took their infants and some drove away before the joke was discovered. Such crying of babies and screaming of mothers and hustling off wraps until each mother had her own again. One young mother of a fine boy, found herself with a tiny girl. Finally, as the morning broke, all were adjusted and merrily rolled homeward. Owen Wister in "The Virginian," has told the tale.

Shortly after the new mill was built the big house on the hill was erected, which for so many years was the hospitable home of the Hutchinsons.

Here, as while in modest homes, Mrs. Hutchinson gave personal attention to her household duties. She entertained the leading people of the state during a period of nearly half a century. Among them were Governors Martin, Humphrey, Morrill and Hoch; Noble Prentiss, the well-known newspaper writer, and Gower, superintendent of the Grand Island railway. Favorites with the Hutchinsons were James Smith, Case Broderick and especially Senator Preston B. Plumb, who never failed to visit them when in this part of the state.

With all these duties Mrs. Hutchinson yet found time to visit the sick; to arrange benefit balls for yellow fever sufferers; to prepare the dead for burial and to comfort the living. She was always prepared for emergencies and rose to them with great courage. In times of business hurry she was ready and helpful. She once cooked dinner for forty men on an hour's notice.

Her knowledge of the men employed about the mill gave her a good insight to their fitness and she often spoke a kind word in someone's behalf, that to this day is gratefully remembered.

Mrs. Hutchinson devoted her life to her husband's interests. She never wearied in well doing. In the early years she boarded the mill people, cooked the meals and kept the house. After the big house on the hill was

built, she continued to work and do all she was able, and many times beyond the limit of her strength, in order to "help the business." Her family increased with time and social duties grew as the years passed. Her husband once said of her, "She made me what I am. She never knew when she was 'licked.'"

In all those early years of struggle she was the far-sighted partner of the firm. Mr. Hutchinson's parents on visiting them, found her plenty big enough for the job. She numbers her friends in every home in Marshall county and the members of her own household "arise up and call her blessed." She lived up to the full measure of duty each day and now as she makes her home in the city she helped to build, all doors open with pleasure to greet her. She will celebrate her eightieth birthday in May, 1917.

THE CRANE FAMILY.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crane came from Illinois to Kansas reaching the Vermillion on October 22, 1869.

After leaving Illinois, on their way to the West, Mr. and Mrs. Crane went to Iowa to visit Mrs. Crane's sister, Mrs. Samuel Parks. The Parks family became imbued with the Western spirit and sold out in Iowa and came to Kansas with the Cranes.

There were three children in the Parks family and six in the Crane family, Mrs. Gertude Scott, of Marysville, being then a babe six weeks old. On the way from Iowa the party was joined by the Frost brothers, Tom and Simpson. Tom Frost had a wife and two children; Simpson Frost was a single man.

Robert Crane, the Parks and Frosts had wagons drawn by horses. Other emigrants joined them until there were thirteen teams in the party, some being ox teams, among these were Enoch Manning and family. The "movers" camped at night and slept in their wagons.

On the day following their arrival on the Vermillion, the women all went to the creek to put out the family washings. The day was fine and the clothes were nearly all dried and taken in by night. The next morning a Kansas blizzard had arrived. Snow, mingled with sand, driven by a fierce wind, dealt cruelly with the newly-arrived settlers. The men in the party found a log cabin which had been used for a sheep "bye," but which they cleaned out and soon had a roaring fire in the big, friendly fire place. Here the women and children were gathered while the men took the best care they could of their horses and cattle. The women heated their irons in front

of the "forelog" and ironed the wash and thawed out the clothing that had not dried the previous day. As night came on, the blizzard increased in violence and the anxiety about shelter was great.

It was exactly at this point that "the West began." The neighbors on the Vermillion had heard of the new arrivals and finally located them in the old log cabin.

John Life took two families home with him. True, "home" was but a ten by twelve-foot cabin, but it would shelter from the storm.

The Mitchells and Butlers took some. Millet had an unoccupied cabin; the Frosts were housed in it.

A family across the Vermillion sheltered the Mannings.

William B. Lewis had six children, but he did not hesitate to take in Mr. and Mrs. Crane and their six.

Elijah Bentley had a house twelve feet square. He took Mr. and Mrs. Sam Parks and their three children home with him. So before night fell all were safely housed from the storm.

Those were the days of true hospitality, when every man was a brother, when hospitality was open and kindness ruled.

The prairies were wide and bare of habitation, and so the settlers drew close together and shared the hardships and privations of pioneer life. They forgot the toil and anxiety, when the greeting was friendly and the handclasp warm.

DR. ALBERT MORRALL.

Dr. Albert Morrall of Wamego died at University hospital in Kansas City, Sunday, March 4, 1917, and was buried at Wamego, Wednesday, March 7. He was eighty-seven years, three months and ten days old. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Fred Darling, of Wamego. Doctor Morrall was one of the pioneers of Marysville. He arrived here July 8, 1856, along with R. Y. Shibley, James S. Magill and others, who had formed a company to organize a town company. They organized the "Palmetto Town Company," and laid out a half section of land in town lots. That half section is now the north half of the city of Marysville. Doctor Morrall was the first president of the town company. Doctor Morrall was also one of the incorporators of Ballard & Morrall's addition to Palmetto, which is now the southeast one-fourth of the city of Marysville. Of the original Palmetto Town Company, R. Y. Shibley of this city is the only survivor. Doctor Morrall and Mr. Shibley were both South Carolinians and left there in the spring of 1856 to go buffalo hunting. They got as far as Atchison, when they fell

in with the party coming to Marysville and joined the party. Shibley is still here. Morrall left here in 1866 and moved to Wamego. He held property interests here for many years and frequently visited here.

JAMES M'CLOSKY.

Many men of different nationalities and avocations had traversed the land which is now Marshall county prior to 1849, but in that year Francis J. Marshall became the first permanent settler.

Following Marshall, came James Nelson, a Dane, G. H. Hollenberg, a German, and James McClosky, a Scotchman. So that from its pioneer days until the present this county has been the abiding place of mixed nationalities.

Of this trio James Nelson and G. H. Hollenberg came from the West, both having been sailors and, landing on the California coast, had crossed the great desert towards the East.

McClosky had become familiar with the country from traversing the trail, carrying on trade with the Indians. He had worked out from St. Louis and was attracted by the fertility and beauty of the Valley of the Blue and in 1854 he returned to make a permanent home, bringing with him a party of mountaineers.

It was the intention of the party to settle near the Alcove Springs and Independence Crossing, where McClosky had camped on former trips, but Marshall having moved his ferry to the upper crossing, McClosky settled near it. At that time the small settlements on the Vermillion and Marshall's on the Big Blue, were the only permanent settlements in the county.

SCOT WEDS SQUAW.

McClosky had a Sioux Indian girl for his wife and in 1857 J. S. Magill, a regularly elected justice of the peace, united in marriage James McClosky and the Indian maid, Monlawaka. This was the first marriage in Marysville.

Mr. and Mrs. McClosky sent their sons to the Iowa Indian Mission school in Doniphan county and their daughters to the Highland University, giving all their children educational advantages. The eldest son, James, was an interpreter for the government at Ft. Laramie, where he was killed by a man named William Boyer, who was hanged for the crime.

Henry, the second son, was interpreter at Ft. Halleck. He was killed near Hanover, at Cottonwood Station. Charles, the younger, was acci-

dentally shot by the discharge of a gun while he was attending school in Doniphan county. Edna died while at school at Highland, at the age of fourteen. Julia married and moved to Nebraska. Monlawaka (Medicine Eagle) did not long survive and is buried in the old Marysville cemetery.

McClosky was well known to the older citizens of Marysville and served as captain of a company to defend the community from Indian depredations. He was devoted to his wife and family and never ceased to mourn the loss of the gentle Monlawaka.

W. F. BOYAKIN.

The name of Doctor Boyakin was for so many years a household word in Marshall county, that a few lines must be written in his memory. He was born in North Carolina, May 30, 1807, graduated from Mary College, Tennessee, in 1826, and studied law with James K. Polk, the thirteenth President of the United States.

Boyakin came to Marshall county in 1868 and resided here until his death. On the anniversary of his one hundredth birthday he delivered the Decoration Day address in the Turner Hall at Marysville.

He helped to build the first Methodist church in St. Joseph, Missouri. He was a graduate in law and medicine and a licensed minister. When he was born, Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States and Aaron Burr was being tried for treason. Boyakin lived through the administrations of seventeen Presidents and saw many stars added to our flag. He was twenty years old when Queen Victoria ascended the throne of England. He was a widely-read and greatly-traveled man and possessed a remarkable memory. He served the county in many positions, but chiefly as an educator. He died on June 5, 1908, at his modest home on Elm creek, where he had always lived and where his family still resides. W. A. Calderhead, then a member of Congress, delivered the final eulogy.

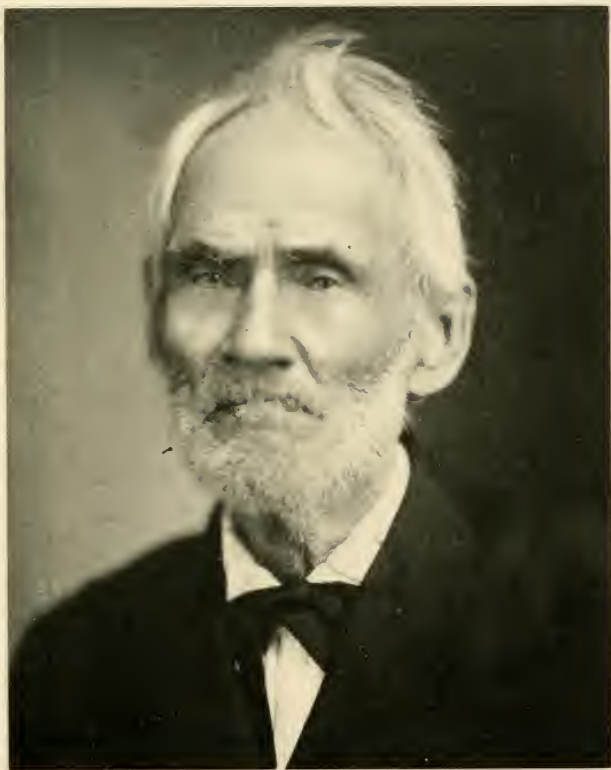
BRIEF MENTION OF EARLY SETTLERS.

Samuel Smith settled in Noble township in 1855.

Ambrose, East, Martin and James Shipp, four brothers, settled south of the Big Blue river, a short distance from Irving, in 1857.

Smith Martin built the first log cabin and settled in Center township in March, 1857.

Among the families who have helped largely to make Marshall county



DR. W. F. BOYAKIN.

a desirable place in which to live, the McKee family deserves especial mention. The parents of John, Robert, William G., Frank and Harry McKee came to Marshall county from Canada. They were people of culture and were members of the Baptist church. They took a deep interest in promoting education and religious influence and were prominent in all movements for good in the life of the county. Their sons and daughters are still residents of the county and fulfill the highest hopes of their parents in character and upright living. E. J. McKee, a leading hardware merchant of Marysville, his brother, Robert, and Frank, sons of Robert McKee, are men of the highest type of Christian influence.

Another family of the same name, known as the Frankfort McKees, were L. V. McKee, a banker of that town; A. J. McKee, a philanthropist and business man, and Samuel McKee, a lawyer, were men of prominence in the political and business history of Marshall county. While there was nothing of the spectacular in the character of the McKee family, their silent but firm stand for all that meant progress along educational and moral lines, was always a powerful influence. Robert McKee, of Center, L. V., A. J. and S. J. McKee, of Frankfort, are deceased.

A pioneer of Marshall county, who saw many sides of frontier life, is C. W. Blodgett, of Frankfort. The Blodgetts came to Kansas in 1859 and settled on the Blue. Their log cabin was built near the Otoe Indian trail. Blodgett "teamed" four years on the plains in the employ of the government and served as quartermaster at Ft. Laramie and at Ft. Kearney. He helped build the Oketo dam. He went to Frankfort when the town started and opened a harness-making shop and later went in to the hotel business which he still manages. He has been for the past twelve years a rural mail carrier and is the oldest man in the county in the service.

John Brockmeyer, of near Bigelow, broke the first five acres of ground in the county. He turned the ground over with a spade.

When the first survey of Marshall county was made, there were just five pieces of land in cultivation. John Lane, of Blue Rapids, George Guittard, of Guittard, John D. Wells and D. C. Auld, of Vermillion, and John Brockmeyer, of Elizabeth, were in occupation.

Among the many men who were identified with Kansas history in pioneer days and achieved national reputation was Powell Clayton, who was one of the incorporators of the town of Woodson in Marshall county. Clayton afterwards was sent as minister to Mexico and also was governor of Arkansas.

Albert D. Richardson, the author of "Beyond the Mississippi," pre-empted a claim in Marshall county and was an early settler. Richardson

was shot in New York City and when W. A. Calderhead was county attorney he settled the Richardson estate in the probate court.

Junius Brutus Brown, a noted newspaper correspondent, also entered a claim in Marshall county.

OLD-TIME DANCES.

The modern reformer, who devotes time and energy to rehabilitating the people of today in moral garments of his own style and make, would have been very lonesome in the pioneer days of Marysville.

The mild excitement following a soft drink at the marble soda water fountain, or an evening at the movies, is in marked contrast to early-day drinks and amusements.

The building of the bridge across the Blue river brought the town and country settlers more closely together and Marysville enjoyed good business activity. With better business conditions social life became more prominent.

Those were the days of the old-fashioned dances. Everybody danced but the preachers and they did not remain long enough to become inoculated with the germ.

When the dance was given in a private house the cook stove and any other furniture were set out of doors. In the country there were several pioneers who were disciples of Nero. At Independence Crossing Theo. Hammett and his brothers, Frank and Neil, and George and John Armstrong were the musicians. Undoubtedly Billy and Dave Linn were the first fiddlers in the county and lived in Marysville. Dan Clements at Oketo and Phil Simmons on Horseshoe and Mose Bennett on Coon creek furnished the music.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

The early colonists on Coon creek were very congenial and in a little "star chamber" proceeding decided that they would select their own neighbors and when a prospective settler came along unless he suited them, he was to be told the land was all taken up.

One day at a barn raising a man drove up and inquired if there was any vacant land. He did not look good to the crowd and was answered in the negative. As he turned his team to drive away the cover on the rear end of the wagon being up, a violin case was seen swinging from the wagon bows. Interest was aroused and the mover was called back. "Do you play the fiddle", was asked. Mose acknowledged that he was master of the art,

whereupon he was requested to stop and take a claim. Mose furnished music for all the neighborhood dances and in later years the name of Hon. Moses T. Bennett appears on the list of county superintendents of public instruction.

The first real orchestra consisted of Theo. Hammett and his brothers, Frank and Neil, Sebastian Joerg and A. H. McLaughlin. The Hammett brothers played violin and 'cello, Joerg played cornet and McLaughlin had an accordion with three registers, which was considered a fine instrument in those days. Sebastian Joerg was a brother of John Joerg. This orchestra was widely known and was in demand far and wide. Later, it was engaged for balls in Hanover and Fairbury.

The Pecenka orchestra played music of a better sort and was composed of two violins, cornet, accordion and 'cello. These musicians were really the aristocrats of music. Later, blind Henry Lofinck came and organized an orchestra. Lofinck played the violin, Ernest Lange, second, and Martin Piel, 'cello. Later, Sam Forter took the 'cello.

TANGO THEN UNKNOWN.

Early balls were given in Waterson's Hall, and in the late seventies Lofinck's orchestra and the Pecenka orchestra furnished the music. The popular dances were the firemen's dance, Virginia reel, waltz, polka and schottische. The quadrille was the favorite form and our pioneers became most proficient in the graceful bow, following the prompter's "salute your partner." Then, "circle left, promenade back." Then the dance went on with vigor: "First four, right and left; side four, right and left; right and left, all." Then, the grand climax, "right and left and swing partners to place," and "all promenade."

A few moments were given for breathing and then the second change was called; for, by some social law, three separate quadrilles were prompted or "called," before the dancers "had their money's worth." After the building of the Turner Hall, dances became more formal.

Barks' orchestra, composed of C. F. Barks and his two sons, Herman and William, and later by his grandson, William, Sam Forter, Nic Grauer, Auldice Hale and Roll Allen, and others whose names are not recalled, furnished music of the best class to be obtained. The "Devil's Dream" and kindred waltz music was replaced by the "Blue Danube Waltz" and under the spell of better music and surroundings the dances became more formal. Never, even in the very early days, did Marysville have any semblance of the

so-called dance hall with its attendant vice. However informal the dances of the pioneer days, they were not unwholesome.

Many staid grandmothers of today, who look with some misgiving on the free comradeship of the modern boy and girl, in those good old days went through the graceful figures of the Virginia reel or whirled around the hall with a handsome dare-devil, who may have worn a revolver strapped to his side and did not hesitate to leave the ball-room for the bar. But with it all there was a certain unwritten law that the game must be square or punishment would be sure.

OLD TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

Who shall arise at this day and offer criticism? Who shall say that the men and women of frontier days, who faced the scorching heat of summer and the fierce blasts of winter, blazing the way to the fulfilment of hopes, to the wealth and comfort and culture of the Marysville of today, were lacking in those qualities of mind and soul that are so essential to a strong, virile manhood and to a sweet and tender womanhood?

Many times at the dance the coat was threadbare, or missing altogether and the dress was of calico. The lantern and the moon furnished illumination, but hearts beat true to the measures of the music and, as in Brussels on that historic night before Waterloo,

"Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

The dance over, they faced the every-day toil and privations with good courage, and they shared the common joys and sorrows of those around them. The feet that tripped so lightly to "Money Musk," went quickly and willingly to the help of a sick babe. The strong arm that swung her to the "Aurora Waltz," was still stronger at helping some newcomer put up his cabin.

Times have changed. The girl, whose grandmother walked miles to a "dance," has her flowers and fan and dancing frock and is carefully carried to a well-lighted and comfortable hall in an automobile. The two-step, Castle walk and one-step have superseded the quadrille. Her program is filled for a dozen numbers and then the ball is over. The old days and the old fiddler are no more.

The footsteps of today walk in smoother paths and along more con-

ventional lines, but the hearts are the same, and youth and love and happiness are unchanging—as the generations come and go. “All things serve their time.”

PIONEERS OF THE VERMILLION VALLEY.

James McClosky, a Scotchman, who was agent for a St. Louis firm of fur traders, having passed back and forth through this county since 1839, on his trading expeditions, finally came here to settle in 1854, bringing with him some other settlers among whom were three Frenchmen—Laroche, Changreau and Louis Tremble. These four men had Sioux Indian wives.

Tremble, Laroche, and Changreau settled on the Vermillion, where Tremble built a puncheon toll bridge. At that time the travel west was over the Fremont and Mormon trail and Tremble earned a living by charging toll. G. H. Hollenberg came soon after and built a small store near the bridge, and sold supplies to travelers.

In 1846-48 the Mormons, under the command of Brigham Young, had crossed the Vermillion at this point and it came to be called the “Mormon crossing” and the “Hollenberg crossing,” and as such has ever since been known. During the year 1854 John D. Wells came with his family from Kentucky and located on the Vermillion near this crossing. Changreau, Laroche and Tremble were driven away by Indians, and Hollenberg after a few years removed to Washington county, so that it is generally conceded that John D. Wells was the first permanent settler on the Vermillion. His neighbors were Eli Puntney, D. M. Leavitt and Joseph Langdon came in 1855 or 1856 and settled near him.

In 1855 Horace Greeley, S. M. Wood and others, who were ardent unionists, made many public speeches in Eastern cities on the subject of Kansas and conditions in the territory following the enactment of the infamous Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The *Herald of Freedom*, published at Lawrence by G. W. Brown, and the *Kansas Free State*, published by Josiah Miller and R. G. Elliott, were telling the country of the beauties of Kansas scenery, the fertile soil and the marvelous future in store for her, if the territory were kept free from the blight of slavery.

OPPOSED TO SLAVERY.

Josiah Miller, a Carolinian by birth, writing editorials in a room of which he said, “It has neither floor, ceiling or window,” uncompromisingly opposed the introduction of slavery into Kansas, as tending to impoverish

the soil, to stifle all energy, to paralyze the hand of industry and to weaken intellectual effort.

Horace Greeley imbued with the same spirit speaking in Apollion Hall, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, repeated the story of the men who came as pioneers to make Kansas a place where civil and religious liberty should reign, and urged men to "go West." S. B. Todd was at the meeting and he with fifteen others enlisted that very night in the movement to Kansas. Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Free State Emigrant Society, they arrived at Kansas City on April 19, 1856, came West and located in the Valley of the Vermillion.

Some of those who came were, James Wilson and his son, W. H. Wilson; John Harris and family; Lawrence Kelley and family; James P. Malone and family; James Goldsberry and family; Mr. Musgrave and family, and others. Mrs. Henry Brockmeyer with her three sons, Frederick, Henry and Ernest, her son-in-law, Ernest W. Thiele, and her daughters, Mrs. Ernest Thiele and Sophia Brockmeyer, who the following year became the wife of G. H. Hollenberg, came to Kansas from New England.

George H. Thiele, a son of Ernest W. Thiele, writes as follows:

"My grandfather died in Meriden, Connecticut, in 1854. In the early part of 1855 Grandmother Brockmeyer with her sons and daughters and her son-in-law, Ernest W. Thiele (my father), came West, and as Kansas was much talked about at that time in the East, concluded to come to that territory, and arrived at Weston, Missouri, by steamboat from St. Louis, early in 1855. They found a great deal of excitement on account of the slavery agitation, near the Missouri river, so concluded to go farther west and finally located on the Black Vermillion, near where Bigelow is now located. They pre-empted a piece of land which all helped to improve and raised what crops they could.

"My father was the only married man, so they concluded that he should have the claim, and turned it over to him.

"I understand that the town of Elizabeth is located on this claim. I was born on this claim on September 14, 1855, and have always understood that I was the first white child born in Marshall county.

"Like all early settlers they built their log cabins near the banks of the creek, and all suffered a great deal from chills and ague. This, with the hardships incident to their isolated location and distance from the river towns, caused them frequently to become discouraged and willing to give up the contest of trying to make a home in the wilderness.

"In 1856 or 1857 my father sold his claim for one hundred dollars cash

and a ham. He had to go some ten or fifteen miles to get the ham, and came near being killed by coyotes on the way back.

"My father moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he made his home and raised his family, consisting of three boys and four girls, of whom my sister, Sophia, Mrs. Hugo Rohde, of Herkimer, my brother, Ernest W. Thiele, of Hanover, and myself are now living.

"In 1856 my mother's sister, Sophia Brockmeyer, married G. H. Hollenberg, who was then conducting a small store at what was known as 'Hollenberg's crossing' on the Vermillion, and the next year they moved to Washington county. Some eight or ten years later they were followed by my uncles, Henry, Ernest and Fred. H. Brockmeyer, all of whom settled near Hanover.

"I returned to Kansas in 1877 and have resided at Washington ever since. The remainder of our family came to Hanover in 1879."

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

John C. Fremont crossed the Big Vermillion, June 20, 1842, on his way to the mountains, at some point near where Barrett now stands and made the following comment in his note-book: "We crossed at ten a. m., the Big Vermillion, which has a rich bottom of about one mile in breadth, one-third of which is occupied by timber."

In the spring of 1855 a colony of sixty members was organized at Cadiz, Ohio, with the intention of settling on the Vermillion in a body. They selected a tract of land five miles square and as the government surveyors had not extended their surveys that far at the time they laid out the tract themselves.

A. G. Barrett, D. C. Auld, John Roland, J. G. Radcliffe, W. S. Blackburn and some others settled on the tract in the spring of 1855. They also platted Ohio City, on the northwest quarter of section 31, township 4, range 9, now owned by A. A. Jones.

In 1856 the colony was strengthened by the arrival of W. H. Auld, W. P. Gregg, Benjamin McElroy and J. B. Auld, and in 1857 came Leonard Cutler, W. T. Drinnell, C. W. Laudemberger, William Morrison, R. S. Newell and others. In April, 1858, the Burrell family came out and in 1859 Peter Trosper and family arrived.

In 1857 a postoffice was established at Barrett and H. W. Swift was the first postmaster. Prior to this settlers got mail at St. Mary's mission and at Ft. Riley and at Marysville.

SOME FIRST EVENTS.

Enoch Pugh was the first blacksmith. He died in 1857.

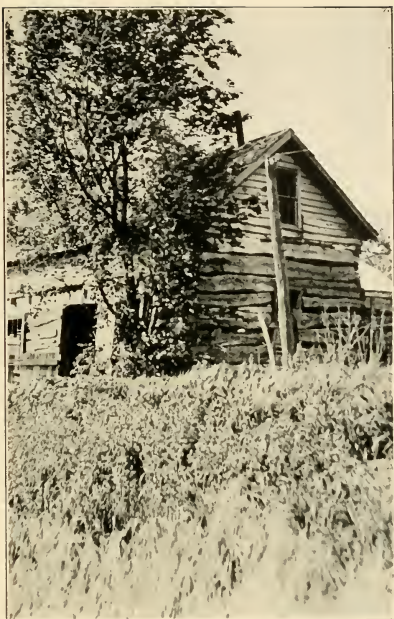
D. C. Auld was the first justice of the peace and in 1856 he united in marriage Timothy Clark and Judith North at the home of James Smith. In 1857 Squire Auld united in marriage M. V. Hall and Ann J. Trosper, also, Solen Jason and a Miss Wright.

Each member of the colony paid into a general fund twenty-five dollars for every quarter section he wished to secure and agreed that the money might be used to purchase a steam saw-mill. A. G. Barrett acted as the purchasing agent and brought the mill out in the fall of 1857. Later, the mill became the property of A. G. Barrett. Several houses were built on the Vermillion by Barrett, John Roland and Joseph Langdon. Later, Mr. Barrett lived in one of those houses. S. B. Todd also built and lived in a log house on the west fork of the Vermillion, and is usually considered to have been the first settler there. His son, William H. Todd, born on August 13, 1857, is one of the early native Kansans. Walter Cockerill now lives on the Todd place. The farm with the log house owned by John Roland was bought by A. J. McKee. The locating of the mill and postoffice brought the little settlement into prominence and Barrett's mill became widely known by pioneers and emigrants all through the West.

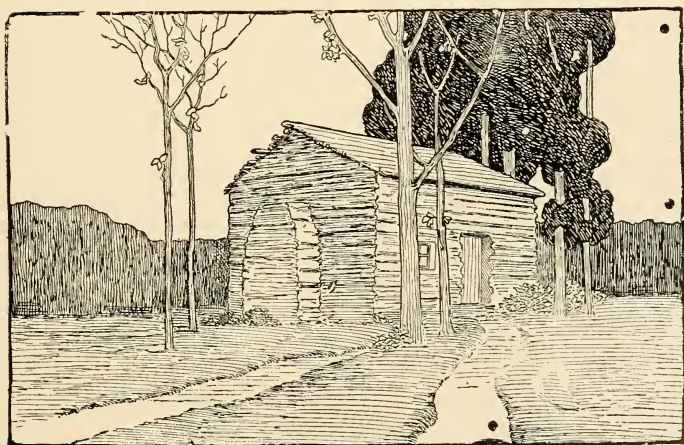
In 1857 Joseph Langdon constructed a dam across the Vermillion, just below the mouth of Corndodger creek, and built a saw- and corn-mill, which he operated for some years. In 1861 high water cut around the dam and left the mill on an island without power to run. But not discouraged, Langdon built a seawall across the new channel and reharnessed the Vermillion. This mill was used by the settlers on the lower Vermillion for religious services and all kinds of meetings, political and otherwise.

Langdon also sold groceries, "hickory" shirts and calico. He kept a kind of postoffice for the accommodation of the neighbors, letters were brought there for distribution and for dispatch, the carrying service being conducted by volunteers who went to the nearest postoffices. He sold the mill to Tom Short, an Indiana man, who worked it for some years, but in 1867 when the railroad came it went down and is now only a memory.

The mill was located on section 16, Bigelow township, and the land on which it stood is now owned by Dave Barrett. This is about six miles down stream from Barrett's mill.



LOG CABIN IN WHICH FIRST MASS WAS CELEBRATED IN
CLEVELAND TOWNSHIP.



A MARSHALL COUNTY HOME FIFTY YEARS AGO.

PIONEER PRIVATIONS.

Those pioneers of the Valley of the Vermillion experienced very hard times in 1857-58-59. Some became discouraged and left, but the majority remained.

There was great scarcity of food; it was a long distance to St. Joe and Atchison, and traveling was slow by ox team and there was but little money with which to make purchases. The atmosphere was charged with uncertainty. The rebellion was imminent and the lines between North and South were being drawn. The north half of the county was a hotbed of pro-slavery, Marshall being the spokesman for that element. There was great discouragement among the loyal men who had come to help make Kansas a free state.

In 1859 the first school house in the county was built at Barrett's mill and it soon became a community center and the settlers often gathered there and in the warm, social, friendly meetings, strength was gathered to bear the burdens and privations of the frontier life.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

It will be noted in Mr. Marshall's letter to Judge Magill, he states that the pow-wow was called for the purpose of keeping the Indians orderly until the paymaster arrived.

It seems incredible that a man of Mr. Marshall's ability should have believed that a pow-wow of traders and Indians, a motley crowd on the banks of the Big Blue river, addressed by himself "more in fun than in earnest", was the first step which resulted in the organization into territories of what was then known as the great American desert.

In the light of recorded history prior to 1854 his claim is not borne out. Abraham Lincoln sounded the keynote for this territorial organization in a great speech in 1834.

For more than twenty years the question of the extension of the "peculiar domestic institution of slavery" into newly-organized territories of the United States, had aroused the people of the North to the danger attending this result and had concentrated the efforts of the leaders of the South to greater activity in furtherance of the doctrine.

NORTHERN DISCONTENT INCREASED.

The annexation of Texas brought the embers of Northern discontent to a white heat. The bill was approved March 2, 1845, and contained the provision that the "said territory shall be admitted to the Union with or without slavery as the people of each state asking admission may desire." So, for the first time, was embodied into law the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." The Wilmot proviso followed and the question of territorial organization became the paramount question of the day.

The compromise of 1850 only served to widen the chasm between the North and South. The greatest talent of the country—Webster, Clay, Cal-

houn, Benton, Cass, Chase, Hamlin, Hale, Davis, Mason and Stephen A. Douglas had debated with great forensic ability the merits and demerits of the measure. Finally the measure was enacted into law September 9, 1850.

It is impossible to express or describe the feeling of alarm this created in the North, for it opened a clear way to that idea of popular sovereignty, which first, avowed in the Texas bill and made an issue in the compromise measure in 1854, became the vital question of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska bill was presented and for four months the provisions of the bill were subjects of debate in Congress and aroused the open hostility of the anti-slavery men of the North and the ardent support of the then secretly-forming adherents of the Southern confederacy.

The contest ended May 27, 1854, and the bill was signed by President Pierce on May 30, 1854.

PRELUDE TO CIVIL WAR.

The provisions concerning slavery were fraught with deep meaning. The bill foreshadowed the last victory and final destruction of the slave power. It meant civil strife, murder and rapine as the price of freedom in Kansas. It meant two million men in arms and half a million sleeping in soldiers' graves.

In the final analysis it gave this country the great Republican party as one of its enduring institutions. It made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States and it gave to history a story of the greatest conflict ever fought in the interests of human freedom, and a list of generals whose fame reached the uttermost parts of the earth.

And on each recurring 30th of May, thousands of loyal citizens of our common country dedicate with flowers, flags and tears, the graves of those who fell as a result of the infamous measure signed on that fateful 30th of May, 1854.

MISSIONS ESTABLISHED.

Prior to and at the time of its organization as a territory, Kansas was not devoid of inhabitants. Devout Christian people of different denominations had established missions for the education of the Indians and such white children as were here.

Among others were, Shawnee, of the Methodist Episcopal church, south; Shawnee mission maintained by the Baptist church: the Friends school; the American Baptist Mission. St. Mary's Mission was the nearest to Marys-

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ville and both Mrs. Marshall and her sister, Mrs. Watson, attended the school at St. Mary's. There were also the Baptist Mission and Labor school; a Catholic Osage Mission at Neosho, and the Iowa Mission in Doniphan county. These schools were all supplied with resident teachers and ministers.

A number of trading posts were stationed along the trail. The Chouteau Post about six miles west of Kansas City; two further along the trail, and Uniontown in Shawnee county were the largest. There were fifty houses in Uniontown and Indian annuities were paid from there.

There were two hundred and eighty soldiers stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, an equal number at Ft. Riley and about one hundred and fifty at Walnut creek, and army supply wagons, emigrant trains, buffalo hunters, adventurers, and some men following the star of empire westward, hoping in a new and unbroken land to find a permanent abiding place.

The lure of new fields is always enticing to the restless mind, and so the great American desert was peopled with a throng, each filled with hope and pressing onward through difficulties to the golden West.

LOCATION OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

Marshall county is bounded on the north by Gage and Pawnee counties, Nebraska, on the south by Pottawatomie and Riley, on the east by Nemaha and the west by Washington counties, Kansas. It is the fourth county west of the Missouri river in the northern tier. It retains the original dimension, thirty miles square, divided into twenty-five congressional and political townships.

The Kansas-Nebraska act passed by Congress in 1854 created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska out of territory taken from the Utah or Indian territory. Andrew H. Reeder was appointed first governor of the territory of Kansas, and he ordered an election of delegates to form a territorial Legislature, and designated "Pawnee," which was a new town built in 1854 by officers (mostly Free State men) at Ft. Riley, as the seat of government and place of meeting, just east of the Ft. Riley military reservation. Congress had appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars for a territorial building in Kansas, and Governor Reeder had erected at Pawnee the two-story stone building, the walls of which are still standing on the south side of the Union Pacific railroad tracks. When Jeff Davis, then secretary of war, found that the citizens of Pawnee were Free State men, he promptly enlarged the military reservation so as to "take in" Pawnee.

MANY-SIDED MARSHALL.

Frank J. Marshall, a merchant, ferryman and postmaster at Marysville on the Big Blue river, was elected a member of the council of this first territorial Legislature, which met pursuant to call on July 2, 1855, at Pawnee. On July 6, this Legislature adjourned to Shawnee Mission on the extreme eastern boundary of the territory, where it had located the seat of government.

This Legislature passed three acts relative to the establishment of counties.

The first act created and established the boundaries and names of thirty-three counties, some of which have since been renamed and relocated. Marshall county was one of the original thirty-three, being named for Frank J. Marshall, who also had his home town, Marysville, designated as the county seat, and himself created a brigadier-general.

At this time Marshall was the most western county on the northern tier of what is now the state of Kansas, but the territory of Kansas extended west as far as the summit of the Rocky mountains, and that part of the territory which lies between the present western boundary of Kansas and the summit of the Rocky mountains, was named Arapahoe county, Kansas territory.

This Legislature attached all of the territory lying west of Marshall county and east of Arapahoe county to Marshall county, and by another act attached Arapahoe county to Marshall county, for civil and military purposes.

DIMENSIONS OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

This gave Marshall county jurisdiction over a strip of territory thirty miles wide, clear to the western boundary of the present Kansas, and all of that part of the present state of Colorado which lies between the state of Kansas and the summit of the Rocky mountains.

Beyond the Rocky mountains was Utah territory; Colorado was not known until Kansas was admitted as a state.

This enormous Marshall county lasted only until the next Legislature made other decrees and confined us to our present lines.

In this first Legislature Frank J. Marshall had this county named for himself, he had Marysville (which he had named for his wife, Mary Williams), designated as the county seat and had himself created a brigadier-general, showing that he must have been a man of strong influence.

On November 11, 1854, Marysville had been made a postoffice with Frank J. Marshall as postmaster. And here be it understood, and the statement admits of no contradiction, that Marysville was the first postoffice established in Kansas.

Vol. 7, Kansas Historical Collections, page 442 (footnote) reads as follows: "William H. Smith, president, Kansas State Historical Society, emphasizes the fact that Marysville was the first postoffice established in Kansas, the cantonments, Leavenworth and Fort Scott, having been established before lines were known and accredited to Platte and Bates counties, Missouri. Mr. Smith served as postmaster at Marysville from 1868 to 1885."

In the spring of 1854 there was a general movement towards the new territory of Kansas. The laws of "squatter sovereignty", and "pre-emption", attracted men who desired to find homes for their growing families in an agricultural region. Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune* and the New England and Ohio papers were filled with glowing accounts of the fertility of the soil and wonderful climate of the new territory.

GRADUAL INCREASE IN POPULATION.

Soon a tide of emigration set in and the people who came to Kansas in 1854 and after that date had two strong and steadfast purposes in view—the prevention of the extension of slavery and the building up of permanent homes. Some came alone, others came with the different colonies, but as soon as the population became steadfast the state began to improve both materially and morally.

Marshall county received its share of the strong men and women who came with a fixed purpose, and very soon their influence was felt. The growth, development and prosperity of the county are due solely to the thrift, industry and honesty of the pioneer men and women who endured every hardship, even death itself, to build up a law-abiding community. In less than ten years the sentiment of the county had changed from the reckless, happy-go-lucky frontier manner to that of earnest effort in building up a strong and forceful community. The county has grown in wealth and prospered until it now ranks sixth in the state. But its greatest growth has been along educational, moral and religious lines, and its greatest wealth today is its splendid citizenship.

It is a far cry from the row of log cabins near the ferry, the bad man shooting in the street, the Indian brave with his greasy squaw and filthy papoose, to the columns of fine, manly young boys, sons of Marshall county,

marching on March 4, 1917, under the leadership of Hervey Smith, over the old Overland trail to the Community House and Y. M. C. A. rooms, there to plan for a still brighter future for our county.

MARYSVILLE SELECTED AS COUNTY SEAT.

During the summer of 1871 a movement was started in the south half of the county to re-locate the county seat. On October 2, 1871, the county commissioners ordered a special election for that purpose. On October 9th the following notice was given:

"It is hereby given that on the 14th day of October, 1871, a special election will be held at the several voting precincts in Marshall county, Kansas, for the re-location of the county seat of said county, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing order and general election law.

"FRANK GERATY,
"Sheriff, Marshall County, Kansas."

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

From the *Waterville Telegraph*, November 17, 1871:

"On the 2nd day of October last a petition was presented to the board of county commissioners asking for an order for the re-location of the county seat. The petition was signed by more than three-fifths of the voters.

"Some dissatisfaction had often been expressed that the city of Marysville had no public buildings; the court room was inadequate and the citizens of Marysville were said to oppose appropriations for public buildings.

"Meetings were held at Blue Rapids and Irving at which were present representative men from all the townships on the Central Branch railroad. At these meetings the movement was agreed upon with unanimity, it being clearly the sentiment of all that the balance of population and taxable property of the county being in the southern half, the county seat ought to be located at some business point of the Central Branch road. At these meetings pledges were made by the delegates from every township to go in earnestly for placing the county seat in the south half."

THE RESULT OF ELECTION.

The vote on October 14th stood as follows: Waterville, 371; Blue Rapids, 485; Center, 72; Frankfort, 576; Marysville, 802.

The two places receiving the highest number of votes were Frankfort

and Marysville, and according to the law these towns became the candidates at an election which would be held on October 28.

The proper notice was given and the result of the election on October 28 was as follows: Marysville, 1631; Frankfort, 1078.

The *Waterville Telegraph* of December 1, 1871, has this to say of the election:

"The astounding fraud committed by Marysville is plain and apparent. Not a man in the county but knows that four hundred fraudulent votes were polled at Marysville last Tuesday. How much they repeated, we do not know. That special trains were run on the St. Jo. & Denver road to bring voters from other counties, and from St. Joseph and Nebraska, is asserted by persons who were at Marysville that day. At any rate a systematic scheme was made and carried out to defraud the will of the people of Marshall county in the location of the county seat. Will the people of the county submit to such a wholesale plunder of their rights? Will they submit to the expenditure of their money in the erection of county buildings in a town whose very atmosphere smells of the rottenness of fraud and corruption? What say those honest voters of Waterville township and of Irving township, who voted for Marysville—their sympathies aroused for Marysville, under the impression that she was honest and deserving, and their prejudices fanned against Frankfort under false and specious pleas? . . . We do not believe that the honest voters of Marshall county will submit to the permanent location of the county seat under circumstances of so much fraud. . . ."

COUNTY SEAT.

The county commissioners issued the following proclamation:

"Office of County Clerk,

"Marysville, Dec. 2, 1871.

"The Board of Commissioners having completed the canvass of the votes cast at the election Nov. 28, 1871, made the following certificate and proclamation:

"We do hereby certify that at said election Marysville received One Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-one votes for County Seat, and Frankfort received One Thousand and Seventy-eight votes, for County Seat.

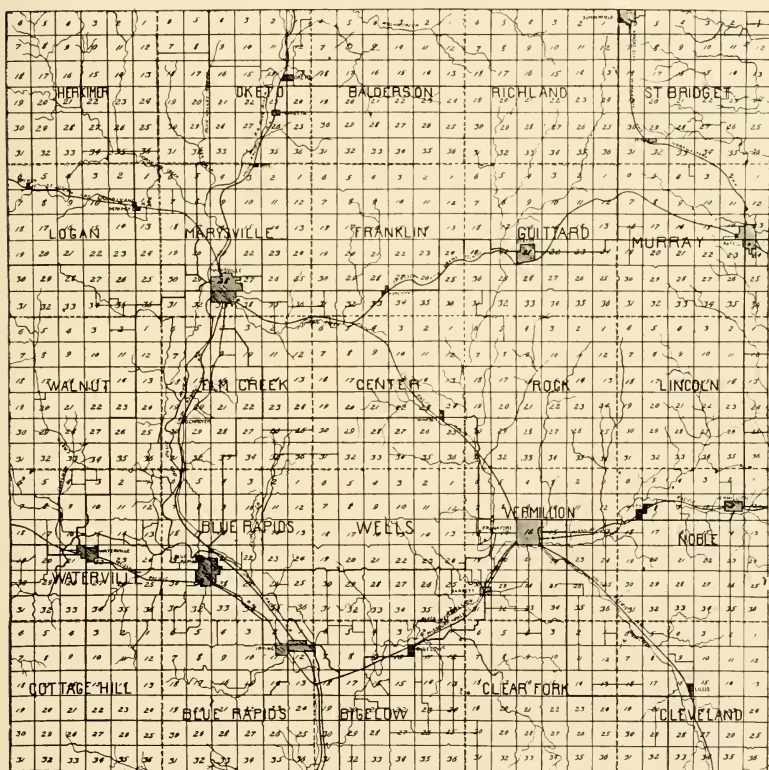
"And Marysville is hereby proclaimed the County Seat of Marshall County, having received a majority of all the votes cast at said election.

[Signed]

"JACOB MOHRBACHER, Chairman,

"ROBERT OSBORN, Commissioner.

"Attest: JAMES SMITH, County Clerk."



MAP OF MARSHALL COUNTY, KANSAS.

MARYSVILLE CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

The editor of the *Waterville Telegraph*, Hon. F. G. Adams, no doubt felt justified in calling attention to the methods employed to retain the county seat at Marysville. It was evident that the fight between Marysville and Frankfort would be hot and more a battle of wit than of actual honest voting.

After the election, Marysville was charged with fraud, and perhaps justly so, but the following story is vouched for by Hon. W. H. Smith of Marysville, who was one of the strong Marysville men.

It was firmly fixed in the minds of the contestants that the opposition would bear watching and for that reason each of the contestants had committees at each voting place in the county to watch and report irregularities. J. S. Magill, W. H. Smith and Frank Linn were the committee from Marysville sent to watch at Frankfort, where they arrived the day before the election in a light wagon with a good team of horses.

ELECTION BOARD STARTS WORK AT THREE A. M.

At the suggestion of Magill, all three arose at three o'clock a. m., on the morning of election day, to make sure that they should not be caught napping. After a short search they discovered a light in a small building in the rear of a lumberyard, where they found the election board already at work. The clerks were registering names on the poll books, which names were read from a prepared list by Frank Love. Noticing that no ballots were being deposited, the Marysville committee concluded that the ballots had been previously placed in the box and promptly insisted that no more names be registered unless a ballot was furnished by an actual voter. After this the Marysville committee kept at least one man at these polls during the whole time of voting to see that there was no fraud.

When the counting of votes drew to a close, Linn was ordered to get the team and wagon ready for a run to Marysville on short notice. Magill and Smith were in the room where the votes were being counted. After the list of names on the poll books had been exhausted there remained a great number of ballots for which there were no names on the poll books. One of the judges, Jacob Weisbach, asked the board what should be done with the ballots for which there were no names. W. H. Smith instantly picked up the ballots saying "I will take care of them," hurried from the room and with Magill and Linn got into their wagon and made a quick run to Marys-

ville, arriving there in time for breakfast with a posse from Frankfort in pursuit. Magill was a lawyer and on the way home had planned what to do with the ballots. They were taken to C. F. Koester, notary public; affidavits were made as to the manner in which the ballots were obtained, then ballots and affidavits were sealed and deposited in the safety vault of the Exchange Bank.

After Marysville had been declared the elected county seat by the county commissioners, Frankfort attempted to get redress in court, but being unable to enter court with "clean hands," her suit was not accepted and Marysville has remained the county seat since.

After the election of 1871, court was held in the Waterson hall until 1874, when in February of that year a contract was let to George F. Hamilton by the township of Marysville, for the erection of a new court house. The building was a two-story brick, fifty by sixty-five feet, and cost fifteen thousand dollars. On the first floor were a large corridor and six offices occupied by county officials. The upper floor was occupied by the court room, four offices and jury room. This court house served the county until the night of December 31, 1890, when it was totally destroyed by what has always been believed to have been an incendiary fire.

COUNTY SEAT FIGHT REOPENED.

This fanned the embers of the old county-seat fight and plans were made, before the smoke had cleared, at Frankfort and Blue Rapids to unseat Marysville.

A plan was formed by Blue Rapids to redistrict the county, taking the entire northwestern tier of townships and adding them to Washington county. Blue Rapids would have been more centrally located and Marysville would have been pushed to the extreme western boundary. It was said that the ever fertile and resourceful mind of Jason Yuram devised the scheme, but however that may be, the plan met with no encouragement in the Legislature and died in infancy.

It is certain there was enough activity in the south half to arouse the people of Marysville and the city agreed to build the court house. Fifteen thousand dollars was raised by subscription and bonds to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars were voted and the splendid court house which now stands on the site of the building destroyed by fire was erected in 1891 and donated by the city of Marysville to the county of Marshall.

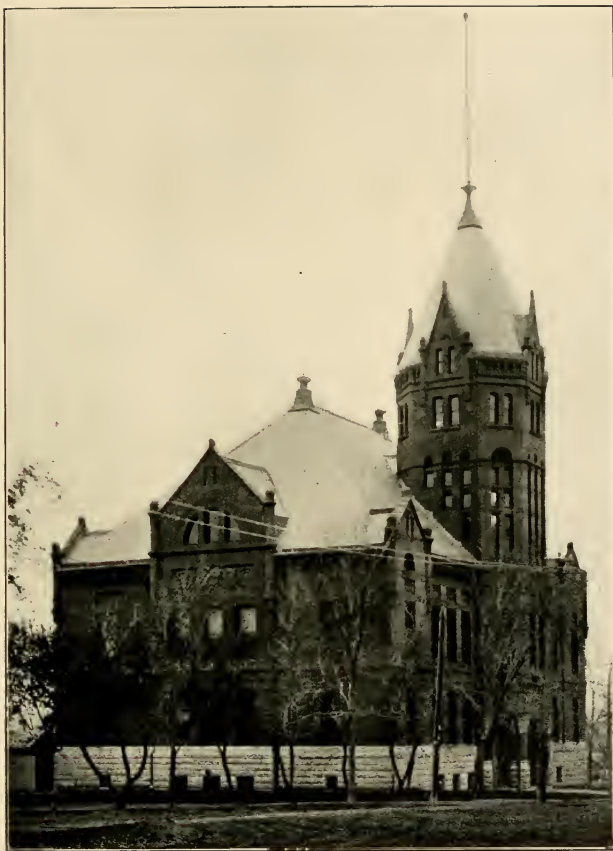
On July 23, 1891, the corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies,



Marshall county's first court house, as it appeared just before it was torn down in 1911. At the right of the picture stands R. Y. Shibley, who sawed and furnished the lumber for this building in 1860, and who is the last living member of the original Palmetto town company. Mr. Shibley still resides on the exact site where Frank Marshall built his first log cabins in 1852, which constituted the town of Marysville. Men in the door from right to left are Guy Rice, owner of the building, Earl Scott and Frank Schumacher, carpenters who tore it down. In front of large window from right to left are August Leifheit and Frank Wagner, who once kept saloon in the building.



Old Barrett Hotel, Marysville, built in 1859 by A. G. Barrett and for many years the finest and most noted hotel on the Overland stage route. Site now occupied by White Brothers' brick block, corner of Eighth and Broadway.



MARSHALL COUNTY COURT HOUSE, MARYSVILLE.

Hon. Lew Hanback delivered the address. The Masons of Marysville served a three-course luncheon to all visitors in Turner hall garden on that day, of which more than five hundred people partook.

All the feuds and animosities created by the county-seat fight belong to a past generation. It is doubtful if the location of the county seat brought as much prestige to Marysville as its partisans hoped, or that the loss of it worked any material hardship to the south half. Certainly, one good gypsum mill at Blue Rapids repaid the loss and the splendid business city of Frankfort has long since forgotten that the "pot used to call the kettle black."

COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Marshall county had no court house prior to August, 1862. County officers either carried on the business of their respective offices in their own private offices or at some other available place in Marysville.

In 1860 the Southern Methodists built a church on the corner of Fifth and Laramie streets on lots 7 and 8, block 43, donated by the Palmetto Town Company, R. Y. Shibley furnishing all of the building material from his sawmill. Services were held in this church a number of times by itinerant preachers and for a time a Sunday school was conducted. When the war broke out the congregation scattered, leaving no one in charge of the church and no one to pay Mr. Shibley for his lumber.

During the winter of 1861-62 some parties desecrated this church by using it for a horse stable. This was too much for Mr. Shibley and he foreclosed a lien on the building, hitched a few yoke of cattle to it and hauled it to what is now 810 Broadway.

BRICK BUILDING ERECTED.

In the summer of 1862 Mr. Shibley sold the building to Marshall county for its first real court house. It was used as such until 1874, when Marysville township presented the county with the new two-story brick building located on lots donated by T. W. Waterson on north half of block 13, Ballard and Morrall's addition to Marysville.

Even before this time the little frame building proved too small for the purpose and court was held in Waterson's new hall after it was built in 1870, and some county offices were located at various places in town.

The little church passed into other hands and was used for a saloon, dwelling, butcher shop, shoe shop, barber shop, bakery, Chinese laundry,

millinery store, restaurant, music store, cleaning and dyeing shop, gunshop—everything imaginable, but for the purpose for which it was built.

In the summer of 1911 the little "old court house," was torn down to make room for C. W. Rice's three-story brick furniture store. Thus passed, without ceremony of farewell, one of the first and without question the best known of the original buildings in Marysville. Within its walls were heard the voices of men who later became prominent in the affairs of state and nation.

Among lawyers who argued cases in that court room were John J. Ingalls, Nathan Price, W. W. Guthrie, Albert H. Horton, Alfred G. Otis and many others. What mighty arguments were made and legal precedents established, "deponent sayeth not," but certain it is that whenever mention is made of the courts held in that building to an old settler, he will smile and shake his head. One important civil suit was decided by the jury by the turning of a "jack," in the game of seven up. All this is now of the past and is as "a tale that is told."

During the night of December 31, 1890, the second court house was destroyed by incendiary fire and this time the city of Marysville donated to the county commissioners forty thousand dollars, with which to build the modern fire-proof structure which stands today.

THE OLD STONE JAIL.

The old stone jail located on block 28, Ballard & Morrall's addition, was built in 1876 at a cost of five thousand dollars. Following the completion of the new court house in 1891, a new jail was built in the same block, within a few steps of the court house. It is built of brick, of the most approved modern type and was supposed to be escape proof, but on the night of October 1, 1911, Neil Mulcahy and Dan Carney, who were confined in the jail awaiting the order of court to be taken to the Kansas penitentiary to serve sentences for burglarizing the banks of Waterville and Beattie, sawed their way to liberty. The criminals selected an auspicious night for their escape. A storm broke over the city on Saturday evening and there was a heavy rain until after midnight, continuing at intervals throughout the night. Sheriff Sullivan made a tour of the jail at two-thirty o'clock Sunday morning and found the prisoners in bed. In the morning the "birds had flown." Saws had been provided, with which they cut the rods of the cell. Deputy Sheriff Nestor was out of town and an extra guard was on, but the prisoners worked silently, and noise being covered by the storm and the guard knew nothing of what was going on.

Mr. Sullivan was succeeded in office by his under-sheriff, Michael Nestor, who grew to manhood in this city. He was re-elected to a second term and was a most capable and high minded official.

The present sheriff, H. C. Lathrap, is a citizen of Blue Rapids, where he served the public as postmaster for a number of years. The sheriff resides in the jail.

MARSHALL COUNTY INFIRMARY.

On April 12, 1895, the county commissioners, J. M. Bradshaw, I. D. Yarick and P. Finnegan, let a contract for a county infirmary to Matt Treinen, of Marysville, at seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars. John Y. Benifer, of Seneca, Kansas, was the architect. The building contains three stories, with eleven large rooms, two wide corridors, the full length of the building and two spacious rooms in the basement. There are at present sixteen inmates.

F. E. Benson, superintendent, and Mrs. Benson, matron, have charge of the institution. Mr. Benson has fine executive ability, combined with a genial temperament, and Mrs. Benson is a very efficient woman.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The following is the list of representatives and county officials of Marshall county, beginning January 1, 1917:

State senator, F. G. Bergen.

Representative, thirty-ninth district, S. F. Paul.

Representative, fortieth district, A. A. Nork.

County clerk, A. J. Harvey.

County treasurer, L. N. Cole.

Register of deeds, Adamantha Newton.

County attorney, James G. Strong.

Probate judge, W. W. Potter.

Sheriff, H. C. Lathrap.

Coroner, R. C. Guthrie.

County superintendent, W. H. Seaman.

County surveyor, R. F. Gallup.

Clerk district court, A. B. Campbell.

Commissioner, first district, T. P. O'Neill.

Commissioner, second district, George B. Layton.

Commissioner, third district, James Kennedy.

ASSESSED VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, 1916.

1. Farms, aggregate amount assessed.....	\$28,866,040
2. Land not included in No. 1.....	162,780
3. Horses and mules.....	1,701,780
4. Cattle	1,293,331
5. Hogs	288,637
6. Sheep	7,217
7. Poultry	2,376
8. Grain, all kinds.....	1,104,277
9. Hay and forage crops.....	57,843
10. Machinery and utensils.....	355,573
11. Automobiles	302,570

VALUE OF CITY AND TOWN PROPERTY, 1916.

1. Real estate	\$ 4,202,000
2. Personal property, including merchandise in stock.....	3,823,750
3. Autos, 1,866; motorcycles, 71; total.....	1,937

GENERAL TAX LEVY.

Per centum of taxes levied in Marshall county for state, county, city, village, school and other purposes:

Marysville City	19.48	Bigelow	6.69
Blue Rapids City.....	20.00	Home	6.19
Frankfort City	18.65	Vliets (Noble)	5.94
Axtell	15.50	Vliets (Vermillion)	7.19
Beattie	15.50	Bremen	6.69
Waterville	16.25	Herkimer	5.94
Summerfield (Richland)	17.16	Irving	12.10
Summerfield (St. Bridget)....	19.00	Marietta	5.69
Oketo	17.30	Mina	7.19
Vermillion	13.00	Hull	5.94

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

At a meeting of the county commissioners at Palmetto, Kansas Territory, June, 1856, it was decided "that the county of Marshall, for the con-

venience of transacting county business, and the execution of legal processes, be divided into two principal townships, by a line beginning at the mouth of Elm creek, where it empties into the Big Blue river, and running thence north to the base or meridian line. The section of the county east of said line in Marshall county will henceforth be known as Vermillion township and that portion of the county lying west of the line in Marshall county to be known as Marysville township.

On November 6, 1858, the county commissioners divided the county into four townships, namely: Marysville, Gittard, Blue Rapids and Vermillion. What is now known as Washington county was at that time under the jurisdiction of Marshall county officials and was termed Washington township. From 1869 up to the year 1883, the county was subdivided into municipal townships as follows: Waterville, Center, Elm Creek, Rock, Franklin, Blue Rapids City, Blue Rapids, Wells, Clear Fork, Logan and Noble.

Later, a redistricting was made and the following now constitute the townships of the county with assessed valuation for the year 1916:

VALUATION OF TOWNS OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

Axtell	\$ 778,360
Beattie ..	321,220
Blue Rapids	975,300
Frankfort	1,212,330
Irving	281,860
Marysville	2,335,270
Oketo	181,220
Summerfield	445,120
Vermillion	272,840
Waterville	1,025,230
Total	<u>\$7,828,750</u>

VALUATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Balderson	\$ 1,991,820
Bigelow	1,380,930
Blue Rapids	1,187,910
Blue Rapids City	1,321,580

Center	1,536,530
Clear Fork	1,176,540
Cleveland	1,255,390
Cottage Hill	1,575,200
Elm Creek	1,331,160
Franklin	2,096,630
Guittard	1,487,050
Herkimer	1,949,570
Lincoln	1,309,690
Logan	1,991,680
Marysville	1,955,420
Murray	1,503,010
Noble	1,483,020
Oketo	1,917,430
Richland	1,935,930
Rock	1,386,720
St. Bridget	1,143,940
Vermillion	1,439,300
Walnut	1,618,720
Waterville	1,251,650
Wells	1,380,130
<hr/>	
Total	\$38,516,950
Total valuation of the county	\$51,602,990

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Balderson township—Trustee, William Smith; treasurer, Carl Lindenberg; clerk, C. L. Willey; justices of the peace, C. T. Guise, C. A. Anderson; constables, G. B. Andrews, Ed DeLair.

Bigelow township—Trustee, Corwin Ballard; treasurer, W. N. Mills; clerk, Henry Brockmeyer; justices of the peace, S. M. Rucker, James W. Seldon; constables, L. A. Griffis, Emery Colton.

Blue Rapids township—Trustee, G. L. Austin; treasurer, J. F. Wells; clerk, Theron Van Scoter; justices of the peace, W. W. Dedrick, John Smith; constables, O. R. Forbes, W. S. Webb.

Blue Rapids City township—Trustee, Neil Robinson; treasurer, F. W. Preston; clerk, R. S. Dickey; justices of the peace, Mrs. Charles Burket, E. F. Dewey; constables, John Searcy, John Scott.

Center township—Trustee, I. G. Capps; treasurer, Gottfried Keller; clerk, Bert Oakley; justices of the peace, Charles Keller, Harry Smith; constables, J. C. Blackney, W. W. Monteith.

Clear Fork township—Trustee, T. H. McConchie; treasurer, Peter Morrissey; clerk, William H. Ford; justice of the peace, A. D. Smith.

Cleveland township—Trustee, J. C. Nolan; treasurer, Paul Junod; clerk, Matt Kennedy; justices of the peace, Frank Stapleton, W. M. Barker; constables, O. Alexander, A. J. Lally.

Cottage Hill township—Trustee, Ed Nelson; treasurer, Henry Webber; clerk, Sanders Larson; justices of the peace, Ben Pugh, J. W. Tuttle, constables, Charles Arganbright, Carl Larson.

Elm Creek township—Trustee, Charles Cook; treasurer, William Ungerer; clerk, Arnold Dwerlkotte; justice of the peace, Joseph Barta; constables, Ben Rockwell, John Schilling.

Franklin township—Trustee, Henry Schimmels; treasurer, Charles Noller; clerk, J. C. Lewis; justices of the peace, Robert J. Lewis, R. F. Algeier; constables, Robert Keller, R. W. Lewis.

Guittard township—Trustee, Harry Jones; treasurer, M. W. McReynolds; clerk, Charles Graham; justices of the peace, L. Helvern, A. D. Stosz; constables, W. H. Hadder, G. A. Newton.

Herkimer township—Trustee, F. H. Westerman; treasurer, Fred Friedrichs; clerk, Albert Sohl; justices of the peace, Herman Rippe, William Duensing; constables, H. Bartels, Herman Wollenberg.

Lincoln township—Trustee, Andrew Kjellberg; treasurer, Albert Backman; clerk, R. W. Temple; justices of the peace, Charles Kjellberg, W. G. Swanson; constables, John Stine, Albert Johnson.

Logan township—Trustee, J. M. Brychta; treasurer, Hugo Rohde; clerk, George Kruse; justices of the peace, F. Germer, Theodore Lemke; constables, William Crome, F. Prell, Sr.

Marysville township—Trustee, W. J. Kinsley; treasurer, H. Bornhorst; clerk, H. Koppes; justices of the peace, George Koppes, John Schmidt.

Murray township—Trustee, J. H. Carney; treasurer, John H. Allender; clerk, H. F. Detweiler; justices of the peace, C. H. Baker, D. G. Davis; constables, S. M. Huntsinger, Charles Welborn.

Noble township—Trustee, J. L. Rodgers; treasurer, Andrew Johnson; clerk, L. W. Davis; justices of the peace, W. H. DeWalt, William E. Wilson; constables, L. A. Waxler, C. S. Shafer.

Oketo township—Trustee, John Howes; treasurer, Herman Ubben;

clerk, Ed Dolen; justices of the peace, R. A. Dickinson, Frank Root; constables, T. J. Suggett, Ted White.

Richland township—Trustee, J. G. Graham; treasurer, Gus Oehm; clerk, John F. Wagner; justices of the peace, J. W. Winney, S. C. Dugan; constables, Thomas Wendel, Art Volle.

Rock township—Trustee, C. H. Stowell; treasurer, August Larson; clerk, Ray S. Pauley; justices of the peace, George Scholz, O. C. Goin; constables, Bill Goin, Joe Kooser.

St. Bridget township—Trustee, James F. Menehan; treasurer, J. W. Coughlin; clerk, B. L. Detweiler; justice of the peace, Henry Maitland; constable, John Easter.

Vermillion township—Trustee, Howard Reed; treasurer, W. H. Snodgrass; clerk, D. A. Brodbeck; justices of the peace, C. A. Blackney, M. J. Welsh; constables, J. M. Bishop, G. D. Osborn.

Walnut township—Trustee, Leonard Berger; treasurer, George Hamilton; clerk, H. P. Hanson; justices of the peace, Martin Holle, E. A. Rowe; constables, James Armstrong, John Hanke.

Waterville township—Trustee, D. O. Parker; treasurer, John Seaton; clerk, C. G. Thomas; justices of the peace, E. A. Adams, R. Smith; constables, A. C. Whiteside, George Casey.

Wells township—Trustee, W. C. Netz; treasurer, L. S. Bennett; clerk, J. L. McConchie; justices of the peace, G. W. Walls, George Miller; constables, Grant Ewing, Owen Flin.

City of Marysville—Justices of the peace, Louis H. Eddy, D. P. Armstrong; constables, M. C. Peters, John Brandenburger.

CHAPTER VI.

CITY OF MARYSVILLE.

THE BLUE RIVER.

By John G. Ellenbecker.

You talk about New Hampshire hills, or dark Wisconsin pines,
Or Massachusetts's busy mills, or Colorado's mines,
But I will sing of Kansas, the land that's always true,
For there abides my dear old home upon the bonny Blue.

Our winter times are just as gay, our springs are just as sweet;
Our summers truly fine I say, our autumns can't be beat;
So I will sing of Kansas,—I've roamed a little, too—
Contented with the charming scenes upon the bonny Blue.

You talk about your cotton yields, then I'll sing of our corn,
Those treasure-laden forest fields of blue October morn.
I hear the huskers' bong-bong, through the semi-frost and dew,
And thus there's music all day long around the bonny Blue.

You talk of California's wine, I'll sing of our wheat,
The manna of our genial clime, for all the world to eat.
There is no use in trying, you ne'er can us outdo,
In sunny northern Kansas upon the bonny Blue.

INCORPORATION.

In 1850 the United States government made a survey of the military road from Ft. Leavenworth to the Northwest and established a crossing about one hundred yards north of where the bridge now spans the river, which was known as the Big Blue Crossing.

F. J. Marshall established a ferry at that point and for a time the place was known as Marshall's Ferry. Business thrived and Marshall brought his wife, Mary Williams Marshall, to live here and named the place Marysville in her honor. It will be recalled that in his letter to Judge Magill, Marshall says: "There were five to ten thousand people at this point daily." A careful research shows that about seventy-five thousand people traversed this county and crossed the Blue river either at the lower crossing or at the crossing here, from 1846 to 1856. So that it is safe to say Marysville has never had an equal number of inhabitants since that time.

The Marysville Town Company originated in western Missouri, John and James Doniphan and F. J. Marshall being the leading men interested. The state records show that the Marysville Town Company was incorporated by the territorial Legislature on August 27, 1855. The incorporators were A. G. Woodward, David Galispie, John Doniphan, R. T. Gillespie, F. J. Marshall, James Doniphan, Robert C. Bishop and M. C. Shrewsbury. (Statutes, Kan. Terr., 1855, p. 803.)

Marysville City was incorporated by the territorial Legislature of 1861. "The incorporation of the same lands as were formerly known as towns of Marysville, Palmetto, Ballard and Morrall is hereby erected into a city by the name of Marysville City." The act was passed by a two-thirds vote after being returned by the governor with his objections thereto, and became a law on February 2, 1861. A. E. Lovell, Jacob Weisbach and Thomas W. Waterson were appointed inspectors of the first election to be held on the first Monday of April, 1861. (Private Laws, Kan. Terr., p. 52.)

In 1855 F. J. Marshall and Albert G. Woodward were given exclusive privilege to establish a ferry across Big Blue river at the crossing of the military road from Leavenworth to Forts Kearney and Laramie, also the crossing of the Independence and California road across the Big Blue. (Statutes, Kan. Terr., 1855, p. 777.)

FIRST SAW-MILL ERECTED.

The following notice was published in the *Squatter Sovereign*, Atchison, March 25, 1856:

"Grand Speculation.

"Marysville, Kansas Territory.

"I hold in my hand an obligation upon the Marysville Town Company obligating the company to donate to the first person that will put up a steam



BROADWAY, MARYSVILLE, IN 1862.



BROADWAY, MARYSVILLE, LOOKING EAST, 1917.

saw-mill in said town, seven shares in the town, which are worth in value each, \$200. The putting up of the saw-mill will make them worth \$250 each, making the donations \$1,750, which will very nearly pay for the mill. Marysville is the best location in Kansas for a steam saw-mill from the fact that it is located immediately on Big Blue river, where the timber can be rafted to the mill, and the lumber rafted below to supply the great Kansas river valley. So you bring on your mill, set it running, and I will give you the stock.

“Signed. F. J. MARSHALL.”

The above liberal inducement was accepted by Messrs. Shibley and Quarles, who erected a steam saw-mill in the spring of 1857 and operated it until 1861, when it was destroyed.

There is no doubt that the first man who lived on the townsite of Palmetto was Dr. J. P. Miller. He also had the distinction of being the first physician in the city and it is said became very proficient in dressing gunshot wounds. He died here in 1862.

F. J. Marshall kept the first store in Marysville. It was located near the ferry and he sold supplies to the travelers, among other commodities, whiskey at eighteen cents a gallon.

The first hotel was built by A. G. Barrett in 1859. It was called the Barrett House. Afterwards the name was changed to the American, then to Tremont House. It was the stopping place for a number of years for the members of the bar and other celebrities who visited Marysville. Later it was dismantled to make room for the brick building of White Brothers, erected in 1896.

In 1859 Ballard & Morrall opened a drug store in a small building on the present site of Waterson's block and in 1870 moved to the site of the building now occupied by C. Langlitz.

BRIDGE ERECTED.

On November 30, 1863, a meeting was held at the court house by the citizens of Marysville and vicinity for the purpose of organizing a company to build a bridge across the Blue river.

A month later stock subscriptions were taken at twenty-five dollars each for three hundred and twenty-five shares. In April, 1864, the following officers were elected: J. Samuels, president; A. E. Lovell, treasurer; J. D. Brumbaugh, secretary; directors, T. W. Waterson, J. S. Magill; architect,

A. G. Jones. This bridge was completed in November, 1864, and served until 1882, when it was replaced by an iron structure by Marysville township.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1862.

The first celebration of the Fourth of July was held at Marysville, July 4, 1862.

About five hundred people gathered in the town and a procession was formed and marched to Spring Creek, preceded by a band.

J. H. McDougal read the Declaration of Independence and Rev. Charles E. Parker delivered a stirring address. A fine picnic dinner was served, at which R. S. Newell acted as toastmaster and prominent citizens who were present responded. The toast, "The Union Forever," was responded to with rousing cheers.

The festivities of the day closed with a ball in the evening.

NOT "BONE DRY."

In 1857 and 1858 many rough and even desperate men harbored in the towns of Marysville and Palmetto. Liberty to them meant license and revolvers were handy and brought into action at the least provocation. There was no "bone-dry" law in those days and whiskey was sold as a commodity in all the stores, besides being retailed from saloons. Liquor in those days was as much an article of merchandise as flour or meat. Practically all of the men engaged in business in Marysville sold liquor along with other supplies. Advertisements in the *Blue Valley Union* of 1864 contain, "Foreign and Domestic Liquors for sale."

Open saloons were plenty and it may be truly said that a number of the fortunes which were later achieved by residents of the city had their beginning in the profits from sales of liquor. Then it was not an uncommon sight to see a would-be "bad man" riding wildly through the streets shooting in all directions but the right one, and yelling furiously and defiantly at the onlookers. Indian squaws rode astride their scrawny ponies, their little beady eyes glancing furtively about, the papooses swaying on their backs, from one side to the other, all dirty and repulsive. When it is recalled that hundreds of people passed through daily, and that sensational scenes of gambling, shooting and fighting were constantly occurring, it is not difficult to believe that Marysville was a "noted," even "notorious" stopping place on the great Overland trail.

Andreas' history of 1883 says: "When Marshall established a ferry at Marysville he did not abandon the ferry at Independence Crossing, but continued it for several years, the travel being divided between the two points. At the ferry at Marysville teams would gather by the hundreds waiting their turn to cross. Some impatient ones would ford the stream at considerable risk. The capacity of Marshall's ferry was only three wagons at a trip for which he charged five dollars per wagon. In June, 1856, the county commissioners fixed the rate of ferriage as follows: For crossing a loaded wagon, three dollars; an empty wagon, one dollar and fifty cents; man and horse, fifty cents; footman, twenty-five cents, and all stock, twenty-five cents per head. The board again decreased the rates of ferriage to one dollar for crossing a six-horse wagon, and other vehicles in like proportion."

The Marysville ferry was in operation until the bridge was built in 1864. This was a wooden truss toll-bridge, costing eight thousand dollars, located where the present steel bridge now spans the river. After the bridge was built the ferry was dismantled and discarded.

INDUSTRIES.

Marysville has always been to some extent a manufacturing city. Before the days of prohibition, P. H. Kalenborn owned a brewery on the site now occupied by the residence of Mrs. John Tracy. The storage cellar for the brewery was under the bank south of where Mrs. Elliott now resides.

At the foot of the hill west of Mrs. Elliott's home, John McChesney manufactured coarse pottery, crocks, jugs and jars.

In close proximity Thomas Cooper had a brick yard. The clay not proving of good quality, the pottery plant was abandoned and Cooper moved his brick yard near where O. W. French lives. Later he moved it to the western part of town near R. Y. Shibley's, in the bottom land. In time he sold out and the Claves Brothers operated the plant.

The Wakefields owned and operated a brick yard in the north part of town for awhile. The brick never proved of first-class quality. At present Marysville is without this industry.

EXCELSIOR MILLS.

One of the largest manufacturing industries of Marysville was established in 1864 and known far and wide as the Excelsior Mills. No man in northern Kansas was better or more favorably known than genial, whole-souled Capt. Perry Hutchinson.

He was a keen, careful business man and his mill was patronized by farmers within a radius of seventy-five miles. Probably no industry added more to the rapid growth and prosperity of the county than the Excelsior Mills.

Captain Hutchinson's death was deeply deplored. His widow and their two sons, Frank and Wallace, are citizens of the city he helped to build up. Wallace and Frank Hutchinson have lived all their lives in this community. Wallace succeeded to his father's business, but owing to ill health was obliged to retire from business. Frank conducts a general grocery and supply store at the corner of Ninth and Broadway.

PROMINENT BUSINESS FIRMS.

Emil G. Draheim arrived in Marysville October 18, 1874, and was in the employ of T. W. Waterson for one year, when he took a position with George C. Dargatz. In 1876 he entered into partnership with a Herman Dargatz, the firm of Draheim & Dargatz having purchased the store of the senior Dargatz. This firm sold out to Arand & Ziegler in 1877, and the same year Mr. Draheim bought out Mr. Rommel of the firm of Hohn & Rommel. The firm was then Hohn & Draheim and so remained until March 21, 1890.

On the 10th of November, 1890, Mr. Draheim opened the present business house under the name Emil G. Draheim and in February, 1912, Mr. Draheim associated his two sons, Walter E. and Arthur G., as partners and the firm name is now E. G. Draheim & Sons.

The firm conducts a general store and employs four lady clerks in the dry goods and three men in the grocery department. Mr. Draheim is one of the popular merchants of Marysville and has always stood for the best things in the life of the city.

The drug store of David von Riesen was established on October 15, 1897, and has, by the time that this history will get into the hands of the subscribers, a career of twenty years. Mr. von Riesen has been a resident of the state since 1876, when he landed with his parents from Germany at Halstead in Harvey county. From his report the outlook after opening his store was everything but glorious on account of unclean competition. The family of Mr. von Riesen is composed of his wife and five children, the eldest a son, Waldemar, has been in constant connection with the store ever since he was eight years old, and has now for a long time taken care of the active part of the business, commercially as well as scientifically. Waldemar was



BROADWAY, MARYSVILLE.



EXCELSIOR MILLS, MARYSVILLE.

at the time he passed the state board of pharmacy examiners less than eighteen years old, and was the youngest American licentiate. Besides conducting the pharmacy, Mr. von Riesen has been a consistent and patriot citizen, has served the city as councilman, and in other capacities. In 1908 the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association honored him for valuable service rendered, with the presidency, and for the last six years he has been the active secretary of that association.

THE COMMUNITY HOUSE.

Marysville has solved the community house problem in a practical manner. The building, which was first erected under the auspices of the Christian church as an athletic hall, soon grew in favor beyond denominational limits and owing to the kindness of Alex. Schmidt, the women of Marysville took the initiative in making it a community center. At a public meeting called for the purpose of putting the project under proper business management, Mrs. E. E. Forter presided as chairman and appointed a committee, the members of which, George T. Mohrbacher, Erskine Davis and W. D. Holloway, formulated a set of rules which have been the basis of management since that time.

The following item appeared in the *New York Independent*, October 20, 1916:

"The town of Marysville, Kansas, has tried out this plan in a practical manner, and the Marysville idea deserves careful study. It is especially instructive because in this case the experiment was first launched under the auspices of a church, a wealthy banker furnishing nineteen thousand dollars for the erection of the building. Fully equipped and admirably managed, it failed as a social center because it was looked upon as a religious enterprise—though not at all so intended. After two years of experiment it was turned over to the citizens of the town, who established a community house association, non-sectarian, non-partisan, with a managing board of eleven men and eleven women, with membership dues ranging from ten dollars a year for men and boys to two dollars and fifty cents a year for girls, with trifling fees for the pool and skates. Its success was immediate and it has become the center of social activity for all ages and all classes. This typical community house is located in the central part of town, which is the place where such a building should be located.

"It contains a large reception room, with piano, reading tables and easy chairs. Off this is a dormitory where farmers' wives may leave their babies while shopping, a boys' room, a library, a county Y. M. C. A. secretary's

room, toilet rooms, and a room for the women's clubs. In the basement is a white tiled swimming pool, twenty by fifty feet, with filtered water; shower baths are provided, and in the rear there is a large gymnasium whose floor is used also for a skating rink.

"After eighteen months of trial it has been found that the running expenses of such a building averaged one hundred seventy-four dollars and twelve cents a month. A hostess and janitor are included in this expense."

The present officers are: C. M. Chandler, president; W. W. Hutchinson, vice-president; J. H. Cavanaugh, treasurer; L. R. Broderick, secretary.

MARYSVILLE TURNVEREIN.

This branch of the American Gymnastic Union was organized on August 29, 1874, with the following original membership: P. A. Kalenborn, president; Romeo B. Werner, vice-president; August Hohn, secretary; Nickolas Kalenborn, assistant secretary; Fritz Baeuerle, treasurer; Martin Piel, turnwart; Jacob Kuoni, assistant turnwart; Robert Boehme, custodian, and Mathias Bendel, Franz Weber, John Bohner, John Kempf and Carl Rohde. Of these only two are now living, August Hohn, Marysville, and P. A. Kalenborn, Tacoma, Washington.

In the "Annals of Kansas," published by Hon. D. W. Wilder, this statement appears:

"To Leavenworth City, the future giant city of the West, after the territory of Kansas was organized, flocked a large German immigration. The dark and troublesome border-ruffian days of 1855-56 drove them from their homes, but they returned with increased numbers during the year of 1856, and endured all the difficulties throughout that year.

"In the spring of 1857 a few young Germans met and organized the Leavenworth Turnverein. As yet it was dangerous in those days to express even Free-State sentiments. But the nucleus was formed, around which the freedom-loving Germans of Leavenworth could gather.

"The Americans were not long in feeling the work of this association. They are a unit and always ready to defend the right and their cause.

"We cannot here enumerate the acts of the Leavenworth Turnverein; suffice it to say that no action, political or otherwise, was had in Leavenworth county without their power being felt.

"The time had passed when Free-State men could be driven from the polls; there was always one company ready to protect the ballot box. Kansas now ranks the most loyal of all the states, and with pride can the Turners

of Leavenworth point to their acts in that struggle which made Kansas what it is today.

"The memorable 'Kickapoo', the cannon which was used to destroy the Eldridge House in Lawrence, is a trophy of the Leavenworth Turners and is yet in their possession." This cannon is now in the museum of the State Historical Society at Topeka.

GROWTH OF THE GYMNASIUM UNION.

The American Gymnastic Union has, since its first appearance, in the United States in 1842, been pledged to the advocacy of liberty for all regardless of creed or color. Only citizens of the United States, or those who have declared their intention to become such, can become members of the organization.

A leading object of the Union is the teaching of rational physical culture in the public schools along with, and parallel to, culture of the mind, an object which has been accomplished to a great extent.

With this object in view the Marysville branch of this organization immediately set to work and in 1875 it established its first turning school in the building, 1004 Broadway, then an empty store building, now the residence of L. H. Whan, but at that time owned by Doctor McCall.

By 1880 this society had grown to thirty-seven members, who proceeded to build the brick "Turner Hall", forty-two by eighty feet, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, at the corner of Eighth and Carolina streets. This then stately new building was dedicated with considerable ceremony on April 26, 27, 1881.

A trades display pageant was held on one day, in which every business house in town was represented by handsome floats, preceded by a full-rigged ship of state, the work of Henry F. Dryer, who in his younger days had "sailed before the mast," on all the seas of the globe.

The evening of this memorable day closed with a very creditable rendition of "Queen Esther," under the direction of William Becker, later editor of the *Marysville Post* (German) and of the *Democrat* (English), and postmaster of the city.

From the time of the finishing of this building to the present day, the Turnverein has always furnished a well-equipped gymnasium and competent teachers free of charge to children and adults.

In 1889 a new brick gymnasium, thirty-six by sixty feet, was erected and fully equipped, an addition to the original building, at an expense of

twelve thousand dollars, and this gymnasium has never been without a competent director, nor has it ever been closed for any time other than summer vacation.

The society has spent thousands of dollars for teachers' salaries, but has never charged tuition for the privilege it extended in its school. It has sent its classes to all of the district and to many of the national Turnfests or field days, where they have always taken high rank in athletics.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

At its best this society had a membership of more than two hundred and fifty. On January 1st, 1917, it had one hundred and twenty-five members with officers as follow: President, Charles F. Woellner; vice-president, August Hohn; secretary, A. W. Kersten; assistant secretary, Carl Hanni; treasurer, George T. Mohrbacher; Anton Kienlen, financial secretary; Walde-mar von Riesen, first turnwart; Charles Wiedemeyer, second turnwart; John Luther, Jr., custodian, and Hugo A. Hohn, H. Ackermann and August Leifheit, trustees.

The Turners were the pioneers in the field of physical education in the United States and have to a great extent accomplished their purposes in the firm establishment of physical culture in our public schools and the Marysville Turnverein was no small factor in fostering the same in its sphere of usefulness.

Hugo Rohde, now a farmer near Herkimer, was the first instructor for the Turners at Marysville. Twice a week for several years, he came seven miles from his father's homestead to donate his services.

Paul Witte, now of Home City, a graduate of the Hanover, Germany, College of Physical Culture, had charge of the school for two years.

Samuel Forter, of Marysville, was the instructor for fourteen years. At one time during his tutelage a class of thirty ladies attended the school.

Mr. Carl Hanni, of Marysville, was for several years the instructor. Emil Heuler is in charge of the school at present. August Holm has served as president of the Marysville Turnverein for a period of twenty-five years and has at all times given freely of his time and energy to the upbuilding of the society.

PROMINENT PERSONS WHO HAVE VISITED MARYSVILLE.

The citizens of Marysville have for many years had the opportunity of hearing the best speakers of all political parties who have visited Kansas.

All the governors for the past forty years have included Marysville in their campaign itineraries.

Hon. W. J. Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt have addressed our citizens here, and state candidates never fail to give Marysville a call.

The citizens support an eight-day Chautauqua course.

In the year 1892 Marysville was visited by a detachment of Coxey's Army en route to Washington, D. C. Among the "unwashed throng" was a youth with deep-set, inquiring eyes, who afterwards became known to the people of two continents. His name was Jack London. He died in October, 1916.

OLD-TIME THEATRICALS.

Prior to the erection of Turner Hall, traveling troupes were obliged to produce their dramas in the Waterson Hall.

In the fall of 1873 a number of people came out from Boston. The men were going farther West hunting buffalo and the ladies came to see the Western country. They put up in Marysville at the Tremont House and during the week gave the citizens their first real taste of fine dramatic talent. With that company was "Cy" Robinson, a son of Yankee Robinson, the great circus man, and McDermott, who starred as "Marks," in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The plays given were standard and the hall was crowded at every performance. Kendalls from Boston also "made Marysville." After the Turner Hall was erected, many leading actors looked in on us. John Dillon played "The Road to Selzerville," and Louie Lord appeared in "Leah, the Forsaken," in that hall.

Since the erection of the Theater Grand the people of the city have had presented many of the leading dramas and traveling artists express surprise at finding this bijou theater in a town of this size. Mr. Frank Yaussi, the owner and proprietor, is one of the big, public-spirited men of the city, and the theater is always under excellent management.

MARYSVILLE BANDS.

One of the first men in the city to plan for the systematic study of music was Capt. William Lofinck, who is still a resident of Marysville.

In the summer of 1872 Marysville began putting on metropolitan airs. Captain Lofinck at that time owned and operated a saloon in the building now occupied by the farm bureau agent.

The sunken garden on the east afforded a cool, retired place for practice and also was near the saloon. Captain Lofinck agitated the formation of a band and the ubiquitous Pete Peters, editor of the *Locomotive*, pushed the idea and soon the band was an institution.

William Becker, then of Sabetha, was the leader and made semi-monthly visits to Marysville as band instructor.

In January, 1873, John D. Walters, who for the past forty years has been actively associated with the great Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan and who is at present dean of architecture and drawing in the college, became the leader of the band. The members were: P. H. Peters, William Lofinck, Smiley Waterson, M. W. Samuels, Billy Linn, Billy Cottrell, H. S. Clark, Sam Ryser, M. J. Duigenan, Henry Kauzman and "Buck" Swearengen. The band, which gave open-air concerts in Lofinck's garden, was very popular and lived several years. Finally, Walters went to the college; Ryser, Samuels and others left and the band ceased to meet.

LYON POST BAND.

In the winter of 1879 Lyon Post band was organized and Captain Lofinck was responsible for this band. Eugene Scherer was the leader, but proved a failure.

MARYSVILLE CORNET BAND.

In January, 1880, Sam Forter hunted up the members of the first band, found some new talent and B. Price was the leader.

In the spring of 1881 C. F. Barks and his son, Herman, came to Marysville. Both were professional musicians of good class. The Marysville Cornet and Lyons Post bands were consolidated, with Herman Barks as leader, under the name of Lyon Post band, Lyon Post, Grand Army of the Republic, having furnished some of the instruments. Herman Barks was a strict taskmaster and the band made rapid progress. In 1882 William Barks, brother of Herman, arrived in Marysville and accepted the leadership and from that time the band became known as the Barks Military band.

The Barks Military band had a long and successful career and its membership reached thirty-six in number and its reputation extended beyond local limits. It was by far the biggest and best band at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Grand Island, Nebraska, and played in many of the larger towns in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska. For three successive years this band was called to Enid, Oklahoma, to play for the "strip

opening celebrations." The membership of this band consisted of William Barks, leader; Herman Barks, second leader; C. F. Barks and William Barks, Jr., Sam Forter, president; Arthur Hohn, secretary; N. S. Kerschen, treasurer; William Becker, B. Price, H. W. Hagar, J. R. Allen, Auldice Hale, William Binding, Nick Grauer, Walter Draheim, E. J. Fehrenkamp, John and Frank Moser, Charles Shaw, L. E. and Charles Davis, Henry Wolff, Henry Bodenner, Frank Knipp, H. Selz, Scholl Brothers, Thronm Brothers, G. Brauchi, Herbolzheimer Brothers, Theo. Hammett and H. E. Clark. Ernst Lange was drum-major.

In 1900 William and Herman Barks moved to Tacoma, Washington, and since then the band has been known as the Marysville cornet band. It has had many different leaders and an ever-changing membership.

MARYSVILLE CEMETERY.

"The clock beats out the lives of men."

The Marysville cemetery was incorporated with a capital stock of two thousand dollars in September, 1878, by Perry Hutchinson, F. Linn, G. F. Hamilton, T. Hughes, J. A. Griffies, W. H. Smith, J. S. Magill, L. W. Libby, D. P. Clark and C. T. Mann. The officers were: President, Perry Hutchinson; secretary, C. T. Mann; treasurer, W. H. Smith.

In October of that year a tract of forty acres adjacent to the city was purchased and platted. About fifteen hundred dollars were spent on improvements, the ground was fenced and some trees planted.

Since that time the grounds have been beautified, wells have been sunk and avenues laid out, the principal ones running from the Soldiers monument, which stands in the center of the grounds. In 1887 this monument was erected to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the Union ranks. On May 30, hundreds of people gathered from all parts of the county; Lyon Post No. 9 led the procession from Broadway. Hon. W. A. Calderhead delivered the address and Edna Calderhead unveiled the monument and placed a wreath on the statue, which is a life-size soldier in uniform.

In 1912 a committee from the Woman's Relief Corps of Marysville solicited money from the general public and raised six hundred dollars with which a cement walk was built from the cemetery gate to the city limits. Mrs. E. E. Forter was chairman of the committee and managed the work. Plans are now under way for erecting a chapel and receiving vault near the west gate of the main entrance.

It is a beautiful spot and while hearts have broken at its portals and

hopes have flown as loved ones have been laid to rest, yet there is consolation in the thought—

“That nothing walks with aimless feet,
That not one life shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete.”

The first cemetery in Marysville was located on blocks 39 and 40, Palmetto, and was used by the city for a burial place until 1879, when the new forty-acre grounds were ready for occupancy.

The city authorities then ordered the disinterment of the old cemetery and for some years the work was carried on until at the present time there are but a few graves remaining within the old grounds. The city has extended and built up around the old cemetery grounds and this necessitated its removal.

MARYSVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Since the organization of the first fire department in Marysville, the town has been exceptionally fortunate in having a full corps of willing, efficient and unselfish men with capable officers, who have at all times and in all circumstances responded promptly to every call. It is no exaggeration of facts to state that, for thirty years the Marysville volunteer fire department has stood at the head of all such organizations in the state as a fire-fighting force.

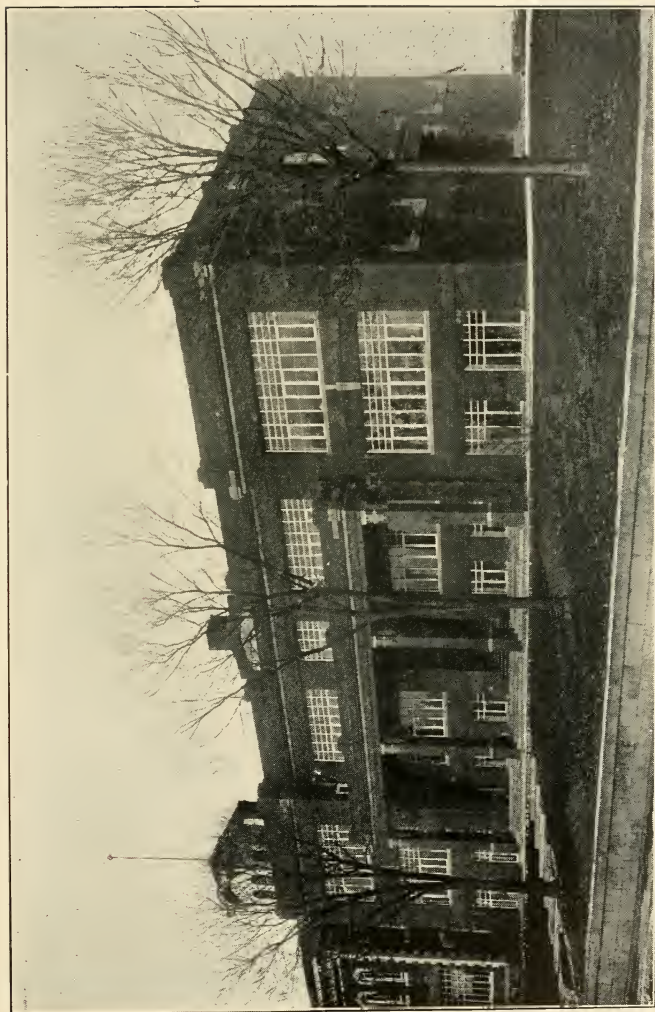
A feeble attempt at organizing a bucket brigade was made in 1876, but failed, after a series of incendiary fires which cleaned out several business blocks in the town. The first actual steps taken toward protection against fire came on July 9, 1883, when the mayor appointed a committee to confer with the county commissioners relative to the purchase by the city of two Babcock extinguishers, for which the county had no use in its court house. The extinguishers subsequently became the property of the city.

After that date, about once a month, some member of the city council, generally John B. Logan, brought up the matter of fire apparatus. Finally, a committee of citizens, not members of the council, was appointed to confer with the chief of the fire department of St. Joseph, Missouri, relative to the kind of apparatus which would be the most suitable for Marysville.

The city records show next that on February 4, 1884, the city clerk was ordered to pay five hundred and forty dollars for the hook-and-ladder truck and rubber buckets just received.



OLD STONE SCHOOL HOUSE ON THE HILL, MARYSVILLE, BUILT IN 1866 AND
PULLED DOWN IN 1915 TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE NEW
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, MARYSVILLE.

FIRST FIRE COMPANY.

On March 17, 1884, Mayor John A. Broughten made the following appointments: Paul Witte, fire engineer; Samuel Forter, foreman, hook-and-ladder company, and Lapier Williams, Ben Linley, D. N. Kelley, Lewis Scott, Walter Scott, Rollin Allen, A. B. Ayers, Christ Moser, Frank Shaffer, William Sipple, Hiram Hagar, Fred. Saup, Oliver Wheatley, N. B. Carden, J. W. Potter, Auldice Hale, Sam. A. Harburg, Robert Hohn, O. D. Southworth and Martin Kessler, as firemen. The appointments were confirmed by the council.

The city now had a hook-and-ladder truck, two dozen rubber buckets, two Babcock extinguishers and twenty-two able-bodied men, who immediately went into training by scaling buildings and passing buckets.

To Sam. A. Harburg, now of Denver, Colorado, then foreman of General Becker's printing plant, belongs the honor of getting up this first fire department of Marysville. This organization held for about two years, when dissatisfaction with some of the members of the city council, broke it up.

On August 6, 1888, the city council requested Samuel Forter to present a list of names of good men who would volunteer to organize a fire company, at the next meeting. On August 13, 1888, Forter presented the following:

"Marysville, Kansas, August 13, 1888.

"To the Hon. Mayor and City Council, of the City of Marysville:

"We, the undersigned, hereby voluntarily offer our services to the city as a fire company, subject to such rules and orders as you may see fit to make.

"Signed—Sam. Forter, Paul Smith, Will Ecks, Stanis Van Meensel, T. D. Grimes, Fr. Schriefer, J. C. Moser, D. N. Kelley, Oliver Ellis, F. P. Gatchell, Alf Von Wald, Nick Grauer, W. R. Cottrell, Tom E. McCoy, John Luther, R. M. Lehnhardt, Frank Auhl, W. M. Life, H. C. Cottrell, O. H. Morse, Beny Campbell, A. J. Mohrbacher, Owsley Lonergan, C. B. Batterson, Lee Gilbert."

The council rejected the names of Will Ecks, Oliver Ellis and W. M. Life, for the reason that twenty men and two officers were a sufficient number. Mayor Andrew Fluhrer then appointed all of the others as members of the fire company, placing at their head Samuel Forter as chief of the fire department and Stanis Van Meensel, foreman of the hook-and-ladder company, all of which was duly confirmed by the council on August 13, 1888.

On August 13, 1889, ordinance No. 95 was passed, granting the Marysville Water Company a franchise for the construction and operation of a system of waterworks. On February 14, 1890, the plant was completed and the "water was turned on" for the first time in the presence of thousands of people, and the city council accepted the waterworks as satisfactory.

FIRE COMPANY INCREASED.

Prior to this the fire department had been enlarged to forty members divided into one hook-and-ladder company and two hose companies of twelve men and a foreman for each, who, with the chief, made forty men. Stanis Van Meensel remained foreman of the hook-and-ladder company and P. J. Hindmarsh and C. H. Cottrell were selected as foreman of the hose companies.

Some time before the opening of the waterworks, the city had purchased two hand hose carts with five hundred feet of hose for each.

Thus fully equipped for business, the Marysville fire department has never let a fire get away from them from that day to this and our fire losses have been by far the lowest of any city in Kansas, as shown by the statistics in the office of the state fire marshal.

For more than twenty years the fire department has taken active part in the state firemen's tournaments, many times winning championship trophies and also establishing records which have not been broken. It is little wonder then, that some of its members should be honored by the State Firemen's Association with high office. Sam. Forter was twice elected president of the state association and served as chairman of the legislative committee for the National Firemen's Association during the fifty-sixth Congress.

George T. Mohrbacher, for the last ten years, chief of this department, served as secretary of the state association for five years; he was then elected treasurer, which office he has held for three years and is still holding. He has been chairman of the legislative committee for the last four years and as such has succeeded in getting much beneficial legislation for fire protection for the state. His name is familiar to all the prominent insurance men and firemen in the United States, because of his activity in the matter of fire protection.

RESUME.

Paul Witte was fire engineer from March 17, 1884, to the summer of 1885. There was no organization from that time to August 13, 1888. Sam.

Forter was chief of the Marysville volunteer fire department from August 13, 1888, to November 1, 1899. Charles Shaw, chief, from March 29, 1900, to June, 1901. Stanis Van Meensel, assistant chief, acting chief, June, 1901, to March 31, 1902. J. C. Moser, chief, from March 31, 1902, to March 26, 1906, when he refused re-election. George T. Mohrbacher elected chief on March 26, 1906, still serving in same capacity on April 1, 1917.

Of the members of the original Marysville volunteer fire department of 1884, J. C. Moser and Sam Forter are still residing in Marysville, and still running with "the machine" when the alarm sounds.

On April 1, 1917, this fire department consisted of one hook-and-ladder and two hose companies. The hook-and-ladder truck and one hose cart are kept for ready service at headquarters in the city building, and the other hose cart at station "A", corner of Tenth and Alston streets.

The officers of the department on April 1, 1917, are George T. Mohrbacher, chief and president; Albert Kersten, assistant chief and foreman, hook-and-ladder truck; Pete Smith, foreman, hose company No. 1; Jack Parks, foreman, hose company No. 2; Frank Olson, secretary and Alex. Campbell, treasurer.

As this history is being written, the city is arranging to fully equip its fire department with modern automobile apparatus.

BUSINESS LIFE OF MARYSVILLE.

It may be truly said of Marysville that it has never had a boom. Its progress along business lines has been a steady healthy growth. In the history of the business life of the town changes have taken place, but there have been few failures.

In many instances the business established by the father is now carried on by the sons. This is true of Hohn & Sons, Draheim & Sons, the Exchange Bank and a number of others. The Kansas Store is the old Tracy & Company, now carried on by Mr. Tracy's brother-in-law and nephew. In this respect Marysville has the marked characteristic of the New England towns.

Among the successful business men of the town are: E. D. Brolyer, who conducts a plumbing business; G. L. Rice, owner of a furniture store; H. R. Fisher, considered the finest florist in this section of the state; N. S. Kerschen, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, has always been prominent in public affairs and has represented the county in the Legislature.

Dr. J. A. Beveridge, a leading dentist, is a Marshall county product, and his father, Jacob Beveridge, of Home City, is one of the best known men

in the Northern tier. He is a half-brother of former Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, and like his relative, has a taste for political life. He served during the war and is an active business man today. Doctor Beveridge, his son, who has lately come to Marysville, is of the same sterling type and is winning a place in the life of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stewart are pioneers of the county and their daughter is the wife of Clarence Rice, superintendent of the schools of Kansas City, Kansas.

Marysville has its quota of women in business and one who has made a success of her work is Miss Ora Lamb. This very energetic woman has by her own efforts as stenographer, solicitor and law clerk acquired a competence. Her familiar figure on the streets of Marysville, quietly pursuing her business, is proof that a woman may succeed even under difficulties.

Henry Schulte is one of the best known men in and around Marysville. A loyal citizen and generous friend and kind neighbor he is esteemed for his sterling qualities.

In a brief history it is impossible to mention all the names deserving some token of regard at the hands of the historian. Many men and women have helped to make the county and its cities the fine business centers and pleasant homes of today. Among others are the Farrar and Cone families, the old-time family of Tarvins, the Mosers, Kuonis and Obermeyers, the Russells and the Vanamburges, Jacob Rutti, the Travelutes and Bensons, the Mohrbachers, Hohns, Dargatz, the Hutchinsons and the Hawkinses and scores of others who have always been an inspiration to the growth and upbuilding of the county. As long as Marshall county remains these and other names will have a foremost place in the memory of its people.

PRESENT BUSINESS CONCERNS.

The largest garage in the city is that of C. F. Travelute and Son, which is an up-to-date structure with a capacity for parking seventy-five cars. This garage has twenty-one thousand feet of floor space.

G. L. Fenwick owns the second largest garage and is well equipped for handling cars.

John Cooper and Roy Robinett each have garages and attract a fair share of business, as do Thompson Brothers.

Several repair shops are operated in the city; notably, George Hoffman, C. W. Baker and Kersten & Sons do repairing in connection with a wagon-making shop. Roy Robinett and F. W. Heinke also repair cars.

W. D. Godsey, Peterson and Nork, and Leon Ruggles are decorators and painters.

J. M. Goodnight, superintendent telephone system.

Frank Graham, restaurant.

R. C. Guthrie, undertaker.

Hartwich Lumber Company.

James Henry, Hotel Lorraine.

Campbell House Hotel.

L. D. Leroy, Pacific Hotel.

F. W. Hutchinson, grocery.

Seth Barrett, artificial ice plant.

Mrs. Agnes Joerg, boarding house.

A. C. King, livery.

R. N. King & Son, harness shop.

C. Langlitz, tailoring establishment.

Laundry, H. A. Thompson.

Millinery, Matilda Lorke.

General store, George Love & Co.

E. O. Weber, lumber yard.

Thompson Brothers, Coal, Produce and Poultry Company.

E. J. McKee, hardware.

Moore Brothers, meat market.

Broihier & Moser, meat market.

O. J. Morse & Company, real estate.

Marshall County News, George T. Smith.

Advocate-Democrat, H. M. & L. R. Broderick.

F. N. Newton, plumbing and heating.

Otoe Club, an exclusive men's club.

J. W. T. & Clyde Potter, barber shop.

B. Price, hardware.

Anton Smith, shoe repair shop.

W. S. Staley, standard oil agent.

Temple & Son, city bakery.

Cafe, John Grauer.

White Brothers, groceries.

H. F. Whitten, planing mill.

Con Welton, jewelry store.

Luedders & Company, men's clothing.

A. L. Goodman, candy kitchen.

THE MARYSVILLE MAENNERCHOR.

For many years Marysville was a musical center. When railroad transportation was so limited that good musical companies did not book the city, the music-loving people gave home-talent concerts and operas very successfully.

The original members of the Maennerchor were August Hohn, G. Pfizenmeyer, Martin Piel, Jacob Kuoni, Emil and Sam Forter, Jacob Ryser and some others whose names are not recalled. William Becker was the conductor.

Two permanent musical societies have always existed in the city. The Maennerchor, which was organized in 1876 and the Helvetia Chorus, organized in 1883. Although the members do not meet as regularly as of old, these organizations are still active.

Many of the original members have answered the final summons and others have taken their places. August Hohn, Sam and Emil Forter are still living.

Many instructors have come and gone in Marysville during those years, but the music-loving Germans and Swiss have kept alive the desire for good music and now the curriculum of the public school carries musical instruction.

MARYSVILLE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The membership of this club includes every business man of the city and the club motto is, "I will do my part." W. W. Redmond is president and Hugo A. Hohn is the secretary.

Since the first of January, 1917, the club has raised fifteen thousand dollars with which to purchase a new depot site and this building will be erected in the course of the coming year.

The good roads committee of the Club is active in promoting this work in the county and the Civic Improvement Committee takes care that the streets and alleys are kept in perfect order and also that undesirable citizens are prevented from having a permanent abode except in the county jail.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

In the spring of 1900 the Round Table Reading Circle of Marysville was organized by Mrs. E. E. Forter, at her residence. There were ten members. The first officers of the club were: Mrs. E. E. Forter, president;

Miss Ida Bates, secretary. Members, Mrs. Emily A. Scott, Mrs. Teresa Sampson, Mrs. Carolyn Elliott, Mrs. Stella R. Miller, Miss Ella Kahoa, Mrs. Allie Boyd Rogers and Mrs. Eusebia Thompson.

The club is for literary study and during the seventeen years of its existence has numbered about two hundred members. A year book with program of study is published each year and meetings are held fortnightly. The club owns a fine library of seven hundred volumes, which is kept in the Community House. The membership is limited to thirty-five. Mrs. Forter is the acting president and a member of the library board.

THE GRANDMOTHERS CLUB.

The name of this club indicates its membership. The club originated with Mrs. Adam Mohr, many years ago, and is composed of German ladies. Meetings are held every two weeks on Thursday afternoon and quite contrary to what might be supposed, they are very entertaining and up-to-date, serving refreshments and discussing current events as well as the latest thing in fancy work in which these ladies excel.

NEEDLE CRAFT CLUB.

A club in which fine needle work is done and taught. Mrs. Ora Smith is the president.

THE MARY JANES CLUB.

The membership of this club is composed entirely of young ladies. The meetings are spent in doing needle work, and partaking of light refreshments served by the hostess. Mrs. William Temple is president.

THE IDLERS.

A purely social club, of which Mrs. C. F. Pusch is the president. Meetings are held semi-monthly and a three-course luncheon is served. The membership is limited to ten.

THE PRISCILLA CLUB.

This is a needle work and fancy work club among the young matrons of the city. Fine needlework is done, books are discussed and also the work of the parent, teachers' association and current events. Membership is limited to twenty. Matilda Kraemer is president.

ERIKA CLUB.

This club is an organization confined to the young ladies of the German church. Church work is discussed and light refreshments served. Miss Emma Kersten is the president.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS.

Henry Wiedemeyer came to Marysville in 1878 and, deciding to locate here permanently, established a business in 1882. He was successful from the first and in a few years opened a second factory. Mr. Wiedemeyer employed a number of people and has amassed a competence. His son, Joseph, is the traveling representative of the house and the son, Charles, is the business manager.

Ernest Wiedrich came to Marysville in June, 1884, and for three years was in the employ of Mr. Pusch. He then became a manufacturer, and in 1892 established the factory which he conducted successfully until 1916, when he sold out to Specht & Ranksch. Mr. Wiedrich after a short interval has again opened a factory and may continue to make Marysville his home.

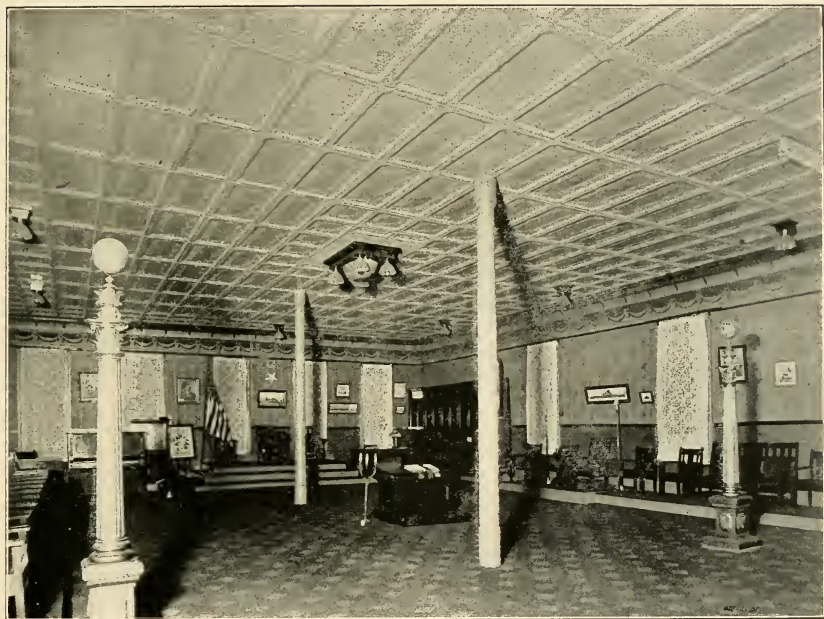
Others who are manufacturers of cigars are Fred Kahlke, Charley Woellner, Charles Bohner, William Ranksch and Joseph Kysela.

There are at present writing seven cigar factories in the city.

PUSCH'S CIGAR FACTORY.

Charles F. Pusch was born in Marienburg, West Prussia, October 16, 1851. In that city his father was the owner of a large cigar and tobacco factory. Mr. Pusch came to America on October 20, 1868, and lived in New York City until June 1, 1872, when he came to Marysville and established his business. He first started the manufacture of cigars in the building now occupied by J. Allen, which stood on the corner of Eighth street and Broadway, where M. Barlow's store is located.

In 1876 he erected a new frame cigar store and factory on the present site of Temple's bakery. This building was destroyed by fire in 1885 and Mr. Pusch built a new shop on the corner of Tenth street and Broadway. This building was moved one lot east to make room for the three-story brick building erected in 1892, which, for many years was the largest cigar factory in Kansas. Mr. Pusch has carried as many as one hundred and five employees on his pay-roll at one time.



INTERIOR MASONIC HALL, MARYSVILLE.

The maximum number of cigars made in one year was four and one-half millions. The average number is three million per year. The aggregate amount paid for labor in round figures is one million one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. At times as high as thirty-seven thousand dollars has been paid in a single year.

The Pusch factory has for a number of years been the largest industry in the city of Marysville and has furnished employment to hundreds of people and contributed to the maintenance of thousands. It has always been an "open shop" and its doors have never been closed since it opened for business. The present number of employees is thirty-five.

Pusch & Sons have recently opened a branch factory in Kansas City, Missouri, directly opposite the Savoy Hotel.

Charles F. Pusch has been honored by the citizens of Marysville, having been elected four consecutive terms as mayor of the city. As a director on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad, he has been able to further the interests of the city and to bring about the splendid business prospects that are at this date opening up for the coming years in the establishment of freight and passenger divisions at this point by the Union Pacific railroad system.

During his years of service as mayor, Mr. Pusch has brought Marysville to the front rank as the prettiest county seat in Kansas. Broadway is a wide, well-macadamized street, with a white way of eighteen lights to a block, for a distance of nine blocks. An electric light is placed on each street corner of the city. The city has a complete sewage system, both storm and sanitary.

Streets have been graded, cement walks laid, unsightly trees removed, many "crooked paths made straight," and the city given a neat, up-to-date appearance.

During Mayor Pusch's administration the splendid new high school building was completed and the city park purchased and improved. Mr. Pusch gave to the city the same efficient management which proved successful in his own business, and the result of his attention is manifest along all lines of civic improvement.

RAILROAD ITEM.

During the fiscal year 1915-16, 504 cars of freight were shipped from Marysville on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad and 441 cars were shipped into the city. The tonnage carried was 35,381,993 pounds. During the same period 19,123 passengers left Marysville and 19,506 arrived here. The sum of \$40,517.68 was paid for tickets.

The Union Pacific roads carry a very similar amount of freight and an equal number of passengers, so that Marysville is a railroad center of no small proportions.

Marysville has ten passenger trains daily and eight freight trains, which also carry passengers. Sixteen freight trains carry no passengers. Twelve men are required to handle the business at the depot.

DANCE PROGRAM USED IN MARYSVILLE IN 1863.

"Cotillion Party.—The pleasure of yourself & lady are respectfully solicited to attend a cotillion party to be given at the Court House in the Town of Marysville on Friday eve the 12 inst commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.

"Managers.—J. S. Magill, John Hughes, Isaac Davis, William Linn, L. M. Parmeter, J. D. Brumbaugh, Perry Hutchinson, Charles F. Koester, Robert Shibley and A. G. Edwards.

"Floor managers.—Peter Peters & A. E. Parks."

Of those who gave this party fifty-four years ago, only two are living—Isaac B. Davis and R. Y. Shibley.

CHAPTER VII.

CITY OF BLUE RAPIDS.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT.

As a result of correspondence between W. W. Jerome, of Irving, Kansas, and Rev. C. F. Mussey, then pastor of the largest Presbyterian church of Batavia, New York, and Solomon H. Parmelee, of Leroy, New York, the idea of a Genesee colony was first suggested by Mr. Jerome. A meeting to consider a plan for the colony was held in Star Hall, Leroy, New York, in the spring of 1869, attended by about twenty-five people. An agreement to go to Kansas together, was signed by four men, Rev. Charles F. Mussey, Solomon H. Parmelee, C. J. Brown and Taylor Holbrook. Charles F. Mussey was chosen president; S. H. Parmelee, treasurer, and C. J. Brown, secretary.

These gentlemen held the offices of the Genesee colony until the location in Kansas was made, and the organization became the Blue Rapids Town Company. Many meetings were held during the summer of 1869 until the number of signers reached fifty.

S. H. Parmelee was sent to Kansas to select a site. After three weeks he returned with the report that the selection was too important to be left to one person. A commission of three was sent, consisting of C. F. Mussey, John B. Brown and H. J. Bovee. This commission made choice of the present site of the city of Blue Rapids. The location was made on January 1, 1870.

LAND TAKEN RAPIDLY.

In less than sixty days many thousand acres of land had been purchased, the titles gathered, the Blue Rapids Town Company organized and a town-site surveyed. Members of the colony began to arrive by March 1, 1870.

"Colonial Hall" was built as a temporary home for the colonists and was so used for nearly a year. The dining room was used for a church, school and general meeting place. The hall was located west of where Coulter's drug store and Brown Brother's hardware store now stand. It

was used for school purposes for district No. 3 for two years and later was moved to the river and was there used in turn by the woolen-mill store of Cook & Chandler, the Buell Manufacturing Company, and later by the Swanson Brothers as an implement factory.

During the days of its use as a colony home, Taylor Holbrook was the manager. John McPherson succeeded him as manager. The first death in the hall was Nellie E. McPherson, the manager's only daughter, on September 21, 1870. After forty-two years of service the old building was dismantled, and lives only in the memory of those who were sheltered beneath its roof.

The Genesee colony embodied in its charter and in every transfer of property, a clause prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors as a beverage. In case of a violation of this clause, the property would revert to the school district. The supreme court of Kansas, in an action, sustained the clause. No open saloon has ever existed in Blue Rapids.

Blue Rapids was platted after the fashion of many eastern cities, with a public square or park in the center of the business portion, the principal business houses being built on the four sides. The park is four hundred feet square, and has a large number of shade trees. During the summer many cultivated plants add to its attractiveness.

FIRST BUSINESS HOUSE.

The first business house erected on the public square was a general store by S. H. Parmelee, and the second by Yates Douglass on the south side, and followed by Guy R. Brown and McBride on the north side.

The first residence was built by J. B. Waynant; the second by Rev. Charles Mussey. In the erection of this home every available man in town took a hand, as the family of Reverend Mussey were at Atchison, awaiting a home. S. H. Parmelee was the first postmaster and John McPherson made the first section of letter boxes which were used, until Thomas Marcy was appointed postmaster; he put in an entire new set of fixtures.

Among the farmers who settled in the vicinity of Blue Rapids before the town was incorporated, were Andy Scott and family; Judge William Thompson and family; Peter Stout and family; Frederick Hamilton and family (said to be descendants of Alexander Hamilton); Jackson Taylor, the town oracle. Near Irving were W. W. Jerome, S. H. Warren, St. Clair Guthrie and M. Conley. Conley was at one time associated with Thomas A. Edison.

Blue Rapids grew and improved rapidly. The present State Bank was erected by D. Fairbanks, completed in the fall of 1870, opened as a private bank in 1871 by Olmstead, Freeland & Company, and later purchased by G. B. Stocks & Son. The Town Company offered five lots to any party who would erect a hotel. John R. McPherson, C. Y. Reed and H. S. Hal-lurt accepted the offer and built a hotel, three stories, containing twenty-one rooms, and named it "The LaBelle House," after a lake in Wisconsin. At the opening of the hotel a large number of invited guests were present, among others C. F. Koester, Frank Schmidt and James Smith, of Marysville.

INDUSTRIES.

One reason for selecting the location of Blue Rapids, was the fact of there being a power site in the Big Blue river at that point, on which C. E. Olmstead constructed a dam which was to furnish one thousand five hundred horse power, and which cost thirty thousand dollars. After the completion of the dam, a stone flour-mill, fifty-four by ninety-five feet, three stories high, with a capacity of three hundred barrels daily, was erected at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, by C. E. Olmstead. Later, the mill was sold to Upham & Sons and remodeled into a roller process, at an expense of fifty thousand dollars. The Olmstead mill was completed and ground the first grist for a customer from Clay Center, Kansas, October 26, 1871.

G. and J. Green, of Bentonport, Iowa, put in operation a paper mill in 1874. Print and wrapping paper were manufactured. The mill was closed on account of financial difficulties on February 20, 1877, and John McPherson was appointed assignee to adjust the estate of G. and J. Green.

In 1871 Samuel Craft operated a steam saw-mill near Blue River, manufacturing hardwood and cottonwood lumber.

The foundry and machine shops of Price Brothers were built west of the river in 1877.

The season of 1870 was very dry. No vegetables were raised and water was hauled from springs, daily. A well was sunk on the west side of the square to a depth of two hundred and twenty-five feet without finding water. This discouraged the colonists at the time, but later water was found at from thirty to seventy feet below the surface. Because of the failure to find water, C. E. Olmstead put in the Holly system of waterworks from the river to the public square, for fire protection and general purposes. Four-inch mains were laid and a Holly pump installed in the flour-mill, attached to a special wheel.

In the early spring of 1872 the citizens subscribed for a cut-stone basin in the park, in which C. E. Olmstead furnished, and put in place, a fine fountain, which is still in use.

RESIDENTS IN BLUE RAPIDS, 1870.

Rev. C. F. Mussey and family.	Samuel Hill and family.
J. H. Brown and family.	J. H. Fowler and family.
C. J. Brown.	Jackson Taylor and family.
H. S. Halburt and family.	A. W. Kimball and family.
S. H. Parmelee and family.	John McPherson and family.
Howard Parmelee and family.	C. Y. Reed and family.
Taylor Holbrook.	J. S. Fisher and family.
Flagler Passage.	D. Fairbanks and family.
Dr. R. S. Craft and family.	A. J. Bovee and family.
Samuel Craft and family.	Charles True and family.
Yates Douglass.	Thomas Oakley.
Augustus Borck.	James Allerdice.
N. Zell.	W. D. McPherson.
Joseph Grimm.	J. C. Harland.
A. W. Stevens.	D. B. Taylor and family.
Capt. A. D. Gaston.	H. Van Dusen and family.
C. B. Mathews.	D. Minium and family.
H. V. Mathews.	C. B. Stone.
E. D. Wheeler.	J. W. Davis and family.
Fred J. Jacob.	H. Armstrong and family.
J. B. Waynant and family.	W. E. Brown and family.
Charles E. Tibbetts and family.	George S. Smythe and family.
N. Halsted and family.	Dr. R. A. Wells and family.
L. W. Darling and family.	J. S. Stanley.
C. E. Olmsted	J. L. Herrick.
J. L. Freeland and family.	William Burr.
Guy R. Brown and family.	Doctor Ream.
H. W. Jackson and family.	George Kempton and family.
J. T. Smith and family.	J. E. Ball and family.
William Ekins and family.	James Hunt and family.
William Brown.	J. C. Frissell and family.

On December 31, 1870, there were about two hundred and fifty people in Blue Rapids.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

On September 21, 1871, Judge John V. Coon arrived from Elyria, Ohio, with recruits for the colony.

In April, 1872, Taylor Holbrook built a twenty-foot raceway for power purposes of manufacture, especially of gypsum cement.

J. V. Coon & Son began the erection of a three-story stone building, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars.

These gentlemen were the pioneer manufacturers of gypsum into cement and land plaster at Blue Rapids. Their mill, on the west side of Blue river, was run night and day to fill orders.

The Baptist church and school house at Blue Rapids were the first buildings finished with the plaster made by Coon & Son.

The mill was run with a capacity of eighty barrels of plaster of Paris a day, until 1887, when the interior was destroyed by fire. The mill was rebuilt and put in operation again.

In May, 1887, work began on Fowler Brothers gypsum mill, twenty-four by sixty feet. The business was known as the Blue Rapids Plaster Company. On August 20, that year, the first kettle of plaster was taken off and on the 21st plaster was shipped from the mill. The business was prosperous and grew steadily, but litigation over a patent finally caused the sale of the mill to the United States Gypsum Company of Chicago.

In March, 1892, the Blue Valley Plaster Company was organized and built a mill on the Stocks farm. A. E. Winter was president and Arthur English, secretary, of the new company.

This mill is still in operation under other ownership and is named the United States Gypsum Company.

BLUE RAPIDS, 1872.

On January 25, 1872, W. D. Cook and I. S. Chandler, of the Wathena woolen mills, agreed with the Blue Rapids Town Company to bring their machinery to Blue Rapids. The woolen mill was completed in October and work begun in all departments. In the fall of 1877 the mill was purchased by the Buell Manufacturing Company of St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1879 it was totally destroyed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt and remodeled and filled with the latest improvements.

On March 28, 1882, Willard N. Buell committed suicide at Plattsmouth,

Nebraska. This was a great blow to the mill at Blue Rapids. The business was diverted to the mill at St. Joseph and in the same year the woolen mill was closed.

LADIES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Fortunate, indeed, is the city that has for one of its first institutions a public library. The women of the colony coming to Blue Rapids from the East decided to have a library as one of the needs of the new city (and from that day to this, for more than forty years) the women have maintained the library, and have kept it up to the same high standard with which it began many years ago.

They are proud of their organization for many reasons herein given. The association has a life membership in the state temperance union and a portrait of Frances Willard adorns the walls of the building; also a portrait of Andrew Carnegie and many other friends of the library. The building is named Olmstead Hall, in memory of Carlos E. Olmstead, one of its first benefactors. It is a substantial two-story stone structure, completed in 1877.

The ladies of Blue Rapids who were interested in the establishment of a library met in the parlors of the LaBelle House on April 30, 1874. The association formed then, met again on May 27, and a permanent organization was created, and on June 27, the library was opened to the public, in the store of D. W. Hinman. The officers were: President, Mrs. E. C. Ball; vice-president, Mrs. S. Wright; recording secretary, Mrs. P. J. Sweetland; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. E. Reed; treasurer, Mrs. C. F. Roedel; directors, Mesdames H. Armstrong, J. S. Dawes, J. D. Davis, C. B. Hall, W. H. Goodwin, C. F. Mussey, John McPherson, G. B. Stocks and A. W. Stephens.

In the following December the Town Company presented to the library association one of the few remaining three hundred dollar lots on the public square. On February 4, 1875, C. E. Olmstead offered to give two hundred and fifty dollars toward the erection of a library building, if the ladies would raise a like amount. The result was that work was begun on the building on the 18th day of that month and in 1877 the ladies were holding meetings on the ground floor room of their own building, while the second floor was rented to St. Mark's church for church purposes.



GYPSUM MANUFACTORY, BLUE RAPIDS.



RIVER BRIDGE AT BLUE RAPIDS.

LIBRARY CHARTER OBTAINED.

C. J. Brown and C. E. Tibbetts procured a charter, and many books were contributed by Eastern friends. So through the years these faithful women have kept their library open to the public.

In June, 1899, their hearts were gladdened by the news that through the solicitation of Mr. Jno. McPherson, Andrew Carnegie had donated five hundred dollars to the association for the purchase of books. Later, Mr. Carnegie presented his portrait to them, which is framed and hangs upon the library wall.

Some of the valued members are now at rest in the cemetery on the hillside, some are in distant lands, some are still faithful members of the board of managers, to whom the younger generation look with gratitude. Their records have been faithfully kept, the library has been maintained as an honored institution. These ladies made a good fight and they have their reward in the gratitude and admiration of their townspeople.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. L. S. D. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. C. E. Tibbetts; recording secretary, Mrs. R. S. Fillmore, corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. K. Stephens; treasurer, Mrs. J. N. Wanamaker; librarian, Mrs. E. Heathman, and a board of managers of fifteen, including the above-named officers.

BUSINESS INTERESTS, 1880.

At the close of the year 1880, the following represented the business of Blue Rapids: J. L. Freeman, banker; Buell Manufacturing Company, woolen mill; J. S. Wright & Company, flour mill; J. W. Bliss & Company, paper mill; J. V. Coon & Son, plaster mill; J. B. Waynant, foundation for mill; Price Brothers, foundry and machine shop; Loben & Sweetland, general merchandise; C. W. Farrington, general merchandise; J. L. & C. A. Freeland, general merchandise; Buell & Company, mill store; Hill & Morton, hardware; R. S. Craft, druggist; G. B. Stocks, lumber and grain; M. C. Holman, furniture; William Coulter, druggist; J. C. McArthur & Company, harness; I. D. Yarrick, meat market; Festus Cooley, dry goods; Mrs. A. M. Cole, milliner and dressmaker; Mesdames McAllister & Chandler, milliners; H. W. Chapman, bakery; George Beester, restaurant; William Elkins, tailor; Spencer & Doten, livery; Sharp Brothers, livery; John S. Fisher, boots and shoes; Eli H. Wilson, boots and shoes; James Shaff, art

gallery; H. D. Calkins, ice company and nursery; J. S. Dawes, market gardener; McPherson & Reed, LaBelle house; Fairchild's south side hotel; W. H. H. Freeman, lawyer; H. W. Chapman, lawyer; E. W. Waynant, lawyer; J. V. & E. J. Coon, lawyers; R. S. Craft & J. G. Crawford, physicians; L. G. Canfield, dentist; T. F. Hall, insurance; J. L. Freeland & John McPherson, loan and insurance; A. J. Loomis, postmaster; S. H. Holbrook, railroad station agent; George L. Nichols, jeweller; J. W. Murrell, billiard hall; T. J. Hall, justice of the peace; H. W. Chapman, justice of the peace; James Allerdice, D. Minium, G. Fitzgerald, C. J. Stanley, M. T. Spees, A. Seager, Adolph Johnson, carpenters and buidliers; Anderson Brothers, N. F. Axelson, stone masons; S. M. Swan, George Peckard, painters; William Burr, blacksmith; Charles Minium, trucking; Thomas Bothwell, S. W. Richey, plasterers; M. Patterson, J. G. Reynolds, loan agents; T. J. Hall, barber; S. S. Fitzgerald, Howard Edinborough, wagonmakers; M. Nickelson, city milk depot; E. S. Pearsoll, cooper shop.

INCORPORATED.

On February 8, 1872, Blue Rapids was incorporated as a city of the third class. The first city officials were: Mayor, C. E. Olmstead; police judge, A. E. Sweetland; councilmen, J. E. Ball, A. W. Stevens, John McPherson, H. Armstrong, D. Minium; assessor, J. B. Waynant; justice of the peace, A. Armstrong.

Hiram Woodard brought from Elyria, Ohio, the first thoroughbred whitefaced cattle to stock his farm northeast of Blue Rapids. Among successful breeders in Blue Rapids were Isaac D. Yarick, A. Borck, Charles Drennan, W. B. Hunt, Judge W. H. Goodwin, Miss Lou Goodwin, Clayton Rodkey, John L. Rodkey, F. W. Preston & Son, Walter Morgan, E. R. Morgan and J. M. Winter.

Blue Rapids had in operation the first telephone in Marshall county. Professor Stewart gave an entertainment in March, 1878, in Fitzgerald's hall. Wire was stretched from Fitzgerald's hall to the office of G. B. Stocks, on Main street. Music, singing and talking were distinctly heard by the audience in the hall.

The Blue Rapids Town Company, on account of the large outlay for public improvements, which was immediately followed by business depression, became involved in debt and in the winter of 1879-80 sold the whole of its property to Randall Stetson, of Elyria, Ohio, who was then represented by J. V. Coon, and then followed the process of adjusting the company's debts.

GRASSHOPPERS' HAVOC.

Blue Rapids and the colony enterprise, like every other town in Kansas, was crippled by the disasters of grasshoppers and drought. Because of the dry, hot summer and failures of crops, business was retarded and enterprise delayed. Resources were running low and the people were becoming disheartened. But soon their courage returned and as time passed, new buildings were erected and some business changes took place.

A. E. Benedict built a residence; John Lawson and Westein built homes on Union street; a Methodist church was built on Genesee street; C. E. Bigelow put in a stock of fancy groceries; A. E. Benedict, J. Sawdye & Company opened a hardware store; William Burr succeeded Burr & McConnell; J. H. Fowler and Mr. St. John opened meat markets; Misses Holman opened a dressmaking shop; J. A. Williams and Mr. Witt were the village blacksmiths.

In June, 1874, the Blue Valley hotel was destroyed by fire.

SOME FIRST EVENTS.

R. A. Wells was the first doctor in Blue Rapids.

Miss Lottie Holt and Rev. J. Williams were the first couple married, the ceremony being performed in Vermillion by Rev. E. H. Chapin. The first death was that of Mary, the wife of H. S. Halburt, during the summer of 1870. The first birth was that of a child to Mr. Van Dusen, a member of the town company.

The first school in the vicinity of Blue Rapids, taught by Lucy A. Palmer, began in November, 1861, with twenty-five pupils. It was kept in a private dwelling, one-half mile west of the present town site.

Misses Knowlton and Stewart opened the first millinery store in Blue Rapids, December 18, 1871.

The population of the city at the close of 1871 was four hundred and eighty. Twenty-seven business firms were established.

On May 13, 1872, J. A. Loban and A. E. Sweetland entered into a partnership as dealers in general merchandise under the firm name of Loban & Sweetland. Their business relations extended over fifteen years, until Mr. Loban's death. Mr. Sweetland continued the business another fifteen years.

Judge W. H. Goodwin, of Nashville, Tennessee, erected a building in 1871, the front room of which he used for a law office. The second story was

finished as a hall and for some time the Congregational church held services in it.

In 1871 G. Fitzgerald, J. A. Loban and Noble and Perkins erected a building with a seventy-five foot front by sixty feet deep, two stories, for a general store.

T. H. Morris was engaged in the lumber and general merchandise business.

T. G. Morris and I. E. Ball were music and furniture dealers.

The Arlington House was opened in the winter of 1882 by W. Coulter, Jr., who was its manager. The building, a two-story brick, was erected in 1873 by W. Coulter, Sr., at a cost of seven thousand dollars. In 1881 it was fitted up and used as a hotel under the name of the Fairchild House, managed by C. R. Fairchild, former proprietor of the Tremont House, Marysville.

BLUE RAPIDS POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established a short distance from what is now Blue Rapids, in 1859, with William Thompson as the first postmaster. Mr. Thompson remained in office three years and was succeeded in 1862 by D. Palmer. In 1865 Emma Lee received the appointment. She held the office six months, when she resigned in favor of S. Craft, who after a short period turned the office over to John Weber.

During Weber's term the office was discontinued in 1869. When the Genesee colony came out and located a townsite and commenced improvements, the postoffice was re-established in the spring of 1870, with H. S. Parmalee as postmaster.

Mr. Parmalee was succeeded in 1875 by C. E. Tibbetts, then editor of the *Blue Rapids Times*. In December, 1876, A. J. Loomis was appointed and remained until 1883. In July, 1872, the office was made a money-order office and W. H. Goodwin sent money order No. 1.

The following have served as postmaster since 1883: Judge William Thompson, Thomas Marcy, C. Coulter, John McPherson, H. C. Lathrop, and Clarence Coulter, the present incumbent.

WHEN BLUE RAPIDS WAS IN MAKING.

John McPherson, former historian of Blue Rapids, writing in 1890, said: "During the twenty years of the colony settlement a large sum of money has been expended in the way of pioneer manufacturing, resulting largely in dis-

aster and failure. In these years Blue Rapids has had in successful operation two flour mills, one woolen mill, one paper mill, two plaster mills, foundry and machine shop and the Cook Anchor & Cable Company, all located and operated by water power on the Blue river. All of these and, later, Swanson's Flying Swede Factory and the cereal mill, either failed, sold out, or were washed out by floods and the river cutting a new channel in May, 1903, below the old dam, which is still intact. The power has in a measure been restored by a fill across the new channel. The walls of the Olmstead Brothers mill is the only building now standing, and in it is located the electric lighting plant operated by water power. The Anderson flour mill on the west side, was dismantled and rebuilt by P. Anderson & Company, at the Central Branch railroad tracks, and the plaster mills are established at the gypsum quarries. In fact every interest at one time in a flourishing condition at the river has disappeared. Only the Olmstead mill wall, the bridge and the original dam remain."

JASON YURANN.

Among the men who came to Blue Rapids to make it a city, Jason Yurann was one who believed it the most promising site in the state for a city with great industrial possibilities. His dreams did not come true, and many of his schemes failed. He has become as fully known to the people of the state and county as "Colonel Sellers" is known to lovers of Mark Twain.

Yurann has always in season and out of season, through evil or good report, been a loyal worker for Blue Rapids. A man of excellent education, and wide knowledge of affairs, he perhaps, in his prime, knew more prominent men of affairs than any man in the county. He is a member of the bar, and while many of his plans have failed and he has suffered the disappointment of his fondest hopes, yet it can truthfully be said of him that he has always ardently believed in Blue Rapids and her future and has spent a fortune in trying to build up the town. He is now old, feeble and limited in this world's goods, but the history of Blue Rapids would not be complete without recognition of what he has done in her interests.

The plans of the founders of Blue Rapids, to make it the leading city in this part of the state, have not as yet been realized, but its industries have developed beyond that of any other town in the county. There are four gypsum mills in active operation and its water power furnishes electric power for several towns, among them being Marysville. It has splendid

churches, chautauqua, schools and citizenship, and is one of the prettiest residence towns in northern Kansas.

The census enumerator for 1916 reports the population as one thousand six hundred and seventy-three.

FAIRMONT CEMETERY.

On the 26th day of June, 1879, the Blue Rapids Cemetery Association was organized with the following officers: President, Festus Cooley; vice-president, W. A. Barrett; secretary, M. C. Holman; treasurer, Dr. C. A. Freeland. The capital stock was secured by the sale of one thousand shares at ten dollars each.

Block No. 4, of ten acres, in the northeast part of the city, was purchased and a charter was obtained from the state on August 13, 1879. Thus was secured to the city of Blue Rapids a most beautiful spot for use as a cemetery. Sloping gradually in every direction, it commands a charming view of the valley of the Blue river, for a distance of several miles, with Irving in the distance. The whole plat is surrounded with a hedge, which is kept trimmed, and selected elm and maple trees shade the avenues. Two iron gates—one for vehicles and one for pedestrians—afford entrance to the silent city,

“Where the beautiful grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street.”

Common report accords this cemetery the reputation of being one of the most beautiful and well-kept cemeteries in Marshall county. Nearly thirty soldiers of the Civil War, members of Robert Hale Post No. 328, including their devoted commander, Capt. Martin Morton, who died on January 7, 1916, are buried here.

NAME CHANGED.

In the year 1907 the name of the cemetery was changed to Fairmont, by the expressed wish of Capt. John McPherson.

The board of directors, December 20, 1916, consisted of A. E. Sweetland, Dr. R. S. Fillmore, John McPherson, Livy B. Tibbetts and A. A. Marvin. The officers of the association, chosen from the board of directors, are: A. E. Sweetland, president and manager; John McPherson, vice-president; Dr. R. S. Fillmore, treasurer; Livy B. Tibbetts, secretary, and George Flower, superintendent.

Two names stand out prominently in connection with the organization: John McPherson and Festus Cooley. Mr. McPherson, as prime mover, and earnestly and actively engaged in every step of its early history; Festus Cooley, its first president, to whose generous support in no little degree is the present splendid condition due. Mr. Cooley was the first of that first board of directors to be laid to rest in the spot he so earnestly helped to make beautiful, September 2, 1891, his wife having preceded him on January 25, 1890.

James D. Field followed him on January 2, 1903. Dr. C. A. Freeland died and was buried at Kansas City, Kansas, some thirty years ago. W. A. Barrett removed to his former home in Ohio, many years since. M. C. Holman has been living in Topeka, Kansas, for over thirty years.

Of the original paid-up subscribers to stock, five are living here; five living elsewhere; twenty-three are buried here; ten are buried elsewhere.

The board of directors and officers of the association receive no compensation.

BUSINESS INTERESTS, 1917.

Flack & Barraclough, general merchandise.

C. W. Granger, general merchandise.

Moore Brothers, groceries and meats.

Allerdice & Quinn, groceries and meats.

Mrs. A. Barraclough, variety store.

Frank Marvin, variety store.

Brown & Company, hardware.

Union Hardware Company, John Skalla, proprietor.

Coulter Drug Company.

Reder Drug Company.

L. G. Trombla, jeweler and optometrist.

A. A. Marvin, jeweler and optometrist.

Miss Irene Stuart, millinery.

Miss May Faulkner, millinery.

James Ryan, furniture and undertaking.

Commercial Hotel, James Searcy, proprietor.

Albion Hotel, Walter E. Hill, proprietor.

Moser Brothers, gents furnishings.

J. E. Rodkey, garage.

G. Van Valkenberg, garage and auto dealer.

Mrs. H. Scott, restaurant.

Midway Cafe.

A. J. Brice, pool hall.

Mrs. Hamilton, restaurant.

S. J. Olds, blacksmith.

C. W. Tempero, livery barn.

Train Lumber Company.

Burgner-Bowman Lumber Company.

C. D. Smith, lawyer.

W. W. Reed, physician.

C. McFarland, physician.

R. S. Fillmore, physician.

S. W. Gilson, dentist.

J. B. Scott, barber.

W. H. Pheiffer, barber.

O. Hellman, picture show house.

Marshall Power and Light Company.

Blue Rapids Telephone Company.

JOHN M'PHERSON.

A history of Blue Rapids and of Marshall county would be incomplete without mention of a man who has served his country as a gallant soldier, his state as a trusted official, and his county as a patriotic and loyal citizen, for half a century.

Capt. John McPherson left home a private and served four years as a Union soldier. He was promoted captain for gallant and meritorious service on the field of battle. He was in many a hard-fought battle of the great war and marched with Sherman to the sea.

Age has come upon him, but has not diminished his love for his adopted country (he was born in Scotland), nor his faith in her glorious future. His cheerful smile and cordial hand-clasp make him always a welcome guest at any gathering, public or private; while his ripened judgment and nobleness of heart and mind endear him to a host of friends.

Captain McPherson has two children, J. E. McPherson, of Kansas City, and Mrs. Claude Guthrie, of Marysville. He spends his summers with his children and his winters in California. Mrs. McPherson died several years ago.

JOHN V. COON.

John V. Coon was born in Phelps, New York, March 30, 1822. He was of German descent and was a loyal friend to people of his lineage. He was educated at Hobarts College, New York. In 1842 he was married to Charlotte M. Miller. Their marriage was a very happy one. His aged widow still survives him. Judge and Mrs. Coon were the parents of one son, Emir J. Coon, who died many years ago.

In 1844 J. V. Coon and his young bride moved to Elyria, Ohio, where in his chosen profession, the law, he gained prominence and wealth. The panic of 1873 swept much of the wealth away and he again turned his footsteps westward, locating in Blue Rapids. He discovered the presence of gypsum among the ledges, near there, and he and his son, Emir, built the first mill west of the Mississippi river for the manufacture of plaster of Paris from gypsum. To John V. Coon and Emir J. Coon, Marshall county owes the origin of the largest single manufacturing industry within its borders today. Those two men exemplified the highest types of manhood. They were able, cultured, broadminded and generous, ever looking forward to the growth and development of the county and the state, along educational, political and religious lines. On November 6, 1894, Judge Coon was elected county attorney of Marshall county. On January 4, 1895, he was buried. The sympathies of a very large circle of friends were extended to the surviving members of his family. Mrs. John V. Coon, his widow, aged ninety-six years, and the widow of her son, Emir J. Coon, reside with Hon. James G. Strong, county attorney, and his wife, Fanny, who is a daughter of Emir J. Coon.

J. B. BROWN.

J. B. Brown was one of the three commissioners sent to Kansas to select the location for the colony. He was one of the strong, forceful men of the colony and his counsel was sought during many troublous times. He was always hopeful and optimistic during the darkest hours. He believed ardently in the future of Blue Rapids and was an honored and respected citizen of the town and of Marshall county. He died on March 11, 1885, and his death was felt as a personal loss to all those who knew him. His good name stands as a monument to his kindred and friends.

THE OLDEST SETTLER.

C. J. Brown is the oldest settler now residing in Blue Rapids. Mr. Brown was a member of the original town company and an active supporter of its enterprises. In April, 1872, he assumed charge of the real-estate business of Olmstead, Freeland & Company. In 1874 he was elected to the state Legislature, and in 1876, to the state Senate. He was later elected clerk of the supreme court, which position he filled for many years. He was married on September 10, 1881, to Mrs. Julia Greer, of Topeka.

Mr. Brown has been one of the foremost citizens of Marshall county, since he became a resident and has been prominently identified with every forward movement along political, social and religious lines. His long service with the supreme court gave him a wide circle of friends over the state and his advice on public matters is sought by the most prominent people of the state. He is genial and courteous, resolute and courageous in all matters and is universally respected.

WALTER P. BROWN.

The story of Marshall county boys who have made good, would make a very long and interesting chapter, and that chapter would certainly include the name of Hon. Walter P. Brown, of Blue Rapids. Born in Genesee county, New York, in 1862, he was nine years old when he came to Marshall county with his parents in 1871. He was educated in public schools of Blue Rapids and had business training in the wholesale hardware store of Blish, Mize & Silliman, in Atchison.

In 1889, after eight years of work for the Atchison firm, in almost every department of that great establishment, Walter Brown started the Brown Brothers hardware firm in Blue Rapids and, now at the close of twenty-seven years, he is still at the head of the business project, which he has successfully conducted from the start.

In 1908, Mr. Brown was elected to the state Senate and served the four-year term with great credit to his district and to himself. In his own community and in the county, he is a recognized leader for the things that are worth while.

CHAPTER VIII.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

AXTELL.

Axtell is situated in the eastern part of Marshall county, in Murray township, one mile from the Nemaha county line. It is located on the St. Joseph & Grand Island and Wyandotte & Northwestern railroads. It is eighty-nine miles west of St. Joseph, Missouri, and twenty-four miles east of Marysville.

The townsite of Axtell was surveyed in January, 1872, by the St. Joseph Town Company. The first building was erected by "Shoe-string" W. H. Dickinson, early in 1872, and used by him as a store for one year, when he was succeeded by R. F. White.

During the same year the railroad company built a depot and side track; the Axtell postoffice was established and R. F. White was appointed postmaster. On August 2, 1880, this was made a money-order office and Thomas Hynes sent the first money order.

The first birth was that of a son to W. H. Dickinson, early in 1872, and the first death in town was George W. Earl, Axtell's first blacksmith, who died in 1874 and was buried at Seneca, Kansas.

No marriage is recorded prior to 1879.

The Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad was built into Axtell in 1889.

In 1847 the county was visited by drought and grasshoppers and new towns did not prosper. In 1879 there were but four families in Axtell.

During the fall of 1879 and winter of 1880 a colony of twenty families came from Deep River, Iowa. Among these colonies were Reuben, Joseph, Harry, John and Lewis Wasser, J. H. Seaman, J. and A. E. Axtell, J. Johnson and others. The addition of these people gave Axtell a forward impetus and it is now one of the thriving business towns of the county.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

School district No. 56 was organized in 1872. The school was kept in a house owned by A. Watkins and the first school taught by John Watkins. The school was then located one mile east of the present town.

In 1872-73 a frame school house, twenty by thirty feet, was built in the town at a cost of seven hundred and fifty dollars. Miss Jennie Newlands taught this school for three terms. In 1880 the Catholic church bought the school house, for church purposes, and a new school house was built at a cost of two thousand dollars. A. M. Billingsley was the first teacher. In 1912 the old building was enlarged by the addition of two rooms, and in 1914 a two-story brick addition was made to the school. It is now one of the Barnes high schools of the county, with a course of study which includes manual training, domestic science and normal training. Lecture courses have been given since 1908. C. I. Smith, the superintendent of the city schools, manages the lecture course.

In 1910 Stephen Stout presented the city of Axtell with a beautiful park, which is used for all public out-door entertainments. The park has a fine baseball diamond and a good home team.

The chautauqua courses are held in the park annually, and Axtell has one of the best chautauqua programs in the county.

In 1908 the Axtell granite and marble works were established by William Werner, who learned his trade as a marble cutter in Germany.

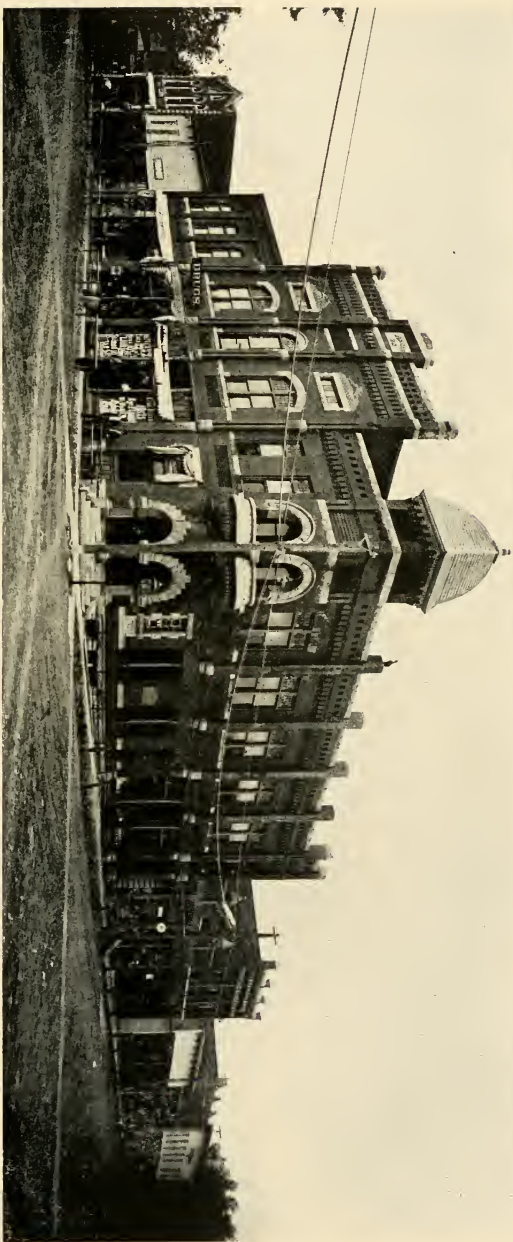
One of the potent factors in the growth of Axtell was the establishment of Gaylord's department store. This is an up-to-date general merchandise store, employing ten clerks and handling an immense stock of goods.

Axtell has a well-organized and fully-equipped fire department, with E. S. Alexander as fire chief.

In 1909 A. J. Ingram started the Axtell Produce Company, a large concern, doing a wholesale egg, butter, poultry and feed business. Labbe Brothers conduct an up-to-date moving picture show. Two modern garages are under construction by I. W. Kerr and Joseph Severin.

AXTELL PROGRESSIVE.

In the forty-five years of its existence Axtell has reached fourth place in the county in population and business importance, having passed a number of the older towns.



BUSINESS SECTION IN AXTELL.

Axtell has seven hundred and eighteen inhabitants. It stands one thousand four hundred feet above sea level, affording a beautiful view of the surrounding county for many miles, in all directions. Summerfield is the only town in the county which has a higher altitude.

Axtell has an abundance of shade trees, well-kept streets and cement walks to all parts of town.

All branches of business are well represented by proprietors who are abreast of the times; stores and shops that would do credit to a town much larger.

One of the leading industries is the Axtell telephone exchange, of which A. W. Rundle is president and D. O'Neil, manager. This company operates two hundred and twenty-one city phones and twenty-seven rural lines.

BUSINESS INTERESTS, 1917.

Hardware—Thomas Keegan, John Lichty.
General merchandise—Gaylord's Department Store.
Cash Mercantile Company—O'Neil & Ager, managers.
Merchandise—Waymire Brothers.
Restaurant and bakery—Jacob Rothfelder.
Restaurant—Pierson and Barnes.
Gent's furnishings—William Johnson.
Billiards and pool—George Branson.
Photographer—F. B. Strathman.
Axtell Produce Company—J. A. Ingram.
Farmers Union Produce Company—Ed Bergman, manager.
Elevators—D. C. O'Neil, Harold Connett, Farmers Union.
Implements—Farmers Union.
Implements—D. C. O'Neil.
Lumber, lime and coal—Robe & Brawner.
Boyd Lumber Company—Jos. Medlack, manager.
Garages—T. W. Kerr.
Garages—Labbe Brothers.
Hotel—Commercial House, Charles Ross, proprietor.
Drugs—J. R. Sidwell.
Jewelry—L. W. Sterling.
Blacksmiths—Ernest Mack, Jeff Davis.
Auto repair shop—D. Pierce.
Furniture—T. M. Keegan, R. W. Motes.

Harness, shoes and repairing—John Fisher.

Undertaking—D. C. O'Neil, R. W. Motes.

Barbers—Everet Alexander, Frank Wright.

Planing mill—O. A. Ivers.

Electric theater—Labbe Brothers.

Clothes cleaners—Herbert Scott, W. M. Johnson.

Newspaper—Axtell Standard, Frank A. Werner.

Marble yard—William Werner.

Dentist—Audley Gaston.

Physicians—D. Piper, C. M. Newman.

Veterinary surgeons—Doctor Piper and Dr. P. J. Cavanaugh.

Axtell Telephone Exchange—A. W. Rundle, president; D. C. O'Neil, manager.

CEMETERY.

Rose Hill cemetery, Axtell, is located one-half mile west of the town. This cemetery is well cared for and beautifully kept by the Axtell Cemetery Association, of which Mrs. N. H. Cone is president. The ladies have paid for having a cement walk laid to the grounds, by giving dinners, bazaars and other entertainments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ed E. Hanna is the present postmaster of Axtell, and there are three rural mail routes from the postoffice.

The best residences in the town are those of A. L. Simpson, Charles Phillips, Mrs. Martha Farrar and Mrs. Euphemia Strayer.

The best business blocks are those of D. C. O'Neil, Daniel Meara, S. S. Simpson, I. W. Kerr, Joseph Se'erin, and Gaylord's department store.

Many men and women of Axtell are worthy of special mention in the history of the town and it would be a pleasure to record something of their worth to the town and the county.

Among others who have helped make Axtell the splendid little city of today, Dr. William Strayer, George Delaney, the Cones, Michael Murray, the H. K. Sharpe family, the Farrars, the Thomases, the Sitlers, Frank Gaylord and the Axtells may be mentioned. Many of them are gone from the town, some sleep in Rose Hill cemetery, but they are not forgotten by their townspeople.

BARRETT.

One of the earliest settlements made in the county was that at Barrett, or as it was then known, Barrett's Mill.

A. G. Barrett, in 1857, carrying out an agreement with the Ohio Town Company, set up and operated a saw-mill, and the same year he put in a grist-mill. This mill was brought from Leavenworth to Barrett by ox team. The grist-mill was the only one in the county and deserved to be called the leading industry.

A postoffice was established in 1857 and H. W. Swift was appointed postmaster.

School district No. 1 was organized in 1858 and a small school house, fourteen by twenty-four, was built. The material and work were donated. Religious services were first held in the saw-mill, which was lighted by lanterns. After the school house was built, services were held in it by "circuit riders."

A small store furnished some necessary supplies to the settlers. With a school house, saw- and grist-mill, and a postoffice, Barrett's Mill became an important place. It was a little settlement of kindly, hospitable pioneers, and a gathering point for people from all parts of the county.

In 1869 A. G. Barrett deeded one-half of the townsite—forty acres—to the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, the company agreeing to erect a depot and build a side track. One thousand two hundred dollars was donated by neighboring farmers to have Barrett named as a station. That same fall a new school house, costing three thousand dollars, was built. It was the largest one-teacher school house in the county. Some new buildings were erected, but the town never grew greatly in importance. Many of the early-day settlers have long since gone to their reward and the advent of the railroads diverted trade to the larger towns of the county.

The one store in the town is now kept by William Montgomery. The old mill has been partially dismantled, only the frame work remaining. Mrs. Phoebe Van Vleit, a daughter of A. G. Barrett, lives there on the old place, and Mrs. Cy. Barrett, a daughter-in-law, is also a resident. A few years ago a Fourth of July celebration was held at Barrett and many old settlers visited the place which, during the years from 1856 to the breaking out of the war, was the most prominent "free state" settlement west of the border counties. The names of Barrett, Leavitt, Auld, Osborne, Wells and Smith will always be historic names in Marshall county.

BEATTIE.

Beattie is located on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad one hundred miles west of St. Joseph. The townsite was platted in June, 1870, by the Northern Kansas Land Company of St. Joseph, Missouri, on land owned by James Fitzpatrick and J. T. Watkins. The townsite comprised one hundred and sixty acres and the name Beattie was given in honor of A. Beattie, then mayor of St. Joseph, Missouri.

H. M. Newton, James McElroy, R. Shields and J. J. Sheldon were the first to settle in the town.

One reason for locating the town was the stone quarries. The stone from the quarries was for many years the finest in Kansas or Nebraska for building purposes. They are now partially abandoned.

Prior to 1865 Hugh Hamilton, H. C. Smith, Eli Goldsberry, E. Cain, J. Totten, G. Thorne, James Fitzgerald, P. Jones and some others settled near what is now Beattie. Joseph Totten came to Marshall county in 1858 and settled on a farm three miles north of Beattie. His daughter, Elizabeth Totten, was married to George Thorne in 1860.

George W. Thorne had the distinction of being the only man who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 in Guittard township. Mrs. Thorne is still living and attended the old settlers reunion in Marysville, September, 1916.

SOME FIRST EVENTS.

John Watkins erected the first building in Beattie.

In the spring of 1871 a depot was moved to Beattie from Elwood, Doniphan county, and that same summer J. J. Sheldon moved a house on the townsite and lived in it.

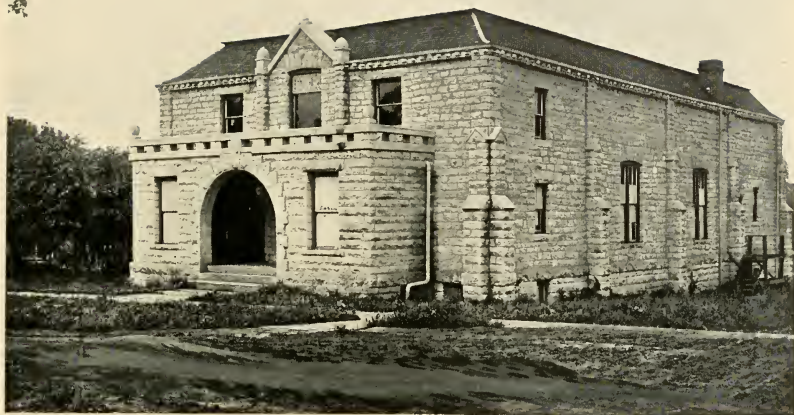
In the spring of 1872 A. J. and L. Brunswick opened the first store. The first hotel was built by a man named Putcamp in the year 1873, and named the Sherman House.

The first marriage was that of S. M. and Charles Keiper, who married daughters of Carl Scholtz. J. J. Sheldon performed the ceremony.

The first birth was that of Beattie, a son of H. M. Newton, named in honor of the town.

A child of Mrs. Mahoney died in 1873, which was the first death in the town.

In 1873 Brunswig & Baer put up a steam elevator, twenty-four by sixty by thirty feet, at a cost of two thousand dollars. In 1880-81 the elevator



OPERA HOUSE AT BEATTIE.



STANDARD SCHOOL, DEER CREEK.

was remodeled at an expense of four thousand dollars, to give a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels. This elevator had a corn-sheller attachment with a capacity of five thousand bushels per day. A. J. Brunswig is still owner of the elevator, and F. A. Willis, is manager.

The Farmers Co-operative Association also own an elevator in Beattie, of which Patrick Reilly is the manager.

During the summer of 1881 the Beattie cornet band with ten pieces, was organized, W. F. Beckett, leader. He was succeeded by F. Smith. Beattie has not had a brass band for some years.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Beattie was established in 1881 and J. J. Sheldon was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by A. J. Patterson, A. J. Brunswig, H. C. Smith, F. W. Hutchinson, J. C. Reed, T. C. Menehan, John O'Neil, Elizabeth O'Neil, S. L. Wilson, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Roy Wilson, M. A. Tucker and W. E. Ham.

The present postmistress, Miss Alma Helvering, is a sister of Hon. G. T. Helvering the present member of Congress from the fifth congressional district of Kansas.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN BEATTIE, JANUARY, 1917.

Drugs—W. B. & M. Hawk.

Pharmacy—M. W. McReynolds, proprietor.

Banks—First National, Beattie State.

Hardware—E. C. Potter.

Hardware and implements—W. E. Bachoritch.

Grain, coal and implements—D. C. O'Neil.

General Merchandise—Olson Mercantile Company, George and Robert Olson, owners.

Beattie Mercantile Company—James T. McMahon, manager.

Lumber and coal yard—Peter McMahon.

Implements—D. C. O'Neil, W. E. Bachoritch, L. E. Helvern.

Grocery and meat market—Burnside and Falk.

Shoe repair shop—A. D. Stoz.

Restaurant and bakery—O. Krotzinger.

Bakery—George Giles.

Hotel—Mrs. M. B. Waters.

Dentist—Dr. J. E. Eden.

Garage—C. F. Earhart.

Printing office—The *Beattie Eagle*; Fred Reed, publisher and owner.

Physicians—Dr. W. E. Ham, C. F. McFarland and E. H. Gist.

Produce market and feed store—M. McMahon.

Photo studio—Charles Lenington.

Gents' furnishings—George Schneider.

Blacksmith shops—M. C. Giles, F. W. Weis, Bishop Barber.

Beattie Electric Light Company, David Hockman, owner, furnishes Beattie and Home City with light and power.

The Farmers Mutual Telephone Company operate one hundred and five telephones in town and has fourteen country lines.

BIGELOW.

Bigelow is a small village in Bigelow township, on the central branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad, between Barrett and Irving, named for General Bigelow, an official of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

In 1881 Jacob Inman opened work in the fine limestone quarries. A few houses were built and in order to provide homes for those who operated the quarries, Inman platted forty acres of his farm into town lots and sold the lots at a nominal price, on condition that the purchaser of one lot, on putting up a house, should receive free of charge an adjoining lot. This was known as Inman's Addition. Corner lots were reserved by the owner. Many men took advantage of the offer and secured homes. Some of the original settlers live on the property thus acquired. In 1883 a school house containing two rooms was built from the native limestone. The first teacher was Thomas Colliers and only one room was used. The next year E. Carrico taught the grammar grade and a Miss Tweedy, the primary. Since that time two teachers have been regularly employed. The present teachers are Robert Shope and Eva Johnson; enrollment, forty.

In 1884 Christ church was built. Jacob Inman and DeWitt Griffes were the men who were foremost in the effort and they contributed largely to the cost of the building. In memory of their faithful work and gifts, the doors of this church are never closed on the Lord's day and services are held at all times possible.

In 1894 Mrs. T. W. Mead agitated the question of building the First Methodist church, and it was largely through her efforts that the fine building, of limestone taken from the quarries, now is enjoyed by members of that faith as a church home. The church is thirty by forty feet in dimensions, and is a building of which the citizens of the town are justly proud.

H. A. Carpenter built and lived in the first house in Bigelow. John Watters was the first blacksmith.

The quarries have been exhausted and many of the old settlers have gone to their rest, but Bigelow has grown and at present has the following business houses: J. W. Seldon, general store; J. P. Canaday, general store; J. E. Chitty, president, State Bank; C. O. Musser, lumber and coal dealer; Griffie Chitty, grain and stock buyer; A. J. Turley, blacksmith; Mrs. James Milgate & Son, hotel.

A. J. Harvey, a prominent young man of Bigelow, was elected county clerk of Marshall county, November 7, 1916.

TOWN OF BREMEN.

Bremen is located on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad, nine miles northwest of Marysville and one mile from the Washington county line, in the center of as rich a farming community as there is in the county. The latest census gives it a population of one hundred. In 1886 Henry Brenneke laid out the town and built the first house on the southeast corner of his farm, adjoining the railroad. He named the new town after a seaport in Germany, near which he was born. The same year he erected a store building in which he carried on a general mercantile business and was appointed postmaster. For a time, Otto Peicker was his partner in the store, but Mr. Brenneke carried on an extensive live stock and grain business on his own account.

Carl Schultz built a blacksmith shop in 1888, which he has been conducting continuously ever since. In 1890 Joseph Sedlacek built a hardware store with a spacious hall in the second story. Charles Fischer started a restaurant and lodging house soon after, and Louis Pralle built a store for general merchandise. William Raemer, from Herkimer, opened a lumber yard, which he later sold to the Dursee brothers, and which was still later owned and conducted by Gus. Dursee until his death.

In August, 1907, the State Bank of Bremen was organized and did a

flourishing business in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Fischer, who had died.

During the night of March 17, 1908, the little town was entirely wiped out by fire causing a loss of more than twenty thousand dollars. But undismayed by this calamity, the good people proceeded at once to rebuild in a more substantial manner and soon a much better town was erected.

LARGE SUM IN BANK NOTES DESTROYED.

The following incident growing out of this fire is well worth recording in this history. On the close of business the day before the fire, the banker placed all of the paper currency, several thousand dollars, in the little wooden box where it was always kept, and placed it in the safe which was burglar proof, but did not prove to be fire proof. When the safe was opened it was found that the wooden box containing the paper money had burned to ashes, but that the currency, though burned to charcoal, was still intact and not even broken.

William H. Smith, of Marysville, who was a stockholder in the bank, carefully packed this charcoal in cotton and in a leather satchel, which never left his hand until he placed it on a table at the treasury department in Washington, D. C., where the chief of the redemption division turned it over to Mrs. Brown for identification. After working on this little pile of charcoal for four days, Mrs. Brown reported that every bill could be redeemed excepting one five-dollar bank note, on which neither the number nor the name of the bank was discernible. Needless to say that when Mr. Smith left Washington with the lot of brand new treasury notes, which were given him for the charcoal, which he carried all the way to Washington so gingerly, lest it might go to pieces, he was a very happy man.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The following are the business interests represented in Bremen in 1917: Postoffice, fourth class, money order office with two rural routes, John Sedlacek, postmaster.

Sedlacek & Son, hardware, furniture and auto supplies.

Rengstorf Brothers, hardware, implements and autos.

Prell Merchandise Company, general merchandise.

Bremen State Bank, F. H. Pralle, cashier.

Elevator, Fred. Crome.

Blacksmith, Carl Schultz.

Lumber yard, Mrs. Dursee & Son.

Hotel, Fred. Prell, proprietor.

Telephone exchange, Hanover and Odell, Nebraska connection.

Bremen Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, William Rabe, president ; F. H. Fralle, secretary, and F. W. Stohs, treasurer.

The latter company was organized on March 26, 1888, at which time a few German farmers associated themselves for mutual protection against fire losses. From this very humble beginning the organization has grown to be one of the biggest and most reliable mutual insurance concerns in the state, with agents in thirteen counties, insuring farm property against fire, lightning and tornado accidents. On December 31, 1916, the company had one thousand five hundred and forty-one members and carried three million two hundred sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars in risks.

TOWN OF CARDEN.

Carden is a busy little town, located on the Union Pacific & Grand Island railway, four miles east of Marysville. It was founded about fifteen years ago on the farm of Mrs. Ottilia Carden, now Mrs. Peter Dugdale. The town was named Carden in her honor.

The first building in town was the elevator erected by J. E. Andrews.

Ed. Crevier next built a store and a blacksmith shop. A few years later Andrews took possession of the store and a Mr. Thomas, the blacksmith shop. Later, J. E. Andrews sold the store to T. J. Menzel, who conducted it up to three years ago, when C. A. Taylor bought it and is still the owner.

The postoffice has been established fourteen years and fifteen families are served with mail. The office does about seven hundred dollars worth of business a year.

Carden has twenty-five daily trains and ships from two to three hundred cars of grain and stock each year.

There are four families living in the town. There is no church, but a fine school, with Mabel Tays, of Marysville, in charge.

CITY OF FRANKFORT.

Frankfort is the third city in size in Marshall county and is located eighty-seven miles west of Atchison and twenty-three miles south of Marysville.

In 1867 the Frankfort Town Company was organized in Marysville with the following members: F. Schmidt, C. F. Koester, J. S. Magill, John McCoy, P. H. Peters, John Bollinger, Perry Hutchinson, R. S. Newell and James E. Smith. In August, the same year, the company purchased section 16, township 4, range 9, and laid out a townsite, which they named Frankfort. In consideration of receiving a depot and a side track, the town company gave the Central Branch Railroad Company one-half the townsite. The railroad reached Frankfort in 1867 and that fall a depot was built. The first houses in Frankfort were built by Frank Schmidt, J. S. Magill and R. S. Newell. O. C. Horr built and operated the first store in 1867. In 1868 seven dwellings were built and two business houses were erected, which were owned by Jacob Weisbach and O. C. Horr. In 1869 fifty-four substantial buildings were erected and one of the best hotels in the country was built and opened to the public. The town made rapid progress and from that day to this has been a splendid business center. The residence portion of the city was for many years far in advance of any town in the county and the substantial farmers of the Valley of the Vermillion gave the town strong patronage.

ORGANIZATION.

Frankfort was organized as a city of the third class on July 24, 1875. The first city election was held on August 10, 1875. R. S. Newell was elected mayor. The first city officials were: R. S. Newell, mayor; E. Brady, I. C. Legere, J. Marksman, W. Schmicker and F. B. Taylor, Sr., councilmen; J. Gano, police judge; S. B. Todd, city clerk; S. D. McKee, treasurer; G. D. Osborne, marshal.

A postoffice had been established two miles southeast of the present townsite of Frankfort, and was called Nottingham. D. C. Auld was the first postmaster; he was succeeded by O. C. Horr. The postoffice was moved to town and the name changed to Frankfort.

SCHOOLS.

School district No. 35 was organized in March, 1869, at the home of O. C. Horr. At the first election held, W. Trosper was elected director; J. Weisbach, treasurer, and R. S. Newell, clerk.

In the spring of 1870 bonds to the amount of one thousand six hundred dollars were issued and a frame school building, twenty-four by forty feet, was erected. This building was used until 1880, when it was sold and used for a private residence. During this same year a new edifice built of limestone was completed at a cost of four thousand dollars. In 1884 an addition was made to the main building and it was used for primary purposes. Since then many improvements have been made and Frankfort now has a well-equipped school, with a full high school course and a splendid corps of teachers. R. S. Hazard is the present superintendent, with seven high school teachers and six grade teachers.

The high school includes college preparatory, general and commercial course, domestic science and art, and a course in agriculture.

The present board of education is: Dr. M. A. Brawley, director; J. M. Rhodes, treasurer; George B. Heleker, clerk. G. B. Heleker, the clerk of the board, is a practical educator, having served as superintendent of the Marysville and Hanover schools for several years. He is at present engaged in the mercantile business in Frankfort and always takes a deep interest in the schools.

BUILDINGS.

One of the finest buildings in Frankfort is the garage recently built by James Kennedy, present county commissioner. Mr. Kennedy is a son of William Kennedy, one of the early settlers on Irish creek. The garage was opened in December, 1915, and is one of the best in the state. It is open day and night; trained mechanics are employed and an extensive business is done. In connection with the garage, which is modern in every particular, is a well-furnished rest room, with Catherine Ryan in charge. Miss Ryan is a daughter of J. H. Ryan, one of the early settlers.

An art studio is conducted by C. E. Koentz, who is a son of Dr. J. P. Koentz, a pioneer Kansan.

The Crevier elevator is owned by William Crevier and managed by George Gano. An extensive business is done.

C. J. Haskett owns and operates the elevator built in 1901 by William Perkins. It ships four hundred thousand bushels of grain annually.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Frank Dwindell owns and manages the light plant which is one of the best industries of the town.

J. C. Mason, who is a brother of the poet, Walt Mason, of Emporia, is a resident of Frankfort and a big property owner. Mr. Mason travels for Hawk Brothers, of Goshen, Indiana, but maintains business interests in Frankfort and has been a resident of that city since 1882.

William Raemer, a former resident of Herkimer and a member of the state Legislature some years ago, is now a resident of Frankfort. He is engaged in conducting a modern garage and automobile business.

D. C. Brodbeck is one of the influential citizens of Frankfort and has been a member of the city council for years and is always interested in public affairs.

Dr. William M. Green is one of the practising physicians of the city and, with Dr. J. L. Brady, has a large practice. Doctor Brady has served as vice-president of the Marshall County Medical Society and served as coroner in 1916.

C. W. Brandenburg is one of the leading Democrats of both county and state. He is a dentist by profession. His wife is the present postmistress of Frankfort.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Frankfort has a live commercial club of one hundred members. The meetings are held in a large room in the Mason block. This room is also used by the Frankfort band for a practice room. Another room of the same block is used for the ladies library.

HOTELS.

The Savoy Hotel, which was built by Doctor Bailey in 1869-70, is now managed by Mrs. A. J. Lewis and continues to be a favorite stopping place for the older residents of the county and surrounding territory.

The Blodgett House is owned by Charles W. Blodgett, and is the family hotel of Frankfort. The host is a genial and kindly pioneer.

BUSINESS FIRMS OF FRANKFORT, 1917.

Robert G. Nichols, jeweler and optometrist.

David W. Shearer, furniture and undertaker.



CITY PARK, FRANKFORT.



BUSINESS SECTION, FRANKFORT.

Dalton, Dalton & Adams, bakery and groceries.
Radcliffe, harness maker.
L. V. B. Taylor, drugs.
Scholz, general store.
C. H. Curtis, hardware.
W. J. Gregg, attorney-at-law.
H. W. Freed, men's furnishings.
P. E. Boniface, bakery.
Howard Reed, county agent for Studebaker autos.
F. W. Sylvester, lunch room.
Etta W. Chamberlin, millinery.
J. R. Wasser, manager, Farmers Union Produce Company.
W. F. McKeon, Kansas cash store.
W. H. Hardman, tailor.
L. E. Luckens, jeweler and optometrist.
T. B. Bolton, variety store.
W. C. Brown, clothing store.
R. S. McGhie & Company, hardware.
Gregory & Stevens, dry goods.
Brawley & Son, physicians.
J. J. Drummond, physician.
W. H. Barrett, meat market.
Anderson & Smith, laundries.
Candy kitchen, W. H. Scott.
Pantatorium, R. H. Stever.
G. W. Fundis, implements.
F. V. Rankin, drugs.
P. M. Rathbun, Central Lumber Company.
George H. Coons, Searle & Chapin Lumber Company.

The building of the Topeka-Marysville branch of the Union Pacific railroad gave Franfort a new railroad. It also opened easy communication with the county seat and with the north generally. The new depot is a neat, modern structure.

The number of cars shipped from the Union Pacific station for the year ending 1st of January, 1917, is as follows:

Hogs, 86 cars; cattle, 62 cars; horses and mules, 8 cars; sheep, 12 cars; wheat, 12 cars; corn, 21 cars; emigrants, 10 cars; hay, 12 cars.

THE STUDY CLUB.

The Ladies Literary Study Club of Frankfort was organized twenty-five years ago, its first president being Mrs. McGillivary, wife of the Presbyterian minister, who was the resident pastor of that church. The members donated five dollars each for the purchase of books for the library and secured many books from friends. The library has grown and is well patronized. The city council donates the use of a room and shelves for the books.

The membership of the club is thirty and the present officers are: President, Mrs. A. P. Hampton; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. L. V. McKee. The meetings are held every two weeks.

Other clubs in the vicinity of Frankfort are: West Fork Mutual Improvement Club, Country Club, Sunshine Club, Jayhawkers Club, Mothers Club.

TOWN OF HERKIMER.

Herkimer is a town of one hundred and thirty inhabitants, located on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad on Raemer creek, five miles northwest of Marysville. The first white men to select claims for homes near where Herkimer is located, were the Friederichs brothers and H. Lenker, who settled on Horshoe creek in 1858; Henry Heppermann and George Goelitz came in 1859 and settled on what became Raemer creek. They were followed in 1860 by Fred Philip and William Raemer; I. and N. Holloway, James Bartlow, Thomas Koencke and others. When the war broke out in 1861, George Goelitz went back to St. Louis, Missouri, to "fight mit Siegel," returning to Marysville after the war.

In 1878, Adam Keller, who owned land adjoining the railroad, laid out a town and named it "Bryan" in honor of Billy Bryan, a very popular passenger conductor on the railroad. The postoffice department refused a postoffice by that name and so Mr. Keller named the office and the new town "Herkimer," after his old home town in the state of New York. As early as 1874, a Mr. Funk was sworn in postmaster of "Raemer Creek" at the home of Fred Raemer, at which time a few letters were mailed and the stamps canceled by writing the name of the office and the date across them, just for the novelty of the thing, and that was all that this office ever did. Funk was a shoemaker and he promised the postoffice provided he would build and operate a shoeshop and start a town; but when he learned

what the duties of a postmaster involved, he disappeared, leaving the locality minus a shoeshop, a postoffice and postmaster.

The first postmaster at Herkimer was Adam Keller, succeeded by V. W. Emmert, Dr. R. L. Tayes, Christ. Huber, R. L. Tayes, Henry Dursee and Albert Stengelmeier, the present incumbent.

In 1879 the neighboring farmers contributed a lot of work for a side-track, doing the scraping and leveling, and in 1880 a depot was built, with Charley Tobias as agent.

SOME FIRST EVENTS.

The first residence on the townsite was built by Adam Keller; the first business house—a general store—by Wesley Ulsh in 1880; H. Amelunxen built a double one-story frame store on the east side, soon after. John Huber built a hardware store and tinshop, and Aug. Fisher a blacksmith shop on the west side. In 1881 V. W. Emmert started a lumber yard, and erected a warehouse for handling grain. Dr. R. L. Tayes built a drug store and office in 1883; Herman Engel was the first harness maker in town, he came in 1884. About that time Charles and Anton Huber erected a two-story double frame store, the second story being used for theatre and public gatherings. A steam-grain elevator was moved from Hanover to Herkimer in 1889 by W. H. Koencke, Hon. William Raemer joining him in the grain business in 1892. The German Evangelical church was built in 1890 at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. The German Lutheran church was built in 1892, costing (including parsonage and parochial school house) about five thousand dollars.

On April 26, 1902, a fire destroyed every business building in town except the elevator and Doctor Tayes' drug store, causing a loss exceeding forty thousand dollars, and to this day the town has not fully recovered.

Business firms represented in Herkimer on January 1, 1917, are Herkimer State Bank, G. J. Hoerath, president; H. W. Koencke, cashier; general merchandise, George J. Hoerath; hardware and postoffice, Albert Stengelmeier; garage and automobile, J. H. Krug; barber shop, Fred Woellner; shoe shop, George Burger; implements, Nick Miller; blacksmith, Christ Peterson; meat market, Henry Schierkolk; restaurant, Mrs. John Prell; drug store, R. L. Tayes; lumber yard, Ernest Koencke; electric light plant and pool hall, John Krug; grain elevator, Farmers Union.

Herkimer has always maintained an excellent school. From a one-

teacher school with intermediate grades, it has grown to a two-teacher school, carrying pupils through the preparatory high school work. The comfortable building is thoroughly equipped and trained teachers employed.

VILLAGE OF HULL.

This little village, located on the Union Pacific railway, six miles north of Marysville, is named for a great manufacturing city in England.

It was laid out on section 3, township 2, range 7, by John Nesbitt, on the above-described land, which originally was the Paddy Donovan homestead. Donovan came here in 1860 and was a well-known character in the north half of the county. He sold his land to John Nesbitt, who induced the railway company to put in a switch in 1884. Nesbitt sold the land to Perry Hutchinson, who later sold it to H. P. Benson. S. C. McCarter built the first residence in Hull and John King erected the first store. R. G. Williams built the second store in 1886 and H. P. Benson having been appointed postmaster and R. G. Williams, deputy, the postoffice was kept in William's store. Benson served as postmaster until 1895, when H. C. Small was appointed. The railway station was built in 1898. William Schwindamann is the present station agent.

In 1867 a log school house was built on the original Paddy Donovan farm. Ruth Bigham was the first teacher. There were ten pupils in attendance. Once a week William Burroughs walked from Marysville and taught singing by the old *do, re, mi* method. Literary societies were held and once in awhile, a spelling bee.

There were five resident families. There was no bridge and a ferry was used for crossing the Blue river.

The first elevator was built in 1891 by David Daikers and operated by him until 1894, when he sold out to the Nebraska Elevator Company, which built a much larger elevator, which they own now. The foreman is John Wassenberg.

C. H. Travelute and wife were among the first settlers of Marshall county. They lived in Hull from 1889 until their death in 1899.

Among other early settlers were Charles Emery, who lived in a log cabin for many years. He was badly injured by the falling of a platform in Frank Schmidt's grove, while attending a centennial celebration on July 4, 1876, and later died from injuries received then. Peter Blodgett, Frank

Butterfield, William Helms. Finlay McDonald, were other early settlers, who homesteaded near the present site of Hull.

In 1891 Hull having become a logical shipping point for the surrounding country, the commissioners were petitioned to build a bridge over the Blue river, which they refused to do. The farmers were obliged to ferry their grain across the river from the farms on the west. So three energetic men united their efforts, donated liberally, and secured donations from others, for a bridge fund. These three men were Andrew J. Travelute, H. P. Benson and Grant Williams. A. J. Travelute collected the money; H. P. Benson donated all the stone; Grant Williams gave tools, nails, spikes and like necessary material. One stone mason was hired, all other labor being donated by farmers. The east approach to the bridge was finished during the fall of 1891. Through the efforts of Hamilton Auld, a county commissioner, the west approach was built and bridge completed the following year. Frederick Heitcamp operated a general store at that time.

The town is well situated, has always been a good marketing point for grain and stock. John Wassenberg owns the only general store at present in Hull.

TOWN OF IRVING.

In August, 1859, ten citizens of Lyon city, Iowa, agreed to organize a town on government land in the West. Of this number, three were lawyers, two merchants, two doctors, one teacher, one preacher, one hotel keeper.

The plan of the new town was carefully drawn and after several ballots the name Irving, in honor of Washington Irving, was agreed upon. W. W. Jerome was elected agent to go west and locate, on land, the city of Irving, which city, located on paper, he carefully carried with him. Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, afterwards United States senator from Kansas, who was then a land agent, personally conducted Mr. Jerome, in his own conveyance, drawn by a team of mules, over the valleys of Blue and Kansas rivers. Jerome finally decided to recommend the present site of Irving, and in December, 1859, ten of the founders left Lyons and proceeded by rail to St. Joseph, Missouri, and thence by team to Irving.

The first house was built of hewn logs, nineteen by twenty-four feet, and was used as a hotel. A frame building was next completed, the lumber having been hauled from Atchison.

In February, 1860, by act of the Territorial Legislature, W. W. Jerome,

C. E. Gaylord, J. H. Flint, J. T. Wilson, L. A. Ellis, M. D. Abbott, W. S. Robinson, C. Raymond, Joel Parker, C. M. Gifford, T. H. Baker, B. W. Powers and S. H. Warren were created a corporate body for the village of Irving.

The summer of 1860 was very dry and hot, and many settlers became discouraged. In July of that year a severe storm did great damage to the town, blowing down houses, unroofing others, and some of the colonists returned to Iowa. Others moved to different locations, but the majority remained and pushed bravely forward in the work of building homes.

It was through the influence of Doctor Parker that the Wetmore Institute was built in 1861. It was a normal training school for young ladies. It was named in honor of A. R. Wetmore, of New York, who lent financial assistance to the building. Dr. Charles Parker had charge of the school. Rev. J. L. Chapman, Professor Creegan and the Misses Blakely were some of the instructors, all highly educated and accomplished teachers. The school was as well patronized as could be in a district so scant in population. The principal drawback to its success seems to have been the absence of young girls to receive instruction. The cyclone of 1879 destroyed a portion of the building, and in 1880 it was entirely destroyed by fire. It has never been rebuilt, but to the people of Irving belongs the credit of having the first permanent church and the first institution for higher education in Marshall county.

INCORPORATED AS A CITY.

Irving was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1871, George C. Crowther being elected as the first mayor. The first city election is all that was ever carried out by Irving as a city. The officers elected did not qualify, the charter was surrendered and Irving remained a village.

In the fall of 1867 the railroad, under the name of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific was completed to Irving. The railroad company refused to build a depot in Irving, unless a deed to half the town was made to it. This was refused and the company located the depot one and one-half miles southeast of the city. Senator Pomeroy exerted his influence and had the depot moved to Irving. It soon burned and a new one was built. Lightning struck it and it also burned. Irving now has its third depot.

In 1886 the Lincoln and Manhattan branch of the Union Pacific railroad was completed, giving Irving a north and south railroad.

The postoffice at Irving was established in 1860, with W. D. Abbott,

postmaster. His successors were as follow: S. H. Warren, H. E. Smith, S. H. Warren, John Thompson, Thomas Gaylord, E. W. Stephens, Florence McMillan, Herbert Haylor, Hugh Thomson and F. R. Koutz. Irving became a money order office in 1872, and the first order was sent by Levi Chase, August 5, that year.

The census enumerator for 1916 reported the population as three hundred and fifty-nine.

W. W. Jerome, who selected the site of Irving, afterwards attended the organization, at LeRoy, New York, of the Genesee town colony and became one of its members and a director, never dreaming that this colony would locate within five miles of Irving and become the present Blue Rapids city. The close proximity of Blue Rapids, and its first years of prosperity, drew settlers from Irving and was in a measure responsible for the slow growth of the latter town. Jerome was later elected county attorney of Marshall county.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

On June 28, 1876, at a formal meeting of citizens, J. S. Warden reported that Enoch S. Hunt had offered the present cemetery grounds for three hundred dollars. The offer was accepted. On July 8, a charter was granted by the state and the following officers were elected: President, Charles Preston; vice-president, Thaddeus Day; secretary, C. E. Gaylord; treasurer, James S. Warden; superintendent, J. S. Williams. The foregoing officers with Levi Chase and Collins Smith constituted a board of directors. The cemetery is under careful supervision and is beautified and kept sacred as the last earthly resting place of those who are called away.

CYCLONE.

On May 30, 1879, Irving was visited by one of the worst cyclones ever recorded. The storm approached the town from the west and when it had passed beyond the limits of Irving, that pleasant and thriving village was left a mass of ruin, death and desolation. The town was in time partially rebuilt, but never fully recovered from the diaster.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Irving Telephone Company was organized on February 28, 1904. The officers of the company were J. F. Hoyt, president; Joseph Miksovsky,

secretary; R. Kapitan, treasurer. This company absorbed the Czech Company, whose lines operated west of Irving and the Hawkinson Brothers Telephone Company, with lines east of Blue river, and a switch in Irving, managed by Mrs. Nettie Huffmier.

At the present time the Irving Telephone Company owns the system at Irving and Cleburn and connects with Blue Rapids, Frankfort, Bigelow and Fostoria. The present officers of the company are J. F. Hoyt, president; J. Pishney, Jr., vice-president; M. T. Sheaffer, secretary, and M. Filley, treasurer. The capital stock is twenty thousand dollars, and is all owned by the members of the company, who are farmers.

BUSINESS LIST, 1917.

The following is the list of business houses of Irving in January, 1917:

General merchandise—Peterson & Son, Frank Thompson, R. A. Holenberg.

Furniture store and grocery—Hugh Thomson.

Farmers elevator—J. C. Shepard, manager.

Undertaker and harness shop—E. F. Blazier.

Livery stable—Piper & Webb.

Foundry—Frank Oswalt.

Meat market—O. S. Boyd.

Restaurant—Mrs. D. Walker.

General produce, cream and poultry business—Mrs. C. J. Murphy, Fred Prebble.

Printing office—B. W. Forbes, proprietor.

Physicians—Robert Leith, John C. Phillebourn.

Decorator—Maynard Sabin.

Hotels—Mrs. M. E. Lees, Mrs. Belle Blaney.

Barber shop—Arthur Alleman & G. Duffy.

Hardware—W. T. Blaney.

Garage—E. W. Dexter.

Insurance—Irving State Bank, W. W. Dedrick.

Shoe shop—E. O. Paxton, L. S. Ward.

Lumber—Irving Lumber Company, Brice Durham, manager.

Carpenter shop—George Edwards.

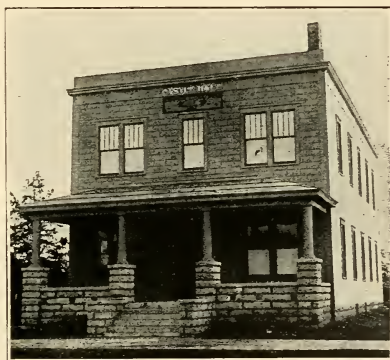
Carpenters—G. Edwards, S. B. Strader, J. N. Smith.

Photograph gallery—Ellen Stiles.

Electric theater—Fred J. Piper, manager.



CITY HALL, IRVING. GIFT OF MRS. C. N. PALMER.



KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS HALL AT IRVING.

VILLAGE OF LILLIS.

The pretty little village of Lillis on the Topeka-Marysville "cut off", was chartered on October 29, 1906.

The town was named in honor of Rt. Rev. Bishop T. F. Lillis, of Kansas City.

The townsite was platted on the land of Ed. Walsh, on the former site of Wyoming. The first house was erected by Patrick Brannan and the first store building by the Lillis Townsite Company and managed by E. C. McKeon.

Lillis has a fine two-teacher school, fully equipped and furnished. Rosa Haynes, who teaches the primary room, has thirty-three pupils. Leo. J. Mackey has the grades, with an enrollment of twenty-four pupils. A lively interest is taken in the school by the patrons and residents of the town.

The large elevator is owned and operated by Barrett & Walker.

The two leading stores are owned, respectively, by C. W. Granger and T. J. Smith.

Searle & Chapin, of Lincoln, Nebraska, own the lumber yard, which is managed by W. T. Hartman.

The bank is located in a fine brick building erected in 1910.

H. Thomas is the village blacksmith.

Vida Alexander is the very efficient and obliging postmistress.

MARIETTA.

This thriving little village, which was named for Mrs. Marietta Mann, is located on the Lincoln & Manhattan branch of the Union Pacific railway, nine miles north of Marysville.

In 1888 the Union Pacific railway being unable to buy land for side tracks at Oketo, located the tracks one and one-half miles south of Oketo. Angus McLeod, T. J. Mann and Jacob Lawson platted forty acres of land for town lots. Side tracks were laid and a depot built. McLeod Brothers put up an elevator and for several years did a big business buying and shipping grain. Stockyards were built and James Buchanan carried on an extensive business in shipping cattle.

In 1881 a postoffice was established, with C. T. Mann as postmaster.

The postoffice was conducted in the depot and later was moved to the store of Charles Pritchard. The first general store was started in 1892 by Charles Pritchard, who was succeeded by W. G. Hunter, who was followed by U. S. Ricard. Ricard being succeeded by the Bull Brothers.

In 1889 the Peavy Elevator Company built a grain elevator, which was purchased by the Farmers Elevator Company in 1910, the same company having bought the McLeod Brothers elevator in 1899. The bridge across the Blue river was built in 1892.

In 1909 the Marietta State Bank was organized with B. R. Bull as president and W. S. Kirby as cashier. The United Evangelical church was built in 1901, with Rev. Charles Taylor as pastor. There is no school in the town.

Cottrell Brothers put in a lumber yard in 1914.

The business firms at present are: General store, S. W. Bull; hardware, V. A. Bull; lumber yard, Cottrell Brothers; meat market, barber shop, elevator company.

TOWN OF MINA.

The little town of Mina is a trading point between Axtell and Summerfield, on the Kansas City & Northwestern railroad. It was laid out for a town in 1889 by W. G. Wooley and Newman Erb. It was named for "Mina," wife of J. R. Sittler, who bought grain and had a warehouse at "Sittler's siding" in the fall of 1888, and who built the grain elevator in 1889, and which still stands. This elevator is now owned by the W. R. Connell estate.

A railroad depot was built in 1889 with L. D. Rouse, who had charge of the grain elevator, as agent. In 1890 A. C. Axtell erected a store building and Mr. Rouse quit the railroad and started in the general merchandise business in the new building. Miss Maggie Ibert was next made telegraph operator for one year. After the expiration of the year the railroad company had no agent at Mina until December 19, 1916, when James E. Stirrat was appointed.

L. D. Rouse erected the first residence in Mina just north of the store. This house is now owned by D. G. Davis, of Axtell, Kansas.

The first inhabitants of Mina were three in number, L. D. Rouse, his wife and son. In January, 1917, the inhabitants of Mina numbered thirteen.

A blacksmith shop was built by farmers in 1894 with Albert Craig in charge as blacksmith.

CHURCH ERECTED.

Through the efforts of Miss Emma Detweiler a church fund was started in 1894, which resulted in the erection of a building, which was dedicated and paid for on June 16, 1895, with a membership of sixty-eight. The last seven hundred dollars was raised on dedication day. This is the only church in Mina, and is of the Christian denomination. Evangelist O. F. Cook was its first pastor and he was followed by Reverend Beach. In January, 1917, this church had a thriving Sunday school with forty pupils; Peter Godbout is superintendent.

The school house was built in 1898; May Stevenson (now Mrs. J. Manford Hall), of Hoxie, Kansas, taught the first two terms. The present teacher is Miss Velma Winney.

The postoffice, of the fourth class, was established in 1889; L. D. Rouse was first postmaster, followed by Miss Maggie Ibert, ——— Wilmot, Peter Olston, Gustave Siegenhagen, D. G. Davis, A. R. Walker, William H. McAtee, and the present postmistress, Miss Mable McKibben.

Mina excels many a much larger town in its shipping of grain and stock. It has only one store of general merchandise, and it is operated by the Farmers union, with B. C. Graham as overseer; James Stirrat, manager, and Miss Ruth Graham, clerk.

THE OLD TOWN OF OKETO.

Oketo is one of the oldest points to claim settlement in the county. During the Mormon exodus and early rush for Western gold-fields, many travelers took a short cut from a point which afterwards became Robidoux Station, and which was a mile north of what became Guittard Station, to this crossing.

There were hunters, trappers and Indians along the Blue river in those days and this crossing was favorably located for winter quarters, having the advantage of being on a trail where the hunters could sell game and hides.

In 1857 J. H. White settled on what became section 13, Oketo township. By this time other "squatters" had come in and William Bond, Val Poor and others had taken land and some attempts at permanent settlement made. This Oketo was located about a mile south of the present Oketo and was named after an Otoe Indian chief, Arkaketah.

In the early sixties J. H. Whitehead came to the ford, built a store, barn and residence, if the very humble place may be given so dignified a term.

These buildings were on the east side of the Blue. The nearest postoffice on the east was Guittard Station and on the south, Marysville. In 1862 Ben Holladay decided to construct the Oketo "cut-off" on the Overland stage line and employed George Guittard to do the work. The road being opened, Whitehead was put in charge of the station and also managed the ferry which Holladay had built. With Whitehead was associated Henry Bivins.

Two saloons were in operation, one on the east side and one on the west side of the Blue. Keen business sense was evidenced in this arrangement as the same parties owned both. On the east side twenty cents was charged for a drink of whiskey and on the west twenty-five cents was the toll. Going east, passengers could soon obtain refreshment, but westward the stations were farther apart and there was a consequent lapse of time between drinks.

The little settlement with its big barn, blacksmith shop and store, was attractive and scores of Indians congregated there to barter, quench their thirst with "tarantula juice," and watch for the Overland stage.

HISTORIANS' CONTENTION REFUTED.

Although some historians claim that the Oketo cut-off, which became quite noted, was discontinued by Holladay after four months. Mrs. Lee Holladay, who was Mrs. Whitehead until his death, declares positively that Holladay did not discontinue the use of this cut-off until the Overland stage was finally discontinued by reason of the building of the Union Pacific railroad in 1866. This statement is borne out by Mr. Frank Thomann, of Summerfield, and by other old settlers along the stage route.

In the fall of 1864 Whitehead sold out to Asa Simpson and in the summer of 1865 the barn was burned. The store and dwelling had also been set on fire, but were saved by the stage boys.

There being no barn on the east side Holladay moved the station to the west side of the river to the farm of William Bond, which is now owned by Peter Champagne.

With the passing of the stage, the big barn, the store and the ferry, the original Oketo declined as a business point and is now so much of the past, that all which recalls it to memory is the reminiscent tale of an old settler.

Mrs. Whitehead, who later became the wife of T. L. Holladay, recalls the foregoing and the historian is indebted to her for the facts.

The only other resident of old Oketo is J. H. White, who came to Marshall county in 1859, located on what became section 13, Oketo township, built a little shanty on the very spot where he now has a comfortable frame

dwelling. White is a Canadian by birth and rumor says he was well able to defend his rights among the somewhat turbulent population of those days. Once, while in Lon Cottrell's drug store in Marysville, William Bond attacked him and White whipped out his gun and shot him. The wound did not prove fatal but in a later fray with another man, the bullet is said to have hit the mark.

White was for many years the mail carrier between Oketo and Marysville, and while enough undersized to prevent his enlistment in the army, White made his daily trips along the Blue unmolested.

White has parted with his original homestead of one hundred and sixty acres with the exception of forty acres on which he resides. He will reach his eighty-first birthday on July 7, 1917. He is totally blind and is cared for by a devoted granddaughter.

OKETO OF TODAY.

The present Oketo is located ten miles north of Marysville on the Blue Valley branch of the Union Pacific railroad and is in sharp contrast with the old settlement on the river bank.

This fine little city is located on the hill and has well-kept streets, clean, up-to-date business houses, a substantial bank, three grain elevators, flour-mill, lumber yard, implement stores, harness shop, blacksmith shop, barber shop, drug store, hotel and a wideawake newspaper. Better than these, Oketo owns a fine electric light plant, with arc lights on all business corners and has a well-graded school and competent teachers, a well-attended Methodist church, a high-class citizenship and a full city government of women.

The clean little town with substantial, even pretentious homes and well-kept lawns, situated on a hill commanding a wide view of the surrounding country, challenges the admiration of the visitor.

In 1866 Irving Chapman built a dam across the Blue and put up a flour-mill. The discontinuance of the old Oketo postoffice left the entire stretch of country between Liberty, Nebraska, and Marysville without mail and without any general store.

Z. H. Moore was then a resident of Barneston, and as soon as possible after the building of the Chapman mill he came to Oketo and established a store. He later built a house and brought his family there permanently. At that time Chapman kept the postoffice in the mill.

SETTLEMENT INCREASED.

The firm of Moore & Esterbrook opened the fine stone quarries and this industry soon diverted settlement to that point. This industry was a valuable one to the growing town. The quality of the stone was unsurpassed and found a ready market in Lincoln, Beatrice, Grand Island and other towns of Kansas and Nebraska. A large number of men were employed in the quarries.

Like many other deposits of building stone in the county, while it was of fine quality, there was not a large quantity and the quarries are not now in operation.

A number of the best business houses of Oketo and also some dwellings are built of the native stone. The bank building, postoffice and city hall are built of this stone and retain the original fineness of quality and add much to the attractiveness of the town.

The Moores were the first business men who located in Oketo. They were engaged in the mercantile business, opened up the stone quarries, were active in the affairs of the town and soon became prominent in the county. R. B. Moore served as county commissioner and represented the county in the Legislature. He served his country in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil War.

It may be truly said that Z. H. Moore numbered the majority of the citizens of the county among his friends throughout a long and useful life, and his death was deeply deplored. A man of upright character, gentle manners and of deep religious conviction, he attracted the better class of people and he and his wife held an enviable place in the estimation of the county. Mrs. Moore is the type of woman who inspires the esteem of all who know her. She has been lovingly called the "Mother of Oketo," because of her great kindness and gracious hospitality. The citizens of the town testified to their appreciation of her worth by electing her mayor of the city in April, 1917. The Moores are Quakers in religious faith. Two sons, Edgar and Howard, are young, promising business men of Oketo. R. B. Moore is at present a resident of Topeka.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN.

Among the older business men of Oketo will be recalled: Wilson and Kuhlman, who operated one of the quarries; Joseph Guittard, who built the large stone house to the left of the road as Oketo is entered from the south.



STORE AND RESIDENCE OF Z. H. MOORE, ERECTED 1876, FIRST BUILDINGS ON
PRESENT SITE OF OKETO.

Guittard was associated with the Chapmans in the mill. Irving Chapman was one of the original men of the town and operated the mill, which afterwards became the property of his brother, Chauncy Chapman, who moved to Oketo from Hanover. Chauncy Chapman was a familiar figure in public affairs in the county until his death.

The mill is now the property of the Oketo Milling Company, which also owns one of the elevators. E. H. Moore is the manager of both these concerns, of which the Moores are the owners.

Of the two other elevators, W. W. White is manager of the Farmers Union Elevator and F. L. Root, of the Nebraska Elevator.

Among other day business men of Oketo will be recalled: Allen and Farrant, groceries; Norman and Will Brooks, meat market; Hedge and Eychaner, lumber; E. H. Bach, harness and saddlery; Bartlett and Hedge, general merchandise; E. D. Woodman & Son, general merchandise; John W. Kelley, furniture; Brown Brothers, druggists; Gearhart Steinbach, shoemaker; E. E. Brooks, barber; Stowell and Benson, livery; Dunnick & Dunnick, farm implements; J. W. Chambers, physician; Henry Thomas, blacksmith; Anderson & Company, millers. This firm was Peter Anderson and Chauncy Chapman.

Of these former business men, Frank Allen now lives in Topeka; Hedge is still in Oketo; E. E. Woodman is a prominent farmer in the south half, while the father is dead. Francis Benson is now superintendent of the county infirmary; Henry Thomas lives in Lillis and the Browns are in California; good old Doctor Chambers is no more, and with him rests John Kelley.

PROMINENT FAMILIES.

Prominent and well-known families of Oketo are the DeLairs. The DeLair families are residents of the town who have done much to build up and foster the welfare of its citizens.

J. P. DeLair owns the large general merchandise store opposite the bank and employs two clerks to assist in the business. The stock invoices between six and ten thousand dollars annually.

William DeLair was for many years the well-known and popular miller at the Excelsior mills.

The Farmers Co-operative Mercantile Association carries on a general store, which is run on a cash basis. O. E. Hardesty is the manager, assisted by Ted White, George Blackman, Ellen Schafer and Cynthia Brubaker.

Miss Olive Waters is the very efficient postmistress. George Williams

runs the blacksmith shop. Morgan Hedge & Son are engaged in the lumber and coal trade. Clement DeLair, a son of Susan DeLair, conducts a furniture store. Ray Eley handles hardware and implements and sells automobiles. Cecil Shandony runs a restaurant. Carl Naaf has a garage, and Fred Schafer, a butcher shop. Will Farrant is engaged in the harness business, and Clarence Long has a neat barber shop. Edgar Hardenbrook is the druggist. He was formerly the police judge and was succeeded by his wife in the April election. R. F. Montgomery is editor and proprietor of the *Oketo Eagle*. Rev. Frank Jackson is the resident pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. The present population of Oketo is two hundred and sixty-nine. The present resident physician is O. P. Wood, M. D.

Among those who, living in and around the city, have contributed largely to its prosperity are: Peter Champagn, William E. Smith, Thomas and John Howes, Araminta Dolan, J. G. Schmidler, Vancel Malecky, Joseph Zaborickey, T. J. and J. Suggett and Thomas Devers.

It may be added that when the old Oketo was abandoned, the postoffice was removed to the present town.

Old Oketo was somewhat a rendezvous for the flotsam and jetsam of the age. The present city of Oketo is ample evidence of the fact that good farmers and legitimate business industries will soon be followed by schools and churches and wholesome moral influence.

Oketo of today is the result of conscientious effort on the part of good men and women, to build homes and create a pleasant community center in which to live.

GOVERNMENT BY WOMEN.

The election of April, 1917, resulted in the following city ticket being elected: Mayor, Mrs. Z. H. Moore; clerk, Mrs. O. P. Wood; police judge, Mrs. Hardenbrook; city council, Mrs. F. L. Root, Mrs. E. H. Moore, Mrs. W. W. White, Mrs. O. E. Hardesty and Mrs. W. W. Ely.

The present city of Oketo was incorporated in 1890 with three hundred and six inhabitants. The first officers were: F. B. Tatman, mayor; E. Burke, police judge; council, M. C. Brainard, W. J. Dunnuck, J. H. Moore, Ray Eley, F. M. Schafer, C. M. DeLair and E. Hedge.

THE PALMETTO COLONY.

In the spring of 1856 the Palmetto Town Company was organized in Atchison with eighty-four members, nearly all Southerners. They were

mostly young men who had come into the territory in the interests of the South. Thirty-five members came out from Atchison and arrived at Palmetto on July 8, 1856, among whom may be mentioned, J. S. Magill, J. P. Miller, O. D. Prentis, Albert Morall, W. B. Jenkins, J. R. Alston, John Vanderhorst, A. S. Vaught and R. Y. Shibley. Of this colony only one, R. Y. Shibley, now resides in Marysville and nearly all are dead.

The colony filed upon and laid out a townsite, for which Shibley, who was then a boy, paid. Shibley had left his home in South Carolina in search of adventure and the stirring scenes of the territory appealed to him. He had a monthly allowance from relatives. This was known to the others in the party, who induced him to pay for the pre-emption and it was entered in the land office on September 25, as the town of Palmetto.

The progress of the new town was slow. Finances were at a low ebb and Shibley's allowance soon disappeared, when levied on by the thirsty members of the Palmetto Company.

PIONEER PASTIMES.

In 1856 Doctor Miller built a log cabin on the claim, this being the only improvement made during the year. Wagons furnished shelter for all, and the time was spent in bartering with the Indians, talking with emigrants and assuaging a constant and ever-increasing thirst. The game of quoits, or as it was then called, "pitching horse-shoe," furnished amusement for the many idle hours with which these pioneers were amply endowed.

About this time F. J. Marshall, John and James Doniphan, who had formed a company and were incorporated on August 27, 1855, bought up one hundred shares of the Palmetto Company's stock, which gave them a controlling interest.

The Marshall-Doniphan Company then had an addition of three hundred and twenty acres laid off, on the north half of section 33, township 2, range 7. The northwest one-quarter was Marysville addition to the town of Palmetto, and the northeast one-quarter was Ballard & Morrall's addition to the city of Marysville. (Morrall was one of the Palmetto Company.) This scheme and the then powerful influence of Marshall soon made Marysville the leading portion of this tract.

SCHROYER.

The village of Schroyer, on the Lincoln and Manhattan branch of the Union Pacific railroad, is located near the Big Blue river, six miles south of

Marysville. It was laid out by Philip Schroyer on his farm in 1896, the same year the railroad was built.

Edward Dargatz erected the first general merchandise store and residence and was then appointed postmaster.

A Mr. LaRue followed with a blacksmith shop and G. B. Stocks, of Blue Rapids, built a shed and cribs and bought grain.

Mr. Dargatz succeeded Stocks. He sold to Hammett Brothers, who built and operated an elevator, and bought and shipped grain and live stock for many years. They sold out to the Farmers Union, which is conducting the elevator at present.

Krause Brothers succeeded Dargatz in the mercantile business and they were succeeded by Gottlieb Ziegler, who sold to A. Ham.

Joseph Barta built a store on the bottom near the depot in 1889 and he is now the only merchant in the town. He has a stock of general merchandise, hardware and farm implements and has been the postmaster for fourteen years.

BRIDGE BUILT.

In 1900 a steel bridge costing three thousand dollars was built across the river, the county paying two thousand dollars toward it and the balance was donated by the neighboring farmers and the business men of the town. Peter Schroyer was the financial surety to the county for the amount necessary above what the county furnished.

With the bridge came new business. Stores, butcher shop, barber shop, implement store and a new blacksmith shop, pool hall and restaurant were opened up, and later a Methodist church and school house were built, and for a number of years Schroyer remained quite an important trading point.

Then the automobile came and with it disaster to the small town. At one time Schroyer had a population of one hundred and twenty-five. At present there are Joe Barta's store and postoffice, Farmers Union elevator, Methodist church and school house and the depot, while the population has diminished to a total of forty-one souls.

Schroyer is still a good grain market, handling about one hundred cars annually. The town was named Schroyer in honor of the well-known pioneer family of that name, and many of the family still live near it.

LONE GRAVE CEMETERY.

This ground, on the highest point in the surrounding country, was laid out, a stone wall built, and cedars and other shrubbery planted to beautify

it, by Philip Schroyer, who intended it as a family burying ground for the Schroyer family.

There is but one grave within the walls, that of an infant. The deceased members of the Schroyer family have been interred in the Marysville cemetery. Mr. Schroyer is still living, making his home in Oklahoma. This is indeed a lone grave cemetery.

SUMMERFIELD CITY.

Summerfield is located in the northeast part of Marshall county, partly in St. Bridget and Richland townships. The Missouri Pacific railroad runs through the city; this branch is commonly known as the Kansas City & Northwestern. The Kansas-Nebraska state line bounds the city limits on the north.

The town was named in honor of Elias Summerfield, who was at that time superintendent of the railroad, which was completed to Virginia, Nebraska, its present terminal. The date on which the first train came into the town was near the first of the year 1889.

In the year 1888 the Summerfield Townsite Company was formed and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, located in St. Bridget township, from John Smiley and eighty acres from Capt. C. F. McCulloch. On this land the original town was laid out. Two additions have been made to the original plat. One known as Smiley's Addition and the other as Joseph's Addition, and this land, comprising about sixty-seven acres, was purchased from W. H. Joseph in Richland township, which joins St. Bridget township on the west.

INCORPORATED.

In the spring of 1890 the town was incorporated and the following officers were elected: Mayor, R. G. Cunningham; clerk, J. M. Kendall; city council, I. Jay Nichols, H. E. Adams, C. J. O'Neil, D. Swartout and E. M. Miller. E. H. Rundle was appointed marshal. The population of the town at the time of incorporation was about one hundred persons.

The first firm of grain buyers were Davis & Gilchrist, from Seneca; George Hibbard was their manager.

The first elevator for grain was built for O'Neil Brothers, who also owned and operated a hardware and implement store. The second ele-

vator was built in 1893, for the Brunswick Elevator Company, Frank Thomann, manager. A third elevator was built in 1893, known as the Farmers Elevator. After some time the latter organization disbanded.

Among those who early located in Summerfield were Dr. J. H. Murphy and Dr. William Johnston.

The first carpenters were David Wilson, George Van Allen, James Monroe and Webster Brothers.

The first draymen were Charles Travelute, George Curtis and a colored man named John Nelson.

The first postmaster was Capt. James Hemphill.

The first child born in the town was a son to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heard. The baby was named Summerfield in honor of the town.

FIRST NEWSPAPER.

The first newspaper was published by Edward and Harry Felt, sons of Hon. A. J. Felt, of Seneca, former lieutenant-governor of Kansas. The office was in the second story of the I. Jay Nichols building, and the proprietors shared the floor with a hardware and implement dealer. The name of the paper was the *Summerfield Sun*, and it was a bright, newsy sheet. The first story of the building was used as a livery barn and feed stable. It was totally destroyed by fire in 1892. The paper is now published by C. E. Jones.

A. A. Gearhart built a livery barn on the same site and a few years later it was burned and Mr. Gearhart lost a number of horses in the fire. Later, the present livery barn was built on the same site.

A great fire occurred on June 29, 1894, when almost the entire business portion of the city was reduced to ashes. The fire started in the store building owned by H. H. Lowrey, which was situated on the corner now occupied by the Berens store, and destroyed every store building north to the J. H. Moore stone structure, then in process of building, now occupied by R. W. Nelson.

The following is a list of the stores burned: H. H. Lowrey, general merchandise; R. W. Hemphill, variety and book store; Wuester & Thomann, drugs; Frank Thomann, hardware; J. H. Moore & Sons, general merchandise. The loss was near one hundred thousand dollars.

The ruins had hardly quit smoking when preparations were begun for larger and more substantial buildings.

EARLY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Many buildings were in course of construction before train service began. The building material was hauled from Beattie and Axtell, as were groceries and provisions.

The first store building was erected by Heard & McGinty. E. J. Smiley and J. J. McClennan ran a grocery store in the basement of the old Smiley house now owned by A. B. Garrison.

An auction sale of town lots was held in February, 1889; William Speak, of Axtell, was the auctioneer.

Among early business firms were the following:

Cunningham & Mohrbacher, general mercantile business and harvesting machinery.

Smiley & Lock conducted a large mercantile establishment.

H. H. Lourey & Company, dry goods, groceries and furnishing goods.

J. H. Moore & Son, general merchandise.

Swartout, Smith & Son, general merchandise.

Summerfield Sun, weekly; editor, Ed Felt.

Wuester & Thomann, pharmacists.

J. H. Murphy, druggist.

F. Baringer, groceries.

Welsh & Brady, general merchandise.

C. J. & J. C. O'Neil, department stores.

Fleming & Adams, lumber; successors to Russell & Schutt.

E. M. Miller, lumber.

Misses Moriarty & Creevan, millinery and dressmaking.

Mrs. Annie E. Sidwell, milliner.

Mohrbacher Brothers, photographers.

G. C. Moore, restaurant.

W. A. Huston, restaurant.

August Eisenbach, bakery and diningroom.

Weston & Shadle, hardware.

Myers & Miller, meat market.

J. J. Nichols, hardware and livery.

Charles Usher, livery barn.

C. W. Washington, John Martin, barbers.

W. H. Smith, variety store.

T. Hutton, blacksmith.

Henry Maitland, real estate, justice of peace and notary public.

William Johnson, physician.

Jacob Hofiman, billiard parlor.

Burnett House, hotel.

M. W. Terry, lawyer.

William Kennemur, paperhanger.

PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS.

The amount of business transacted in Summerfield is a surprise to those not familiar with the town. In 1916 the elevators handled about two hundred thousand bushels of grain. The deposits in the State Bank of Summerfield during 1916 amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This makes it the third in line of deposits among the twenty-seven banks of Marshall county.

While not a dairy center, fifteen thousand dollars worth of cream was sold during the past year. There are forty business houses in the town and all are prosperous.

Summerfield has five miles of sidewalk, well-graded streets, a splendid park, many fine residences and three churches, with good congregations. Fifty automobiles are owned in the town. This pretty little city more than justifies its reputation as being one of the most prosperous and active business centers of northern Kansas. The people of Marshall county on November 7, 1916, elected one of its leading citizens, Hon. F. G. Bergen, to represent them in the Legislature, as state senator.

TOWN OF VERMILLION.

Vermillion is a pleasant little town of about four hundred inhabitants, situated in the southeastern part of Marshall county on the Central Branch railroad. It is one hundred and seventeen miles from Kansas City, ninety miles from St. Joseph and seventy miles west of Atchison.

The town was laid out in the fall of 1869 by G. R. Kelley, Theo. Collier and the railroad company. The original townsite, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, was owned as follows: Railroad company, forty acres; G. R. Kelley, one hundred and sixty acres; Theo. Collier, forty acres. Col-

lier and Kelley gave one-half of their interests to the railroad company, which laid out the town, built a depot and side track.

The first building erected on the townsite was built by W. H. Dickinson in the spring of 1870 and used as a store. Soon after a large building was erected by Robert Shields for a store. In 1872 this building was used as a hotel and managed by a Mr. Bryon until 1875.

The first birth was that of Frank, a son of Theo. Collier in August, 1870. The first marriage ceremony took place in 1875, the contracting parties being Anderson Duffy and Eva Burt, who are still living in Vermillion. The first death was that of George Collier in the spring of 1870. The first postoffice was established in 1870, with Theo. Collier as postmaster. J. L. Rogers is postmaster, January, 1917.

EARLY SETTLERS AND EARLY EVENTS.

Among the settlers who located in the vicinity of Vermillion prior to 1860 were J. Knapp, E. Lewis, W. Warren, Major Beattie, I. Blades, J. Kenworthy, S. Osgood and Samuel Smith.

In the summer of 1874, G. W. Duffy built an elevator with a capacity of three thousand bushels, and operated it until 1878. At present this elevator is operated by Watson brothers.

In 1895 Ed Horth built an elevator. After changing owners a number of times, it is now owned by T. J. Smith.

The depot was built in the fall of 1869. Theo. Collier was the first agent, followed by S. Arnold.

Samuel C. Calderhead, a brother of the historian, was the first telegrapher; also the first agent who kept a double-entry system of books. The present operator is I. N. Moore.

The telephone system was organized by P. H. Hybskmann and H. D. Williams. The first connection was made in 1901. The plant was sold to J. O. Puntney in 1907.

In 1895 three acetylene lights were placed on posts in different parts of the business section of town. A year later two gasoline lamps were added, to be followed by lanterns placed near dangerous crossings and bridges.

In the spring of 1914 Forrest Warren, editor of the *Vermillion Times*, began agitating the subject of electric lights for the town. As a result of the untiring efforts of Warren, Mayor Hybskmann and the city council, bonds to the amount of seven thousand dollars were voted to build a transmission line from Frankfort to Vermillion. The completion of this line was cele-

brated on August 13 and 14, 1914, by a three-days carnival, at which Hon. W. A. Calderhead, of Marysville; Hon. Sheffield Ingalls, of Atchison; Ed Howe, the well-known editor, also of Atchison, and many other prominent speakers made addresses. The largest crowd ever gathered in this part of the county was in attendance.

The city erected a public hall for its use, a room in which was set apart and donated to the Mutual Improvement Club for a library room.

SCHOOLS.

School district No. 12 was organized in 1864, with only three families in the district. The school house was built by the United Brethren and used by them for religious services. Martha Lewis, R. Middleton, W. Spear and Mrs. J. N. Acker were among the first teachers.

During this time the district was divided and this school building was moved to one mile west of town.

In 1872 a new frame building, twenty-four by forty-four feet, was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars. The first teacher in the new building was L. B. Holmes. Additions were made to this building until 1903-4, when the original building was moved onto an adjacent lot and a fine brick building, modern in every way, was erected and at the present time is under the Barnes high school law. Prof. C. Kraemer is principal. Fifty-eight pupils are enrolled in the high school.

THE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT CLUB.

The Mutual Improvement Club, of Vermillion, is one of the most useful societies of the town. It was organized in 1903 at the home of Mrs. Carrie Arnold, with eight members. The objects of the club are the betterment of local social conditions and mutual mental improvement.

A public library was soon opened and is maintained by a fee of one dollar, paid by each member, by public entertainments and by donations of books and cash by the general public.

The members have been very diligent in keeping up the number and quality of the books and now have one thousand four hundred volumes, which have been carefully selected. The library is safely housed in a fire-proof room in the city hall, which is furnished free of rent by the city. The club has thirty members. A neat year book is issued annually and the club and library are considered strong educational factors in the community. The

names of the past presidents follow: Ella Acker, Viva McWilliams, Rose Cook, Carrie Arnold, Anna Dewalt, Lena Granger, Lena McLeod, Lucy May Curtis, Rose Clifton, Mary Buckles, Margaret Warren, Allie B. Rogers. Mrs. Rogers is the present president of the club.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The Vermillion Cemetery Association was organized on March 31, 1887. The cemetery is about one mile west of town, is beautifully located and kept in perfect order. The present officials are: W. H. Dewalt, president; C. S. Schafer, secretary; William Acker, treasurer, and G. W. Duffy, C. L. Shafer, trustees.

THE VERMILLION "GIRL BAND."

This band was organized on April 11, 1914, with nineteen members. The first officers were: President, Mrs. Carrie Davis; vice-president, Ethel Leonard; secretary, Merle Schafer; treasurer, Lenora Granger.

Instrumentation.—Grace Buckles, Ethel Tompkins, Merle Schafer, Nina Warren, Laura Duffy, cornet players; Mabel Warren, Beatrice Clifton, Fern Hybskmann, Louise Schuyler, Mrs. Lee Davis, altos; Mildred Mesmer, Lois Meredith, tenors; Lenora Granger, baritone; Mrs. Arthur Cooke, Edna Buckles, Stella Curtis, trombones; Mabel Schrair, bass drum; Hazel Havens, snare drum.

This band played at the Farm and Home Institute meetings, at a Fourth of July picnic at Lillis, and accompanied Mr. Henry J. Allen in his campaign for governor through Marshall county. The band receives many compliments on its membership and musical ability.

FARM AND HOME INSTITUTE.

An organization of more than local importance is the Farm and Home Institute, which is held annually in Vermillion. The first organization was formed in 1912, with W. F. Robinson, president and William Acker, secretary.

The first Institute was held in January, 1913, and was a one-day meeting. The second Institute was held on November 24 and 25, 1913. The attendance was larger and a woman's department, as well as grain, vegetable, fruit and educational departments, was added. At this meeting Samuel Stewart was elected president and H. C. Schafer, secretary.

In 1914 the Institute was held December 2 and 3 and in 1915 on October 20-21. By this time the organization was well on its feet. Splendid programs were arranged, the display of products attractive and about four thousand people attended.

The 1916 Institute attracted the attention of the state papers. The meeting was held on October 24-25-26, and in spite of the dry season a fine display of farm products was made. The agricultural exhibits were corn, wheat, oats and rye; and some fine fruit was also shown. The exhibit of live stock was very fine and the poultry exhibit better than that of the county fair, in variety and number. The domestic department was well represented and very creditable. The fine display of needlework received much praise.

A corps of instructors and judges were present from the State Agricultural College and many fine features were added. Lectures on farm, school and home subjects were given by experts and great credit is due the little city of Vermillion and her people for their progressive efforts along home improvement lines.

The following are the officers for 1917: President, E. E. Woodman; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Bishop; vice-presidents, Andrew Kjellberg, C. R. Wallace, L. W. Davis, Everett Nelson, Sam Stewart and E. Schubert.

PRESENT BUSINESS HOUSES OF VERMILLION.

Hardware and farm implements, T. F. Smith.
General merchandise, Granger & Son.
Meat market and grocery store, Ijames & Twidwell.
Meat market and groceries, Nash & Sons.
Harness shop and men's shoe store, Glen Grable.
Restaurant and hotel, Fount Tate.
Restaurant and hotel, George Duffy.
Furniture and undertaking, Mrs. Richards.
Drug store, Walter Sams.
Garage, Anton Lobbe.
Thoroughbred poultry, J. L. Rogers.
Lumber, Andrew Johnson.
Wagon-making and repairing, F. M. Andrews.
Garage, Robert Perlett.
Barber, W. B. Malcolm.
Millinery store, Cooke & Ellis.
Cream station, Milo Tate, manager.

Elevator, Watson Brothers.
Elevator, T. F. Smith.
Hardware store, Charles Schafer.
Postmaster, Everett Nelson.
Acker garage, William Acker, proprietor.

VLIETS.

Vliets, Noble township, is one of the busy little villages of Marshall county. It is located on the Central Branch railroad between Vermillion and Frankfort, and has a population of about one hundred fifty. It was founded in 1889 and platted and laid out on the Van Vleit farm and named for that family.

The East elevator, now owned and operated by W. T. Buck, was built and operated in 1889 by the Union Commercial Company, an organization of Swedes from the Swedish settlement, who sold the business in 1893 to Levan Brothers, of Leavenworth, who after four years sold the business to W. T. Buck. Mr. Buck owns and operates another elevator in Vliets known as the Buck elevator. This elevator was built and operated by McEun & Root for twelve years, when it was sold to the Baker, Crowell Grain Company, of Atchison, and by that company was sold to H. A. Schoenecker, who sold it to W. T. Buck in 1910. The annual shipments average one hundred fifty thousand bushels of grain.

SCHOOL.

The school was organized and built in 1899 through the efforts of Major Beatty, T. A. Buck and others at a cost of two thousand six hundred dollars. The first principal was C. M. Belknap. The building contains two rooms, in which four grades are taught and one year high school. The present principal is Ross Griffiths; assistant, Maude Arnold. Professor Griffiths has taught the school for four years.

The postmistress is Mrs. Anna M. Brophy, wife of Ed Brophy, the assistant. Mrs. Brophy has served since 1914.

The local telephone system is owned by the State Bank of Vliets and is managed by Mrs. A. G. Miller, who has been a resident of Vliets for twenty-five years.

The large general merchandise store of J. M. Owen, opened for business June, 1914. Mr. Owen has lived near there for thirty-five years. He was formerly engaged in farming.

The Farmers Union Co-operative Business Association was organized in April, 1915, and opened business on September 15, 1915, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and a paid-up capital of three thousand eight hundred twenty dollars. A plant was built at a cost of five thousand dollars; which included an elevator, coal house, corn crib, office and full equipment of machinery with which to operate. H. B. Johnson, the manager, is a son of J. B. Johnson, who came to Kansas in 1870, and in 1880 settled on a farm in the Swedish settlement section of Murray township, now Lincoln township. M. F. Bullock is the assistant manager.

The membership is one hundred eighteen with the following officers: J. A. Johnson, president; H. A. Haskins, secretary and treasurer; directors, S. R. Wallace, William Johnson, Alva Reust, C. H. Stoll, W. R. Glasgow. The company handles grain, flour, cream, eggs, poultry and salt.

Dating from September 15, 1915, to September 15, 1916, the business done was one hundred thirty thousand dollars; from September 15, 1916, to January 1, 1917, the business was fifty-seven thousand dollars. The first year the shipment of grain was one hundred twenty thousand bushels. From April, 1916, to January, 1917, sixteen thousand pounds of butter-fat, two thousand three hundred seventy dollars worth of eggs, and three thousand two hundred dollars worth of poultry, were shipped.

The first store opened in Vleits is owned and managed by William Herda, who has been a resident of Marshall county for thirty years and formerly engaged in farming. The stock is general merchandise.

The Pelican restaurant is owned and managed by F. L. Rochefort, since October 9, 1914. Mr. Rochefort is a registered optician. A barber shop is conducted in the same building.

WATERVILLE.

Waterville, in the township of the same name, is located in the southwestern part of Marshall county, on the Missouri Pacific railway, one hundred miles west of Atchison and fifteen miles southwest of Marysville. The city is built on a low plateau, sloping gently northward to the Little Blue river.

The original charter for the railroad, west from Atchison, was obtained under the name of the Atchison & Pikes Peak Railroad, which name was changed by an act of the Legislature in 1867, to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. In the spring of 1867 the company commenced building the road with O. B. Gunn as civil engineer.

Judge Lewis, the father of Mrs. E. A. Berry of Waterville, expecting that the railroad would follow the Little Blue river to Ft. Kearney, the then objective point of the Central Branch laid out a town on the Little Blue river, one and one-half miles east of what is now Waterville, on his own land, and named the town "Marble Falls." Judge William Thompson and R. S. Newell each put up store buildings there, and when the railroad failed to touch Marble Falls, Mr. Newell moved his cottonwood grocery store to Waterville, where it now stands serving as the central office for the telephone company.

WATERVILLE PLATTED.

The plan of the railroad company was to locate a town just one hundred miles west of Atchison, and after reaching Irving, Engineer Gunn ran his survey directly west from Irving up Game Fork creek to a point on sections 18 and 19 in Cottage Hill township, where he located a town and named it Merrimac. While this deceptive survey was being made, G. H. Hollenberg, of Hanover, Kansas, purchased of Mrs. Hennea King the land on which the city of Waterville is located. The purchase was made on August 29, 1867. This accomplished, Mr. Gunn started from Irving and located the railroad to this point and laid out and platted the town of Waterville in February, 1868.

Mr. R. Osborne, superintendent of the railroad, named this town Waterville after his home town in Maine. Mr. Osborne had previously purchased the land from G. H. Hollenberg and recorded the deed on March 4, 1868. The town was incorporated as a village on July 30, 1870, with August Frahm as its first president. Later, it became a city of the third class, which it is at the present date.

The only settlers of the year 1868 now living in Waterville, are Mrs. August Frahm and Hon. Edward A. Berry. Mr. Berry, after working on a farm for three years returned to Maine, his old home state, took a course of law, returned to Waterville, where he has been in the practice of law ever since.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlers on the Little Blue river and on Coon creek, near where Waterville is located, were: Stearnes Ostrander, early in the spring of 1857. He was followed during the same year by Ralph Ostrander, H. Brown, R. Brown, T. Palmer and P. Bollar. In the spring of 1858 the little colony was strengthened by the arrival of Mrs. A. Davis, H. Bramer, W. Dickinson, John Hughes, William Hawkinsmith, William Pearson and M. T. Burnett. They settled on Coon creek. During the same year Stephen Moore settled on the Little Blue river.

In the year 1859, J. L. McChesney, P. Cassey and others arrived and took up claims. In 1859 William Pearson built a combination saw and grist-mill on the Little Blue river, at a place called Cedar Falls, which is about two miles above Waterville, northwest.

The first tragedy which visited the little colony was the death of Stephen Moore. A number of men had been at Marysville, the day being bitterly cold, by night turning into a blizzard. On their return the party became separated and Moore did not reach home. The next morning a search was made and he was found sitting upright against a tree near the mouth of Fawn creek, frozen to death.

FIRST HOTEL.

Mr. and Mrs. August Frahm arrived at Waterville at the completion of the railroad and erected the first building in town, a stone hotel, called the "Bay State House," in the early spring of 1868. Mr. Frahm shipped the first carload of lumber to Waterville and the freight on it was eighty-five dollars.

Henry Agle built the "Eagle Hotel" in the fall of 1868. Other buildings erected in, or moved to, the town in 1868 were: A frame store building, erected by R. S. McCubbin, of Atchison, Kansas; R. S. Newell moved his store from Marble Falls and Joseph Samuels moved a store building from Marysville. J. C. Peters built a store and dwelling combined. George Hutt erected a small building, now standing on the corner by the town pump. Mr. Vowers, a homesteader, two miles west, supplied the people of Waterville with good water from his spring on Coon creek at five cents a pail, until the town well was bored in 1870. Mike Niggley built a one-story

saloon, eighteen by twenty feet, in which he started operations with one keg of beer and one gallon of whiskey. Roy Sholes opened a hardware store and tinner's shop, where Ed Adam's barber shop now stands. He sold out in 1869 to J. Miord, who enlarged the building and stock.

In 1869 J. D. Flannery built and operated a general merchandise store. Heineke & Cowgill built a furniture store. Frank Glasser erected general merchandise store, building it himself. John Mullender and J. C. Dickey each built and operated a blacksmith shop. W. C. Johnson and William Haskel opened a lumber office. A. M. Pickett built a photograph gallery and A. Simie, a drug store; J. D. Farwell and J. Miexell, each, a hardware store; W. W. Smith and W. P. Mudgett, a law office; A. D. Willson and Mr. McKinnon, a real-estate office; John Wilson, a livery.

The first birth, October 6, 1869, was that of a son born to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peters.

In 1868 John Dunbar and a Miss Hurd were married by C. F. Thorn-dyke, justice of the peace.

Those who came in 1869 and still reside in Waterville are: J. D. Farwell and wife; Horace Jones and wife; J. B. Livers and wife; Mrs. J. C. Dickey, Major Scott and J. D. Flannery.

A LOVE TRAGEDY.

The second tragic death in the community was that of a German, who homesteaded an eighty-acre tract, one mile south of town. He bought tools to work it and in the latter part of March, 1869, he got a letter from Germany from his fiancee, who refused to come to America. He took his scythe out to his homestead, mowed and bound several bundles of tall grass, made a bed, laid some bundles lengthwise at his side, then covered himself with the hay and shot himself in the head. When found, the pistol still in his hand and the letter in his pocket, was all that was known of him. Waterville not having any cemetery, this German was brought to town and buried on the prairie, until an association was formed and incorporated in March 1870, when the association purchased a forty-acre tract one and one-half miles north of town, and the German's body was removed to the cemetery.

The first natural death in the town was that of Mrs. James Hurd, in August, 1869.

DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT SEED.

In 1869, Waterville, being the most western railroad station in northern Kansas, became the distributing point for government aid, which consisted of wheat and corn for seed. Clothing and food-stuffs were furnished by private contributions. Settlers came from as far west as Norton and Rooks counties to receive this aid. The railroads hauled this free of charge. A day was set for the distribution and the people arrived on time. Some boxes and parcels were addressed to private parties directly, and these were delivered to them. Others came, received their allotment of wheat and corn, given expressly for seeding purposes, took it to the Cedar Falls mills and had it ground. Some traded their seed for whiskey, so that some returned with a wagon full of wheat, and others were "full," but their wagons were empty. The allotment to each homesteader was ten bushels of wheat and two bushels of corn. Marshall county received none of this aid, being able to take care of herself.

Waterville being the terminal of the Central Branch railroad from 1868 to 1876, was the most important railroad point in northern Kansas. All immigrants and freight destined for western counties left the cars at Waterville and were transported by wagons and otherwise, to points of destination.

INCORPORATED.

Waterville was incorporated as a village in 1870. The first president of the village board was August Frahm. In April, 1871, Waterville became a city of the third class.

The following is the official roster of the city: Mayor, 1871 to 1875, James P. Burtis; 1876, F. Mills; 1877, S. S. Altschul; 1878, N. B. Thompson; 1879, J. P. Burtis; 1879-1882, J. W. Sharrard.

The present city officers of Waterville are as follow: J. H. Nelson, mayor; H. C. Strohm, clerk; L. A. Palmer, treasurer; Clay Whiteside, Frank Fitzgerald, Will Flook, George R. Hall, Philip Thomas, councilmen; H. C. Strohm, police judge; I. A. Larson, policeman.

POSTOFFICE.

The Waterville postoffice was established in 1868, with George Hutt as postmaster, making four in the county. In 1869 H. C. Phillips was appointed and there were several up to 1880, when J. C. Dickey received the



HIGH SCHOOL, SUMMERFIELD.



HIGH SCHOOL, WATERVILLE.



appointment and served until 1884, when George Titcomb was appointed and served until 1888; M. Delaney, 1888 until 1893; J. D. Flannery, 1893 to 1897. Then M. Delaney was re-appointed and served from 1897 to 1913, giving entire satisfaction. In all he served the people twenty years. In 1913 C. C. Holbrook was appointed and is making a good postmaster. In 1878 it became a presidential office.

In 1868 the Bay State Hotel, built by August Frahm, was leased to W. W. Smith and later to F. G. Adams, for one year. This hotel was soon purchased by Mills & Hinman and named the Lick House. Mrs. Brown having purchased the Hinman interest, the ownership became Mills & Brown for two years, when Mills bought out Mrs. Brown and ran the house until 1878 when at Mrs. Mills' death it was leased to W. H. Truesdale, who managed it until 1880, when W. W. Smith again leased it. The Bay State or Lick House stood idle for a number of years, when the city of Waterville bought it and erected a fine city hall, fifty by one hundred feet, on the ground, with a banquet room, council room, police-judge, office, and a theater accommodation.

MANUFACTURES.

In 1873 P. M. Howard built the Riverside mills located on the Little Blue river, one half mile from town. It was a stone building, four stories, with five run of burrs. Moore & Greenman purchased an interest, and in 1875 Howard sold his interest to E. F. Durant. In 1876 the mill owners becoming financially embarrassed, the mill was shut down. In 1880 Mr. Moore again bought it and ran it about two years, when it burned down. Moore moved on a farm and was killed while blasting rock in a well he was digging.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

The Evergreen Cemetery Association of Waterville was incorporated in March, 1870, and purchased forty acres of land, one and one-half miles north of the city, from W. C. McCurdy, for four hundred dollars. The officers of the temporary organization were: President, W. C. McCurdy; secretary, M. McKinnon; treasurer, W. L. Johnson; trustees, J. D. Farwell, G. W. Hutt, W. L. Johnson, David Ward and O. D. Wilson. A charter was obtained in 1870 and a permanent organization formed on June 25, 1870. The first officers were: President, G. W. Hutt; secretary, A. J. Simis; treasurer, G. D. Bowlney. The northeast ten acres of the forty was laid out into lots. In 1894 the thirty acres was sold to M. E. Moore and in 1911 the remaining unsold lots were sold to W. E. Fitzgerald.

RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.

In April, 1884, the Riverside Cemetery Association was organized and purchased of George Bancroft the land south of the Little Blue river, close to the city, the present site of our cemetery, with five hundred dollars capital stock. The first officers were: President, W. W. Smith; secretary, Dr. D. W. Humfreville; vice-president, J. C. Dickey; treasurer, James A. Thompson. The present officers are: President, J. R. Edwards; vice-president, Dr. Harry Humfreville; secretary, H. E. Wilson; treasurer, M. Delaney; executive committee, F. P. Thorne, H. Jones, Ed Copeland.

This association has adopted a plan to obtain an endowment fund, which will enable every lot owner by depositing with the secretary a sum not less than twenty-five dollars to receive a certificate guaranteeing that the deposit will be kept permanently at interest, and the interest only shall be used for the upkeep of the depositor's lot. The association now has one thousand dollars in the endowment fund.

BAND.

Waterville cornet band was organized in 1872 by Prof. John D. Walters, with eleven members. It was disbanded in 1876, and re-organized in 1879 by C. F. Stanley, who was succeeded as leader in 1882, by J. F. Kohler. This once leading band in the county is now disbanded.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Blacksmith shops—John Rozine and Kiefer Brothers.

Telephone system—A. F. Geyer.

Drug store—Rummel Drug Company.

Moving picture show—I. L. Miller.

Shoe repairing—George Pendleton and Charles Ross.

Hotel—L. E. Weaver.

Waterville Library—Owned by Shakespearian Club.

Livery and auto—John Moody.

Warehouse and elevator—H. C. and A. C. Whiteside, Farmers Elevator.

Lumber dealers—Waterville Lumber and Coal Company, S. P. Solt Lumber Company.

Banks—Merchants State Bank, Farmers State Bank, Citizens State Bank.

Barber shops—John Finley and Gordon Brothers.

Jewelry and repair—J. Turner.

Plumber and tinshop—Aug. Norquist.

Physicians—Dr. Harry Humphreville, Dr. G. I. Thacher.

Garage—Verne Henderson.

Farm machinery—Will Flook, William M. Thompson.

Produce house—W. F. Fulton.

General merchandise—H. Hohnsteadt & Son, William McKelvy & Company.

Groceries—John Parson, A. M. Baker, G. W. Jones, J. Schofield.

Feed store—J. Schofield.

Hardware and furniture—Scott & Thomas, Adams & Parker.

Meat market—R. Sommers & Son.

Restaurant and bakery—F. B. Edgerton, Joe Pischnez.

Notion store and repair shop—Eli Peterson.

The census enumerator for 1916 reports the population of Waterville as six hundred eleven.

WINIFRED.

The town of Winifred located on the southwest quarter of section 24 and the northwest quarter of section 25, township 3, south, range 8, east, was founded in 1907 and platted and laid out by Gottfried Keller, on his farm. It is on the Topeka and Marysville branch of the Union Pacific railway, eleven miles southwest of Marysville.

The present site of Winifred was made the county seat of Marshall county in 1858 by the Territorial Legislature, and was named Sylvan. A body of men representing the Nebraska Town Company came to Sylvan at that time with twenty-four oxen and wagons loaded with lumber to build the town; they also brought some mercantile goods which they sold in a tent. No buildings were erected, however, as the county seat was changed to Marysville through the direct influence of F. J. Marshall and the crowd of men who followed his bidding.

After Sylvan was abandoned as the county seat, the Nebraska Town Company left their lumber on the ground and departed. The lumber was at once confiscated. No direct charge is made as to who took it, but as a certain self-styled county seat was badly in need of lumber, that useful building material may have found its way there. Among those who settled on the Vermillion in 1856 were Isaac Walker and family, who settled on

the land adjoining where Winifred now stands and the old homestead called "West Fork" is still maintained by the family. The town is named Walkersburg, after Isaac Walker and the postoffice is named Winifred after Mrs. Isaac Walker. Mr. and Mrs. David B. Walker reside in Winifred, being among the first residents and helped to lay out the townsite.

The present town of Winifred has a population of about seventy-five people, and has a large farming community surrounding it.

SCHOOL OPENED.

The school house was built and opened in 1911 at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. It has two rooms, the first graded from the primary department to fifth grade, and the second graded from sixth grade to second-year high school course. The first teachers were Mrs. Trosper and Miss Waymire. The present teachers are Miss Waymire, principal, and Miss Rose Seematter, assistant. The enrollment is thirty-two.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Mr. S. C. M. Smith, the present postmaster, erected the first store in Winifred with a capital of three hundred dollars, and the business has so increased that his capital invested is three thousand dollars. The stock consists of general merchandise and the business is thriving.

The Winifred State Bank is a sound institution and well patronized.

A hardware store is owned by F. K. Barrett, with stock valued at four thousand dollars and an average business of eighteen thousand dollars annually.

Two elevators carry on an extensive business. One, owned by Isaac Walker and F. K. Barrett, called the Winifred Grain Company, shipped in the year 1916 one hundred thousand bushels of corn and one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat to Kansas City and to various points in Iowa.

The Farmers Union Elevator, managed by J. Tilley, does practically the same amount of business.

A garage, also owned by F. K. Barrett, carries the Oakland car and sold in 1916, eleven cars, at from eight hundred and forty dollars to one thousand five hundred dollars, each.

The general merchandise store owned by A. F. Yaussi is managed by Arthur Stauff, who is also a stockholder. This store opened in April, 1916,

with a capital of seven thousand dollars, and by January 1, 1917, had increased to eight thousand dollars.

B. W. Solt has a neat barber shop and opened business in 1911. His business averages one thousand dollars yearly.

A restaurant owned by the Farmers Union, managed by A. and R. Crevier, opened business on July 15, 1916. To January 1, 1917, the business netted six hundred dollars.

The Foster Lumber Company, of Kansas City, began business in 1909 with a capital of ten thousand dollars. The average yearly business amounts to fifteen thousand dollars. R. E. Grutzmacher is manager.

M. R. Dickinson is the station agent, and has been in charge of the station since it was established. He reports the following business for 1915: Corn, 47 carloads; wheat, 25 carloads; oats, 1 carload; live stock, 30 carloads; walnut logs, 2 carloads; emigrants, 2 carloads. 1916: Corn, 74 carloads; wheat, 36 carloads; live stock, 19 carloads.

FLAG STATIONS IN COUNTY.

Nolan.—Topeka branch, Union Pacific railroad, located on southeast quarter, section 34, Cleveland township.

Sullivan.—Topeka branch, Union Pacific railroad, located on northeast quarter, section 36, Vermillion township.

Summit.—St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad, located on northwest quarter, section 7, Murray township.

Upland.—Junction St. Joseph & Grand Island and Topeka branch Union Pacific railroad, located on the northeast quarter, section 6, Center township.

LOST AND ABANDONED TOWNS OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

Horace Greeley said: "It takes three log houses to make a city in Kansas, but they begin calling it a city as soon as they have staked out the lots." But "three log houses" were enough in those days to make much history.

This list of names of towns now lost or abandoned, tells a story of plans that came to naught and hopes that were unfulfilled. Most of the towns now live only in the archives of the State Historical Society, while the promoters, like the towns, are buried and in many instances forgotten. The list follows:

Ayersville, a village or feed station in 1855, twenty miles south of the Nebraska line on the Little Blue, probably Cedar Falls.

Bennetts Station, a postoffice in 1859, probably at the home of Moses Bennett on Coon creek, where he kept a feed and supply station.

Blanchville, postoffice named for Horatio Blanchard, postmaster and early settler, on northeast corner section 22, Walnut township.

Big Blue City, chartered in 1858; can find no trace of it.

Cedar Falls, two and one-half miles northwest of Waterville on Little Blue. In 1858, William Pearsoll built a combination grist- and saw-mill at Cedar Falls, later acquired by Rufus R. Edwards, of Marysville. There is nothing left of this mill.

Elm Creek, a postoffice located on south Elm creek at the home of John Means, postmaster, an early settler.

Elizabeth, one mile northeast of Bigelow, feed and supply station near Innmans quarries.

Fairland; unable to locate it.

Franks-Fort, is now Frankfort, named for Frank Schmidt, of Marysville, one of the founders of the town.

Gertrude, founded January 2, 1861, vacated, 1864, was located one mile northwest of Marysville on the hilltop, west of the mill; it consisted of a small frame house; its owner sold "necessaries" to the emigrants.

Granite Falls, established on Little Blue near mouth of Fawn creek on section 24, Waterville township; later also known as Marble Falls.

Guittard Station, a postoffice established in 1861 and taken up in 1901 by a rural route. Xavier Guittard was its postmaster for forty consecutive years. This was the most noted stage station on the Ben Holladay Overland stage line between the Missouri river and Denver, Colorado.

Heasleyville, a stage station in Center township, named for Jerry Heasley, a stage driver and early-day "character."

Independence Crossing, a trading post six miles south of Marysville in 1848, located at the point where General Fremont forded the Big Blue in 1842, and where the Mormons crossed in later years. Still known as the "Independence crossing," though no longer a ford.

Lagrange, a postoffice located on section 21, Clearfork township.

Lanesburg, or Lanes crossing, was on the Big Blue between Irving and Blue Rapids.

Marble Falls, established in 1867 by Judge Lewis, father of Mrs. E. A. Berry, of Waterville. When the railroad located Waterville, the buildings were moved from Marble Falls to Waterville.

Merrimac, located southeast of Irving in 1858 and abandoned in 1864; was at the present location of the Merrimac school house.

Merrimac, platted in 1867, ten miles west of Irving.

Nottingham, second postoffice established in county, located on the homestead of D. C. Auld, section 23, Vermillion township, in 1857; moved to Frankfort in 1868.

New Dayton, located northeast of Barrett; it never lived.

Ohio City was located in 1855 on the quarter section joining Barrett on the southwest.

Otoe, a stage station on the Oketo cutoff in the Otoe Indian reserve.

Palmetto is the north half of Marysville. Incorporated in 1857.

Raemer Creek, a very short-lived postoffice, now Herkimer; it was named for the Raemer Brothers, the early permanent settlers.

Reedsville, a postoffice in Center township named for Allen Reed, postmaster, keeper of a store and prominent settler.

Stolzenbach, a postoffice located on section 1, Balderson township, at the home of Peter Merklinghaus.

Sylvan, located in 1858, abandoned in 1860. Andreas' history states: "As early as 1859 efforts were made to move the county seat from Marysville to Sylvan a new town located on section 25, township 3, range 8 (now Center township.) The prime mover in this affair was T. S. Vaile, a member of the Free State Territorial Legislature from Marshall county. Marysville at that time was reputed a pro-slavery town, and Vaile had an act passed removing the county seat to Sylvan. The only official business transacted at the new county seat was the canvassing of the vote of 1859. There being no house at Sylvan, the county commissioners, J. D. Brumbaugh, George G. Pierce and S. Ostrander held their session in the house of George D. Swearingen, a mile distant. In 1859, Marysville was again made the county seat by a vote of the 'people'." For fifty years the name of Sylvan was but a memory until 1909, when the Union Pacific railroad was extended from Topeka to Marysville, and on the site selected for Sylvan now stands the thriving little town of Winifred.

Swede Creek was located one mile north of Cottage Hill in Cottagehill township.

Vermillion City, located in 1859 near where the Vermillion creek empties into the Big Blue river, abandoned in 1859.

Wells, named for John D. Wells, the earliest permanent settler in the county. It was a postoffice in Wells township, and John D. Wells was the postmaster.

White's Quarry was located on a branch of Spring creek; it was a stone

quarry used by the railroad in the early seventies; it had a few tents and a shack, located southwest of Home City.

Ash Point, a stage station on the Overland trail between Seneca and Guittard station, a few miles north of where Axtell now stands.

Afton—Ten miles southwest of Marysville.

Armour—Near Summerfield.

Ewing—Three miles west of Vermillion; named for Ewing family.

Jett's Town—Near Guittard.

Kantanyan—Probably where California trail left Marshall county.

Pleasant Hill—Same as Swede creek.

Westella—Seven miles north of Beattie.

Woodson—Same as Jett's town.

Taos, where Salem church now stands. W. F. Robinson was postmaster.

Robidoux, old station, section 19, range 9, township 2.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN PECENKA, SR.
First Bohemian Settlers in
Marshall County.



BOHEMIAN CEMETERY.

CHAPTER IX.

FOREIGN ELEMENT IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

BOHEMIANS.

Far across the Atlantic ocean where the kingdoms, empires and republics of Europe are now at war, John Pecenka was born, June 14, 1825, in the village Ridky, near Litomysl, district of Chrudim, in the southeastern part of Bohemia.

Pecenka was of rural parentage, but of a cultured family. His brother, Josef, was educated for the Catholic priesthood and another brother, Vaclav, held a degree as Professor of Sciences and Doctor of Law. John Pecenka was a miller by trade and a musician by nature. Every moment not occupied by business, was devoted to the study of music, which was his greatest delight. He operated a small grist-mill, propelled by overshot water power and ground the golden grain for his neighbors. After the day's toil he dexterously wielded his bow in church, hall and opera. He had three sisters, who, after some years of schooling, married neighboring peasants.

Jan, as written in the Cesky tongue, married at eighteen years, Katrina Kasper. To this union was born on April 21, 1847, John, and two years later, Anna, who died in infancy.

Shortly after this the mother and wife died and Jan married a second time, choosing for his bride, Anna Flidbborn, born on October 31, 1830, in the village of Osyk, in Chrudim, near Litomysl. This lady was of Swobodnik parentage. The Swobodniks enjoyed peculiar privileges, being exempt from taxation on real estate and were full citizens. To this union were born in Bohemia, Joseph, Francis A., Anna, Vaclav and Katherina. The young parents felt the responsibility of their growing family and knowing their sons would be claimed for military duty, they decided to come to America.

They with some other families left Bohemia in the month of August, 1861, leaving from Janovicek, via Prague, Dresden and Leipsic to Bremen, where they took passage to America. In Bremen a sad event occurred.

Katherina nine months old, sickened and died and as the ship was about to sail they were compelled to leave the body with the undertaking authorities for burial.

With sad and heavy hearts they embarked and after eight weeks of rough sailing the little colony arrived in New York City late in October and proceeded by rail via Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to Chicago, Illinois, arriving there on November 1, 1861. Here they spent a few weeks and Jan Pecenka visited his sister, Anna Dosedel, and her husband, Vaclav Dosedel, who had preceded him six months, bringing with them his son, John. At the time of their arrival the War of the Rebellion was raging. Funds were low and the men of the party looked for work. Jan Pecenka was tendered the leadership of a military band, but declined. Bohemian friends in Chicago advised the colonists that eastern Iowa was opening for settlement and the next move was to the counties of Linn and Johnson, near Shueyville, Iowa.

They found no government land, but some bought, and others rented, land on shares. Winter was spent working at odd jobs. Jan, being a musician, found employment teaching vocal and instrumental music and made a living for his wife and family of four children. On one occasion having played for a ball at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, he carried a sack of flour on his shoulders for eight miles, holding his violin case carefully and plowing through snow three feet deep, while the storm raged with fury. But the little ones had to be fed and he braved the storm.

At that time wages were very meager and the country undeveloped. Two weekly papers, *Slovan Ameriky a Cesky Casopis*, published in Iowa City, and *Slavie*, published in Racine, Wisconsin, gave the news that Bohemian colony clubs were being formed to promote the interests of Bohemians and that a convention would be held in Chicago, Illinois, soon. John Pecenka and a Mr. Bures were sent to this convention as delegates to acquire definite information relative to settling on government land. Very little good resulted from this convention. The colony remained in Iowa for eight years and established a permanent colony there. But the desire to own their homes prevailing, and the homestead law having been enacted, those settlers paid heed to the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go West, and grow up with the country."

John Pecenka took out naturalization papers on February 23, 1869, at Marion, Linn county, Iowa; rigged up two prairie schooners each drawn by a team of horses and a yoke of oxen and, in company with Matthias Mozis, who had a like equipment, led a caravan across the prairies, plains and swamps of Iowa into the eastern part of Kansas.

FLAG INCIDENT IN 1869.

On this journey while passing through Oregon City, Missouri, on the Fourth of July, an incident occurred worth relating.

In honor of the day the wagons were decorated with the national colors; citizens of the town objected to this and demanded of the leader, Pecenka, that the American flag be hauled down. The leader refused to remove the flags from the wagons, leaped into his prairie schooner, took down his double-barreled shotgun and laid it across his knees and commanded "Buck" and "Bright" to proceed. They did; other teams followed, and the performance was over. Our "show me" friends on the eastern border were not successful in their attempt on Uncle Sam's colors and the flag was defended by the Bohemians. The next day the party crossed the Missouri at White Cloud and landed on Kansas soil on July 5, 1869.

Bleeding Kansas had been pictured to these people in the most horrible manner, as the home of the grasshopper, chinch bug, perpetual and hot winds, drought and the like, so that these homeseekers were almost persuaded to believe these fallacious stories. But they were hopeful, persevering and trusted in Providence that the "promised land" would be realized to them in a different way, and would bestow on them happiness, prosperity and contentment.

On scanning the beautiful landscape, the undulating prairies, bedecked with tall blue stem, and luxuriant verdure waving with the gentle swell of the breeze, every nodding flower beckoning to these pioneers and whispering, "Welcome, thou weary travelers, abide with us and make a home on this, God's footstool."

FUTURE GOVERNOR WELCOMES BOHEMIANS.

That evening brought the party to the small town of Morrill, on the Grand Island railroad and filled with happiness even unto tears, this little band manifested their joy with merry-making, music and dancing, as there were fourteen in the party.

The landlord of the farm paid a visit to these strangers and invited them to his house to play for his wife. A few choice selections were rendered and the visitors were royally treated. After taking the party through the new residence in construction, he invited them to locate in that vicinity. Many inducements and favorable propositions were offered these prospective settlers, as he had large tracts of land and would have sold to them on the best

possible terms. But the party were unable to buy and they were seeking free government land homesteads "homeseds," in the native tongue.

The offer of the kind and generous man was not accepted. After twenty-five years of toil, developing the plains of Marshall county, there came to the city of Marysville a candidate campaigning the state for the position of state executive. After the speech, with a hearty handshake, the men who camped at his dooryard met the future governor of Kansas, Hon. E. N. Morrill.

BOHEMIANS ARRIVE IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

The caravan reached the little city of Irving in time to help friends who had preceded them to harvest and the party had their first experience in the harvest fields of Marshall county on the Black Vermillion. After receiving reliable information that Congress had given all odd numbered sections to the Central Branch, Missouri Pacific railroad, and after building a log cabin for the editor of an Irving paper, the party moved north, coming to Marysville, where, while there was no railroad, there was a good grist-mill on the west bank of the Blue river. In Marysville, Samuels kept a grocery, Frank Schmidt, a dry-goods store and Charles Koester clerked for him; Brumbaugh and Magill were lawyers, and David Wolf kept a saloon. They traveled west over the California trail into now Logan township and located on the preesnt site.

FIRST HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

The first homestead entry of government land ever made from this part of Marshall county, in the Junction City land office, by a Bohemian-American, was made by John Pecenka on August 13, 1869, on the southeast quarter of section 30, township 2, range 6 east, containing one hundred and sixty acres. His son, John, made entry on the southwest quarter of section 30, township 2, south of range 6 east, containing one hundred and sixty acres. This land bordered on Washington county on the west.

"We started in a strange land among strangers, but hope kept our courage up and we went right on building a new home in the wilderness." Mr. Pecenka, with the help of the family, made a dugout in the side of a hill, about fourteen by sixteen feet, and set native uprights or crotches for beams or pole support, upon which were laid split rails for rafters, covered with slough grass, this in turn being covered with a layer of virgin sod, making a warm and comfortable shelter. This was their first habitation on the hillside.

AN UNREHEARSED SCENE.

It had a door and two small windows on the south side and one side of the roof was level with the surrounding ground, making it easily accessible from that side. What might have been expected, happened. In most cases the first settlers made the tracks, both foot and wagon road, and one of these paths led right in front of the door across Walnut creek. One night a friend and neighbor, Mike Casey, a benighted traveler, going home from Marysville, got off the track and drove on to the roof of the dugout. The horses began to fall through the roof, the children screamed, some lamented, others cursed, some thought the devil was trying to crawl through the roof. After the catastrophe, with some apologies, the wrong was righted and Casey proceeded on the right trail and all sat and felt that while not injured, they were badly scared.

John Pecenka procured a breaking plow and broke about six acres of prairie for sowing down to spring wheat. The colony was strengthened from time to time by the addition of other settlers. Albret Kaprel, a veteran soldier of Bohemia, and Frantisek Kerhat came from Irving and, later, Jan Vavruska came direct from Bohemia. On March 11, 1871, the first child of Bohemian parents was born in this part of the county, Anna Vavruska, now living in Nebraska.

There are two distinct Bohemian settlements in Marshall county. One is located west of Marysville and south of Bremen, in Logan and Walnut townships, and the other south of Waterville and Blue Rapids and southwest of Irving, chiefly on the Game Fork creek.

Although Bohemians are found in almost every township, they are most numerous in the above mentioned localities.

FURTHER INFLUX OF SETTLERS.

On June 5, 1870, a large caravan of prairie schooners arrived from Cedar Rapids. Among the settlers were Jiri Zabokstsky and a large family. He bought a relinquishment from Asa Parks, of Marysville. With him came Josef Houder and a family of eighteen children. Vaclav Dosedel and wife came from Racine, Wisconsin. Dosedel and John Pecenka were brothers-in-law. John Brychta came from Cedar Rapids. Josef Stehlik came direct from Bohemia; he was a tailor and pursued his trade until his death. Josef Cejp bought out the claim of McChesney. Vaclav Kutis came from St. Louis. In 1869 a colony of sixty-five homesteaded near Hanover.

In June, 1874, Vaclav Cejp and family came direct from Bohemia. He bought out the claim of Dan Stuckey. John Brychta and Cejp were brothers-in-law. On November 7, 1874, Josef Swoboda came from the sable pineries of Racine, Wisconsin. He bought out the claim of Michael Quigley. Later on, came Josef Sedlacek from the village of Sedliste, Bohemia, primarily for the purpose of scrutinizing the country. He came, he saw and was conquered, went back with a favorable report and returned with a large family, bringing many other families with him.

Late in the autumn of 1873 came Jan Alexa and a large family from Minden, Michigan, and with him came Mr. and Mrs. Tuka, his wife's parents. In autumn came Marie Pacha (also written Pejsa), a widow with a large family of marriageable sons and daughters, from Minden, Michigan. They settled in Logan township.

Frank Sedlacek, the eldest son of Josef Sedlacek, married and settled in Marysville township, buying out the farm of George Bachoritch. In 1876 and 1877 Josef Bruna and Josef A. Sedlacek came direct from Bohemia and settled in Walnut township. With them came Frank Holota, wife and children, locating in Logan township, and Maty Hlous settled in Walnut.

POSSESS QUALITIES MAKING FOR SUCCESS.

The history of the Bohemians in Marshall county resembles in many respects that of other first settlers. They came for the purpose of acquiring homes of their own. While not wealthy, they possessed hope, endurance, perseverance and industry in unlimited quantities. All of these qualities were essential for the success of the first settlers and have brought them wealth, happiness and contentment. Some of the pioneers came from the respective states of their mother country and settled a short time in the East before moving West, while others came to Kansas direct from Bohemia or Moravia.

One of the first acts of an alien Bohemian is to take out his naturalization papers. The Bohemians speak with pride of their newly-adopted country. Naturally, they think well of the mother country—and who does not of his native land?—but they realize the great advantages and beneficent laws of the United States and speak of it as "our new, beloved country."

The Bohemian people are industrious, upright and frugal, possessing the utmost integrity of character and are scrupulous in all their dealings. They take great pride in enjoying their religious and political freedom. They make good, loyal, law-abiding American citizens and have contributed largely to the political and social development of the county. Bohemians, like all

other nationalities, like to congregate together and speak their sentiments in their native language. But they are not clannish; on the contrary they are pretty good mixers. There are various societies, lodges, corporations and clubs in Marshall county and Bohemians may be found in all. Religiously, they are largely Catholic, although not exclusively so.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION.

The organization known as the Bohemian Roman Catholic First Central Union of the United States had its origin in St. Louis, Missouri, in August, 1877. It is a fraternal order securing to its members sick benefits as well as life insurance. The object of this order is to foster the practice of religious duties and to promote Catholic interests, also to unite Bohemian Catholic societies in works of charity and benevolence. Also, to cultivate and perpetuate the mother tongue and many other good objects of social, moral and spiritual life.

There are three hundred and one local unions in the United States with a membership of seven thousand. The local lodge located in Hanover, Kansas, is called Spolek Sv. Václava čis 23. This union had at one time thirty members. At present there are eleven male and three female members. The president is John Pecenka, of Bremen; secretary, Frank Jedlicka, Washington; treasurer, A. Pejsa, Hanover.

THE BOHEMIAN CEMETERY.

Following the Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway, west from Marysville, to where it joins the county line of Washington county, the traveler comes upon this quiet little cemetery by the side of the road.

There are not many graves within the enclosure, but an inspection shows that many of those sleeping there came from Bohemia, far away in the heart of Europe, leaving the rule of monarchy, to become citizens of this republic and pioneers of Marshall county.

They made homes in what was then the Great American Desert, far removed from the estates of their ancestors and scenes of their childhood days and shared the hardships of their adopted country with her native-born children. No grave is neglected or forgotten in this quiet little cemetery, with its velvet grass and whispering pines. The inscription over the archway causes the thoughtful passer by to pause and reflect:

"Byli Jsme Co Vy Ste; Co My Jsme Vy Budete."

"We were what you are; what we are you will be."

Two pioneers of Marshall county who rest here are John Pecenka, born June 14, 1825; died on November 17, 1902, and Anna Pecenka, his wife, born on October 31, 1830; died on January 5, 1897.

Here also sleep Wesley and Anna Dosedel, Mathias Swoboda and wife, and Jan Machal, who saw ninety summers and winters.

Jan Alexa served eight years in the Austrian army and took part in the revolution of Mayence in 1848. On Christmas Day last he met the Conqueror and was laid to rest beside his loved ones. And here sleeps Joseph Koles, born on October 26, 1848. He fought with the boys in blue in 1862, for liberty and the flag.

DANES OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

Undoubtedly, the first Dane who settled in Marshall county was a California gold-miner—a "forty-niner"—John Nelson. He was probably the only pioneer in the county who came from the West. He settled on Upper Spring creek in 1855. Two years later he went to Denmark and on his return brought his mother, a brother, Soren Johnson, and a widowed sister, Elnora Johnson, and her two children, James and Dorothea. The party traveled from St. Joseph in a wagon; Mr. Nelson's aged mother died on the way and was buried near Seneca, Kansas.

Mr. Nelson again lived on his farm until 1874 when he left for Placerville, California, and remained there. In 1912 he fell ill and the niece whom he had brought from Denmark, now Mrs. Dr. E. L. Wilson, Sr., went to California cared for him and at his death brought the remains here and made interment in the Marysville cemetery. His nephew, James Johnson, farmed Nelson's land for many years until he, too, left for the West and settled in Arizona.

No other Danes settled around them, but a small settlement sprang up in Walnut township, centering around five pioneers who came in 1869. They were J. P. Lund, H. M. Johnson, N. H. White, Chr. Johnson and N. P. Christiansen, all well-known citizens of the county. Christiansen is the only one of the five now living.

Enough settlers soon came to that section to organize and build a church, which for some years was served by Danish-speaking ministers, but when the influx from the older country slackened and the ranks of the old settlers were thinned by death, the congregation discarded the mother tongue and adopted the English language. These Danes and their descendants are

recognized as industrious, frugal and loyal citizens. They have won places of dignity in the public affairs of the county and are always law-abiding and upright citizens.

REMINISCENCES.

The following reminiscences of H. M. Johnson, as told in the history of "Danske i Amerika," form an interesting narrative. He writes:

The reason why J. P. Lund and I came to Kansas was a rumor about a Dane named Hanson, who had selected a site for a colony somewhere near Irving. This plan was never realized. I had previously enrolled in the Scandinavian colony, organized in Chicago, which had in that spring (1869) platted the town of Scandia in Republic county. I lost my membership fee of twenty dollars, which I paid into that fund. We came then to Irving by rail; the St. Joe and Denver railroad had not then entered the county. I was not married, but Lund had a family and we rented a small shanty. We needed fuel and through this need received an invitation to pioneer life by a literal baptism—an immersion in the Blue river. Friendly neighbors told us we could take all the wood we wanted at the river, free, and we bought a yoke of oxen and a wagon (which we had to have any way). Neither of us had any experience with this kind of "horses," but we managed to get them hitched up and headed for the river. It was a hot day in June and we both rode in the wagon,—who should walk when they had a wagon of their own—but when the oxen came in sight of the water, they struck out in a wild run and would not mind the least what we said (perhaps they did not understand Danish). We could not get off the wagon, they went so fast. The oxen plumped right down into the river and then we got out. The water lifted the wagon bed off and we capsized. With great exertion we got the hind wheels to the land. The oxen brought the front gear, but the box went with the current, and a new box cost us fifteen dollars.

TWO "REAL" HORSES.

We had several undesirable baths that summer, but they were happily not so costly as this one, but more disagreeable.

Soon after our wood expedition we, with two Swedes, went on a twenty-five-mile trip to look at land. We had to cross a creek that was swollen by rain and were taken across in some kind of boat by a man who lived somewhere in the neighborhood. By the time we returned, he had got tired of waiting and we did not know where to look for him. The boat was there,

but we did not know any more about a boat than we did about oxen, and the consequence was we got across alive but soaking wet, and had to camp over night, without anything to eat, in a little old, abandoned mill, where we had left the team when we went across. We were traveling in style this time—had a hired rig, consisting of an old spring wagon and two real horses. One of the horses would not pull loads, so we had to get off and walk up hill; but down hill nothing but an upset could have stopped us.

When we finally got back to Irving one of these horse-beasts was the cause of my not, literally speaking, taking land. It kicked me when we unhitched, on one leg, so I was not able to walk for several days, and I had to leave it to others, who went on the expedition to select land on Upper Walnut creek, to pick the quarter for me that became my homestead for so many years.

I filed on the southeast quarter of section 4, township 3, range 6, east, and Lund filed on the adjoining west quarter, and we became quite busy about making a temporary shelter. This was only an excavation into a ravine bank, with a thatched roof of slough grass, but it was "home," and when we got ready to move into it, we went to Irving, loaded our worldly movables—they were not many—to take them to the claim and get straightened up some, before Lund's housekeeper came with his children (Mrs. Lund died at Irving, leaving a babe). The girl, who had accompanied them from the old country, volunteered to remain and care for the little baby and keep house for us while we were getting things in some kind of shape.

There had been heavy rains and the river was high and there were no wagon bridges over the rivers, except at Marysville, where there was a government bridge, but to get to it, we had first to cross the river, Irving being on the west side. We were ready to postpone the trip until a friend of ours, P. S. Lundgren, got a bright idea.

PRIMITIVE LOCOMOTION.

He was a shoemaker and had put up his shingle as such in Irving. He proposed that we should buy four planks, which we had good use for anyhow, and drive to the railroad bridge; then by laying the planks on the ties and by carrying them forward, two could push the wagon over and one could guide the oxen from the bridge with ropes and let them swim over. And, to show his good will, he would go along and help us across. The plan was a capital one and it worked—but it must have been by the "angels guarding the innocents." None of us knew we had no right to do this,

or knew at what hours trains were expected, but it gave us a shock when a train thundered by just as we got the wagon safely across and down the embankment.

Lundgren went back to town and we set out for our claims. Our traveling on the railroad had not, in this case, hurried matters any, and darkness overtook us in conjunction with a thunder shower, so we could not see our guide post—a long pole with a rag on it, set up at the southeast corner of my claim. The shower was heavy and we had to unhitch the oxen and seek shelter under the wagon, but we got wet through. After the shower was over we soon discovered we had lost the faint wagon trail and became more and more bewildered, so we concluded it best to unhitch again and await daylight.

We were chilled in our wet clothes, so we took them off and wrung them as dry as we could and did the same to a woollen blanket, we luckily had along, and, after dividing a pint of whiskey, we rolled up in the blanket as tight as we could. I shall always believe here was a case where whiskey was a blessing. I think it saved me from a congestive chill or pneumonia. We had bought it to counteract "snake bites" and for a handy house medicine, as we were not well enough off to indulge a taste for liquor.

When morning broke I went to look for the oxen which had strayed during the night and on topping a raise of ground made the discovery that we were within a scant mile of our dugout.

AN ERRATIC MUSKET.

All settlers of the same vintage as ours, remember the lean years that followed—drought and grasshoppers—but we lived through it. The larger game had gone further west beyond the Republican river, where parties sometimes would go to get buffalo meat and hides, provided their own were not left out there. Of a party of seven who went out from Waterville, only one returned, six having been killed by Indians.

The country swarmed with prairie chickens and Lund shot several from the house door, and could have shot many more if we had owned a reliable gun. We had bought an old musket in order to show we were armed and not at the mercy of marauders, but we could never be sure the hammer would wait for us to pull the trigger and when it did, that it would hit the percussion cap with sufficient force.

Lund's two little boys proved to be better gamesters than their father, as they learned to set traps, and I have known them to catch as many as

six at one setting. We had prairie chickens fried, boiled and stewed and lost our appetite for them.

We then took the breasts and salted and smoked them, and in that way secured a splendid meat for our cold lunches. Such would now be a "delicatessen," but is not the only thing that is missed from pioneer life. Trust and contentment abode with us then more than ever since.

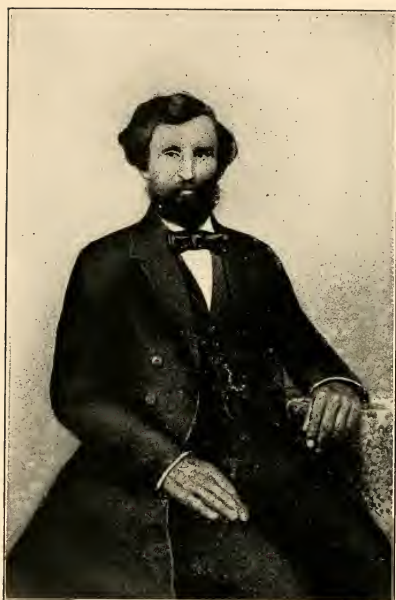
PREFERRED EXILE TO ARMS.

We undoubtedly had more trials than the majority of new settlers because we were pioneers in a two-fold sense, in short, "greenhorns," as all emigrants were then called. Lund and I both came from the Duchy of Schleswig, which the Prussians and Austrians wrested from Denmark in 1864. I had the choice in 1866 of joining the Prussian colors or going into exile. I chose the latter and went over into Denmark and worked there on well-regulated farms until 1868, when I came to Chicago, where Lund joined me the year after, when we then went to Kansas to start an agrarian life from the grass roots, with a very meager stock of knowledge to draw on.

I had picked up some English and we could both speak some German, so we got along fairly well in regard to language.

Several Germans came out later from Illinois and all were neighbors in those days. We had reason to think we had found the choicest spot on earth. The grass (blue stem) grew thick and tall and there were any number of ponds of crystal clear water, which we supposed to be from springs, but afterwards learned were only buffalo wallows that would go dry, which they did the following year. Then in order to get a little hay we had to hunt for spots of grass long enough to mow.

We came too late in the season to raise any kind of crop and I went up to the Otoe reservation and bought a load of potatoes and cabbage. On the way back I got lost again, of course, when it became dark and had to stop and unhitch and then my trouble commenced in earnest. The Indians had burned the grass and my oxen were hungry and smelled the cabbage. I gave them the smallest heads and that only made them more insistent, and I had to walk guard around my wagon all night to save my cabbage. Never has coffee tasted so delicious as it did that morning when I reached home again.



G. H. HOLLENBERG.

THE GERMANS OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

In the early fifties, when Kansas was in a stage of formation, Germans in the Eastern states took a great interest in the contest as to whether Kansas and Nebraska should be slave or free.

Democracy in 1848 led many Germans from the Fatherland to America and their attention turned to Kansas as the battle-ground where freedom must prevail.

Some German newspapers were established very early in Kansas. The *Kansas Zeitung*, issued in Atchison in 1857, bore boldly on the front page the title: "An organ for free speech, free soil and free men."

During the past fifty years more than sixty German newspapers have been published in Kansas. The *Kansas Staats Zeitung* was published in Marysville in 1879 to 1881.

The federal census discloses that there has not been a county in the state since 1880 but contains German citizens. The first German citizen to locate in Marshall county was G. H. Hollenberg. He was followed by the Koppes, Raemer, Friedrichs and other families; Frank Schmidt and C. F. Koester also were among the pioneers. Settlements were made in Herkimer and in Herkimer township; on Horse Shoe creek and on Mission and Spring creeks. Also along the Blue rivers from Marietta to Walnut creek and a number settled in Marysville township.

In many families there was a fierce struggle for the very necessities of life and the older children had small chance for schooling. But even in the most strenuous times the Germans never lost their taste for music and art and appreciated keenly the need of education for their children. They were strangers in a strange land and had to exert every effort to maintain a standard of equality with the native-born and the English-speaking people of America.

The necessity of proper religious training for the young children soon led to the erection of churches and maintaining the schools in connection with them. With a family to provide for and the expense of carrying on the farm, they yet gave of the scant store to keep alive their mother tongue and to train their children in the faith of their fathers. As the years have passed the enrollment of children of German descent in all the schools has grown, the number of graduates has increased and the ranks of our teachers have been augmented and strengthened by the addition of those of German-speaking parents. Many children of parents who came directly to Marshall county

from Germany, have been prominent among our educators. The generation of today is, of course, American.

PROMINENT IN BUSINESS LIFE.

Germans have been prominent in the business life of the county. They have engaged in mercantile pursuits and banking and are to be found in all business occupations.

The Germans who came to Marshall county were actuated by a desire to obtain land and to make homes. The well-watered, well-timbered county with its fine soil offered them the opportunity. The desire to own his own home is strong in the German. The farmer toiled early and late to acquire his own land, and if he borrowed money it was to buy more land. The buildings he erected were substantial and more for endurance than for show. As times grew easier more comfort, and even elegance, was added to the home and surroundings. Their long residence on the farms has demonstrated their success as farmers.

The political status in Kansas suited the Germans. Here they were free to select that political party which most nearly represented their views, and while they have not clamored for political recognition, Marshall county has been ably represented by Germans in both branches of the Legislature. J. Weisbach, Frank Schmidt, G. H. Hollenberg, William Raemer, F. H. Pralle and John Knoni have been members of that body and Hon. F. G. Bergen is the present state senator from the county.

When the new country was in the making, the Germans who came to Marshall county helped very materially in laying the foundations for the splendid county of today.

The German farmer possessed attributes that made him peculiarly adapted to pioneer life. Honesty, industry, patience, love of children and respect for his elders, were virtues characteristic of the German.

The pioneer German shared fully in the labor and struggle which was necessary in building up the various interests of the county and it is not too much to say that much of the advancement in all lines of progress—educational and religious as well as in material prosperity—has been due to the steadfast character of the Germans who constitute a large part of its citizenship.

There was never any spirit of revolution or anarchy among the Germans of Marshall county. They are peaceable, law-abiding and, in the main, religious.

During the War of the Rebellion they demonstrated beyond a doubt their unswerving loyalty to the United States. Some Germans from the county served in the War with Spain and some are at present in the regular army.

It is a truth well worth considering that a man who is disloyal to his native land will lack in loyalty to the land of his adoption. The lines of lineage of many of our citizens reach far across the sea, but the flag which has protected them for many years and which casts its folds over their homes and firesides, will receive their allegiance whenever endangered.

PROMINENT GERMAN AND SWISS FAMILIES.

Rudolph and Frank Yaussi, brothers, prominent farmers and business men of the county, take an active interest in furthering all efforts for better community life. They are earnest advocates of education and are Lutheran in religious faith. Rudolph still lives on the farm, but Frank long ago became a resident of Marysville. He erected the fine theatre corner of Sixth and Broadway, with store rooms beneath, and conducts a general clothing and men's furnishing establishment. He is also a stock owner in the Citizen's Bank of Marysville and the Winifred State Bank, of which latter bank his son, Albert, is cashier, and his daughter, Florence, is clerk. Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph and Frank Yaussi are musical and hospitable and the homes of each are centers of attraction for young and old.

Nicholas Koppes is a native-born resident of the county. His father served his country during the War of the Rebellion. He was a pioneer of the county and "Nick," as he is called by his friends, followed the plow when he was so small that the father had to place extra handles on the plow to make them low enough so the brave little plowman could reach them. He has broad acres of land today and is numbered among the substantial men of the county.

William Schwindaman numbers a large circle of friends and was for years the trustee of Marysville township. He manages the elevator at Hull and he and his wife are well known and greatly liked.

J. Dwerlkotte was one of the prosperous farmers who came direct from the farm to take charge of the Citizens State Bank. He is a man of fine presence and keen business acumen and is one of the representative men of the city. His brother, F. A. Dwerlkotte, manages one of the best farms in the vicinity of Marysville and is one of the men who progresses with the times.

AUG. HOHN & SONS.

In March, 1876, Aug. Hohn, in partnership with Nicholas Kalenborn, began his business career in Marysville in a small frame building located on the lot where Herman Ackerman's jewelry store now stands, the firm name at that time being Hohn & Kalenborn.

In the fall of the same year Kalenborn's interest was purchased by a Mr. Rommel and the firm continued the business under the name of Hohn & Rommel, until Rommel's interest was acquired by E. G. Draheim in 1877, changing the title of the firm to Hohn & Draheim. The new firm later purchased the lot where the First National Bank now stands and built what was then termed a modern store building. In 1891 Mr. Draheim's interest was bought by Mr. Hohn, who conducted the business under the name of Aug. Hohn until May, 1895, when Arthur Hohn, a son, was made a member of the firm and the style of the firm was changed to Aug. Hohn & Son. The firm continued the business under this name until January, 1900, when George T. Mohrbacher was made a member of the firm and the name changed to Aug. Hohn & Sons (Mr. Mohrbacher being a son-in-law of Mr. Aug. Hohn.) In 1901 the firm secured their present location in which they have continued their business up to the present time.

The business career of Mr. Aug. Hohn, the senior member of the firm, with forty-one years of active business to his credit is worthy of notice and is a splendid example of what thrift, honesty and square dealing will accomplish.

THE SWISS IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

Song and story have told of the love of the Swiss for his mountain home, yet many have left their mother country to find more remunerative returns for their labors in other places. Having been trained in industry and frugality, he has not looked for easy or favored positions and for that reason most of those who came to the United States to make homes have succeeded.

The first natives of Switzerland, the Alpine republic, to take up their abode in Marshall county were Joseph and Frank Thoman and their sister, Mrs. George Guittard, who settled on the Vermillion north of the present Beattie in 1856. While they came here from Alsace in France, the Thomans came from the canton of Basel in Switzerland, which borders on Alsace, and where Thoman is an old and well-known name. After the War of the Rebellion others came. H. Frauhiger settled on Mountain creek in 1866,

a few came to Waterville in 1868 with the new railroad. The Kuonis, Waelle, Bohner, Ruffner and Ryser came in 1870-71. During this decade many others followed to make homes near Marysville.

THE HELVETIA SOCIETY.

On December 29, 1883, the Helvetia Society of Marysville, was called into life by Samuel Forter. Following is a list of the first officers and members of this organization: President, David Waelle, from Graubuenden; secretary, Emil Forter, from St. Gallen; treasurer, Jacob Begert, from Bern; director of singing, Samuel Forter, of St. Gallen. Members—Caspar Stauffacher, Jacob Kuoni, John Bohner, Christ Ruffner, John D. Walters, Rudolph and Gottlieb Blaser, Jacob and John Seematter, Adolph and Gottfried Braeuchi, Jacob and Robert Wullschleger, Jacob and Gottlieb Ruetti, Fritz Zylbach, John Bangerter, Fritz Moeri.

Of the first officers, Emil Forter is now living in Denver, Colorado, and Samuel Forter in Marysville. David Waelle has been called to rest after a long and useful life, and Jacob Begert, one of nature's noblemen met with a fatal accident years ago and the community lost a real man.

For a few years this society had as many as sixty-five members; it had a male chorus of sixteen, which took part in many of the state saengerfests, always ranking high and winning many prizes. By January, 1917, its membership had decreased to thirty, but the male chorus is still working. During its existence this society has paid over two thousand dollars in sick benefits to its members.

Prof. John D. Walters, M. Sc., is without doubt the most widely known member of this society. He was the first leader of the first brass band in Marshall county. For forty consecutive years he has been a member of the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he is now the dean of the department of architecture and drawing. He has been the senior member of the faculty since 1897. For years he has taken much interest in the American Educational Association. His lectures on agricultural college work have been heard all over Kansas and in many other states. His text books on free hand and industrial drawing have been adopted by a great many schools and colleges in the West. He has been an active educator for more consecutive years than any other man in Kansas, and thousands of graduates of the Kansas State Agricultural College laud the conscientious work of Professor Walters.

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THE FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY.

Samuel Forter, the founder of the society followed the business of blacksmithing from 1877 to 1900. During these years he donated much time and energy in other directions. He organized the first real fire department in Marysville and served as its chief until 1900; was president of the Kansas State Firemens Association in 1898 at Chicago; was president of the band for eighteen years, directed the singing for the Turner and Swiss societies, taught physical culture for the Turner society for fourteen years and took an active part in a great many theatricals and concerts and lodge functions. In the fall of 1899 Congressman Calderhead took him out of his blacksmith shop and made him his private secretary, which place he filled satisfactorily for four years, during which he served as assistant clerk for the postoffice and postroads committee; also for the committee on banking and currency in the House of Representatives. In 1904 Eugene F. Ware, United States commissioner of pensions, appointed him a "special examiner in the field," and for seven years he was engaged in pension work in the states of Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Colorado and parts of Missouri and Kansas. From April 1, 1911, to March 15, 1915, he served as postmaster at Marysville, when he was succeeded by a Democrat.

John H. Kuoni, son of Mathias Kuoni, has served the county as a member of the Legislature, township trustee and in other capacities always with credit to himself and benefit to his constituents.

Charles Keller has been trustee and treasurer of Franklin township, where he has extensive farming interests for many years. His brother, Gottfried Keller, laid out the town of Walkersburg, now Winifred, on a part of his half section farm.

Jacob and John Seematter are both successful farmers, owning enough land to give each of their numerous sons a good farm.

Jacob and Robert Wullschleger followed the business of carpenters and builders for many years; then they took to the farm, where they have been amply rewarded for their industry and good management.

Rudolph and Frank Yaussi have been prominent members of the Helvetia society. Their sketch will be found elsewhere in this book.

Carl Haenni was teacher of physical culture for the Turner society for eleven years and for fifteen years he has directed the Swiss singers and the Maennerchor.

John Thierstein has been president of the Helvetia verein for a long

period. His steady hand has guided its welfare as successfully as it has guided the work on his big farm near Marysville.

The treasury has been in charge of Gottfried Braeuchi for twenty years, it could not be in better hands. Plenty of work and absolute integrity have made him a general favorite, along with President Thierstein. If this Swiss society ever ceases singing it will be because the clarion tenor of Thierstein and the "aelpfer jodel" of Braeuchi, have been stilled. Jacob Ruetti is likewise an old and honored member. Many years of hard work on his farm have made it possible for him to come to town in the back seat of his auto.

In years gone this society made a practice of observing the Swiss national independence, or holiday, in appropriate manner, the wives of members outdoing each other in the preparation of the banquet of Swiss dishes. And to this day the guests at these tables recall those old "gruetlifests" as the most pleasant times of their life. It was the Swiss women who made those gatherings the success they were, and to their industry and frugality belongs a great deal of the credit for the success on the farm or in the business undertakings of their husbands.

The present officers of the society are: John Thierstein, president; Jacob Wullschleger, vice-president; Carl Haenni, secretary; Gottfried Braeuchi, treasurer; Frank Yaussi, trustee.

SWEDES.

The story of the Swedes in Marshall county is very much like the story of other pioneers in Kansas. They came to America prompted by the desire of getting homes of their own. Some came directly from Sweden; others stayed a short time in the East before coming to Kansas. Their material resources were rather limited. They did not possess much money or property of any kind; but the real assets and values they commanded were ambition, industry and perseverance. These qualities have brought to the Swedes both wealth and happiness. Religiously, the Swedes adhere to the Lutheran faith. There are two Swedish Lutheran churches in the county and one Swedish Mission church, which in doctrine and polity differs a little from the Lutheran church.

The Swedes believe in giving their children religious training as well as secular education. Religious instruction is systematically given in the parish summer school and in the confirmation classes. While they patronize public schools and state institutions of learning, the church also maintains educational institutions.

SWEDES LOYAL CITIZENS.

Although the Swedes have deemed it necessary to use the Swedish language during the transition period in their religious work, and although they may have a desire to maintain their distinct national and religious ideals, they are not really clannish and they do not want to isolate themselves from others. On the contrary, the Swedes are loyal Americans.

One of the very first things a Swede thinks of, after arriving in this country, is to take out his first papers, and as soon as the law permits, he becomes a naturalized citizen. They speak with pride and enthusiasm of America as "our country."

The Swedes have contributed a number of school teachers and public officials to the county. Many of them have filled offices and positions of trust, both in the county and in the various townships and cities, and at the present time one of their sons, Hon. A. A. Nork, represents the county in the state Legislature. The Swedes of Marshall county are industrious, frugal and law-abiding citizens, possessing the utmost integrity of character and, by reason of these facts, have contributed largely to the prosperity and development of the county and their influence for good will be felt more and more in times to come.

SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

There are two Swedish settlements in Marshall county. One between Axtell and Frankfort in Lincoln, Rock and Noble townships, and another south of Waterville in Cottage Hill township.

The first Swedish settler in Marshall county was Peter Froom. He was born in Ockelbo, Sweden, 1825, and came to America in 1855. He lived a few years in Knox county, Illinois, and arrived in Marshall county in 1858. He settled on a homestead on the west fork, Rock township. He was married 1875 to Netta S. Anderson; he died in 1894.

John Bloomberg and his son, Gustaf Bloomberg, came from Hinsdale, Illinois, and settled on a farm nine miles northeast of Frankfort, February, 1870. In the beginning of the same year a meeting was held in Chicago to consider the founding of a Swedish colony in Kansas. It was decided to send a delegation of three to Marshall county to select the location and make investigations. The delegation arrived here in April, 1870, and selected land in the southern part of Murray township. They also selected a site for a town, which should be called Gothamberg.

About twenty-four Swedes and a few Norwegians bought land; but the plans regarding the "Gothamborg settlement" never materialized. Only two of the original parties arrived here, namely, Klaus A. Johnson and Christian Iverson. Klaus A. Johnson came to Frankfort, September 11, 1870.

About the same time a company of Swedes at Keokuk, Iowa, planned to come to Kansas. Three men were sent to make investigations regarding homesteads in Kansas; one of the three was J. Hurtie. As a result of their report the following decided to make Kansas their home: Fred Johnson, John Polson, S. P. Ericson, J. Hurtie and family; J. Bjork and family. This party of ten homeseekers arrived in Frankfort, Marshall county, May 17, 1870. They filed on claims and made homes on the prairie in section 4, Lincoln township, (then part of Murray township).

Other Swedes who came in 1870 are John Johnson, August Lann, John Soderquist, Klaus Anderson, J. A. Nork, Peter Johnson, Andrew Person, and Gustaf Bromberg. The Swedish population of Marshall county, both foreign and native-born, numbered nearly one thousand on January 1, 1917.

One of the greatest events of Marshall county is the Swedish picnic, which is held annually in Lincoln township and given under the auspices of the Salem Lutheran church. On several occasions the picnic has been attended by as many as three thousand people.

In July, 1916, Governor Arthur Capper attended the picnic, and delivered a patriotic address.

SALEM CHURCH.

The first religious services held in the new colony, were conducted by Rev. S. P. A. Lindahl, who was the synod missionary stationed at Mariadahl, Pottawattomie county. The first meeting was held in the Nork home in 1871. The first Christmas service was held at the home of J. Hurtie, in 1872, Mr. Hurtie officiating as pastor.

N. G. Bergenskold came to the colony in August, 1873. He held meetings in the Farrar school house, served communion and baptized children. He became resident pastor, each family agreeing to pay him ten dollars per year, which aggregated the princely sum of one hundred dollars. He remained one year and was succeeded by Reverend Seleen, who organized the Salem congregation with the following charter members: N. Peterson, Klaus Anderson, K. A. Johnson, J. A. Nork, J. A. Bjork, J. Blomberg, C. Blomberg, Nils Winqvist, S. P. Erickson, John Polson, Fred Johnson, Olaf Backman, Erick Englund, P. M. Nelson, Christian Iverson, John Soder-

quist, Severin Winquist. Some of these men had families, so the congregation was organized with forty-two charter members.

The Augustan synod's constitution for church government was adopted and following officers were elected: Deacons, J. A. Nork, C. Iverson and Klaus Anderson; trustees, John Soderquist, Nils Peterson and G. Blomberg. Reverend Seleen was installed as pastor of the congregation at a salary of one hundred dollars per year, in consideration of which he was to give them six services a year and more, if possible.

In 1876 Reverend Seleen resigned and in 1877 was succeeded by Rev. Hakan Olson, who ministered to the congregation once each month. In the course of time Reverend Olson recommended a young minister, Rev. P. J. Sanden, who came six months for two hundred dollars. Under his faithful pastorate the church prospered and he became resident pastor and served until 1887. At that time there were one hundred and fifteen communicants and the total Swede population was two hundred and forty. The church was built in 1883.

Rev. F. A. Bonander became pastor on July 15, 1888 and served until November 3, 1901. Rev. A. S. Segenhammer of Galveston, Texas, became pastor on July 5, 1902, and served until September, 1912. The present pastor, Rev. Gustaf Nyquist, commenced his work as assistant to Reverend Segenhammer and succeeded him on February 1, 1912. The property held by the congregation is worth about fifteen thousand dollars.

During forty years existence, up to the year 1914, the Salem congregation had received three hundred and forty-six members; confirmed three hundred and eighty-two, baptized five hundred and fifty-five children. During the same period three hundred and fifty-nine persons have been dismissed or died. The church, at the beginning of 1917, had three hundred and eighty-three communicant members, and a total membership, counting children, of five hundred and thirty-five.

THE IRISH IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

There's a bower of roses by Bendemeer's stream,
And the nightingale sings round it all the day long;
In the time of my childhood 'twas like a sweet dream,
To sit by the roses and hear the bird's song.
That bower and its music I never forget,
But oft when alone in the bloom of the year,
I think—is the nightingale singing there yet?
Are the roses still bright by the calm Bendemeer?

No; the roses soon withered that hung o'er the wave,
But some blossoms were gathered, while freshly they shone,
And a dew was distilled from the flowers, that gave
All the fragrance of summer, when summer was gone.
Thus memory draws from delight, ere it dies,
An essence that breathes of it many a year;
Thus bright to my soul, as 'twas then to my eyes,
Is that bower on the banks of the calm Bendemeer.

In the early history of Marshall county two distinct localities were settled by the Irish people, St. Bridget, in the northeast and Irish creek, in the southeast.

The settlements in each case were made along the streams where the timber was good and easily obtainable for the cabins. The first settlers in St. Bridget were Phillip Coffey, Owen Reilly, Elizabeth Hoffman and Eli Tripp in 1857. The following year came John Coughlin, Michael Shaughnessy, Peter Lynch, John Smith, Michael Murray, Patrick Hughes, Thomas Loob and Michael Maddigan.

From that date until 1861 the little colony was increased by the families of Patrick McGrath, James Carroll, John Gossin, Sylvester Creevan, John Clark and Bernard Gallagher.

IRISHMAN FIRST HOMESTEADER.

On Irish creek the first settler was Daniel Donahy, who took up the first homestead under the United States laws and received patent No. 1 from the government. From 1857 to 1861 the following families settled on the creek. David, Jerry and Dennis Donahy, John Doud, William, Thomas, John and Daniel Nolan, Thomas and Edward McNieve, Patrick, Ned, Mike and Hubert Burke, the Greggs, Kennedys, Harringtons, Grimes and Hendeshans.

The families were all of a sturdy type of pioneers and while the hardships they endured were almost more than flesh and blood could stand, yet they had the indomitable spirit of the race and a faith which never failed them even in the darkest hours.

Soon the cheering visits of the ever welcome priests helped the dark days to pass and inspired them with hope for better times. Very soon the faithful adherents of the Catholic church gave of their scant stores to build humble church homes, where they might meet and worship the God of their forefathers.

Those weekly meetings were the occasions of great happiness to a people who, by nature, are full of brotherly love and human sympathy. There they eagerly inquired after the health and welfare of neighbors and sent the kind wishes of warm hearts to absent ones.

News from that loved little isle—the emerald gem set in the silver sea—was exchanged and mutual messages sent. No story is so full of human interest as that of the pioneer. The palace is a tribute to the architect and the builder; but the log cabin appeals to the heart, for that rude dwelling sheltered men and women who had the courage to endure and the strength to overcome. It would be difficult to describe the hardships of those early years. Of actual suffering and want there was some; but, perhaps, the greatest suffering was never known.

VISIONS OF THE OLD COUNTRY HAUNT THE MEMORY.

To those early Irish people the thought of separation from the home and scenes of childhood, was fraught with such depths of anguish as only the loving, tender Irish heart can know.

How many times the brave parents sat beside the cabin door, while the little ones slept within, and felt within their hearts the utter loneliness of life. Memories of the happy childhood home, the dear old parents far away, would fill their hearts.

But the true hearts kept them brave and they lived to see cattle fattening upon the green pastures and golden grain waving in the fields. Wealth and comfort have come to those who toiled, and loved, and hoped. Many, many have long since crossed the river and are resting on the other shore.

Perhaps no people who came to Marshall county were better fitted for the life of the pioneer. Living as their forefathers had, on an island, battling ever with the wild forces of nature, the sea and the storm were to them a force to be overcome.

So those descendants of a courageous race gave royal battle to the blizzard, the drought and the pestilence, and wrested from the virgin prairie its hidden wealth.

In the history of our county few years have passed that Irishmen have not served in some official capacity. They have been especially prominent on the board of county commissioners and have guided the affairs of the county with intelligence, care and integrity.

The names of Gossin, Murray, Shaughnessy, Manly, O'Neill and Sullivan adorn the roll of splendid pioneers and citizens of the county.

It is difficult for one in whose veins flows the blood of a noble Irish ancestry to write in guarded tones of a race which unites the ardent, emotional, affectionate temperament, quick to resent an injustice, ever ready with forgiveness, with the highly religious qualities of soul, and the forceful, progressive character.

It may be truly said that to the Irish in Marshall county we owe much of our material development and fine intellectual attainments.

CHAPTER X.

RAILWAYS OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD.

On March 20, 1860, an item appeared in the Kansas paper that was of great importance to the people of Marshall county:

"Iron arrives in Kansas, and track laying begins on the Elwood and Marysville railroad. This is the first railroad iron laid down on Kansas soil."

On April 28, 1860, the following appeared in the *Elwood Free Press*:

"On Monday last, April 23, the directors of the Elwood & Marysville Railroad placed on their track the locomotive 'Albany,' an engine which has been used from Boston to the Missouri, as railroads have successively stretched their length toward the setting sun.

"On Tuesday several cars were brought across the river and a large concourse of people gathered to celebrate the actual opening of the first section of the great Pacific road. Col. M. Jeff. Thompson, president of the Elwood & Marysville road; Willard P. Hall, president of the St. Joseph & Topeka road; Gov. Robert M. Stewart, of Missouri, and others addressed the crowd on the great topic of the day."

On July 19, of the same year, a great celebration was again held at Elwood on the completion of the road to Wathena—the first railroad in the territory of Kansas.

On January 20, 1871, the first train on the Grand Island railroad reached Marysville. This line of railway extends through Murray, Guittard, Franklin, Center, Elm Creek, Marysville and Logan townships, and the stations are Axtell, Beattie, Home, Carden, Marysville, Herkimer and Bremen. Thirty-seven miles of this road traverse the county.

For many years the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad was the main highway from Marysville to the river and west to Grand Island, Nebraska, where connection was made with main lines East and West.

All shipping was carried on over this road until the Lincoln-Manhattan branch of the Union Pacific road was built, giving Marysville a north and south road, and later the Marysville and Menoken "cut-off" to Topeka was built, thus putting Marysville on a trans-continental line.

MARYSVILLE MAYOR FOR PROGRESS.

Perhaps the most important item of news to the citizens of Marysville that has appeared for many years was the notice that Charles F. Pusch, mayor of Marysville, had been elected a director in the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad. Since that day Mr. Pusch has worked diligently for better railroad conditions in Marysville and owing to his efforts the hope of Marysville people that their city might be made a division point, has at last been fulfilled.

The Grand Island road is now under the management of the Union Pacific system, that system holding ninety per cent of the stock.

The Union Pacific Company will buy practically all the land from the city limits north to the river, a tract of sixty-eight acres; all town lots between Seventh street and the railroad, to be used for freight and passenger division terminals. Icing plants and feed yards will also be built.

The appropriation to be expended on these improvements in 1917 is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and a like amount in 1918. It is anticipated that the Grand Island machine shops now located in St. Joseph, Missouri, will be brought to Marysville. The following interesting clipping is from the *Marshall County News* of March 23, 1917:

THE RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

After the nomination of Mayor Pusch he thanked the delegates for this unanimous nomination to a fourth term as mayor. In speaking of the railroad improvements, he told how he had worked long years for the location of division terminal facilities, new depot, etc., and thanked the people for their confidence and support during all this time. He was glad to be able to report now that the contracts with the railroad company had been practically completed and that the work would proceed this year. He read a letter just received from E. E. Calvin, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which reads as follows:

"Union Pacific System.

Omaha, March 20, 1917.

"Mr. Charles F. Pusch, mayor, City of Marysville,

"Marysville, Kansas.

"Dear Sir:

"This will acknowledge and thank you for your favor of March 19th concerning matters at Marysville.

"I have directed that the options running to the Union Pacific Railroad Company be exercised at once and will advise you when this is done so that the ordinances may then be promptly passed.

"Further consideration has been given the special provision to be included in the deeds covering land to be conveyed to us for passenger station and I submit herewith a clause which I believe will be satisfactory to you and afford such protection to the railroad company as it is felt we should have and which I am certain you want us to have:

"It is understood that as a part of this consideration for this conveyance, the grantee herein, Union Pacific Railroad Company, agrees to erect upon the premises hereby granted, a passenger depot and appurtenant facilities; the grantee, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will also erect in the vicinity of Marysville, Kansas, as soon as the land is available, a round house and such other terminal facilities as may be necessary for the handling of the business of the railroad company at that point."

"If the above provision is acceptable to you, will you kindly have deeds prepared in accordance therewith and submit them to us.

"You understand, of course, that we will undertake the construction of the round house and appurtenant facilities this year, and as quickly as practicable after we obtain possession of the necessary land under the proposed condemnation proceedings, with which you are familiar.

"Yours very truly,

"E. E. CALVIN."

"The mayor said the clause to be inserted in the deeds had been accepted and that the deeds were being prepared by E. R. Fulton and would be immediately signed up and returned to the company.

ST. JOSEPH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

This road was incorporated by special act of the Territorial Legislature of 1857, as the Marysville, Palmetto & Roseport Railroad Company. Under

the law of 1862, the name was changed to St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company. The western division was built under the charter of the Northern Kansas Railroad Company, and the general railroad law of Nebraska; incorporated January 17, 1868.

By an act of the Legislature of 1866, the Northern Kansas Railroad Company was granted a portion of the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the state by the act of Congress of 1841. By an act of Congress of July 23, 1866, the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company received a grant of lands to aid in its construction.

On September 18, 1867, articles of consolidation were filed with the secretary of state, consolidating the Northern Kansas Railroad Company and the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, under the name of the latter company.

On April 1, 1877, articles of consolidation were filed, consolidating the St. Joseph & Pacific Railroad Company, incorporated August 1, 1876, (a company organized by the purchasers upon foreclosure of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company for the purpose of constructing or purchasing and operating that portion of the St. Joseph & Denver City railroad between Elwood and Marysville) and the Kansas & Nebraska Railroad Company, incorporated August 1, 1876, (a company organized by the purchasers upon foreclosure of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company for the purpose of constructing or purchasing and operating that portion of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company west of Marysville), the company thus formed to be known as the St. Joseph & Western Railroad Company. In 1879 the road came under the control of the Union Pacific Railway Company, which owns \$1,536,200 of the stock of the company; \$1,274,569, St. Joseph & Pacific Railroad bonds; \$1,076,361.40, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad bonds, and \$113,000, receiver's certificates; operated as the St. Joseph & Western Division of the Union Pacific Railway, but all accounts are kept separately. The road extends from St. Joseph, Missouri, to state line of Nebraska, a distance of one hundred thirty-eight miles; thence to Grand Island, Nebraska.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD ITEMS.

January 7, 1870—Another short survey of the St. Joseph & Denver City railroad is being made.

April 22, 1870 (Friday morning)—A Marysville item says: "The surveying party of the St. Joseph & Denver City railroad returned from

Kearney last Tuesday (19), having completed the survey of that road. They are to commence the work of locating eastward from this point.

May, 1870—Contract let for building the St. Joseph & Denver City railroad to Marysville. The work to be completed ready for laying the iron by November 1. The road is now completed some five or six miles west of Hiawatha, in Brown county.

June 17, 1870—The St. Joseph & Denver City railroad is now running as far as Hamlin, ten miles west of Hiawatha. It is to be finished as far as the Big Blue—one hundred and twenty-five miles west of St. Joe—by November 1, 1870.

December 9, 1870—A general interest is felt by the people of the county respecting the St. Joe & Denver City railroad bonds. The county commissioners have not as yet decided whether to issue them or not. The bonds were voted years ago, the object being to secure a leading line of railroad through the county. Since that time another railroad has been built without the aid of the county, proving that the county need not have offered any bounty in order to secure a road. It is a question whether lapse of time or an act of the railroad company itself, has not worked a forfeiture.

January 13, 1871—The *Marysville Locomotive*, the official organ of Marshall county, states Mr. Jacob Mohrbacher, was elected chairman of the county board for the ensuing year at its first meeting; and in relation to the bond question gives the following facts: On Tuesday the board issued to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company fifty thousand dollars worth of bonds and turned them over to Dudley M. Steele, the president of the company; and fifty thousand dollars more of bonds will be turned over to them in a few days. Fifty thousand dollars in stock in said road has been turned over to the county treasurer, and the other fifty thousand will be turned over upon the delivery of the remainder of the bonds to the president of the railroad company.

January 13, 1871—From the *Locomotive* we learn that the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad have located their depot in Marysville on what is known as the Ballard and Morrall's addition, about one-quarter of a mile from the business center of the town. The material for the building is already framed, and the work on the switch is now rapidly going forward.

March 31, 1871—The St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company has a grant (land) which attaches to a two-mile strip along the west line of the county.

September 5, 1873—The St. Joseph & Denver City railroad officers resign and a committee is appointed to make an investigation into the affairs of the company.

The Central Branch (now Missouri Pacific) enters Marshall county from the east and extends through Noble, Vermillion, Bigelow, Blue Rapids, Blue Rapids City and Waterville townships. Stations on the road are Vermillion, Vliets, Frankfort, Barrett, Bigelow, Irving, Blue Rapids and Waterville. There are thirty-five miles of this road in the county now under the management of the Missouri Pacific system.

From the first annual report of the Kansas board of railroad commissioners, giving the report of the Central Branch Union Pacific railroad for the year ending June 30, 1883, the following statement is taken:

The Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company was incorporated by special act of the Legislature of 1859. (Laws of 1859, page 62.) The act of incorporation conferred upon the Atchison & Pike's Peak railway the powers and condition of the act incorporating the Atchison & Fort Riley Railroad Company, incorporated in 1857. (Laws of 1857, page 198.) This road received a grant of land by act of Congress, of 187,608 acres, and also bonds to the amount of \$16,000 per mile for 100 miles, by the terms of which five per cent of the net earnings of this part of the road is paid to the government. Construction of the road was commenced in 1864, and opened from Atchison to Waterville on January 20, 1868. Its name was changed to Central Branch Union Pacific Railway on November 20, 1866.

July 12, 1867—Road completed nearly to Black Vermillion.

November 14, 1867—The seventy-ninth mile of track completed today. The passenger cars will probably run to the new town of Frankfort on Tuesday, November 30, the present terminus, seventy-eight and one-half miles west of Atchison.

December 27, 1867—Correspondence in the *Atchison Weekly Free Press* says: "Railroad projects are getting as common as pretty babies. . . . There is a company to build up the Big Blue to—nobody knows where. One to build down the Blue to Manhattan, and one to build a road which is to cover both the others. . . . Track laying is proceeding rapidly and should the weather hold good for five days the iron will be down. Too much credit cannot be accorded Mr. Broder for the energy he has displayed in pushing the work. A less competent man under the same circumstances, would have been far behind. He is a man in a thousand."

January 17, 1868—A special train under charge of J. S. Pierce, conductor, conveyed the government railroad commissioners, Gen. N. B. Buford, Gen. Frank P. Blair and Dr. William N. White to Waterville, the terminus of the one hundred miles. An engine house, depot and turn-table are being constructed. Col. William Osborn, superintendent of the road, and a small

party of Atchison citizens accompanied the party. The ride was a pleasant one and was made at good speed. A heavy snow storm set in during the progress of the inspection, and the return trip to Atchison was through the storm all the way. On reaching Atchison the party stopped at the Massasoit house and enjoyed its hospitalities.

November 23, 1863—The first rail laid on the Atchison & Pike's Peak, or Central Branch railroad.

February 15, 1867—The Atchison & Pike's Peak railroad, or Central Branch, forty miles, receives six hundred and forty thousand dollars in government bonds.

December 29, 1867—The last rail laid on the one hundred miles of road.

January 20, 1868—The Atchison & Pike's Peak railroad reaches Waterville. It receives sixteen thousands dollars per mile in bonds, and one hundred eighty-seven thousand six hundred eight acres of land from the government.

Waterville remained the terminal of the Central Branch railroad until 1876, when it was extended to Downs.

In 1879 the Marysville and Blue Valley railroad was built along the Big Blue river from Marysville to Beatrice, Nebraska. The towns on this road in Marshall county were Marysville, Hull, Marietta and Oketo.

In 1886 the Manhattan and Blue Valley railroad was built, following the Blue river from Marysville to Manhattan, Kansas. The towns along this line in Marshall county are Marysville, Schroyer, Blue Rapids and Irving, with a siding for the stone quarries at Florena. These two branches later became the Lincoln & Manhattan Branch of the Union Pacific railroad, connecting the Union Pacific main lines of Kansas and Nebraska at Manhattan, Kansas and Valley, Nebraska.

The Topeka, Onaga & Marysville Branch of the Union Pacific railroad, known as the Topeka "cut-off", eighty-two miles long, running as indicated, from Topeka to Marysville, was opened for traffic in 1910. It was built for the purpose of shortening the Union Pacific line between Cheyenne, Wyoming and Kansas City, Missouri, for trans-continental freight and passenger service. The track is well ballasted and laid with the heaviest steel rails.

This road now practically runs from Kansas City, Missouri, to the west coast, using the Union Pacific main line tracks in Kansas from Kansas City to Topeka, then the "cut-off" to Marysville, then the St. Jo and Grand Island to Hastings, Nebraska, from Hastings over the Hastings-Gibbon "cut-off", to Gibbon, Nebraska, where it connects with the Union Pacific main line in

Nebraska, thus making it the shortest route from Kansas City to the West and Northwest coast, by a great many miles. The towns on this road in Marshall county are Marysville, Winifred, Frankfort and Lillis.

MARSHALL COUNTY PUBLIC ROADS.

The roads in Marshall county have always been fairly good. The natural drainage of the county conduces to this condition, and in the days prior to establishment of section lines, the settlers made cross-country roads, selecting the best trail possible leading to creek crossings. Little attention was paid to the upkeep of these prairie lanes of travel. When townships were organized and officers elected, roads were regularly worked and repaired.

The coming of the automobile inaugurated a great improvement in public roads. Rough places and hills were blasted and worked down, approaches to bridges built and culverts repaired.

The county commissioners lend every aid possible under the law. The county has three hundred miles of improved county roads which are regularly dragged and kept in excellent condition. Every spring before the ground becomes too hard, the roads are thoroughly gone over with a grader, ditches are cleaned out, ruts and holes filled, shoulders on the side of the road are planed off, grades are improved and, in fact, everything done to make an ideal road. Bridges and culverts are marked with side shields, solidly built to a height of three feet, so that there is no possibility of driving off, and these shields are painted white and are plainly discernible at all times.

OCEAN TO OCEAN HIGHWAY.

In 1913 the Rock Island highway was laid out in the county. This was the first inter-state highway in the county. The name has been changed and it is now called the Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway, extending from New York to San Francisco.

This road enters Marshall county at Axtell and leaves at the Bohemian cemetery, on the west line of the county. There are thirty-four miles of this road in the county and it is plainly marked and kept in splendid condition. It touches the cities of Axtell, Beattie, Home and Marysville.

The Ocean to Ocean Highway Association met in St. Joseph, Missouri, early in 1917, to make plans for further improvement and extension of the road. Delegates from Marysville who attended were C. F. Pusch and S. C. Schmidt.

The White Way is an inter-state highway, running through the southern part of the county. This road extends from Atchison to Beloit, about thirty-five miles being in Marshall county. It touches Vermillion, Frankfort, Blue Rapids and Waterville. This road joins the Golden Belt road and runs into Denver.

The Blue Valley inter-state highway is a continuation of the Sioux City, Omaha and Lincoln route. It enters Marshall county eleven miles north of Marysville and follows the river to Blue Rapids, where it crosses the river and touches Irving; crosses the river to the east side again and runs to Manhattan. There are thirty-seven miles of this road in the county.

Marshall county has steel markers at all important corners of county roads, indicating the direction and number of miles to points near and far.

Two thousand two hundred automobiles are now owned in Marshall county, and the travel over the different roads and highways can scarcely be estimated. Almost every make of car is represented.

Pawnee county, Nebraska, and Marshall county have joined interests and big plans are under way for the big two-day Good Roads campaign. Ten miles of road, leading into the city from the east, on the state line, are to be "made over" and put in passable condition. This will be the biggest piece of good roads improvement pulled off in northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska.

Dr. L. R. Stevens, mayor of Summerfield, is president of the Good Roads Association.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

THE PLOWMAN.

By John G. Ellenbecker.

The plowman slowly moves along the furrow's mellow wake,
Made by that glistening shield his good steeds sway.
He well has learned the gait the feet of toil must take,
So as to last with strength and song throughout the day.

Round by round his plow glides through the sod,
Till lo, the mat of grass and weeds is turned to blackened mold.
This is the mete reward for every faithful clod;
This is the rest so well deserved for yield so manifold.

But many, as they pass him by in stately motor car,
Rejoice that they're not in his place, but never dream,
That his path leads through roses and just as lucky star;
That he is granted heavenly might that they have never seen.

And who can sound this subtle cult of his magic, master hand,
Who simply plows and sows and reaps and learns nature's arts;
And who in turn has made of her a servant, faithful, grand,
For all mankind and filled with wealth the world's busy marts.

He is in truth the alchemist the ancients sought in vain;
'Tis he who makes the desert yield a harvest manifold;
'Tis he who loads with flower and fruit the boundless plain;
'Tis he who turns the brownest earth into the yellowest gold.

CATTLE.

The breeding of live stock, next to general farming, is the greatest industry in Marshall county, and these two lines of business are so closely

allied that it is almost impossible to draw a definite line between the two. The first settlers brought their cattle and other stock with them and from then up to the present time the breeding of stock has played a very important part in the development of the county.

Col. F. M. Wood pays this tribute to the cow:

"It was the cow that made it possible for man to change the great American desert into a land of prosperous homes. When she came, the buffalo disappeared, the Indian tepee gave way to the church, school house and home, and where once wild wolves howled, today children prattle, grass grows, flowers bloom and birds sing."

The development of the live-stock industry in Marshall county may be divided into three eras. First, the free range; second, the free range, with a herder, and third, the era of fences. When the first settlers came to this county they settled along the streams, where there was a good supply of water and timber, which furnished them with fuel and offered some protection from the cold winter winds that swept across the then unbroken prairies. The small bands of cattle that each owned were then branded and allowed to roam at will to feed and multiply unrestricted. Each fall they were gathered together and each man picked out the stock that he owned, marked his season's increase and drove away to market all that were fit.

THE HERD LAW.

With the coming of the homesteader, a rapid change began to take place and, as more and more fields were broken out and planted, these semi-wild cattle became a nuisance and many a bitter feud sprang up between the cattle men and the homesteader. This resulted in the passing of the herd law, which required each man to keep a herder with his cattle and that the cattle should be confined at night. This condition prevailed until the advent of the barbed wire, which marked one of the most radical changes in the history of the cattle industry. As fast as men could work, their lands were fenced and the cattle no longer allowed to roam at will. It was at this time that purebred cattle were introduced into the county and systematic efforts were made to improve the quality as well as to increase the numbers.

Most of the leading breeds of live stock are found in the county, but the breed that has been most important and has undergone the most development, has been the Hereford. Marshall county has often been termed the Herefordshire of Kansas. There is hardly a herd of cattle in the county, except

the pure-breds of the other breeds, that does not show the indelible stamp of the Hereford strain. Marshall county at one time had more pure-bred Hereford cattle than any other county in Kansas and probably than any other like area in the world.

THE FIRST HEREFORDS.

Marshall county was the home of the late Walter M. Morgan, who was the first man to develop a Hereford herd in the state, although one of his neighbors, Hiram Woodard, had been handling a few head before this time and was the first man to bring Herefords to Marshall county. Walter M. Morgan was born and reared in Herefordshire, England, and it is not surprising that he should have been an ardent advocate of the breed. When a young man he came to Ohio, where he embarked in the Hereford cattle trade. His father-in-law, Thomas Aston, made the third importation of Hereford cattle to America in the year 1852. Mr. Morgan came to Marshall county in 1872, bringing with him some of the descendants of the Aston importation as the foundation stock of one of the greatest industries that has ever been carried on in this county. He maintained his herd until 1901, when he retired, selling his herd to his son-in-law, F. W. Preston, who continued in Morgan's footsteps. The county is largely indebted to the latter for the permanent establishment and development of Hereford cattle. He brought such bulls as "Duke of Edinburg," "Blue Rapids," "Imp. Belmont," "Edmond," "Fancy Lad," "Conductor," "Sir Robert," the great "Silver Lord" and many others. He also imported the cow "Curley," which was one of the most consistent prize winners of her time.

Among the early breeders was John M. Winters, who started in the business in 1876, getting his foundation stock from Hiram Woodard. This herd is still being maintained and is the property of his son, B. M. Winters. Another of the early champions of the breed was Charles Scholz, who several years ago sold his herd to C. A. Stannard. The Brennan Brothers' herd was another that was established in the late seventies from the old Woodard stock.

Judge W. H. Goodwin established a herd about 1887 and maintained a high standard of excellence. After his death in 1897 his daughter, Miss Lou Goodwin, bought a large number of the best producers in the herd and continued to breed high-class cattle. The foundation stock for a number of later herds came from Miss Goodwin's stock. Other breeders, who have been prominent in the Hereford history, are L. W. Libby, G. W. Parrish,

E. M. McAttee, William T. Paul, T. A. Greenman, F. A. Stocks, William Bonmer, William Acker, Cottrell Brothers, A. B. Bird, Luther Whiting, G. S. Emmert, Charles Strange, W. A. Gilson, S. W. Tilley, J. M. Williams, Woodman & Son, Ira A. Whiting, C. H. Styles & Company, I. D. Yarick, W. Morgan, E. W. Ringen, J. L. Rodkey, C. Rodkey, W. B. Hunt, A. Borck, James Hunt, J. F. Sedlacek, James Shaughnessy, J. Pecenka and many others. At the present time some of these herds have been dispersed, but others are being improved and extended.

The Marshall County Hereford Breeders Association was organized about sixteen years ago and held their first sale in 1902 at Blue Rapids. At one time there were fifty members in the association and their holdings aggregated two thousand five hundred head. In recent years no sales have been held and the association has almost been lost sight of; but with the increased demand for high grade cattle, it will probably be reorganized. The splendid showing of pure-bred cattle at the Marshall County Fair in October, 1916, showed, by the number of exhibitors of Herefords, that interest was being renewed.

SHORTHORNS.

The Shorthorn has had a more checkered career in Marshall county, and at the present time there are very few herds of pure-bred cattle of this breed, although there are some small herds starting up. As near as can be ascertained the first pure-bred Shorthorns were brought to the county by a Mr. Harbaugh, of Waterville. This was in 1871-72. About the same date Thompson Smith, of Oketo, and a Mr. Tennison, of Frankfort, also had herds of Shorthorns.

The most prominent importers of thoroughbred Holsteins in the county are the Lackland Brothers, of Axtell.

The most consistent champion of Angus cattle in the county is Charles Butler, who has been breeding and feeding the Angus breed for a number of years. E. A. Berry, of Waterville, and George Hall were also breeders of Angus cattle. George Stephenson, of Waterville, brought the Angus to its highest state of development in the county. He raised fancy cattle on his farm near Waterville and maintained a show herd that won many premiums. There are comparatively few of the Angus cattle here at the present time.

The Galloway is another breed that has not been popular here. The only herds of which there is any knowledge, are owned by Dr. E. L. Willson, Sr., and John Stauffacher.

The Auld Brothers, of Frankfort, are making a specialty of the Red Polled cattle and are developing a fine herd. They are placing quite a number of sires in other herds throughout the county.

CREAMERIES.

Until 1884 every farmer's wife kept her own creamery and dairy. Butter was sold in Marysville at ten cents a pound and less, with a slight raise in price during the holiday season.

In the spring of 1884 Arand & Ziegler, of Marysville, built the first creamery in Marshall county. They invested about three thousand dollars in grounds, building and equipment, located about a quarter of a mile west of the Blue river bridge, at the foot of the hill. A well was drilled for artesian water, but at a depth of three hundred and twenty-five feet salt water was found and the "artesian" well abandoned. This was before the day of the cream separator, and the firm kept five men with teams, gathering cream from the farmers.

William Maldoon, now a farmer near Marysville, was the butter-maker. For two years this creamery turned out an excellent grade of butter, but the fact that there was no market for the produce nearer than New York, made the business unprofitable and it was discontinued in 1886. The buildings and grounds are now owned by Jacob Grauer.

The creamery business then slept until May 5, 1894, when the Blue Valley Creamery Company was organized at Marysville by Walker Brothers, of Wichita, Kansas. A special building was erected, the best up-to-date equipment installed and the business prospered from the beginning. The first year of the operation of the creamery, the company bought 1,909,483 pounds of milk, for which it paid \$11,458.57. By 1895 creamery butter became a factor in the markets of the country and set the price for farm butter. The price of all butter has been consistently maintained and increased from that date to the present.

Notwithstanding that Marshall county is pre-eminently an agricultural county, with practically no other industries, the facts are that the people of the cities of the county have been obliged to use about as much condensed milk, the output of factories of New York and Illinois, as they have of native cow's milk, during the past five years, and have had to pay as high as forty cents a pound for creamery butter during the holiday season of 1916. A large proportion of the butter consumed has to be imported.

The Blue Valley Creamery Company operated here until July 29, 1901. The Walker Brothers had in the meantime established a branch of the Blue Valley Creamery in St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1901 removed to that city and consolidated the concern.

There is no creamery in the county now, but several dairies are in operation. There are one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine cream separators in the county, and cream to the value of ninety-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars was sold to creameries for the year ending March 1, 1916. Six hundred and fifty pounds of cheese was made and sold in the county, by individual cheese-makers, there being no cheese factory in the county. During the same period, three hundred and eighty-two thousand nine hundred and one pounds of butter-fat have been shipped out of the county and sold.

BREEDS FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.

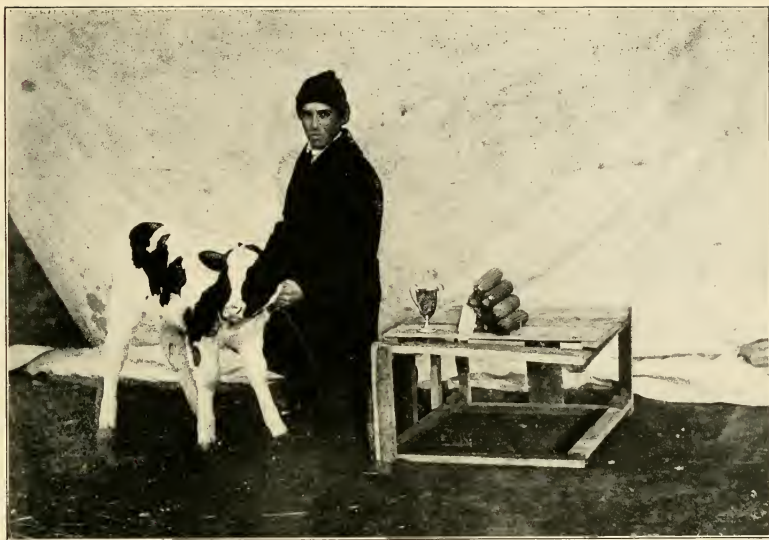
The dairy breeds that are the most popular are the Holsteins and Jerseys. Lackland Brothers, W. O. Morrill, F. E. Austin, Mr. Arnold and others champion the Holsteins, while the Jerseys are preferred by C. Thomas, R. O. McKee, George Hall, Joseph Krasney and others. Alfred Sanderson is the only man in the county who is specializing in Guernseys.

Several years ago large numbers of cattle were fed for the markets. Among the large feeders were Perry Hutchinson, Patrick Finegan, Charles Scholz, William Cassidy, Charles Butler, and John Cottrell. Butler and Cottrell are still in the business.

One predominant factor in the promotion of the animal industry in the county has been alfalfa, ever since its introduction. The man who raises alfalfa, not only makes two blades grow where but one grew before, but he grows ten, and everyone, green or dry, is a stick of meat and fat for horse, cow or hog.

To Bernard Nauman, of Frankfort, belongs the credit of having brought the first alfalfa seed to this county about 1872. It was many years getting under cultivation, but once fairly started it became the favorite it deserves to be, and no farmer can "keep house," without it now.

The silo has become a strong ally of alfalfa for dairy and fattening purposes. It furnishes "canned" green feed of excellent quality to all kinds of stock at all seasons of the year. Fifty-eight of these feed preserves were reported in use for the year ending March 31, 1916, in the county, and in January, 1917, the number had been nearly doubled.



CHESTER ROWE, BOY PRIZE WINNER IN COUNTY CONTEST, WITH SILVER CUP.
Calf prize and exhibit of corn. He also won first state prize at the Kansas State
Agricultural College.



Y. M. C. A. EXHIBIT AT MARSHALL COUNTY FAIR.

THE HORSE.

With the coming of the German settlers on Horse Shoe creek, among whom were the Friedrichs, Raemers, Koenekes, Schottes and Westernmans, came the knowledge of good draft and general utility horses. Those men were from the north of Germany, where the splendid breeds of horses for cavalry and for heavy draft use were well known and appreciated. Those German farmers had no desire for racing stock and they at that time and for many years, continued to raise the best draft horses in the county.

The desire for fast horses, which usually attends frontier life, was present for some years in the county and was in a small measure indulged in by H. H. Lourey, J. Gano, Dave Barrett and Charles Hill, of Frankfort; Perry Hutchinson, Dr. G. A. Scaman, Dr. E. L. Willson, Sr., A. G. Shepard, and in later years, H. E. Wiedemeyer, of Marysville, were patrons of the turf. A racing association and track were maintained at Frankfort and Marysville for many years, but the men who once kept fancy horses are no longer living and few of the men of today evince the sporting spirit of the "race-horse man." The Marshall County Fair and Stock Show may again attract races and revive the old spirit. L. W. Libby was a lover of good horses and at one time had one hundred and twenty-five head of the Sangaree breed, which he raised for market, but the decline in the price of horses during the years 1894 to 1898 resulted disastrously for Mr. Libby.

HIGH-GRADE HORSES INTRODUCED.

About 1876 Henry Bull brought a high-grade Norman horse to Marysville and in 1883 Degnan & Degen brought two imported French Norman horses. To Dr. E. L. Willson, Sr., belongs the credit of having done more for the improvement of the horse in the county than to any other number of men. From 1882 to 1886 he imported seventy-two Percheron, Clydesdale and English Coach thoroughbred stallions from Canada and Scotland, and to this day when a good stepper is seen, it is almost sure to be a descendant of Doctor Willson's "Sangaree" or "Karatas," although Doctor Willson retired from active horse business many years ago.

Horse raising was quite an industry up to 1894, by which time the county was full of very good horses of all kinds. The year 1894 will never be forgotten by all who lived in the county, as the year of the hottest winds ever experienced, killing not only the corn and hay, but all the fruit and denuding even the forest trees of foliage, so that by September the trees

were as bare as in the winter. There was no feed nearer than St. Joseph or Kansas City, Missouri, where owing to its scarcity the price was prohibitive. Many horses were given away for lack of feed to support them.

I. B. Davis bought a good team of mules, wagon and harness on the streets of Marysville for sixty-seven dollars. During that winter horse buyers from Eastern markets scoured the county. One man from Omaha bought two carloads at one time in Marysville, not one of the horses weighing less than fourteen hundred pounds and without blemish, at an average of forty-five dollars per head. This buyer told the writer that it was the finest lot of horses he had bought in many years. That fall (1894) it was reported in Marysville that there was a sign on the gate of a pasture, which contained a lot of cattle and horses, just across the state line in Gage county, Nebraska, bearing these words: "Help yourself to horses, but don't let the cattle out."

In February, 1896, Robert Halter, of St. Gall, Switzerland, came to Marysville to purchase a cargo of horses. The best horses had been sold by this time. John Degnan drove him to the country to make purchases. On Horse Shoe creek, two big fine horses were shown and Halter told Degnan to "go a hundred dollars apiece on them." Degnan offered the owner eighty-five for the two, which caused the Swiss to run behind the barn, expecting the owner of the horses to resent the "insult" by opening fire. Hearing no shots he returned to find that Degnan had bought both horses for eighty-five dollars.

In the fall of 1894 Halter had been told to come to Kansas and buy horses, but when he got as far west as Ohio, he was informed that there was nothing in Kansas but ponies and that people lived in dug-outs, so he bought his cargo of undoubtedly western horses in the Eastern markets at Eastern prices and returned to Europe. Needless to say, that when Halter obtained an introduction to Kansas horses and prices in 1896 he was a wiser but poorer man. At such prices ruling horse raising was anything but profitable to Marshall county farmers.

The recovery of the industry was slow and the introduction of the automobile did not encourage it any. However, many good sires were constantly being brought in and while recovery and development have been slow, it has been in the right direction. The county is still behind other sections of the country in the production of good horses. The raising of thoroughbred horses for breeding purposes has not been pursued in this county to any extent. August Wempe, of Frankfort, is breeding Percherons, but has only a small number at present.

AUTO VS. HORSE.

In July, 1912, G. Philip Schmidt, of Marysville, because the first owner of an automobile in the county—a one-cylinder Oldsmobile. On January 1, 1917, there were at least two thousand automobiles in the county, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four of them being licensed machines, or one machine to every ten and one-half inhabitants. In 1900 there were from two to four livery stables in each town, supporting from two to ten teams each. Now the horse livery and the livery horse are practically extinct, the auto having displaced them.

During the past four years the tractor engine has begun to displace the horse on the farm, principally at the plow.

There is still plenty of room for the good farm and draft horse, but the roadster and saddler have become too slow for present-day conditions. The farmer of today living three miles from town can go to town in his auto, transact business and return in less time than it took his "dad" to yoke "Buck and Jerry."

Since the outbreak of the European war, many horses have been purchased in this county for shipment to Europe and the previous market price has been enhanced about twenty-five per cent.

SHEEP.

Sheep have never played a very important part in the system of agriculture in Marshall county. Dr. J. G. Crawford had rather an extensive sheep ranch in Center township from 1872 till 1878, but no wide-spread sheep industry has been carried on in the county. Sheep, in limited numbers, have been fed for market in various places, but as a money-making product of the farm they have not ranked with either hogs or cattle. Some of the farmers in the county who feed out some sheep yearly are Hawk Brothers, William Wuester, Henry Farrar, J. Farrar and Jesse Craik.

The following shows the number of sheep listed in the county for the past four years: 1913, 285; 1914, 391; 1915, 366; 1916, 1,450.

Since the foregoing report was rendered, Francis Benson, Ross Kinney, Fred Reinders, William Jones and Anton Feldhausen have invested in sheep and will give the business a try-out. At the present time there are over two thousand head of sheep in the county.

HOGS.

The raising of hogs was one of the first side lines that the farmer took up in connection with other farm activities in Marshall county. The first pure-bred hogs in the county were the Berkshires, Poland Chinas and Chester Whites. J. D. Farwell, of Waterville, is credited with bringing the first Chester Whites to the county. It cannot be determined who introduced the other breeds. Charles Scholz, of Snipe Creek, introduced the Duroc-Jersey breed.

During the first three decades of Marshall county history the hog was the "mortgage lifter." Early-day farmers raised hogs more for the purposes of market and consumption, than for pedigree. The state agricultural reports show that Marshall county was a big hog-producing county of the state.

During the last thirty years hog cholera has increased and has caused losses to farmers running into thousands of dollars. During the year ending March 1, 1913, the reports show that 39,296 hogs were raised in the county. Of this number 5,588 died of disease. For the year ending March 1, 1914, 32,844 hogs were raised, and 6,394 died of disease. In 1915, 41,904 hogs were raised and 6,071 died of disease. This aggregated a loss to Marshall county farmers of over \$200,000. In 1916 the number was 40,919 hogs, and 1,325 died. Of this latter number 813 died of cholera.

CHOLERA ERADICATION STATION.

In July, 1914, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture established a hog cholera eradication station in Marshall county, with headquarters at Marysville, with an expert veterinarian and a corps of assistants. The entire expense of maintaining this station is borne by the Federal government.

The bureau made a thorough investigation of hog diseases prevalent in the county and immediately instituted vigorous warfare on such diseases. A decrease is shown by the last report in the total death rate, and a very marked decrease in the death by cholera.

L. R. Smith, D. V. S., who has been in charge of the station since September, 1915, states that for the past fifteen months there has been practically no loss in the county from hog cholera and that during forty days he did not receive a call in the county. Hearty co-opera-

tion between the farmer and bureau will result, it is hoped, in a permanent eradication of the disease and a consequent gain to the producer.

A large percentage of the hogs now raised in the county are registered or are eligible to registration. Some of the farmers who have been extensive breeders of thoroughbred hogs are, Thompson Brothers, Ben Bell, A. B. Garrison, A. B. Swank and J. M. Nielson.

The following breeders exhibited thoroughbred hogs at the Marshall County Stock Show at Blue Rapids in 1916: J. A. Carlson, George Honeycutt, Howell Brothers, J. O. Honeycutt, Ed. Erwin, Herman Anderson and F. B. Wempe.

POULTRY.

There is not a town in the county which has not one or more dealers in poultry and eggs, and the "helpful hen" is not to be despised as an assistant money maker, by any means.

Official reports show the value of eggs and poultry sold in the county for the period ending March 1 of the following years to be—1913—\$200,000; 1914—\$203,557; 1915—\$231,312; 1916—\$239,242, an annual average of \$221,605. These results do not take into account the eggs and poultry consumed at home.

Of the many breeds of chickens, the Rhode Island Red and the Barred Plymouth Rock are the most numerous; after these, almost every known breed is well represented and enthusiastically supported. The county has many men and women who specialize in thoroughbred chickens, and who sell a great number of eggs for hatching purposes at fancy prices, ranging from fifty cents to six dollars a setting of fifteen.

While the hen has not gone out of business entirely as a hatcher, nevertheless, her process is too slow for this age of speed mania, and for that reason the incubator, which hatches from one to several hundred chicks at one time or setting, is universally used.

MARSHALL COUNTY FARM BUREAU.

The Marshall County Farm Bureau was organized in the spring of 1916. Marshall was the sixteenth county in Kansas to perfect an organization. F. B. Williams was elected county agent and began his work on June 21, 1916.

The bureau is a co-operative educational organization of the farmers of the county to promote better farming, better stock raising and better farm and rural home conditions. In every county in the state there is a vast amount of practical knowledge that can be used to assist in solving the agricultural problems of the present day. If this knowledge can be organized and placed in a readily available form, it will be the most valuable information that can be secured from any source. Such practical information is the first essential in successful farming. Every farmer will admit that it is necessary to keep well informed also upon so-called "scientific farming," which is merely the application of the best known principles of agriculture to every-day farm operations.

A farm bureau giving continuous attention to agriculture, will help to organize available information and to keep all concerned well informed. The farm bureau is financed by the government, the state, the county and by the individual members. The services of the county agent are free. He is furnished with an automobile and will respond at any time to the call of the farmers of the county requiring his assistance. The county agent is not an "adviser," but is a man with an agricultural education and practical experience, working under the direction of the farm bureau, to improve agricultural conditions.

METHODS OF WORK.

The farm bureau conducts its work by means of demonstrations and demonstration meetings, publications, through committees and by personal visits of the agent. Some of the projects carried on are variety tests, seed selection, testing insect control and orchard work; drainage, planning farm buildings, live-stock improvement, cow testing, boys' and girls' clubs, and anything that the bureau deems advisable. The farm bureau working in the United States has been an unqualified success. There are now one thousand two hundred and forty agents at work, and the good being accomplished is far greater than was originally anticipated.

CORN CONTEST, 1916.

First honors in the Y. M. C. A. acre-growing corn contest were won by Chester Rowe, of Marysville. As winner of the contest he received a silver loving-cup, offered by R. S. Pauley, of Beattie, and a Holstein calf,

offered by Lackland Brothers, of Axtell. The cup will be held one year and then passed on to the winner of next year's contest.

Maynard Reb, of Blue Rapids, won second honors; Jay Hendel, of Blue Rapids, third, and Harold Wager, of Irving, fourth. Maynard Reb received the Poland China gift, offered by A. B. Garrison & Son, of Summerfield.

The contest will be continued in 1917. The Lackland Brothers have been so well pleased with the interest shown that they have again offered a Holstein calf to the winner. P. T. Burk, of Marysville, has also offered a seventy-five dollar silo for the first prize.

FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

In the year 1912 a number of the farmers of Marshall county, believing that they could better their condition by some method of farm marketing, began to discuss the question of organization and co-operation. Some wanted to organize the county by itself, others favored joining the Grange, but the final decision was to unite with the Kansas branch of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

The first local in the county was organized by Mr. McAuliffe, of Salina, president of the state union, in January, 1913, at the school house in district No. 75, two and one-half miles south of Vermillion. Later a local was organized at the Lamb school house in district No. 134, two miles west of Vermillion, and during the next few months a number of locals were organized in different parts of the county.

On May 24, 1913, the several locals of the county met at the court house in Marysville to perfect a county organization, in order, that by co-operative effort in the county, they might better accomplish the ends they were striving for. McAuliffe, of Salina, was present and assisted in the organization.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected as follows: President, N. S. Kerschen, of Marysville; vice-president, John Frost, of Blue Rapids; secretary-treasurer, A. F. Johnson, of Vliets; county organizer, W. G. Swanson, Vleits; conductor, Clarence Steel, Vermillion; doorkeeper, Roger Pichney, Waterville.

Farmers' wives and daughters are eligible to membership in the organization and have taken a very active part, not only in the social and educational features, but have assisted materially in the business enterprises.

ENTERPRISE SUCCESSFUL.

As the organization had to grow and learn at the same time, the members worked along step by step. At first they clubbed together to ship their grain and live stock, and buy their supplies in carload lots, and found by so doing they could save considerable money.

By the end of the first year they found it would be necessary to employ men to take care of their shipments, and in 1914 the county was divided into four sections with the following men elected by each section, to take care of this work: L. H. Van Valkenburg, of Blue Rapids; E. W. Bergman, Axtell; Charles R. Wallace, Vliets, and J. H. Schulte, Home City.

From this humble start in 1913 the organization has continued to increase its membership and enlarge its business activities, until, in January, 1917, its membership is 1,855, with fourteen business associations, consisting of thirteen elevators, one store and fifteen produce stations, located as follows: Blue Rapids, Marysville, Schroyer, Waterville, Irving, Winifred, Axtell, Summerfield, Vliets, Oketo, Beattie, Home City, Herkimer, and a store at Mina.

These business enterprises have a paid-up capital of over \$75,000, and the business transacted in 1916 aggregated \$800,000.

The directors of the business associations are chosen from among the farmers and nearly all the managers are farmers. Every association has been a financial success—sufficient evidence that the Union will make better farms, better homes, better towns, and place the business of farming in the front rank of the great industries of the world.

FARM PRODUCE CONTEST.

At the county fair held at Blue Rapids in October, 1916, five locals entered a contest for the best display of farm products. Lamb Local No. 779, of Vliets, won first prize with a display of two hundred and fifty products, grown on the farm of Charles R. Wallace, near Vliets, besides a number of products from other farms in Lamb local, among which were the best ten ears of white corn shown at the fair, grown by E. Schubert, of Vermillion. The other locals contesting were Blue Valley Local No. 781, which took second prize in the general exhibit, also a number of blue ribbons. Cottage Hill No. 801 won third prize with a splendid exhibit. Cooley Local No. 807 won fourth prize with a very creditable exhibit.

The county union now consists of forty local unions, with a membership of 510 women and 1,345 men, making a total of 1,855 members.



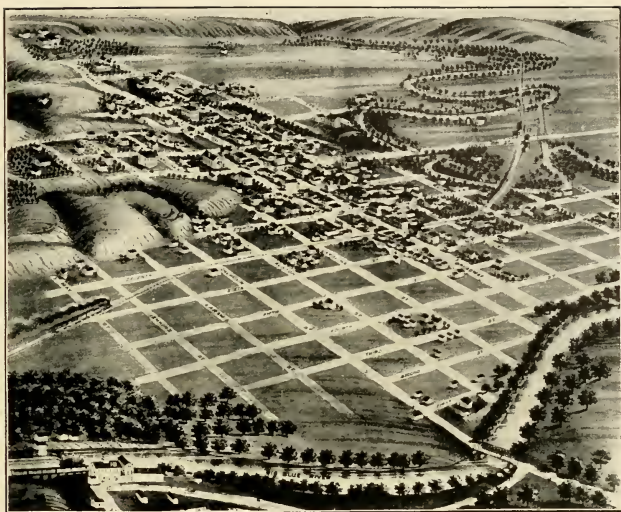
HORSES EXHIBITED AT MARSHALL COUNTY FAIR.

THE WEST 30 YEARS AGO.

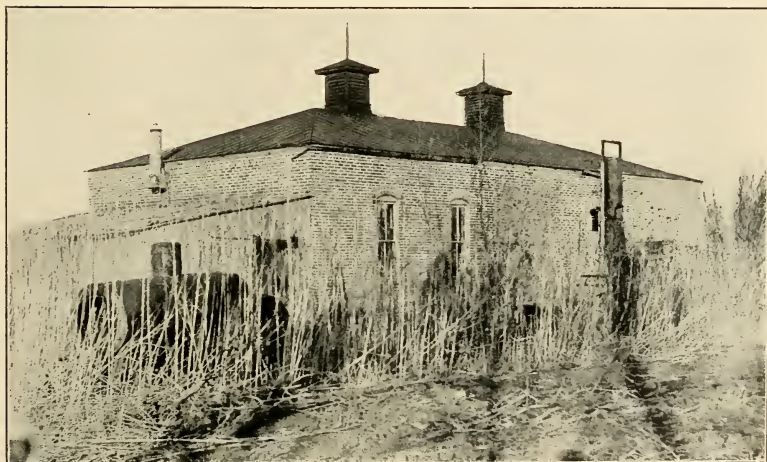
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THE WEST THIRTY YEARS AGO.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MARYSVILLE.



ORIGINAL BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY.

Meetings of the county union are held quarterly at the following points: Marysville, in January; Beattie, in May; Frankfort, in July, and at Blue Rapids, in October.

In January, 1915, the following officers were elected: President, W. T. Gossin, of Axtell; vice-president, John T. Ellenbecker, Marysville; secretary-treasurer, Charles R. Wallace, Vliets. At that time the organization was chartered.

In January, 1916, the following officers were chosen: President, William T. Gossin, of Axtell; vice-president, John Frost, of Blue Rapids; secretary-treasurer, Charles R. Wallace, of Vliets.

The officers for 1917 are: President, Ralph H. Hawkins, of Marysville; vice-president, A. D. Fitch, of Frankfort; secretary-treasurer, Charles R. Wallace, of Vliets.

NUMBER OF LOCALS AND SECRETARIES, 1917.

No. 859—Roy Christy, Axtell. No. 781—Charles Musil, Blue Rapids. No. 776—L. W. Davis, Vermillion. No. 779—J. A. Johnson, Vliets. No. 780—Neil Swanson, Vliets. No. 782—A. W. Bennett, Waterville. No. 796—Charles A. Schulz, Marysville. No. 797—James McNew, Marysville. No. 801—Charles Stenson, Waterville. No. 807—C. H. Palmer, Blue Rapids. No. 809—M. T. Bigham, Frankfort. No. 822—R. D. Blair, Blue Rapids. No. 838—E. C. Talbot, Marysville. No. 841—H. A. Waters, Marysville. No. 834—R. S. Hawkins, Marysville. No. 854—O. C. Severns, Marysville. No. 857—Fred W. Koepf, Home. No. 858—Anton Nieberding, Marysville. No. 808—Stephen Navricek, Irving. No. 924—H. C. Lucas, Frankfort. No. 948—R. F. Carver, Frankfort. No. 951—Phil Smith, Frankfort. No. 961—William T. Gossin, Axtell. No. 964—Willis Conable, Axtell. No. 967—H. H. Feldhausen, Frankfort. No. 968—Charles Wuester, Beattie. No. 971—V. C. Miller, Summerfield. No. 990—H. A. Wanamaker, Blue Rapids. No. 997—Dan Bachoritch, Oketo. No. 998—George E. Raymond, Bigelow. No. 1002—Irwin Otto, Marysville. No. 1005—A. H. Seaman, Axtell. No. 1851—Otto J. Wullschleger, Winifred. No. 1071—Sidney Johnson, Frankfort. No. 1122—H. F. Bergman, Vermillion. No. 1232—Charles Schroeder, Home. No. 1238—Emil Hohn, Marysville. No. 1259—N. G. Schmidt, Marysville. No. 1288—J. C. Shepard, Irving. No. 1349—Harvey Smith, Home.

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MARSHALL COUNTY STOCK SHOW AND FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The Marshall County Stock and Fair Association, located at Blue Rapids, was chartered in March, 1916, and its capital stock fixed at \$10,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$10 each. For the purpose of interesting as many as possible in this matter, it was determined not to sell more than one share to any one person.

The following first board of directors was elected at the first stockholders' meeting held at Blue Rapids, June 21st, 1916: E. R. Fulton, William Acker, S. W. Tilley, W. J. Gerard, J. W. Stewart, Niel Robinson, A. B. Garrison, John Cottrell, A. R. Dean, Frank W. Lann, C. E. Nichols, C. B. Mayer, G. D. Curry, Ernest Hermann and R. J. Wells. The organization was completed by the election of Neil Robinson, president; J. W. Stewart, first vice-president; A. B. Garrison, second vice-president; W. J. Gerard, treasurer, and C. J. Brown, secretary. Executive committee: W. J. Gerard, A. R. Dean, Neil Robinson, C. B. Mayer and G. D. Curry.

The city of Blue Rapids gave to the association, for a term of years, the use of its Riverside park, for stock show and fair purposes, and in this beautiful park the first fair was held October 10 to 13, 1916.

The result of the first year's work of this county stock show and fair is, in brief, as follows: Several fine permanent buildings on the grounds, a very successful fair held, every obligation paid, a ten per cent. dividend paid on the seven hundred and twenty-five shares of stock sold, and eight hundred dollars surplus in the treasury for the future work.

FAIR AROUSES INTEREST.

This was a splendid awakening of the county fair spirit, which did so much for the agricultural interests from the time the first fair was held at Marysville in 1873, up to ten years ago, when it died out. During most of those years race horses were kept in training on the tracks of Marysville and Frankfort, practically all the year round. The fair was the one great occasion of the year, attended by everybody with his whole family. The stock was worth seeing, as well as the exhibits of grain, but the great attraction was the races between some of the best and fastest horses in the country, some of which were owned at home. Capt. Perry Hutchinson, Doctor Willson, Doctor Scamon, Neil Robinson, H. E. Wiedemeyer and others from Marysville; H. H. Lourey, J. Gano, the Osborn brothers and others from Frankfort, all had good track horses, some with national reputations.

As the old settler and the old cavalry soldier passed away, the real lover of the horse passed, and the great American game, baseball, took the eye and money of the people. Bicycle and automobile races are much more interesting now than horse races; as the faces change, so do the tastes. However, the live stock and farm product show at Blue Rapids in October, 1916, was a decided success.

LADIES FIGURE FAVORABLY.

The display made by the ladies of the county is worthy of especial comment. Pantry stores of all kinds, bread, cake, preserves, pickles, jellies and a great variety of canned fruit, were evidence of the interest taken by the women of the county in the fair. In the fine arts display, Mrs. J. G. Strong took first prize for a landscape in oil, and Mrs. Carrie Hunter, first prize for an animal in oil. The exhibits in water color, china painting, crayon and pastel, photography and pencil drawing, were very fine.

The exhibit which was of most pleasure to the visiting ladies was the wonderful display of handmade laces, tatting, embroidery, pieced silk quilts, appliqued quilts, knitted bedspreads, point lace, drawn work, and home-made rugs. The drawn work, which was the object of attention by all, was done by Mrs. Moden, of Waterville, who has passed her eightieth birthday. It is quite evident that the deft fingers of Kansas women have not lost their cunning in fancy work and sewing.

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY COMPANY.

The original Blue Valley Creamery Company was organized on May 5, 1894, by Walker Brothers, of Wichita, Kansas, assisted by a number of public-spirited citizens of Marysville.

A creamery was built and butter making began on September 1, 1894. So successful was the business that the Walkers soon sought larger fields and abandoned the business in Marysville. Today, giant plants of the Blue Valley Creamery Company are established in nearly all the large cities of the United States and in some foreign countries.

Twenty years from the time the Walker Brothers began making butter in Marysville the company had become the largest creamery product manufactory in the world.

Until 1915 the stone building was used by F. W. Heinke, as a machine shop. Since then it has been left to ruin and decay. In summer, birds nest

among the wild vines, which clamber over its roof and the sunflowers which grow rank around its walls. In winter it becomes a hiding place for rodents.

Fat, sleek horses once drew wagons to its entrance, from which were unloaded gallons of rich cream that were turned into butter as golden as the dollars that were swelling the bank account of Walker Brothers. Now, abandoned and shunned, it is the very symbol of neglect. The boy on his way to the White Stump swimming hole, pauses long enough to hurl a stone at its shattered windows. It stands in solitude and no one remembers that it placed men on the highway to wealth, save the historian.

CHAPTER XII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

LITTLE GREEN TENTS.

From "Walt Mason, His Book," published by Basse & Hopkins, New York. Copyrighted.

The little green tents where the soldiers sleep,
And the sunbeams play and the women weep,
Are covered with flowers today.
And between the tents walk the weary few,
Who were young and stalwart in sixty-two,
When they went to the war away.

The little green tents are built of sod,
They are not long and they are not broad,
But the soldiers have lots of room.
And the sod is part of the land they saved,
When the flag of the enemy darkly waved,
The symbol of dole and doom.

The little green tent is a thing divine,
The little green tent is a country's shrine,
Where patriots kneel and pray.
And the brave men left, so old, so few,
Were young and stalwart in sixty-two,
When they went to the war away.

MARSHALL COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

During the War of the Rebellion, Marysville being on the main overland road between the Missouri river and the mountains, was made a recruiting point at which companies were enlisted, the men coming from all directions.

The first soldiers to enlist from this county, however, were six boys from the Vermillion: James Smith, Bob Henderson, John D. Wilson, Oliver S. Leslie, John Burke and F. C. Brooks. The first Marshall county man to give his life for the Union in actual war was Bob Henderson.

The following letter by James Smith to his brother, tells a story of the early days of the war much better than anyone else can. It will be remembered that after the war "Jim Smith" served this county as representative, county clerk, county treasurer, secretary of state for six years and private secretary to Gov. John A. Martin and Gov. Lyman U. Humphry, and quartermaster-general for four years. He died at Topeka on May 28, 1914. Smith's letter follows:

W. H.—Before answering your letter of long ago I was anxious to have a talk with "Boots", alias Elihu Holcomb, who knew more than I did about the Little Blue fight. I have not been able to get to see him, but the following are facts that I gleaned from Holcomb long ago.

On the evening of November 10, 1861, about 8 o'clock, Companies A, B and H, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, under command of Lient.-Col. D. R. Anthony marched out of Kansas City. On that march Bob Henderson rode side by side with "Boots" and during the night they became well acquainted and Bob's conversation made a lasting impression on Holcomb. Bob, calm and cool in anticipation of a fight, but at the same time expressed his firm belief that he would be killed in the first fight and in this belief he went into the fight early on the morning of the 11th of November.

Of the engagement I copy the following from the second volume of the adjutant-general's report:

"The first engagement in which the regiment was represented was fought on the 11th of November, 1861, by companies A, B and H, under command of Lieut. Col. D. R. Anthony, with a rebel force outnumbering his four to one under command of the notorious Col. Up Hays. The rebels were driven from their camp but occupied a strong position just beyond amongst the rocks and trees on the hills along the Little Blue river. After a desperate fight and being unable to dislodge the enemy from his natural strong position, Colonel Anthony ordered the camp destroyed and having captured all of the horses of the command Colonel Anthony with his force retired from the field. In this skirmish companies A, B and H had nine killed and thirty-two wounded."

FIRST SOLDIER KILLED IN FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

I understood (I had not yet recovered from typhoid fever and was not in the fight) that Bob was the first soldier killed in that first engagement of the Seventh Kansas.

His body was brought back in a wagon (we had no ambulance yet) to Kansas City and received a soldier's burial. It was taken up and removed to Pennsylvania. His bloody cavalry jacket, his testament, which, rollicking boy as he was, he read daily, his violin, and other belongings were sent to his mother. For some particulars about these see Uncle Dan Auld.

The village of Barrett was intensely loyal in 1861. The Barretts, the Leavitts, Blackburn, Puntney, Todd, and the Wells, although Kentuckians, honest old Henry Rebb, O. C. Allen, Uncle Tommy Edgar, Dan C. Auld, Soren Jensen, all the Wilsons, Uncle Isaac Clark, Bob Smith, Johnny Burke, Leslie, Brooks, Foster, Ephraim Lewis and scores of others of like loyalty made up the Vermillion Valley. The news of the firing on Sumter was received by us just as it was received by loyal men everywhere, but I think none of us thought for a moment that there would be a four-year war. I know we boys believed that the government would crush treason at one fell blow, and not until the news of the defeat at Bull Run, which reached us through Thedrow S. Vaile, did we have any idea that our services would be needed.

Then I think without meetings or preconcerted plannings, a few of us determined to enlist. There were six of us, to-wit: Bob Henderson, John D. Wilson, Oliver S. Leslie, John Burke, F. C. Brooks and myself. I think the first time we were all together before leaving for Leavenworth was at a camp meeting up East Fork. I remember that one afternoon divine services were dispensed with and Union services substituted. The night before we left we all attended church at the little old school house at Barrett and a Campbellite minister, Giddings by name, discoursed patriotism and at the conclusion of his sermon offered a most fervent prayer for the boys and then requested us to stand up while each one of the audience filed by and bade us farewell. Bob Henderson and I went home with our girls from the meeting and walked back four miles and slept our last sleep together in Marshall county. Next morning we met over at the mill where everybody had gathered to bid the first soldiers from Marshall county "God speed." If you see Jennie Love she can tell you all about the parting. We were all liked fairly well but everybody, men, women and children, actually loved Bob Henderson and in your address you cannot say too much of the noble qualities of the soldier boy for whom Henderson Post was named.

TRIBUTE TO LOYALTY OF VERMILLION.

It may not have any special bearing, but I cannot forbear to refer again to the loyalty of the Vermillion. In the winter and spring before the commencement of hostilities, we all felt outraged at Pete Peters' paper at Marysville which was disloyal. We had several meetings to discuss the advisability of going up and demolishing the "shebang." The meetings were held at A. G. Barrett's. The Barretts were there, Puntney, Blackburn, Todd, Bob Smith, Bob Henderson, Brooks, myself and others I do not now think of. We finally concluded that we would take care of the south half and leave the north half to the tender mercies of such patriots as Perry Hutchinson. Tom Bowen afterwards came to the rescue of the loyal men of Marysville and gutted the obnoxious paper.

When we got to Leavenworth we enlisted in Company A, which was officered from top to bottom and needed just our number to fill it to the maximum. I think you can say that we were the first to enlist from Marshall county. And that Bob Henderson was the first Marshall county soldier to be killed and the first one in his regiment to be killed. As far as patriotic meetings were concerned, they occurred wherever and whenever two or three were gathered together. But the one which left the most vivid impression on my mind was the one at the school house before we left when the gray-haired Campbellite minister preached a farewell sermon to us and for us. You might call the next morning when we marched away a meeting too, with saw logs for seats at the old mill. Since that morning I have had some triumphs and have received honors at the hands of Marshall county people, but never felt as solemnly proud and grateful as on that morning when we bade farewell to the people of Barrett. The warm hand-shake, the tearful eye, and the tremulous "God bless you," told us that we would be always during our career as soldiers, held in affectionate remembrance by these good people. Bob Henderson and I often talked of that good-bye and wondered how in a short year it was possible to become so attached to those people.

But I am getting prolix and away from the subject. Possibly you can sift something out of this which will help you out. I believe, however, you could get more interesting things from A. G. Barrett or Mrs. Barrett or Jennie Love.

As to the battle of Little Blue, if you see Leslie you could get something.

Yours,

JAMES SMITH.

COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNION CAUSE.

In 1860 the population of the county was two thousand two hundred and seventy-five, the number of men of voting age did not exceed four hundred, yet in absence of definite data it is safe to say that the county furnished more soldiers to the "Union" than it had voters, besides a few for the confederacy.

In addition to several hundred privates and minor officers, the county furnished Col. Thomas E. Bowen, Capt. Perry Hutchinson, Capt. Frank Kister, Capt. Mel. Lewis, Capt. W. S. Blackburn, Capt. James H. McDougal, Capt. Rev. M. D. Tenney, Lieutenants John D. Wells, David E. Ballard, S. B. Todd, James E. Love, Levi Hensel, W. W. Griffin, Dan C. Auld, John N. Cline, Nathan Slosson and others. So far as is known Capt. Mel. Lewis, of the soldiers home in California, is the only survivor of this list.

Colonel E. C. Manning was federal census enumerator in 1860 and gives the population of Marshall county at that time as two thousand two hundred and eighty.

Manning says: "On the last day of July, 1860, a tornado came down the Blue Valley doing much damage and tore the printing office asunder. General Marshall who owned the printing plant said he was glad of it as he would rather see the outfit in the bottom of the Blue river than see Republican sentiments printed on his type.

"After Lincoln's inauguration I was appointed postmaster at Marysville, the city then containing but four settlers who did not sympathize with the South. To assure passengers that they were in a loyal region, I proposed soon after Sumter was fired upon to erect a pole near the public well in the main street and unfurl our country's flag to the loyal Kansas breeze. Amos Park, Lee Holloway, Cale Hulburt, Tim Conner and Rug Bulis agreed to join me in the enterprise. Several young, hot-blooded Southerners threatened with bodily harm any person who should attempt to raise a 'Union flag', as it was called then.

RAISING THE UNION FLAG.

"I sent two of the men to the woods down the river with a team borrowed from Peter Gift, a loyal Scotch blacksmith, for the purpose of getting a suitable pole, while two others dug a hole for the pole and I borrowed a flag from Abner G. Barrett who kept a hotel by the roadside opposite the well. We raised the flag before sundown, silently and with as little demon-

stration as proper, while six of the hostile enemy watched our proceedings. We learned they intended cutting down the flag during the night. To prevent this the halyards were carried to the second story of the hotel window and two armed men, Lee Holloway and Tim Conner, stood guard at the window for a few nights until the enemy became reconciled to the sight. Many a home-bound passenger expressed his pleasure at seeing his country's flag wave a greeting at that frontier town."

ARMED AGAINST INDIANS.

Marshall county during the war was in some measure a border county and was therefore drawn into the national conflict, but the first armed defense made by the citizens of the county was against Indians. Companies were recruited under the command of Capt. Frank Schmidt and Capt. James McClosky. A company from the Vermillion settlement under Capt. James Kelley and one from Irving under Capt. T. S. Vaile. These troops were placed under the command of Col. E. C. Manning and were reinforced by companies from Nemaha, Riley and Washington counties, under command of General Sherry, of Seneca, Kansas. They were furnished arms and ammunition by the government, but were not enlisted in the service of the United States.

Many minor skirmishes took place in Marshall county and the settlers suffered greatly from systematic pilfering and stealing by the Indians. Several outrageous massacres took place in Cloud, Washington and Republic counties and these troops were organized and equipped for protection to the settlers and for the purpose of convincing the predatory bands of Indians that armed defense would be made in case of attack. The troops went out twice to render assistance to western counties.

Thousands of Indians hunted, camped and traded in Marshall county but, singularly, few tragedies occurred.

Andreas states in his history that a large proportion of the troops enlisted from Marshall county in the War of the Rebellion, were from Marysville and Vermillion townships.

Marysville was made the recruiting station for Marshall and Washington counties. There were about four hundred and fifty voters in Marshall county at that time, yet the county is credited with having sent four hundred men to the Union army prior to 1865. In that year (1865) the county was called upon for thirty-one additional men, who were furnished.

Company K, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, was organized at Marysville in the

summer of 1862 by Capt. Thomas M. Bowen, later United States senator from Colorado. Under his command as captain and J. D. Wells as first lieutenant, the company consisting of eighty men, was ordered to join the regiment at Leavenworth. This regiment served principally in Missouri and Arkansas and participated in all the important engagements that took place on the Arkansas river.

After serving with distinction Company K was mustered out of service at Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, and discharged at Ft. Leavenworth in July, 1865. This company suffered severely during its service, only about one-third of the soldiers returning.

COMPANY G, THIRTEENTH KANSAS INFANTRY.

This company under command of W. S. Blackburn, captain, Thomas Hensel, first lieutenant, was recruited at Marysville in August, 1862. Vermillion township furnished most of the men for this company. The company joined the regiment at Atchison and their first engagement took place at Cane Hill, Arkansas, and was followed by an engagement at Van Buren, Arkansas.

The company was discharged at Ft. Leavenworth on July 9, 1865. Only about half of the soldiers returned.

COMPANY E, THIRTEENTH KANSAS INFANTRY.

This company was recruited at Marysville during the summer of 1862, under command of Capt. Perry Hutchinson.

Marysville furnished twenty-seven men to this company, the remainder coming from various points in the county. This company was stationed at Marysville until September 8, 1862, when Captain Hutchinson received orders to transport his men to Ft. Scott.

The company of Otoe Indians under command of Capt. D. W. Williams accompanied Company E, and the entire command numbered over three hundred men. This company served with distinction in Missouri and Arkansas, and like the other companies suffered great losses in men.

COMPANY H, SECOND KANSAS CAVALRY.

This company was mustered into service at Kickapoo, in Doniphan county in the spring of 1862, under command of Capt. A. Gunther and was composed entirely of recruits from Marshall and Washington counties.

After serving with distinction throughout the war it was mustered out of service March 18, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Large numbers of men from Marshall county enlisted in others Kansas regiments. The Second, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Kansas Regiments, had men from Marshall county in their ranks.

Marshall county furnished her full share of troops to the Union army and the regiments in which they were enlisted served with bravery and distinction during the war.

T. L. Holloway is the only surviving member of Company H, Second Kansas Cavalry, now residing in Marshall county and Lieut. William Mercer, of the same company, resides in Washington county. These men, so far as known are the only survivors of the gallant company.

During the days of recruiting and mustering in soldiers for the war, what is now Marysville city park was the rendezvous.

The Old Settlers Reunion was held in the park in September, 1916, and at the same time a reunion of Company K, Ninth Kansas, was held on the same ground where fifty-five years ago as "boys" they enlisted and went away to the front. But five members were present. They were: J. E. Wood, of Boise, Idaho; E. H. Pralle, of Hollenberg, Kansas; J. M. Harper, of Stockdale, Kansas; G. A. Storms, of Powhattan, Kansas; C. M. Murdock, of Wymore, Nebraska. J. E. Wood was elected president pro tem and C. M. Murdock, secretary pro tem.

The roll of the surviving members was called and letters were read from many of them. Many old army incidents were related and a good social visit was enjoyed by this little band of survivors. At the regular business meeting, E. H. Pralle, of Hollenberg, was elected president; Pollard Carnahan, of Manhattan, vice-president, and C. M. Murdock, secretary-treasurer.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

The following is a list of soldiers now residing in Marshall county, who served in the War of the Rebellion:

Axtell.—G. L. Barnes, T. H. Scott, T. C. Casterline, J. R. Livingston, J. F. Sharpe, D. J. O'Connell, S. J. Sharpe, Sidney Sharpe.

Bigelow.—Andrew M. Colton, Andrew J. Zerbe, John M. Rimhart, Nathan Midcalf, Samuel M. Rucker.

Barrett.—Simon T. Massie.

Beattie.—William H. Brooke, John H. Crabb, James L. Giles, William

Helvering, Orin Kingman, William Lord, Jacob V. Schleigh, James R. Wilcox, Milo A. Tucker, Mark Eichelberger, David Heisse, William A. Willis.

Blue Rapids.—David J. Huffman, James Warriner, Stout Shearer, James O. Wheeler, Isaiah Walker, William Worthington, Hugh Thorman, Francis M. Thomas, John N. Snodgrass, Arthur H. Neal, John McPherson, Henry J. Lane, William Hardin, Abel W. Gibson, William H. Francis, Samuel A. Craft, Andrew Chambers, Isam Burnett, Albert W. Beacham, Peter S. Burnett,

Frankfort.—Jonathan Bishop, James W. Campbell, W. S. Dingman, John L. Davis, E. R. Fairchild, Charles Edinborough, Isaac Gordon, Charley Howe, B. F. Hersli, Augustus P. Hampton, Charles H. Keyes, Samuel McConchie, George N. Morse, Samuel Morehouse, Patrick Montgomery, Jacob North, Caleb Osborne, William Phifer, Henry Reynolds, Thomas J. Snodgrass, Elias Schreiner, William Skillin, M. K. Thomas, L. V. B. Taylor, Luther Whiting, John M. Watson, M. A. Brawley, J. Bigham, M. A. Barrett, Thomas Bisbirg.

Vermillion.—T. M. Andrews, J. S. Myers, Joel Barks, John T. Holston, W. H. DeWalt, A. A. Nauman, J. H. Taneir, E. E. Wilkins, J. P. Duckworth, C. Bergmann.

Vliets.—Henry Bottger, Timothy Gibson, James McKitrick, John W. Reed, A. J. Waxler.

Marysville.—Lee D. Hollaway, Samuel Butler, J. A. Broughton, J. B. Logan, W. H. Smith, Alvin Arand, Elijah Bentley, Adolph Cumro, St. Clair Guthrie, J. O. Ackles, J. L. Bayles, Samuel Johnson, T. C. Randolph, A. J. Travelute, J. H. Crabb, E. B. Scott, Josiah Zellars, Peter Dugdale, Philip Phillippi, Joseph Manning, William Lofinck, D. B. Knight, Michael Barlow, George Winkler, E. B. Gatchell, J. F. Hanna.

Oketo.—Peter Champaign, Valentine Draher, Allen Robinson.

Summerfield.—John M. Graham, Sterling Keck, E. S. Wagner, Henry D. Maitland, Alexander Hart, George Finlayson, Chauncey F. Ream, George W. Small, W. A. Graham.

Waterville.—H. C. Follett, Jos Van Allen, R. Smith, J. Jones, J. Scott, S. Wheeler, M. Scott.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Though Marshall county had a company of men drilling in every town and village, even before war was declared, ready and willing to join the ranks, it was allowed only a minor part of Company M, of the Twenty-second Regiment, Riley county furnishing all of the commissioned officers and a majority of the men to the Spanish-American War, 1898.

Governor Leedy ordered the counties of Riley and Marshall to recruit the "one company allowed" at Blue Rapids on May 2nd, 1898. Enough aspirants appeared to make several companies and it has always been the opinion of the Marshall county boys, that the examining surgeon, Doctor Wharton, and recruiting officer and colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, H. C. Lindsay, had given us unfair treatment. Therefore, some of the boys went to other counties to join and others went home to continue drilling for a possible future call for more troops.

Three men, Henry E. Clark and Lambert Steinmetz, of Marysville, and Fred K. Barrett, of Barrett, joined the Twentieth Kansas and served in the Philippines with the late General Funston.

Dr. Fred W. Turner, of Marysville, served as assistant surgeon with rank of captain, and Willard Calkins, of Axtell, as a private in the Twenty-first Regiment.

The following forty-six men served in the Twenty-second Regiment: Marysville.—John S. Schlax, Rudolph A. Moser, Dana W. Julian, Gottfrey Riesen, Albert Ross, Arthur Fink.

Waterville.—Bert R. Lane, Ira B. Longbon, Otto A. Olson, Roy J. Stevenson, Fletcher Van Allen, Timothy Welch, George G. Thedick, Frank Van Allen, Thomas B. Armstrong, Roy K. Beecher, William H. Brown, Charles C. Funk, Alfred M. Wilder, Gustav H. Yungeberg, John Summers, William H. Treaster.

Oketo.—Richard Cosgrove, Ben Dolen.

Frankfort.—Robert E. Trosper, Jr., Maurice E. Jilson.

Axtell.—Basil F. West, James O. Miller, Charles F. Iseli, John T. West.

Beattie.—Martin Goin, Steven Matson, Henry C. Smith, Eugene I. Totten, Frank D. Walbridge, Frank M. Wilson, Guy T. Helvering.

Blue Rapids.—William Drennen, David L. Reed, Lewis H. Staples, Walter Barrett.

Herkimer.—George P. Feil, Fred J. Feil.

Irving.—William Puett.

Bremen.—Herman F. Brenneke.

Home City.—James H. Blocker.

During this same period the following Marysville men served: Wilson Bently, in the Fifth United States Coast Artillery; Walter W. Libby, in Company H, Thirty-second United States Volunteers in the Philippines; Rudolph Knuchel, in Company L, Twentieth United States Infantry in the Philippines; Henry J. Kysela, in Company G, Fourteenth United States

Infantry in the Philippines and China, wounded in action at Peking, August 15, 1900; died at Tin Tsin, September 5, 1900; Herbert G. Horr, in Company K, Twenty-second United States Infantry in the Philippines, died at Manila, November 28, 1900, of fever. The bodies of both of those boys were brought home and buried in the Marysville cemetery.

It would be impossible in a brief history to tell the full story of Marshall county soldiers in active duty. Their story is that of the soldiers of those eventful years. They served their country with sublime courage, magnificent enthusiasm and splendid discipline. The battles in which they engaged stand out prominently in history. Many of the boys "sleep the sleep that knows no waking", but men who fought nobly and gallantly and died heroically, will never be forgotten.

THE WAR OF 1917.

As the history of Marshall county goes to press, the United States is engaged in war with Germany. Preparations are going on all over the country and public meetings are being held in every town to inspire the people with a feeling of patriotism.

Marysville has done herself proud in response to the nation's need for soldiers to participate in the world war and defend the nation's honor in this great conflict. Fifty young men of this city and immediate vicinity have answered the call.

Frederick Allen and Louis McAllister, who joined the National Guards at Lawrence, Kansas, secured five recruits for Battery B. Artillery at Lawrence. Duke Brown, who had joined the National Guards at Manhattan, accompanied by Sergeant O. W. Reed of Company I, First Kansas Infantry, made a canvass of the city and talked over the proposition with many young men and by evening had secured a dozen or two recruits. C. R. Keller, second lieutenant of the company arrived and relieved Sergeant Reed. The enlistments continued to come in. When Lieutenant Keller and Brown returned to Manhattan they had secured a total of thirty-nine recruits.

Twenty-five recruits went to Manhattan to take the physical examination and all but one of them, William Throm, passed.

Roscoe Meredith enlisted in the hospital corps and left Lillis on Friday, April 6, 1917, to answer his country's call.

MARYSVILLE'S VOLUNTEER ROSTER.

In Battery B. Artillery, National Guards, Lawrence: Frederick Allen, Louis McAllister, medical corps; John Leroy, John O. Johnson, Byron Clarke, Joseph Schramm, Don O'Neil and Edward Cooper.

In Company I, First Kansas Infantry, Manhattan: Duke Brown, Raymond L. Smith, William Lowe, Carl Goshorn, Earl Shirkey, Byron Manrose, P. F. Wymore, Thomas Parrish, Archie Dexter, Bernard W. Harrison, Melvin J. Scott, Charles E. Reinders, Harold Freeby, Lawrence Meier, Wilbur Fordyce, Edward Frankenpohl, W. W. Hayes, Charles O. Smith, Maurice Jones, Myles Holloway, Otis E. Chapman, Percy D. Bartley, Paul Mitschler, Virgil Lockard, William Maluy, Dewey F. Lunday, Wallace Wakefield and Cyrus J. Nester.

Edward J. Farrell, John F. Unger, Hugo E. Tangeman, Emil W. Langner and Ralph E. Tangeman, all of Home City.

Charles A. Taylor, of Schroyer.

J. R. Larson, Colchester, Illinois.

In the navy: Selmar Reed and George Cottrell.

In the engineer corps: Kale Thomson, S. Parkhurst Moyer, Byron Lathrap, Wilbur Watson, Virgil Russell, Floyd Zeek and Everett Dorcas.

Applicants to the officers' training camp at Fort Riley: Emil Carlson, assistant cashier of the Citizens State bank; Carl White, instructor in the Marysville high school; Dr. Chester A. Brooks, optometrist, and Herbert V. Pusch.

At the outset there was much red tape procedure to be gone through in the matter of acceptance of applications to the training camp which caused great delay, but this was swept away by an order from the Central department at Chicago.

Herbert Pusch, who had military training at Shattuck College, Faribault, Minnesota, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the United States army and joined his command at Fort Riley on May 12.

E. M. Carlson received orders to report at Manhattan to take his preliminary examination. He passed the examination and his application was accepted.

Miss May Ruggles joined a unit in the Red Cross branch of the service. This branch of the service will probably be the first to be called out. She has been holding the position of assistant night superintendent of the Presbyterian hospital in Chicago.

This total roster of fifty Marysville young folks who have volunteered to serve the nation in various departments speaks well of their patriotism and shows to the world that Marshall county is no slacker when the occasion demands service.



GUITTARD BROTHERS AND JOSEPH THOMAN.



WEST VIEW OF GUITTARD STATION.

THE FLAG GOES BY.

By Henry Holcombe Bennett.

Hats off!

Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky;

Hats off!

The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.

Hats off!

The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea fights, land fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the state;
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and years of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverent awe;

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong;
Pride and glory and honor—all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!

Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high;

Hats off!

The flag is passing by.

CHAPTER XIII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

REMINISCENCES.

In 1864 Edwin C. Manning published a weekly paper in Marysville called the *Big Blue Union*. The name of the paper indicated Mr. Manning's politics. Also at the time he was "Colonel" E. C. Manning, commanding Seventeenth Regiment Kansas State Militia.

Colonel Manning carried the name of Abraham Lincoln for President at the head of his editorial page, Andrew Johnson for Vice-President and Samuel J. Crawford for governor of Kansas.

Crawford was Colonel of the Second Kansas Colored Volunteers and was elected governor that fall. He was the father of Mrs. Arthur Capper, wife of the present governor of Kansas. J. D. Brumbaugh, a son-in-law of T. W. Waterson, of Marysville, was a candidate for attorney-general. Colonel Manning was himself a candidate for state senator from Marshall, Riley, Washington and Republic counties, and John D. Wells was a candidate for representative from Marshall. Harrison Foster was the candidate for probate judge, and Alexander Campbell for clerk of the district court. Moses T. Bennett was the candidate for superintendent of schools, and W. W. Jerome, for county attorney.

The address of the Republican state central committee to the people of Kansas was printed in full in Manning's paper of October 14, 1864, and one paragraph is sufficient to tell the story of the times:

"This great conflict, inaugurated upon our soil, has under the providence of Almighty God, been transferred to the national arena and today in council and on the battlefield, the purpose of Kansas is the purpose of the nation. If the nation lives—if from the trial of blood she emerges into one indivisible unity, with freedom secured to all—then indeed, this conflict will not have been in vain, and the vast expenditure of life and treasure useless;

but the future of Kansas will be secured with the future of our common country."

These were prophetic words and we of this later day enjoy their full fruition.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Thomas W. Waterson, Marysville, was made bank commissioner on February 20, 1857.

Waterson's son-in-law, J. D. Brumbaugh, was elected attorney-general in 1864 and served one term.

James Smith, of Marysville, served as secretary of state from January, 1879, to January, 1885; was private secretary to Governor Martin and Governor Humphrey, eight years; quartermaster-general, from 1901 to 1905.

Channing J. Brown, Blue Rapids, was clerk of the supreme court from 1879 to 1897.

William Becker, Marysville, served as brigadier-general from 1883 to 1885.

Charles F. Koester, Marysville, served as commissioner for the revision of tax laws in the year 1872, and in 1876 was commissioner to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

D. E. Ballard, Marysville, was quartermaster-general in 1865 and in 1867 was on the commission to settle Price raid claims.

BOARD OF REGENTS, STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

E. C. Manning, Marysville, 1868 to 1870.

Charles A. Bates, Marysville, from February, 1874, to April, 1874.

William Hunter, Blue Rapids, from 1900 to 1903.

Lapier Williams, Marysville, served as superintendent of the school for the blind, from 1892 to 1893 and from 1899 to 1906.

August Hohn, Marysville, was a member of the state board of charities, from 1883 to 1885, and T. F. Rhodes, Frankfort, served from 1889 to 1893.

G. H. Hollenberg served as emigration agent, Hanover, Germany, from 1873 to 1874.

W. H. Smith, Marysville, served as president of the State Historical Society in 1902 and as secretary of the state board of railroad commissioners, from 1901 to 1903, and on the John Brown park commission, 1909.

John Severance, of Axtell, served on the commission to establish the state industrial reformatory at Hutchinson, 1885 to 1889.

Ed M. Turner, Marysville, served on the live stock sanitary commission, 1893 to 1896.

Jacob Weisbach, Frankfort, served on the commission to assess railroad property in 1871.

Perry Hutchinson, Marysville, on the same commission in 1873.

Dr. T. I. Hatfield, Marysville, served as president of the state board of dental examiners, 1895 to 1903.

*W. S. Glass, Marysville, served on the state tax commission, 1907 to 1911.

MARSHALL COUNTY MEN IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

Marshall county has furnished a number of men for the service of the government. Frederick A. Stocks, chief clerk of the treasury department, served from 1889 to 1893. Mr. Stocks was from Blue Rapids and after his return from Washington, D. C., was elected state senator from Marshall county. He engaged in banking in Blue Rapids and died in that city.

Frederick J. Bates, a native Marysville boy, now holds a position as examiner of customs and is regarded as the government's leading sugar expert.

Samuel Forter served as a special examiner in the bureau of pensions, resigning to accept the position of postmaster of Marysville.

James G. Shibley now holds the position of chief of the insecticide division, department of agriculture.

Earl J. Butterfield, from the vicinity of Oketo, is now superintendent of plant industry, department of agriculture.

Russell A. Oakley, of Center township, agrostologist, department of agriculture.

Roland A. McKee, scientific assistant, plant industry, department of agriculture.

EARLY ELECTIONS.

The first election was held in Marysville on March 31, 1855. The right to vote had been conferred by the Kansas-Nebraska act upon every inhabitant, otherwise qualified, who should be an actual resident. No period of time was required. A liberal construction was put on the law, and an organized band of men came to Marysville with wagons, horses, tents, camping equipment and provisions.

No opposition was offered them, as there were only two Free-State men in the county, John D. Wells and G. H. Hollenberg. Marshall was elected delegate to the Territorial Legislature.

In October, 1857, at an election of the Territorial Legislature, James White cast the only Free-State vote in the county. Andreas' "History of Kansas" says: "At Marysville, on the Overland trail, a little colony of Southerners had congregated, ostensibly for the purpose of building up the town, but in reality to work in the interest of the pro-slavery party. Marshall operated his ferry under a charter from the Territorial Legislature, which allowed him to charge the gold seekers and all other Western pilgrims the sum of five dollars per wagon for crossing the river. There were perhaps some half-dozen log cabins on the river bank near where R. Y. Shibley's residence now stands.

"This was Marysville, the county seat of Marshall county and the home of the candidate for governor of Kansas.

VOTING BY "BALLOT."

"On December 21, 1857, a vote was taken in one of the upper rooms of one of the log cabins. The polls were opened for the vote on the adoption of the Lecompton constitution, 'with slavery' or 'without slavery.' A soap box was placed on the head of a whiskey barrel as a receptacle for the ballots. As soon as this was filled, another box was to be substituted. A narrow staircase led to a hole in the ceiling through which the voter would thrust his hand, holding a ticket, and yell out his name or any name he happened to think of at the time.

"He would then descend to make room for the next voter, imbibe all the 'red eye' he could, conjure up a new name and await his opportunity to vote again.

"Old Shanghai, or 'Shang,' as he was called, was a character from Sumner, Atchison county, who came out with 'the gang,' to run the election. 'Shang' was pretty well 'corned' before the day had passed and, becoming excited, sprang upon a whiskey barrel and offered to bet one hundred dollars that he had voted more times than anyone present.

"His challenge was accepted and upon investigation it was found that another member of the crowd had exceeded 'Shang.' This enterprising citizen had in his possession a St. Louis directory and was voting right through the 'A's.'

"According to the census, one hundred thirteen illegal votes were cast on that day. It was some years before it was possible to convince the voters that a 'free ballot and a fair count' meant that a man had but one vote, which was to be counted but once."

"SOME VOTING."

In January and February, 1855, a census of Marshall county was taken by B. H. Twombly. His returns showed: Males, 33; females, 3; voters, 24; minors, 5; natives of United States, 30; foreign born, 6.

On March 30, 1855, an election was held for the purpose of electing one representative and one member of the territorial council. At this election F. J. Marshall received three hundred twenty-eight votes for representative and John Donaldson received three hundred twenty-eight votes for member of the council. Needless to say, these votes were pro-slavery, and with a voting population only twenty-four in the county, this was "some voting."

Marshall served at Pawnee at the first meeting of the Territorial Legislature, and Donaldson served in the council. Donaldson resigning, Marshall was appointed to serve in the council.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The two great parties, Republican and Democratic, have always had strong adherents in Marshall county. But the electors have always manifested a spirit of independence. The Greenback, Populist and Progressive parties have had supporters, and have been able at times to elect members of their respective political faith to office. In the campaign of 1916 party lines were closely drawn and the victory at the polls went to the Republican party.

Marshall was one of the few counties in Kansas which gave Hughes a majority for President. T. P. O'Neill, county commissioner for the First district, is the only representative of the Democratic party holding an elective county office. He was elected at a prior election.

Among the staunch Democrats in the county in days past, will be remembered, H. H. Lourey, Cal. T. Mann, J. S. Magill, John A. Broughton, R. Y. Shibley, A. G. Barrett, D. C. Auld, M. L. Duncan, George S. Emmert, A. J. Travelute, W. E. Lee, Stephen Stout and T. W. Waterson.

The more active members of the party in recent years are: C. W. Brandenburg, Andrew Shearer, W. W. Redmond, O. P. Rosenkranz, J. D. Flannery, W. H. Dexter, W. D. Patterson, William Bommer, P. J. Schumacher, G. H. Nelson, George Van Vliet, Clarence Coulter, Ed Hanna, Lu Helvern, M. M. Schmitt, Frank Thomann, M. M. Haskins, H. M. Broderick, L. R. Broderick, John Kramer, the Doctors Wilson, James Sullivan and Michael Nestor.

The standard-bearer of the Democratic party in the county is Hon. G. T. Helvering, the present member of Congress from the Fifth congressional district of Kansas. Mr. Helvering grew to manhood in the town of Beattie where his parents now reside. He is a graduate of the Beattie schools and also of the University of Kansas. He finished a course in law at Ann Arbor and was elected county attorney of this county serving two terms. He defeated R. R. Rees, a Progressive, for Congress and is now serving his third term.

Mr. Helvering is a man of fine appearance and pleasing personality and soon won distinction in Congress and is at present a member of the ways and means committee. His wife is a daughter of C. F. Koester, a prominent pioneer of the county. Mrs. Helvering, who is an estimable woman, is a member of the round table reading circle. Mr. and Mrs. Helvering have a large circle of friends in Marshall county.

POPULIST POLITICS.

In the year 1892 Kansas went populist in politics and elections and the Legislature of 1903 passed an omnibus bill repealing a number of Kansas laws. Among the number was the act creating the twenty-first judicial district. As Marshall, Riley and Clay counties comprised this district, the consequence was that Marshall county was "no man's land," judicially.

Doubts were expressed as to the validity of legal transactions and a newspaper discussion took place between Richard Hawkins, a member of the Marshall county bar, and Ed. Hutchinson.

Finally the supreme court came to the rescue and put the district once more into the "stern hands of the law."

One of the old settlers of the county who will be remembered by many friends, was W. T. Pulleine, who served as probate judge for five terms. Judge Pulleine was of English birth and came to Marshall county in 1870, settled on a homestead near Home City, where he resided until 1895, when he came to Marysville, making this city his home until his death in September, 1911.

KANSAS TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1855—John Donaldson. | 1858—Andrew J. Mead. |
| 1857—Francis J. Marshall, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of John Donaldson. | 1859—Andrew J. Mead. |
| | 1860—Luther R. Palmer. |
| | 1861—Luther R. Palmer. |
| 1857—Special—Andrew J. Mead. | |

MEMBERS OF KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1855—Francis J. Marshall. | 1882—S. W. Hazen. |
| 1856—J. P. Miller. | 1883—J. D. Wells. |
| 1857—W. H. Jenkins. | 1884—W. S. Glass. |
| 1858—J. P. Miller. | 1885—James Billingsley, T. F. Rhodes. |
| 1859—T. S. Vaile. | 1887—W. S. Glass, T. F. Rhodes. |
| 1860—J. S. Magill. | 1889—Wellington Doty, Fred A. Stocks. |
| 1861—George G. Pierce. | 1891—Wellington Doty, Marion Patterson. |
| 1861—D. C. Auld. | 1893—William Raemer, Jr. |
| 1862—Harrison Foster. | 1895—William Raemer, Jr. |
| 1863—J. Weisbach. | 1897—Richard B. Moore. |
| 1864—J. D. Brumbaugh. | 1898—Special session, Richard B. Moore. |
| 1865—John D. Wells. | 1890—M. M. Haskin, Richard B. Moore. |
| 1866—James Smith. | 1901—L. V. McKee, Fred Pralle. |
| 1867—J. D. Wells. | 1903—L. V. McKee, Fred Pralle. |
| 1868—A. G. Patrick. | 1905—J. M. Rhodes, Fred Pralle. |
| 1869—W. H. Smith. | 1907—J. M. Rhodes, E. L. Willson. |
| 1870—J. D. Wells. | 1908—Special session, J. M. Rhodes, E. L. Willson. |
| 1871—W. H. Smith. | 1909—J. M. Rhodes, John Kuoni. |
| 1872—Alvinza Jeffers. | 1911—Andrew Shearer, E. L. Willson, Sr. |
| 1873—I. C. Legere. | 1913—J. J. Tilley, N. S. Kerschen. |
| 1874—Allen Reed. | 1915—S. F. Paul, M. M. Schmidt. |
| 1875—C. J. Brown. | |
| 1876—J. D. Brumbaugh. | |
| 1877—John Lockwood and W. W. Smith. | |
| 1878—W. W. Smith. | |
| 1879—L. P. Hamilton. | |
| 1880—W. W. Smith. | |
| 1881—George W. Kelley. | |

Since 1885 Marshall has had two representatives in the lower house, excepting the years 1893, 1895, 1897 and 1898.

STATE SENATORS.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1861-62—Samuel Lappin. | 1867-68—J. M. Harvey. |
| 1863-64—T. H. Baker. | 1869-70—A. A. Carnahan. |
| 1865-66—E. C. Manning. | 1871-72—Philip Rockfeller. |

1873-74—Frank Schmidt.
1877-80—C. J. Brown.
1881-84—Perry Hutchinson.
1885-87—W. W. Smith.
1889-91—E. A. Berry.
1893-95—James Shearer.

1897-99—Fred A. Stocks.
1901-07—E. R. Fulton.
1909-11—W. P. Brown.
1913-15—R. S. Pauley.
1917—F. G. Bergen.

CHAPTER XIV.

SCHOOLS OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

Kansans are justly proud of their common schools, as well as of the state institutions of learning, and of the excellence of the teachers. Marshall county has no state institutions for higher education, but the high schools of the towns, as well as the rural and parochial schools, maintain a standard which is not surpassed in the state. The presence of substantial school houses in the districts and the fine high school buildings in the towns, tell the story of progress along educational lines. But it is the duty of the historian to hark back to early days and early teachers, and to recall the difficult path of the teacher of more than sixty years ago.

Up to 1859 there was not a school house in Marshall county, and to four men, then bachelors, belongs the credit of putting up the first school house in the county. These young pioneers were Eli Puntney, D. M. Leavitt, A. M. Bell and Henry Ret, of Barrett, Vermillion township.

FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT.

School district No. 1, Barrett, was the first legally organized district in Marshall county. This was in 1859, and the school house built by the boys was fourteen by twenty-four feet. The lumber was given by A. G. Barrett and the work was donated. Andreas states that John Crawford was the first teacher, but Eli Puntney, the only survivor of the building committee, asserts that there was no real school held for two years and gives a good and valid reason: "Bless you, there were no children." Mr. Puntney says that W. S. Blackburn was the first teacher in 1860-61. As the records show that Mr. Blackburn was the county superintendent during those years, it is evident his duties were not pressing, as at that time there were but two organized school districts in the county.

The cause of education was not entirely neglected, since a number of private, or "select" schools were kept. Miss Jennie Robb taught a select school in Marysville in a frame house, which stood on the site of the old "Sullivan House." Miss Kate Weber also had a small private school. These schools were continued until 1861, when district No. 4 was legally organized, and a small frame school house was erected at a cost of seven hundred dollars. A. S. Newell and P. O. Robins were among the first teachers.

Schools were taught in the various settlements in the county, wherever there were children. Rev. Samuel Walker, a Methodist minister, taught school in 1858, in a cabin at the mouth of Fawn creek. In 1859 Lucy Thompson Palmer taught a small school near where Blue Rapids now stands; Emma Thompson taught in a house on the Little Blue near where the gypsum mill now stands, and continued this school in 1864-65. Fanny Jeffers taught in a log cabin at the mouth of Coon creek in 1861. Mrs. Whitmore, Mrs. Choate and E. A. Berry were teachers before the railroad was built. These were all private schools, not supported by state or county. There was no Waterville before 1868 and no Blue Rapids before 1870.

EFFORT TOWARD HIGHER EDUCATION.

One of the great plans of the people of Irving was an institution of higher education, and the Wetmore Institute, a seminary for girls, was built to give the girls of the county the advantages enjoyed by their sisters in the East. Trained and accomplished teachers from Eastern colleges were brought to Irving. As there were but few girls in the county, and those who lived here then scarcely possessed "two calico dresses each," the institute was not overcrowded; there was plenty of room and fresh air. But boundless admiration must be bestowed on the men and women of Irving, who, amid the keenest hardship incident to pioneer life, yet gave freely to the cause of higher education. Three of the early county superintendents were from Irving—W. S. Blackburn, J. L. Chapman and A. Jeffers.

DEER CREEK SCHOOL.

Deer Creek school, which is located five and one-half miles north of Marysville, was approved by Prof. J. A. Shoemaker, state rural school inspector, as a standard rural school, and enjoys the distinction of being the first and only such school in Marshall county.

On Saturday, January 13, 1917, the patrons of the school invited more than one hundred guests to participate in the celebration of the standardization of the school. A splendid musical program was given and Mrs. C. A. Fannen, the sweet singer of Marysville, rendered several solos. A dinner such as the good cooks of Deer creek know how to prepare, was served in the basement of the building. After the dinner, Mrs. A. J. Travelute (formerly Elizabeth Mohrbacher), who taught the first school in district No. 24, dedicated the new school house and gave an historical address, which was of county-wide

interest. Mrs. Travelute said: "Fifty-six years ago there were few evidences of civilization in Marshall county. The sod house, the dugout, and the log houses were few and far between. Education stood on the threshold of Kansas, looking eagerly for the means wherewith to enter the open door of opportunity.

"One of these log houses stood on the bank of Horse Shoe creek, on the southeast corner of a homestead belonging to James Bartlow. During the year this log cabin was fitted up for a school house. Lee Holloway, James Bartlow and Thomas Marshall formed the school board of district No. 24, and they employed Elizabeth Mohrbacher, daughter of Jacob Mohrbacher, to teach the school at a salary of thirty-five dollars a month, which was a princely salary in those days. The number of pupils was fifteen.

"District No. 24 then comprised all of Herkimer township, half of Logan and that part of Marysville township which extends to the west of the Blue river.

"Miss Mohrbacher was succeeded by Mary Travelute, Elizabeth Suggett, Anna Tyres, Charles Laycock, and Adda Fitzpatrick. In 1872 district No. 24 was divided into three districts, namely Horse Shoe, Blue Valley and Deer Creek, the latter becoming district No. 58, now the standard school of the county.

"The log school house soon became too small and a frame house was bought from Jeff Watson for one hundred dollars. This served until 1882, when a fine school house was built, which for thirty-four years was the pride of the country side, and which was used for church and all other public functions. The builders were John Truax, Henry Bodenner and Cash Stone. The building, when finished, cost over two thousand dollars.

"In the fall of 1883 the first school was taught in the new building by A. R. Barbour. Dr. W. F. Boyakin was then county superintendent of instruction. On July 31, 1916, this building was destroyed by fire during an electrical storm. The fine building of today is erected on the old site."

SOME EARLY TEACHERS.

Many of the early teachers of Marshall county taught school in the Deer creek district. Among them were T. G. Butler, Charles Pritchard and C. F. Travelute. Mr. Travelute and his brother's wife, Mrs. A. J. Travelute (formerly Elizabeth Mohrbacher) were present at the celebration.

The history of the evolution of Deer creek is but the history of the public schools of the county. As soon as times were easier the first thought

was better schools and better teachers. In the years between 1859 and 1870, much of the teaching was done in private homes. In the Catholic settlement the faithful priests gave what instruction they could to the young people and children.

In the German settlements the ministers gave instruction in the catechism and German language. The ministers of all denominations lent a hand in the cause of education.

Rev. J. L. Chapman, Revs. Charles and Luke Holmes and Dr. W. F. Boyakin were all men of exceptional ability and their faith in Kansas was as fixed as the stars that looked down upon her prairies, and her future was as bright as her glorious sunsets. Time has justified their ideals and while they sleep beneath her sod, her children remember them and chronicle their good deeds.

Among the teachers who were prominent in the county were T. C. Randolph, now city clerk of Marysville; Sybil Broughton, who became the wife of C. F. Koester; W. R. Brown, now teaching the fourth generation, near Summerfield; Thomas Hynes, of St. Bridget; Ella Sheridan Acker and William Acker, now of Vermillion; George Heleker and wife; Georgia Patterson Heleker, A. M. Billingsly, Melf Chaffee, Ruth Bigham, the Dunlap sisters and Maggie McDonald, of Waterville, who is still in her chosen profession.

FIRST SCHOOL IN COTTAGE HILL.

Cottage Hill district No. 31 was organized in the winter of 1870-71, with Frank Leach as director; James Nash, clerk, and Jackson Thomas, treasurer. Sarah McKelvey taught the first school in the winter following. H. Jones and John Dolen built the school house. The present members of the school board are: Mr. Pischnez, director; E. F. Roepke, clerk, and Henry Webber, treasurer. The new school house was built in 1916 at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars, including furnace and modern up-to-date furniture; the basement is cemented and used as a play room, gymnasium and for town meetings. It is twenty-six by thirty-six, with an addition ten by thirty, for hall and work room. It is to be paid for by direct taxation in three years, commencing in 1915.

PUBLIC SCHOOL, MARYSVILLE.

In the year 1861 district No. 4, Marysville, was legally organized, and a small frame building was put up at the northwest corner of Seventh and

Center streets. In 1866 the block on which the school now stands was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Perry Hutchinson and from Samuel Raines for the sum of seventy-eight dollars and forty cents and the stone building, commonly known as "the old stone building," was erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars. This building was thirty-five by seventy feet, two stories high, with two rooms on the ground floor and a large assembly room and recitation room on the upper floor.

The assembly and recitation room on the second floor, which was one large room, was also used by the Methodist church and by the Masonic lodge. In this room I. B. Davis and R. Y. Shibley were initiated into the mysteries of Masonry in 1870.

In the year 1880 a brick building was erected, forty by sixty feet, costing twelve thousand dollars, and in 1892 an addition was built on the north of it of exactly the same dimensions. Later a frame building was put up in the second ward, consisting of two rooms in which are taught pupils of the first and second grades, who live in that part of the city. Still later, an outlying school was built. This did not prove satisfactory and now these pupils living in the outlying portions of the district are taken to and from school in an automobile.

From 1891 to 1902, the modern normal school was held in the old stone building, conducted by John G. Ellenbecker. The stone building in its day was one of the best in this portion of the state; two hundred and sixty-three graduates left it with diplomas. Some of them have achieved distinction and won places of prominence.

Like all the old landmarks, after it had served its day and generation, it was dismantled to make room for the splendid high school, which now adorns the same site and which gathers within its walls many sons and daughters of parents who obtained their education within the walls of the "old stone building."

MARYSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

The city of Marysville in 1916 completed a high school building at a cost of sixty thousand dollars, which is modern and complete in every detail.

This school offers superior advantages to students as its graduates are admitted to any college or university in the United States, without examination.

One of the strong features is a completely equipped commercial department, giving thorough business training.

Graduates from the normal course receive a two-years certificate from

the state board of education. All the college preparatory subjects are taught and entrance credits given.

Tuition is free to anyone living in the county who has completed the common school course.

Marysville has one hundred thousand dollars invested in grounds, buildings and equipment. Nineteen teachers are employed.

The enrollment is as follows: High school, 160; grades, 365; total, 525; parochial school, 100; grand total, 625.

Average daily attendance in high school, 155; in grades, 351; total, 506.

The school has gained thirty-five per cent in enrollment in four years.

BLUE RAPIDS SCHOOLS.

The people of Blue Rapids have always realized the importance of a good school in the development of the city. Blue Rapids was the first town in Marshall county to establish a standard four-year course for its high school. At the present time it is the only school in Marshall county that maintains a department for beginners below the first grade.

The use of two buildings thus separating the grades and the high school, is of distinct advantage to both. The citizens of Blue Rapids were sufficiently far-sighted to provide ample space for playgrounds.

Blue Rapids high school has always been active in county contests, both of an athletic and literary nature. For a number of years her track team has been among the best in the county and her students have taken a number of prizes in oration and declamation.

The high school offers courses in domestic science, agriculture, normal training and commerce, as well as the regular academic courses.

An active parent teacher association, whose membership includes the representative men and women of the town, attest to the interest of the community in the schools. J. H. Houston is the superintendent and, with a splendid corps of teachers, the school is one of the ranking schools of the state.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

In November, 1861, the first school in the vicinity of Blue Rapids was taught by Lucy A. Palmer in a private dwelling one-half mile west of the present town. There were twenty-five pupils in the school. The teachers following were: Emma Thompson, Rev. P. Duncan, Harriet Whitmore, Emma Cooley, A. Smith and Rev. Charles Holmes.

The first school taught in Blue Rapids was in the old Colonial hall and Rev. Charles Holmes was the teacher, in the summer of 1870. He was succeeded the following year by Charles Palmer. A. Griffin and C. M. Bridges succeeded Palmer.

Blue Rapids district No. 3 was organized and in 1873 a two-story brick building thirty by fifty feet, was erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars.

C. M. Brydges, who was the first teacher in the new building, was succeeded by E. Philbrock, W. B. Dimon, H. H. Halleck and J. W. Quay. Owing to the increased numbers a new building, twenty by thirty feet, was put up near the first, and in later years a fine new building adequate to the needs of the town was erected. The school is modern in every detail and is second to Marysville in size. The curriculum meets the requirements imposed for entrance to state institutions.

IRVING SCHOOL NOTES SINCE 1870.

From available records, and other information, the following sketches are compiled. The organization of district No. 2 and what was done for a school building before 1870, seem to be uncertain. It is supposed, however, that school was held in a church building situated about one and one-half blocks south of the present postoffice site in Irving. This now is the residence property of Mrs. Julia Wells. The old church in question stood on the rear of these premises and the bell which now rings in the tower of the frame school building once rang in the tower of the old church. In 1870 a stone school building was erected at the same site as the present building. It contained two rooms and had but one teacher until 1873. Since the two rooms were situated one above the other, Mr. Jeffers, the first teacher, must have had no use for the room above. In 1873, however, according to the recollection of one of the pupils, who began school that year, another teacher was added to the teaching force, Miss Williams. It is uncertain whether there were any assistants before this year or not.

Then for a period of ten years there is no certainty as to the names of teachers and superintendents, knowing only the names of some men who acted as principals during that period. They are given in the order they served: A. Jeffers, 1870; Mr. Reese, 1873; H. C. Robinson, and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Coleman served until 1883. Mr. Coleman served during the years beginning in 1882 and 1883. In 1884, Augusta Carlson who taught for thirty consecutive years, began her third term of teaching (her first in



Bob-White.
American Badger.
Canadian Beaver.
Raccoon.

Prairie Chicken.
Deer.
Red Fox, with Prairie Chicken.
Gray (Timber) Wolf, with Cubs.

WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS OF THE NORTHWEST.

the Irving school) under G. W. Carrico. She received thirty dollars per month. In the preceding year Miss Minnie Ish taught the primary room.

The size of the first stone building was about thirty feet wide and forty feet long. This was blown down by a cyclone in 1879 and replaced by a frame structure, similar in size and shape. The new building of that day was constructed by a contractor, Frank Edwards, at a contract price of eight hundred dollars and so well built that it still stands as a part of the present building. The small sum, eight hundred dollars, received by the contractor according to his figures, as reported by our pioneer citizen, J. L. Judd, netted him ten dollars per day profit. A passing comment offered was that the price of lumber then was not in line with present prices.

The total number of pupils enrolled in the school in 1884 was seventy-four; in 1895, one hundred and twenty; in 1905, one hundred and seventy-six; in 1915, one hundred and sixty-four. The school building was enlarged in 1891 by adding to the then existing frame structure four rooms and an entrance. This is being added to in 1917 by placing a brick structure on the north of the entire frame structure. The building has always borne an artistic appearance though it seems to have been put together in pieces.

The first increase in the number of teachers has been mentioned. In 1889, besides Augusta Carlson, there was employed another to assist in the grades, Melissa B. Smith. The next increase came in 1892, when four teachers, including the superintendent, were employed.

The year 1894 witnessed the first graduating exercises in the Irving high school. In that year there were nine graduates which formed the charter membership of one of the most loyal alumnae associations in Kansas. Each year has added its quota until now, in 1917, there is a total number of graduates from the school of one hundred and sixty-two.

From the organization of the district until the present, the people of Irving have kept abreast with the times in providing the best for their children in the way of education. In 1913 play-ground apparatus was installed for the smaller children; 1914 a basket ball court was constructed; in 1915 tennis courts were made and proved a popular pastime and recreation with the intermediate and high school pupils; and in 1916 a football court was laid out. Since the beginning of the contests in oratory, declamation and track work in Marshall county, the Irving school has come in for its share of the honors. The school has been accredited with the state university for several years and pupils have made splended records at that institution and other institutions of this state and in other states.

A few items indicate the increase in total expenditure for the district. In 1876 the tax money collected for district No. 2 was \$2,989.88; in 1886, \$3,830.59; in 1896, \$2,989.88; 1916, \$3,588.75. In the earlier times the annual tax levy ranged from 17 to 25 mills. The valuation of the district has ranged from \$100,864 in 1904 to \$909,674 in 1915.

WATERVILLE SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by Miss F. Hartwell, now Mrs. H. Jones, in a building known as the Lutheran church. A frame school house was built in 1869-70, G. B. Vroom being the first teacher. Mr. Griffin taught the school in 1872. In the same year a new limestone school building, forty by fifty feet, two stories with basement, was erected. It had four rooms and cost twelve thousand dollars. This building was at that time the best in that part of the country. Mr. J. Potter was the first principal. Following him was G. W. Winans, who afterwards was elected state superintendent. In 1910 an eight-room brick school house was built at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and the old stone school house has been fitted up for domestic science, manual training and gymnasium purposes.

The Waterville high school is one of the Barnes high schools in the county, and its graduates enter the state institutions on their high school diplomas. Mr. O. B. Vernon is the superintendent.

The early settlers on the Little Blue river and on Coon creek belieyed in schooling for their children. Rev. Samuel A. Walker, a Methodist minister, taught school in 1858, in a cabin at the mouth of Fawn creek.

Mrs. Lucy Thompson Palmer taught a small school near where Blue Rapids now stands, in 1859. Emma Thompson taught in a house on the Little Blue river near where the gypsum mill stands, in 1859, also in 1864 and 1865. Fanny Jeffers taught in a log cabin at the mouth of Coon creek in 1861. Mrs. Whitmore, Mrs. Choate and Hon. E. A. Berry were teachers before the railroad came. These were all private schools, not supported by state or county. There was no Waterville before 1868 and no Blue Rapids before 1870.

SUMMERFIELD SCHOOLS.

The first school house in Summerfield was a frame building erected in 1889. In 1892 an addition was built on and the school then contained two rooms. J. M. Kendall was the first principal and Mrs. George Shadle, the primary teacher.

This school was destroyed by fire in 1904, and in 1905 a new modern brick and stone building was erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. At that time there were one hundred seventy-one pupils in attendance.

In 1910 a high school course was added to the course of study, and in 1915 an addition was made to the building at a cost of six thousand five hundred dollars. The total cost of building and addition, with heat and thorough equipment, aggregated over twenty thousand dollars. It is one of the Barnes high schools of the county and has an attendance of one hundred sixty-four pupils.

Mr. John J. Fowler is the superintendent, assisted by a corps of eight teachers. The board of education consists of Henry Maitland, F. G. Bergen and S. C. Dugan. Mr. Maitland has been clerk of the board since the school first started.

BEATTIE SCHOOLS.

In 1868 school district No. 29 was organized and a log school house costing five hundred dollars was built at Beattie. Charles Pritchard was the first teacher and he was succeeded by Misses C. J. Sheldon, Ruth Barrett, Mary Hamilton and H. P. Buck. In 1871 a new stone school house, twenty-eight by forty-eight feet, was erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars. C. Mattleson taught the first term in the new building and was succeeded by J. M. Blair, Rev. E. Barber, F. W. Parsons, Mrs. F. W. Parsons, L. F. Fuller, Florence Patterson, Ida Newton, Albert L. Perry, and Georgiana Patterson.

Since that time the building has been enlarged to meet the needs of the city and now has an accredited high school under the Barnes high school law, with John Menahan as superintendent and a corps of seven assistant teachers. The building is modern and thoroughly equipped.

BUILDING AN EARLY-DAY SCHOOL HOUSE.

Reminiscences of pioneer days bring to mind many old pictures, the log school house among them. The writer recalls one in particular of which mention may be made.

About the year 1868, while Blue Valley was still a part of the Horse-shoe school district, no attempt whatever had been made to build a school house, because there were no funds for that purpose. There were twelve or fourteen sturdy pioneers, who manifested a spirit of co-operation and achieve-

ment by constructing one of those log school houses on the northeast corner of section 28 in Oketo township.

Those men took up the task of furnishing logs with which to build the school house. Nearly all of them were prairie farmers and having no timber they were compelled to haul the logs from the Otoe Indian reservation. Sorghum molasses being the only medium of exchange then, they would swap a gallon of molasses for a couple of logs, with the Indian, each farmer furnishing two logs. The roof was made of native shingles, the seats were made of rough cottonwood boards and the desks were made of slabs, which were laid on pins driven into the walls. Elizabeth Middlemiss has the honor of having taught the first term in this, the Blue Valley school house.

Those who helped build this school house were: William Cockerill, Frank Butterfield, Oliver Furman, Robert Cottrell, A. J. Travelute, Thomas Howes, Ben Hering, Peter Champaign, James Coats, R. E. Benson, G. R. Fulton, Peter McNulty, Sr., Henry Spielmann and Tim Downing.

One cannot think of the early days of Marshall county, without becoming enthusiastic upon educational matters as they existed in pioneer days, because the Kansas pioneer home and the prairie school house were typical of Kansas, as were the white schooners of the trackless plains, who brought those men and women who longed to deliver the new territory from bondage and to write across its map—"free".

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1859, John D. Wells; 1860, W. S. Blackburn; 1861-1862, W. W. Jerome; 1863-1864, T. H. Baker; 1865-1866, Moses T. Bennett; 1867-1868, Rev. J. L. Chapman; 1869-1872, C. S. Balton; 1873-1876, A. Jeffers; 1877-1878, G. W. Winans; 1879-1882, W. F. Boyakin; 1883-1884, Samuel Renoe; 1884-1885, J. J. Sproul; 1885-1889, J. W. Quay; 1889-1891, William Acker; 1891-1893, V. H. Biddison; 1893-1897, Lewis Scott; 1897-1901, M. W. Street; 1901, interim, J. G. Ellenbecker; 1901-1905, George K. Thompson; 1905-1909, Otis Berry; 1909-1913, C. E. Drumm; 1913-1915, P. N. Schmitt; 1915-1917, W. H. Seaman.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND TEACHERS, 1916-17.

Following is a list of districts, names of schools and names of teachers in Marshall county, in the order mentioned:

1—Barrett, Keturah Prebble. 5—Osborn, Anna Shedden. 6—Gallup,

Elnora Wanamaker. 7—Antioch, Francis Guffee. 8—Elm Creek, Kittie Hunt. 9—Blue River, Minnie Wassenburg. 10—Life, Sara Price. 11—Fairview, Lou Olson. 13—Beaty, Minnie Froom. 14—Borphy, Dollie Turley. 15—Merrimac, Manilla Grimes. 16—Walker, Nina Carver. 18—La Grange, Effie Wilson. 19—O'Neill, Josephine Thorne. 21—Hermansburg, Evangeline Church. 23—New Salem, Helen Detweiler. 24—Holloway, Celia Severns. 25—McDonald, Orel Severns. 26—Snodgrass, no school; pupils sent to Frankfort city schools. 27—Fairview, Vera Peacock. 28—Flint Hill, Merle Gerard. 30—Garrison, Celia Smith. 31—Cottage Hill, Geneva Nichols. 32—Valley View, Caroline Massie. 33—Campbell, Ella Nester. 34—Auld, Grace McKee. 36—Blue Valley, Ellen Yaussi. 37—Game Fork, Albina Musil. 38—Pleasant Valley, Grace Filley. 39—Sunflower, Lessie DeVault. 40—Reedsville, Vivian Thompson. 41—Snipe Creek, Minnie McKibben. 43—Grimes, Otis Crevier. 44—Excelsior, Zella Burton. 45—Allison, Agnes Rutti. 46—Carden, Mabel Tays. 47—Pleasant Hill, Ella Moden. 48—Mt. Pleasant, Ethel Zeller. 49—Pleasant Valley, Blanche Houston. 50—Little Timber, Grace Radebaugh. 51—Lincoln, Minnie Severin. 52—St. Bridget, Sr. M. Pauline, O. S. B. 53—Plunkett, Lizzie Smith. 54—Stillwater, Bertha Tyler. 55—Prairie Ridge, Nella Fenner. 57—Elliott, Thomas Warders. 58—Deer Creek, Florence Schwindmann. 59—Pleasant Ridge, Charlotte Waters. 60—Bremen, Ore McMahon. 61—McLeod, Anna Krause. 62—Dow, Marie Schulte. 64—Fawn Creek, Lena Hendel. 65—Reserville, Alice Mackey. 66—Brown, Fea Raymond. 67—Blanchville, William Griffee. 68—Pecenka, Julia Peterson. 69—Eighteen, Zilpha Anderson. 70—Farrar, Ethel Tompkins. 71—Bluhm, Iva Rowe. 72—Scriber, Verna Martin. 73—Bain, May McMahon. 74—Anderson, Mary Black. 75—Seventy-five, Elizabeth Elliott. 76—Seventy-six, Laura Harper. 77—Prospect Hill, Lenore George. 78—Grand View, Irene Godbout. 80—Brown, Francis Butler. 81—Summit, Elsie Johnson. 82—Pleasant Prairie, Nora Stosz. 83—Cunningham, Margaret Klein. 84—Koch, Ruby Wikoff. 85—Victory, Mildred Winquist. 86—Star, Bertha Fulton. 87—Larkin, Ella Volle. 89—Fairiew, Lola Baker. 90—Woodbine, W. R. Brown. 91—Pleasant Prairie, Bertha Schulte. 92—Keystone, Minnie Larson. 93—Mt. Hope, Marie Zeller. 94—Hopewell, Cornelia Fitch. 95—Thomas, Howard Jester. 96—Green Valley, Myra McMahon. 97—Wilson, Marie Sedivy. 98—Reust, Helen Sedivy. 99—Harmony, Julia Rudeen. 100—Pleasant View, Millie Derby. 101—Flag, Mrs. Jennie Campbell. 102—Victory, Georgia Goin. 103—Patterson, Helen Bright. 104—Hardman, Ethyle Harry. 105—Brooks, Pauline Wuester. 106—Burnside, Ella Davies.

107—Orr, Anna Cain. 108—Balderson, Sophia Gurtler. 109—Fairmount, Luella Linnabary. 110—Prairie View, Gladys Jester. 111—Brush College, Stephana Bond. 112—Thomas, Gladys Sharpe. 113—Barklow, Alta Dougherty. 114—Sunrise, Leota Dolen. 116—Perll, Mary Van Verth. 117—West Point, Lela Doering. 118—Stony Point, Bernice Livingstone. 119—Lily Creek, Tresa Juenemann. 120—Liberty, Lyla Roepke. 121—Pauley, Eldon Weller. 122—Brammer, Gertrude Whiteside. 123—Bommer, John Brandenburger, Jr. 124—Prairie Center, Dora Tucker. 125—Pleasant Hill, Minnie Burks. 126—Pleasant Ridge, Myrtle Millick. 127—Crane, Willa Watkins. 128—Schroyer, Esther Vering. 129—Fairfield, Mary Warders. 130—Midway, Netta Hafner. 131—Mt. Hope, Blanche Sharpe. 132—Sunnyside, Ruth Willey. 133—Triumph, Helene Thompson. 134—Lamb, Edna Buckles. 135—Riggert, LeNora Rombeck. 136—Hatten, Julia Wendel. 138—O'Brien, Ralph Bair. 139—Enterprise, Grace Sandborn. 140—Mina, Velma Winney. 141—Scully, Netta Vogel. 142—Cedar Ridge, Norma Tyler. Jt. 1—Windy Ridge, Sadie Gosper. Jt. 2—Spring Valley, Ralph Harper. Jt. 7—Swede Creek, Paulina Osner.

TWO-TEACHER SCHOOLS.

22—Lillis, Leo Mackey and Rosa Hayes. 42—Home, George Marshall and Marie Keller. 63—Herkimer, Alma Mollinger and Grace Thomas. 79—Vliets, Ross Griffis and Maude Arnold. 88—Winifred, Lottie Waymire and Rosa Seematter. 115—Bigelow, Robert Shope and Eva Johnson.

BARNES HIGH SCHOOLS.

DISTRICT NO. 2—IRVING.

O. W. Kunz, superintendent; F. J. Wood, principal; Frances Lomuller, high school; Emma Hadorn, sixth, seventh and eighth; Eva Webb, fourth and fifth; Irene Stone, first, second and third.

DISTRICT NO. 3—BLUE RAPIDS.

J. H. Houston, superintendent; Harriet Landers, principal; R. B. Ambrose, high school; Edith Folz, high school; Grace Ulrich, high school; R. E. Carlson, eighth; Elsie Schmidler, seventh; Floretta Dailey, sixth; Edna Bald-

win, fifth; Hazel Rucker, fourth; Nettie Crissman, third; Esther Axe, second; Bertha Waters, first; Mrs. S. E. S. Vawter, primary; Rexford Clarke, seventh; Adah Lerhr, music.

DISTRICT NO. 12—VERMILLION.

C. Kraemer, superintendent; Ruth Thomas, principal; Hulda Froom, high school; Blanche Woodward, seventh and eighth; Maude Smith, fourth, fifth and sixth; Mabel Woodward, first, second and third.

DISTRICT NO. 137—SUMMERFIELD.

J. J. Fowler, superintendent; Ethel Henry, principal; Edith Arnold, high school; Ethel Kissack, seventh and eighth; Emma Craven, fifth and sixth; Carrie Hughes, third and fourth; Maude Samuelson, first and second; Ross Campbell.

DISTRICT NO. 29—BEATTIE.

John Menehan, superintendent; Florence Totten, principal; Iowa Jones, high school; Viola Malm, high school; Will Stosz, seventh and eighth; La Verne Conger, fifth and sixth; Martha Calhoun, third and fourth; Bessie Thorne, primary.

DISTRICT NO. 56—AXTELL.

C. I. Smith, superintendent; F. Chilcott, principal; J. J. Bollin, high school; Florence Hudson, high school; Margaret Russell, high school; Edna M. Danner, district school; Minnie E. Mack, eighth grade; Myrtle Temple, sixth and seventh; Mary McKnight, fourth and fifth; Mary O'Neil, second and third; Anna C. Olson, primary.

DISTRICT NO. 4—MARYSVILLE.

C. O. Smith, superintendent; Etta Beavers, high school; F. M. Unruh, high school; Ethel Mallonee, high school; Beulah Jevons, high school; Hazel Richards, high school; Carl White, high school; Dorothy Waite, high school; Neva Kissell, music; Clara Froom, eighth; Nina Kirkwood, seventh; Mildred Kirkwood, sixth; Veda Smith, fifth; Maude Thomas, fourth; Anna Schmitt, third; Mabel Montgomery, second; Mildred Paxton, primary; Mabel Newman, first and second (ward).

DISTRICT NO. 17—WATERVILLE.

C. B. Vernon, superintendent; Jesse Seaton, principal; Martha Sellards, high school; Helen Coolidge, high school; Mabel Lamereaux, eighth grade; Mabel Nider, sixth and seventh; Ivan Nichols, fourth and fifth; Ryth Rice, second and third; Margaret McDonald, primary.

DISTRICT NO. 20—OKETO.

P. N. Schmitt, superintendent; Frank Menehan, principal; Dorothy Waters, seventh and eighth; Minna Scott, fourth, fifth and sixth; Mildred Briggs, first, second and third.

DISTRICT NO. 35—FRANKFORT.

R. L. Hazzard, superintendent; Duncan McRuer, principal; John Cannon, high school; Bessie Curry, high school; Maud Lourey, high school; Georgia Hoffman, high school; Katherine Zook, high school; Esther Zeininger, district school; Howard Heleker, seventh and eighth; Winifred Shearer, sixth; Bess Shafer, fifth; Eva Lathrop, third and fourth; Hazel Haskin, second; Verna Smith, first.

COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Miss Harriet Landers, Blue Rapids; C. Kraemer, Vermillion; W. H. Seaman, Marysville. Regular examinations are held on the last Saturday of October, the last Saturday of January and last Saturday of June, together with the Friday preceding each such Saturday.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Harriet Landers, Blue Rapids; vice-president, R. L. Hazzard, Frankfort; secretary, Etta Beavers, Marysville; treasurer, W. H. Seaman, Marysville. The executive committee consists of the officers of the association.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL BOARDS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Frank Lamm, Axtell; vice-president, E. O. Webber, Marysville; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. P. C. McCall, Irving.

SUMMARY.

*School census	6,973	
Enrollment	5,162	
Average daily attendance	4,060	
Teachers employed:		
One teacher schools	131	
Two teacher schools	89	
Marysville	18	238
Average salary per month:		
Male teachers—		
High school	\$111.80	
Grade	68.00	
Rural	49.66	
Female teachers—		
High school	73.00	
Grade	54.00	
Rural	47.00	
Number school districts:		
Rural	126	
*High school and graded	16	142
Number parochial schools	6	
*Valuation	\$51,604,720.00	
*Value of school property	402,125.00	
Amount Barnes high school fund, 1916-17	25,794.00	
*Amount paid teachers	112,532.00	
*Total cost of maintaining schools	228,086.17	
Enrollment in high schools, 1915-16	693	
High school graduates, 1916	109	
Total number of high school graduates to date	1,185	
Common school graduates, 1916	162	
Volumes in school libraries	16,585	
*Including Marysville.		

GOLD MEDAL AWARDS.

Twelve years ago, Marshall county inaugurated a plan of offering, as an incentive to better attendance upon our public schools, a gold medal as an award for seven years' perfect attendance. For the school year 1915-16, thirty-three medals were presented. The following named pupils received medals:

Walter Goin, Beattie; Ruby Graham, Beattie; Walter Gurtler, Beattie; Glen Swanson, Waterville; Carl Steenson, Waterville; Florence Godfreson, Waterville; Walter Stewart, Waterville; Marcellus Leslie, Frankfort; Esther Caldwell, Frankfort; Wanita Fowler, Frankfort; Argie Logan, Frankfort; Eva Myers, Frankfort; Anna B. Holt, Home; Frederick Dexter, Home; Clarence Genschoreck, Home; Lawrence Genschoreck, Home; Ella Genschoreck, Home; Freda Dettke, Home; Myrtle Fincham, Home; Rosa Seematter, Home; Elnora Wanamaker, Blue Rapids; Creta Swanson, Blue Rapids; Wallace Koppes, Carden; Marie Kral, Vliets; Victor Hoerath, Herkimer; Clarence Remmers, Herkimer; Iner Polson, Vermillion; Edla Polson, Vermillion; Grace Buckles, Vermillion; Elva Morrill, Summerfield; Jakie Wagner, Summerfield; Raymond McLarnen, Summerfield; Verne Franks, Irving.

HONOR STUDENTS OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

Jennie Rea Dilworth, Summerfield, common school valedictorian; Edythe Gould, Irving, high school spelling; Esther Ross, Axtell, high school declamation; Earl Frost, Blue Rapids, high school oration.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Of the 5,162 pupils attending school in the county, 684 have been neither absent nor tardy during the year 1915-16. The county roll of honor for that school year shows the number of pupils and the number of consecutive years of their attendance as follows: 331, one year; 156, two years; 121, three years; 113, four years; 80, five years; 46, six years; 30, seven years.

Vesta Bickle, Mabel Smith, Myrtle Smith, Thomas Warders, Lucille Whan, of district No. 4, Marysville; Clara Brock, of No. 56, Axtell; Albert Poggeman and Howard Moore, of No. 137, Summerfield; Esther Mapes, of No. 48, Mount Pleasant, Waterville—eight years each.

Lily Shepard and Jessie Summers, of No. 2, Irving; Anna Saville, of No. 3, Blue Rapids; Elsa Schwartz, of No. 4, Marysville; Jennie Bell, of No.

36, Marysville; Marie Cecile Plunkett, of No. 53, Summerfield—nine years each.

Lillian Cottrell, of No. 2, Irving, and Bruno Schwartz, of No. 4, Marysville—ten years each.

Sidney Osborn, of No. 35, Frankfort, has the honor of having attended school for thirteen consecutive years, without missing a single day or being tardy.

JOHN MACDONALD.

It would be ingratitude on the part of the historian not to speak of the good work done by John MacDonald, for the schools and teachers of Marshall county. He came to the teachers' meetings and county institutes and brought hopeful and cheering messages to the overworked and underpaid teachers of early public school work in the county. His *Western School Journal* was an education to the young teacher, dealing as it did, with all the perplexing problems of pedagogy. A winged pilot has borne him across the bar, but those who felt the inspiration of his presence and profited by his wise counsel, have not forgotten him.

Marco Morrow has paid the following tribute to his memory:

"Across the dark but peaceful chasm which death has interposed between us and the soul of John MacDonald, we waft a fond farewell. Scotchman, American, Kansan; educator, editor, linguist, writer and teacher—you were more than all that; you were a friend of man; you were beloved by your fellows beyond most men. We shall miss your genial humor, your sparkling wit, your kind spirit, and your sterling common sense. No man in Kansas journalism was ever more universally respected; no memory will be more greatly revered. Farewell, John; we know that all is well with you."

CHAPTER XV.

CHURCHES IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

In the days of the settlement of Marysville, churches did not thrive to any great extent. An early historian puts it very nicely: "The population was in some measure of a transitory nature and society was much subject to the influence incident to a constant tide of emigration and travel."

To this statement may be added the fact that a large proportion of the population were engaged in holding conversations similar to one which, according to tradition, once took place between the governors of North and South Carolina.

It has been hinted by some that the first church erected in the city, was because certain citizens of other portions of the county declared it a "burning shame" that they were obliged to transact business in a town so devoid of morality as to neglect to provide a house of worship. And that because of this complaint subscriptions were taken and a church erected.

Tradition has it that the first religious services held in Marysville, were in a saloon, in the summer of 1857. There is sufficient evidence that at least the saloon was here. The Methodist church, South, had a small church house and the first sermon preached in it was by the Rev. Mr. Millice, of that denomination. In 1859 Rev. Mr. Robbins, of the same church, held services in Ballard & Morrall's drug store.

In the summer of 1860 two ministers of the same church, Reverends King and Duncan, held revival meetings lasting two weeks in the Barrett House. When the war broke out this organization disbanded, but church services were held whenever an itinerant minister came this way and these services were always well attended.

The Marshalls were religious people and there were at all times some people in the town who kept alive the religious faith.

The priests soon searched out their flocks and held mass and gradually the desire for churches and regular services grew.

MARYSVILLE.

An organization of the Methodist church, North, was perfected in 1866 by Reverend Woodburn of Manhattan, with five members, three of whom were Mrs. L. J. Swearngen and L. Keefover and wife. Meetings were held in the old court house, also in the old frame school house. Among the early preachers were Reverends Tennent, Tenney and Taylor. The membership was small and became discouraged.

At the annual conference held in Leavenworth in the spring of 1879. Rev. A. J. Coe was appointed to the Marysville circuit, which included Marysville, Oketo and Deer Creek. The class at Marysville was then composed of Thomas Hughes and wife, Mrs. Swearngen, Bates, Cooper and Linley, and Miss Hattie Linley.

The presiding elder instructed Coe to come to Marysville and build a church. This seemed almost a forlorn hope to Mr. and Mrs. Coe and they were told by the church that it was an impossibility. Tom Hughes, then the editor of the *News*, gave the only encouragement. Reverend Coe began his services in Waterson's Hall and preached to a small congregation. He talked of a new church and by hard work raised nine hundred dollars and started to build. It was uphill work, but finally the church was completed and on the day of dedication the entire amount was raised. A hearty revival was held that winter and some fifty accessions were made to the church. After the congregation had a home the church prospered.

When the new bank, which afterwards grew into the First National Bank, was first established, a young man by the name of Colin Southerland was assistant cashier. He was a member of the Methodist church and induced a brother banker in Osceola, Iowa, to present the little church with a bell. This banker's name was Ziegler and a few years ago he was living in Los Angeles. Many able ministers served this church, among others, Rev. Thomas Scott, a man of great courage and forcefulness, a "poet and a scholar." No pulpit in Marysville has ever been filled by an abler man. He sleeps in the Marysville cemetery.

On October 31, 1902, Rev. W. C. Hanson came to Marysville from Robinson. He was a splendid business man and a good pastor. A new building was needed. He finished the present fine church home now occupied by the Methodists.

The money was raised by popular subscription and the building cost six thousand five hundred dollars. It is forty-four by seventy-three feet, with a

basement under the entire building. The auditorium is forty by forty, and there are two large Sunday school rooms. The church will seat two hundred and seventy-five people. There are three stained-glass windows, which add greatly to the appearance of the building.

The present pastor is Rev. A. R. Williams and the church membership is one hundred and seventy.

There is a large Sunday school, numbering one hundred and thirty pupils, with eighteen teachers. E. F. Boxall is superintendent; F. M. Unruh, assistant superintendent; Adamantha Newton, secretary-treasurer. Other auxiliary societies are the Epworth League and Ladies Aid.

BLUE RAPIDS.

A partial organization of the Methodist church was perfected in the winter of 1870-71, by Rev. M. D. Tenney, with sixteen members. Occasional services were held during the year, in different halls, until 1876, when a church was built of native limestone, at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars. This church was built under the pastorate of Rev. E. W. Van Deventer. In 1889 a parsonage was built.

Rev. Thomas Scott, of Marysville, served this charge during the years 1900-01. In 1905, Rev. J. C. Wilson came to the church and remained for six years. He rebuilt and enlarged the church at a cost of six thousand dollars. This church was dedicated on December 19, 1909, by Bishop W. A. Quayle, assisted by District Superintendent W. C. Hanson.

Since that time the parsonage and church have been re-decorated, electric lights installed and other improvements made. The membership of the church has grown from sixteen charter members to two hundred and twenty-five.

The present officials are: Trustees: H. F. Kaump, Clyde Rodkey, M. P. Robinson, John Frost and Charles Palmer; stewards, J. L. Rodkey, F. E. Austin, E. U. Bright, John Blair, Mrs. Susan Bendel and H. F. Kaump. Present pastor, F. A. Whittlesey.

Sunday school superintendent, J. H. Houston; secretary, Florence Bright; treasurer, H. F. Kaump; librarian, Mrs. J. L. Moorhead; pianist, Blanche Houston; class leader, Mrs. A. A. Austin. Membership, two hundred. Woman's Missionary Society has eighteen members; Epworth League, twenty-eight; Ladies Aid Society, twenty-five. The church and Sunday school are prospering.

FRANKFORT.

On September 24, 1869, Rev. S. M. Hopkins, of New York, arrived in Frankfort. The city consisted of thirteen residences and stores. Consent was obtained from the railroad company to hold meetings in the depot. A class of thirteen was organized, consisting of Mrs. S. M. Hopkins, Jessie L. Hopkins, J. S. Kelley and wife, and others. Doctor Clutter acting as superintendent, a Sunday school was gathered from among people living in the vicinity and religious services held every Sunday. Late in the winter meetings were moved into the school house and in March, 1870, Reverend Hopkins was appointed pastor. During the year Rev. G. W. Gault and Reverend Lairey assisted in the work. A large section of country was included in the work of that pastorate. About one hundred dollars was raised for furnishing a library for the Sunday school. This was the first public library of which there is any record in the county.

In 1871 a promise of two lots was secured; eight hundred dollars was subscribed and foundation was laid for a new church. In March, 1871, Reverend Gray was appointed to the charge at Frankfort and Centralia, with a residence in Centralia.

Rev. Charles Parker, of Irving, came to Frankfort and organized a Union church, including Presbyterian and other denominations, and the idea of building a Methodist church for a time was abandoned. From that time until 1876 the preaching was done by the following pastors, alternating with laymen: Rev. William Knipe, Nichols, Price, A. J. McKee and Spencer. In 1877 Reverend Hopkins retired and Reverend Zimmerman was installed. He set to work to build a church, raised money to pay for a lot and withdrew his charge from the Union meetings and established a Methodist organization and Sunday school in Brady's hall.

A building committee was appointed, and in March, 1878, a new pastor, Reverend C. H. Koester, was installed. At a called meeting two hundred and fifty dollars was subscribed for a church edifice. This was augmented the next morning by one hundred and fifty dollars. As a result of a petition the railroad company presented a lot to the members, and on this lot a parsonage was built. Mr. A. J. McKee gave the use of a room over his building, then known as the First National Bank building, for the use of the congregation. The Sunday school grew rapidly and soon this hall became too small. The church accepted an offer from the Presbyterians of the use of their church in the afternoon. In March, 1880, Rev. E. H. Bailiff

commenced his pastorate in the Presbyterian church, and again agitated the question of building. Mr. A. J. McKee donated the lots on which the present church now stands. The new church home was dedicated in 1881 and completed in 1887. In 1884 a storm and cyclone damaged the building so that it had to be replastered and painted and new windows put in. In 1890 the church building and parsonage were worth about four thousand five hundred dollars.

The building was destroyed for the second time by a cyclone and the present structure erected in 1896. Valuable improvements have since been made and the property is now valued at ten thousand dollars. The present church has eight rooms—auditorium, three lecture rooms and four rooms in the basement. The present membership is four hundred. The Sunday school membership is three hundred. The ladies aid and missionary societies, adjuncts of the church, and the Senior and Junior Epworth Leagues are prominent factors in the life of the church. The present pastor is Rev. L. R. South.

AXTELL.

The officials of the Methodist Episcopal church at Axtell are: Bishop, W. O. Shepherd; district superintendent, S. L. Buckner; pastor, P. B. Knepp; president official board, J. G. Sitler; Sunday school superintendent, W. S. McKnight; superintendent primary department, Mrs. George T. Whitcraft; superintendent home department, Miss Janie Keegan; superintendent cradle roll department, Mrs. F. M. Wolf; trustees—C. H. Baker, A. E. Gaston, George W. Reed, Charles Phillips and W. F. Rabe; stewards, J. G. Sitler, C. H. Baker, George W. Reed, G. W. Keller, E. H. Harrison, Carl G. Newton, George T. Whitcraft, Miss Lou Brawner, Miss Janie Keegan; class leader, Lee Davis; president, Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. W. F. Rabe; president, Epworth League, Miss Florence Sitler; superintendent, Junior League, Mrs. P. B. Knepp.

The present membership is two hundred and seventy-seven. All the departments of the church are in a healthy condition. The average attendance at Sunday school during 1916 was one hundred and thirty-six. There are forty-five members in the home department, and thirty on the cradle roll. During the same time the Epworth League had an average attendance of forty.

The church property consists of a frame church building valued at eight thousand five hundred dollars and a frame parsonage valued at three thousand five hundred dollars.

WATERVILLE.

Services were held by Methodists of Waterville as early as 1868, when the depot was used as a meeting house.

In the winter of 1868 Rev. M. D. Tenney organized a church with nine members, among whom were J. D. Farwell, W. J. Johnson, M. T. Bennett, J. W. Pierce, and their wives. For the first years meetings were held in the depot grain house, railroad coaches and school house. In the summer of 1871 a church edifice thirty-six by seventy feet was erected at a cost of six thousand dollars. Rev. M. Spencer was the pastor until 1873, when he was succeeded by Revs. J. M. Sullivan, former Gov. N. Green, R. Wake, W. R. Kister and Rev. S. Brooks, when the congregation had grown to sixty-five members. The present membership is two hundred twenty-six. The pastor is Rev. E. M. Paddleford. The trustees are, C. A. Palmer, William McKelvy, Frank Thorne, Henry Honstead, William Fitzgerald, P. S. Vickery, and William Mapes. The stewards are, L. A. Palmer, district steward; Myrtle McKelvy, recording secretary and treasurer; William Fitzgerald, J. D. Farwell, Mrs. P. T. Vickery, Mrs. Eli Peterson. Miss Effie Bair, Miss Hannah Anderson, Samuel Anderson and P. T. Vickery.

This church is in a united and flourishing condition. The ladies aid society donates two hundred dollars toward the running expenses of the church. The missionary society raises four hundred dollars for home and foreign missions, and the Sunday school pledges fifty dollars to the same work, and last year gave sixty-one dollars and sixty-four cents.

The Sunday school has a membership of one hundred and eighty-five. Gene Gorder is superintendent, Mildred Bartlow, secretary, and Anna Nider, librarian, with J. D. Farwell, secretary, over all the work. Olive Wilson has charge of the infant class, which numbers forty-two. Both international and graded lessons are used. Twenty-eight dollars per month is required to furnish the school with supplies.

SUMMERFIELD.

This church was organized in Summerfield by Rev. A. E. Chadwick, and chartered in 1889. The first trustees were: John A. Sipe, John L. Magaw, Charles Sipe, Charles Ester, James Beecham. There were thirty members at the time of organization. The congregation is united, and the

church prosperous. The parsonage and church property are valued at about five thousand dollars.

The present officials are: Trustees, E. H. Locke, J. T. Briggs, Charles Tarr, Edw. McKee, John Winney, J. H. Russell, H. E. Abert, W. W. E. Packard, and R. G. Shue; stewards, Charles Packard, Mrs. Charles Tarr, Mrs. W. E. Glick, Mrs. C. H. Roper and R. G. Shue. Rev. J. M. McGuire is the pastor.

There are one hundred thirty-five members in the Sunday school; J. T. Briggs, superintendent. The Epworth League has a membership of thirty, the Junior League, nineteen.

IRVING.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Irving was organized in 1867 by Reverend Devaul. That same year work on a church edifice was begun, but was abandoned for lack of funds, and in 1871 a stone building was purchased. Later, as the church grew, services were held in the Presbyterian church. Some of the early pastors were: M. D. Tenney, T. B. Grey, B. F. Smith, W. H. Underwood, E. W. Vandeventer, S. A. Green, G. W. Miller, S. L. Hunter and C. S. Freark. The church has prospered. In 1882 a parsonage of six rooms was built and in 1884 the present church was erected. The present membership is sixty-eight. The membership of the Sunday school is one hundred one. F. E. Barber is the present pastor.

VLEITS.

The first services of the Methodist Episcopal faith in Vleits were held by Rev. Merrill G. Hamm, who conducted the meeting in the school house south of town. At that time there were about a dozen members of the Methodist church. He remained about one year and increased the membership to fifty. In March of 1899 he was followed by Reverend Payne and during his pastorate the church was built. The church was completed in 1900 at a cost of two thousand one hundred fifteen dollars.

There is a Sunday school in connection with the church and has a membership of nearly one hundred. Miss Floy Smith is superintendent. The present church officials are: C. R. Wallace, C. E. Foltz and George Connett, trustees; C. E. Foltz, S. B. Heisy, C. R. Wallace and Merrill Bullock, stewards. Both church and Sunday school are well attended.

COTTAGE HILL.

The Cottage Hill Methodist church was organized in 1872, and a church and parsonage were built in 1884. Their first pastor was Rev. Charles Minear. The officers were James Clark, Reuben Hartman, John Nichols, Reuben Fuller (all deceased), and Frank Leah, now living at Grand Junction, Colorado. This church was organized with twenty-two members. At that time it was the only church in Cottage Hill, and the attendance at both church and Sunday school was much larger than now, for Cottage Hill now has three churches within a half mile of each other.

Rev. W. H. Buckner is the present pastor, with thirty-four members and about sixty attendants. The official board is John Sisco, G. Roepke, William Roepke, Herman Anderson, John Leppard and Clarence E. Nichols. The Sunday school superintendent is Henry Pretz, with thirty-eight members. It is a live church and Sunday school.

BEATTIE.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Beattie was organized in the spring of 1876 by Rev. A. J. Coe, with seven members. They were, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Byrum and Phoebe Byrum, Mary Sheldon, Elizabeth Sweet, Julia Brown and Mrs. A. J. Coe.

In 1881 a church was built, costing one thousand four hundred dollars. The church has prospered and in January, 1917, had a membership of one hundred thirty-five. There is an excellent Sunday school in connection and the usual ladies aid and missionary societies, which do their share toward making the church a factor in the community. The value of church and parsonage is near five thousand dollars. The present pastor is Rev. F. E. Hurrell.

VERMILLION.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the depot in 1871 by Rev. T. B. Gray, with twelve members. Later, services were held in the school house. In 1874 a church was erected at a cost of about one thousand five hundred dollars.

In 1902 under the pastorate of Reverend Spencer, this structure was dismantled, and a fine new building erected. In 1914 the church was fitted with electric lights and heating plant. Previous to this, in 1906-07, a new parsonage was built at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars. Rev. Homer Wroten was the first to occupy it. There is a Sunday school attached.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Memorial Presbyterian church at Marysville was organized on October 16, 1870, by Rev. Charles Parker, the noted blind preacher of Irving, Kansas.

The original records of this church written by Edward Hutchinson, read as follows:

"This was in the year rendered memorable in the history of American Presbyterianism by the union of the old school and new school branches of the Presbyterian church at the United Assembly meeting at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Meantime, the old and new school synods of Kansas united and held their first session at Topeka, July 12, 1870, with Rev. Joseph G. Reaser, moderator, and Rev. John L. Chapman, stated clerk. Also, the old school presbytery of Highland and the new school presbytery of Smoky Hill, were united wholly or in part, occupying substantially the same territory of each of the old presbyteries, under the name of the presbytery of Highland."

Very fittingly, then, under such historical auspices this church appropriated to itself the name of the Memorial Presbyterian church of Marysville.

The following were the first members of the church: Mrs. Amanda Parker, Charles Pritchard, Edward Hutchinson, Mrs. Eliza Morrill, Mrs. Annie S. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Reed. Peter A. Reed and Edward Hutchinson were ordained ruling elders. E. Hutchinson was elected clerk, which office he held until 1879. First trustees were: P. A. Reed, Edward Hutchinson, James S. Magill and J. A. Broughton. Rev. A. H. Lilly, a non-resident pastor, supplied the pulpit from the spring to the fall of 1871.

The corner stone for the new church was laid on June 8, 1872, by the Masons and Odd Fellows, no minister of the Gospel being present. The church was dedicated on September 18, 1874.

The first regular pastor was Rev. E. G. Fish, who remained six months.

The first members to be admitted on profession of faith were Alexander Campbell and Isabella, his wife.

On April 14, 1872, Rev. Frank E. Sheldon began his pastorate and it was largely through his efforts that the church was built. The services at that time were held in an upper room of the new stone school building, which was erected in 1866. Title to the present site of the church was procured in February, 1871, and contract for its erection was let on April 10, 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Hutchinson, Rufus Edwards, T. W. Waterson, Frank Schmidt and C. F. Koester, although not members of the church,



PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, MARYSVILLE.

contributed largely to its erection and maintenance. Of those who assisted in the building of the church, only Mrs. Perry Hutchinson, for many years a member, and John A. Broughton are now living in Marysville, and many have entered into rest.

At the present date the church has no pastor. The present officers are: Elders, B. Price, J. F. Hanna, A. B. Campbell, E. R. Fulton; trustees, S. C. Schmidt, William Kraemer, J. M. Goodnight, Arthur Hohn, A. A. Goodman and E. R. Fulton. The Sunday school has an enrollment of one hundred and sixteen. Superintendent, Stella R. Gallup; assistant, James Goodnight; secretary, Arthur Mohrbacher; treasurer, L. H. Eddy; chorister, Grace Fannen; organist, Mabel Montgomery.

The Woman's Missionary Society and the Westminster Circle are important church societies. There is also a very strong social circle of the ladies of the church and others, which contributes very substantially to the financial support of the church. The church owns a neat parsonage adjoining it on the south. Mr. Reuben Bull, who died September 30, 1916, was an elder of the church for fourteen years.

BLUE RAPIDS.

The First Presbyterian church of Blue Rapids was organized on May 1, 1870, by Rev. C. F. Mussey, with twenty-three members. Meetings were held in public halls until 1874, when a church was erected at a cost of four thousand dollars. The church has grown and prospered and now has a membership of one hundred and forty-four; seventy-six of this number having been added to the church under the pastorate of Rev. S. B. Lucas.

The present officials are: W. E. Axtell, C. A. Watkins, G. B. Layton, S. F. Paul, George S. Emmert, Marshall Arnott, E. J. Brown, Will Lockard, Ed Nevins, Ed Kennedy, F. O. Waynant, John Rodocker, L. B. Tibbetts and W. E. Axtell. The church property is valued at about nine thousand dollars. Mrs. E. J. Brown is the choir leader and Mrs. A. A. Marvin, pianist.

The Sunday school officers are: J. W. Nevins, superintendent; G. B. Layton, assistant; secretary, Clarence McKee; treasurer, John Skalla; C. C. Tibbetts, librarian. Enrollment, one hundred and thirty-four. There are thirteen classes, with as many teachers. The Christian Endeavor Society has a membership of fifteen. The Knights of St. Paul has a membership of twenty-three. The Social Union has forty members. The Woman's

Missionary Society has a good membership and holds monthly meetings. Mrs. L. B. Tibbetts, president.

This is one of the strong Presbyterian churches of the county and is thoroughly organized in every department.

FRANKFORT.

The Presbyterian church at Frankfort was organized in 1871 with the following members: I. Greenman and wife, S. B. Todd and wife, Mrs. Mary Strong, Miss I. Greenman and F. M. Fleming. Rev. Timothy Hill was the pastor.

The school house was used as a place of worship for three years. In 1874 work was commenced on a church edifice which was finished and dedicated on December 2, 1877. This building was a stone structure, thirty-two by forty-five feet, and cost three thousand six hundred dollars. At that date the membership was fifty-three and a Sunday school of one hundred and ten members.

In May, 1904, a new and larger building was dedicated. During the period from its organization to the present, fourteen ministers have served the church, including the present pastor, Rev. G. M. West. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-seven. The enrollment of Sunday school is one hundred and sixty-eight. G. H. Coon is Sunday school superintendent. Howard Heleker is president of the Christian Endeavor Society, which numbers twenty-eight. Mrs. John Davis is president of the Ladies Aid Society with twenty-eight members. Emma Leavitt is president of the Missionary Society with nineteen members.

AXTELL.

The First Presbyterian church of Axtell was organized in April, 1879, by Rev. John M. Brown. The church has had gradual growth until it now has a membership of one hundred and seventy members, the highest in its history. There have been eleven pastors including the Rev. J. L. Underwood, the present pastor.

The comfortable church edifice, seating over three hundred, together with the manse property, has a valuation of nine thousand dollars.

The session is composed of the pastor and the following laymen: Charles I. Smith, clerk; Edgar White, J. W. Fisher, John U. Payne, H. F. Detweiler, John Lichty, Ed Warner and Delbert Hanna. The Sunday school has a

membership of two hundred with a men's Bible class of over forty members, of which J. W. Fisher is the president. Edgar White is superintendent of the school and C. I. Smith is assistant.

IRVING.

On October 26, 1862, the First Presbyterian church of Irving was organized by Rev. Charles Parker. The first members were: A. Goer, C. A. Freeland and wife; C. E. Gaylord and wife; Mrs. A. Parker, Mrs. J. L. Freeland and Mrs. W. W. Jerome. In 1869 a church was erected, forty-two by fifty-two feet, at a cost of five thousand dollars. This church was destroyed by a cyclone in 1879, but the devoted members put up a frame building the same year, forty-two by fifty-two feet, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. Rev. Charles Parker was the first pastor and other pastors of those days were: Revs. J. L. Chapman, Sheldon, G. F. Chapén, I. R. Brown, J. Wilson, I. B. Smith and J. A. Griffes. Rev. William Carnine, of Vermillion, is the present pastor.

VERMILLION.

The first religious services were held in a box-car and later in 1871 in the depot at Vermillion. Rev. Charles Parker of Irving, a Presbyterian minister, held the services.

The Presbyterian church of Vermillion was organized in 1872 by Rev. Edward Cooper, of Atchison, with nine charter members. The meetings were held in the school house, which was lighted by lanterns. Of the nine charter members but one is now living, Mrs. Ellsworth, of Boulder, Colorado.

The church disbanded a few years later owing to lack of funds, but was reorganized on February 9, 1879, by Rev. Timothy Hill, D. D., with thirteen members the greater number of whom are now living, but widely scattered. Rev. I. B. Smith was the first resident pastor.

During the thirty-four years of its existence, seventeen pastors have come and gone. Rev. W. W. Carnine, who is the present pastor, is the eighteenth to serve the church.

The church building was purchased in 1879 from the people of the Church of God, who had disbanded, and it has been remodeled into the present fine structure. In January, 1916, electric lights succeeded the acetylene plant. The present membership is one hundred and sixty-three. A manse costing about one thousand five hundred dollars, was built in 1902. Reverend Tweed was the first pastor to occupy it.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES (CHURCH OF CHRIST).

The first permanent organization of the Church of Christ was effected by W. B. Irvin, who came to Marshall county, March 20, 1869, and located on the Black Vermillion, near the Merrimac school house. A young minister of the Christian faith, named Alonzo Burr, was then preaching in this part of the state, and occasionally held services at the Antioch school house in district No. 7.

Through the influence of Elder Griffith, W. B. Irvin and others, this nucleus became a permanent body, meeting regularly and maintaining a Sunday school. They were served by Elder Pardee Butler, of Atchison, widely noted for his fearless denunciation of slavery and the methods adopted in public affairs by its adherents. R. L. Downing and John Bain also preached regularly to this congregation. Later, the Antioch congregation was merged into the Bigelow congregation and the church at Bigelow was erected. Elders Bain and Downing had been preaching at different points in the county to unorganized congregations of the Christian faith. The church, which is now Balderson church, was one of those congregations and was visited at intervals by these ministers.

Doctor Burnham, a familiar figure on the streets of Marysville in those days, was one of the old-fashioned type of exhorters from the Blue Hills of Kentucky and preached for the people of all denominations at North Elm creek. In summer-time these services were held out of doors and the creek served as the baptismal font. People from within driving distance came to hear Doctor Burnham exhort, and his meetings were popular with the settlers. As a result, a church organization was effected and a church built, known as the Balderson, or North Elm creek church.

Elder Bain visited his church people at Beattie and services were held in the hotel parlor and later in the stone school house. Organizations were perfected in Beattie, Waterville, Frankfort, Irving, Blue Rapids and later in Vermillion and Marysville. The Frankfort church was destroyed by a storm in 1896 and has never been rebuilt. Services are sometimes held there by Elder Ballou, of Vermillion.

The Christian church now has seven organizations in Marshall county. Houses of worship are owned in Marysville, Beattie, Balderson, Irving, Bigelow, Vermillion and Waterville. The property is valued at thirty-five thousand dollars. Too much cannot be said in praise of the pioneer pastors,

Downing, Bain and others, who gave money, time and earnest devotion to the cause of the church, often giving free ministrations to the different churches in the county, and bringing the consolations of religion to the pioneer families of that period.

IRVING.

The Christian church (Disciples) was organized in Irving in 1892 by Elder H. E. Ballou with ninety-two charter members. Prominent among the members were W. B. Irvin, James Murphy, Caruthers Johnson, E. F. Blazier, Mrs. E. M. Peterson, Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Hollenberg, Mrs. Arnold, William Fenwick, J. S. Myers, and others. Their latest pastor was I. N. Myers. Under his pastorate about forty were enrolled in the Sunday school. A short revival under H. E. Ballou resulted in an accession of four members to the church. The total membership is now forty-six. Three successful ministers have gone out from this little church: C. W. Cooper, of Bonner Springs; I. N. Myers, of Nebraska, and L. W. Myers, state evangelist, of Nebraska. The church is free of debt and owns the building, which is worth about three thousand dollars.

VERMILLION.

The Christian church at Vermillion was organized in 1893 by Rev. R. L. Downing. The organization was perfected in the Presbyterian church, in which their services were held for one year.

The first resident pastor was Reverend Rose. The membership was twelve. In 1902 a neat parsonage was built. Under the present pastor, Rev. H. Ballou, the church has been remodeled, enlarged and equipped with electric lights and steam heat. This is a fine church with a devoted membership. A well-attended Sunday school is conducted as an auxiliary to the church work.

WATERVILLE.

The Christian church at Waterville has never had a regular pastor for any length of time. Rev. James Scott, a resident pastor, preached part of the time when able, but for the last three years there have been no services held in the church, and the membership scattered or joined the other churches in town.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The First Baptist church of Marysville was organized in the year 1883, in the old court house, under the leadership of Rev. George Brown. The membership consisted of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. King, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Morse, Carrie Morse and Mrs. T. I. Hatfield.

The Lutheran church officials offered the use of their church for evening service and for a long time the few devoted members worshipped in the German Lutheran church. The decision to erect a church home was reached and the money for the site was given by the church at Waterville in remembrance of the family of Robert Campbell, who had been members of the church at that place. The site was purchased from the Presbyterian church at a cost of five hundred dollars. In 1889 the foundation was begun and the corner stone was laid by the Masons.

As was the case with every church building erected in Marysville, the money was raised by subscription among the citizens of the town. In this manner four thousand five hundred dollars was raised and the ladies of the church donated three hundred and fifty dollars for the furniture. Rev. W. D. Elwell was the pastor. The church was dedicated in October, 1890.

Rev. F. Barr Brown is the present pastor. The church has the usual auxiliary societies. The Sunday school numbers fifty. Mr. E. J. McKee is the superintendent and is a devoted and energetic church worker.

BLUE RAPIDS.

On Sunday, December 1, 1872, Rev. G. Gates, a general missionary of the Baptist church, organized the Blue Rapids Baptist church with twenty-three members. The charter was signed on January 27, 1873. The first trustees were: C. G. Beach, C. O. Roice, G. Fitzgerald, R. M. Bridges, C. B. Hoit, William Fitzgerald.

Rev. W. A. Briggs, of Homer, New York, became resident pastor April, 1873. The town company offered the lot and a church was completed and dedicated on December 4, 1873. This was the first church edifice erected in Blue Rapids and cost one thousand eight hundred dollars.

A new church was built in 1911, when Rev. J. P. Henderson was pastor, and dedicated March 3, 1912. Rev. Frank E. Gray was the resident pastor in 1912 and presided at the dedicatory services. The church is fifty-six by sixty feet. The auditorium is forty by forty feet. The lecture, or Sunday school, room is twenty by twenty-five feet, and there are three small rooms,

ten feet square, for class room and pastor's study. The total cost was ten thousand dollars.

There are seven memorial windows in the auditorium with the following inscriptions:

Mrs. M. A. Avis, February 7, 1911.

P. S. Burnett and wife, M. F. Burnett.

Rev. W. A. Briggs, first pastor.

Mr. O. A. Cole and Mr. and Mrs. H. Weekly.

Thomas Hunt, March 1, 1910.

H. Burnett and wife, M. S. Burnett.

Bible Class, 1911.

At the present time Rev. George H. Clark, Jr., is pastor and I. F. Fitzgerald, M. A. Brooks, Charles Ostrander, John Avis and Harry L. Hunt, the deacons; I. F. Fitzgerald, R. S. Fillmore, J. B. Pope, A. H. Avis and Charles Ostrander, trustees. The Sunday school under the superintendency of A. H. Avis has an enrollment of one hundred and eighty-four. The church membership is one hundred and thirty-seven.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).

An organization was formed in 1902 and until 1905 the members met in private houses. In 1904 Rev. J. B. Overstreet and his family moved to Blue Rapids. Through his efforts, assisted by some members of the congregation, a lot was secured and in 1905 a church was built at a cost of five hundred dollars. Many friends of the church contributed liberally and the congregation soon had their own church home. The census of 1905 showed the colored population of the city to be forty-five, the majority being church members. They soon had a flourishing Sunday school of twenty-five members. The church has a membership of thirty, is free from debt, is lighted by electricity. Prominent members of the church are Charles Burnett, Frank Haines, Isaiah Walker, Edith Burdett, Frank Francis. The church officials are: Elders, Isiah Walker, Charles Burdette; deacons, Frank Francis, Stout Miller; pastor, J. B. Overstreet.

FRANKFORT.

The Baptist church (colored) of Frankfort was organized in 1886, the pastor being Rev. J. H. Moran. The first officers were: P. M. Hickman, Greene Hocker and Thomas White. The building was erected in 1887 and the Sun-

day school organized with a membership of ten. P. M. Hickman was superintendent. They had no pastor at that date. The present officers are W. H. McAlister, P. Montgomery, Perry Taylor and J. B. Price. The present membership is thirty; Sunday school, ten. The superintendent of Sunday school is George Cloud.

WATERVILLE.

Waterville Baptist church was organized in the fall of 1873 by Rev. W. A. Briggs of Blue Rapids, with fifteen members. A brick edifice thirty-two by forty-two feet, was completed in 1877 at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars. Rev. W. A. Briggs officiated until 1880, since which time the church has had no regular pastor. When the Baptist church was built in Marysville the society sold the Waterville Baptist church to the Christian church society for five hundred dollars and put that amount in the Baptist church at Marysville.

WINIFRED.

Winifred Baptist church was dedicated on September 3, 1911. It was organized by Rev. John A. Riney, a missionary of the Blue Valley association. The first pastor was Rev. Henry F. Bueker, of Plymouth, Illinois. Mrs. Edith Dexter was the first clerk; Paris Houston and Joseph Griffee, the first deacons; T. B. Dexter, D. O. Dexter and Joseph Griffee, first trustees. The present officers are: C. Rakestraw, Joseph Griffee, Andrew Patzka, elders; D. O. Dexter, Joseph Griffee, Paris Houston, deacons.

The Rev. Wallace Carpenter, who was ordained on November 26, 1912, closed his pastoral duties on December 31, 1916. The present church has seventy members. The Sunday school has a membership of one hundred; Young People's Society, twenty-five. A Ladies Missionary Society is connected with the church. A fine parsonage has recently been added to the church property.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The story of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Marysville, is an interesting one. Twenty-eight years have passed and the little brick church on the hill is still ministering to her children in the name of the Lord. These were years fraught with joy and thankfulness, while at worship within her sacred walls.

On November 24, 1887, Rev. Joseph Wayne, of Burlington, Kansas, held services in Marysville, and on February 1, 1888, the following officials were elected: Wardens, F. W. White, J. S. Magill; vestrymen, C. H. Shaffer, R. E. Moser, Frank Thompson.

On April 5, 1888, the site of the present church was purchased; on September 11, the corner stone was laid and on Advent Sunday, the same year, St. Paul's was opened for worship. One year had passed since Reverend Wayne had visited Marysville and much had been accomplished in the Master's vineyard.

The next resident rector was Rev. Percy B. Eversden, who remained until November, 1899. Rev. A. Randall, of Hiawatha, came frequently and on the 10th of June, 1901, Rev. H. C. Attwater was appointed to serve Washington, Irving, Blue Rapids, and Marysville. He remained about one year.

During the next four years Archdeacon Crawford visited the parish occasionally, for the celebration of the Eucharist. Rev. David Curran officiated in 1906-07. He was succeeded by Rev. P. B. Peabody, of St. Marks, Blue Rapids, until the arrival of B. E. Chapman, who remained until 1909. Rev. L. G. Fourier served the parish for one year.

Dr. H. E. Toothaker ministered to St. Paul's as catechist and deacon for three years, residing at Washington. W. L. Gibson, as lay reader, and L. P. Thatcher, served until December 19, 1914, when Louis T. Hardin was appointed and entered upon the duties of catechist. He is still serving the parish as deacon in charge.

During all these years Mr. F. W. White has served the church as warden and has rendered devoted service to the parish. Nearly all the charter members have fallen asleep; a few remain, whose desire it is to glorify the Son of Man.

Services are maintained on two Sundays in each month and Sunday school is held each Sunday morning.

Present officials: Louis T. Hardin, deacon; warden, W. W. Hutchinson; vestrymen, Dr. F. W. Clark, Guy A. Pulleine and Carl W. Belknap.

IRVING.

The Episcopal church was organized in 1867 by Rev. Charles Holmes. For some time meetings were held in the school house. The membership was small and the meetings irregular and the church declined, but in 1874 it was reorganized by Bishop Vail and Reverend Holmes installed as pastor.

In the fall of 1870 a small church home was erected at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars. Rev. George Turner served as rector in 1883. The church is now in charge of Rev. Louis Harding, of Marysville.

BLUE RAPIDS.

Articles of association were adopted by the parish of St. Mark, Blue Rapids, March 1, 1871, to form a congregation of the Episcopal church.

The charter members were: Frank Hall, John McPherson, C. Y. Reed, Jane Reed, Eva Reed, E. A. McPherson, Luke P. Holmes, Walter R. Webb, M. S. Holmes, Charles Holmes, Matilda Webb, N. A. Stone, John W. Griffith, C. E. Olmstead, E. H. Comstock, Charles O. Clark and Emma Griffith.

The first meeting was held in Colonial hall, March 5, 1871. The first officials were: Charles Holmes, parish clerk; N. A. Stone, senior warden; Charles Holmes, junior warden; C. E. Olmstead, John McPherson, John W. Griffith, vestrymen.

At the annual parish meeting held on Easter Monday, April 1, 1872, the following officers were elected: A. E. Sweetland, senior warden; Frank Hall, junior warden; E. H. Comstock, C. E. Olmstead, John McPherson, vestrymen. All annual elections since then have been held on the same day.

During the years 1871-74 Bishop Vail, the pioneer Episcopal bishop of Kansas, confirmed a number of candidates. These were the last confirmations held in Blue Rapids for a number of years.

Lacking a church building the church members became scattered and some affiliated with other churches. Some removed to other localities and death claimed his toll. In 1883 three families of the Episcopal faith located in Blue Rapids, bringing a membership of nine to the church. These families were the Deaths, the Russells and Chaney's. Rev. Joseph Wayne, rector at Marysville, gathered the scattered members together and on May 20, 1888, services were resumed. On Easter morning regular services were held in the Congregational church by Bishop Thomas. The following day the annual election was held and the officials elected were: John McPherson, senior warden; J. A. Death, junior warden; Henry Harland, John Mulendez and Dr. Harry Humfreville, vestrymen.

On June 15, 1901, Rev. H. C. Attwater assumed the pastorate of St. Marks. Under his ministry the church grew and prospered. A church home was secured in Olmstead hall and furnished appropriately. Soon after this, through the efforts of Mrs. Mary J. Martin, a bequest of five hundred dollars was made St. Marks by Miss S. E. Maurice, of New York, and later the

Congregational church edifice was purchased and a permanent church home secured. The church has been greatly improved, furnished with marble baptismal font, choir, stalls, lectern, prayer desk and hymn board. The lectern is a gift from the St. Agnes guild, in memory of Mrs. John McPherson, long a loved member of the church. The altar vases were given by the Sunday school, in honor of Paul Wanamaker, who died August 13, 1913.

Early in 1901 Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brown and Miss Florence Greer, (Mrs. Brown's daughter), moved from Topeka to Blue Rapids, and became faithful workers in St. Mark. Miss Greer was especially active among the young people and her beautiful life was an example to all. Her death occurred on August 22, 1915.

In 1908 a fine rectory was built and first occupied by Rev. P. B. Peabody, who was rector of St. Mark for nine years. Reverend Peabody left the charge at Blue Rapids to assume the pastorate of St. James church, Independence, Iowa. The present rector of St. Mark is the Rev. W. E. Rambo, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. He became resident rector in December, 1916. The church is prospering and has a devoted membership.

LUTHERAN AND EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

The English Lutheran church of Cottage Hill township was organized in 1879-80. The first pastor was Rev. D. Harbaugh. The first officials were Charles Dietelbach, L. R. Kistler, deacons; C. R. Kistler and F. J. Faulkner, elders.

Previous to this time Rev. F. R. Scherer and Rev. D. Harbaugh, both ministers of the English Lutheran church, preached in school houses in both Marshall and Washington counties.

After the building of the Keystone school house in district No. 92, preaching was held alternately in that school house and Pleasant Hill. In 1882-83 Rev. J. A. Lowe was installed as pastor and, largely through his efforts, the Waterville church was built in 1884. Reverend Sponseller succeeded Reverend Lowe, and he planned and had the present church under construction in 1891.

Rev. I. B. Heisey followed Reverend Sponseller and under his charge the church was completed in 1892. The cost of the church was two thousand dollars. Reverend Heisey was well known as a pioneer citizen of the county. He was the well beloved pastor of the Waterville and Cottage Hill churches

for twenty-one years. He took a well-earned rest in Illinois for some years and at present lives in Chapman, Kansas.

The present pastor of the church is Rev. Clark Powell, who has just been installed. The present number of members is twenty-three. The present church officials are: Elders, D. C. Smith, M. M. Rice; deacons, George Rodecker, Andrew Hirt; trustees, Charles Stinson and Roy Rodecker.

There is a Sunday school in connection with the church, with forty members. Superintendent, Charles Stenson; secretary, Myrtle Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Kistler.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

The now existing church has its origin from the Scandinavians who settled in the western part of the county in the early seventies. The congregation was first organized as the Skandinaviske Evangeliske Lutherske Menighed, in Marshall county on 25th of March, 1874, with N. C. Brun, of Doniphan county, Kansas, as pastor and Jens T. Lund, H. M. Johnson and P. S. Lundgren as trustees, and Mart Scott as secretary. This congregation was not able to build a church at once and services were held in settlers' homes and school houses until 1880, when a building was erected on a plot of two acres of ground in the southeast corner of northwest quarter of section 5, township 3, range 6, of which the south acre is set apart as a cemetery.

For three years the church had a resident pastor, but usually was served by pastors from other Scandinavian settlements.

In 1898 the charter was surrendered to the present organization, with Rev. I. B. Heisy, of Waterville, as pastor, and since then it has been a part of the Waterville Lutheran pastorate.

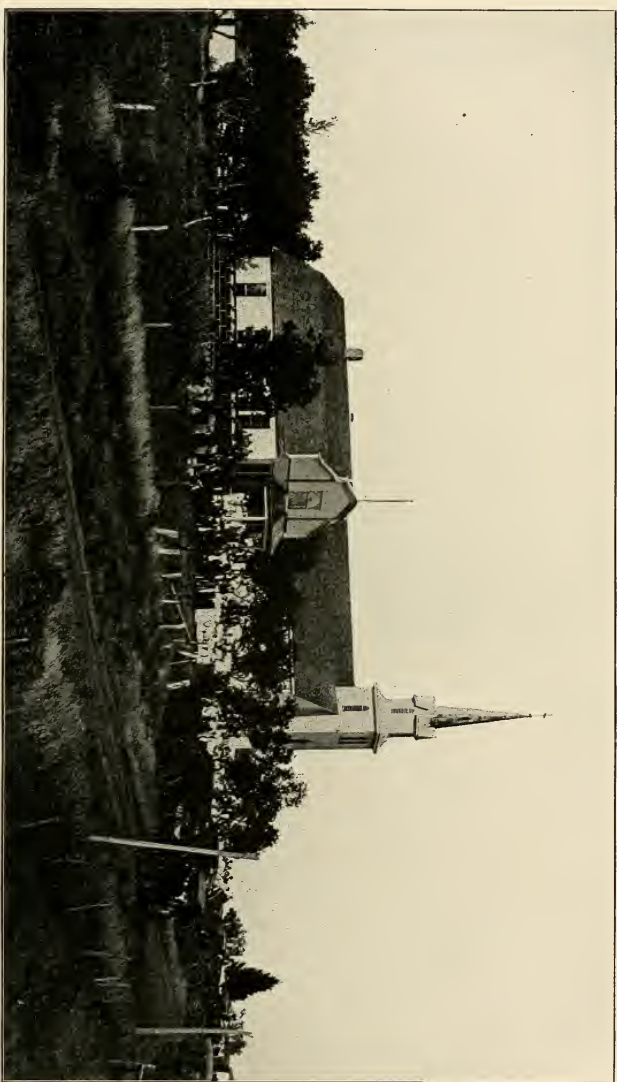
GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, MARYSVILLE.

This church was organized in 1868 by Rev. A. Bathe, with a good membership. Services were held in a frame building until 1876, when the present edifice was dedicated. The corner stone was laid in 1874 and a stone structure erected at a cost of three thousand dollars. The church still stands as erected, but has been remodeled slightly and a gallery for the choir added. In connection with the church a parochial school is maintained, where the young are instructed in the catechism and also in the German language.

Rev. A. Bathe was succeeded in 1870 by Rev. W. Goegel, who was suc-



GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, MARYSVILLE.



SWEDISH LUTHERAN SALEM CHURCH, AXTELL.

ceeded by Reverend Haas, in 1872. Rev. H. Barkman assumed charge in July, 1876, and remained until October, 1895. His successor was Rev. W. Schaefer, who resigned in 1900, when Rev. L. Reinert was elected, who held the charge for nearly fourteen years, when the present incumbent, Rev. C. Bechtold, accepted the call of the congregation.

This congregation consists of about two hundred souls all told, in thirty-five families, with sixty adult individual members.

This "little German church on the corner," is one of the institutions of Marysville, which has shown the great quality of endurance, amidst all adversity. It has never in all these years been without a pastor and the church bell has never failed, on each succeeding Sabbath morn, as the years have come and gone, to call to the house of God a devoted congregation of worshippers.

Of the thirty-three original members of this congregation, the only ones now living are August Hohn and wife, and Christ Kracht and wife, of Marysville, and Fred Gerlinger, of West Allis, Wisconsin.

The present board of trustees are: Julius Plegge, Louis Sievert, Edward B. Menzel and John Peeks.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

The Swedish Lutheran Gloria Dei church of Cottage Hill, was organized on September 28, 1871. Rev. S. P. A. Lindahl perfected the organization. The first officers were: Deacons, N. P. Nelson, P. Hull and P. Blumquist; trustees, Henry Nelson, John Olson and J. E. Nelson; secretary, L. Ljoblom.

For two years the congregation was served by visiting ministers and the services were held in the Harbaugh school house. Rev. J. Veleen was the first regular pastor. He was succeeded by H. Olson.

On January 5, 1878, a location was secured and the present church was completed in 1886.

In 1894 a parsonage was built and Rev. B. S. Nystrom was the first pastor to live in it. He was succeeded by Rev. L. Ulden and Rev. N. J. Sture, who were succeeded by the present pastor.

The early membership was about one hundred and forty. In 1912 the membership was one hundred and twenty. The church is active in maintaining a Sunday school, in which the Swedish language is taught.

There is a Luther League and Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the church. The value of the church property is six thousand five hundred

dollars. The present officials of the church are: Pastor, M. J. Lonner; deacons, A. D. Moden, G. T. Nelson and Alfred Lindquist; trustees, Frank Moden, Oscar Nelson and C. A. Peterson. Oscar Nelson is church treasurer and Mrs. M. J. Lonner, organist. The church owns a beautiful and well-kept cemetery, adjoining the church property.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION CHURCH.

The Evangelical Lutheran Zion church at Herkimer was erected in 1892 at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars, with a membership of twelve. The names of the first officials were: J. H. Brockmeyer, president; William Thiele and E. Hormann, elders; W. H. Koenke, treasurer; C. Kulper, secretary. Later a parsonage was built at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars and a school at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars. There are about twenty-five pupils attending the school. German is taught, religious training given and all English branches are taught as in the public schools. The minister is also the teacher.

The present membership of the church is twenty-five communicants and about two hundred attendants. The following are the present officers: H. Thiele, president; William Thiele, William Fink and Theodore Schotte, elders; E. Hormann, treasurer; William Kruse, secretary.

The first pastor was H. Wein. The present pastor, H. C. Marting.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, STOLZENBACH.

This church was organized in 1869 by Rev. A. Bathe, then the resident pastor at Marysville. First services were held in the Otoe Indian mission house, which stood on section 1, Baldwin township.

The mission house was a three-story concrete building, one hundred by fifty feet, and was erected by an Eastern church society, at the time the Indians were located on that reservation, for whatever use the Indian agent might make of it. In 1873 a hurricane tore the top story off this building, and after that it continued in operation as a two-story affair and was still used by this congregation for a meeting house. Later, the Merklinghaus school house, located on the same section, was used until 1879, when a church building was erected on the northeast corner of section 12, Balderson township. Up to 1892 this church was under the pastorage of Marysville, since then it has been combined with a church of the same denomination at Herkimer.

Pastors serving this church were: Rev. A. Bathe, to 1870; Rev. W. Gogel, to 1872; Reverend Haas, to 1876; Rev. H. H. Barkman, to 1892; Reverend Vogt, to 1895; Reverend Bohnstengel, to 1895; Reverend Huebschmann, to 1901; Reverend Koch, to 1903; H. Grosse, to 1906; G. H. Schwake and Ad. Rahn, 1911 to 1914.

The pastor in charge of this congregation at present is Rev. E. Bergstrasser. The present membership is fifteen families, numbering seventy-one souls.

The mission house referred to above, was built by an Eastern church missionary society. The missionary in charge gathered up a couple of dozen papooses and tried to teach them to read and write and do kindergarten work; then the parents of the children insisted upon getting pay for the use of their children, and the work had to be dropped, and the building was used for a sort of community hall.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL IMMANUEL CHURCH, HERKIMER.

This church is an offspring of the church of the same denomination at Marysville, and was organized in 1890. Distance and growth of population in the surrounding country seemed to justify the separation.

Rev. E. Vogt had charge of this congregation from 1892 to 1897; Rev. H. Huebschmann, to 1901; Rev. Chr. Koch, to 1902; H. Grosse, to 1908; Rev. U. B. Slupianek, to 1912; Rev. L. Birnstengel, to present date.

The church edifice was erected in 1893 at a cost of one thousand dollars, and the records for 1915 show a congregation of one hundred and ten adults, consisting of thirty-nine families, making one hundred and sixty-three souls in all.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN TRINITY CONGREGATION (GERMAN), WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

This congregation was first organized in 1886. The membership included nearly all the German families residing in the vicinity. Meetings were held in the Danish church. The congregation was served by neighboring pastors, namely, Revs. G. Polack, Frese, Hoyer, and Wein.

In 1906 the congregation was reorganized, the present property purchased and a good church built. The first resident pastor was Rev. J. Rabold, who served the congregation until February, 1911, when he accepted a call to

western Kansas. During the summer of that year the new pastor, Rev. W. Cook, was installed.

The membership at present is as follows: Number of souls, one hundred eighty-five; communicants, ninety-eight; voting members, thirty-one.

The present board of elders are Herman Scheibe, Martin Holle, and Herman Minge; R. Frohberg, chairman; H. Stohs, secretary; A. Pronske, treasurer.

A cemetery near the church is the object of care on the part of the church, and is in perfect order. Many of the good men and women who helped build and maintain the church sleep in peace and quiet within that inclosure.

AT HERMANSBURG.

Three and one-half miles northeast of Bremen, on an eminence named Hermansburg, which commands a fine view of the country for miles in each direction, stands the German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel church, known to the people of Marshall county and adjoining counties as the Hermansburg church.

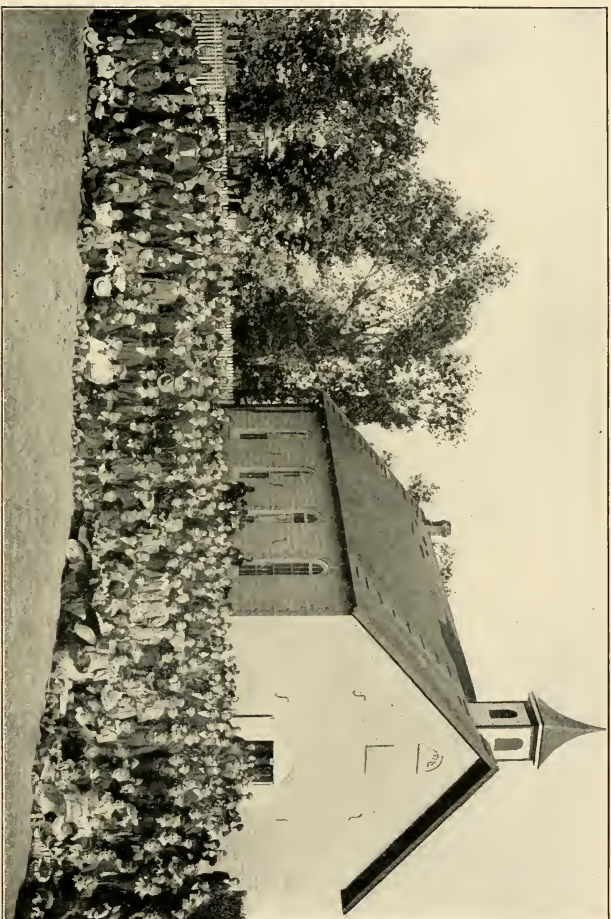
This church was erected in 1870 by an organization, which was perfected in the year 1868, with twelve members.

The trustees of the first organization were: Friedrich Westermann, Louis Knees, Henry Meyer, Thomas Koencke, John Bandich, secretary.

The early pastors who served this congregation were: Jonas Matthias, Leonhard Pfiffer, Gustav W. Polack and Friedrich Pennekamp.

Rev. Gustav Polack was a widely known pastor of the German Lutheran Evangelical faith. He was originally from Illinois; came to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, thence to Marshall county. He served as pastor of the Hermansburg church from 1879 until his death in 1898. During the early years his pastorate extended as far north as Lanham and as far south as Herkimer. He established German Lutheran churches at Afton and Herkimer in Marshall county; at Palmer, Linn and Strawberry in Washington county; at Bern in Nemaha county, and at Onaga and Duluth in Pottawatomie county. Because of this the influence of the Hermansburg church, being the central power, extended beyond the limits of the county. Reverend Polack closed his ministry with the church in 1898. He was buried on the day he had chosen to deliver his farewell sermon.

The church has prospered and now has a membership of eighty-eight, with a Sunday school of one hundred. There are two parochial schools in



OLD HERMANSBERG GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH AND CONGREGATION, ON
HORSESHOE CREEK.

connection with the church. One of the school buildings is on property adjoining the church, the other is three and one-half miles south and east of the church. The common branches, extending as far as the eighth grade, are taught and, in addition, special instruction in the German language and in religious training is given. There are seventy-seven children enrolled in the two schools and two teachers are employed. Dwellings are furnished the teachers free of charge and salaries amounting to one thousand and fifty dollars annually, are paid. The cost of the two school buildings exceeded three thousand dollars.

The church owns forty-five acres of land, on part of which is located a well-kept cemetery. The present pastor of the church is Otto Menke, and the present officials are: Fred Friedrichs, John Rengstorf, Fred Holle; William Rabe, treasurer, and E. A. G. Mueller, secretary.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first United Presbyterian church in Marshall county was organized May 20, 1883, by Rev. Marion Morrison, D. D., with Capt. C. F. McCulloch, A. B. Weede and S. M. Pressly as ruling elders. The location of this congregation was in the vicinity of the present city of Summerfield. There were twenty-three charter members as follow: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Smiley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Weede, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Pressly, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nash, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brown, E. J. Smiley, W. A. Smiley, Miss Carrie E. McCulloch, Miss Fannie Smiley and W. R. Brown.

For about six years the congregation worshipped in the school house in district 90, with Reverend Morrison, Rev. J. H. Montgomery and others as supplies, but when Summerfield was started a church building at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars was built and Rev. W. T. Warnock called as pastor in 1891. Rev. C. H. Mitchell succeeded Reverend Warnock as pastor in 1894 and eight years later Dr. J. C. Calhoun became pastor and continued for twelve years when the present pastor, Rev. W. L. Torrence, took charge.

The congregation now has one hundred ninety members and the Sabbath school numbers more than two hundred. The church building has

been enlarged and a commodious parsonage has been erected since the organization.

Eleven of the charter members are yet living, seven of whom reside within the bounds and continue as members of this church.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

On January 12, 1872, the following persons, who were of the Congregational polity and faith, perfected a church organization in Blue Rapids: James Cooley, Charles E. Tibbetts, J. D. Field, F. G. Morris, J. E. Ball, John Palmer, J. C. Friselle, Lewis Phelps, John A. Smith, William Ekins and James A. Dawes. Of these men, James Cooley and Charles E. Tibbetts had been in the county since 1866, and William Ekins and James A. Dawes came later.

The first pastor was Rev. Arthur Smith. He died early in his ministerial work. In 1879 came Rev. E. Skinner, of English birth, and during his ministry a church was erected and dedicated in October, 1882. Reverend Skinner died in 1901. Members moved away and the church declined. In 1902 the church property was leased to the Episcopal people and later sold to them. In 1910 the church formally disbanded. This church amply justified its existence by the part it took, for more than three decades, in the religious and social life of Blue Rapids. Among those who went out from under its guidance is Rev. Frank L. Macy, for many years a successful Congregational minister, now residing at Milford, Kansas; Rev. Harry E. Vincent, a Congregationalist pastor, of New York state; Charles W. Elkins, of California, a Sunday school worker of national reputation. Among the prominent pastors who served the church may be noted Rev. Vernon H. Deming, of New England, and Rev. William M. Brown, president of Tillotson College, Texas.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Free Methodist church of Frankfort, Kansas, was organized on May 24, 1907. The first members were: Rev. Charles H. Southworth, Wesley Long, Christian Reust, Samuel McDonald and Edgar Long. The first trustees were: Christian Reust, Samuel McDonald, Samuel A. Reust,

Samuel Reust, Samuel Koch, E. S. Slifer and Wesley Long. Stewards: Joseph Reust, Tabitha Packard, Mary A. Alleman. Class leader, Wesley Long; treasurer, S. A. Reust; secretary, Tabitha Packard. Membership of the church, twenty-nine. Superintendent of Sunday school, E. S. Slifer; membership of Sunday school, thirty. First pastor, C. S. Huston. The church was built in 1910. The present pastor is J. A. Chaney.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

In July, 1880, Rev. Mr. Rhodes, of Seneca, organized a church of the Universalist faith at Vermillion, with forty members. Services were held by Reverend Rhodes in the school house and in an upper room of a store building, for some time, when the organization finally disbanded, many placing their membership in other denominations.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

On the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway in Marysville, stands this little church, built and dedicated to the service of Christian Science, in the spring of 1893.

It is said that this is the second church building ever dedicated to the cause of Christian Science in the world.

Christian Science was first introduced into this county by Mrs. Lillie B. Shepard in the year 1887. In 1891 a Christian Science society was formed by a few families meeting in a hall.

In 1892 a Sunday school was organized with a goodly attendance. In 1893 a charter for a church was procured under the name of First Church of Christ, Scientist. There were fourteen charter members.

In 1903 the reading rooms connected with this church were established in a commodious suite of rooms in the White building.

There is regular Sunday service and Sunday school and Wednesday evening testimonial meetings are maintained by this organization.

BLUE RAPIDS.

This society was organized in May, 1912. Services are held every Sunday morning in the Odd Fellows hall.

PENTECOST CHURCH.

The Pentecost church at Blue Rapids was organized on August 6, 1907, by W. C. Craig, then bishop of the general Pentecost church, with twenty-three members. Officers were elected as follow: Elders, C. A. Bartell and E. J. McAtee; deacon, R. A. McAtee; deaconess, Ollie Wadley; treasurer, Della McAtee; recorder, W. E. Ellis; trustees, T. M. Guy, E. A. Wadley, C. A. Bartell, L. E. Payne and Zelina Westlake. Pastor, E. J. McAtee.

A Bible school was organized with forty scholars. Officers and teachers as follow: Superintendent, A. E. Wadley; assistant superintendent, Iva Cox; secretary, D. L. Reed; treasurer, R. A. McAtee; teachers, R. A. McAtee, W. E. Ellis, Ollie Wadley and Carrie McAtee.

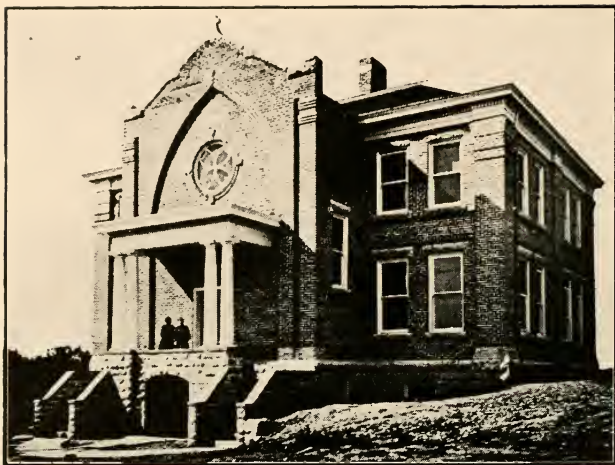
At the time of organization the congregation owned a building on Main street, purchased from the Christian church, in which services were held until a new church was built and dedicated on December 20, 1912. In January, 1917, there were only fifteen members.

The present officers are as follow: Elders, E. J. McAtee, R. A. McAtee; deacon, Albert Warner; deaconess, Rebecca Mosher; treasurer, E. J. McAtee; recorder, Mrs. S. Burton; trustees, Albert Warner, Charles Mosher and R. A. McAtee. Pastor, E. J. McAtee.

The Bible school consists of twenty-three scholars. Superintendent, E. J. McAtee; secretary, Maude Burton; teachers, D. L. Reed, E. J. McAtee and Mrs. S. Burton.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In a log cabin the first mass was celebrated in the Irish settlement in Cleveland township. The cabin was built in 1866 and at that time was considered a palatial residence. It became the property of W. P. and Catherine Gregg in 1867 and from that time until 1872, when a church was erected, Catholic services were held monthly in this house. The old log cabin, which became each month a tabernacle to the Most High, and which was always a hospitable home for the pioneer priest, has long since been abandoned as a residence but is still standing, one of the very few remaining log cabins in the county. It is the property of Hon. W. J. Gregg, of Frankfort, a son of the pioneer, and to Mr. Gregg the editor is indebted for the accompanying picture.



ST. GREGORY'S SCHOOL, MARYSVILLE.



THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MARYSVILLE.



ST. MALACHY'S CHURCH AND PARISH HOUSE, MARYSVILLE.



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MARYSVILLE.
The second church of this denomination to be built in the world.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

A great tide of emigration from Eastern states and from European countries, swept over Kansas between the years 1854 and 1865, when the country was opened by the United States government to settlers.

The new settlers represented different nationalities and different creeds. The two localities where Catholics settled in early days and founded colonies were Irish creek in the southeast and St. Bridget in the northeast of the county.

The settlers who came between the years 1857-1860 were Daniel, Jerry and Dennis Donahy, John Doud, William Thomas, John and Daniel Nolan, Thomas and Edward McNieve, Patrick, Ned, Mike and Herbert Burk, the Greggs, William Kennedy, Harrington, Grimes and William Handeshan. The pioneer settler was followed by the pioneer priest.

The Jesuit Fathers of St. Mary's and the Benedictine Fathers from Atchison would travel over the prairies of Kansas and visit the early settlers, and have mass in private houses and dug-outs.

FIRST PASTOR.

In 1865 Father William Fitzgerald made his home among the settlers of Irish creek. The Gregg family donated a strip of land along the creek for church purposes. The location was in the northeast quarter of section 20, Cleveland township. Here they found plenty of timber to build the church, and shade and shelter for the teams in summer and winter.

The first church, a structure twenty-eight by fifty feet, was built mostly out of native lumber and dedicated to St. Joseph. Some years later an addition was put to this church. With the erection of the church came the building of a parish house for the priest.

Some of the successors of Father Fitzgerald were Fathers Daily, Hudson, Butler, Weikmann, Meile, Stack, John Ward, now bishop of Leavenworth; Fathers Meehan, Jennings and Michel.

The Rev. Father Fitzgerald procured a ten-acre tract of land one-half mile away from the church for a cemetery. It had always been the desire of many to have the church and house near the cemetery. In 1902 Father William Michel built a new parish house, and hall and bought two acres of ground opposite the cemetery. On this piece of land he built the parish house, a beautiful brick veneer structure.

In 1904 the church was moved from the creek to the new site. A year

after Father Patrick O'Sullivan succeeded Father Michel as pastor of Irish creek. During this time a new railroad was built from Topeka to Marysville and a new town was laid out one mile east of the church. The town was called Lillis, in honor of the bishop of the diocese, Rt. Rev. Francis Lillis, D. D. The question then arose to move St. Joseph's church to the town of Lillis. The congregation was divided on the matter and it was finally decided by vote, in presence of Rt. Rev. Bishop Ward, to leave the church at the old place opposite the cemetery.

In 1910 Rev. Father Fitzgerald succeeded Father O'Sullivan. The Rt. Rev. Bishop had given orders to build a new church and Father Fitzgerald set to work to take up subscriptions and get the plans for the new building. A rock church was decided on, fifty by one hundred and ten feet, Roman in style. The rocks were quarried three miles west of the church and the basement and foundations were finished in the summer of 1912. In the fall of 1912 the corner stone was laid by Bishop Ward. A few months later on account of a defective flue the brick veneer house burned down and was replaced with a stone structure in harmony with the new church. The new church was finished and dedicated on May 10, 1916, by Bishop Ward, in presence of a large concourse of people from far and near, and assisted by twenty-two priests of the diocese.

St. Joseph's church stands as a monument which speaks to future generations of the faith and devotion of the priest and the people who built it. The cost of the church and house was thirty thousand dollars. One hundred families belong to St. Joseph's church, one mile west of the small town of Lillis in Marshall county.

SUMMERFIELD PARISH.

The Catholic church known as the Church of the Holy Family, in Summerfield, was built in the same year that the town was built—1889. Father John Hurley, pastor of St. Bridget church, from which the Summerfield church was attended, was the first pastor and he it was who built the church. He attended the parish until his removal from St. Bridget about the year 1895. Rev. Patrick O'Sullivan succeeded him as pastor of St. Bridget and also attended the Summerfield parish until the year 1907, when Rev. Clarence Bradley was appointed as the first permanent pastor. He attended the parish for almost two years, during which time he built the parish house. Rev. M. T. Hoffman succeeded Father Bradley until the year 1915. In the fall of 1915 Rev. E. R. Embleau was appointed pastor and is the present

pastor. During his time he has purchased ground for a Catholic cemetery, for, until up to this time, Summerfield people had been using the cemetery in St. Bridget to bury their dead. The Summerfield parish consists of fifty families. Plans are being made now to build a new church to correspond to the means of the people.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, AXTELL.

St. Michael's congregation was organized by Rev. Timothy Duber, O. S. B., and the church was built in 1883. Up to this time the scattered Catholics in and around Axtell attended service at St. Bridget, six miles north. From 1884 to 1886 Father Martin, O. S. B., and Father Rettle, O. S. B., attended to the flock.

In the year 1890 Father Hurley built the parochial residence and moved the church to a new site in the northeast part of town. In 1891 Father Bononcini built a small parochial school and procured a bell. In 1894, not having sufficient children, the parochial school was abandoned. From 1894 to 1898 Father Shields, Father Hiawalka and Father O'Sullivan had charge of Axtell. Father J. N. Burk was appointed pastor of Axtell in 1898 and remained for five years until in 1903, when Father Taton, the present pastor, took charge of affairs.

The first church ground was donated by Michael Murray in block 2, east of Barnes Hall. In 1890 the lots were sold and the church moved to a new site purchased from Mrs. Catherine Murray. It was during this time that A. P. Cetmer caused some religious disturbance among the citizens of Axtell.

In 1901 Rev. M. Burk began arrangements for the erection of a new church and in June of the same year purchased block 13 for a new church site. The foundation for the new church was laid in the spring of 1903 and the corner stone was laid by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lillis in May, 1904. Before the foundations were completed, Father Burk was removed. Father Taton, after some changes in the plans, finished the beautiful St. Michael's church in 1905. In 1909 Father Taton started the erection of a new parish house, which is the pride of the town. In 1913 the foundations were laid for a parochial school. The contract for the school and hall was let in the spring of 1917.

The parish has seventy families and is in good condition financially and spiritually. The Catholic cemetery dates back to the year 1886.

ST. MONICA'S, WATERVILLE.

The first settler in and near Waterville came to that locality in 1856, twelve years or more before the railroad was built and the town laid out. The first pioneers, who were Catholics and located in that vicinity, were the Casey, Oliver and Smith families, who came in 1858. The nearest Catholic church was at Atchison, one hundred miles away.

A few years later, the pioneer priests followed the pioneer settler. Irish creek and St. Bridget received pastors and the neighboring towns and adjoining counties were attended from there. It was not until 1866 or 1867 that Father Fitzgerald, of Irish creek, visited the settlement in the southwestern part of the county and celebrated the first mass at the Casey home, a mile east of the present Waterville.

After the railroad came in 1868, services were held once a month in the Sexton house, which was occupied by Mr. Brady. In 1870, Father Pichler, of Hanover, attended Waterville for a time. Later, Waterville was annexed to Frankfort, Greenleaf, Parsons creek and Kimeo. Fathers Weikmann, Hoffman and Groeters said mass on weekdays for many years. The services were held at the John Ready home west of town. From 1896 to 1898 no regular services were held. The chalice, vestments, candlesticks, etc., were kept at the Ready residence.

In June, 1903, during the high water in the Little Blue river, a pretended Dominican priest, or brother, arrived in Waterville, and stayed a few days at the home of Mrs. Ready. On leaving, he asked Mrs. Ready for the mission articles, and she having full confidence in his being a priest, let him have them. This supposed Dominican was never heard of again, and thus every vestige of the earliest missionary life at Waterville disappeared.

On February 10, 1908, a meeting was called by Rev. August Redeker, of Marysville, to consider the proposition of erecting a church. At this meeting there were present: Isidor Schmieder, R. Ready, Henry Mentgen, George Casey, Joseph and Phil. Tommer, John Stengelmeier, James Real, Mrs. Kiefer and Mr. and Mrs. George Swanson. Three hundred and seventy-five dollars was subscribed and three building lots were bought.

On August 3, 1908, mass was celebrated at the George Casey home, and a meeting was held for the consideration of plans for the new church. About forty members were present at this meeting, a subscription list was headed by Isidore Schmieder with five hundred dollars, and one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars was subscribed at this meeting.

CHURCH ERECTED.

The plans of Architect Wilson Hunt, of Kansas City, Missouri, for a frame structure, thirty-five by seventy-five feet, were adopted; the contract for the foundation was let to George Casey for four hundred and twenty-eight dollars, for the framework to Orin Ivers, of Axtell, for three thousand one hundred dollars. The building was completed in 1909, and on August 1st of that year Rev. Francis Elast was appointed the first parish priest for Waterville and missions, who soon raised money enough to build a parish house, which was completed in the fall of 1909.

The church and parish house were not dedicated until May 2, 1911, by the Rt. Rev. John Ward. The church was given the name of St. Monica. Monica was the name of the mother of Isidore Schmieder, whose generosity made it possible to build the church. Next to Mr. Schmieder, Mrs. Elizabeth Gleason deserves special recognition for her untiring efforts in behalf of this church.

In September, 1912, Father Elast was succeeded by Father M. O'Leary, who was followed in July, 1913, by Father David Hall, and in April, 1915, Father Hall was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. P. McInerney.

ST. ELIZABETH'S, IRVING.

The Catholic congregation at Irving is the youngest of all the Catholic congregations in the county. When the Catholic church in Waterville was being built in 1909, the Rt. Rev. Thomas Lillis requested the Rev. A. Redeker, of Marysville, to organize or build or buy a church at Irving and unite the Catholics at Springside in Pottawatomie county and those near Irving. The time for this work did not arrive until 1912.

On August 28th, 1912, Rev. August Redeker conducted services at the Bohemian settlement, eight miles southwest of Irving, in place of Rev. F. Elast, their regular pastor. Rev. A. Redeker spoke to the members of St. Wenceslaus parish about moving the church to Irving or to build a new church at that place. Two weeks later he conducted the services again and a vote was taken by the members upon the question; it was voted not to move St. Wenceslaus church. Thereupon, the plan to build a new church at Irving was taken up. Two lots were generously donated by the late James Denton and two lots by a lady at Irving. The lots selected were those on Main street, one block from the business section. The subscription

list was headed by Herman Fegner, with five hundred dollars, and more than two thousand four hundred dollars was subscribed in a short time.

At a meeting in the residence of John Forest, it was decided to adopt the Waterville church plan with some modifications, and Herman Fegner, John Forest, and Mr. Wacek were appointed a committee. In October and November, 1912, the members hauled the sand gratis from the river and dug the basement and built the foundation of the new church. In the meantime, Father M. O'Leary had been appointed pastor and took charge of the building of the church.

CHURCH BUILT.

The church was to be a frame structure, thirty-six by seventy-five feet, and the contract was let to Mr. Skillen, of Frankfort, Kansas. The church was built in the winter and spring of 1913.

On Thursday, June 5, 1913, in the presence of a large gathering of people, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ward, D. D., assisted by a dozen priests, dedicated the church to the service of God. The church was given the name of St. Elizabeth, in compliment to H. Fegner's mother, whose name was Elizabeth. This privilege was granted him because of his being the largest donor to the new church. The congregation consists of twenty-five families, attended regularly from Waterville.

In the fall of 1913, Father O'Leary was succeeded by Rev. David Hall. In April, 1916, Father Patrick McNerney took charge of the congregation, paid off the debt and put the congregation on a solid financial basis.

ST. MALACHY'S, BEATTIE.

In the pioneer days the Catholics who lived in and near Beattie attended services at St. Bridget and Irish creek in this county. In the year 1879, Father William Fitzgerald, pastor at Irish creek, organized the Beattie congregation. At that time the following Catholics lived in or near Beattie; Mrs. A. Wuster, P. Smith, Nicholas Orr, P. O'Neil, D. R. Cottrell, J. O'Neil, P. Pitsch, P. Finnigan, J. Gardner, Thomas Koenig, Thomas McMahon, James McDonald, James Fitzgerald, P. McMahon, John Kraemer, G. Koch, Mr. Renger, R. Cosgrove and O. Heandley.

In 1879 a ten-acre tract of land was bought for a cemetery, north of Beattie. The next year Father William Fitzgerald, with the aid of the above mentioned persons and their families, began the erection of St. Mal-

achy's church. The lots on which the church was erected were donated by Mr. and Mrs. James Fitzgerald, the brother of Father William Fitzgerald. The building cost about three thousand dollars. Before the church was completed, Father Fitzgerald died on November 29, 1881. Father Bernard Hudson completed the church and took charge of the congregation for a short time after the death of Father Fitzgerald. Father Daily succeeded Father Hudson in 1882 and had charge of the congregation until 1883, when Beattie was attached to Marysville and Father M. A. Meile took hold of affairs. In September, 1885, Father Meile, on account of ill health, resigned, and Father John Hartman succeeded him. From August 14, 1886, until 1895, Rev. M. J. Schmickler attended Beattie twice a month from Marysville. In September, 1895, Beattie was attached to Axtell, as a mission in charge of Father F. S. Hawelka until January, 1898, when Beattie was attended by Father P. R. O'Sullivan, of St. Bridget, for several months.

From May, 1898, until 1903, Father M. Burk, of Axtell, had charge of the congregation. In August, 1903, Father Francis Taton began the erection of the parish house and upon its completion Beattie was given its first resident pastor, Father M. J. Galvin, October 12, 1907. August 4, 1910, Father Galvin was succeeded by Father J. J. Ryan, who was compelled to leave on account of ill health and was followed by Father H. A. McDevitt, March 13, 1914. He labored as pastor of Beattie until March 8, 1916, when the present pastor, Father Theol. P. Schwam, took charge.

ST. BRIDGET CHURCH AND PARISH.

The first settlement of St. Bridget parish was made in 1857, when Philip Coffey, Owen Reilly, Elizabeth Hoffman, Eli Tripp and Jacob Straub headed westward in search of homes, and like all early settlers, the one thing most necessary was timber to build their dwellings, shelter for stock and for fuel. Hence, the first settlements are found in the timbered sections of the county.

In 1858 the following persons and their families settled in St. Bridget: John Coughlin, Michael Shaughnessy, Peter Lynch, John Smith, Michael Murray, Patrick Hughes, Thomas Loob, Michael Maddigan. Between 1858 and 1861 came Patrick McGrath, James Carroll, John Gossin, Sylvester Creevan, John Clark and Bernard Gallagher and formed the nucleus around which gathered the present Catholic community.

The hardships endured by these pioneers were many and severe, but the truly charitable spirit and the indissoluble bond of brotherhood had so united them in their efforts, that the burden of one was the burden of all and no sacrifice was too great in their efforts to alleviate the suffering of a neighbor in sickness or distress.

FIRST MASS.

The one great hope of this Irish colony had not as yet been realized. They had no church and no priest to preach to them the gospel of truth, so firmly planted in their minds and hearts in the land of their birth. But their hopes were brightened when in May, 1859, Father Edmond, a missionary, said the first mass in St. Bridget in the home of John Coughlin; and it is generally believed that was the first time the holy sacrifice of the mass was offered up in Marshall county.

As each new settler arrived, the homes of those who came before were thrown open and he and his family were invited to share their humble abode until such time as he could provide a shelter, which was done by the neighbors gathering together, cutting and hauling the logs and helping build the house. Another family, another home, was added to the little colony, and as one old settler remarked, "How the people of St. Bridget should love each other for the kindness of those days."

In 1862 the first church organization was affected under the direction of Father John, O. S. B., who made his home at St. Benedict, and visited the parish from time to time. A charter was taken out with the following charter members: John Gossin, John Clark, Peter Lynch, Michael Maddigan, Michael Murray, William P. Madden and James Carroll. A log church was built, but before it was completed it was burned, supposed to have been done by incendiaries.

FIRST FRAME CHURCH.

In 1863-64 the first frame church was built on the site where the cemetery now is, but afterwards moved to where the present church stands. This building also served as a school house for many years. The first resident priests in St. Bridget were: Father William Fitzgerald and Father Fogerty. During their stay, from 1865 to 1869, they built a parish house, which was destroyed by fire in 1869.

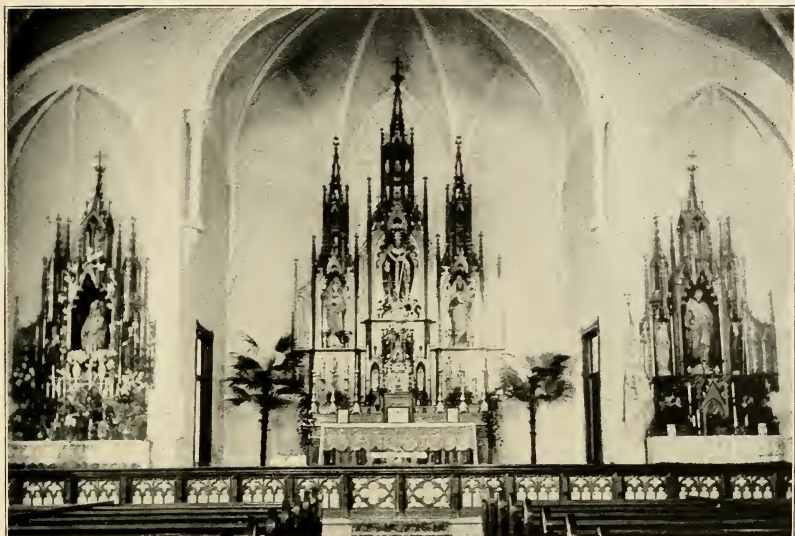
From 1869 to 1871 the parish was attended by missionaries. In 1871



ST. BRIDGET CATHOLIC CHURCH.



INTERIOR OF ST. BRIDGET CATHOLIC CHURCH.



INTERIOR OF ST. GREGORY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.



ST. GREGORY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, MARYSVILLE.

Father Suitberth, O. S. B., from Atchison, became resident priest and began the erection of the stone church, thirty by sixty feet, which was completed in 1875. Patrick Hughes donated the stone used in the church, each member hauling one cord; Phillip Coffey donated the plastering, James Carroll and John Stohl did the mason work.

In 1876 and 1877 the parish was attended by Fathers Eugene, Theodocis and Boniface. In 1877 Father Timothy took charge of the parish, remained until 1883 and during his stay erected a twelve-room parish house at a cost of three thousand dollars, which is now used for a sisters' house. Too much could not be said in praise of this pious, zealous man, who was ever striving for the moral and social uplift of his parish. Brother Lambert served as his housekeeper and spent much of his time in the care of the grounds, which he converted into a veritable flower garden. From 1883 to 1884 Father William Bettele was in charge and in August, 1884, Rev. John Hurley took charge, remaining until February, 1896, a period of twelve years. Then came Father Patrick R. O'Sullivan, in 1896, and remained until 1908.

BRICK BUILDING ERECTED.

Father O'Sullivan was an earnest and faithful worker. By his efforts he succeeded in building the present handsome brick church, fifty by one hundred feet, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, the pride of the parish and a monument to the self-sacrificing pioneers of St. Bridget.

Before the church was quite complete Father O'Sullivan was moved to Lillis and Rev. P. R. McNamara was sent to take up the work where Father O'Sullivan left off, which he did by plastering the church, installing beautiful stained glass windows and interior furnishings. The new church was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lillis, September 3, 1909. Father McNamara remained until 1910, when Father Geinetz was appointed, serving one year. In 1911 Father McManus was appointed and during his stay he established the sisters' school in St. Bridget, which is giving the children the advantage of a two-teacher school, also the opportunity of a musical education, which is not easily obtained in a rural community.

In 1913 Rev. Michael O'Leary took charge, serving until 1916. During his stay in St. Bridget he erected a modern parish house at a cost of four thousand dollars. In 1916 Father Murphy took charge and is now the resident priest.

This sketch of St. Bridget would be incomplete without mention of that patriotic Irishman, Thomas Hynes, who came to St. Bridget about 1865. Mr. Hynes was a graduate of St. Benedict College, Atchison, and served as teacher in our schools for several years. He was foremost in every public enterprise and had charge of the mail route in this section of the country for several years. About 1877 he moved to Axtell and engaged in the drug business.

Michael Murray, one of the charter members of the church, conducted a general store in St. Bridget from 1865 to 1877, when he moved to Axtell to continue the business there. Murray township was named for Michael Murray.

One of the pioneers worthy of mention is Michael Maddigan, who before his death willed one hundred and sixty acres of land to St. Bridget parish, to be used for the benefit of the church.

ANNUNCIATION PARISH, FRANKFORT.

The history of Annunciation parish dates back to the early days of 1880, when the first humble church was erected by Rev. Father William Fitzgerald, then resident pastor of St. Joseph's church on Irish creek. The parish then numbered about seventeen families. The church was attended by the priests from St. Joseph's church up to the year 1888, when Rev. Father P. Kloss was placed in charge of the Frankfort parish. In the year 1889, Father Kloss erected a parish house, but in the year 1890 the Frankfort and Irish creek parishes were again united, the priest residing at Frankfort.

The priests who have had charge of the parish at various times are the following: Fathers William Fitzgerald, Bernard Hudson, J. Daly, A. M. Meile, William Stack, John Begley, John Ward (now bishop), P. Kloss, T. Butler, Sylvester Meehan, A. W. Jennings, William Michel, F. Kulicek, Francis Orr and C. A. Bradley.

In the year 1900, Rev. Father Michel being pastor, the first church building was disposed of, and a larger church erected on a site east of the original location. The corner stone of this building was laid on Sunday, July 15, 1900, by the pastor, Father Michel. The church committeemen then in office were Matt Perll, Thomas Ryan, James Gregg and Daniel Sullivan. The building committee was William Gregg and C. T. Hessel. The estimated cost of this second church was three thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars. The parish then numbered about forty families. Rev.

Father Francis Kulicek was appointed rector of Annunciation parish in the year 1902, and while in charge, also tended the Bohemian mission church, seven miles south of Irving.

FIRE DESTROYS CHURCH.

On November 4th, 1905, the church erected in 1900 was destroyed by fire, together with all equipment and furniture, not even the Blessed Sacrament being saved. The parish house built in 1889 was also destroyed in this same fire. Father Kulicek was then transferred to Kansas City, Kansas, and Father Michel was instructed by the bishop to erect another church and residence, while services were to be conducted by a Benedictine Father, from Atchison, for the time being. The contract price of the new church was four thousand three hundred dollars, and the amount for the residence was two thousand six hundred and seventy dollars. The four thousand three hundred dollars did not include the foundation of the church, which was to be a duplicate of the one built in 1900. The corner stone of this third church was laid on the 30th of March, 1906, by Rev. William Michel, and on the building committee were C. T. Hessel, William Gregg, Michael Griffin and John A'Hern. Alfred Meier, of St. Joseph, Missouri, was the architect in charge and Joseph Trompeter, of Effingham, Kansas, had the contract for all work. Immediately upon completion of the two buildings, which was about September, 1906, Rev. Francis M. Orr was appointed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lillis, as pastor of the parish.

CHURCH AGAIN DESTROYED.

At 7:30 o'clock, on the evening of Sunday, May 3, 1908, the church was struck by lightning, and church and residence were burned to the ground—a complete loss. Disaster and misfortune had blighted the hopes of the brave, good people of the parish for the second time within two years, but far, indeed, from destroying them. Plans were immediately prepared, and funds raised to rebuild better and safer and more beautiful than ever. The buildings were to cost eleven thousand dollars with an additional cost of from four to five thousand dollars to complete them in every respect. The corner stone of this fourth church was laid in August, 1908, Rev. Father Orr presiding at the ceremony. The church committee at this time was James Gregg, Jeremiah O'Leary and James Kennedy, and the building committee consisted of the rector, Father Orr, William Gregg and Henry Ken-

nedy. The construction work progressed without interruption, and on the morning of February 22, 1909, the beautiful church was solemnly dedicated by Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Lillis, bishop of the diocese.

The present edifice is a magnificent building of clearest white limestone, designed in the Roman style of architecture, with slate roof, ornamental stained glass windows and stately bell tower. The interior and its appointments are complete, rich and tasteful, yet withal, calculated to inspire religious fervor and devotion. In every respect the church stands a model of beauty and strength, and reflects greatest credit on both the builder, Father Orr, and the noble, generous-hearted parishioners, who sacrificed much to insure its completion.

Father Orr continued in charge of the parish until June, 1911, when he was appointed as pastor of St. Peter's parish in Kansas City, Kansas. Rev. Father C. A. Bradley was then appointed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ward, as pastor, and entered upon his duties on the last Sunday of June, 1911. Since that time various improvements have been made, most important of which was the frescoing of the church during the summer of 1912. The basement of the church has also been fitted up into an assembly room. Despite the fact that many of the early pioneer members of the parish have passed away, and the parish roster contains a changed order of names, its strength and vigor have increased, and the membership now numbers seventy-five families. There is no debt or incumbrance on the property or buildings.

ST. GREGORY'S PARISH, MARYSVILLE.

The two localities where Catholics settled in early days and formed colonies were Irish creek in the southeast and St. Bridget in the northeast of the county. However, there were Catholic families located in every township in the county. Some of the first Catholic families who came in early days, and located within the present limits of St. Gregory's parish were: Nic Koppes, Jacob Morbacher, Sr., with thirteen children; Patrick Haynes, John Reiter, Thomas McCoy, Louis and Frank Hanke, John Joerg, Sr., John Kirch, Mathias Schmitt, James Grey, Peter Koppes, Joseph Ellenbecker and others.

The first Catholic priest that held divine service among the scattered Catholics around Marysville, was Rev. Father Thomas Bartel, O. S. B. His presence was hailed with joy by the handful of Catholics. Father Bartel was succeeded by Rev. Theodore Heinemann, of St. Mary's, Kansas, in 1862.

During the Civil War many men joined the army, the farms were

neglected, crops failed and business was poor. The good priest made his appearance about every two or three months. In 1863 and 1864 service was conducted several times by Father Jones, of St. Mary's, Kansas. Father Suitbert De Marteau, of Atchison, had charge of Marysville in 1865. From 1865-67, Marysville was regularly visited by Fathers Fitzgerald and Fogarty, both being stationed at St. Bridget and Irish creek in Marshall county.

GATHERING THE FLOCK.

In 1867 Rev. Father Riemele took charge of this locality and services were conducted more frequently. Traveling on horseback from St. Mary's, the good priest would halt at every pioneer's cabin door to ask if any Catholic lived there. If he found any, he would tell them when and where mass would be said the next morning. Sometimes, Catholics living fifteen miles away would be notified and summoned to come to service. For nine or ten years the Jacob Mohrbacher home, south of Marysville, was the resting place of the poor priest in the days of pioneer life, and mass was generally celebrated there. Rev. Father Riemele was again succeeded by Father Suitbert, who attended this mission from St. Bridget for more than two years, until 1874. Father Suitbert tried hard to build a church and had several meetings to bring the Catholics together, but failed. He collected some money in 1871 and 1872, but when the farmers even charged for hauling rock, he felt disappointed and dropped the undertaking. The "salary" of the priest in those days consisted of the few nickels that were thrown into the collection box; many a time the amount did not reach the sum of fifty cents.

EFFORTS TO ERECT CHURCH.

Services were now held in the town of Marysville in a vacant carpenter shop, at the west end of Broadway. Rev. A. M. Weikmann was next in charge of the place. He was stationed at Parsons creek, now Palmer, Washington county. He made an attempt to build a church and laid a part of the foundation, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Pichler, of Hanover, in 1875. During Father Weikmann's time, a mission was given by Father Timothy Lubber and Father Peter Kassens, at the close of which a class of ten received their first holy communion. The mission lasted four days—the first day at the public school house, the three following days over Waterson's store.

Perry Hutchison offered to give three acres of ground on the west

side of the river near the mill for the building of a Catholic church, but the offer was not accepted. Had a church been built there and the postoffice removed to the west side, the town of Marysville might be today on the west bank of the Big Blue. Mr. Schmidt and Charles F. Koester gave a block of ground east of the present standpipe to the Catholics for the location of a church. The location, however, did not suit the membership, as it was too far out of town. The foundation was started but never finished, and a more suitable location was picked out by the consultors. About eighty dollars had been spent on the foundation, when the idea to build a church there was given up.

The place chosen for the new church was block 36 in Ballard's & Morrall's Addition, in the town of Marysville. Father Pichler now set to work and built a neat little brick church, twenty-four by fifty feet, on the new site. The building was never plastered inside, and was used only a few years for services. The altar of the church was made out of a dry goods box. No pews were set up in the church and the farmers used to bring their chairs along to church service. On account of the steep bank of Spring creek, nearby, many were dissatisfied with this location. As the building and lots could be sold at an advantage, the property was disposed of and another site, near the present depot, where the Hartwick lumber yard now stands, was selected by Father Pichler. A new frame church was erected on these lots in the year 1877-78. Here services were conducted until 1886, when the building and lots were sold.

From 1870 to 1880 the number of Catholic families increased greatly. The newcomers, however, were poor, and drought, hot winds and the grasshoppers in 1874 were calamities that befell them and gave the state a bad name. "*Ad Astra per Aspera*" is the Kansas motto, and those settlers who went through the hardships and stayed on their farms are today wealthy.

On December 1, 1883, Rev. John Pichler was followed by Father Meile, who became the first resident pastor of St. Gregory's congregation. A house was rented for the pastor near the church. Father Meile stayed until the end of August, 1885. He was a noble priest, loved by all the Catholics and non-Catholics of Marysville. Being a convert to the Catholic church, he knew how to handle both classes. He occupied his time in instructing the children and looking after the spiritual welfare of the flock. The church being again too small to accommodate the growing congregation, the building of a new church was again considered. Many were of the opinion that the present location was not a suitable place for the new church. The com-



FATHER MEILE,
First Resident Priest at Marysville.

mittee, consisting of Jacob Ring, W. Dougherty, Nic Schmitt, Jacob Mohrbacher and John Tracy, headed by Father Meile, selected the present beautiful site.

NEW CHURCH COMMENCED.

On the 30th of August, 1885, Rev. Father Meile gave place to Father Hartmann, during whose administration the foundation of the present church was laid, but not quite completed. On November 16, 1885, Father Hartmann held the first Catholic fair in Marysville; proceeds, one thousand five hundred and twelve dollars, of which one thousand two hundred and forty-six was net. The account books of Father Hartmann, on August 15, 1886, show a cash balance on hand of six hundred and eight dollars and four cents; notes from pew rent, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; notes from new church building, seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-four cents; in all, one thousand four hundred and two dollars and twenty-eight cents. This statement was signed by the pastor and the following committee: Jacob Mohrbacher, Nic Koppes, Jacob Ring. The records of baptism go back to December 23, 1883. Previous records are found at Atchison, St. Mary's, St. Bridget, Irish creek and Hanover.

On August 15, 1886, Father F. J. Hartmann was replaced by Rev. M. J. Schmickler, who completed the foundation of the new church. The corner stone was laid by Rt. Rev. Bishop Fink on October 9, 1886. The great ambition of Father Schmickler was to see the church completed and to erect a building that would be a credit to himself and to the good people of Marysville. The dimensions of the church are fifty by one hundred feet, with a ten-foot projection of the tower. The foundation and basement of the church cost four thousand nine hundred dollars. As the crops failed for several years, the church could not be built as soon as the pastor would have liked, but, in the meantime, money was collected and fairs were held, so that on January 1, 1892, about four thousand dollars was on hand. From the sale of the old church, near the depot, one thousand eight hundred dollars were realized. With this money, together with a new subscription, the church could be brought under roof and almost free of debt. From the year 1892-93, eight thousand forty-eight dollars and sixty cents were expended for the new church. W. Dougherty got the contract for all the brick work for three thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars; M. Treinen, the carpenter work for three thousand eight hundred dollars. The church was, however, not completed until the year 1894. The contract to

plaster it was given to J. F. Webb at one thousand and twenty-five dollars; the finishing carpenter work, to M. Treinen at three hundred and thirty-six dollars.

CHURCH DEDICATED.

All these years divine services were held in the basement of the church. There was as yet no furniture in the church, no pews, no altars, no communion railing. Mr. Bauhaus, of Leavenworth, agreed to furnish pews, altars and railing for the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, excluding the statue of St. Gregory, which cost eighty-five dollars; St. James, sixty-eight dollars; St. Barbara, sixty-eight dollars. The two vestment cases in the sacristy cost sixty dollars. Many beautiful vestments, albs, candlesticks, etc., were then bought. The day of the dedication, for which the pastor and people had so earnestly longed, at last came. October 24, 1898, was a gala day for Marysville, and for St. Gregory's parish especially—one that will long be remembered by the young and the old who took part. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth, dedicated the church and administered the sacrament of confirmation. Rev. John Hurley, of St. Bridget, delivered the dedication sermon in English, and Rev. W. Schellberg of Hanover, in German, whereupon the Rt. Rev. Bishop congratulated the pastor and the people upon the completion of the beautiful church. The following assisted at the ceremonies: Rev. W. Schellberg, Rev. J. Hurley, Reverend Schwamm, Reverend Groener, Reverend Grootaers, Reverend Kamp, Reverend Leidecker and Reverend Cihal. At two o'clock p. m., some one hundred persons were confirmed by the bishop, after which the day's festivities closed with vespers and benediction. A special train from Hanover and Seneca conveyed many visitors to the dedication services. More than four hundred and fifty people came from Hanover.

THE SKY FOR A ROOF.

In early days the lodging place of the priest was generally some pioneer's cabin, but he was often obliged to sleep outside, with nothing but the canopy above him. Conditions became better the more the country was settled. The first resident priest, Father Meile, had rented a house near the church; afterward he lived in the old stone house south of the present parsonage, which was torn down in July, 1906. Father Hartmann and Father Schmickler also lived in the same quarters in the old stone house on the hill. When the basement was built in 1886, Father Schmickler reserved

two rooms in the southwest part of the church, where he lived until the year 1898. In the year 1891 he bought the south half of block 101, on which the parsonage now stands, together with the old stone house, for the sum of one thousand four hundred and twenty dollars. On March 6, 1895, Mr. Michael Kimmish died, leaving to the church about four thousand dollars. It was no more than right that the pastor who had completed the church, should now consider the erection of a new parsonage. Hence, plans were drawn up by Mr. Grant, of Beatrice, Nebraska, and the contract was let in the spring of 1898. The brick and stone work was awarded to W. Dougherty for one thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars. Hayward & Ivers, of Axtell, agreed to complete the building, including all the material, for two thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars. The beautiful Catholic parsonage is one of the finest dwellings in the city of Marysville, a credit to the town and to the Catholic people.

In May, 1903, Rev. Aug. Redeker succeeded Father Schmickler. A debt of two thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars resting on the church was paid off. The same year he procured three sisters from Atchison to teach the parochial school.

In 1904 three new bells were bought for the church and blessed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Fink on February 28th. On August 8, 1905, the first ground was broken for the foundation of a new parochial school and society hall. The school house was built at a cost of nine thousand dollars all complete. It was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lillis, October 20, 1906. The sidewalks to the west were laid in 1895, but those to the southeast and north not until 1913. In 1911 lightning had struck the tower and it was decided to finish the spire of the church, which was done in that year. At present a new addition to the church is talked of and will be finished during the year 1917.

The congregation is out of debt and has a membership of one hundred and twenty-five families, and all the usual auxiliary societies.

ST. GREGORY'S AID SOCIETY.

St. Gregory's Aid Society was founded on April 9, 1893, by Father Schmickler. The membership at the present time is fifty. It is an organization of men of the church and is slightly beneficiary. The present officers are: President, Ferd. Viering; vice-president, Henry Bramlage; financial secretary, Frank Meier; treasurer, B. Wassenberg; recording secretary, James Barlow.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

This is a fraternal insurance society, and St. Gregory's branch, No. 18, was instituted on October 13, 1898. The present officers are: President, F. Viering; financial secretary, J. Barlow; recording secretary, Frank Meier; treasurer, B. Wassenberg; trustees, J. Dwerlkotte, Clement Voet and John Armstrong.

ALTAR SOCIETY.

This society was organized on March 10, 1884, by Father Meile, with a membership of forty-two ladies. The present officers are: President, Mrs. James Barlow; vice-president, Mrs. Frank Nieberding; secretary, Mrs. John Cooper; treasurer, Mrs. John Cavanaugh.

YOUNG LADIES SODALITY.

This society was organized by Rev. Father Redeker, December 8, 1903. The present officers are: President, Nora Reiter; secretary, Helene Klein; treasurer, Minnie Wassenberg; sacristan, Romona Meier.

ST. WENCESLAUS CHURCH.

Eight miles southwest of Irving, on the Riley county line, stands a neat little church dedicated to St. Wenceslaus, the great Bohemian saint. The congregation was organized and a frame church, twenty by thirty feet, erected by Father Klaus in the year 1884. Father Klaus was at that time stationed at Frankfort. The church grounds and cemetery, on the southeast corner of section 32 in Blue Rapids township, consisting of two acres, were donated by the Frank Forst family.

The early Catholic settlers of this section were the Katopish, Forst, Osner, Smutny, Duchek, Zeleny, Nedvid, Kropacek, Karek, Kratochvil, Nerad and Hnat families.

For a number of years the congregation was attended by the following priests: Reverends Klaus, Dagoon, Chial, Kulizek, and Father Alphons, O. S. B., from Atchison.

In the spring of 1906 Father Kulizek, who was stationed at Frankfort, built a new church to replace the old one, which had become too small. The church was dedicated on September 28, 1906, by Father Kulizek. In August, 1909, the Rt. Rev. Bishop sent Father Francis Elast to Waterville, with the

St. Wenceslaus congregation as a mission. In 1910 a church bell was procured and blessed by the pastor. Father Elast was followed by Father O'Leary, Father Hall and the present pastor, Father Thomas McInerney.

The congregation is regularly attended once a month from Waterville and, although small, has a substantial growth.

VERMILLION.

A Catholic church was built about 1870 and services held once a month for about one year, Rev. Father Butler having charge. Later, the building was sold to F. W. Watson, the members transferring their membership to Axtell, Coal creek and Lillis, where there were prosperous church organizations.

CHAPTER XVI.

FRATERNAL ORDERS, SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.



INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Blue Rapids, was organized October 10, 1893, with the following charter members: William H. Hill, noble grand; J. B. Miller, vice-grand; D. O. Munger, secretary, and H. R. Meyer, Z. T. Trumbo, J. E. McIntosh, D. F. Casey, W. L. Griffith, M. F. Davis, J. H. Siebert, G. M. West, G. H. Heathman, H. G. Fowler, W. H. Hewitt and J. H. McRae.

The officers for 1917 are: C. N. Badger, noble grand; B. Shaw, vice-grand; Harry Craft, secretary-treasurer.

Pawnee Lodge No. 108, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Waterville, was instituted October 15, 1873, with the following members: S. M. Wilhite, George Bancroft, F. Damour, J. W. Sharrard, R. Smith, A. H. Snyder. First officers: A. L. Johnson, noble grand; George Bancroft, vice-grand; J. W. Sharrard, secretary, and F. F. Damour, treasurer. Present officers: L. A. Larson, noble grand; A. D. Henderson, vice-grand; H. C. Wilson, secretary, and J. R. Edwards, treasurer. Present membership, one hundred and twenty-one. Lodge meets every Monday evening in Fraternity Hall.

Joseph Van Allen, a charter member of this lodge, has the extraordinary distinction of holding the honorable veteran jewel of the order, which represents fifty years of continuous membership. He was initiated into Odd Fellowship on November 9, 1866, at Burlington, New Jersey. Mr. Van Allen is a veteran of the War of the Rebellion.

Vermillion Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized in 1897, with the following charter members: W. P. Mesmer, Matt. McAtee, Ernest Hill, Herbert Williams, W. S. Domer, David Bislan and the Stevenson brothers. Dr. John Clifton located in Vermillion in 1899 and gave much time and effort to strengthen the lodge, but, finally, for lack of funds the charter was surrendered in 1906.

Axtell Lodge No. 221, meets every Monday in the Odd Fellows hall. H. C. Barnes, noble grand; Frank A. Werner, recording secretary.

Odd Fellows Lodge No. 110, Frankfort, was organized on October 14, 1874. The charter members and officers were: F. B. Taylor, Sr., George F. Poor, Henry Sleigh, T. H. Gibson, Granville Sleigh, J. L. Davis and J. R. Voorhees. The officers for 1917 are: J. J. Brooks, noble grand; James Chandler, vice grand; Charles Kelley, secretary.

Oketo Lodge No. 344, Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized on July 6, 1888. The charter members were: Samuel Bentley, noble grand; F. W. Bartlett, secretary; Dell Stowell, vice-grand; D. B. Knight, treasurer, and R. B. Brewer, N. Brooks, H. P. Benson and R. T. Baldwin.

The membership at the present time is forty. The present officers are: Walter Howes, noble grand; James Ebright, vice-grand; T. J. Suggett, treasurer; W. B. Shafer, Jr., secretary.

Otoe Lodge No. 85, Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted at Marysville under dispensation on February 14, 1872. A charter was granted on October 8, 1872, with the following members: J. Doniphan, noble grand; W. H. Richardson, vice-grand; J. A. Broughton; P. H. Peters, financial secretary; G. D. Swearngen, treasurer; F. F. Thompson, J. S. Magill, J. Donahue.

This organization, which was prosperous for a number of years, at the present time has a membership of fourteen. Present officers: John H. Throm, noble grand; J. B. Logan, secretary; E. G. Draheim, treasurer.

REBEKAHS.

Blue Rapids Rebekah Lodge No. 337, was instituted on December 29, 1897, with thirty-two charter members.

The first officers were: Noble grand, Laura B. Fouler; vice-grand, Adell G. Plehn; secretary, Ella I. Heathman; treasurer, Lottie Brown; conductor, Nellie Thompson; warden, Minnie Hill; inside guardian, Allie Allerdice; outside guardian, J. H. McRae; chaplain, Nettie Coulter; right supporter to noble grand, Florence Ulsh; left supporter to noble grand, Rachel Siebert; organist, Mildred Edinborough; right supporter to vice-grand, Jessie Allerdice; left supporter to vice-grand, Nellie Boling.

The present officers are: Noble grand, Julia C. Hewitt; secretary and treasurer, Ella Heathman; vice-grand, Molly Scott.

The membership at January, 1917, was fifteen.

The Rebekahs at Frankfort were organized December 27, 1897. The officers were: Ophelia Bliss, noble grand; Emma Poor, vice-grand; Jennie Piatt, secretary; Allie McMinimyy, treasurer; Minnie Parks, conductress; Belle Leller, warden. The officers for 1917 are: Mary Warnica, noble grand; Edith Myers, vice grand; Adah Fladd, secretary; Minnie Cook, treasurer; Ella Wray, conductress; June Bliss, warden. The present membership is fifty-six.

Axtell Lodge No. 144, meets first and third Tuesday in the Odd Fellows hall. Myrtle Rush, noble grand; Rowena Livingston, secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Blue Valley Lodge No. 182, Knights of Pythias, at Marysville, was instituted March 4, 1889, on the evening of the day that Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States. Sam Kimble, deputy grand chancellor, of Manhattan, Kansas, was the instituting officer and he was ably assisted by members of Knights of Pythias lodges from his own and other towns in this vicinity.

The membership of the new lodge comprised William Barks, past chancellor; E. L. Miller, chancellor commander; E. D. White, vice-chancellor; Robert Campbell, prelate; A. M. Billingsley, keeper of records and seal; John B. Logan, master of finance; E. G. Draheim, master of exchequer; Frank A. Arand, master at arms; G. Philip Schmidt, inner guard; Nickolas Grauer, outer guard; L. W. Libby, Andrew Fluhrer and Dr. J. K. Julian, trustees. The others were Herman Selz, Clark M. Stewart, Samuel Forter, John Lonergan, Henry E. Wiedemeyer, Max Schreiber, John Luedders, A. J. Becht, F. B. Gatchell, Ed. E. Tracy, G. Messall, E. J. Fehrenkamp, Robert J. Jordan, W. T. Ecks and Charles D. Schmidt.

Of these, E. D. White, Frank A. Arand, Clark M. Stewart, Samuel Forter, Henry E. Wiedemeyer, John B. Logan, John Luedders, E. G. Draheim, Nickolas Grauer, and G. Philip Schmidt are still members of this same lodge. The others have either moved away or have passed to the great beyond.

The present membership of this lodge is thirty-five with the following officers: Chancellor commander, O. A. Smith; vice-chancellor, J. W. Russell; prelate, William Kraemer; keeper of records and seal, J. A. C. Luedders; master of finance, John B. Logan; master of exchequer, E. G. Draheim; master at arms, George T. Mohrbacher; master of work, F. J. Olson; inner guard, W. E. Draheim; outer guard, E. D. White.

Solitaire Lodge No. 245, Knights of Pythias, at Blue Rapids, was organized February 25, 1907, with twenty-one charter members.

The present officers are: Fred L. Stauffer, chancellor commander; A. A. Marvin, vice commander; C. W. Moser, prelate; W. J. Burr, master of work; G. A. Johnson, keeper of records and seal and master of finance; C. E. Cummings, master of exchequer; Seward H. Wohlferal, master at arms; R. L. Blaker, inner guard; A. J. Brice, outer guard.

Meetings are held on second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Welcome Lodge No. 112, Knights of Pythias, was organized at Centralia, Kansas, August 14, 1884, Joseph L. Rogers being the only charter member from Vermillion. This order continued in Centralia until January, 1887, when it was removed to Vermillion, with Joseph L. Rogers as chancellor commander. The meetings were held upstairs in a building owned by Mr. Duffy. Later, this order furnished the hall, which was one of the best equipped in the state. Lack of interest caused them to surrender the charter in 1906. Joseph L. Rogers and Marion Duffy hold membership in Sapphire lodge at Irving. F. W. Arnold and Marcus Leonard transferred to the Axtell lodge.

Sapphire Lodge No. 158, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in Irving in November, 1891, with the following charter members: A. J. Carlson, Theo. Gaylord, G. H. Giles, J. M. McCoy, Ira Sabins, S. J. Skoch, P. L. Preston, R. S. Weeks, H. C. Lathrop, J. S. Waterson, C. L. Meyers, R. H. Swanson, R. A. Harvey, J. J. Kropacek, C. S. Otis, A. H. Reed, W. M. McCoy, Hugh Thompson, Edwin Reddington, Harry Baird, J. W. Johnson, L. C. Trustan and Charles Proctor. The lodge has been organized for twenty-five years and has always been able to discharge its duties to grand lodge, thanks to the untiring efforts of A. J. Carlson and Hugh Thomson.

In February, 1913, Mrs. C. M. Palmer built and gave to Sapphire lodge the beautiful Castle Hall, which is the pride of the members and the town of Irving. The hall is a two-story building, with the reading room, auditorium, kitchen and dining room on the first floor; the second floor has the large and handsome lodge room, bedrooms and property room. Adjoining the building is a beautiful park, also the gift of Mrs. Palmer. The building has its own light plant, from which the park and building are lighted. Mrs. Palmer was personally acquainted with J. H. Rathbone, the founder of the order of Knights of Pythias.

Sapphire lodge has a membership of eighty, and in 1917 Carl E. Peterson holds the office of grand inner guard of the grand domain of Kansas. The present officers are as follow: David Donahue, chancellor commander; R. J. Denton, vice commander; Theo. Gaylord, prelate; Fred Kautz, keeper of records and seal and master of finance; B. W. Forbes, master of exchequer; D. C. Cooper, master at arms; J. W. Elliott, inside guard; G. W. Duffy, outside guard; H. Huffmeir, master of work.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

This lodge was organized on September 15, 1880, at Marysville, with sixteen charter members. The first officers were: A. E. Parks, past master workman; J. B. Logan, master workman; J. Brown, financier; C. W. Thompson, outer watchman; W. S. Glass, overseer; W. B. Scamman, recorder; C. H. Goelitzer, receiver. Members: H. E. Wiedemeyer, M. S. Shepard, J. F. Renoe and E. G. Draheim. The present officers are: Past master workman, John H. Smith; master workman, W. G. Bickell; foreman, W. D. Hover; overseer, G. C. Butler; recorder, John B. Logan; financier, C. F. Reinders; treasurer, E. G. Draheim; guide, Alf. Ellis; inner watchman, Hy. Stauff; outer watchman, Jos. Schmalz; medical examiner, W. D. Patterson, M. D.; representative, G. C. Butler; alternate, C. F. Reinders.

Lodge No. 33, Frankfort, was organized on April 12, 1880. The charter members were: W. H. Clutter, P. C. Garvin, H. H. Lourey, J. L. Davis, T. W. Waddick, G. C. Brownell, W. H. Auld, J. R. Voorhees, George O. Coffin, W. T. Dwinnell. The officers for 1917 are: G. D. Curry, master workman; A. B. Scadden, foreman; W. D. Auld, recorder; T. W. Snodgrass, financier; W. J. Gregg, receiver; O. P. Rosencrans, guard; A. Farrant, inner workman; Frank Auld, outer workman; M. A. Brawley, medical examiner.

Waterville Lodge No. 57, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was chartered on September 6, 1880, with the following members and first officers: G. S. Hall, past master workman; H. E. Parmenter, master workman; H. Humfreville, financier; C. F. Scouten, overseer; A. Kunz, recorder; F. Gaver, foreman; F. H. Bancroft, receiver; W. R. Wilson, guide; T. Dockerty, inner watchman; F. Pieral, outer watchman. Present officers: G. W. Casey, master workman; H. C. Willson, recorder; J. R. Edwards, financier. Present membership, forty-one. Lodge meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month, in Fraternity Hall.



Virginia and White-tailed Deer.
Young Fawn and Its Foster Mother.



American Bison (Buffalo).
Wildcat.



WILD ANIMALS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Axtell Lodge No. 202, meets first, third and fifth Saturday in Odd Fellows hall. D. L. Funk, master workman; W. M. Moore, recorder.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Blue Rapids Camp No. 944, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized in the spring of 1889, although the official charter was not issued until October 1, 1889. The first officers were: William Allerdice, venerable consul; W. J. McNab, worthy advisor; J. O. Buell, banker; George M. Garrison, clerk; Horace Beardsley, escort; W. Y. Brown, watchman; S. Y. Richey, sentry; Doctors Fillmore and Hunter, local physicians; J. B. Vincent, A. D. Hoag and C. D. Richard, managers. The following other charter members are still living and are members of this camp: John Avis, C. L. Garrison, C. K. McHarg, G. L. Nichols and Jason Yurann.

The present officers of the camp are: E. F. Dewey, venerable consul; J. D. Sieh, worthy advisor; S. W. Gilson, banker; L. B. Tibbetts, clerk; E. E. Oswalt, watchman; Thomas Reedy, sentry; David Irvine, escort; Byron Weeks, C. N. Rodgers and H. C. Lathrap, trustees; A. L. Loban, past consul.

The charter members and officers of the Modern Woodmen lodge of Frankfort were: J. L. Waterson, consul; Glen A. Smith, worthy advisor; George F. Poor, banker; J. A. Weston, clerk; D. H. Wood, escort; M. W. Taylor, watchman; M. A. Brawley, physician. The officers for 1917 are: J. H. Rand, consul; James Welsh, worthy advisor; T. W. Snodgrass, banker; C. W. Blodgett, clerk; R. C. Mackey, escort; M. A. Brawley, Sr., physician; Mike Ferris, watchman; Eugene Gough, sentry.

Prairie Grove Camp No. 1497, meets second and fourth Friday in I. O. O. F. hall, Axtell. C. J. Manley, venerable consul; James Rush, clerk.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA.

Nightingale Camp No. 498, Royal Neighbors of America, at Marysville, was chartered January 19, 1897, with twenty members. The following officers were elected: Oracle, Mrs. Kate Hatfield; vice-oracle, Mrs. Mary Funck; recorder, Mamie Libby; receiver, Minerva Seely; chancellor, Hattie E. Lynde; marshal, Mrs. Mary Stewart; physician, Dr. W. R. Breeding; inner sentinel, Mrs. Carrie Fleischman; managers, Mrs. Martha Simmons, May Hartman and Helena Samter; past oracle, Martha Simmons.

The present officers are: Mrs. Ella White, oracle; Mrs. Minnie Wendele, vice-oracle; Mrs. Emma Wecker, chancellor; Mrs. Gertrude Scott, recorder; Mrs. Mary von Riesen, receiver; Mrs. Bertha Reber, marshal; Mrs. Lizzie Luchtman, inner sentinel; Mrs. Annie Zentz, outer sentinel; Mrs. Getta Morris and Mrs. Carrie Fleischman, managers.

Oketo Lodge of the Royal Neighbors was organized on December 9, 1896, in the Moore Hall, with twenty members. The first officers were: Oracle, Mrs. Fanny B. Stein; vice oracle, Mrs. Laura Balderson; chancellor, Mrs. Triplett; marshal, Mrs. Alice Chambers; recorder, Mrs. Belle Long; receiver, Mrs. Lizzie Hedge; inner sentinel, Mrs. Mary Bach; outer sentinel, Mrs. Etta Chambers; managers, Mrs. Allen, Miss Mae Esterbrook, Ira B. Hedge.

The present officers are: Oracle, Mrs. Amanda Root; vice oracle, Mrs. Cynthia Brubaker; chancellor, Mrs. Lavina Moore; marshal, Mrs. Hettie Elliott; recorder, Mrs. Belle Long; inner sentinel, Mrs. Emma Munson; outer sentinel, Mrs. Eythel Cowell; physician, Dr. Wood; managers, Mrs. Hattie Eley, Mrs. Lavina Watson and Mrs. Eliza Joseph. The present membership is thirty-nine.

There is a thriving camp of the Royal Neighbors at Vermillion, with the following officers: Oracle, Mrs. Ida Duffy; vice-oracle, Tressie Hybskman; past oracle, Mrs. J. O. Puntney; recorder, Mrs. Edith Leonard; receiver, Tinnie Malcolm; chancellor, Mrs. Augusta Gruby; marshal, Mrs. Peach Duffy; inner sentinel, Mrs. O. O. Steckles; outer sentinel, Mrs. C. E. Ijames.

Fern Camp No. 540, Royal Neighbors, Blue Rapids, was instituted on February 17, 1895, with thirty-five charter members.

The first officers were: Oracle, Elnora Gilson; vice-oracle, Nettie Coulter; recorder, Ella I. Heathman; receiver, Emma Benedict; chancellor, Jeannie W. Yarrick; marshal, Annie Watkins; assistant marshal, Julia C. Hewitt; physicians, Drs. Elnora Gilson and R. S. Fillmore; inner sentinel, Ada L. Fillmore; outer sentinel, Martha McRae; past oracle, Nettie W. Barlow.

The present officers are: Oracle, Nettie Coulter; vice-oracle, Sudah Woolley; past oracle, Zella Rogers; recorder, Mary Patterson; receiver, Daisy Baraclough; chancellor, Annie Watkins; marshal, Lucy Murrell; physician, Doctor Fillmore; managers, Ella Heathman, Daisy Roache, Nina Baldwin.

At January, 1917, the number of members was thirty-nine.

Winifred Royal Neighbor Camp was organized November 1, 1912. Charter members: Margaret Adams, Inez Barrett, Anna M. Carver, Margaret A. Twidwell, Cora L. Dierking, Margaret Feldhausen, Josephine Griffee, Ella Martin, Cora L. Mathews, Sarah Patzka, Maud Rakestraw, Bertha Rakestraw, Maud Smith, Minnie Carver, Bertha Flinn, Lois G. Tilley, Ada Tilley, Emma Tilley, Sarah Snow, Annette Walker, Jennie Williams, Anna Twidwell.

First of Officers: Oracle, Miss Cora Mathews; vice-oracle, Mrs. Anna Twidwell; past oracle, Mrs. Margaret Feldhausen; chancellor, Mrs. Emma Tilley; recorder, Bertha Rakestraw; marshal, Inez Barrett; assistant marshal, Lois Tilley; inner sentinel, Maud Rakestraw; outside sentinel, Cora Dierking.

Officers 1917: Oracle, Ella Martin; vice-oracle, Ora Nelms; past oracle, Clara Waymire; chancellor, Sarah Snow; recorder, Lena Denlinger; receiver, Maud Smith; marshal, Minnie Carver; assistant marshal, Ida Tangeman; inner sentinel, Jennie Jurk; outer sentinel, Anna Stromer; managers, Marguerite Adams, Ella R. Solt and Inez Barrett; physicians, Doctors Brawley, Brady and Shumway. The camp has thirty-two beneficiary members and six social members.

Concord Camp No. 1088, Royal Neighbors of America, was instituted on August 2, 1898, by Mrs. McDavis. The charter was granted on August 15, 1898.

The first officers were: Oracle, Leona Kern; vice-oracle, Emma McMichaels; recorder, Effie Arnold; receiver, Ida Duffy; chancellor, Maggie Bullard; marshal, Edith Leonard; inner sentinel, Celia Bailey; outer sentinel, Mary Card; manager, Hattie Thompkins; physician, H. L. Bullard.

Meetings are held in Masonic Hall every second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. This is a very popular beneficiary order and always has a good live membership.

Valentine Camp No. 843, meets first and third Friday in Odd Fellows hall, Axtell. Katherine McCleary, oracle; Lucinda Allen, secretary.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY.

Blue Rapids Council No. 66, Knights and Ladies of Security, was organized on February 20, 1894, at Blue Rapids.

The charter officers were: President, James Allerdice; vice-president,

Mrs. Jennie Yarick; second vice-president, Mrs. Belle Hamilton; prelate, William R. Lewis; secretary, Mrs. Ella Hunt; financier, C. A. Axtel; treasurer, I. D. Yarick; guard, John L. Hamilton; sentinel, Horace S. Beardsley; trustees, A. W. Arnott, George Gallup and M. Patterson.

The present officers are: President, H. V. Austin; vice-president, Jennie M. Loban; second vice-president, Guy S. Kidd; prelate, Alta M. Lockard; financier, Gertrude Kelly; secretary, Da. H. Cox; conductor, Faye Cox; sentinel, Mary Seeley; guard, Carl Strand. Present membership, two hundred and twenty-eight.

The order of Knights and Ladies of Security was organized at Vermillion in 1893, with Dr. Leonidas Pampel as the first president. The organization was small, but owing to the strong efforts of Doctor Pampel and W. H. De Walt, it grew from a membership of seven to a present membership of one hundred and fifteen.

McReynolds Council No. 152 was organized at Beattie in September, 1894, with twenty-five charter members. In January, 1917, the membership was two hundred and three. The president is John Chidester; secretary, Margaret E. Willis.

Axtell Council No. 230 meets every second and fourth Tuesday in I. O. O. F. hall. Harriet Hurlbut, president; Lou Brawner, secretary.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

The Knights of Honor was organized at Vermillion on September 13, 1892, with J. L. Mathers, commander; G. W. Kelley, recorder and W. S. Domer, treasurer. There were fifteen members in the organization, which later disbanded and took membership elsewhere.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

Carden Lodge No. 21, Degree of Honor, was organized on March 5, 1886, with the following officers: Miss Belle Throm, lady of honor; Mrs. R. D. Gerow, chief of honor; Mrs. M. S. Shepard, chief of ceremonies; J. B. Logan, recorder; G. H. Goelitzer, financier; E. G. Draheim, receiver; Mrs. Gus Luhrs, usher; George Reber, inside watch; William Henry, outside watch.

The present officers are: Effie Henry, chief of ceremonies; Dora Draheim, chief of honor; Anna Leifheit, lady of honor; John Logan, recorder;

Emil Draheim, receiver-treasurer; Della Faulkner, past chief of honor; Mary Schramm, usher; Caroline Reinders, outside watch; Mary E. Cudney, inside watch.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Marysville Council 1777, Knights of Columbus, is an organization of Catholic men whose object is to promote Catholic education and charity, to furnish aid to families of deceased members through its insurance department; to promote patriotism by proper observation of national patriotic days and anniversaries, and to support and encourage every movement which tends to better citizenship.

Marysville council was organized on February 7, 1914, by James Barlow with fifty charter members. The first officers were: Grand knight, James Barlow; deputy grand knight, Joseph Dwerlkotte; financial secretary, J. H. Cavanaugh; treasurer, M. J. Treinen, Jr.; recording secretary, Joseph Schulte; warden, Ferdinand Wassenberg; chancellor, John Tracy; advocate, P. G. Wadham; inner guard, J. F. Martin; outer guard, August Wassenberg; trustees, D. J. Donahy, M. Barlow, Jr., and A. J. Travelute.

The present officers are: Grand Knight, J. Dwerlkotte; deputy grand knight, John Sampson; financial secretary, J. H. Cavanaugh; treasurer, M. J. Treinen, Jr.; chancellor, Franke Scholte; lecturer, Joseph Schulte; warden, Nic. Reiter; inner guard, George Cooper; outer guard, J. Barlow; past grand knight, James Barlow; trustees, A. J. Travelute, John Armstrong and D. J. Donahy.

Fitzgerald Council No. 1144, Lillis. This was the first council organized in Marshall county. The present officers are: James Morrissey, grand knight; James A. Keating, deputy grand knight; J. P. Redmond, financial secretary; T. J. Smith, treasurer; George Heffern, recorder; Mike Lally, warden; P. J. Dougherty, chancellor; J. W. Hayes, inner guard; James McGarry, outer guard; Rev. H. Fitzgerald, chaplain; trustees, Matt Kennedy, George McCarty and Edward Brown.

Lillis Council No. 1163, Axtell. Frank A. Scanlan, grand knight; D. F. Meara, financial secretary.

The present officers of Annunciation Council No. 1383 of Frankfort are as follows: H. I. Lierz, grand knight; R. H. Mackey, deputy grand knight; W. J. Gregg, financial secretary; William Melcher, recording secretary; James Kennedy, chancellor; J. H. Ryan, warden; Rev. C. A. Bradley, lecturer and chaplain; William Ahern, inner guard; John Ahern, outer guard.

FRATERNAL AID UNION.

The Fraternal Aid Union at Frankfort was organized in September, 1896. The members were: George H. Ferguson, Robert S. McGhie, Annette Taylor, W. W. Taylor, Rodenna Williams, James M. Lane, T. Brodt, Frank D. Bliss, Thomas C. Horr, Clemens T. Hessel, Matt McKeon, Adelia C. Taylor, William J. Granger, Cora E. Granger, Fred A. Garvin, Edward C. Healey. The present officers are: W. H. Snodgrass, president; P. J. Spillman, past president; F. D. Bliss, vice-president; G. R. Carver, secretary; Rodenna Williams, chaplain; Kate Snodgrass, guide; Jeannette Loury, outer guard; Frank Rundel, treasurer; R. S. McGhie, steward.

BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

The Triple Tie Benefit Association, of Blue Rapids (now known as Fraternal Aid Union No. 759) was instituted on April 11, 1897, with forty-one charter members.

The first officers were: President, Fred A. Stocks; vice-president, Mrs. Frances Strong; past president, Z. T. Trumbo; secretary, George Coulter; conductor, Julia M. Cheney; treasurer, E. A. Garrison; chaplain, Horace Beardsley; inner sentinel, Ira Jewell; guard, A. B. Wagor; physician, Doctor Plehn.

The present officers are: President, Carrie E. Haskell; vice-president, Verona Lower; past president, Ella Grabhorn; secretary, Ella I. Heathman; treasurer, E. F. Dewey; chaplain, Sarah A. Burr; guide, Jennie Jackson; captain, Jno. Scott; inner guard, Mary Scott; outer guard, E. Ervin.

At January, 1917, the membership stood at ninety-six.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

Meets every fourth Wednesday in the Odd Fellows hall, Axtell. M. L. Griffin, president; John Murray, secretary.

Other organizations at Irving are the Farmers Union, with H. L. Stiles, president; J. M. Layton, vice-president; J. C. Shepard, secretary,

Fraternal Union—A. J. Pifer, president; Grace Smith, secretary.

Knights and Ladies of Security—N. W. Sabin, president; W. W. Dedrick, financier; H. McMillan, secretary; F. Thompson, first vice-president; J. C. Shepard, second vice-president.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Theron Van Scoter, noble grand; John Bromwell, vice-grand; B. W. Forbes, secretary; J. F. Dawkins, treasurer.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Robert Hale Post No. 328, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Blue Rapids, June 18, 1884, with twenty-one charter members.

The post was named in honor of Robert Hale, the first soldier who fell in line of battle from Blue Rapids township. Robert Hale was killed at the battle of Chickamauga.

The following were charter members: F. M. Riddle, William Sharp, Anderson Moore, James Winter, John McPherson, M. McQuinney, John Brown, D. Fairbanks, B. F. Adams, M. B. Cole, J. E. Grover, J. F. Lane, Thomas E. Marcy, A. W. Kimball, G. Shermer, James Allerdice, William H. Strange, David Bear, J. O. Wheeler and M. Patterson.

The present members of the post are: A. W. Beacham, post commander; Ivan Burnett, senior vice-commander; A. H. Neal, junior vice-commander; Peter Burnett, quartermaster; Dr. F. M. Thomas, adjutant; Frank Francis, officer of the day; William Kerber, officer of the guard; William Strange, A. W. Gibson, James Warriner, J. O. Wheeler, John McPherson.

Chase Post No. 101, Grand Army of the Republic, at Beattie, was organized July 28, 1882, with the following charter members and officers: Dr. J. J. Sheldon, post commander; J. Johnson, senior vice-commander; H. H. Helverin, junior vice-commander; William Schiller, quartermaster; H. C. Smith, surgeon; John Crabb, chaplain; J. V. Schleigh, officer of the day; W. C. Thompson, officer of the guard; S. Willis, adjutant; N. V. Culover, quartermaster sergeant; M. A. Tucker, sergeant major.

The present members are: J. R. Wilcox, post commander; M. A. Tucker, senior vice-commander; O. Kingman, junior vice-commander; W. S. Willis, adjutant; W. J. Helvering, quartermaster; D. Hine, A. Robinson, John Crabb and William Lord. The post meets regularly and observes with care the ceremonies of Memorial and Decoration Day and, though its ranks are thinning, the graves of their comrades who have gone before are carefully decorated each succeeding 30th of May.

Henderson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Frankfort, was organized on April 26, 1882. The charter members were: P. C. Garvin, H. M. Pidco, L. V. B. Taylor, T. J. Snodgrass, C. B. Haslett, S. B. Todd, Joseph Wallace,

J. W. Brown, George H. Francis, T. D. Magatagan, Ben Cofiland, H. G. Trosper, Joseph Miller, O. S. Leslie, J. J. Calnan, A. J. McKee, M. Hohman, H. M. Wade, Thomas McKinley, W. T. Evans, J. M. Watson, W. H. Snodgrass and M. Bowers.

The following are the officers for the year 1917: M. K. Thomas, commander; D. B. Walker, senior vice-commander; Thomas Bisbing, junior vice-commander; George R. Carver, adjutant; Jacob North, quartermaster; P. Duckworth, officer of the day; Thomas J. Farrar, chaplain; Pat. Montgomery, guard.

Axtell Post No. 253, Grand Army of the Republic, was chartered on July 10, 1883.

The following were the charter members: W. M. Lucas, John M. Brown, T. C. Casterline, John Gordon, T. H. Scott, H. C. Layton, J. S. Wood; C. C. McKinley, J. P. Minard, G. A. Ely, Jesse Axtell, G. L. Barnes, J. R. Ash, Levi Burden, George Sharp, W. R. Lewis and J. R. Curtis: Three comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, were instrumental in having the post organized: T. H. Scott, George Ely and Rev. J. M. Brown. Many of the charter members have joined the hosts on "the other shore." Thomas H. Scott and William Allender are members of the post. The duties of Memorial and Decoration Day are carefully observed, and a few years ago the post erected a cannon in the cemetery in memory of deceased comrades.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Vermillion in June, 1883. The first commander was J. W. Kinney. The meetings were held in Presbyterian church and later in the William Zink building. But few of the veterans still live in Vermillion. Decoration Day is observed with appropriate exercises.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Robert Hale Corps No. 172 was organized at Blue Rapids on February 28, 1888, with the following charter members: Emma McPherson, Annette Riddle, Louise Benedict, Lucy Stiffler, Mary Bivins, Emeline Axtell, Christen Axelson, Mary McQuinney, Sarah Jewell, Ida Axtell, Albertine Myres, Laura Towell, Mahala Cox, Elizabeth Fairbanks, Mary E. Marcy and Della Riddle.

The officers for 1917 are: President, Carrie Haskell; senior vice-president, Amelia Thorrmann; junior vice-president, Louisa Craft; treasurer,

Annice B. Tibbetts; chaplain, Mahala Cox; conductor, Alice Gibson; guard, Sarah Warriner; secretary, Ella Grabhorn.

The membership at January, 1917, was seventeen.

The Henderson Woman's Relief Corps, at Frankfort, was organized on April 10, 1891, with twenty-four charter members as follow: Lou Smith, Laura Grow, Amanda Horr, Nettie Walker, Winifred Holtham, Rebecca McConchie, Olive Ewart, Jennie Gurner, Jennie Thomas, Olive Boyer, Nancy McMinimy, Mattie Shaw, Nettie Taylor, Alsetta Collins, Lucy Campbell, Melissa A. Haslett, Anna Brawley, L. G. Dover, Cherry Peters, Alida Shumate, Sarah Headington, Loraine Pickett, Mattie Goodnight, Winifred Walker. The first officers were: President, Lou Smith; senior vice-president, Laura Grow; junior vice-president, Winifred Holtham; secretary, Mattie Goodnight; treasurer, Nettie Walker, chaplain, Alida Shumate; conductor, Cherry E. Peters; guard, Rebecca McConchie; assistant conductor, Amanda Horr; assistant guard, Alsetta Collins.

The present officers are: President, Ophelia M. Bliss; senior vice-president, Mrs. S. R. Raymond; junior vice-president, G. A. Coxley; treasurer, Jennie Thomas; conductor, Hester Davis; press correspondent, June J. Bliss; assistant conductor, Anna Radcliffe; assistant guard, E. A. McElroy; chaplain, Elizabeth Whiting; secretary, Emma Morse; patriotic instructor, Mary Scholtz; color bearers: No. 1, Jennie Brodbeck; No. 2, Hannah Taylor; No. 3, Margaret Hopkins; No. 4, Etta McKee.

It is worthy of note that Ophelia Bliss served this corps as president from 1895 to 1898 and from 1911 to 1917, and is the present president. Emma L. Morse served as secretary from 1909 and has been re-appointed for the year 1917.

The Axtell Woman's Relief Corps No. 206, was organized on May 3, 1910, by Cora M. Deputy, department president, Woman's Relief Corps, with the following charter members: Ivy Farrar, Nettie M. Scott, Lillian Farrar, Maggie Saff, Permelia Scott, Martha Farrar, Martha Gaston, Margaret Stout, Belle Pierce, Stella Harrison, Lena Phillips, Eugenia Ream, Lila Egan, Carrie Brawner, Emma Nork, Euphemia Strayer, Ella L. Scott, Ida M. Kerr, Lizzie Yauslin, Mamie Rabe, Harriett Hurlburt, Ida Nork, Minnie Bird, Rose Martin, Florence Simpson.

The present officers are: President, Nettie Scott; senior vice-president, Lucindia Allen; chaplain, Martha Farrar; treasurer, Lila Manley; secretary, Stella Harrison; conductor, Bessie Harrison.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Allison Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., at Vermillion, was organized on January 18, 1902, and named in honor of F. W. Allison, who was a member of the post at that time. Miss Gertrude Harris was the first president.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Vermillion Camp No. 64, Sons of Veterans, was organized on June 19, 1886, with eighteen charter members—James W. Jellison, captain. This camp had the distinction of having the first uniformed camp in the state. It was a live organization until 1895, when it ceased to exist.

The Ladies Aid Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans was organized about 1890 and existed for a year. The first president was Mrs. A. D. Crooks; vice-president, Carrie Arnold; secretary, Anna Calnan; treasurer, Mrs. Ruby.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association at Vermillion was organized in 1914, Dr. F. B. Sheldon being the first president; Virgil Nash, vice-president; Virgil Russell, secretary; Howard Bowers, treasurer.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Vermillion was organized in April, 1914, Mrs. Joseph Lockwood Rogers being the first president; Lillian Weeks, secretary, and Amy Nauman, treasurer.

Mrs. Anna De Walt, of Vermillion, was county president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union during 1915.

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

By Dr. Robert Hawkins.

When the permanent white settlers in what is now Marshall county, gathered on the banks of the Big Blue river, about twelve miles south of the Nebraska line, around Frank Marshall's ferry and his little trading store, they found that they had many topics which to them were important and upon which they could not always agree.

All through the fifties the gathering storm which in the sixties broke into the War of the Rebellion, cast the shadow of its clouds over this little group of the advance guard of the growing civilization.

Here we had the pro- and anti-slaver; here the strong follower of Jefferson and his "States Rights" belief, was neighbor to his opponent; here all shades of religious belief and church formalities, from the ardent follower of the leader at Rome to the most fanatic "protestor," associated with the atheist.

After the War of the Rebellion the young hot-headed Northern soldier, heated by the fires of victory and the gray-haired farmer, with his large family of boys and his well-developed bump of conservatism, came with the floating adventurer to find a home among the Southern members of the Palmetto Town Site Company.

In the late sixties and early seventies, hundreds of foreigners flocked here from Canada and northern Europe. This mixture was to be remolded from a common melting pot into modern Americanism.

NUCLEUS OF MASONIC FRATERNITY.

The centers around which clustered the sacred and time-honored ties of families, clans, customs, and institutions of all foreign peoples and countries must be forgotten. When one by one we each, of our own free will and accord, appeared before the district court and asked for admission into this amalgamation, that we might share on terms of equality with our new neighbor the advantages of this newly-cemented union, we, who were of foreign birth, turned our backs upon our former homes and pledged our support to a common cause here. We entered into a solemn covenant to support and defend all that is symbolically represented by the stars and colors of the national flag. Among this motley throng we find a few master Masons.

A few more had taken claims and were farmers in the southeast part of the county. Those men all soon became acquainted and bound together by the teachings which they had received concerning the basic principles of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. If the individual is found worthy, each in his own way becomes an influence in the molding of the growing county, by directing "the sacred longings that arise which this world never satisfies."

They knew that modern Freemasonry is one of the many helps designed to guide the earnest traveler on his journey in search of that which will

satisfy. They also knew that modern Freemasonry is founded on those basic principles which tend to make good men to be better citizens and better neighbors.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MASONRY.

These few scattered master Masons, who came from all points of the compass and from many nationalities, saw in Masonry a fraternal organization formed along the lines of our national Declaration of Independence. In fact they knew that many, very many of the makers of our nation were Masons, and that Masonic phraseology and thought were largely used in that historic document. "Masonry unites men of every country, sect and opinion and conciliates true friendship among those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance, and heart and hand join in promoting each other's welfare and rejoicing in each other's prosperity." Every candidate is required to be a believer in a Supreme Being, to have a desire for knowledge and a sincere wish to be serviceable to his fellow men. And he is informed that Masonry consists of a course of moral instruction; that it is not a religion, but is closely interwoven with it. He is admonished to be true to his government and just to his country, not to palliate or aggravate the offenses of others, but "in decisions on every trespass he should judge with candor, admonish with friendship, reprehend with justice."

Although modern Freemasonry, in its present mode of organization, dates back scarcely two hundred years ago, it was then an outgrowth of what had been developing for many hundreds of years. Kilwinning lodge in Scotland has an unbroken line of the secretaries' records back into the fourteenth century, when it was a trade union associated with the priests of the church.

In Gould's History of Freemasonry, published in 1904, is found this statement:

"In the famous old Scotch Lodge of Kilwinning all the Kings of Scotland have been Grand Master Masons without interruption from the days of Fergus, who reigned there more than three thousand years ago."

All the old charges required of every Mason a faithful support of the church. The symbolic teachings and direct admonitions today in all lodges, direct the Masonic student to seek a closer knowledge of his relationship to his Maker and his own destiny.

That the reader may better understand what Masonry is today it will be well to know that it is for good reasons represented by a secret organization. Outsiders may be divided into three classes—its friends, who have a favorable opinion; a second class, which neither knows nor cares anything

about it, and its enemies, who know nothing about its truths and have been misinformed about its mission.

Masonry is a progressive science, in search of knowledge and a higher qualification in its votaries.

MASONRY DEFINED.

That the reader may gain a clear conception of what Masonry is and why it was organized in Marshall county, it is well to know that the basic principles of its teachings are as old as human intelligence. That among other things, it has always stood for the freedom of the oppressed as expressed in the Magna Charta of England and the Declaration of Independence of the American colonies and has met with opponents and enemies wherever the oppressor is found. Thinking man has, through all the ages of the past repeatedly asked of his intelligent neighbor, "From whence came you and whither are you traveling." There has usually been an answer, but it has not usually been entirely to the satisfaction of the thinking inquirer. The practical, active history-making Roman of two and three thousand years ago, was not entirely satisfied with the teachings of the priests and the services of the vestal virgins in the temples of the national gods. In their conquests they adopted all that they found and considered worthy in the provinces, and erected temples for the services of the gods of the provinces. In all this they were in search of that which had been lost, and were supplying a substitute.

ANCIENT HISTORY IN RELATION TO MASONRY.

"In hoc signo vinces", "In this sign, conquer", Constantine, in desperation, placed on his war banner with the Christian cross and won the battle of the Milvian Bridge near Rome and changed the future history of Europe, thus making the Christian cross another symbolic substitute for that which was lost. The old philosophers among the ancient Athenians, in an attempt to answer this same question, erected temples to all the known gods, but not being satisfied they built one more and dedicated it to the unknown god.

The ancient Egyptians applied to their kind, affectionate, home-loving Osiris and Isis; the Scandinavian turned to his fierce Thor and his associates. Away back in the dim mists and uncertainties of old Babylon and on the banks of the Ganges, in the mountain recesses and caves of northern India, and over in old, sleepy China, the same questions were asked and answered

with the same unsatisfied result. Moses, born of a slave woman but reared in the luxury of royalty and versed in all the learning of the old Egyptians, gave to his people an answer to these same questions in the history and promises given to their ancestors.

In this system of an explanation and in its continuation as we have it in the great light of Masonry, the dream of Jacob at the foot of the ladder, the faith of Abraham on Mount Moriah and the substituted thousands of sacrifices of Solomon, were fulfilled in the carpenter-builder's son and a new world power had a lowly start again. Once more a new impetus was given to the search for that which was lost. The Master Teacher from the hills, after serving His Apprentice and Fellow Craft time as an operative builder, became a Speculative Master Builder. His followers continued His teachings and propagated them by His methods for more than three hundred years.

Constantine in his efforts to gain supremacy in the crumbling Empire of Rome, placed the sacred emblem on his war banners and victory followed victory. Constantine established himself and endowed the Christian church, which grew in worldly power as the empire crumbled. As the church grew it lost its originality and Europe was racked and torn by the semi-religious and political wars for more than a thousand years. When the church and the sword were united the old order, "Simon Peter, put up thy sword," was forgotten.

Freemasonry, as we have had it for the last two hundred years, has come down to us through all the vicissitudes of time as common ground on which all the warring factions may unite on the level, if they but understand its symbols.

MASONRY IN KANSAS.

For this reason a little band of Masons found what they needed—common ground on which they could meet on the level after the war of the sixties. Masonry was first promulgated on the North American continent among the very early English colonies. The most worshipful grand master of the Masons granted dispensation for several lodges in Kansas before it was a state, and the grand lodge of Kansas was organized by representatives from three of those lodges in Leavenworth on March 17, 1856. Twelve years later the grand master granted a dispensation on March 28, 1868, and a lodge was organized in the farmhouse of A. G. Barrett in the southeast part of Marshall county, near where Barrett station is now located. The members continued to meet in the little farmhouse all summer. New members were accepted and many visitors were entertained from all parts of the county, state and nation.

WOMAN LEARNS SOMETHING OF MASONRY.

On account of the limited house conveniences the tyler was outwitted by a woman's curiosity, and Mrs. Barrett became well schooled in the monitor and ritual. In the fall of the same year the lodge moved to Frankfort and for a time held their communications in one end of the new railroad depot. The lodge furniture and equipment consisted of such pieces of freight as could be conveniently utilized. It was a common thing to have more visitors than members.

As the company usually came from distant points, and in some cases it required all night and most of two days to make the round trip, it was necessary that the lodge be opened in the "knife-and-fork" degree. The morning following such occasion, it was the common experience of the drayman to deliver boxes of groceries that were light weight.

At first the master used a carpenter's clawhammer for a gavel and one of the wardens used his pocket knife, while the other had a big spike. Elijah Bentley, a visiting brother from Marysville, hired a carpenter to make a full set of working tools, which he presented to the lodge.

On account of unmasonic conduct, committed by a few of the members, this, Marshall county's first Masonic lodge, was deserted by the better element and the charter was forfeited.

In 1877 a new lodge was organized under a new charter with the same old name and number and Frankfort Lodge No. 97 became, and has ever since remained, one of the prosperous and honored lodges of the county.

The first master of the old lodge was A. G. Barrett and the first master of the present lodge was S. B. Todd, with F. J. Snodgrass, senior warden; E. Brady, junior warden; S. J. McKee, treasurer; W. L. Sanders, secretary; P. C. Carver, senior deacon; Joseph Whitley, junior deacon; H. B. Massie, tyler.

The present officers are: A. Anderson, worshipful master; H. W. Scheld, senior warden; W. T. Scholtz, junior warden; J. M. Bishop, treasurer; D. A. Brodbeck, secretary; Leonard Twidwell, senior deacon; Charles L. Andrews, junior deacon; J. V. Hartshorn, senior steward; Joseph Clima, junior steward; W. W. Barrett, tyler.

The total membership of this lodge on December 31, 1916, was eighty-one.

SUTTON LODGE NO. 85, WATERVILLE.

The early records of Sutton lodge appear to be rather defective, and the exact date of its origin is uncertain. One statement says "Sutton Lodge No. 85, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted June 1, 1870, and chartered 1870."

A historical pamphlet published in 1892 says, "On November 3, 1869, Right Worshipful John H. Brown, most worshipful grand master of the grand lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Kansas, granted a dispensation to Brothers Edward A. Berry, Harry C. Whistler and John D. Wilson as Sutton Lodge U. D. at Waterville, Kansas."

The records of the grand secretary are stored at the present time, on account of the erection of a new office building, at Topeka and proofs as to the correct date are not now available.

Upon this point depends the proof as to where the first permanent lodge was established in Marshall county.

In the records of the secretary of Marysville Lodge No. 91, date of March 22, 1870, nine a. m., is this statement: "Dispensation being received, a call was made by me to assemble the lodge, viz: Harmony Lodge U. D. at their hall on Tuesday evening the twenty-second day of March at seven o'clock p. m., Peter H. Peters, W. M."

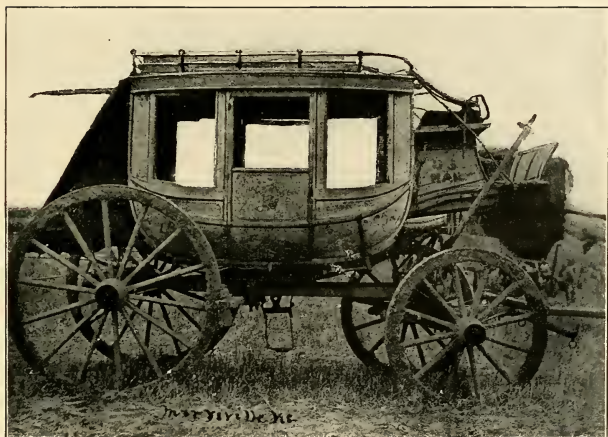
On the next page are the minutes of the secretary dated March 22, 1870, telling how the lodge was organized.

On the grand lodge records will depend the proof as to which of these two lodges has the honor of being the first permanent lodge in the county.

The first lodge was the old Frankfort lodge, but its charter was revoked.

The historical statement that gives November 3, 1869, as the date of the dispensation for Sutton lodge with E. A. Berry, H. C. Whistler and J. D. Wilson, makes no mention of any meeting, under dispensation. The record states that the lodge was instituted June 1, 1870, with the following officers: E. A. Berry, worthy master; W. C. Johnson, senior warden; W. P. Mudgett, junior warden; F. Spaulding, treasurer; G. B. Vroom, secretary; F. Leach, senior deacon; J. D. Farwell, junior deacon.

A charter was granted to Sutton Lodge No. 85 at Waterville, October 20, 1870. Since that time the lodge has been in a very satisfactory condition. Peace and harmony have always prevailed and the work has prospered, the worthy have not been neglected nor has the work of the helping hand been advertised. The present membership is seventy-seven. The



THE LAST OVERLAND STAGE COACH TO PASS THROUGH MARYSVILLE IN 1866.

present officers are: O. H. Rommell, worthy master; M. I. Parker, senior warden; C. W. Edwards, junior warden; M. Delaney, treasurer; H. C. Willson, secretary; G. I. Thatcher, senior deacon; L. D. Argonbright, junior deacon; R. E. Berner, senior steward; M. Brammer, junior steward, C. M. Sawin, tyler.

MARYSVILLE LODGE NO. 91, MARYSVILLE.

To establish a lodge of master Masons in the home of A. G. Barrett in the Frankfort district after the close of the war, or in Waterville after the new railroad made that town its western terminal, was easy, because neither of these places had widely diverging ambitions nor warring factions. At Marysville the conditions were vastly different. In the early fifties, Frank Marshall's ferry landing marked the extreme frontier and last trading post of civilization. At times the camp ground was thronged with a motley gathering of a thousand people.

It would not be well to go into the early history of some of these men, or inquire why they were here, perhaps some of them had no homes where they could stay. Several companies of soldiers had been recruited here for the Northern army. The members of the old Palmetto Town Company were Southern supporters. The very fact that Marysville had been the hotbed of strife and hatred and warring faction, was the reason why the influences of the teachings of Masonry and its levelling of differences, were here most needed.

During the earlier period of the war the people of Marysville held and expressed very radical differences of opinion as to the cause involved. Peter H. Peters, who edited and printed a very radical and outspoken pro-slavery paper, had his press smashed and type scattered in the street by Union soldiers. An organization of the Methodist church, South, supported the gospel of secession and slavery. It failed of financial support and one of its members who had furnished all the material for the church building, R. Y. Shibley, sold it to the county for a court house. Northern church members came and preached the faith of the North, and even after the close of the war, these differences of opinion had not been eliminated.

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals nor forts.

Speculative Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry has for its object the redeeming of the human mind from error. Masons are in search of truth and strive to bar from their membership the quarrelling, fault-finding dissenter. The dissenter may be all right, provided he does not impose his peculiarities on his neighbors, but is broadly charitable and will grant to others that freedom of individuality which he himself enjoys.

PETERS BECOMES A MASON.

As soon as the Barrett brethren had received their dispensation, the Marysville master Masons were frequent visitors and a few young men from Marysville became members at Barrett. One day a master Mason returning from Colorado met several strangers here and they all became friends at once and arranged to visit the Frankfort lodge. Peter H. Peters, who had resumed and renamed his paper, seeing this familiarity among strangers, inquired the cause. At once he found that he had a favorable opinion of the institution, a desire for knowledge and a sincere wish to be of service to his fellow men. In due time and form he was made a Mason; passed on to the workman's degree and then elevated to the honored place of a master Mason. So thoroughly was Brother Peters impressed with the nature and object of Masonry that he hired an additional foreman to manage his business in Marysville, while he went to Frankfort for a month to study the work and meaning of the lodge.

Peters and a few others applied to the grand master for a dispensation and received it. There is no record of this dispensation in the Marysville lodge. Under date of March 22, 1870, nine a. m., there is a statement that a dispensation had been received and a call for the brethren to assemble; and on the next page under date of March 22, 1870, are the secretary's minutes of the first meeting and organization of the lodge under the name of Harmony Lodge U. D. with nine members. The officers were: Peter H. Peters, worthy master; Perry Hutchinson, senior warden; Absalom Jester, junior warden; James S. Magill, secretary; Thomas McCoy, treasurer; Elijah Bentley, senior deacon; David Wolf, junior deacon; J. M. Carter, tyler, and Brother Joseph Samuels as the only member not an officer.

At this first meeting there were two visitors—both members of Frankfort Lodge No. 67—Alonzo Cottrell, a druggist in Marysville, and C. S. Bolton, county superintendent of public instruction. At this communication four applications for degrees were received. Just four days later, March 26, 1870, their second communication was held and they voted on the four

applications and elected and initiated three of the applicants; Dr. A. G. Edwards was the first.

The first few communications were held over D. Wolf's grocery store on the south side of Broadway, where the White Brothers building now stands, but they soon moved out of this building because intoxicating liquors were being sold in the store below. The second floor of Bendel's hall, a new building on the north side of Broadway, was rented, but after a few months the first floor of this building was fitted up for a saloon and again the lodge moved out and used the upper floor of the old stone school house on the hill, where they remained until the east half of the Koester block was built. They occupied the upper part of this until the three-story building on the west was finished, when they moved to the third floor, and it has been the home of the lodge ever since.

MASONS OPPOSED TO LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Here was the first public positive step taken in the county in the cause of prohibition, in the cause of freeing the oppressed victims of John Barley-corn. Harmony lodge moved out because Masonic law would not permit a lodge to convene in such close proximity to the liquor traffic. Here was an example of the basic principles on which the institution has always stood. Its mission is to assist the erring, but to do it in such a tender manner that it will elevate and not humiliate. These nine men who assembled in Harmony lodge may not have been perfect models themselves, but Masonic law would not permit the lodge with all that it represents to be so desecrated. These nine men had lived in and around Marysville for some time and they knew of the warring factions among them; they came from several nationalities. Here were found the late Northern soldier and the strong Southerner; Jews and Gentiles, Democrats and Republicans, Catholics and Protestants, so they called their organization Harmony lodge.

RESOLUTION PROHIBITING TOBACCO.

In the year 1893 Marysville lodge passed a resolution prohibiting smoking in the lodge room. This, we believe, was the first positive stand taken in the county to check the use of tobacco.

This resolution did not simply provide for the control during the time the lodge was open, but at all times. Masonry teaches the control of the

passions; charity concerning the interests of others, and that we are not to impose on others our personalities which may be unpleasant to them.

In 1870 Marysville lodge took a stand against the liquor traffic. In fact, Masonry has always been a leader in the uplift of humanity and in the suppression of everything that lowers its standard.

The lodge continued to work under a dispensation until the fall meeting of the grand lodge, October 20, 1870, when a charter was granted and on November 3, 1870, at a stated communication, Deputy Grand Master E. D. Hillyer informed the lodge that a charter had been granted and the name changed to Marysville Lodge No. 91. The following officers were elected under the charter, and were installed by the deputy grand master: P. H. Peters, worshipful master; P. Hutchinson, senior warden; Joseph Samuels, junior warden; A. J. Edwards, treasurer; J. S. Magill, secretary; E. Bentley, senior deacon; D. Wolf, junior deacon; G. Borgman, senior steward; R. Y. Shibley, junior steward; I. B. Davis, tyler.

The new lodge under the charter started with the original nine members and seven new master Masons, who had been raised by the lodge under dispensation: A. G. Edwards, J. Borgman, F. Garrety, F. Hanka, J. Lockwood, I. B. Davis, R. Y. Shibley. Besides these sixteen master Masons, the lodge had several entered apprentices and fellowcraft members. The lodge continued to grow in membership and proficiency, rejecting many applications for membership and expelling others, because they were believed to be defective timber, or not properly prepared for the temple.

DRILL WORK A FEATURE.

Marysville is one of the few lodges in the state, and the only one in the county, where the craft has been drilled for the dramatized form of work in the third degree. During the years when the work was in the hands of three custodians for the state, Marysville lodge frequently held a school of instruction under the supervision of one of the board. Since the grand lecturer plan has been adopted by the grand lodge, Marysville lodge still continues to hold a school of instruction frequently. A lecturer has several times been employed to instruct the craft and lecture on semi-Masonic topics. For several years the annual district meeting has been held at Marysville and the rest of the county, not in this district, has always been invited.

During the last twenty years a tendency to study has grown up among Masons, and for some time Marysville lodge has had a question box, which has furnished much instruction as well as amusement.

The lodge has several Masonic histories, encyclopedias, periodicals, and other works on Masonry and this study course is, to some of the craft, the best part of Masonry.

On December 31, 1916, Marysville lodge had one hundred and twenty-three master Masons. The first master and founder of the lodge, Peter H. Peters, served five years in the oriental chair. In 1906 his son, Magill C. Peters, was chosen as the master.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF MARYSVILLE LODGE NO. 91.

In the following list the name of the worshipful master appears first; next, that of senior warden, junior warden, treasurer and secretary, in order given throughout, from 1870 to 1917:

1870—P. H. Peters, P. Hutchinson, Absalom Jester, Thomas McCoy, J. S. Magill.

1870—P. H. Peters, P. Hutchinson, J. Samuels, A. G. Edwards, J. S. Magill.

1871—P. H. Peters, P. Hutchinson, E. Bentley, A. G. Edwards, J. S. Magill.

1872—P. H. Peters, A. G. Edwards, I. B. Davis, James Smith, C. F. Koester.

1873—P. H. Peters, A. G. Edwards, F. F. Thompson, C. F. Koester, Joseph Samuels.

1874—F. F. Thompson, C. F. Koester, I. B. Davis, H. S. Clark, E. Hutchinson.

1875—P. H. Peters, A. G. Edwards, J. R. Voorhees, H. S. Clark, E. Hutchinson.

1876—F. F. Thompson, A. G. Edwards, I. B. Davis, H. S. Clark, M. Balgue.

1877—A. G. Edwards, E. Hutchinson, M. Balgue, H. S. Clark, J. S. Magill.

1878—E. Hutchinson, C. F. Koester, A. Hohn, H. S. Clark, J. B. Winkler.

1879—E. Hutchinson, F. F. Thompson, A. Hohn, H. S. Clark, J. B. Winkler.

1880—E. Hutchinson, A. Hohn, D. Wolf, H. S. Clark, J. B. Winkler.

1881—I. B. Davis, G. B. Bullock, F. J. Pierce, H. S. Clark, J. Merklingshaus.

1882—C. F. Koester, F. F. Thompson, C. T. Mann, H. S. Clark, J. M. Patterson.

1883—F. F. Thompson, W. B. Scamon, C. B. Wilson, H. S. Clark, C. H. Lemon.

1884—F. F. Thompson, J. McCoy, J. Lonergan, H. S. Clark, J. M. Patterson.

1885—F. F. Thompson, A. Hohn, J. Lonergan, H. S. Clark, E. R. Fulton.

1886—F. F. Thompson, J. Lonergan, J. A. Davis, H. S. Clark, E. R. Fulton.

1887—C. B. Wilson, C. Brown, E. R. Fulton, H. S. Clark, H. Selz.

1888—C. Brown, E. R. Fulton, C. D. Schmidt, M. Barlow, George Thomas.

1889—E. R. Fulton, C. D. Schmidt, C. H. Shafer, M. Barlow, C. A. Barber.

1890—E. R. Fulton, C. D. Schmidt, C. H. Shafer, M. Barlow, C. A. Barber.

1891—C. D. Schmidt, C. H. Shafer, F. Powell, M. Barlow, Alex. Schmidt.

1892—C. D. Schmidt, C. H. Shafer, F. Powell, M. Barlow, Alex. Schmidt.

1893—F. Powell, J. Lonergan, Alex. Schmidt, M. Barlow, George Thomas.

1894—C. D. Schmidt, E. A. Bittel, John Otto, M. Barlow, F. V. Shaw.

1895—E. R. Fulton, J. Montgomery, C. A. Hammett, M. Barlow, F. V. Shaw.

1896—J. Montgomery, C. A. Hammett, J. I. Schloss, M. Barlow, F. V. Shaw.

1897—C. B. Wilson, J. I. Schloss, W. Lonergan, M. Barlow, F. V. Shaw.

1898—J. I. Schloss, W. Lonergan, C. H. Davis, M. Barlow, F. V. Shaw.

1899—J. I. Schloss, W. Lonergan, C. H. Davis, M. Barlow, F. V. Shaw.

1900—C. H. Davis, F. G. Powell, Alex. Schmidt, M. Barlow, F. V. Shaw.

1901—F. G. Powell, Alex. Schmidt, Arthur Hohn, M. Barlow, F. V. Shaw.

1902—C. A. Hammett, Arthur Hohn, R. W. Hemphill, M. Barlow, F. V. Shaw.

1903—Arthur Hohn, I. B. Davis, S. C. Schmidt, M. Barlow, J. Montgomery.

1904—L. E. Davis, S. C. Schmidt, E. A. Hohn, A. G. Shepard, F. V. Shaw.

1905—S. C. Schmidt, M. C. Peters, L. H. Hammett, A. G. Shepard, F. V. Shaw.

1906—M. C. Peters, R. Hawkins, E. L. Miller, A. G. Shepard, F. V. Shaw.

1907—R. Hawkins, J. M. Ross, H. F. Whitten, A. G. Shepard, F. V. Shaw.

1908—J. M. Ross, H. F. Whitten, L. H. Eddy, A. G. Shepard, M. W. Sanderson.

1909—H. F. Whitten, L. H. Eddy, H. W. Hoyer, A. G. Shepard, C. H. Davis.

1910—H. W. Hoyer, W. E. Cottrell, J. E. Andrews, A. G. Shepard, L. E. Davis.

1911—R. Hawkins, R. L. Parker, R. C. Guthrie, A. G. Shepard, L. E. Davis.

1912—R. L. Parker, R. C. Guthrie, William Kraemer, A. G. Shepard, L. E. Davis.

1913—R. C. Guthrie, William Kraemer, G. Mohrbacher, A. G. Shepard, L. E. Davis.

1914—William Kraemer, G. Mohrbacher, W. R. Breeding, A. G. Shepard, L. E. Davis.

1915—G. Mohrbacher, W. R. Breeding, H. R. Fisher, E. R. Fulton, L. E. Davis.

1915—G. Mohrbacher, W. R. Breeding, H. R. Fisher, E. R. Fulton, L. E. Davis.

1916—W. R. Breeding, H. R. Fisher, L. R. Broderick, E. R. Fulton, G. T. Mohrbacher.

1917—H. R. Fisher, L. R. Broderick, J. E. Andrews, E. R. Fulton, G. T. Mohrbacher.

AXTELL LODGE NO. 234.

Axtell lodge was chartered on February 19, 1885, with D. W. Acker, worshipful master; C. B. Thummel, senior warden; C. D. Russell, junior warden; P. S. Wheeler, secretary; C. Anderson, treasurer.

Since its organization the lodge has been popular and has met with success in all its undertakings. Schools of instruction have been held and lectures given for the benefit of the craft. Many of its members have been men of prominence in the affairs of the community, county and state. The present membership is one hundred and five, the second largest Masonic lodge in the county.

The present elective officers are: W. J. McKnight, worshipful master; J. A. Ingram, senior warden; J. Medlack, junior warden; G. T. Whitscraft, secretary; E. Mack, treasurer.

OKETO LODGE NO 25.

Oketo lodge was granted a charter on February 15, 1893, and had a membership of forty-three on December 31, 1916. The present master is Ray Eley, and the secretary is Henry C. Waters.

During the year 1916 the lodge initiated three new members, lost two by death and one withdrew on demit.

VERMILLION LODGE NO. 320.

Vermillion lodge was organized and worked for about a year under a dispensation, and was chartered on February 20, 1889. First officers: George W. Kelley, worthy master; B. F. Johnson, senior warden; R. L. McBride, junior warden; N. B. Hall, secretary; H. E. Turner, treasurer; W. S. Domer, senior deacon; G. W. Warren, junior deacon; S. A. Hall, tyler, and John L. Mathers, W. S. Stowell, A. V. Thomas, Daniel Fuget, R. V. Coulter, J. F. Bensley, J. S. Dodson, Leonard Coulter, John VanVliet, members. The first regular communication was held in the old school house. The order has now sixty members and is in a prosperous condition.

The present officers of Vermillion lodge are: A. E. Wormer, worthy master; W. M. Steele, senior warden; H. W. Bowers, junior warden; H. C. Schafer, treasurer; J. H. Johnson, secretary; T. F. Smith, senior deacon; A. D. Lobbe, junior deacon.

SUMMERFIELD LODGE NO. 354.

Upon petition of twenty-seven master Masons a dispensation was granted on June 5, 1895, and on June 21, Summerfield lodge was organized U. D. with the following officers and members: William F. Rittershouse, worthy

master; John E. Mann, senior warden; Frank Thomann, junior warden; Henry D. Maitland, secretary; James H. Bonon, treasurer; Robert W. Hemphill, senior deacon; Jacob Hoffman, junior deacon; Fred R. Joseph, senior steward; James McCaughey, junior steward; Charles S. Evans, tyler, and John A. Gallant, William Johnston, William A. Fleming, Alonzo O. Gerhart, Benjamin W. Smith, Frank P. Glick, George S. Smith, Peter Appleby, John L. Magaw, James Hemphill, members.

A charter was issued on February 19, 1896, and the lodge was organized on March 4, 1896, at which time D. Walker, deputy grand master, installed the following officers: Frederick Rittershouse, worshipful master; John E. Mann, senior warden; Frank Thomann, junior warden; James Bonon, treasurer; Henry Maitland, secretary; R. W. Hemphill, senior deacon; Jacob Hoffman, junior deacon; Fred R. Joseph, senior steward; J. G. McCaughey, junior steward; E. V. Allen, chaplain; C. S. Evans, tyler. Since the date of organization to December 31, 1916, fifty-five brethren have been raised to the sublime degree of master Masons. The number of master Masons in the lodge on December 31, 1916, was thirty-seven. Lodge furniture and paraphernalia are valued at three hundred dollars. Regular communications are held on first and third Saturday of each month.

The present officers are: Frederick G. Bergen, worshipful master; Leonard H. Stephens, senior warden; Roy Connard, junior warden; William Johnston, treasurer; Henry D. Maitland, secretary; John H. Small, senior deacon; Gideon E. Glick, junior deacon; John G. Graham, senior steward; George Transue, junior steward; Louis Poggerman, tyler.

BLUE RAPIDS LODGE NO. 169.

Blue Rapids lodge was instituted on October 18, 1876, with the following charter members and officers: A. J. Brown, worshipful master; C. W. Farrington, senior warden; S. Hill, junior warden; W. Burr, treasurer; D. W. Hinman, secretary; members, N. Halstead, C. Holman, I. A. Chandler, A. N. Taylor, D. Minium, J. P. Peck and R. S. Craft.

The present officers are: S. L. Stauffer, worshipful master; F. G. Moser, senior warden; W. W. Kendall, junior warden; F. O. Waynant, treasurer; S. W. Gilson, secretary; C. D. Smith, senior deacon; L. B. Tibbetts, junior deacon; C. W. Moser, senior steward; F. M. Layton, junior steward; John Higgins, tyler. Past masters: A. J. Brown, C. W. Farrington, D. A. Peoples, W. Burr, W. J. Ross, J. O. Buell, M. N. Cox, A. E. Winter, C. L. Garrison, J. H. Wanamaker, I. H. Dean, E. D. White, S. W. Gilson, C. W. Moser,

C. D. Smith, F. A. Estes and C. A. Hodges. Regular meetings are held in their own hall on first and third Monday evenings of each month.

MARYSVILLE CHAPTER NO. 29.

The first meeting of the chapter was held under dispensation July 6, 1875. The officers appointed at the first meeting were: William P. Mudgett, high priest; N. P. Hotchkiss, king; Fillmore L. Dow, scribe; Robert Campbell, captain of the host; R. L. Weeks, principal sojourner; F. L. Dow, Sr., treasurer; T. C. Powell, secretary; W. A. Thurston, royal arch captain; Francis Baird, master of third veil; George R. Kelly, master of second veil; F. J. Faulkner, master first veil; B. W. Curtis, guard.

A charter was granted on October 20, 1875, and the first meeting under the charter was held on November 16, 1875. The following officers were installed: W. P. Mudgett, high priest; W. P. Hotchkiss, king; F. L. Dow, scribe; F. L. Dow, treasurer; Charles F. Koester, secretary; J. F. Voorhees, captain of the host; Cal. T. Mann, principal sojourner; I. C. Legere, royal arch captain; George E. Kelly, master of third veil; F. J. Faulkner, master of second veil; W. F. Boyakin, master of first veil; John Lockwood, guard. Members present, P. H. Peters, John Means.

The officers for 1917 are: W. W. Potter, high priest; H. H. Fisher, king; Arthur Hohn, scribe; E. R. Fulton, treasurer; George T. Mohrbacher, secretary; L. R. Broderick, captain of host; Louis T. Hardin, principal sojourner; S. C. Schmidt, royal arch captain; Stewart Clarke, master of third veil; Z. M. Nellans, master of second veil; E. M. Carlson, master of first veil; A. B. Campbell, sentinel. Present membership, eighty-nine.

CORINTHIAN COMMANDERY NO. 40.

Letters of dispensation were granted on July 17, 1893, to the following: Edward Hutchinson, Fred Powell, August Hohn, Frank G. Powell, Charles B. Wilson, Edgar Ross Fulton, Charles F. Koester, Charles D. Schmidt, Amos W. Kirkwood, Simeon J. Gillis, John B. Simminger, Omar Powell, Edward B. Fox, Harry J. Dittenbaugh, Thomas B. Fredendall, William Jacobs, Marion Hawk, William E. Haur, G. A. Scaman, A. J. Brunswig, Cal. T. Mann and Daniel Spence.

A charter was granted on May 8, 1894, and at the first meeting held under the charter the following knights were installed: Edward Hutchinson, eminent commander; August Hohn, generalissimo; Charles D. Schmidt, cap-

tain general; Fred Powell, prelate; Edgar Ross Fulton, senior warden; Charles B. Wilson, junior warden; Charles F. Koester, treasurer; Frank G. Powell, recorder; Andrew M. Fluhrer, standard bearer; John Lonergan, sword bearer; Elijah Bentley, sentinel. Members: Isaac B. Davis, Chauncy S. Chapman, Stewart Clarke, T. I. Hatfield, R. B. Moore, Robert Campbell; Emmett A. Bittell, J. Norton Abbott, F. J. Faulkner, G. A. Scaman, Lewis E. Helvern, Perry Hutchinson, Arthur J. Whitmore, August Jaedicke, Jr., Frederick Ehrke, August Soller, Herman O. Jaenicke, Joseph G. Lowe, Theo. H. Parrish, Henry M. Mueller, James Madison Howell and William James Burr.

Present officers are: W. W. Potter, eminent commander; Emil A. Hohn, generalissimo; Sylvester C. Schmidt, captain general; Amos W. Kirkwood, treasurer (deceased); Alex. B. Campbell, recorder; Al. G. Garber, senior warden; Stewart Clarke, junior warden; Arthur Hohn, prelate; Charles U. Barrett, standard bearer; Zoa. M. Nellan, sword bearer; Glen T. Ingalsbe, warder; Herman R. Fisher, sentinel. Present membership, eighty.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

The Order of the Eastern Star as it now exists, is of recent origin and is distinctly an American institution. Many attempts in Europe as well as America had been made by Masons to provide a means whereby women relatives could prove themselves such.

About the year 1850 Robert Morris, a master Mason, and afterwards grand master of Kentucky Masons, formulated a system and taught it to many master masons and their wives. The system grew and expanded; headquarters were established in New York and during the war and on into the seventies, organizers traveled over the Eastern and Middle states, establishing local chapters. A few were organized in eastern Kansas. There is a rumor that one was formed in Marysville, but no positive proof has been found.

In 1867 delegates from fifteen of the local chapters in Michigan met and formed a grand chapter for their state. This is the first and oldest grand chapter in the world organized by representation. Other states soon followed and, in 1876, Kansas organized a grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

In the first book of the secretary's record of Hilda Chapter No. 164, Marysville, under date of July 17, 1894, is a statement that Mrs. P. W. Hutchinson, Mrs. M. S. Goodwin, Mrs. Mary Kirkwood, Mrs. Haddie Davis, Mrs. Viola Shaw, Mrs. Mary Campbell, Mrs. Kate Hatfield, Mrs. Delia Bit-

tell, Miss Lillian Edwards, Edward Hutchinson, G. Goodwin, A. W. Kirkwood, F. V. Shaw, T. I. Hatfield, Jacob Schloss, I. B. Davis, Robert Campbell, E. A. Bittell, Charles H. Schmidt, and Edgar Ross Fulton signed and sent a petition to John E. Postlethwaite, grand patron of the order of Eastern Star of Kansas, asking for a dispensation.

It is further stated that a favorable reply had been received with blanks and instructions, and that on motion, Robert Campbell was elected chairman, F. V. Shaw, secretary; Mrs. P. W. Hutchinson, worthy matron, and R. Campbell, worthy patron; Mrs. Haddie Davis, associate matron. The blanks were filled out as instructed and with a check for ten dollars, returned to the grand patron and the meeting adjourned after resolving that Miss Hilda Marquardt, of Hanover chapter, be requested to come and organize the new chapter, and that she be commissioned by the grand chapter for that purpose, and also that the chapter be named Hilda, in her honor.

The dispensation was under date of July 28, 1894, and the records show that Hilda Chapter No. 164 was duly organized and the following officers installed under the grand chapter of the Order of Eastern Star of Kansas: Mrs. P. W. Hutchinson, worthy matron; R. Campbell, worthy patron; Haddie Davis, associate matron; E. R. Fulton, secretary; F. V. Shaw, treasurer; Mary Campbell, conductress; Delia Bittell, associate conductress; Mrs. G. Goodwin, chaplain; Miss Lillian Edwards, Adah; Mary Kirkwood, Ruth; Viola A. Shaw, Esther; M. S. Goodwin, Martha; Kate Hatfield, Electa; J. J. Schloss, warder; T. I. Hatfield, sentinel. Four petitions for degrees were received at this meeting. The date of the charter is May 16, 1895.

The present officers are: Alice Hohn, worthy matron; R. C. Guthrie, worthy patron; Matilda Kraemer, associate matron; Kate Broihier, treasurer; Mildred Kirkwood, secretary; Blanche Potter, conductress, Elizabeth Davis, associate conductress; Nettie Breeding, chaplain; Julia Hohn, marshal; Minna Mohrbacher, organist; Martha Guthrie, Adah; Mary Ewart, Ruth; Hallie Willson, Esther; Margaret Douglass, Martha; Hyacinthe Koester, Electa; Lulu Faulkner, warder; Walter Breeding, sentinel. On January 1, 1917, the chapter had a membership of one hundred and ninety-eight. Stated meetings are held first and third Friday evenings of each month.

Elnora Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted at Blue Rapids, February 6, 1896, by Elnora Gilson, with the following charter members: Elnora F. L. Gilson, A. E. Winter, Ella B. Wilcox, Kittie E. Winter, Jessie A. Cheney, Julia C. Hewitt, Cora Hall, Ella Heathman, Julia M. Cheney, Phoebe Hawk, Wash Hawk, Ida McNab, W. A. Gilson, E. Russell

Cheney, Sadie L. Wanamaker, Jennie E. Stearns, Luella M. Trumbo, J. T. Trumbo, J. Grace Morgan and Edith Nevins.

The first officers were: Elnora Gilson, worthy matron; A. E. Winter, worthy patron; Ella B. Wilcox, associate matron; Sadie L. Wanamaker, secretary; Jessie Cheney, conductress; Kittie Winter, treasurer; Julia C. Hewitt, associate conductress; Jack T. Trumbo, chaplain; Cora Hall, Adah; Ella I. Heathman, Ruth; Jennie Stearns, Esther; Ella Trumbo, Martha; Julia Cheney, Electa; Wash Hawk, sentinel; Grace Morgan, marshal; Ida McNab, organist; Phoebe Hawk, warder.

The present officers are: Eva Sandborn, worthy matron; H. H. Fenton, worthy patron; Jessie Fenton, associate matron; Ella Heathman, secretary; Julia C. Hewitt, treasurer; Sarah A. Burr, chaplain; Leula Estes, conductress; Geneva Stauffer, associate conductress; Pearl Van Valkenburgh, warder; Cora Hall, organist; D. S. W. Gilson, sentinel; Bessie Trombla, marshal; Iva Ryan, Adah; Sudah Woolley, Ruth; Harriet Axtell, Martha; Elizabeth Headrick, Electa.

The membership of the chapter at January, 1917, was eighty-two.

Palace Chapter No. 174, Eastern Star, was organized in the Masonic hall, Frankfort, June 19, 1895. The first officers were: Winifred Holtam, worthy matron; Walter H. Lewis, worthy patron; Ella Lane, assistant matron; Marion Whittaker, conductress; Addie M. Brandenburg, associate conductress; Emma Lewis, treasurer; R. E. Trosper, secretary; Nettie Taylor, chaplain; Amanda Horr, Adah; Hattie Busby, Ruth; A. C. Brawley, Esther; K. E. Trosper, Martha; Annie E. Souders, Electa; Mary E. Bliss, warder; Albert Busby, sentinel. The following are the officers for 1917: Tempie S. Bishop, worthy matron; William Campbell, worthy patron; Emma Lindsey, assistant matron; Caroline Anderson, secretary; Mary Scholz, treasurer; Mary Warnica, conductress; Nealie Scholz, associate conductress; Aldean Haskett, chaplain; Sadie Scholz, marshal; Ella Lane, organist; Marie Wasser, Adah; Haskel Haskin, Ruth; Dora Olson, Esther; Phyllis Rankin, Martha; Winifred Shearer, Electa; Jennie Campbell, warder; Walter Scholz, sentinel.

Cordelia Chapter No. 247, Order of the Eastern Star, at Vermillion, was instituted in April, 1901, by Grand Worthy Matron Cordelia Bittell, with eighteen charter members. The first officers were: Lucy Woodman, worthy matron; G. W. Warren, worthy patron; Elizabeth Hall, associate

matron: Anna De Walt, secretary: Carrie Arnold, treasurer: Clarissa Weeks, conductress; Maggie Warren, conductress.

The past worthy matrons are as follow: Lucy Woodman, Clarissa Weeks, Phoebe Havens, Margaret Warren, Ida Duffy, Laura Woodman, Allie B. Rogers, Rose Clifton, Carrie Arnold, Anna DeWalt and Tressie Hybskman. Miss Amy Nauman is the present worthy matron.

Angerona Chapter No. 205, meets every first and third Wednesday in Masonic hall, Axtell. Florence Simpson, worthy matron: Euphemia Strayer, secretary.

The foregoing are all of the lodges of Speculative Ancient Craft Masonry in Marshall county consisting of three degrees: Entered apprentice, fellow-craft and master Mason, representing the three stages of human life—youth, manhood and old age, with all its joys and pleasures, responsibilities, rewards and disappointments, and pointing to its final destiny. The object lessons here displayed by types, emblems and allegorical figures point out the whole duty of man and constitute the three foundation steps from which the three expansions of Masonry as practiced in America are erected. These three expansions are: The Order of the Eastern Star, the York Rite and the Scottish Rite. Membership in any one of these three can only be obtained and maintained through and by the qualifications in the first three steps. The work of these three branches is entirely independent of each other, but like college work, compared with our public schools, so may these be compared with the lodge work. A proper training in the lodge is necessary before the branches can be fully understood.

This chapter contains the names of all the organized bodies of Masons in Marshall county. There are many master Masons in the county who are members of local organizations and who hold membership elsewhere in the council, Scottish Rite and Shrine. A complete list of the Order of the Eastern Star is also given.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By Dr. Robert Hawkins.

“Backward, turn backward, oh, Time in your flight,
And make me a child again just for tonight.”

In almost all topics of general importance, and long years of general development, it is impossible to know positively the details of origin. Medical history in Marshall county is no exception.

As it is impossible to thoroughly understand the adult man without at least some knowledge of the child, so it is advisable to go back into the childhood period of medical history to understand the present and be of benefit to the future.

Let us then together turn back the pages of time in this period of hurrying flight and endeavor to learn something of early conditions. At once we find ourselves confronted with only fragments of records, memories and traditions.

All that we know of early conditions among the Indians who frequented this part of the great American desert, is what we can learn and deduce from habits, customs and traditions existing at the time the white man first invaded his domain, coupled with his later mode of life. Standing on this broad platform we have reason to believe that the Indian as he roamed over and camped in the country, practiced a system of preventive medicine that in some respects was, in its results, superior to our methods of today. He had a smaller percentage of defective and undesirable adults than we have at the present time. His manner of living and his standard of ethics did not produce that ever-increasing and ever-varying host of drones and swarms of vultures that we now harbor by our methods and feed from the earnings of our workers.

HEALTH FROM THE WATERS.

The early trappers and hunters, the advance guard sent out by Brigham Young to spy out a modern promised land for Modern Day saints, and the explorers, Pike and Fremont, probably all were directed to the invigorating

waters and healthful surroundings of Alcove Springs. There they found conditions favorable for building up man and beast after the long drive from the Missouri river, and lay up a reserve supply of energy for the long weary journey to the mountains.

Here was a summer health resort open for all. Here, clear pure spring water was flowing from the rocks and Aaron's rod had not been required; here was found a variety of food more varied than the manna of old and easy to gather, as represented by the catfish in the river, the quail in the underbrush, the wild turkey in the trees, the antelope, rabbit and buffalo up the draw, or out over the hills. And here was abundance of grass for the horses and ox teams. Here was an opportunity for preventive medicine in a life of open-air freedom surrounded with plenty.

THE INDIAN MEDICINE MAN.

Alcove Springs has the reputation of having been the summer camping ground of the nomad Indian. Here the Indian medicine man had for many generations sent his patients to camp on the hills and to breathe the clear, pure and invigorating air of Kansas breezes, or recline under the leafy branches of big spreading elms or bask in the warm sunshine out in the open, while his fevered brow was cooled by the gentle Kansas south winds. I doubt not but that many a convalescent Indian patient was aided by a channel cat-fish from the waters of the Blue river near Alcove Springs.

While the Indian, in his summer hunting trips camping here, was a frequent patron of Nature's dispensatory, and many a functional and pathological abnormality was warded off or aborted, yet, like the labors of the modern followers of Aesculapius, the prognosis was sometimes unfavorable and the Indian medicine man was called in the case. His methods usually consisted in spectacular demonstrations and barbaric endeavors to drive away the evil spirit.

We are told by early observers of Indian customs that the old-time medicine man practiced a system of counter-irritation somewhat similar to the mustard plaster of our grandmothers.

I remember in my boyhood days of seeing a picture in a history of primitive Indian customs and conditions that illustrated the similarity. According to that early-day observer it would be a frequent picture to see the Indian medicine man, after his fantastic demonstration had failed to drive away the bad spirit that had taken possession of the poor Indian with a headache, practice more heroic methods.



BELOW THE DAM, MARYSVILLE.



ALCOVE SPRINGS.

E. E. Forter, below, and John Schilling, above.

Come with me, in your imagination, and let us stand on one of the bluffs overlooking that beautiful landscape garden surrounding Alcove Springs in its original grandeur, just before the late summer sun had ceased to cast the long shadows of evening, but is still lighting up hill and valley and giving a luster to the autumn foliage.

Focus your field glass and take a careful survey of the entire field. Up the valley, just across the bend of the draw, the herd of ponies is feeding on the fresh growth of grass that has sprung up since the recent fall rains, under the spreading trees that the white man has not yet cut down, the men are gathered in a small group discussing the exploits of the day and making plans for the morrow. Some of the women are getting supper while others are curing the fresh buffalo and antelope meat by cutting it into strips to dry in the smoke of a slow fire, kindled from dead twigs and buffalo chips.

CURING THE SICK.

The special part of the picture in which we are interested is down the valley and almost hidden by a clump of underbrush. Here we see a young Indian naked to the waist seated on a half decayed log that some cyclone had twisted from that deformed, bushy-topped cottonwood, his head grasped tightly with both hands, the face is cast down from our view, the elbows are supported on the knees and the entire body is as motionless and apparently as devoid of feeling as the old log under him.

The medicine man has apparently exhausted all ordinary methods to cure the headache; his drum has been set aside; his buffalo head mask rests on the end of the log and now he is applying a live fire brand to the sick man's bare back. Here is counter-irritation with a vengeance, and who can say it will not divert the mind of the patient away from his headache.

When the gold seekers of the 1849 rush and the emigrant train of the forties and fifties came rolling in from Independence, Missouri, they crossed the Big Blue river at Alcove Springs and called it Independence Crossing. Fremont, in 1842, crossed here and, recognizing this as a health resort, camped here for some weeks. In 1849, when the Mormons first began their exodus to the West in large numbers, they camped here and it became an annual summer hospital for their sick and dying. A large number of graves were located here and scattered over the adjacent hills. No organized burying plot was arranged nor permanent markers erected, and nothing now remains to show the last resting place of many an emigrant, Westward bound, who here received the call to which all must respond. Here mothers lost

their babes and children lost their mothers. The survivors must pass on with the current of humanity, leaving on the hillside all that was visible of the dear departed.

This evidence of the frailty of humanity would indeed be dark and gloomy were it not for the symbolic meaning of the evergreen on the bluff close by. "From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word; but in the night of death, hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing."

AMPUTATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The story is told by early historians that among those emigrants passing through Marshall county was a company of Missouri farm boys with ox teams. One of their number broke his leg shortly after leaving the Missouri border. It was a compound fracture and soon became infected, not only with pus but also with the larvae of the flies. By the time they reached Alcove Springs his comrades decided that the boy's life was in immediate danger. A consultation resulted in the decision that the leg must come off in order to give him the last hope. Not one of them had ever seen such an operation; they must be their own doctors, and, worse, they had no modern operating equipment, no antiseptic and no anesthetic. They were farm boys from Missouri and knew no such word as fail.

With a lariat rope for a tourniquet and one of their hunting knives and a handsaw, the leg was soon removed above the infected injury. With a pair of common pincers they tried to find the severed arteries but could not. They heated the king bolt from one of the wagons and seared the entire face of the flaps and sewed it up with a waxed end such as had been provided for repairing their shoes.

The story as I have heard it declares that the patient made a good stump and became one of the settlers on the coast. Here was emergency surgery, with thorough sterilization of the field of operation.

GRANDMOTHER'S REMEDIES.

Up to this time there was no local doctor settled in the county. There was no county organization. The floating, moving, ever-passing hosts were thrown on their own resources.

With the coming of the actual settlers, who stayed here with the idea

of making this a permanent home, all was changed. The good housewife came with grandmother's ideas of catnip and boneset tea and a supply of roots, dried barks and herbs, and the spring time dosing followed.

"When they see the tender grasses,
And the fragrant lilacs bud,
Kate takes sulphur and molasses,
For to purify her blood."

From the time Frank Marshall started his ferry boat across the Blue river and on to 1860 and the starting of actual hostilities in the war, many families had formed several settlements in different parts of the county. There was a struggle for existence and none but the stoutest survived. Many a homesick young girl found herself a housewife with the house unbuilt, longing for the supporting hand and cheering sympathy of mother or the heavy step and hope-giving voice of the old family doctor back "in the states." Those were trying days. In times of sickness neighbor helped neighbor. What little medicine had been brought from home was usually shared with the ailing. The open-air methods of living; the absence of modern luxuries and the fact that but few delicate persons came, all helped to keep the standard of health high and the death rate low.

THE FIRST BABIES.

The first known white baby born in the county was George W. Thiele on September 14, 1855, about one and one-half miles east of the present town of Bigelow. The ancestry came from Germany and first settled in old Connecticut. Later, they came to the free home life of "Sunny Kansas." George W. Thiele was born in the log cabin home on the free one hundred and sixty acres then farmed by the family. He is now a prominent business man of Washington, Kansas.

The second baby, of which we can find any record, is William H. Todd, born on August 13, 1856. The last heard of him, he was in Colorado.

The third baby was a girl, Sarah P. Martin, born on September 3, 1857, in the log cabin farm home six miles southeast of where the town of Beattie is now located. The family came from Indiana, where an elder brother, George, had been born two and one-half years prior. This little girl, now a grandmother, Mrs. William Crane, lives just west of the Marysville bridge and attends daily to the household duties of her own home. She tells me

that at the time of her birth there was neither door nor window in the log cabin, but simply a blanket hung over the opening in the log wall for a doorway and the cracks between the logs stopped with chunks of wood and daubed up with mud. Mrs. Martin's sister, Mrs. Life, living on an adjacent farm officiated as nurse.

In all three of these cases the general conditions were similar. Mrs. Crane tells me that when she was three years old she and her father, Mr. Martin, had chills and fever all summer until they were nearly exhausted. This was the prevailing ailment of the early settler. After using all the home remedies and exhausting the small supply of quinine in the neighborhood, the mother took them in a farm wagon with an ox team sixty miles north into Nebraska, where they heard there was a doctor. This one hundred and twenty miles round trip with an ox team, camping on the high prairie and living in the open with winter coming on, was the last supreme effort of the despairing wife and mother to cure what she believed to be dying patients. They made the round trip, saw the doctor, got their medicine and made a recovery. The combination of conditions produced the desired result. The patients were removed from the vicinity of the creek and mosquitos, the summer season was past and they lived on the high prairie for several weeks.

While it is but reasonable to suppose that other white babies were born here prior to these three, yet it remains a fact that the Old Settlers' Association has failed to find any.

The first doctor known to come to the county to locate, was Dr. J. P. Miller, who came in 1856. During that summer a number of young men came from Atchison and from different points in the south for the purpose of starting a town. They were all pro-slavery party men and they came to Marshall's ferry and organized the town of Palmetto, supposedly under territorial laws.

How near they complied with the legal requirements, is best answered in the general statement which is made on page 914 of A. T. Andreas' "History of Kansas", 1883:

"The first election in Marshall county was on March 31, 1855. Every inhabitant, who should be an actual resident, was a qualified voter. The pro-slavery party put the most liberal construction on the law. At the election on October 5, 1857, only one Free-state vote was counted in the county." That vote was given by James E. White.

Dr. J. P. Miller was one of this group of pro-slavery party men, who came for the purpose of making Kansas a slave state.

They were not of the home-making kind, like the settlers in other parts

of the county. In the border-turmoil days, just before the war, there was little opportunity for Doctor Miller to become a family physician. His patients for a few years were the floating and emigrant kind. Might made right and the arguments concerning differences were often settled with the gun. The doctor had a wide and varied experience along this line. Under the pro-slavery methods of conducting politics, it was an anti-election decision that all important positions should be taken by their members.

ONE OFFICIAL TO FOUR OFFICES.

Doctor Miller was elected to the pro-slavery Legislature and served the party well. Later, he was elected to several local county offices, and held them all at the same time being, respectively, sheriff, clerk of the court, justice of the peace and coroner. His endeavors to manipulate political matters apparently occupied most of his time. As a doctor he was independent of the drug stores, because there were none in the county. In answering calls among the scattered settlers, he went on horseback and his saddlebags stock was chiefly quinine, calomel, opium and a poor grade of Missouri whiskey.

One of his contemporary settlers informs us that Miller was a fine example of the southern gentleman of the early frontier type; that he was a heavy user of the last-named article in his saddlebag supply, but that the Missouri article did not agree with him and he died before he reached his full measure of usefulness.

Before the opening of national hostilities in the War of Secession, a bitter contest was raging in eastern Kansas. Marshall county, as one of the extreme frontier points, on a direct route to the mountains and the coast and occupied by extreme representatives of both factions, was a history-making community, where individual freedom and an advance in modern civilization was striving to overthrow slavery.

During this period of uncertainty, distrust and strife among the politicians, we find but few doctors, several druggists and no mention of the dentist until after the close of the war.

After the admission of Kansas into the union as a free state, the preponderance of pro-slavery advocates rapidly declined and almost disappeared among the doctors.

THE "COPPERHEAD" SOCIETY.

In 1864 we find the business card of Dr. John Hall, of Marysville, in a newspaper of that date. In a book on early history in Kansas, now in the

library of the Historical Association in Toepka, E. C. Manning gives an account of conditions in Marshall county in 1864. Manning states that he was publishing a paper in which he said many things against the pro-slavery party and the "Copperheads."

A secret "Copperhead" society existed here, of which this Doctor Hall was a member. It was decided at one of their meetings that Manning must be put out of the way and by lot it became the business of Doctor Hall to do it. A friend of Manning's, who was let into the plot, told Manning and the next morning Manning hunted up the doctor and informed him that he knew all about it and that he would give him twenty-four hours in which to leave the country. Doctor Hall disappeared at once.

We find an advertisement in a local paper, dated 1864, of a drug store owned by Doctor Edwards and a man named Horr.

This Doctor Edwards was an elder brother of the Dr. A. G. Edwards, who located in Marysville after the war. This local advertisement states that a full assortment of liquors and wines was constantly carried in stock. While several saloons were running in Marysville at the time, this drug store and druggist, who should be the assistant of the doctor, were working in harmony with the saloon-keeper and the bartender. This liquor business of the druggist, along with the saloon keeper, continued until the prohibition laws placed the liquor business all in the hands of the druggist, intending that he should be the handmaid of the doctor, but so many ex-bartenders became druggists, that the doctors quit the drug store and of late years nearly all doctors in the county dispense for themselves.

Before, during and for some years after the war, there was no legal standard of qualification in regard to the doctors. The business, in a commercial way, was open to all. Very few were graduates of any medical school. But few had even what would now be considered a common-school preparation.

A "CURE" FOR CHILLS.

The following story is told of one young fellow who, like many others in the early day, took up a claim on a creek bottom. He came from "Egypt," in southern Illinois and his mother having learned that quinine was made from willow bark, fed him on willow-bark tea to cure the chills. It always worked when taken late in the fall after the malaria season was over. He used these fundamental principles, but, with business tact, he manufactured a more elegant article.

In the first place he kept the secret to himself. He was not married.

He trimmed the rough bark from a willow tree and then scraped the inner bark into a pulp by using a hoe or a corn knife, being careful to scrape downward. The tea made from this, flavored, colored and preserved with elder berries and whiskey, seldom failed to cure the chills, if taken early and continued until late in the fall. Occasionally, there was a stubborn case and for them he scraped the bark from below upward and made it strong by using more "aqua fortalis," boiling it longer and adding a little wild turnip root to give it a sharp twang.

This combination never failed, if the conditions were favorable. The first, he called "Hipopalorum," and the second, a strong medicine, he called "Lopopahirum." At one dollar per half gallon for the first and two for the second, the young doctor had a nice little income.

After the close of the war a great change came over the country in many ways. The army was scattered and the boys who were mustered out flocked to the West to take up homesteads. Many young doctors who had served under the flag located in Marshall county.

Among them were A. G. Edwards, of Marysville; Patterson, of Beattie; Paul Garven, of Frankfort; D. W. Humfreville, of Waterville, and several others. Those men were of a sterling type of manhood that the county had never before possessed. This class of young men had responded to the call of the Union in the hour of distress. Some of them had enlisted in the ranks and had been promoted to service in the medical corps. They had dropped a school course half completed, they turned away from promising futures and answered a call for help in a cause for right.

A NEW ERA.

This class of doctors gave their best efforts to the distressed on both sides of the conflict. When in the late sixties they came to Marshall county, with the rush of home-seeking settlers, it was but natural they would find a place in the new homes and hearts of the people. As those new homes swelled the population of the trading posts into towns and transformed the prairies into farms, the doctor was taken into the consultation with the parents as no other person could be. The babies, as they grew up, learned to look upon the doctor as their friend and staff in times of trouble and as one who rejoiced with them in their prosperity.

Through the storms of winter, the deep mud of spring and the burning hot winds of the long, dry summer, the doctor could always be depended upon in times of sickness and accidents. No road was too long or too bad, no

night was too dark or too stormy, no creek too deep or dangerous to ford, to deter the doctor from going to the call for help.

The merchant might refuse a sack of flour or the druggist refuse medicine, until the poor and needy secured an order from the county, but the doctor was always the friend of the deserving.

From out of the darkness and out of the wild,
Came a voice: I'm alone with my dying child,
Oh winds, bear a message; tell some one to come;
In God's mercy send help to our sad, stricken home.
The wild storm was raging, the snow drifted high,
Was't the wind or an angel brought the doctor that cry.
So out in the darkness and out in the wild,
He brought hope to that mother and help to her child.

Associated with these grand army doctors, who grew old as they became engrafted into the hearts and homes of the people, we find a great assortment of humanity attempting, succeeding or pretending to follow in their footsteps. For more than thirty years after the close of the war, our county was robbed by a class of impostors who came as itinerant doctors to prey upon the weakened, chronic, incurable, or the loving sympathy of the friends, as well as upon the poor, deluded mind that dwelt upon some real or imaginary functional abnormality, and secured a depraved pleasure in the thought of chronic individualism. Those criminal impostors sometimes had an advance agent to round up the victim. Others had a tent and a show to draw the crowd. A third class put up at hotels, but all were alike in one respect: They secured a contract, in the form of a note, which they sold to a broker and then departed to find new fields for conquest.

A second class embraced a large number of would-be doctors, who possessed neither the natural or acquired ability. They remained a short time and disappeared. A third class came better prepared and as time advanced and population increased, this third class of doctors increased both in numbers and proficiency.

As the nation, the state and the county developed, so the individuality of the medical profession developed in the standard of qualification. In the early days there was no established minimum of qualifications. It was in the early eighties that the first effort was made to raise the standard through a state board, but without avail. About ten years later the present law was

passed by the state Legislature. As this law first went into effect the doctors were divided into three classes.

First, those who were graduates of reputable schools of medicine; second, those who would pass a creditable examination before a state board and, third, those who were not eligible for either first or second grade, but who had been continually engaged in the practice of medicine for the ten years last past.

CONDITIONS TO OBTAIN PERMIT.

Later, the law was changed, and as it now stands an applicant for a state permit must be a graduate of a recognized medical school and then must pass a satisfactory examination before a state board. The certificate of the state board must be recorded in the office of the county clerk, where the doctor resides.

As the state board was to be the judge of what constituted an acceptable school, it became necessary to establish a degree of proficiency for standard schools. Up to a few years ago the medical diploma in America was a joke in the opinion of the rest of the world.

In the report of the United States commissioner of education for the year ending June 30, 1915, we find the statement that the number of medical schools in America was one hundred and sixty-two, about one-half the total number in the world. In 1904 there were five thousand seven hundred and forty-seven graduates from these medical institutions. As the commercially-run schools are being put out of business, the number of graduates has rapidly decreased. Many of these schools were private, carried on in the interests of commercialism. The only entrance qualification was to be able to pay the fee. The post-graduate qualification was the ability to call one of the professors in consultation, or send an endless stream of patients to the hospital. This led to the infamous practice of robbing the patient and dividing the fee. The state of Kansas, ever in the front ranks protecting the interest of the oppressed, declared such fee-splitting a crime and established a penalty.

By co-operating with other state boards, the qualifications of both doctors and schools were raised. This resulted in weeding out the commercially-run schools. Today, nearly all the medical schools in America are the medical departments of standard universities. The total number of new graduates turned out each year, in the last ten years, has been only about one-half the number of former decades, but the proficiency has averaged much higher, and is increasing every year.

ADVANCE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The researches of such men as Pasteur and the many who have come after him, have completely revolutionized the science of medicine. In the past fifty years greater progress has been made than during all preceding ages. The old, empirical methods are abandoned in the light of the microscope, test tube and the post-mortem revelation.

The research laboratories have opened up new fields; have broadened our view-point; deepened our vision; turned the search-light into the closed recesses and the X-ray through what was opaque, giving us a clearer comprehension of the relationship between cause and result. The field of bacteriology is a new world of life and death, in which we have found the solution of many former mysteries. Along this line our anti-serums and their uses are being developed. The relationship of organic or inorganic chemistry to biology, has as yet been but lightly touched.

The subject of preventive medicine as required in modern times and under modern conditions and in the light of modern knowledge, has just begun to be recognized. This will include the broad subject of nutrition, growth, repair, energy, waste and decay, and the differences between the uses of the fats, the carbo-hydrates and the proteins from the animal and the vegetable kingdoms.

On these varying changes and broadening of human knowledge, the doctors of Marshall county have not been idle. New men fresh from the standard medical schools and strengthened by preparatory training, have from year to year been added to the ranks as recruits. Many of the older men, who are still active in the work, have either returned to their alma mater or taken regular post-graduate work and are active students today as of old, pushing onward, traveling in search of "light, more light."

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first County Medical Society was organized in 1879 with ten members and many of the young doctors who, twelve years before, had been mustered out of the army, were active in this movement. New members have been added from year to year and at present the county organization is in affiliation with the State and American Associations.

At present the profession is represented by thirty-three doctors in twelve towns. In Oketo—Doctor Wood. In Marysville—Doctors McAllister,

Breeding, Edington Eddy, Hausman, Hawkins, Patterson, Rooney, Von Wald and the Wilsons, father and son. Home City—Doctor John Shumway. Beattie—Doctors Ham, Gist and Mathews. Axtell—Doctor Piper and Newman. Summerfield—Doctors Dodds, Stewart and Johnson. Waterville—Doctors Humfreville and Thatcher. Blue Rapids—Doctors Fillmore, Reed and McFarland. Irving—Doctors Leith and Phillebawm. Frankfort—Doctors Brawley, Sr., and Brawley, Jr. and Brady. Vermillion—Dr. John Clifton. Lillis—Doctor Holliday.

Thirty-three doctors in Marshall county, with a total population of twenty-two thousand, gives us an average per capita of a number that would indeed tax the ability of the physicians, if it were not for the many modifying conditions. Here we have a population composed almost entirely of the so-called middle classes, the workers, the thinkers and the planners. These people are living under the very best social and economic hygiene. There are some drug stores, where we have good reason to believe the clerks and proprietors are violating state laws by counter prescribing. Those who are guilty are acting the part of a dispensing physician, without possessing the state regulation as such.

The National and State Druggists' Association have been trying for years to force the doctors to send all patients to the druggist with prescriptions, and prevent the doctors from dispensing their own drugs to the patient direct. Many of the drug jobbers and manufacturers have refused to sell direct to dispensing physicians.

It has for years been a common practice among druggists to refill physicians' prescriptions for any and all who requested it, and even they themselves prescribe for customers. The druggist, who should be the co-worker of the doctor, is often his most bitter enemy. Today, practically all physicians in the county are dispensing direct to patients.

MACBETH ON MEDICINE.

There is another reason why all patients do not come to the doctors. In all times, past and present, it has been a well-known fact that, under favorable conditions, the human system tends to right a wrong within itself. One of the favorable conditions is a contented mind. This is often produced by the confidence that something is being or has been done for them. On this principle, a great many systems of drugless treatment have been devised and thrust upon the confiding public. The underlying truth of this was well understood by Shakespeare, when he causes Macbeth to enquire of the doctor:

Macbeth: How does your patient, doctor?

Doctor: Not so sick, my lord,
As she is troubled with thick-coming fancies,
That keep her from her rest.

Macbeth: Cure of that.
Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain
And with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart.

Doctor: Therein the patient
Must minister to himself.

All through the journey of human life the true doctor is constantly brought face to face with every problem that confronts mankind. The very problem of life itself he is often asked to explain. *Every cradle asks us whence and every coffin, whither?*

Every member of the community calls upon him in the hour of trouble, leans upon him in the time of weakness, and draws aside the curtain disclosing the family skeleton in the closet, or the secret, hidden wealth.

No man becomes so endeared to the family as the old family doctor.

“Unskilful he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;
Far other aims his heart had learned to prize,
More bent to raise the wretched, than to rise.”

It was not for selfish, commercial reasons that the old-time doctor made the long drives on stormy nights to relieve some sufferer in the settler's lonely dugout. There is something so noble, so precious, so enjoyable that money cannot purchase it, when the doctor rejoices with the young parents over their new-found treasure.

In after years when the mother counsels with the doctor on a well-balanced ration and the entire process of constructive and destructive metabolism, the doctor enjoys a part ownership in the development of a new American citizen.

RETROSPECTIVE.

When in his declining years the doctor sees his babies take their places and play their parts on the world's stage in the drama of human life, there is a pride and a satisfaction that words cannot express and the careless cannot understand.

When you see the modern physician walk down the cement sidewalk with his neat little black case, or you see him go rapidly past you in his modern motor car over one of our well dragged country roads, at a speed far exceeding the legal rate, don't think he is out for a pleasure or a crazy speed drive. He may be going to the home of wealth and luxury, to relieve the victim of an afternoon tea party or a last night's banquet.

It may be to the home of privation and sorrow, or to the injured breadwinner in some laborer's cottage with the rent unpaid. It matters not to the doctor, so long as it is a call from one who is suffering. He goes as cheerfully, as willingly and as hurriedly to one as to the other. I know of no one of all the world's workers, who comes nearer than the honest, conscientious, self-sacrificing member of the medical profession to the poet's ideal, when he wrote:

“What is noble? That which places,
Truth in its enfranchised will.
Leaving steps like angel traces,
That mankind may follow still:
Ever striving, ever seeking,
Some improvement yet to plan;
To assist our fellow-being,
And like man, to feel for man.”

CHAPTER XVIII.

BENCH AND BAR OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

On February 26, 1855, A. H. Reeder, territorial governor of Kansas, issued a proclamation defining the judicial districts of the territory and assigning judges to them.

The third district included the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth election districts. Big Blue Crossing was the tenth election district and Marysville, the eleventh. Marshall county was then in the third judicial district, Kansas territory.

President Pierce had commissioned Saunders W. Johnston as an associate justice on June 24, 1854, and the third judicial district was assigned to him. Courts were to be held at Pawnee.

It is well to recall some political history in connection with the fact that court was to be held at Pawnee. Governor Reeder, like many other citizens, had become interested in various schemes for the organization of embryo cities.

What more natural than to think that the future capital of the state would be located near the center. Pawnee was the logical site of the future capital: so the Pawnee Town Company was formed. Congress had appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars for the erection of a suitable building in which the territorial Legislatures might meet.

That building was erected by the Pawnee Town Company, of which Governor Reeder was a passive, if not an active, member. The executive offices were established at Pawnee and the first territorial Legislature convened there. True, it did not last long; but for a time, at least for four days, it was in the same judicial district as Marshall county. On July 2, 1855, the same day on which the first territorial Legislature met at Pawnee, Saunders W. Johnston organized the third district bar, at Pawnee. One man from Marshall county was present at that meeting—Frank J. Marshall.

His honor, Saunders W. Johnston, never visited this county. On September 1, 1855, not quite three months later, he resigned his office and Jeremiah D. Burrell was appointed and on September 13 was commissioned and assigned to the third district. Two years later he held the first court in

Marysville, probably in one of F. J. Marshall's log houses. His one act was to "swear in" D. C. Auld, as justice of the peace.

In the fall of 1855 the voting strength of Marshall county being about sixty, it was decided that a county organization was needed and the county was duly organized, the necessary business proceedings taking place, as usual, in a log cabin on the banks of the Blue.

SHERIFF SHOT.

The duties of the county officials were not very arduous. Alexander Clarke, the first sheriff, had his official career ended very suddenly by being shot by a desperado, whom he was attempting to arrest.

A county warrant was issued on December 15, 1856, by James McClosky in favor of Henry Adams and H. L. Kirk, of Atchison, for services rendered in laying out a road from Atchison to Marysville.

This was the first county warrant issued in Marshall county. The first regularly organized district court convened in Marysville in March, 1857. Judge Burrel, of the United States district court, presided and James McClosky acted as clerk. As no cases appeared on the docket and no grand jury called, it looked as if the court would have to adjourn without transacting any business, when a "case of conscience" came up. D. C. Auld, an abolitionist, had been appointed justice of the peace for the Vermillion district. The territorial laws, as passed by a pro-slavery Legislature, required that all officials should take an "iron-clad oath" to support the United States fugitive slave law. This law was antagonistic to Mr. Auld's principles and he refused to take the oath. McClosky appealed to Judge Burrel to qualify Mr. Auld without requiring the oath and Judge Burrel wrote out a Pennsylvania oath and administered it to Auld, who qualified, served out his term and felt free to assist any fugitive slave who, in his flight for freedom, happened to pass his way.

COUNTY RE-DISTRICTED.

In 1860 a re-districting was made and Marshall county was then put in the second judicial district and Rush Elmore, associate justice of the supreme court, was assigned as judge. Elmore was from Alabama and was commissioned an associate justice of the territory of Kansas by Franklin Pierce, President, on the same day on which Andrew H. Reeder was commissioned territorial governor—June 29, 1854. There is no record that Judge Elmore ever presided over a court in Marshall county.

The second judicial district was now composed of the counties of Atchison, Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Washington and Marshall counties. Judge Rush Elmore was succeeded by Hon. Albert L. Lee, who lived at Elmore, Doniphan county, and who served from January 29, 1861, the day on which Kansas became a state, until October 31, 1861. Judge Lee died in New York City on December 31, 1907.

The next judge was Albert H. Horton, who was born in Orange county, New York, March 12, 1837, and was educated at Ann Arbor University. He was admitted to the practice of law in the supreme court of New York in 1859 and came to Kansas in 1860, locating at Atchison. In 1861 he was elected city attorney of Atchison and the same year was appointed judge of the second judicial district by Gov. Charles Robinson, and held that office by election until 1866, when he resigned. In 1876 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the state by Governor Osborne, and the following year was elected to the same office, in which capacity he served seventeen years, when he resigned. He was subsequently re-elected supreme court justice and died while serving in that office September 2, 1900.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

Horton was succeeded as judge of the second judicial district by Hon. St. Clair Graham on May 11, 1866, who served until January 11, 1869. Judge Graham was on the bench when the celebrated Regis Liosel land contest was tried in the Nemaha county court, in which John J. Ingalls represented claimants to thirty-eight thousand one hundred and eleven acres of land in the counties of Nemaha, Marshall and Pottawatomie.

It was one of the celebrated cases of the day and formed the basis for Ingalls' most charming story of "Regis Liosel, 1799-1804," to be found in the Ingalls' book of writings. The litigation grew out of a French land grant, which subsequently was confirmed by an act of Congress in 1858.

The attorneys of record at the bar were: John W. Ballinger, county attorney; J. E. Clardy, J. D. Brumbaugh, W. C. Dunton and W. W. Jerome.

1861-66.—Hon. Albert Horton, district judge; Byron Sherry, county attorney (appointed from Atchison county). Attorneys: R. M. Bratney, J. F. Babbett, H. C. Hawkins. E. J. Jenkins, United States district attorney, appeared on the April term of court in 1865 and W. W. Jerome was the county attorney.

1866-68.—Hon. R. St. Clair Graham, district judge; W. W. Jerome, county attorney. The bar remained the same.

1868-71.—Hon. Nathan Price, district judge; M. C. White, county attorney. During the October term, 1869, Asa E. Park and W. Pitt Mudgett were admitted to the bar. Attorneys of note were Metcalf and Waggener and John I. Ingalls, of Atchison.

In 1868 Hon. Nathan Price, of Troy, was elected judge and served until 1872, when he resigned. Judge Price was a man of strong, forceful personality, impressing all who came in touch with him with that indefinable quality called magnetism. His decisions were seldom reversed.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The twelfth judicial district was created by the Legislature of 1871 and consisted of Marshall, Washington, Republic, Mitchell, Clay, Cloud, Smith, Osborn, Phillips and Norton counties.

The terms of court in Marshall county were to be held on the second Monday of April and the second Monday of October.

Andrew S. Wilson of Washington was judge of the twelfth district from March 16, 1871, to October 20, 1884, when he was succeeded by Joseph G. Lowe, of Washington, who held the office from October 20 to November 10, 1884, when he was succeeded by A. A. Carnahan, of Concordia, who held the position from November 11, 1884, to January, 1885. He was succeeded by Edward Hutchinson, of Marysville, who served from January, 1885, to January, 1889.

Lowe and Carnahan were appointed by Gov. George W. Glick.

1871-84.—Hon. A. S. Wilson, district judge; M. C. White, county attorney, 1871-73.

1873.—Edward Hutchinson, county attorney.

1875.—F. M. Love, county attorney.

1879.—John A. Broughton, county attorney.

1883.—E. A. Berry, county attorney.

Members of the bar during these years were: W. H. H. Freeman, W. W. Smith, John V. Coon, E. L. Begun, Theodore H. Polack, George C. Brownell, G. E. Scoville, W. S. Glass, W. A. Calderhead, C. H. Lemmon, J. D. Gregg, W. J. Gregg, Cal. T. Mann, Jos. Patterson, J. S. Magill, John McCoy and H. K. Sharpe.

This was without doubt the strongest bar in the history of Marshall county. E. A. Berry served many years as county attorney. W. W. Smith acted as private secretary for Senator Charles Curtis for many years. E. Hutchinson became the district judge. W. A. Calderhead was elected to

Congress and served fourteen years. Of this bar, Love, Coon, Begun, Scoville, J. D. Gregg, Mann, Patterson, Glass and Lemmon have appeared before a higher judge.

Mr. Berry, Mr. Broughton and Mr. Calderhead are no longer in active practice. Smith, Brownell and Hutchinson are not residents of the county. Mr. Polack and Mr. W. J. Gregg are the only active lawyers left of that bar.

TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In 1888 the district was again changed and the twenty-first judicial district created, composed of Marshall, Clay and Riley counties.

Judge Robert B. Spilman, of Riley county, was elected judge, to succeed Judge Hutchinson.

Judge R. B. Spilman was the most popular judge who ever graced this bench. He had the judicial temperament in a high degree and was greatly respected by the bar of the district. He continued judge until his death in 1899.

Hon. W. S. Glass, of Marysville, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Spilman and served until 1902.

At the annual election, Hon. Sam Kimble, of Manhattan, was elected judge and continued in office until 1915, serving as judge of the twenty-first judicial district for twelve years. He was succeeded by Hon. Frederick Smith, the present judge. Judge Smith is a native of Manhattan and is the third judge from that city to preside over the tri-county bar.

1888.—Hon. Edward Hutchinson, district judge; E. A. Berry, county attorney. S. D. McKee admitted. The bar remained much the same.

1889-99.—Hon. R. B. Spilman, district judge; W. A. Calderhead, county attorney, 1889-91; E. Hutchinson, county attorney, 1895-96; E. A. Berry, county attorney, 1896-97.

On February 8, 1895, J. G. Strong, of Blue Rapids, was admitted to the bar and one week later his father, J. G. Strong, Sr., was admitted. W. W. Redmond was an attorney of practice in 1889, and is still a member of the Marshall county bar.

October 15, 1899, Hon. W. S. Glass was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge R. B. Spilman.

At the election of 1902, Hon. Sam Kimble, of Manhattan, was elected judge and continued in office until January 1, 1915, serving for twelve years.

County attorney—Guy T. Helvering, 1907-11; James Van Vleet, 1911-13; Charles H. Davis, 1913-17.

1915.—Hon. Fred R. Smith, district judge.

1917.—Hon. J. G. Strong, county attorney.

ATTORNEYS.

The dates on which many of the attorneys were admitted to practice at the Marshall county bar are not of record, but such as it has been possible to ascertain are given.

E. L. Begun, admitted, 1871.

W. A. Calderhead, admitted, December 10, 1879.

W. S. Glass, admitted, December 11, 1879.

Charles H. Lemmon, admitted, December 14, 1879.

Omar Powell, admitted, March 15, 1880.

A. C. Pepper, admitted, December 8, 1879.

Giles E. Scoville, admitted, March 17, 1873.

J. W. Searles.

E. W. Waynant.

Guy T. Helvering, admitted, 1906.

Robert L. Helvering, admitted, 1909.

MARSHALL COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

In May, 1884, the first Bar Association of Marshall county, was organized at the court house in Marysville. The membership consisted of J. S. Magill, John McCoy, J. A. Broughton, W. A. Calderhead, E. A. Berry, A. E. Park, W. J. Gregg, H. K. Sharpe, G. E. Scoville, Cal T. Mann, S. D. McKee and E. Hutchinson. At this meeting, E. Hutchinson was elected president; W. J. Gregg, secretary, and J. A. Broughton, treasurer.

The present officers are: W. J. Gregg, president; R. L. Helvering, secretary, and W. W. Redmond, treasurer. The regular meetings are held on the first day of court each new year.

FIRST SESSION OF COURT IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

In 1855 a few log houses on the slight eminence, where R. Y. Shibley's house now stands, constituted the city of Marysville.

One log house near where the ward school is located, the home of J. P. Miller, was all there was of Palmetto.

One day this community was interested to learn that court would be held in one of the log cabins on the river bank and would be presided over by Judge Buce, from South Carolina.

Suit had been brought by Frank J. Marshall against W. M. F. McGraw,

of Maryland. McGraw had a contract with the United States government for carrying mail monthly to Salt Lake City. Marshall had instituted suit against McGraw for the keeping and feeding of some eighty mules for a period of two years, for which McGraw had not paid. McGraw had been notified to appear in court and the momentous day arrived.

A UNIQUE JURYMAN.

"Bob" Shibley, measuring six feet two in height and about the size of a clothes line in width, aged seventeen years, was one of the six jurymen. A store box served for the judge's bench and another box furnished him a seat. The six jurymen were seated on boxes, the judge was in his place, when amidst a great commotion, yelling and rattling, the mail stage drove up. McGraw was on the seat with the driver, while a man known in plainsmen's parlance as a "whacker," ran along side the four mules doing exactly what his name indicates.

J. P. Miller, who will be recalled as one of the original Palmetto Town Company, was officiating in as many roles as the celebrated Pooh-Bah of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado."

He was sheriff, clerk of the court, register of deeds, and in fact in any other office that might be thrust upon him. He was a tall thin man and, with much dignity, he advanced to the door of the cabin and ordered McGraw into court.

McGraw and his two men had two revolvers in their belts and things looked like immediate war, as they came into the cabin.

The judge was attired in a suit of clothes which showed wear and lack of cleaning and pressing, but what attracted young Bob's attention was his coat. This article was a bright blue in color and fit his honor "like the feathers on a bird." This dazzling garment caught the eye of the young juror and interested him more than the legal proceedings.

CHALLENGE TO A DUEL.

The judge opened court: "Mr. McGraw you are summoned to appear here as defendant in a suit brought by F. J. Marshall for recovery of money. Have you anything to say?"

"Yes, sir," roared McGraw. "I refuse to recognize this court. You are all Frank Marshall's hirelings and I will have nothing to do with you."

The effect of this retort on Judge Buce cannot be described. He thrust

his hands into the box before him and brought forth two revolvers. One he held by the barrel presenting the handle to McGraw and demanding with language more forceful than elegant that he take the revolver and defend himself, for he (Buce) proposed to defend the honor of the court. In other words a duel was imminent.

McGraw, who was a large, portly man, backed around the room, followed by the small but wrathful South Carolinian, pouring out oaths and threats in quick succession. Finally reaching the door, McGraw made his escape and with his drivers left judge and jury to finish the trial.

TALE OF A COAT MINUS A TAIL.

During the altercation between Buce and McGraw, "Bob", who feared there would be blood shed, backed into a corner of the cabin and made himself as flat as possible against the wall. The thing which impressed itself most vividly on his mind was the coat of his honor the judge. This garment had previously attracted the attention of the boy juror, but when the integrity of the court was questioned and Buce sprang from the judicial bench, the astounding fact was revealed that one coat tail was missing.

The coat was of the "spike tail" variety and the spectacle of the judge in pursuit of McGraw with rage and oaths, threatening vengeance with one "claw" of the "hammer" missing, was too much for "Bob," and to this day when he recalls it, he roars with laughter.

After McGraw's departure the perspiring judge again opened court. Miller presented the case for the plaintiff, and the jury was sent out into the yard to deliberate on the verdict. Having agreed they came into court and in response to the question, "Gentlemen, are you agreed?" the foreman answered that damages to the amount of eight thousand dollars had been awarded to F. J. Marshall. A board of appraisers was sent to the pasture, enough mules were selected to satisfy the judgment, and such report was made by Sheriff Miller. Court was adjourned and Judge Buce, with his blue coat minus one section, departed. That night, Frank Marshall's partner, Woodward, started with the mules for Iowa.

BAR STORY.

In the days that Nathan Price served as judge, the lawyers from Atchison made the trip in the Overland stage.

Many amusing incidents of those days were told by those who "practised

at the bar" in more than one sense. Frank A. Root, in "The Overland Trail," tells this story:

On the Overland route during staging days, a good story is told on Uncle John O'Laughlin, who was postmaster in the early days of Kansas, at a ranch between Seneca and Guittards, called Ash Point.

O'Laughlin kept a small stock of goods in connection with the postoffice, and over the door of his building was a prominent sign which read, "Uncle John's Store." His goods consisted of such articles as are usually needed by people crossing the plains and some of the staples required to supply the wants of the neighboring ranchmen.

One of the principals kept in stock and sold over the counter by Uncle John, was whiskey. In the early days some of the travelers spoke of the place as an oasis on the prairies.

While the war was in progress, Congress passed a stringent revenue law and a tax was immediately imposed on all ardent spirits.

Instead of selling by the drink, it became necessary for the dealers to dispose of the stuff in original packages only.

One day it happened that Judge Nathan Price and a number of lawyers were on their way to Marysville, by stage, to attend court. Price was then judge of the second judicial district.

On reaching Uncle John's store and having heard the old man kept "something good to take," the jolly disciples of Blackstone suddenly became "awful thirsty." While the stage stopped for a few minutes to change the mail, the lawyers crawled out of the coach, and, single file, followed the judge into the postoffice.

After politely passing the time of day the judge inquired of Uncle John if he kept anything "good to take." Being answered in the affirmative, he ordered "eye opener cocktails" for the crowd.

"I would like to accommodate you, but I can't sell it by the drink", said the old man; "since Congress has passed this infernal revenue law, I can dispose of it only in original packages."

"Original packages be ————" roared the judge, "by the great horn spoon we must have something to drink, if we have to buy your entire outfit, or a barrel. What do you want for your place? What will a barrel of the stuff cost? or, perhaps you have some smaller packages."

With a broad smile on his face, Uncle John reached down under the counter and brought forth a quart bottle of genuine "Old Kentucky Bourbon"

and for a few minutes following, those thirsty lawyers were happy, practising at the old man's bar.

These are all matters of the past now. Ash Point is no longer a stopping place. The old stage coach has been replaced by the railroad. The prohibitory laws have driven out the bar and the liquor, and Nathan Price and his associates sleep with their fathers. The court remains, untouched by time.

CHAPTER XIX.

BANKS AND BANKING IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

One of the most substantial assets of Marshall county is its banks. It is not too much to say that there is not a county in the state with a stronger group of banks, or one in which the banks enjoy in greater degree the confidence of patrons.

There are twenty-eight banks in the county, officered by representative business men, and these banks demonstrate what business acumen and honest administration may attain.

The banking history of the county shows but three failures. The Hodges bank at Irving, the Warden bank at Frankfort, and the Baer bank of Beattie. It is said that no depositor lost a dollar by these failures.

Under wise and conservative management Marshall county banks are transacting an extensive business and have gained recognition by the solid financial institutions of this and other states.

It is said the stability and character of a state may be judged by the standing of its banks. Marshall county ranks second in the state in number and the reports of its twenty-eight banks show a steady and secure financial growth.

AXTELL BANKS.

Axtell Citizen's Bank was organized in 1886; P. J. Curtler, president; Alex. Gillespie, vice-president; George W. Reed, cashier; John Byrne, assistant cashier. Capital, \$25,000; deposits, 1916, \$94,000.

The State Bank of Axtell was organized in 1890. George W. Williams, president; O. V. Lohmuller, cashier; J. R. Thomas, assistant cashier. Capital \$15,000; deposits, \$143,000.

AT BEATTIE.

The State Bank of Beattie was organized in 1905; C. E. Lohmuller, president; O. V. Lohmuller, cashier; J. R. Thomas, assistant cashier. Capital stock, \$12,000; deposits, \$80,000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BEATTIE.

The First National Bank of Beattie was organized on July 11, 1914, and commenced business on August 26, 1914, with the following officers: Albert P. Simpson, president; Samuel S. Simpson, vice-president; Robert O. Crouse, cashier; directors, R. S. Pauley, Marion Hawk, W. B. Hawk, Albert P. Simpson, Samuel S. Simpson and Robert O. Crouse. The present officers are the same with the addition of J. D. Burnside, Jr., as assistant cashier.

AT BLUE RAPIDS.

Banking at Blue Rapids was commenced on May 15, 1871, by C. E. Olmstead, Henry B. Olmstead and J. L. Freeland, under the name of "Bank of Blue Rapids." It was sold in 1884 to G. B. and Fred A. Stocks, they continuing same name until the organization of the State Bank of Blue Rapids on August 5, 1891.

The capital of bank is \$20,000, and present officers are: F. O. Waynant, president; E. W. Waynant, vice-president; W. J. Burr, cashier and F. L. Stauffer, assistant cashier.

CITIZENS STATE BANK, BLUE RAPIDS.

The charter for the Citizens State Bank was granted on September 22, 1904. The building was completed and opened up for business on February 8, 1905, with C. S. Cummings, president, and C. E. Cummings, cashier. Capital stock, \$15,000.

The statement on January 1 1917, showed: Capital stock, \$15,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$5,000; deposits, \$200,000; loans and discounts, \$150,000. The officers are: M. A. Thompson, president; Livy B. Tibbetts, vice-president; C. E. Cummings, cashier; Dan H. Cox, assistant cashier.

BREMEN STATE BANK.

The Bremen State Bank was organized August 5, 1907. The first officers were: W. Rabe, president; F. W. Stohs, vice-president; Fred H. Pralle, cashier.

On March 17, 1908, the bank was destroyed by fire. \$4,000 on deposit in the burglar-proof safe was badly charred. W. H. Smith, of Marysville,

a director in the bank, took the money to Washington, D. C., where it was all redeemed with the exception of one five dollar bill.

Between the dates March 17, 1908, and September 1, 1908, the bank did business in a box car and during that time deposits increased \$40,000.

The bank now has a capital stock of \$10,000; surplus profits, \$7,240.82; deposits, \$144,601.91; loans and discounts, \$98,567.94.

BIGELOW STATE BANK.

The Bigelow State Bank was organized on August 7, 1907, with a capital stock of \$12,000. The following were the officers: J. E. Chitty, president; L. H. Armstrong, vice-president, and A. H. Brubaker, cashier, with the following directors, J. E. Chitty, L. H. Armstrong, P. E. Laughlin, Charles F. Pusch, W. H. Smith, A. H. Brubaker, P. L. Rasmussen and Charles E. Fea.

There was an attempted holdup of the bank on December 23, 1909. A. H. Brubaker, the cashier, still has the gun which he took away from the robber who attempted the holdup.

The present officers are: L. H. Armstrong, president; P. L. Rasmussen, vice-president; N. A. Brubaker, cashier, and Lula E. Brubaker, assistant cashier.

The bank now has a capital stock of \$12,000; surplus and profits, \$4,691.36; deposits, \$70,228.20, being a state depository.

AT FRANKFORT.

The Bank of Frankfort was started by L. V. McKee and Charles Dougherty as a private bank, May 1, 1886, with a capital of \$10,000. The first officers were: President, Charles Dougherty; cashier, L. V. McKee; assistant cashier, J. W. Loblely.

On January 17, 1889, it was organized as a state bank with a capital of \$50,000, of which \$35,000 was paid up. It was chartered and opened for business on May 1, 1889, under the name of the State Bank of Frankfort, with Charles Dougherty, president; L. V. McKee, cashier; J. W. Loblely, assistant cashier.

On January 1, 1914, L. V. McKee, owing to ill health, retired from the bank, selling his interest to J. W. Loblely and B. Nauman.

The present officers are: President, B. Nauman; vice-president, P. R. Wolfe; vice-president, W. C. Brown; cashier, L. W. Loblely. The capital stock is \$35,000; surplus funds, \$17,500.

CITIZENS BANK, FRANKFORT.

The Citizens Bank of Frankfort has been in successful operation since its establishment in 1891. Its present officers are T. F. Rhodes, president; A. P. Hampton, vice-president; Isaac H. Munro, vice-president; H. Kennedy, cashier; T. W. Snodgrass and T. J. Rhodes, assistant cashiers, and T. F. Rhodes, A. P. Hampton, Isaac H. Munro, H. Kennedy, W. J. Gregg, James M. Rhodes and F. H. Lourey, directors.

The bank report for December 11, 1916, shows: Capital stock, \$30,000; surplus fund, \$15,000; undivided profits, \$21,368.60, and deposits, \$197,719.96.

CITIZENS STATE BANK, HOME CITY.

The Citizens State Bank of Home city was organized in 1907, with a capital of \$10,000; deposits, \$105,000. Officials: President, E. W. Zimmerling; vice-president, C. W. Kneistadt; cashier, P. R. Pulleine; assistant cashier, William Eckstein. The foregoing with S. C. Schmidt, of Marysville, constitute the board of directors.

STATE BANK, HOME CITY.

The State Bank of Home city was organized in 1904 by J. B. Wuester, with a capital of \$15,000; deposits at last call were nearly \$170,000.

Officials: J. B. Wuester, president; A. R. Wuester, vice-president; J. B. Wuester, cashier; S. C. Harry, assistant cashier. The foregoing names with C. R. Harry comprise the directors.

AT IRVING.

The State Bank of Irving was organized in 1899, with John Cottrell, president; A. E. Hawkinson, vice-president; J. E. Pretz, cashier; Grace Smith, assistant cashier. Capital stock, \$12,000; deposits, \$85,000.

AT HERKIMER.

The State Bank of Herkimer was organized in 1910, with George J. Hoerath, president; J. Bluhm, vice-president; H. W. Koencke, cashier. Capital stock, \$10,000; deposits, \$49,000.

STATE BANK, LILLIS.

The State Bank of Lillis was promoted by T. F. Rhodes and organized by Pat Donahue on the 10th day of December, 1909. The bank opened for

business soon after New Year, 1910, with Pat Donahue as cashier. The first directors were: T. F. Rhodes, James Harrington, James A. Keating, James M. Rhodes, E. V. Dorcas, J. B. Lohmuller and F. P. Bowen.

After one year of efficient service, Mr. Donahue resigned the cashiership and Mr. E. V. Dorcas was chosen in his stead. Mr. Dorcas remained in the bank five years, putting it on a good financial basis by his excellent business dealings.

In January, 1916, the local farmers bought the controlling interest from Mr. T. F. Rhodes. Mr. Dorcas asked to be relieved of the cashiership and the new organization chose J. P. Redmond as cashier.

The bank is capitalized at \$15,000. In its last official statement, that of December 11, 1916, it had accrued a surplus of \$2,000, and undivided profits of over \$2,000.

This bank is housed in a modern brick bank building, with modern equipments, which give promise to bring this new institution up to a standard that is second to none in Marshall county.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MARYSVILLE.

The First National Bank of Marysville, was organized in August, 1882. The first officers were: M. S. Smalley, president; Perry Hutchinson, vice-president; E. R. Fulton, cashier, and August Hohn and S. A. Fulton, directors. On May 1, 1885, S. A. Fulton was elected president, and assumed active charge of the business. He died on April 26, 1893, and Perry Hutchinson was elected president and August Hohn, vice-president. Perry Hutchinson died on December 29, 1914, and E. R. Fulton was elected president and H. A. Hohn, cashier and E. A. Hohn, assistant cashier. The board of directors consists of August Hohn, J. E. Andrews, W. W. Hutchinson, H. A. Hohn and E. R. Fulton.

The last official statement, March 5, 1917, shows capital, \$75,000; surplus, \$44,509.78; deposits, \$805,628.69; loans, \$516,035.59, and cash and exchange, \$322,988.31, with total resources, \$1,000,138.47. This bank is a United States depository.

EXCHANGE BANK, MARYSVILLE.

The Exchange Bank of Schmidt & Koester was established by Frank Schmidt and Charles F. Koester in 1870 and was incorporated under the Kansas state banking law in 1891 with a capital of \$75,000.00.

The business is now carried on by their sons, the capital stock remaining in the Schmidt and Koester families.

The bank has always enjoyed a steady growth and has deposits of over \$575,000, with its capital the same and has surplus and profits of over \$25,000. Its officers and directors are as follow: President, Alex Schmidt; vice-president, Charles J. D. Koester; cashier, S. C. Schmidt; assistant cashiers, G. P. Schmidt and W. M. Schmidt.

CITIZENS STATE BANK, MARYSVILLE.

The Citizens State Bank of Marysville was organized early in the year of 1907 and opened for business on March 4, that year, with a capital of \$30,000. At the first stockholders' meeting the following directors were elected: W. H. Smith, P. E. Laughlin, G. S. Hovey, Frank Schulte, W. S. Tinsman, J. D. Robertson and Thomas G. Hutt, and the directors then chose the following officers: W. H. Smith, president; G. S. Hovey, vice-president; P. E. Laughlin, cashier and Joseph Dwerlkotte, assistant cashier.

Mr. Laughlin resigned the cashiership of the bank in 1912 and Mr. Dwerlkotte succeeded him in that capacity, which office he still holds.

The bank has made a steady growth ever since its organization and the last official statement on March 15, 1917, showed surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$7,500, and deposits of \$270,000. The present officers of the bank are as follow: P. E. Laughlin, president; Charles F. Pusch, vice-president; Joseph Dwerlkotte, cashier, and E. M. Carlson, assistant cashier.

MARIETTA STATE BANK.

The Marietta State Bank was chartered on May 24, 1909, as a state bank. At the time of organization the officers were: B. R. Bull, president; Fred Obermeyer, vice-president, and W. L. Kirby, cashier. At the present time the officers are: B. R. Bull, president; Fred Obermeyer, vice-president, and J. G. Schmidler, cashier.

The bank now has a capital stock of \$10,000, with thirty-one stockholders; no stock changed hands in the past three years.

OKETO STATE BANK.

The Oketo State Bank was organized as a private bank on October 7, 1889, by Z. H. Moore, with a capital of \$5,000, Z. H. Moore retaining the

complete ownership until 1899, when he converted it into a state bank with a capital of \$10,000. At this time Mr. Moore was the cashier and associated with him as directors were P. J. Eychaner, Frank L. Root, C. D. White and A. H. Brubaker.

This bank has endeavored to build up a strong surplus to give to its customers better accommodations and to make more funds available during the lean-crop years. At the present time it has a surplus of \$25,000, making the capital and surplus \$35,000.

The organizer and founder, Z. H. Moore, was actively connected with the bank until his death on September 19, 1916, at which time he was president.

The directors of the bank at this time are: P. J. Eychaner, L. G. Moore, M. B. Moore, E. H. Moore and J. H. Moore. The officers are: L. G. Moore, president; P. J. Eychaner, vice-president; J. H. Moore, cashier; Henry C. Waters, Jr., assistant cashier.

SUMMERFIELD STATE BANK.

This bank was organized in 1889 as the Summerfield State Bank, which is the name at the present date. The officers at that time were, president, Frank Thomann; C. G. Scrafford, cashier. The present officials are: President, W. F. Orr; vice-presidents, George Craven, Andrew Nestor; cashier, F. G. Bergen; assistant cashier, James Hamler.

The bank is well patronized by a fine class of depositors and business men of the city and surrounding community and is third in line of deposits of the twenty-eight banks in Marshall county.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SUMMERFIELD.

The First National Bank of Summerfield, was chartered on April 6, 1917. The officials are: H. A. Berens, president; J. H. Russell, vice-president; William Scott, vice-president; J. P. Murray, cashier. The capital stock is \$25,000, with a surplus of \$2,500.

AT VERMILLION.

The State Bank of Vermillion was organized in 1891. A. W. Slater, president; William Acker, vice-president; P. H. Hybskman, cashier; E. W. Hybskman, assistant cashier. Capital stock, \$20,000; deposits, \$70,000.

AT VLIETS.

The State Bank of Vliets was organized in 1898, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The first president was W. F. Robinson, and the cashier was George F. Walker.

The bank retains its original name and is capitalized at the same stock. The present president is W. T. Buck and the cashier is R. F. Glick.

CITIZENS STATE BANK, WATERVILLE.

The Citizens State Bank of Waterville, was established in 1906 by Dr. D. W. Humfreville, with a \$10,000 capital. It now has \$7,000 surplus, and deposits have grown to \$175,000. The bank is a member of both the State and National Bankers Associations.

The present officers are: Dr. D. W. Humfreville, president; J. D. Flannery and M. Delaney, vice-presidents; J. W. Thompson, cashier, and G. T. Arganbright and B. R. Talbot, assistant cashiers.

MERCHANTS STATE BANK, WATERVILLE.

This bank began business under name of the Merchants Bank in 1882, with Thorne & Thomas, partners. It was incorporated as the Merchants State Bank in 1905, Chester Thomas, president; F. P. Thorne, cashier. At present, F. P. Thorne is president and W. P. McKelvy, cashier.

FARMERS STATE BANK, WATERVILLE.

The Farmers State Bank of Waterville was organized in 1880, with J. H. Nelson, president; L. A. Palmer, cashier. Capital stock, \$10,000; deposits, \$50,000.

STATE BANK OF WINIFRED.

The State Bank of Winifred was chartered on September 23, 1909, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The first officers were: President, D. B. Walker; vice-president, M. R. Dickinson; cashier, A. B. Walker; clerk, Albert F. Yaussi.

The bank has made a steady growth and enjoys the patronage of the community. Mr. A. F. Yaussi is the present cashier and Miss Florence Yaussi, the clerk.

CHAPTER XX.

MARSHALL COUNTY PRESS.

Captain Henry King says: "The first Kansas banner was a newspaper. It made its advent under an elm tree on the townsite of Leavenworth, September 15, 1854. There was not yet a house to be seen nor any definite sign of civilization. It was named the *Leavenworth Herald*; was pro-slavery in sentiment, and the name of the editor was Rives Pollard. One thing may be said of it—the true pioneer instinct appeared in its first issue, for it proposed to lead and not to follow. This paper soon had companionship, for a goodly crop of newspapers soon sprung up in the territory."

The establishment of the rural daily mail service has worked some hardship to the country editor, since the metropolitan dailies may be delivered at the door at little more expense than the price of the local paper. But a feeling of neighborliness causes people to read the home news, and Marshall county newspapers are fairly well supported.

THE PALMETTO KANSAN.

The first newspaper printed in Marshall county was called the *Palmetto Kansan*, and was published December, 1857, in a log cabin, on the site where R. Y. Shibley's residence now stands. This cabin was supposed to be within the limits of Palmetto, but was not, neither was it within the limits of Marysville. The Palmetto Town Company owned the office and J. E. Clardy was the editor. It was a pro-slavery organ and survived seven months, which was about as long as the original Palmetto Town Company was active. In 1858 one Childers tried to resuscitate the paper under the name of the *Marysville Democrat*, but it was again short-lived.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The next paper published in Marysville was the *Democratic Platform*. P. H. Peters, R. S. Newell and E. C. Manning were editors and proprietors. It was published as a Democratic paper a short time, when Manning became sole proprietor and made it Republican.

The building in which this paper was published was destroyed by a cyclone and the material scattered. Peters gathered up what could be found and resumed the publication of the paper, made it Democratic and issued it until the war broke out in 1861.

In 1861 G. D. Swearingen founded the *Blue Valley Union*, a Republican paper, issued until 1863, when E. C. Manning purchased it and continued the publication until 1866, when he removed press and material to Manhattan.

In 1862 P. H. Peters established the *Constitutional Gazetteer*, an ardent pro-slavery paper, and the editorials being offensive to the citizens and soldiers, a squad of them destroyed the office and type and the press was carried down the river, where some parts are still in existence in an old lime-kiln. Peters was conducted to the guard house at Leavenworth, but after a few days' confinement, was released.

In 1864 Peters again returned to Marysville and with his father-in-law, J. S. Magill, and F. W. Baker, established *The Enterprise*. This paper was independent in politics, with strong Democratic tendencies, but later Peters became the sole owner and the paper was rather non-partisan. It was sold to George Crowther, of Irving, who removed the establishment to Irving.

THE LOCOMOTIVE.

In the fall of 1869 *The Locomotive* was established by P. H. Peters, who issued it as an independent paper until 1876, when Thomas Hughes purchased the paper and changed the name to the *Marshall County News* and the politics to Republican. The name and politics have remained unchanged since that date. In January, 1881, Thomas Hughes sold the paper to C. E. Tibbetts and George T. Smith, and in 1882 Mr. Smith became the proprietor and is the present owner.

From June 1, 1909, until January 1, 1913, Mr. Smith published the *Marysville Daily News*. This bright, newsy little sheet deserved better support than it received.

THE ADVOCATE-DEMOCRAT.

The *Advocate-Democrat* is a continuation and combination of the following papers: *Marysville Democrat*, William Becker, editor and publisher, first issue October 5, 1882; the *Bugle Call*, a Grand Army publication, founded in 1885 by P. D. Hartman; name changed in 1886 to the *True Republican*; name changed in 1890 to the *Peoples' Advocate*, with Clark and Runneals as editors and publishers.

A stock company for a number of years published the *Peoples' Advocate*, which was later bought by C. A. Hammett. Clark, after disposing of the *Peoples' Advocate*, associated with William Ecks and started the *Marshall County Democrat*, which they later sold to J. S. Magill.

In the spring of 1898 S. E. Ruede bought the *Peoples' Advocate* and two months later he bought the *Marshall County Democrat* from J. S. Magill and consolidated them under the name of the *Advocate-Democrat*. For a few months Asa Smith, of Osborne, was in partnership with him.

On December 2, 1899, Ruede formed a partnership with H. M. Broderick, who, in the spring of 1901, bought Mr. Ruede's interest. On March 1, 1913, Mr. Broderick took into partnership with him his son, Lynn R. Broderick, the firm name now being H. M. & L. R. Broderick. The *Advocate-Democrat* is the leading Democratic paper in the county.

AXTELL NEWSPAPERS.

In 1882 W. W. Brooks started the *Axtell Visitor*, as a Republican organ. Within the year he sold it to L. C. McCarn. It later suspended publication.

The next paper, the *Axtell Anchor*, was started in 1883 by Thomas Haynes, president; T. E. Cone, secretary; N. H. Cone, manager, with Milton Singry as editor. The paper was Democratic in politics. Albert Nash succeeded Singry in 1886. Two years later the paper was sold to James Ross and Thomas Nye. In 1895 Watson Staines became owner, publishing the same for a number of years, when the management passed to Ed. H. Sehy and the paper became Republican in politics.

The next paper was *The Standard*, started in 1898 by John G. Nelson, who sold it to J. A. Keegan in 1900; the paper was Democratic. Keegan sold to Ernest Werner in July, 1908. Frank A. Werner, brother of Ernest Werner, came in August and bought *The Anchor*. In September, 1908, both papers were made into one. *The Anchor* plant was sold to L. E. Busenbark and became later the *Home City Tribune*. *The Standard* was published for four years by Werner Brothers, the Standard Publishing Company, and in 1912 the present owner, publisher and editor, Frank A. Werner, became sole owner. The paper is independent in politics; enjoys a good patronage and has a healthy circulation.

THE BLUE RAPIDS TIMES.

Many men and women have helped to make Blue Rapids the splendid town it is. Among those who deserve mention is Mr. C. E. Tibbitts. An event of more than passing interest in colony affairs was the publication of the *Blue Rapids Times*, by W. P. Campbell, of Waterville, Kansas, and C. E. Tibbitts, late principal of the Wetmore Institute at Irving. The first number was published on July 9, 1871. The same date the interest of W. P. Campbell was purchased by Frank Hall, son of Theo. Hall, a member of the Blue Rapids Town Company.

The following August, Tibbitts purchased the interest of Frank Hall, and associated with him as editor, B. W. Curtis, of Atchison. The paper was ably edited and was Republican in politics. After forty-five years the paper continues to be one of the strong country newspapers of the state, and still adheres to the same political faith.

In 1875 E. M. Brice, of Oberlin, Ohio, became a partner of Mr. Tibbitts. Mr. Brice was a fine man and endeared himself to the citizens of Blue Rapids. In 1878 he became sole proprietor of the paper. In 1879 Mr. Tibbitts, who was engaged in the real estate business, issued the first number of the *Kansas Pilot* in the interest of his business. In 1881 Mr. Tibbitts purchased the *Marshall County News*, which he sold the following year to George T. Smith, the present editor.

Charles E. Tibbitts served his country as first lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment, Connecticut Infantry, three years in the War of the Rebellion. He graduated from Oberlin College after the war. He came to Kansas, located at Irving, coming to Blue Rapids in the early years of its settlement, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a member of Robert Hale Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster of Blue Rapids. He took an important part in all public affairs, was widely known and respected. He sleeps in Fairmont cemetery, overlooking the home he loved so well.

The *Blue Rapids Times* is now ably edited by his son, C. C. Tibbitts.

THE BEATTIE EAGLE.

The *Beattie Eagle* is a continuation of the *North Star*, founded in 1884 by A. J. Tucker; the name was changed in 1885 to *The Star*, with W. W. Brooks as editor. In 1891 the name was again changed to *Williamson's Beattie Eagle*, which was shortened in 1894 to *Beattie Eagle*; in 1902 it

absorbed the *Beattie Palladium*, founded in 1898 by J. M. Kendall. The *Beattie Eagle* is a Republican paper; Mr. F. W. Reed is its present editor.

The *Frankfort Index* was founded by Warren and Hartman in 1905. It is now owned by F. H. Hartman. Miss June J. Bliss is the editor in charge. The *Index* is issued daily and weekly and is independent in politics.

The *Home City Journal* was established in 1908 by L. E. Busenbark, and was published weekly. Busenbark was succeeded by Harley R. Row, who was succeeded by the present editor, Richard Lewis. The paper is still a weekly and is non-partisan in politics.

The *Irving Leader* was founded in 1836 by J. R. Leonard. It is published weekly and is independent in politics; the present owner and editor is Mr. Bert Forbes.

The *Oketo Eagle* was founded in 1908 by J. A. Church. The management and politics of the paper have changed many times and the paper has suspended publication at intervals. It is at present under the ownership of R. F. Montgomery, is issued weekly and independent in politics.

The *Summerfield Sun* was established in 1889 by Fabrick and Felt. This has always been a live paper under excellent management. Mr. G. W. Willis and H. P. Wadham, of Marysville, once owned and published the paper. This firm purchased the paper from Fred Fleming in April 1903, and published it until 1904, when the firm became Willis & Son. In 1911 W. R. Brown purchased the paper and was succeeded by Jones, the present publisher. The paper is independent in politics.

WATERVILLE TELEGRAPH.

The *Waterville Telegraph* deserves more than passing notice because of the character of the men who were associated in its publication. The paper was established by Frank A. Root and the first number was issued in 1870. Prior to this, Root had been an overland stage driver for Ben Holliday, and after that career became a well-known newspaper man in Kansas. In later years he published the "Overland Stage to California," a most valuable addition to Kansas literature.

In 1871 West Wilkinson, of Seneca, became a partner with Root. Wilkinson afterward published the *Seneca Courier* and later Root went to Seneca and for a time became a business partner in that paper. On January 1, 1871, F. G. Adams and W. P. Campbell bought the *Telegraph*. Adams afterward moved to Topeka and became state librarian and held that position until his death.

RAPID CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP.

The *Telegraph* changed hands so rapidly that its readers scarcely had learned the name of the new owner before another had taken his place. In 1872 Thomas Hughes bought the paper. It was then Adams & Hughes. Hughes then bought the *Marshall County News*, later sold out his interests in both papers and moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he became a prominent newspaper man and served as mayor of that city. W. P. Campbell bought the paper from Hughes & Adams, and later the paper was sold to J. E. Reece & Company.

Campbell moved to Oklahoma in 1878, published a paper and later was made state librarian which position he now holds. Reece & Company changed the name of the paper to the *Blue Valley Telegraph* and its politics to Democratic. In September, 1879, C. F. Stanley bought the paper and restored the former name and politics.

In 1880 H. C. Willson bought the paper and is its present publisher. It is Republican in politics and Mr. Willson has made it a strong paper in this part of the state; and for the first time in its career, although always ably edited, it is now a success financially.

NEWSPAPERS OF VERMILLION.

But little is known about the early papers of Vermillion, as no files were kept. From what can be learned the first printing plant in the town was brought by G. W. Keely, one of the earliest settlers.

The first paper of which any record is found was *Kind Words*, a little religious monthly published by Rev. I. B. Smith, and printed at Frankfort. There were several newspaper ventures after that, but none of them lasted very long, until in May, 1891, *The Record* was launched by F. W. Arnold, continued it until 1896, when it was sold to Roy Wilson, of Beattie. The name was changed to *The Owl* and was continued for a few months, when it ceased and the plant was moved to Beattie.

The Monitor was the next paper. It was published by J. W. Mahaffey and others in 1896 and continued for about three years.

The Harris Brothers began the publication of *The Times* in April, 1900, and it ran about two years.

Forrest Warren then published *The Enterprise*, which continued for a period of two years. In December, 1904, H. L. Huff moved a plant from Netawaka to Vermillion and started the present paper, *The Times*, which

he edited until November, 1913, when he transferred the paper to Forrest Warren, who continued the paper for nearly a year, when F. W. Arnold became the owner and proprietor, in October, 1914. Mr. Arnold is now the editor, and the politics of the newsy little *Times* is Republican.

In 1903 Rev. M. L. Laybourne, a Presbyterian minister, living in Vermillion, published the *Little Presbyterian*, a religious monthly.

The *Marshall County School Journal* is a monthly publication, issued in the interest of the schools by the county superintendents.

Marshall's Manhood is a religious quarterly, published by Hervey F. Smith, county secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.



Y. M. C. A. BOYS ON A "HIKE" AT TWIN MOUNDS, NEAR BIGELOW.



SCENE AT MARSHALL COUNTY Y. M. C. A. CAMP.

CHAPTER XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In November, 1910, a group of men familiar with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, decided that they would have the influence of that organization in Marshall county. They knew that they could not erect a big building in every town, but they also knew that it is not buildings and paraphernalia that make men, but leadership of the right sort. A committee of fifteen prominent men of the county was elected to supervise the work, a county secretary was employed, boys' clubs were organized with a competent leader over each group, and for six years the principles of association work—development of mind, body and spirit—have been applied to the boy life of the county.

C. J. Brown was elected the first chairman of the county committee, a position which he has held ever since. A. D. Holloway was elected county secretary and for four years directed the work of the association, being succeeded in November, 1914, by Hervey F. Smith, the present secretary.

The county work, as the rural work of the Young Men's Christian Association is called, is organized in five counties in Kansas. It is the newest phase of Christian association work, but is growing rapidly. It is the one organization that binds together men and boys of all churches and beliefs in a definite, concerted effort. The maximum of results is secured with the minimum of expense, because the basis of the work is volunteer leadership. One employed officer—the county secretary—gives his entire time to the work. All his assistants are volunteer laborers. The business of the secretary is to "find, enlist and train leaders," who will assume responsibility in the work with boys.

FUNDAMENTALS OF THE WORK.

The activities of the county work are many and varied. There are county conferences, when social and religious problems are discussed and decisions are made for Christian living, one or more college gospel teams are brought into the county for a week's stay during the winter; there are "Father and Son" banquets, and among the prominent men who have been brought into the county to address these meetings are Gov. Arthur Capper, ex-Governor George H. Hodges, President Henry J. Waters, A. E. Roberts and Dr. John Brown, of New York. There are athletic contests, hikes and camps. Clubs are organized in the high schools with the motto, "clean speech, clean sport, clean habits." All these and many other things find their way, naturally, into the program of the association.

Marshall county is a rural county; of the twenty-three towns of the county, none have a population over two thousand five hundred, and any program which did not place emphasis upon a better rural life and better agricultural conditions, would be incomplete. Farm institutes for boys, stock-judging contest, corn-growing contests and farm trips have centered the attention of the boys upon the farm and because of this work during the past six years upwards of a hundred young people are attending the State Agricultural College. During the past summer, forty Marshall county lads, under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association, have been enrolled in an acre contest—each boy planting, tending and harvesting an acre of corn. Accurate records are kept of every transaction so that a boy knows at the end of the season just what profit he has from his acre. As a part of the contest each boy is to select and exhibit a sample of ten ears at the fair or institute, and it is not uncommon for the boys to win over the men in this competition.

CRITICAL TIME IN A YOUNG MAN'S LIFE.

Every year many young men leave the country to attend school or to "seek their fortune" in the city. It is one of the critical times in a young man's life, this leaving of home for the first time, and the Young Men's Christian Association has a system of following these young men and helping them in this time of crisis. In Marshall county are sixteen "corresponding members," who report to the office of the state Young Men's Christian Association the names of these who are leaving home, word is sent on ahead,

and when the young man arrives in a strange city, he is welcomed by the association and helped to find the right kind of friends.

Every normal boy has an intense desire to "camp out." To meet this need the association holds each summer a week's camp where boys can have an outing at a minimum expense and under Christian leadership. Eighty-two boys and leaders last summer attended Camp Edwards, near Irving, which was held under the joint direction of the associations of Marshall and Washington counties.

The most important work of the association is done through boys' groups, or clubs, as they are called. These meet regularly during the winter months. The activities include Bible study, practical talks by business and professional men, athletics, debates, first aid instruction, etc. It is in these groups, meeting week after week, under competent leadership, that character is wrought into the lives of boys and ideals are found, which make for future manhood of the highest type.

To maintain the Young Men's Christian Association in the county requires a budget of two thousand dollars a year. This is raised by subscription in a short-term canvass once a year. During the past year seven hundred men and women contributed to this fund in amounts varying from one dollar to one hundred dollars. Thus, a wide territory is covered and a large number of boys and men are reached with character-building activities, at a very small cost.

SCOPE OF SECRETARY'S DUTIES.

No minister in the county has such a fruitful parish as has the county secretary; no superintendent of schools is responsible for so many boys; no business man needs to be a shrewder student of human nature than this secretary, who meets daily from five to fifty men and boys. His task is to find, enlist and train leaders, who will assume responsibility for boys' clubs. He has no wages to offer them, except hard work; no influence to hold them to the task, except the power of his own personality and the satisfaction which comes from seeing timid, uncouth boys grow into stalwart men.

The plan is to have in each community a supervisory board of interested men, a high school Young Men's Christian Association, and one or more groups of younger boys. Eventually, the association will reach out into the open country and every boy in the county will have an opportunity to join a group of his own age.

The secretary has recently purchased an automobile, the upkeep of

which is taken care of by the county committee, and with this he is able to cover the entire county quickly and economically, and can keep in close touch with each group and with every phase of the work.

The committee which supervises the work consists of the following men: Dr. E. A. Gaston, George W. Reed, W. T. Lackland, Axtell; Dr. E. H. Gist, Beattie; C. J. Brown, E. H. Kennedy, J. E. Ryan, C. C. Tibbetts, Blue Rapids; J. W. Lobley, George B. Heleker, J. Sidney Johnson, Frankfort; M. M. Schmidt, W. H. Dexter, Home City; A. J. Carlson, B. K. Durland, Irving; Arthur Hohn, A. Goodman, W. W. Potter, Marysville; O. E. Hardesty, Oketo; J. T. Briggs, W. F. Orr, Summerfield; W. E. Stewart, Vermillion; John Seaton, Waterville.

INDEPENDENCE CROSSING.

This crossing or ford was for many years a well-known point on the overland trail from Independence, Missouri, to various points West and Northwest. This old crossing on the Big Blue river was located on what is now section 31, Elm Creek township, just a short distance from the mouth of the little creek that flows from Alcove Springs into the river. There is a "riffle" in the river and with a small amount of work on the approaches of the banks, a crossing could still be made. It can be forded by cattle or horses at the present time in ordinary stage of water.

Marshall's ferry was about half a mile up stream from this crossing. This was an old trail and crossing used by the Indians and fur traders. As early as the year 1839 James McClosky came out from St. Louis with seven wagons loaded with Indian goods and escorted by twelve mounted men, passed over this trail. These goods had been purchased of Bernard Pratt in St. Louis and were the trading property of Bibile & Adams. McClosky was a clerk in the employ of Pratt, to look after his interests and make returns. McClosky made several trips across the country and finally came to this county to live.

ALCOVE SPRINGS.

These springs are situated east of the old Independence Crossing in a small steep canyon. The bed of the canyon is of hard limestone and afforded an excellent place for a camp fire. The grassy plateau sloping towards the river was a favorite camping spot.

Here, for many years extending from 1839 to 1860, travelers camped. The cool spring was known from New York to San Francisco. John



OX YOKE USED IN FREIGHTING BETWEEN MARSHALL COUNTY AND MISSOURI RIVER POINTS. PROPERTY OF FRED COTTRELL, OF IRVING.



INDEPENDENCE CROSSING, LOOKING DOWN STREAM. (Crosses mark ford.)

Denton, a young man accompanying the Donner party, gave the spring its name from the overhanging rock, which is at least twelve feet higher than the spring, and which presents the appearance of an alcove. Denton carved the name on the rock and the letters are still distinct. It is a favorite camping place and full of historic interest. Many visitors to the Worlds Fair in Chicago in 1893, were attracted by the beautiful oil painting of Alcove Springs, the work of Miss Mamie Schroyer, of Marysville, which was exhibited in the Kansas building.

POSTOFFICES IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

Name.	Rural Routes.	Class.	Salary.		
Axtell	3	3	\$1,500	I.M.O.	P.S.
Barrett .....	..	4	.....	M.O.	...
Beattie	2	4	.....	M.O.	...
Bigelow	1	4	.....	M.O.	...
Blue Rapids ...	3	3	1,600	I.M.O.	P.S.
Bremen	2	4	.....	M.O.	...
Carden .....	..	4	.....	....	...
Frankfort	6	3	1,600	I.M.O.	P.S.
Herkimer	1	4	.....	M.O.	...
Home	2	4	.....	M.O.	...
Hull .....	..	4	.....	....	...
Irving	3	4	.....	M.O.	...
Lillis .....	..	4	.....	M.O.	...
Marietta .....	..	4	.....	M.O.	...
Marysville	6	2	2,100	I.M.O.	P.S.
Mina .....	..	4	.....	M.O.	...
Oketo	1	4	.....	M.O.	...
Schroyer .....	..	4	.....	M.O.	...
Summerfield ...	3	3	1,100	I.M.O.	...
Vermillion	4	4	.....	I.M.O.	...
Vliets	1	4	.....	I.M.O.	...
Waterville	3	3	1,400	I.M.O.	P.S.
Winifred .....	..	4	.....	M.O.	...
Total	41				

I.M.O.—International money order office.

M.O.—Money order office.

P.S.—Postal savings office.

ORIGIN OF PLACE NAMES IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

Axtell—Named for Dr. Jesse Axtell, an official of the St. Jo & Grand Island Railroad.

Beattie—Named for A. Beattie, mayor of St. Jo, Missouri, in 1870.

Blue Rapids—Named for rapids in Big Blue river, at that point.

Barrett—Named for A. G. Barrett, a pioneer.

Bigelow—Named for General Bigelow, an official of the Missouri Pacific Railway, who selected the townsite.

Bremen—Named for a seaport in Germany.

Carden—Named for Mrs. Carden, on whose land the townsite was platted.

Frankfort—Named for Frank Schmidt, of Marysville, owner of the townsite.

Herkimer—Named by O. Keller, who laid out the town.

Hull—Named for a city in England.

Home—Named by G. W. Van Camp, who platted the townsite.

Irving—Named for Washington Irving.

Lillis—Named for Bishop Thomas Lillis, of Kansas City.

Marysville—Named for Mary, wife of F. J. Marshall, for whom the county was named.

Marietta—Named for Mrs. Marietta Mann.

Oketo—Named for an Indian chief, Arkatetah, the name being shortened by the settlers to Oketo.

Schroyer—Named for a well-known pioneer family.

Summerfield—Named for Elias Summerfield, an official of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Vermillion—No record.

Vliets—Named for the Van Vleit family, on whose farm the town is located.

Waterville—Named by R. Osborne, superintendent of the Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad, in honor of his home town, Waterville, Maine.

Winifred—Named for the wife of Isaac Walker, a pioneer.

GREAT PRAIRIE FIRE.

The historian is indebted to Mr. Grant Ewing for an account of a great prairie fire that swept across Marshall county on November 17, 1873. A terrific wind came up from the northwest on the morning of the 17th, and drove before it a terrible fire, which was supposed to have started on the

Otoe reservation near Oketo. It extended across Marshall county in a strip eight to ten miles wide and burned as far south as the Kaw. The wind being from the northwest, kept the fire out of the Blue Valley, but it raged madly on the divide in Wells township and swept across the Vermillion and onward to the Kaw. The back fire in places came as far as the east side of the Blue river.

Among the prairie settlers who lost heavily were the Sabins, the Ewings and William Walls. A young boy, Wooter by name, lost his life in this fire. He had accompanied some neighbors to Marysville and they were returning home with flour and provisions for themselves and neighboring families, when the fire came raging towards them. They hastily searched their pockets for matches with which to start a back fire but did not succeed in getting a fire started and exhausted the supply of matches. Finally, one man found just a half of a match and with this he burned off a small patch and drove the teams on it. The boy, about eleven years old, they put in the center of a wagon-load of flour and covered him with blankets. They unhitched the ox teams and then the men made a dash through the flames, which by this time were close upon them. The boy, frightened by the mad roar of the flames, threw off the blankets and was enveloped in the fire. The men on returning, carried him to the house of John D. Wells, where he died in a few hours. The oxen were so badly burned that they had to be killed. They were the property of Wells.

Mr. Ewing says he remembers the fire well, as his mother carried her children out to the middle of a four-acre field of green wheat and threw blankets over them for protection. The heat of the flames drove rabbits, coyotes and deer on to the same green field, all too badly frightened to harm one another or to fear human beings.

TERRIFIC CYCLONE.

Friday, May 30, 1879, is a day and date that will be remembered as long as a living witness of the tragedy which took place remains to recall the terrible events about to be narrated.

The morning, in the southern portion of the county, was bright and clear, but during the afternoon clouds appeared and a lowering temperature was noticeable. There were lightning flashes and peals of thunder, and between five and six o'clock the storm broke in terrific fury. The first indication of danger was from an approaching funnel-shaped cloud to the southwest. At Blue Rapids, the gypsum mill of J. V. Coon & Son had the roof

torn off, and the roof of the big Wright flouring mill was raised, but left in position. The west portion of the roof of the woolen mill was carried away and the flood beat in on the machinery. Fortunately, no lives were lost and Blue-Rapids suffered slightly in comparison with the beautiful little city of Irving.

C. E. Tilbetts, who was then publishing the *Blue Rapids Times*, issued an extra giving the following details:

"The situation at Irving beggars description. The storm first passed over the townsite west of the railroad, destroying the residences of John Gallup, Mr. Armstrong and John Thompson. It laid in ruins, more or less complete, Charles Preston's place, the Parker house, Wetmore Institute, John Freeland's stone house, and one formerly owned by him; Buckout's new stone residence, J. S. Walker's fine residence, Leddy's, Sabin's, Jeffer's and Guthrie's homes; then swung back over the track, struck into a branch current of the cyclone, and swept through the main part of the town towards the river. Some twenty minutes after the rain had commenced falling, a brisk shower of hail set in, driven by a northerly wind. There was a short cessation of the storm and then commenced falling hailstones of monstrous size weighing several ounces and measuring six to eight inches in circumference.

KILLED AND INJURED.

"The number of those instantly killed in Irving, including four from Game fork neighborhood southwest of town, is thirteen. They are as follows: Mr. Keeny, sewing machine agent and his wife, and his father, who was visiting Mr. Keeny. A Swede girl in the employ of the Jacob Sabin family; Miss Emma Sheldon, Mrs. W. J. Williams, Mrs. Noark, Mrs. George Martin, Mrs. Buckmaster and four children.

"The injured were: Mrs. William Bates and five children; Mrs. Snider and daughter, Jacob Sabin, wife and son, Eber Sheldon and wife, the Keeney boys, Foster, son of a Randolph lumberman, Wright Helleker, Mr. Seaton, a railroad man, both arms broken; Mr. Johnson, James McCoy and wife, Mrs. John Gallup and four children, Mr. Buckmaster and child; George Martin's two children, John Case's two children, Haney Wilson and two children, Mrs. John Thompson and two children, Lee Hunt, wife and three children, Samuel Clark, W. J. Williams and Mrs. Rickel. Scarcely a house was left standing in Irving and few families escaped without some injured one.

"Thirty-four homes and business houses were entirely destroyed, the loss exceeding \$50,000. Wagon bridges were blown into the river, loss \$15,000.

Churches, schools, elevator, bridges, business houses and dwellings were totally destroyed and many were entirely blown away.

"The storm seemed to have gathered south of Blue Rapids, sweeping down the Game Fork Valley, killing two people and wrecking farm-buildings. The same storm struck the west fork of the Vermillion, killing five persons and seriously injuring ten others, and destroyed a large amount of property. Part of the storm passed up the Big Blue river, wrecking a new farm house belonging to James Schroyer. The storm crossed the river at that point.

"On the Corn Dodger creek several buildings were destroyed and Milo Weeks was dangerously injured.

"Those killed in Frankfort were: Mr. and Mrs. James Downs, John Howe, Mrs. Henry Johnson and a man named Grove. The damage to property was very great."

As soon as the storm ceased sufficiently to make it possible, relief parties went to Irving. A train of nurses and physicians was hurried out from Atchison and the night was spent searching for bodies and members of families over the prairies and among the wrecked buildings. The night was dark and the rain fell continuously. The morning broke upon a scene never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

A detailed account of the storm and incidents connected with it, may be found in the public library in Blue Rapids, but mention will be made of some of the peculiar incidents. Some of the killed were found entirely divested of clothing, a gold watch was found hanging by its chain, in a tree half a mile away. Chickens were entirely devoid of feathers, except a frill around the neck; spokes blown out of a wagon wheel leaving the hub and rim intact; wheat and oat straws driven into telegraph poles; house scattered over lot, the stove standing on the kitchen floor uninjured and the fire burning.

On June 1st a sad procession followed the victims of that fearful eve to the secluded cemetery, Sylvan Shade, where they sleep today. Irving remembers them on each succeeding anniversary with floral tributes and appropriate ceremonies. On that tragic day were shattered and scattered many hopes for that growing city. Perhaps the future may unfold a brighter page in her history.

COTTAGE HILL CEMETERY.

Cottage Hill Cemetery Association was chartered in February, 1891. The charter members were P. T. Vickery, James Clark, C. G. Thomas, John L. Nichols, Samuel Lamereaux, M. H. Gilbert, John Sisco, John Paul, Jackson

Thomas, Margaret McDonald, Sylvester Hartman, Charles Powel, L. R. Kistler, George R. Kistler, Joseph Green, A. M. Sherwood, Reuben Fuller, C. J. Nugent, Robert Dockerty, Otto F. Hohn, John Swanson and Ben Lamereaux. The officers were: President, John Paul; secretary, M. H. Gilbert; treasurer, John Sisco. This cemetery being in such a prominent part of Cottage Hill, the entire township is interested in it, and they pride themselves on the beautifying and upkeep of the grounds. It is the best kept and prettiest cemetery in any country place in Marshall county.

The present board are: C. G. Thomas, president; Roger Pischney, secretary; John Sisco, treasurer; executive committee, Herman Anderson, Frank Paul, M. M. Rice. These officers have an endowment fund of more than twelve hundred dollars, drawing interest. The interest is used to keep the cemetery in excellent condition.

MARSHALL COUNTY AND THE WORLDS FAIR.

Marshall county was represented at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

Entries were made in the agricultural department by George Binder, of Waterville, wheat; William Kossow, Marysville, oats; F. M. Spangler, millet.

Awards were made to W. W. Eddy, for best winter wheat; Gotlieb Adam, best red winter wheat; J. L. Johnson, best hard winter wheat; A. Anderson, best hard winter wheat; J. B. Hammett, Schroyer, best yellow ear corn.

Mrs. Josie Furman exhibited an oil painting of Perry Hutchinson's mill. Miss Mamie Schroyer exhibited an oil painting of Alcove Springs. The ladies of Irving exhibited a rug, which was afterwards sent to the old ladies' rest at Leavenworth.

GRASSHOPPERS.

The year 1874 was one of severe drought and the prevailing wind was from the southwest. On Sunday, August 23, the wind changed to the north and with it came myriads of grasshoppers. They were so plentiful that they created a haze in the atmosphere. They literally devoured every green thing, except peach leaves. It is impossible to describe the numbers, or to tell the damage. Corn, tomatoes, beets, onions, wheat—every living thing was stripped, and then they began on board and picket fences and on hoe and rake handles.

The marks could be plainly seen for years afterward. The sides of buildings were literally covered with them. West of Marysville, the train had to pull up a steep grade and the hoppers frequently were so thick on the track that it was impossible to proceed until the track was sanded. Every possible device for their destruction was employed, but to no avail. Finally, a scourge broke out among them and they perished from the effects of the sting. The few which escaped this enemy disappeared.

People were greatly depressed, not only on account of losses, but because of dread of a reappearance of the plague. But they have never reappeared in such numbers as in that terrible grasshopper year.

It makes one shudder to picture anything so terrible, so appalling and so pathetic. It is almost impossible for the human mind to realize the awful devastation of crops and vegetation that befell the states of Kansas and Nebraska that year.

The settlers were greatly amazed as, looking into the blue depths of the cloudless sky, in the direction of the blazing sun, they saw that the air was full of living organisms.

It was the invasion of the locust or grasshopper. At first, one here and there would alight; but in a short time, the host was so great as to cover all the fields and outnumber the people, millions to one. There was a bountiful prospect that year and the undesirable hosts lit on the corn fields riddling them in a few hours and as the ears were in the milk stage, the loss was very apparent.

Gardens and orchards went just as fast as the cornfields. The first settlers used to cultivate "homestead tobacco" and the prospect had been very good with its long and broadly streaming leaves—even that went just as fast. Onions, beets and carrots were devoured to the roots. The forest trees were defoliated in a few days. And what was the result of this great calamity which visited this unfortunate state. In the autumn of 1874 there was a continual tide of "prairie schooners," returning from the West, pouring through the highways and byways out of the desolated country, going East.

When asked, "Whither bound," the answer invariably was, "Going back to old Missouri"; "To old Mizzoe", or "Back to God's country." Some even had written on their wagon covers, "Busted; back to Missouri." And they certainly looked as though they were busted—this stream of humanity pouring over what is now the ocean to ocean highway. Their outfits were

ragged and forlorn and they themselves looked anxious and forsaken. Many of them were quartered and fed free of charge, owing to their needy circumstances.

FIRST HOMESTEAD PATENT GRANTED.

Marshall county has the distinction of having been the home of the man who held the first homestead patent ever granted. This man was Daniel Donahy. The land which he homesteaded is in Pottawatomie county, but only a half mile south of the Marshall county line, being the southwest quarter of section 2, township 6, range 9. Mr. Donahy also owned the quarter just north of this homestead and a section just north of that in Marshall county. As soon as he had proved up on his homestead he moved into Marshall county, where he continued to reside until his death. The land then passed into the hands of his eldest son, Daniel Donahy, who still owns all of it.

Hettie Magill, daughter of Judge Magill, one of the original members of the Palmetto Town Company, was the first white child born on the town-site of Palmetto. This lady is now Mrs. Daniel Kelley, of Kansas City, Kansas.

"TREMBLE."

"Whereas, Lewis Twombly has at his own expense and at a cost of about \$1,000, erected a good and sufficient bridge across the Vermillion branch of the Big Blue river at the crossing of the Independence and California road, it was enacted that Lewis Twombly should have exclusive right to the benefits and profits of toll for a period of five years." (Statutes, Kan. Terr., 1855, p. 771.)

The name of Lewis Twombly is spelled by F. G. Adams as Tremble, and in "Marshall County Clippings" (Vol. 3, p. 27) as Tromley. His ford was said to be located at the Elizabeth crossing of the Vermillion, between Langdon's mill and Barrett's mill.

TRAGEDIES.

Many dark deeds of frontier life are hidden from the historian by the lapse of time. Violence was common, and for some crimes, retribution did not always wait for "the strong arm of the law."

Horse stealing was a crime, which it was tacitly understood would be summarily dealt with and a certain elm tree that stood near the northeast corner of the city park, south of O. W. French's house, Marysville, was

the gallows upon which more than one guilty wretch paid the penalty of his crime.

The first record of the action of "Judge Lynch" is reported in the *Big Blue Union* of October 15, 1864. E. C. Manning, the editor, published the following:

"A LOYAL MAN MURDERED BY A TRAITOR.

"SUMMARY RETRIBUTION.

"A WARNING.

"It is our painful duty as journalists to record the assassination of a most worthy citizen, and the execution of his murderer.

"Last Saturday evening the citizens of our town were startled by the report of a pistol shot, and on investigation found a loyal, peaceable, law-abiding citizen weltering in his blood, in front of our court house, while in the grasp of the officers was his murderer, defiant still, though knowing the penalty of his crime.

"During the day a man named Goisney was observed to be trying to provoke a quarrel. He was avoided as he was known to be quarrelsome. There had been a political meeting during the afternoon and Goisney was heard to threaten to shoot any man who would not vote for McClellan. Later in the evening he attempted to get into the court house, where there was to have been a dance, when Henry Agle, who is the constable of the township, took hold of Goisney and told him to keep quiet and that he could not go into the court house.

"A scuffle ensued during which Goisney drew a revolver and, just at this juncture, Mr. Patrick Casey came up for the purpose of helping Henry Agle, who had called for help, when Goisney pointing his pistol at Agle and firing, exclaimed, 'Take that.' Casey fell dead, the ball having entered his neck under the left ear, passing out on the opposite side. Mr. Casey died instantly without uttering a word or sound. The murderer was immediately carried to jail and ironed. During the night the guard was awakened by a large crowd of men who took the prisoner and hanged him upon a tree near town. The next morning the body was taken down, a coroner's inquest held and the body was carried out to the prairie and buried.

"On Monday the remains of poor Casey were buried with military honors. A large concourse of citizens attended to pay the last tribute of respect to a good man, a worthy citizen, a faithful friend and an affectionate husband and father. Patrick Casey had been a soldier and served as ser-

geant; had avowed patriotic and loyal principles, and for this he met his death at the hands of a disloyal traitor."

MURDERED FOR HIS GOLD.

During the year 1860 a train of soldiers, emigrants, and gold seekers was returning from the West. The party camped on the grounds of the present city park. In the evening a number of the men came up town to a saloon, which was kept on the spot where White Brothers' store is now located. They drank heavily and one man in the company a German, displayed a pouch of gold. Later, the German was seen to leave the saloon with a man who seemed sober. Nothing was thought of the matter at the time.

During the forenoon of the following day some hunters came into the same saloon and reported the finding of the body of a man in the creek. There had been a light fall of snow during the night and the footsteps of the two men were traced to the spot on Spring creek, where the body of the man had been found. The body was quickly identified by a number of men who had seen him in the saloon displaying his gold.

The train was followed, stopped and the men in charge informed of the murder. The German had not been missed from the party, but suspicion fell on the man who left the saloon with him on the previous night. A search was made and the man was found concealed in one of the wagons. The entire train returned to Marysville. A short trial was held without judge or jury and the only witnesses were the lifeless body and the confessed murderer.

A short consultation, a trip to the elm tree on Spring creek, two graves, one on the prairie and one in the cemetery on the hill, and the train moved eastward.

The gold, a watch and a letter giving name and address were sent to the dead man's people.

That night the whole matter was thoroughly discussed in the saloon and it was unanimously decided that justice had been done.

HORSE THIEF HANGED.

The following story was told the writer by a prominent pioneer: "There was a gang of horse thieves operating through Marysville and some good horses had been stolen. One night I lost a fine mare and the next day a crowd of us started in search. We found the thief with my mare and

another southeast of Waterville, hiding in the brush on a creek. We put the fellow on a lead horse, tied his hands and started for Marysville. It was just coming day when we reached Spring creek and the thief began to quarrel because we refused to untie his hands. He was told to keep still, whereupon he kicked the horse viciously. We were tired of him any way, and one of the men had a long rope halter, and we left him hanging to the elm tree."

Later the tree was cut down, but that fact did not prevent the meting out of swift punishment to the criminal.

The passing of the years, the civilizing influences of the school, the pulpit and the press had awakened the sense of allowing legal processes to govern criminal action, when a dastardly murder aroused the people of the city, and this time the new bridge over Spring creek became the means of sending a guilty man out of the world.

THE PENNINGTON MURDER.

Mr. and Mrs. Pennington lived alone on a farm in Wells township and found it necessary to keep a hired man. They employed a stranger who proved very helpful to them on the farm. He had been in their employ about two weeks when, one day, a neighbor going to the Pennington home, discovered the murdered bodies of both these good people. The crime was traced to the hired hand, he was apprehended in Nebraska and brought to Marysville and confined in the old jail.

He was brought to trial, found guilty and, while awaiting sentence, a body of masked men went to the jail about midnight and took the murderer to Spring creek bridge and hanged him.

Dastardly as was the crime, and with no doubt of the man's guilt, yet the manner of his death was felt to be a lingering remnant of barbarism. It was the opinion of all that "Judge Lynch" had had his time and that thereafter the law would be respected.

It was the passing of the old frontier spirit and the dawning of a better way. Since that time law and order have prevailed in a larger measure and every man is allowed his "day in court."

THE MURDER OF UNDER-SHERIFF BATTESON.

In April, 1898, bold burglaries were committed in Vermillion and Blue Rapids. The members of a gang, James S. Dalton, Ed Royal and Tom Taylor were apprehended and placed in the old jail at Marysville. Charley

Batterson was under-sheriff for Sheriff Huff, and in order to keep close guard over the prisoners, had a cot placed in the corridor and slept there.

The prisoners managed to loosen the rivets in the clasp of the door between the cell room and the sheriff's office, also to reduce the heads of the staple which held the padlock to Dalton's cell, so that the staple could be pushed out and thus release the door. A city election had been held that day and Batterson had been down town to get election returns. Coming home a little late he lay down on the cot and fell asleep. Dalton had wrenched an iron slat from the cot in his cell, and as the door was loose he soon opened it, and also the door to the corridor, and with the slat beat Batterson into insensibility. He then took the keys of the jail opened the doors of the cell in which Taylor and Royal were and opened the outer door and all escaped. Batterson lived a few days, but never regained consciousness.

Dalton enlisted under an assumed name in the United States army and went to the Philippines. St. Claire Guthrie, Sr., was elected sheriff of Marshall county and determined to bring Dalton to justice. He learned that Dalton's mother lived in Indiana and knew that sooner or later she would have a letter from her son. Detectives were put on guard.

During Dalton's absence he did not write to his mother, but on returning to San Antonio, Texas, he wrote to her and the letter was intercepted by the authorities. After four years of freedom, in 1902, Dalton was again incarcerated in the cell from which he escaped.

He was tried and sentenced for life to Lansing. Under the wardenship of W. H. Haskell, Dalton was made clerk in the "Bertillon" room and soon became very expert. Gov. W. R. Stubbs paroled him and made him Bertillon clerk at Hutchinson state reformatory.

So the man who brutally murdered Charley Batterson, is now a salaried state official, on parole from the Kansas state penitentiary.

CHAPTER XXII.

SIDELIGHTS ON MARSHALL COUNTY HISTORY.

FREMONT'S EXPEDITION.

Gen. John C. Fremont in his report of the expedition of 1842, says: "I had collected at St. Louis, Missouri, twenty-one men, principally Creoles and Canadian voyageurs, who had become familiar with prairie life in the service of the fur companies in the Indian country.

"Mr. Charles Preuss, a native of Germany, was my assistant in the topographical part of the survey. L. Maxwell, of Kaskaskia, had been engaged as hunter, and Christopher Carson, more familiarly known as Kit Carson, guide. In addition to these, Henry Brant, son of Colonel J. B. Brant, of St. Louis, a young man nineteen years of age, and Randolph, a lively boy of twelve, son of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, accompanied me."

On June 19, 1842, Fremont writes: "Longitude 96 degrees, 14'-49"; latitude 39 degrees, 30'-40". (Near the southeast corner of county.)

"The morning of the 20th was fine with a southerly breeze and a bright sky; and at seven o'clock we were on the march. The country today was rather more broken, rising still, and covered everywhere with siliceous limestone, particularly on the summits where they were small, and thickly strewn as pebbles on the shore of the sea. We crossed at ten a. m., the Big Vermillion, which has a rich bottom of about a mile in breadth, one-third of which is occupied by timber. Making our usual halt at noon, after a day's march of twenty-four miles, we reached the Big Blue, and encamped on the uplands on the western side, near a small creek, where was a fine, large spring of very cold water. This is a clear and handsome stream, about one hundred and twenty feet wide, running with a rapid current through a well-timbered valley. Today, antelope were seen running over the hills, and at evening Carson brought us a fine deer. Longitude of the camp 96 degrees—32'-35"; latitude 39 degrees—45'-35"; thermometer at sunset 75 degrees."

The commonly accepted statement that General Fremont camped for

days at Alcove Springs and that he lost some soldiers there by death from cholera, is not borne out by the published report made by Fremont to the war department.

This report also states that he did not lose any men by death on the trip. The men who accompanied him were not enlisted men in the service of the government, but were hired for the trip, except the two boys who accompanied him for love of adventure. The spring was on the old Schroyer home farm and is still a living spring.

MORMON MEANDERINGS.

One of the great movements in the West was the exodus of the Mormons in 1846 from east of the Missouri river to Great Salt Lake. Thousands of those exiled "saints" crossed at the Independence Crossing and in time the name "Mormon Crossing", was applied to it.

For more than two years these people traveled this trail under all sorts of conditions. By ox team, wagon team, on foot and on horseback; some with all their worldly belongings heaped in wheel-barrows and pushcarts; others with bundles on their backs, all with eager, even anxious faces turned towards "the promised land". This vast concourse of people, not less than seventy-five thousand, entered what is now Marshall county, near the southeast corner of the county, traveled in a northwestern direction, and near where Barrett is now located, crossed the Vermillion and followed the trail to the crossing on the Big Blue, as seen by the picture.

When the river was swollen, the travellers camped on its banks until the water subsided. Hundreds of wagons and people were sometimes gathered there and about Alcove Springs, where there was always a plentiful supply of pure cold water. It was a motley crowd, hastening from the fertile Valley of the Blue westward to the great American desert.

The ill-fated Donner party followed this trail in 1846 and left a lonely grave on the hillside, a silent testimony of the hardships of pioneer life.

So the great mass of restless humanity surged westward. The Indian trader, the gold seeker, the adventurer and the explorer as well as those seeking homes, all "hit the trail", and crossed the Big Blue river in what afterwards became Marshall county.

THE OVERLAND STAGE.

The exodus of the Mormons and the discovery of gold in California, necessitated the establishment of a mail route across the country.

The first contract was let to Samuel H. Woodson, of Independence, Missouri, which was an old point and which soon became very prominent during the days of the Overland mail.

In 1859 up to June 30th, there were no less than six different routes for carrying the mail to and from California. The route which traversed Marshall county was known as the Central-Overland-California line. The fare across the continent was one hundred dollars in gold.

At that time Marysville, one hundred miles west of the Missouri river, was almost at the outskirts of civilization and was the last town of consequence on the Overland route between Atchison and Denver.

SOME NOTABLE TRAVELLERS.

Among the men who traversed Marshall county by the Overland stage, and crossed the Big Blue at Marysville, were Ben Holladay, the owner of the stage line; Albert D. Richardson, war correspondent for the *New York Tribune*; Schuyler Colfax, Colonel Thomas Knox, who had gone around the world for the *New York Herald*; Mark Twain, Gen. P. E. Connor, United States commandant at Great Salt Lake; Richard J. Hinton, Bayard Taylor, Bishop E. S. Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Fargo, Cheney and Barney, great express men; Jim Bridger, famous scout; Russell, Majors and Waddell, noted transportation men; Artemus Ward, scores of army officers and scouts; senators and representatives from the great West; delegates to Congress from the western territories; prominent Mormon leaders from Utah, and hundreds of others. The trail across the state was worn "as smooth and hard as a floor", according to an old military man who traveled it.

THE OKETO CUT-OFF.

Some differences existing between Holladay and the town of Marysville, a cut-off of thirty-five miles was talked of by the stage authorities, to run northwesternly from Guittard's via Oketo across the Otoe Indian reservation, leaving Marysville to the south.

To forestall this a new road was laid out from Marysville to Seneca, leaving Guittard's a few miles to the north. It was hoped to induce the freighters to travel this road but the plan did not succeed.

All these plans and schemes only served to augment the existing ill will and, finally, Holladay opened up the road and about the middle of October,

1862, the Overland stage began traveling the Oketo cut-off. Before this change Marysville had a tri-weekly mail. For a month afterward the people were without mail.

MAIL SERVICE DISCONTINUED.

Finally, a man was engaged to carry a tri-weekly mail, from Guittard. Later, that was cut to a semi-weekly and again to once a month. A vigorous remonstrance was sent in, and then the mail was discontinued. This was unbearable and in time the mail service was restored and a carrier delivered mail regularly.

There was bad feeling between Oketo and Marysville. One stormy night the ferry was cut loose from its moorings which was a serious damage to the stage company. But it was not the end of the trouble. Crossings were torn up, ditches dug and some shooting affrays took place. Holladay had placed J. H. Whitehead in charge of the Oketo station, and although some historians state that the Oketo cut-off (which had become quite famous), was discontinued by Holladay after four months, Mrs. Lee Holloway, who was formerly Mrs. J. H. Whitehead, declares positively that Holladay did not discontinue the use of this cut-off until the Overland stage was finally abandoned by reason of the building of the railroad to Grand Island, Nebraska.

Certain it is that the matter culminated, because one dark and stormy night the stage with a United States general as a passenger, was plunged into a ditch and the officer given a shaking up.

When he was told of the bad feeling and depredations, he at once wrote to the commanding officer at Ft. Leavenworth and had troops sent out to protect the Overland mail line. In a few days a detachment of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry arrived at Marysville and peace was restored and in time the stages again drove through Marysville.

Many old frontiersmen and freighters declared that the route through Marysville was the better. It was an old-established military highway across the plains to Salt Lake City and California, and was one of the most important stage and wagon roads in the country.

THE PRICE OF OBSTINACY.

The establishment of the cut-off had cost Holladay at least fifty thousand dollars and the people of Marysville were caused some losses. Both parties at last learned the value of forbearance.

There was much rejoicing among the stage employees and the citizens of the town, when the old Concord coach again dashed into town and pulled up in front of the Barrett hotel.

A pioneer stage driver of the Overland stage was Con Smith, who resided for many years near Irving. Smith once drove from Boonville to Tipton, Missouri. Later, he drove on the Butterfield stage line from Ft. Smith, Arkansas, to Sherman, Texas.

In 1861 he came to St. Joseph and drove for Holladay. His drive was from Guittard's Station to Hollenberg, the first station west of Marysville. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Kansas and served until 1865, when he again entered the employ of Holladay and drove until he finally "threw down the lines" and began farming. A man of sterling integrity and great physical courage, he was a well-respected citizen of this county.

THE PONY EXPRESS.

This was a frontier enterprise of great public importance. The power behind the throne was the well-known western overland freighter, William H. Russell, of Leavenworth. The route from St. Joseph, Missouri, struck the old military road at Kennekuk, forty-four miles out, thence it ran in a northwesterly direction and touched Marshall county at Guittard Station and Marysville. The first courier of the pony express left the Missouri river, April 3, at three p. m., and reached Salt Lake City on the evening of April 9.

Johnnie Frey, mounted on a swift little black pony, was the carrier. At the same moment he left St. Joe, Harry Roff left Sacramento on a snow-white steed and the courier arrived in Salt Lake City on April 7. These two boys, neither of whom weighed over one hundred and thirty-five pounds, were heralds of the great development and civilization which followed.

Russell had two hundred ponies and hundreds of small, fleet horses. They were distributed along the line from nine to fifteen miles apart. Each rider was required to ride three animals in succession, covering three stages. The riders were selected on account of light weight, few weighing over one hundred and thirty-five pounds. The saddle, bridle and leather pouch used for the mail were strong and durable, weighing altogether only thirteen pounds. The most important news transmitted by the pony express from St. Joe early in 1861 was that the air was filled with rumors of war. In

the early sixties some letters were sent at a cost of twenty-seven dollars and sixty cents postage.

Of the eighty daring riders employed on the line at times, forty were in the saddle going east and forty going west. An average of two hundred miles was covered every twenty-four hours. The couriers were splendid types of young men of great courage and power of endurance. They endeared themselves greatly to the settlers along the routes, who welcomed the sight of their coming, and watched them depart with a silent prayer for their safety.

EARLY-DAY ADVERTISING.

The following advertisement copied from the *Big Blue Union* of October 15, 1864, indicates one way the pioneer might have passed away an otherwise dull hour.

"The Lone Star Billiard Saloon.—Keep cool, gentlemen. Take something like a julep, punch, cobbler, sangaree, cocktail, smash, or lager, in ice, through a straw, or any other way while you enjoy yourselves at the famous military game of billiards."

The proprietor evidently did not care to engage in the "famous military game" then being played, with the life of the nation at stake.

An advertisement in the same issue of the paper is, to say the least, unique.

"American Hotel, Marysville, Kansas.—I have lately purchased the property known as Barrett's Hotel, in this place, and shall endeavor to keep a first-class hotel. Hay, corn and oats plenty. J. H. Cottrell, Proprietor."

In the same paper, J. Wiesbach advertises: Dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, liquors and tinware and says: "Cash paid for hides, wool and furs."

T. W. Waterson advertises an immense stock of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, foreign and domestic liquors.

A. E. Lovell notifies his customers that he has a "full supply of choice family groceries, including tobacco and candles." In the dry-goods department he advertises: "Monkey jackets, hoop skirts, balmorals, nubias, wanunses, etc." Fashions have changed somewhat in the half century that has passed.

It is worthy of chronicle that two parties advertising in the paper do not offer intoxicating liquors for sale.



THE OLD WHITE STUMP SWIMMING POOL.

Mrs. Sarah Foster advertises "millinery done in the latest style and on the shortest order."

Gustav Stauss announces to the citizens of the community that he has opened a blacksmith shop on Broadway and that "he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the confidence and patronage of the public."

The *Big Blue Union* also carries the advertisement of a man who spent the remainder of his days in Marysville and was the friend of all who came to know him.

"Thomas McCoy, boot and shoemaker.—Come along and bring your feet, I can fit them; don't care if they are as uneven as a tomato, or so ugly as to make their owner blush. N. B.—I will also repair harness."

In time McCoy became the largest harness dealer in the city. His unique advertisement appeared in the Marysville papers for a period of twenty-five years, as follows:

A good broth of a boy is Thomas McCoy,
He lives in Marysville, Kan.,
And those who want tools for horses and mules,
Should call on him quick as they can.

He has saddles and bridles, and collars and whips.
All made with new-fangled invention,
His goods are all made with an eye to the trade,
And to please is his honest intention.

So come in and buy, of this clever McCoy,
And ne'er doubt but your visit will pay,
You'll remember the place, 'tis so easy to trace,
At the west end and south side of Broadway.

WHITE STUMP SWIMMING HOLE.

The accompanying view will recall pleasant memories to the mind of every man under forty years of age, who lived in Marysville for any length of time in boyhood days.

To this shady retreat on Spring creek may be charged countless cases

of truancy, hours of maternal anxiety and "oceans of fun" for the boys, who during all of those years have promptly and cheerfully responded to the sign of "two fingers."

The amphibians in the water are William A. Calderhead, Jr., now manager of a big cattle ranch in Mexico; Arthur Johnson, well known in Rock Island railroad circles, and Butler Shepard, who was recently on the Mexican border with the late General Funston. The boy on the bank must remain incognito. Suffice it to say he has boys of his own large enough to recognize the sign of the "two fingers."

STORY OF GRANDMA KEYES.

On April 14, 1846, the Donner party left Springfield, Illinois, on their journey to California. James F. Reed was the originator of the party, and the Donner brothers, George and Jacob, joined him.

Mrs. Reed's mother, Sarah Keyes, was an invalid, seventy-five years old, but as Mrs. Reed was her only daughter she refused to be parted from her and although her sons, Gersham and James W. Keyes, tried to persuade her to remain with them, she accompanied the party.

Everything possible was planned to make her comfortable for the long journey and she improved in health every day until the party reached the Big Blue river, at the Old Independence crossing, where they found the river so swollen that they could not cross and were obliged to lie by and make some rafts. As soon as they stopped traveling, Grandma Keyes began to fail in health and on the 19th day of May she died.

Her granddaughter, Virginia (Keyes) Murphy, writing in the *Century Magazine*, July, 1891, gives this account:

"It seemed hard to bury grandma in the wilderness and travel on and we were afraid the Indians would destroy her grave, but death here, before our troubles began was providential, and nowhere on the whole road could we have found so beautiful a resting place. By this time many emigrants had joined our company and all turned out to assist at the funeral.

"A coffin was hewn out of a cottonwood tree and John Denton, a young man from Springfield, found a large, gray stone on which he carved in deep letters the name, 'Sarah Keyes, born in Virginia,' giving her age and date of her birth.

"She was buried under the shade of an oak, the slab being placed at the foot of the grave, on which were planted wild flowers of the prairie. A

minister in our party, Rev. A. J. Cornwall, tried to speak words of comfort as we stood about this lonely grave."

This grave and the slab are on the hill side near Alcove Springs and have been visited by many people who have not forgotten the story of the death of Grandma Keyes nor of the ill-fated Donner party. That party, which left Springfield on that beautiful April morning, suffered to the extreme of human endurance, only a small number surviving and reaching California. Among the survivors were James F. Reed and wife, and their four children, Virginia, Patty, James and Thomas. Their last hours of real happiness on the trip were buried in that lonely grave near the Blue river.

A few years ago the granddaughters, Virginia and Patty, wrote to Peter Schroyer making inquiry concerning the grave and were assured that it had never been molested. It is hoped that steps will be taken to give this grave proper marking, so that the dead left with us shall not be forgotten.

THE OLD MUSICIAN.

"Tell me the tales that to me were so dear,
Long, long ago; long, long ago;
Sing me the songs I delighted to hear,
Long, long ago; long, long ago."

From 1869 to 1880 the music best known and most in demand was the Pecenka Orchestra. When this orchestra first became known to the dancing folks in and around Marysville, the orchestra contained but two instruments. John Pecenka, Sr., played a violin and his son John played an accordion. This old-time instrument has passed beyond the memory of many people, while the younger generation knows nothing of it; but in those good old days it was the musical instrument of the settler's cabin, and the accordion player was classed as a musician and had his place in the orchestral ranks.

Later, as the children of the family advanced in years they took their places beside the father and the orchestra instrumentation was: Leader and first violin, John Pecenka, Sr.; cornet, John Pecenka, Jr.; clarionet, Milos A. Pecenka; viola, Anton C. Pecenka; second violin, Joseph Sedlacek; accordion, Joseph A. Sedlacek.

This was the group of Bohemian musicians known as the Pecenka Orchestra and, while the members were all musicians of rank, the central figure was the leader with his rich-toned violin.

To the many gay dancers who listened to its strains, it meant only the

waltz, schottische or quadrille, to which restless feet beat broken time and plunged waveringly from one tune to another, giving no thought to composer or interpreter. But to the old musician it meant the day when he was old enough to draw the bow or finger the strings. It meant his first trembling attempts at the melodies of Dvorak, Smetena and, in later years, the stately modes and chants of St. Gregory. It meant the home of his youth and early manhood, with its lares and penates. It meant his native land, with its legend of hill and vale, from which he had parted, never more to breathe its flower-laden air or press with gentle footstep the sacred soil, where slept his ancestors.

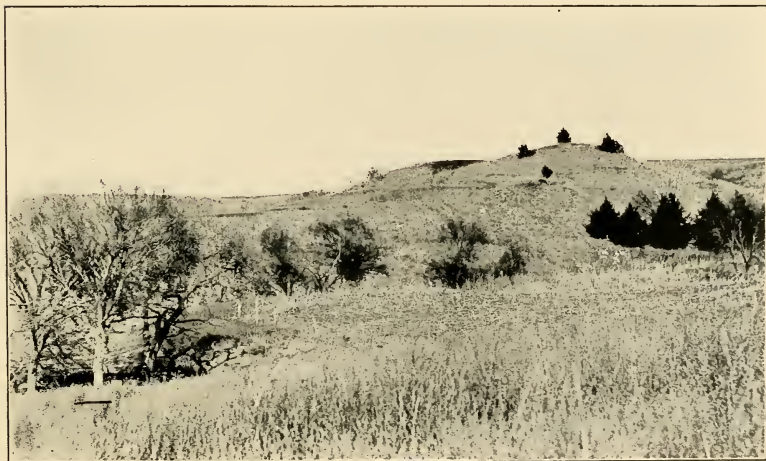
DISASTER FOLLOWS NIGHT OF PLEASURE.

One night the orchestra had been playing for a dance in Waterson's hall in Marysville, and the night had worn almost till morn, when the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," gave notice of the final waltz and Pecenka with his violin left the hall. The night was dark and stormy and rain was falling. Pecenka placed the violin carefully wrapped in a grain sack in the back part of the wagon and covered it with loose hay. Pecenka with his son, John, were about to start on their homeward drive, when John discovered he had left his music rack in the hall and returned for it. During his absence the father tied the team and stepped into the stairway out of the rain. The team, restless from the cold and the late hour, broke loose and ran down the street. Someone, who recognized the "gray and bay" team, jumped into the back of the wagon and stopped the runaways and tied them at the foot of Broadway. Pecenka's first thought was of his violin and he soon came to the team and hastily reached for the sack under the hay. Alas, it rattled like bones and the hallowed wood was stilled.

The friend who had intercepted the runaway team, had stepped on his instrument and crushed the plate and sides into splinters. The heart of Pecenka was pierced with anguish and tears fell from his eyes. His precious violin, dear to him as a child, was ruined. Across the sea in his childhood home, in sunny, music-loving Bohemia, he had taken his first lesson from a master musician on that beloved instrument. On the voyage he had charmed the passengers on the steamer with its sweet strains and had solaced his family and friends during the lonely, dangerous hours of the eight weeks voyage. In Chicago he made it speak to men and women of his own nativity in the music of the homes they had left beyond the sea. In Iowa it had helped to earn maintenance for the growing family. On the prairies of Kansas, the first night in the state, he had played for a future governor while the



LONE GRAVE CEMETERY.



GRAVE OF GRANDMA SARAH KEYES.

children danced with happiness on the grass. And now maimed and crushed, it lay at his feet.

With broken heart Pecenka gathered together the fragments of his idol. One ray of hope illumined his despair and as day broke over the eastern hills he rapped at the door of his friend, Fred Baeuerle, the cabinet-maker. Baeuerle had fingers that worked magic in wood. Perhaps he could repair the violin.

PECENKA HIMSELF AGAIN.

A few weeks later a group of men were gathered in Matthias Bendel's saloon when Pecenka entered with his violin in the sack, under his arm. He dropped into a chair and with trembling fingers untied the strings and took out the instrument. Slowly he raised it, lovingly rested it against his face and, with a gentle stroke, he brought the bow across the strings. The tone came back sweet and true as of old.

Strong men were in the group, but none felt ashamed of the tears that moistened their eyes as the old musician wept. Some one handed him a foaming glass and soon, his composure returned, he rendered with skilful touch the sweet strains of the "Divci Rozmar" (The Maiden's Waltz.) Then came other favorites—"The Dnesni" (Of This Day) waltz and the vivacious polonaise. Occasionally, while Pecenka resined his bow, the group partook of refreshments and the musician was not forgotten.

It was Saturday afternoon and as was usual everybody had come to town. Bendel's saloon was the favorite haunt of a number of congenial souls and among those gathered there that afternoon were: Fritz Baeuerle, the Schwabian cabinet-maker, who had restored the instrument; John Kempf, the village blacksmith; a soldier from Schwabia; Tom McCoy, the jolly harness-maker from old Erin; Joe Kelley, of the same nativity; Louis Wyl, a French soldier; Henry Schell, a farmer, musician and a Union soldier; Anton Huber, a Badenese revolutionist of 1848; George Wohlwend, a soldier of the Swiss Sonderbund War; James McClosky, a Scotchman and pioneer; Robert Boehme, a homesteader, highly educated, of the aristocracy of Silesia; George Bachoritch, a Hungarian soldier, also a Union soldier; Romeo B. Werner, an Austrian nobleman, artist and inventor, and Christ Ruffner, a Swiss, six feet, four, basso, dugout homesteader, renowned for strength.

Some were seated on rude chairs, some leaned against the wall, others stood at the bar with foot on rail and glass in hand. Here comrades and citizens, men from different lands and of various speech, paid tribute to music, the universal language of mankind.

AN IMPROVISED CONCERT.

With a gladness of heart, born of the restoration of his loved violin after weeks of anxiety, filled with thankfulness that he was in a land chosen for its rich opportunities, its beneficent laws, and for the highest development of individual life, here surrounded by congenial friends, his bow involuntarily brought forth the strains of "America".

There was a stir in the room, a coming closer together, a clinking of glasses and then, "God Save the Queen," sang the Irishman. "Heil dir im Siegerkranz," was the song of the German. "Rufst du mein Vaterland," rang out the voice of the Swiss, while all joined, brokenly and stumblingly, but none the less fervently, in the words:

Our father's God, to Thee,
Author of Liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright,
With Freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

Who can tell what magic played upon the heartstrings of these men, as the music enraptured their very souls and bathed them in its harmonies, as the moonlight bathes the rough mountain crag and makes it radiant. The room became a picture. By that law which sets men in the same frame of mind as the artist, the poet and the musician, the dingy, narrow room with its low ceiling became to McCoy and Kelley, the hawthorn-scented lanes of the Emerald Isle, and they heard afar a sweet voice singing, "Come back to Erin, Mavourneen, mavourneen." Wyl and Schell were in France, and again marching in quick time to the inspiring strains of the "Marsellaise." Ruffner and Wohlwend heard the cry of the yodeler from the mountain top and, from the valley below, the unconquerable spirit of Liberty resounded in the Kureihen.

The mood of the musician changed, the bow swept the strings with martial fervor and the strains of "Die Wacht am Rhein," resounded through the room. There were men in that gathering who had served in the Prussian army and they were again on the battlefield. The din of musketry, the roar of cannon, the moans of the dying were in their ears. They sang the old war-song as they had often voiced it in deadly warfare. As the words

died away they scarce dared look at one another, so full of emotion were all. The day had worn to eve and when the glasses clinked for the last time, memory, libation and music had worked its spell. The dim, ancestral knowledge in men dominated the minds and hearts of all. The old mysticism of the Rhine with its legends and lore was over them, as the fascinating tones of "The Lorelei" pervaded the air. Softly and tenderly they sang,

"Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten,
Dass ich so traurig bin;
Ein Maerchen aus alten Zeiten,
Das kommt mir nicht aus dem Sinn."

Slowly the group dispersed, going silently from that cheap room, which for the time being had in imagination, been transformed into scenes of other lands and other climes. The sun was setting in a blaze of glory as the old musician turned his footsteps toward his homestead in the golden west.

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH.

A local paper, published in 1890, carried the following story:

"A Kansas City drummer received a shock at Blue Rapids recently. When he jumped into the bus at the Union Pacific depot he trilled a merry little song as he looked on the other passengers. 'It seems to me I've met you before,' he said to the man opposite. 'Isn't your name Eaton?' 'No, sir, my name is Life.' 'Ha, ha! where's Death?' 'Here, sir, answered the man at his right. My name is Death.' 'Gad, Life and Death!' was his astonished exclamation. 'And here is the Coffin,' quietly remarked his left-hand neighbor. 'My name is Coffin.' 'My goodness, let me off, I'd rather walk than ride in such company.' The bus passengers waited in front of the hotel until the express wagon came; sure enough there he was humming his little song. He was informed he had finished his ride with the express man named Sexton, and in the wagon generally used as a hearse. He was so overcome he went to bed."

The truth of the tale is vouched for. All the persons whose names are mentioned, lived in Blue Rapids at one time.

O. W. FRENCH.

Obe French, who was born in Canada in 1844, began blacksmithing in Grand Rapids, Michigan, at the age of sixteen. He came to Marysville in

February, 1871, where for forty-six consecutive years he has conducted a blacksmith shop. Many others have come and gone but "Olie" stayed "on the job". There was no mule too vicious for him to shoe; no day too long for him to refuse to sharpen the farmer's plow or repair machinery. All of his work bore evidence of the hand and skill of the master and most of this was done before the gas engine or electric motor made the trip hammer possible.

O. W. French has stood at the anvil more years than any other man in the county, if not in the state. His familiar face going to and from his work daily for nearly half a century has been an object lesson in industry to the generations of boys who knew him. He served the city as councilman for many years with the same absolute honesty and efficiency which characterized his own business. A written history of Marysville for the last forty-six years, without making mention of "Obe" French, the blacksmith, would be incomplete.

"Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes.
Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees it close.
Something accomplished, something done,
Has earned a night's repose."

GEORGE GUITTARD.

For many years in the history of Marshall county, there were three well-known points: Frank Marshall's at Marysville, Barrett's, of Barrett Mills, and Guittard Station.

Guittard Station was the first stopping place in the county for the Overland stage, and it was a favorite stopping place on the route. The host was genial and hospitable and an air of gentility pervaded the home life.

George Guittard was born in Bellemagna, Upper Alsace, France, in 1800. The Guittards were an old French family and heads of the family had served as magistrates for years, one of the name being a member of the Chamber of Deputies in Napoleon's time. Another came to America with LaFayette and served during the Revolutionary War. George Guittard came to the United States in 1833 and with him came his mother, his wife, Magdalena, nee Thomann, and their four sons, George, Jr., Francis, Joseph and Xavier; also Mrs. Guittard's brother, Thomann and family and their

aged parents. They were one hundred and three days on the ocean, suffered much hardship and food went scarce. They landed in Baltimore, where Mr. Guittard's mother died from the effects of the voyage, as did also Francis, a young son. Mr. Guittard found employment in factories in Philadelphia, New York and Newark, and finally started a factory of his own.

ATTRACTED TO THE WEST.

The story of land in the new territory in the West, attracted him and in 1857 they came to St. Joseph by rail and boat. They purchased an ox team and wagon and coming to Marshall county settled on section 4, township 2, range 9. on June 4, 1857.

A tent served for a dwelling place until a log house was built. The Guittards and Thomann families suffered the privations incident to pioneer life. Settlements were few and far between, and the members of the family spoke mainly the French language.

Roving bands of Indians often molested them and stole from the scanty store. But they were of the sterling French type and by thrift and good management they soon prospered. The father and sons each took up land, making a section in all.

In 1858 a road was opened up from Ash Point in Nemaha county to Marysville, cutting off about fifteen miles of the old military road that ran by Robidoux station, which was situated at the crossing of the main fork of the Black Vermillion. This turned the travel toward Guittard's, and soon the place was named Guittard Station and became a landmark in the territory and throughout the country.

When Ben Holladay assumed control of the Overland stage line, George Guittard was one of his most trusted agents and many times received from Holladay substantial tokens of his esteem.

ACTIVE IN COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

In early organization of the county Mr. Guittard took an active part in advancing the public interest. He assisted when the county was organized into townships and Guittard township was named in honor of her first and best citizen. Mr. Guittard was one of the early county commissioners. He was a man of refined and gentle, but forceful, character and upright in all ways. He lived to be "of old age and full of honor". He died on March 5, 1881, and his devoted wife followed him on June 6, 1892. They are

buried in the cemetery at Beattie, where a handsome monument has been erected over the resting place of these two worthy pioneers by their son, Xavier. On the monument is inscribed a short and fitting history of their eventful lives.

All of Mr. Guittard's family were born in France. Francis died in Philadelphia; George, Jr., is buried in the same lot with his parents. At last accounts, Joseph was living in St. Louis; Xavier, in St. Joseph. Xavier Guittard was the oldest continuous postmaster in the state, having served from 1861 to 1901, when the office was taken up by a rural mail route.

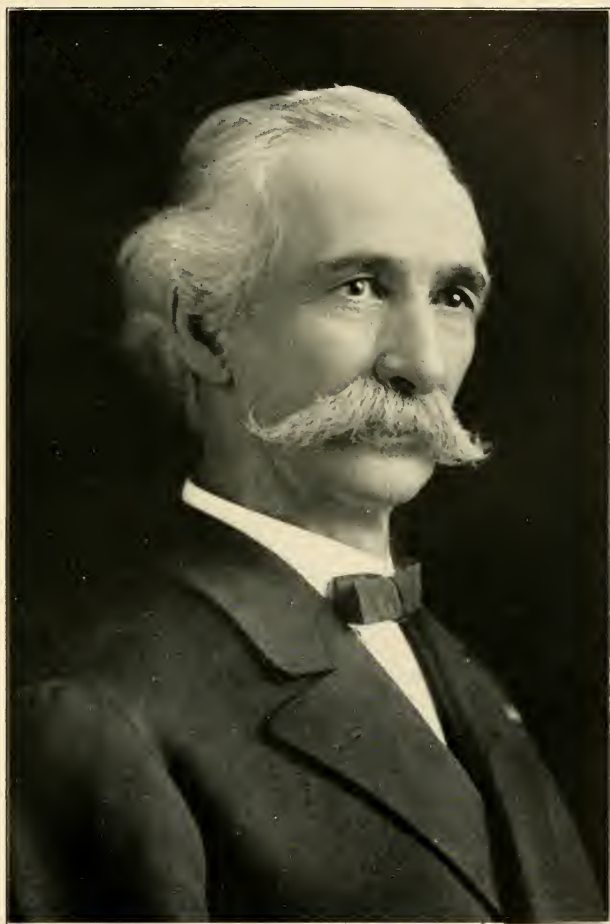
W. A. CALDERHEAD, OF MARYSVILLE.

William Alexander Calderhead was born in Perry county, Ohio, the eldest son of Rev. E. B. Calderhead and Martha Boyd Wallace. He attended Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, at the age of sixteen and when eighteen years old, in 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He was discharged on June 27, 1865.

Calderhead was admitted to the bar in 1875 and in 1879 came to Marysville, where he has since resided. He was elected county attorney in 1888, serving two years and was for several years clerk of the board of education. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by the electors of the fifth congressional district of Kansas in the year 1894. In 1896 he was defeated for election, because of his unwavering stand for the gold standard, being the only member of Congress from Kansas who held for sound money.

In 1898 he was again elected and continued to serve the district through the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congresses. Mr. Calderhead was for many years a member of the committee on invalid pensions and assisted largely in the beneficent pension legislation which the veterans now enjoy. He was a member of the ways and means committee which gave the country the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill. He has always been a sound-money, protective-tariff Republican. A man of earnest conviction, a brilliant lawyer, with great political sagacity, Mr. Calderhead has hosts of friends who enjoy his fine presence and great personal charm.

Marshall county is his home, and he loves the county and her people, who have so many times demonstrated their faith in him, and devotion to his interests.



HON. W. A. CALDERHEAD.

G. H. HOLLENBERG.

G. Henry Hollenberg was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, December 19, 1823. In 1849 the discovery of gold in California induced him to sail for this country. He lived three years in California accumulating some money, then sailed for Australia. He was successful in mining ventures there and with sixty-five others went to Peru, South America. He suffered great hardships in crossing a branch of the Amazon river and the Andes mountains, and in fighting Indians. The adventure not proving successful, Mr. Hollenberg went to New York, via the Isthmus of Panama.

In 1854 he came to Marshall county and settled on the Black Vermillion, near what is now the town of Bigelow. There he kept a general store at the ford of the old Independence and California trail, and did a thriving business besides carrying on farming. On May 15, 1858, he was married to Sophia Brockmeyer and that same year moved to Washington county and established Cottonwood ranch, which became a stopping point for the Over-and stage. Later he assisted largely in the development of Washington county and in founding the city of Hanover, which was named for his native city, and the town of Hollenberg, which bore his name. In politics he was a stanch Republican and in 1857 cast one of the two free-state votes which were cast in Marshall county.

Mr. Hollenberg was a member of the Lutheran church, a man of sterling integrity of character, of great kindness, public-spirited and generous. He served three terms as a member of the Kansas Legislature and several terms as county commissioner.

In 1874 he was appointed emigrant consul and sailed for Hanover on the steamer "Bolivia" from New York on July 1, 1874. He was taken with a severe hemorrhage of the lungs and lived but four hours. He was buried at sea on the following day, the captain reading the burial service. He left a large estate.

Mrs. Hollenberg later married Judge William Kalhoefer, of Hanover, Kansas. Mr. Ernest Thiele, of Hanover, and George W. Thiele, of Washington, Kansas, are nephews of Mr. and Mrs. Hollenberg.

George W. Thiele was the first white child born in Marshall county, and close friendships have always existed between the Hollenberg, Brockmeyer and Thiele families and people of Marshall county.

L'ENVOI.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfills Himself in many ways."

History must be written and read with the thought that the mind of one is the mind of all. It is not to be regarded as a "shallow tale," but as the record of the motives and deeds of men and women.

The story of human life is quick with interest. The same hopes and fears, ambitions and longings dwell within the hearts of all. Sorrow is a common heritage.

"Never morn wore to eve but some heart did break."

Marshall county, within its circumscribed limits, holds the pregnant story of humanity. On its soil have been enacted scenes of courage and comfort, of fortitude and faith, of life and death. The evolution of the county from prairie and plain to field and farm has been worthy of a people who have so marvelously stood the test of efficiency and virtue.

The historian and the playwright differ. When the actors have spoken their final lines, the curtain falls, the lights are dimmed, the play is over.

But the historian—when the last page is written and the book about to close, may cry, with fair Portia,

"Tarry a little: There is something more."



Fred G. Bergen



MRS. F. H. BERGEN

BIOGRAPHICAL

FRED G. BERGEN.

Fred G. Bergen, one of the well-known and successful business men of Summerfield, Marshall county, and the efficient cashier of the State Bank of that place, was born in Galesburg, Illinois, on June 13, 1865, the son of George I. and Maria S. (Field) Bergen.

The bank of which Mr. Bergen is the cashier, was organized in 1889 with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. The organizers were John Gilchrist, R. M. Schriver, C. J. Schriver and Andrew J. Felt, since which time the personnel of the stockholders has been changed. The bank has been well managed and has met with much success and is today the third largest bank in Marshall county. With a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars and a surplus of fifteen thousand dollars, the institution is recognized as one of the strong banks of this section of the state and one in which the people have great confidence, which is demonstrated by the fact that there is now over three hundred thousand dollars on deposit. The present officers are: President, William F. Orr; vice-president, George Craven; second vice-president, Andrew Nestor; cashier, Fred G. Bergen, and assistant cashier, James A. Hamler. The bank owns its own banking house, which was erected in 1889 and is one of the substantial structures of the city.

George I. Bergen was born in 1827 and died in 1869; his wife, Maria S. (Field) Bergen, was born in 1824 and died in 1866. Mr. Bergen was a successful manufacturer of army boots and the inventor of the famous Brown's corn planter. He was a friend of Abraham Lincoln and it was Lincoln who joined in marriage his sister and A. L. Scoville. Maria S. (Field) Bergen was a member of the Field family, of which Marshall Field and Cyrus W. Field were representatives.

His parents having died when he was but a child, Fred G. Bergen was reared by James Compton, of Augusta, Illinois. He remained with the

Compton family until he was nineteen years of age and received the advantages of a good common- and high-school education. In 1884, at the age of nineteen years, he came to Seneca, Kansas, and engaged in the study of law with C. C. K. Scoville. He continued his law studies for two years. He and Mr. Scoville later engaged in the banking business. For fifteen years, Mr. Bergen was connected with the Scoville State Bank, when in 1900 he came to Summerfield as cashier of the State Bank of Summerfield. In addition to his interests in the bank he is the owner of two hundred acres of land in Marshall county. He is identified with the Republican party and has ever taken much interest in local affairs and is a man of much influence in that party's councils. On November 7, 1916, he was elected to represent his district in the state Senate, by a majority of over one thousand six hundred. While he was yet a resident of the state of Illinois, he was captain of Company I, Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guards, at Galesburg. Owing to an accident he was unable to continue service. During the Spanish-American War he raised and drilled a company for Governor Leedy in 1898. Since locating at Summerfield he has served as a member of Governor Bailey's staff. For five years he served as treasurer of the Kansas State Banker's Association and was one of the organizers, and is now vice-president of his congressional district of the Banker's Association.

Fraternally, Mr. Bergen is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is a member of the Summerfield Chapter No. 354. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is active in the Sons of the American Revolution, his paternal and maternal grandparents having served in the Revolutionary War. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bergen are active members of the United Presbyterian church, and Mr. Bergen has been a teacher in the Sunday school for over ten years; has served as superintendent for three years and for two years has been president of the County Sunday School Association. He gives his best efforts to the work that he undertakes, and with his commanding personality he meets with much success, both in organization and the accomplishment of results. Few men of the county have assumed greater responsibilities for the development of the moral, social and financial conditions of the district, than has Mr. Bergen.

On August 5, 1889, Fred G. Bergen was united in marriage to May Matthews, the daughter of Mortimer M. Matthews, one of the early pioneers of Seneca and for forty-five years surveyor of Nemaha county, Kansas. Mrs. Bergen is a graduate of the Seneca high school and is a woman of considerable culture. Like her husband, she takes much interest in the

religious, social and educational development of the city and district, she has always been devoted to the interests of her family, and with Mr. Bergen is held in the highest regard and esteem. They are prominent in the social life of Summerfield and consider it a pleasure to entertain their neighbors and friends. They are the parents of three children, Fredrica G., Mary J. and George I. Fredrica G. is a graduate of the Seneca high school and the State Normal at Emporia and has had a year in Northwestern University. She is now a teacher in the primary department of the Topeka, Kansas, schools. Mary J. is a member of the junior class of the Summerfield high school and George is also an attendant in the schools of their home city.

WILLIAM W. POTTER.

The Hon. William W. Potter, judge of probate for Marshall county and one of the best-known residents of Marysville, the county seat, is a native of the state of Illinois, but has been a resident of Kansas and of Marshall county since he was fourteen years of age and has consequently been a witness to and a participant in the development of this county almost since the days of the pioneers. He was born on a farm near the city of Olney, in Richland county, Illinois, March 4, 1871, a son of Benjamin F. and Rebecca (Neal) Potter, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Indiana, who came to Kansas in the early days of the settlement of this part of the state and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Beattie, in this county, where Benjamin F. Potter spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on February 27, 1907, and where his widow is still living.

In 1885 Benjamin F. Potter came into Kansas with his family. He established his home in Guittard township and it was not long until he came to be recognized as one of the progressive and substantial farmers of that part of the county. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this biographical sketch was the seventh in order of birth, the others being as follow: John F., a farmer, living near Frankfort, this county; Nancy J., wife of David H. Beaver, of Home City; Kate, wife of J. G. Braxton, a farmer, living in the neighborhood of Frankfort; Thomas A., a farmer, of Blue Mound; Mary M., of Beattie; Emma, wife of Oscar Halsel, of Frankfort; Lucy, now deceased, was the wife of Daniel S. Thomas, of Grand Junction, Colorado, and Dr. Harry E. Potter, of Fairbury, Nebraska.

William W. Potter was about fourteen years of age when he came to Marshall county with his parents in 1885 and his schooling was completed in the district school in the neighborhood of his new home and in the high school at Marysville. Shortly after leaving school he became employed in the drug store of E. L. Miller at Marysville and was thus engaged during the years 1890-92, after which he accepted a clerkship in the general store of Arand & Son. In the spring of 1893 he accepted a position as a traveling salesman for a photographers' supply house and was thus engaged for ten years, at the end of which time he took over the management of the home farm for his father and was thus engaged during the years 1903-08. In January, 1908, he became associated with the Bank of Beattie and was thus engaged at the time of his election, in the fall of 1910, to the position of judge of probate for Marshall county. Judge Potter entered upon the duties of his important office in January, 1911, and so satisfactorily has he discharged the duties of that office that he was re-elected in the successive elections of 1912-14-16 and is now serving his fourth term as judge of probate. Judge Potter is a member of the Masonic fraternity and his wife is a member of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

On January 9, 1908, Judge W. W. Potter was united in marriage to Blanche Burnside, who was born in this county, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Ruddy) Burnside, natives, respectively, of Ireland and of the Dominion of Canada, who settled in this county, becoming pioneers of the Beattie neighborhood, Mrs. Potter having received her schooling in the Beattie high school. Judge and Mrs. Potter have a very pleasant home at Marysville and take a proper part in the general social activities of the city.

WILLIAM JAMES HOLTHAM.

In the memorial annals of Marshall county there are few names held in better remembrance than those of the late William J. Holtham, the first railway station agent and postmaster at Frankfort and for many years a well-known merchant of that city, and his father-in-law, the late Albert G. Barrett, one of Marshall county's very first settlers, founder of the town of Barrett and for many years the real outstanding figure in the history of this county, his activities in the way of promoting the various interests of the county in pioneer days having made him a participant in pretty much every serious movement that marked that development in the days when the plains

were being claimed to civilization. Mr. Holtham's widow, a daughter of Mr. Barrett, is still living at Frankfort, which city she has seen grow from a mere railway station on the bleak plain, to its present substantial state. She has been a resident of Marshall county from the days of her childhood and has thus been a witness to the wonderful development that has been made here during the past generation; a development to which she has contributed her part, ever helpful in the promotion of all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare and the extension of the social and cultural life of the community of which she has been a member since pioneer days.

William James Holtham was a native of England, born in the city of London on September 5, 1848, and was but two years of age when his parents, William and Caroline Rosamond Holtham, came to America and proceeded on out to Indiana, locating at Evanston, in Spencer county, in the southern part of that state, not far from the Ohio river, whence they presently came farther West and located at Atchison, this state, where the elder William Holtham, who was a trained brickmason, became an active building contractor. It was thus that William J. Holtham was reared and educated at Atchison. He early became attracted to the telegraph key and became an expert telegraph operator, at seventeen years of age drawing one hundred and seventy-five dollars a month, and was one of the first of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company to be sent across the plains to Denver. During that period of his career as an operator, Mr. Holtham had many thrilling experiences and while accompanying the construction crew of the Western Union while the line was being constructed west to Denver, not infrequently was compelled to tap the line to report evidences of Indian outrages discovered along the way. He was a sort of a protégé of Charles Stebbins, the magnate of the Western Union Company at that time, and when the railway came through this county in 1868 he was made agent of the railway company and telegraph operator at the new station of Frankfort. At the same time he opened a general merchandise store at Frankfort, with the firm name of Holtham & Nelson, and was made the first postmaster of the new town. In 1870 his store was destroyed by fire and he shortly afterward decided to go to the coast. He was married in that year and for a time after the destruction of his store he engaged in farming in the vicinity of Frankfort, but presently he and his bride went to California, where he was engaged in railway service until 1882, in which year he returned to Frankfort and the next year, 1883, engaged in business there and was thus engaged until his retirement on account of ill health, from active business in 1914, a suc-

cessful merchant and one of the ablest factors in the upbuilding of his home town. Mr. Holtham was a Republican and ever took an active interest in local politics, but was not included in the office-seeking class. He was a member of the Episcopalian church and his widow is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was also a member of the local lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Knights and Ladies of Security and of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Holtham died on October 28, 1915, and was buried at Frankfort, his funeral being in charge of the Masons.

On January 1, 1870, William J. Holtham was united in marriage to Winifred Barrett, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, July 24, 1850, daughter of Albert G. and Mary (McKeever) Barrett, the former of whom was born on July 17, 1816, and the latter, June 14, 1821, and whose last days were spent in this county, for many years among the most prominent and influential pioneers of this section of Kansas. Albert G. Barrett was of Quaker stock and was reared in Ohio in accordance with the rigid tenets of that faith, the uprightness of his life during the years of his residence in this county ever reflecting the lessons of rectitude and faithfulness in man's relation to man he had learned in his youth. He was married at Cadiz, Ohio, in 1843, and continued to make his home in that community until 1856, when he came with his family and a number of other colonists from Ohio to Kansas and settled in what afterward became organized as Marshall county. Two years before, in 1854, Mr. Barrett had come out here in company with some others and had started a grist- and saw-mill on the banks of the Vermillion in the southwestern part of township 4, range 9, east, the first mill erected in this county and the only one within forty miles of that point; beginning business there as a company, under the name of the Barrett Milling Company. The other members of the company presently became discouraged at what appeared to be the barrenness of the outlook and Mr. Barrett bought their interests in the mill, determined to operate the mill alone, having become convinced that it could not be long until this section of Kansas would be filling up with settlers. He then returned to Ohio and in 1856 brought out his family and quite a number of others whom he had been able to interest in the subject of homes out here on the plains, and it was thus that he founded the town of Barrett, where he spent the rest of his life.

There were ten families in the Barrett colony, all Abolitionists and anti-slavery folk, and during the troublous days preceding and during the Civil War, Mr. Barrett, who was the acknowledged leader of the anti-slavery movement in this part of the state, often was in serious danger. He was

elected a member of the territorial Legislature and for many years was an influential factor in Republican politics in this part of the state, one of the earnest factors in the movement which started Kansas out as a free state in 1861. When the Civil War broke out, he was determined to enlist his services and go to the front, but his friends persuaded him that his duty lay at home, where his personal influence ever could be exerted in behalf of the things for which he so notably stood, and he contented himself to remain, a member of the Home Guards. He later took an active part in the work of organizing Marshall county and served for two terms as treasurer of the county. In 1859 Mr. Barrett built the first hotel at Marysville, the old American House, and later erected there the Barrett House, long one of the leading hostelrys in northern Kansas. He organized the first school in Marshall county, the school in old district 1 at Barrett, and built the first school house, ever afterward giving much attention to the development of the public-school system in the county. Upon coming out here Mr. Barrett entered a section of land at the point where the town which bears his name grew up, and ever afterward made his home there. The house which he erected there was the first really substantial house erected in Marshall county. It was built of oak, finished with walnut, and was for years a social center for all that section of the county. That old house is still standing, a beautiful place, and is now occupied by one of Mr. Barrett's daughters, Mrs. Van Vliet. Mr. Barrett was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the first lodge of that ancient order in Marshall county was organized in that house. During the early days the town of Barrett was the center of pioneer activities throughout this part of the country and Mr. Barrett's part in those activities was a most wholesome influence in the formative period of the now well-established and populous community. In connection with his general mill work, he also was a skilled cabinet-maker and for some years after coming here made all the coffins that were necessary in this part of the country. He invested largely in lands and was the owner of several valuable farms, giving to each of his children large farms. Mr. Barrett made considerable money and was a generous contributor to all proper causes hereabout for many years, ever willing to share his bounty in a good cause. He had a sister, Mrs. Winifred Walker, and five brothers, Thomas, William, Uriah, John and Joseph, who joined him after he had become well established in business out here and the Barrett family thus became early one of the most numerous in Marshall county. Albert G. Barrett died at his home in Barrett in April, 1900, a little more than a year after the death of his wife, the death of the latter having occurred on January 20, 1899. They were the parents of five children, of whom Mrs.

Holtham was the third in order of birth, the others being as follow: Mrs. Jane Love, who is now living at Taft, California; William, of Hubbell, Nebraska; Cyrus M., who died at his home in Barrett, where his widow and family are still living, and Mrs. George Van Vliet, of Barrett.

Mrs. Holtham has been a resident of this county since the days of her childhood, having been but six years of age when her parents established their home here. She grew up at Barrett and was a student of the first school taught there by Doctor Blackburn, who was the first physician in Marshall county. For some years after her marriage to Mr. Holtman she lived in California, but since returning to Frankfort in 1882 has continued to make that place her home and is very comfortably situated there. Mrs. Holtham is a member of the Presbyterian church and has ever taken a warm interest in church work. She is a member of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star and is one of the charter members of the local organization of the Woman's Relief Corps, in the affairs of both of which organizations she takes an active interest. To Mr. and Mrs. Holtham one child was born, a son, Charles Albert, who died in California. They later adopted two children, Samuel, who died at the age of twenty years, and Jennie Barrett, who married R. M. Emery, Jr., of Seneca, Kansas.

CAPT. PERRY HUTCHINSON.

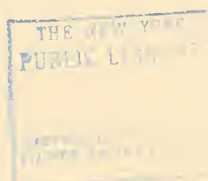
In the memorial annals of Marshall county no name occupies a higher place than that of the late Capt. Perry Hutchinson, who, from the days of the very beginning of a social order hereabout to the time of his death in 1914, was one of the leading factors in the development of this now highly favored region. An honored veteran of the Civil War, Captain Hutchinson brought to all his relations with the community interest here a steadfastness of purpose and a sturdiness of character that made him from the beginning a leader of men and of affairs and it is undoubted that he did much to give direction to the early development of this part of the state. During the fifty-five years in which Captain Hutchinson lived at Marysville he commanded the highest respect and esteem of the entire community and he was highly honored by the community, his services in the several civic offices to which he was called ever having been exerted in behalf of the common good. As state senator he gained a wide acquaintance among the leading men of the state, in which he even before that time had attained a high position, and



FERRY HUTCHINSON.



MRS. LYDIA J. HUTCHINSON.



as pioneer stockman, miller and banker he, from the beginning of things in Marshall county, occupied a position of influence that left the definite imprint of his sturdy character upon every enterprise he touched. One of the local newspapers very aptly commented in the following terms at the time of Captain Hutchinson's death: "From the day of the redman to the comforts of civilization; from the boundless prairies, teeming with herds of wild buffaloes, to the modern farm stocked with thoroughbred cattle and horses and hogs; from the dangers of frontier life to the contentment of peaceful and prosperous homes; from the pioneer days to the present time, the development of Marshall county passed like a panorama during the fifty-five years that Captain Hutchinson lived in Marysville. And inch by inch, step by step, and year by year that sturdy pioneer walked along the pathway of development, always doing his full share in the work incumbent upon those who transformed the desert into a land of peace, prosperity and happiness, until his very existence among us was woven into the warp and woof of every phase of the history of Marshall county for the past half century."

Captain Hutchinson was a native of the Empire state, born at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, December 2, 1831, a son of Calvin and Sophia (Perry) Hutchinson, both representatives of old colonial families. Calvin Hutchinson was born in Chenango county, New York, a son of Elijah Hutchinson, one of the pioneer settlers of that region and a cousin of Governor Hutchinson, of Massachusetts. Sophia Perry was a daughter of Col. Sullivan Perry, a first-cousin of Commodore Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812, and himself a naval commander of distinction, having been in command of a war vessel that sank a British vessel off the coast of Dunkirk, New York, during that war. Captain Hutchinson was reared at Fredonia and upon reaching his majority he turned his face toward the great Northwest, which then was beginning to offer such boundless promises of development, and on his arrival in Wisconsin secured employment with the logging firm of McAdoo & Schuter, one of the leaders in the timber industry of that region in that day. That was in the spring of 1852 and he put in his time until the close of the river navigation in the following winter, in charge of the crews that drove several large rafts of logs from the Wisconsin river down the Mississippi to St. Louis. He then returned to New York, but in the following spring returned to the Northwest and bought a farm near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. He married in 1855 and in 1857 built a combined flour- and saw-mill at Vinton, Iowa, and was engaged in operating the same for two years, at the end of which time, through the defalcation of a partner whom he trusted,

he was forced to give up his entire property to satisfy creditors. Though thus stripped of material possessions, this sturdy pioneer retained a stout heart, an undaunted spirit and an eager willingness to begin over again. He bought on credit a span of horses and a wagon and with his wife and children drove through to Kansas, which then was beginning to offer inducements as a place of settlement. During the first year of his residence in this state, Perry Hutchinson found employment as a farm hand while he was looking around and "getting his bearings" in the new land, and in the following year he entered a claim to a tract of land seven miles east of Marysville, erected a small cabin on the same and there established his home, one of the real pioneers of Marshall county. His place was on the old stage route and his humble cabin was early utilized as a tavern and stage station.

While thus engaged Captain Hutchinson one night saved Superintendent Lewis, of the Holliday stage line, from freezing to death and thus cemented a friendship which resulted in creating what was perhaps the real turning point in the career of the pioneer, for when the American Hotel (later known as the Tremont House) was erected Mr. Lewis advised Captain Hutchinson to rent the same, guaranteeing him all the patronage from the Holliday stage line. A. G. Barrett, the owner of the hotel, however, rejected the proposition, declaring that he was "not leasing his hotel to paupers." When this remark was conveyed to Gen. Frank J. Marshall, after whom Marshall county takes its name, the General did not take the same view of Perry Hutchinson's status as that entertained by Barrett and he promptly agreed to sign the lease, as surety for Hutchinson, and then and there was executed what has been referred to as probably the most iron-clad contract ever drawn up in this county, and Hutchinson entered upon the management of the hotel as well as upon a new stage of his career. At the end of six months acting as landlord of the hotel he had cleared the sum of eighteen hundred dollars and with that money bought a tract of eighty acres adjoining the village of Marysville upon which he presently erected the first flour-mill built in the state of Kansas and established the business that is now carried on under modern methods and which has from the first been known as the Excelsior mill. It was in the spring of 1864 that Captain Hutchinson secured the water-power rights on the Big Blue river, west of Marysville, and built a saw-mill on the east banks of the stream. In that mill the lumber used by the Holliday stage line between Marysville and Denver was sawed. On August 15, 1867, Hutchinson built on the west side of the stream the first flour-mill to be erected west of the Missouri river, his product quickly finding a market as far east as Lawrence, wheat being brought by farmers in the territory

within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles, the mill always paying a little in advance of the market price for grain. Step by step the Hutchinson mills have been kept up-to-date, modern machinery always replacing the obsolete equipment of bygone days, and the reputation of the firm has been maintained throughout the half century and more that it has been doing business. Not only was Captain Hutchinson the first flour-miller in Kansas, but he milled the first roller-process flour in the state. When on February 5, 1905, the Excelsior mill was destroyed by fire, the Captain, though then past seventy-five years of age, was undismayed and at once began laying the plans which resulted in the erection of a new and better mill on the site of the old.

In July, 1862, Perry Hutchinson responded to the call to arms in defense of the nation during the Civil War and organized Company E of the Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was elected captain of the same. Company E was mustered into service at Atchison in August of that year and Captain Hutchinson served until the fall of 1863, when he received his honorable discharge on account of illness. He ever afterward took a warm interest in the veterans of the war and was an active member of Lyon Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Besides his milling business, Captain Hutchinson found time to engage in other lines of industry and personally superintended his extensive farming interests, as well as being rated one of the largest stockfeeders in the state. He was also engaged in the banking business, and the same business care that characterized the management of his personal affairs was always exercised in the administration of such affairs as came under his jurisdiction as a banker. When the Marshall County Bank was organized back in pioneer days, Captain Hutchinson was one of the chief factors in the organization of that institution, which was succeeded by the First National Bank in 1882. In 1894 Captain Hutchinson was elected president of the bank and held that position the rest of his life. He ever took a leading part in local political affairs and for many years was one of the leaders in the Republican party in this district. In 1880 he was elected to the state Senate and served with distinction in that body. In 1876 Captain Hutchinson was appointed one of a committee of three to represent Kansas in the Centennial Jubilee held in New York City. He was a delegate to the national conventions that nominated James A. Garfield and James G. Blaine for the Presidency and was for many years one of the most familiar figures at the state and local conventions of his party. As noted above, Captain Hutchinson was an active member of the Grand Army of the

Republic. He also was a Mason, in which ancient order he had attained to the York Rite, and ever took a warm interest in Masonic affairs.

In December, 1855, Perry Hutchinson was united in marriage to Lydia Jennette Barber, daughter of Champlin Barber and wife, of Chautauqua county, New York, and to that union were born four children, F. W. and Delia (deceased), were born in Iowa; W. W. Hutchinson, of Marysville, and Mrs. Etta Hutchinson-Kotsch, of Sturgis, South Dakota, three of whom, with their mother, survive the death of Captain Hutchinson, which occurred on December 29, 1914, he then being past eighty-three years of age.

FRANK W. HUTCHINSON.

Frank W. Hutchinson, well-known grocer, of Marysville, is a native of the state of Iowa, but has been a resident of Marysville practically all the time since the days of his childhood and has thus witnessed the growth of the city and the development of this region since pioneer days. He was born at Palo, Iowa, August 2, 1857, son of Perry and Jeannette L. (Barber) Hutchinson, natives of New York state, who became prominent and influential pioneers of this county, active in promoting the interests of Marysville in the early days, and the latter of whom is still living in that city at a ripe old age.

Perry Hutchinson was born at Fredonia, New York, December 2, 1831, son of Calvin Hutchinson, a native of England, and was reared on a dairy farm, in his youth helping to milk one hundred cows. At Fredonia, in 1853, he married Jeannette L. Barber, who was born at that place in February, 1837, and immediately after their marriage he and his wife came West, settling in Iowa. For some time Perry Hutchinson worked in the timber woods in Wisconsin, rafting logs and then went to Iowa, where, at Palo, he engaged in the cattle business and in the milling business, remaining there until 1859, when he came down into Kansas and pre-empted a quarter of a section of land in Balderson township, this county. He built a log cabin on his claim and put up a shack to shelter his horses and the first winter he was there worked with his team, receiving for his labor daily one bushel of corn, worth twenty cents a bushel. The next spring, when the tide of immigration out this way began to flow past his door, he was able to sell that twenty-cent corn for two dollars and fifty cents a bushel. His place was along the line of the old stage route and one morning about two o'clock

he heard sounds of distress proceeding from the trail. On investigating he found the mail-stage and the six-horse team stuck in the ice and the driver nearly frozen to death. The driver was made comfortable for the night at Mr. Hutchinson's house and upon asking the next morning what the charge for the accommodation was, was informed that there was no charge. To show his appreciation for the favor the superintendent of the mail gave Mr. Hutchinson a "tip", which was to go to the then new village of Marysville and lease the hotel that had been started there. Mr. Hutchinson recognized the value of the tip, for travel through this part of the country was then beginning to become quite brisk, but he told the superintendent that it would be impossible for him to enter upon such an undertaking, that all his equipment in the way of housekeeping consisted of a table that he had made out of dry-goods boxes, three dilapidated chairs and a few old knives and forks. He picked up courage, however, and determined to investigate the "tip." With that end in view he drove over to Marysville, his sole cash possession at the time being twenty-five cents, and proposed to A. G. Barrett, the owner of the hotel, to rent the same and operate it. Barrett informed him that he would not rent the place to "a pauper" and coolly dismissed the proposition. Mr. Hutchinson laid the matter before Frank Marshall, who was then conducting a store in a log building at Marysville and after whom Marshall county later came to be named, and Marshall offered to "go his security" for any reasonable amount sufficient to swing the hotel proposition. On that basis Mr. Hutchinson secured a lease on the hotel and in eight months made a clear profit of eighteen hundred dollars operating the same. By the way, the site of the log store above referred to is the present site of the First National Bank, of which Mr. Hutchinson was president for many years and until the time of his death. With the money earned in his hotel deal, Perry Hutchinson bought an eighty-acre tract of land adjoining the village and there erected a flour-mill, in a building twenty by eighty feet, said to have been the first flour-mill in the state of Kansas, settlers coming from distances as far away as two hundred miles to get their grist ground at that pioneer mill. Mr. Hutchinson was engaged in milling when the Civil War broke out and he dropped everything and enlisted a company of men to fight in behalf of the Union, that company from Marysville going to the front as a part of the Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Near the close of the war, Captain Hutchinson was taken ill and was mustered out. Upon his return home he resumed his milling business and in 1867 erected a new mill on the west side of the river, which old mill is still standing. In 1881 Captain Hutchinson was elected state senator from this district, on the Repub-

lican ticket. About 1878 he engaged in the banking business and was a director of the First National Bank until the death of S. A. Fulton, the president, when he was elected president and continued to serve in that capacity until his death on December 27, 1914. He was an active and earnest member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. His widow is still living in the old home erected by her husband in 1868. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and was among the most active workers in behalf of all good causes hereabout in pioneer days. To her and her husband four children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first-born, the others being Dilla, now deceased; Mrs. Etta Kotsch, of Sturgis, South Dakota, and Wallace W., the well-known retired miller, of Marysville.

Frank W. Hutchinson was but a child when his parents moved to Marysville and he grew to manhood there, a valued assistant to his father in the mill, remaining thus engaged for four or five years. In the early seventies he was severely injured by being caught beneath a freight train and while recuperating from those injuries took a trip to the mountains and on the train was robbed of what money he had. He stopped at Canon City, Colorado, where he remained a year or two working for a time in a hotel and then in a wholesale grocery house. Upon his return to Marysville he was put in charge of his father's lumber yard and was thus engaged until 1882, when he went to Beattie and there started a grocery store. A little more than sixty days later his store was destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt and restocked the place and continued in business there until 1892, when he sold the store and returned to Marysville to take charge of his father's mill. In 1894 he bought a grocery stock at Marysville and presently bought the site of his present place of business and erected his present commodious store room, into which he moved in 1895 and where he ever since has been engaged in business, long having been recognized as one of the substantial merchants of his home town. Mr. Hutchinson also is the owner of a farm of eighty-three acres in Wells township. He is a Republican, but has not been a seeker after office.

In 1884 Frank W. Hutchinson was united in marriage to Emma Brumbaugh, who was born at Valparaiso, Indiana, March 17, 1864, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Hawthorn) Brumbaugh, the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters, who came to Marshall County about 1889, some time after the marriage of their daughter Emma, and settled on a farm near Beattie, where Mr. Brumbaugh died and where Mrs. Brumbaugh is living in the northeast part of Marysville, now being in the eighty-seventh

year of her age. Mrs. Hutchinson received an excellent education in her girlhood and after her graduation came to Kansas in response to a call sent out for school teachers and was teaching school in Marshall county at the time of her marriage. To that union no children have been born. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson are members of the Presbyterian church and have for years taken a warm interest in the various beneficences of the same.

NICHOLAS S. KERSCHEN.

The Hon. Nicholas S. Kerschen, former representative in the Legislature from this district, manager of the farmers elevator at Marysville and one of the extensive landowners of Marshall county, making his home on his fine farm in Marysville township, is a native of Europe, but has been a resident of this county since he was five years of age. He was born in the grand duchy of Luxemburg on April 29, 1868, son of Charles and Mary (Klein) Kerschen, native Luxemburgers, who came to this country in 1873 and settled on homestead farm in section 18 of Marysville township, this county, becoming substantial and influential pioneer residents of that community.

Nicholas S. Kerschen was reared on that pioneer farm and received his schooling in the neighboring district school. He remained on the home farm, a valuable assistant to his father in the labor of developing and improving the same. Upon his marriage in 1890 he assumed charge of the home farm of two hundred acres and upon the death of his father inherited the home place. As his affairs prospered, Mr. Kerschen added to his land holdings until he now is the owner of five hundred and fifty-three acres, to the farming of three hundred and twenty acres of which he is giving his personal attention and there makes his home, having one of the best-developed farms and most up-to-date farm plants in the county. Mr. Kerschen has been a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator Company at Marysville ever since the organization of the same and on June 16, 1915, was made manager of the same, a position he ever since has filled in a manner highly satisfactory to both shareholders and patrons of that admirable institution. Mr. Kerschen has ever given his thoughtful and intelligent attention to local civic affairs and in 1912, as the nominee of the Republican party, was elected representative from this district to the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, his services in the House during the session of 1913 being regarded as of much value not only to his district, but to the state at large.

On July 2, 1890, Nicholas S. Kerschen was united in marriage to Marguerite Koppes, who was born on a pioneer farm in section 17 of Marysville township, this county, October 15, 1871, daughter of Nicholas S. and Helen (Klass) Koppes, natives of Luxemburg and pioneer residents of Marshall county. Nicholas Koppes was an honored veteran of the Civil War, a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry. To Mr. and Mrs. Kerschen two sons have been born, Carl N., born on August 8, 1894, who is farming the home place, and Arthur P., August 7, 1897, who is now a student of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, taking the law course. The Kerschens are members of the Catholic church and take a warm interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in the general social activities of the community. Mr. Kerschen is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Modern Woodmen of America and takes a proper interest in the affairs of both these organizations. He has ever given his close attention to the general development of the best interests of his home county and is looked upon as one of the active factors in all worthy movements designed to advance the common welfare hereabout.

WALLACE WALTER HUTCHINSON.

Wallace Walter Hutchinson, well-known retired miller, banker and land-owner, of Marysville, is a native son of that city and has lived there all his life, one of the most active factors in the development of the interests of that thriving county-seat town during the past quarter of a century, an able representative, in the second generation, of one of the most prominent and influential pioneer families in this part of the state. He was born at Marysville on November 6, 1871, son of Capt. Perry and Lydia (Barber) Hutchinson, the former of whom died at his home in Marysville on December 29, 1914, and the latter of whom is still living there, one of the most honored and respected pioneers of Marshall county. In a biographical sketch relating to the late Captain Hutchinson, presented elsewhere in this volume, there is set out at considerable detail the history of this pioneer family in this county and to that sketch the reader is referred for further details regarding the genealogy of the subject of this sketch.

W. W. Hutchinson was reared at Marysville, receiving his schooling in the local schools, and early took an interest in his father's flour-mill at that place, the first flour-mill erected in the state of Kansas; and upon completing

school was installed June 11, 1889, as bookkeeper and office manager of the mill, continuing thus connected with his father in the milling business until his father's death in 1914, when he became owner of the mill, which he continued to operate until August 1, 1916, when he sold the mill; since which time he has been giving his attention to his extensive land and banking interests. Mr. Hutchinson has an interest in seven hundred acres of land and is a stockholder in and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Marysville. During his many years of active connection with the old Excelsior mills he gave his whole time to the direction of the affairs of that pioneer industry and, as he recalls now, on many occasions worked practically day and night and on Sundays, it being no unusual thing for him to be occupied at the mill for twenty hours at a stretch for considerable periods of time during the busy season.

On April 20, 1893, W. W. Hutchinson was united in marriage to Bessie L. Parrish, who was born in Jefferson county, New York, October 20, 1874, daughter of George W. and Emma (Parker) Parrish, natives of that state, who are now living in Texas. George W. Parrish was born on January 6, 1849, and became one of the early students of electricity upon the development of applied electrical energy for power and light. From New York state he moved to Illinois and came thence to Kansas, locating in 1878 in the neighborhood of Frankfort, where he was engaged in farming until 1888, when he moved to Marysville, where he resumed his trade as an electrician and in that capacity built Marysville's first electric-light plant. About 1900 he left Marysville and he and his wife are now living in Texas, where he owns a farm. To them four children were born, of whom Mrs. Hutchinson, the second in order of birth, is now the only survivor, her three brothers, Arthur, Franklin and Foster, being deceased.

To W. W. and Bessie L. (Parrish) Hutchinson five children have been born, namely: Georgia V., born on March 22, 1894, who was graduated from the Marysville high school with the class of 1913 and on September 14, 1916, married Bryan P. Weeks, a linotype operator at Forest City, Iowa; Grace C., March 30, 1896, who was graduated from the Marysville high school with the class of 1914; Perry P., December 4, 1898, also a graduate of the local high school, completing the course there with the class of 1916 and now a student at Chauncey Hall, a preparatory school at Boston, Massachusetts; Glenn W., April 4, 1906, and Carol, August 11, 1908. The Hutchinsons have one of the finest homes in the city of Marysville and take an earnest interest in the general social activities of the community. Mr.

and Mrs. Hutchinson are members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Hutchinson has been treasurer of the local congregation of the same for the past fifteen years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and takes a warm interest in the affairs of the same.

GEORGE I. THACHER, M. D.

Among the well-known and prominent residents of Marshall county, is Dr. George I. Thacher, who was born in Hornell, New York, on April 17, 1877, the son of Safford M. and Sarah (Langworthy) Thacher.

Safford M. Thacher was born on December 21, 1834, in Hornell, New York, where he received his primary education in the public schools and grew to manhood. After he had completed his common-school work he entered the Alfred University, from which institution he was later graduated. As a lad he had a taste of pioneer life in his native state, but received a splendid education. In 1856 he came to Kansas during the time of the fierce agitation on the slavery question. He and his brother, Dwight, established themselves in the printing business, and published the *Lawrence Republican*, a strong anti-slavery paper, and developed strong opposition. Their lives were even in danger on account of their opposition to the extension of slavery. At the time of the Quantrel raid in August, 1863, the brother, Dwight, was at Kansas City as editor of the *Journal*, but S. M. Thacher was in Lawrence and came near losing his life when the printing plant was destroyed by fire, started by the raiders. After the destruction of the plant the two brothers joined forces at Kansas City and the *Republican* plant was not rebuilt. After the close of the Civil War, Mr. Thacher returned to Hornell, New York, where on October 25, 1865, he was united in marriage to Louise Langworthy, and to this union four children were born: Frank Eugene, of Salina, Kansas; Dr. Mowry Safford Thacher, of Turon, Kansas; Dr. George Isaac Thacher and one that died in infancy. Mr. Thacher was a man possessed of much public spirit and took a lively interest in all that would tend to elevate and inspire a better life. During the time Grant was President he served as postmaster of Hornell.

In 1885 Safford M. Thacher returned to Kansas and with his family established their home on a farm near Topeka. After three years of farm life Mr. Thacher moved to Lawrence, where he became associated with the Western Farm Mortgage Company and remained with the firm until 1892, at which

time he accepted a position with the City Real Estate Trust Company of Topeka and moved to that city. His wife, who was born in 1834, died in 1898, and after the death of Mrs. Thacher, he was married to Kate Lewis, of Hudson, Wisconsin, who died at Waterville five years later. Mr. Thacher spent much of his time at Blue Rapids and at Waterville with his sons, and died at the home of his son, George I., on November 19, 1911. During his residence at Waterville the people of the city entertained a high regard for him. He kept well posted on current events, and up to the time of his death he was interested in political affairs. Much of the time of his later years was devoted to the collecting and recording of interesting data of the Thacher family, whose history is traceable for many generations. The father of the first Thacher who came to America, was the Rev. Peter Thacher, who was minister at Salem, England, in 1620, and the son became pastor of the old South church at Boston, and it seems evident from family records that for more than a century and a half there was a continuous line of Thachers in the Congregational ministry of Massachusetts. In a sermon over the remains of Judge Otis Thacher, of Hornell, in 1868 the minister said, "Mr. Thacher's ancestry for two and a half centuries, at least, were puritans and Congregationalists, and thus they have become in America a part of that powerful influence that has helped so much in making this a Christian nation."

Safford M. Thacher early in life became a member of the Congregational church. At Lawrence he was associated with Dr. Richard Cordely in his Christian work, with its humble beginning. At Kansas City, what is now a great consolidated Congregational church, was in 1863 a weak struggling organization, but it had in the Thacher Brothers a good foundation and strong support. Mr. Thacher often said that in those days, his brother, Dwight, and family and himself made up the congregation. When he located at Waterville, he transferred his membership from the Congregational church at Topeka to the English Lutheran church of that place, and when his health permitted he was a regular attendant at all church services.

Dr. George I. Thacher received his primary education in the district schools of Kansas, after which he entered the public schools of Lawrence. He then attended the high school of Monte Vista, Colorado. In 1893 he completed a course in the Strickler Business College at Topeka. After completing his education he was employed by the City Real Estate Trust Company and the Shawnee Milling Company, as stenographer. In 1898 he entered the Medical College at Topeka and completed his work in 1902 and since 1903 has been actively engaged in the general practice at Waterville, where he has met with much success.

In 1903 Doctor Thacher was united in marriage to Lucy Knowles, a native of Topeka, the daughter of C. O. and Rebecca (Holmes) Knowles. Her father was born at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in 1843. There he received his education in the public schools and there he lived until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to Kansas, and was for a number of years engaged in driving an ox team from Leavenworth to Denver, Colorado, being engaged in the freighting business. His trips took him through Marshall county, but he had never seen Marysville until Doctor Thacher took him there some time before his death, which occurred in 1916. For many years Mr. Knowles was engaged successfully in the real-estate business at Topeka and was one of the progressive and prominent men of the community. His widow is now living at Topeka at the age of sixty-four years. They were the parents of five children, George, who died in New Mexico in July, 1916; Katherine, the wife of J. A. Cole, superintendent of the bridge and iron works at Topeka; Charles; Lucy, the wife of Doctor Thacher and one that died in infancy.

Mrs. Thacher received her education in the public schools of Topeka, and is a graduate of Washington College at Washington, D. C. She then took a course in kindergarten at Kansas City, Missouri, after which she taught for one year before her marriage. She and Doctor Thacher are the parents of three children, Rebecca L., Philip L. and Luin K., they being twelve, ten and seven years of age respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Thacher are prominent in social life of the community and are held in the highest regard.

Doctor Thacher has long been identified with the Republican party and has ever taken the keenest interest in local affairs. In 1907 he was elected a member of the council of Waterville and served for two terms, and was then elected mayor, which position he held for two terms. During his term of office the electric lights and waterworks were installed and many other substantial improvements were made, that have added much to the beauty and importance of the city. The Doctor is progressive and is an advocate of the highest class of public improvements. He is a firm believer in the best schools possible and the building of good roads, for in these he feels that much of the future depends. He served as county health officer for four years, and his term of office was regarded as successful. To him the health department, if rightly conducted, is of the greatest importance.

Fraternally, Doctor Thacher is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and has held all the offices in the local organization. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He takes much interest in the conduct of these

orders. Few men in the community have met with more success in their chosen work and few are held in higher regard. He and his wife are active members of the Evangelical church; they take much interest in all church work and are liberal supporters of the local society.

CLARK M. STEWART.

Clark M. Stewart, a well-known architect and builder, of Marysville, Marshall county, was born in Steuben county, New York, on March 21, 1854, being the son of Samuel and Sarah Ann (Leach) Stewart, who were natives of the state of New York, the father having been born in that state on March 7, 1811, and the mother on September 17, 1815. They received their education in the public schools of their native state and there grew up and were married on February 6, 1836. The father was born at Troy and there he learned the trade of a carpenter. He worked at his trade in the state until 1854, when he located at Millidgeville, Illinois, where he established himself as a contractor and builder and continued in the business until the outbreak of the Civil War when he enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry and saw much active service in the campaigns about Vicksburg, Shilo and Pittsburg Landing. His eldest son also served in another regiment. After a service of one and one-half years, Samuel Stewart received his honorable discharge and returned to his home at Millidgeville and again engaged in his work of contractor and builder until 1875, when he went to Iowa, where he died on November 29, 1889. Mr. Stewart was of a family whose history dates back to over two hundred years in the state of New York. Mrs. Stewart died on February 24, 1873, after a useful and active life. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and took a prominent part in all the services of that denomination. Her paternal grandparents were natives of Holland and established themselves in New York and became identified with the life of that state.

Samuel and Sarah Ann Stewart were the parents of nine children as follow: Hezekiah, Calvin, Julia, Rena, Sarah, Helen, Melvin, Clark M. and James W. Hezekiah resides at Madrid, Iowa, where he lives a retired life. He is a veteran of the Civil War and was during his younger days an accomplished musician; Calvin lives in Grundy county, Iowa, where he is a successful farmer and stockman; Julia Bowen is a resident of Illinois, where she and her husband live retired after active service spent on the

farm; Rena Mead is a widow and lives in Illinois; Sarah Heath is now deceased; Helen Smith and husband reside in Minneapolis; Melvin lives at Conrad, Iowa, and is a retired farmer, and James W. lives at Waterville, Kansas, and is a well-known farmer.

Clark M. Stewart was reared in Illinois and there received his education in the public schools and as a young man learned the carpenter trade. In June, 1878, he and his brother, James W., came to Marshall county, having driven a team of horses from Grundy county. They each purchased eighty acres of railroad land, for which they paid five dollars and fifty cents per acre, and had to borrow the money to make the first payment. Mr. Stewart at once engaged in breaking the wild prairie land and the next year he built a small house and devoted his time to farming until 1881, when he went to Herkimer, where he worked at his trade until 1887, when he went to western Kansas and purchased a tract of land in Thomas county, and again engaged in farming for a short time. He later lived in Colby and Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1888 returned to Marshall county and located at Marysville, where he established himself as a contractor and builder. He has built some of the finest residences as well as the Pusch cigar factory and the city hall. He has substantial property in the city. He sold his farm of eighty acres in the county in 1915, but owns the other farms that he purchased.

Politically, Mr. Stewart is identified with the Democratic party and has served on the city council for a number of years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a man of much influence in his home community.

In 1879 Clark M. Stewart was united in marriage to Mary E. Purcell, who was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, on September 18, 1855, and is the daughter of Thomas V. and Nancy N. (Walters) Purcell. Thomas and Nancy Purcell were natives of Loudoun county, Virginia, the former having been born on June 7, 1818, and the latter in 1820. They received their education in the schools of their native states and there grew up. They first met in the state of Virginia and were there married. They continued to reside in Virginia after their marriage until 1860, when they moved to Illinois. Mr. Purcell being a Quaker, was not compelled to serve in the Civil War, the religious belief of that denomination being recognized by the government. On their arrival in Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Purcell established their home on a farm, where Mr. Purcell was actively engaged as a general farmer and stockman until seven years before he died when he moved to Millidgeville, Illinois, where he died on February 19, 1887, and his widow died on November 2, 1893. They were the parents of the following children: Joseph,

Mahlon, Anna, John, Thomas, Mary E. and Elias H. Joseph is now deceased; Mahlon is a retired farmer of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Anna married Jasper Shoemaker, and after some years of married life, Mr. Shoemaker died and the widow is now living at Pasadena, California; John is a resident of Billings, Montana; Thomas is a resident of Polo, Illinois; Mary E. is the wife of Clark M. Stewart; and Elias H. is professor of music in Chicago, Illinois.

Clark M. and Mary B. Stewart are the parents of one child, Edith S., who was born on October 9, 1883. She is a graduate of the Marysville high school and the University of Kansas. She was married in 1903 to Clarence T. Rice, who is prominently connected with the high schools of Kansas City, Kansas, where he is principal. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice has been born one child, Mary, whose birth occurred on August 7, 1914. Mr. Rice is the son of Charles and Inez (Crane) Rice. Charles W. Rice was born in England on October 16, 1856, and was the son of William and Ellen (Watson) Rice, who came to Canada in 1864. The parents were ribbon-makers in England, and when they located in Canada they were employed as laborers. In 1867 they came to Indiana and located near Bluffton, where they engaged in general farming, and there William Rice died in 1869. It was there that Charles W. Rice lived until 1877, when he left his mother, two sisters and a brother and on a horse started on the long trip to Marshall county. Here he located in Winifred and for two years worked as a farm hand, at which time he was married in a log cabin, in 1879, to Inez Crane, after which he rented a farm and there established his home. After three years he purchased a farm two miles south and one mile east of Home City, where he and his family lived until 1889 when he engaged in the grocery business at Home City, which business he conducted until 1891, when he engaged in the carpenter work. In 1896 he moved to Marysville, where he worked in the general store of Frank Powell until October, 1899, when he purchased the furniture store of H. B. Walker, which he conducted until the time of his death on December 20, 1911. The mother of Clarence T. Rice was born on November 15, 1862, in Milford, Illinois, and died on August 6, 1890. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1830 and was one of the early homesteaders in Marshall county. His wife, Sarah Anna (Deeds) Crane, was born in 1834 in Pennsylvania and is now living in Marysville, Kansas. Clarence T. Rice received his education in the local schools and at the University of Kansas and later engaged in teaching, in which profession he has met with much success, and is now the principal of the high school of Argentine, Kansas City, Kansas. He and his wife are held in the highest regard and

esteem by all who know them, and they are among the cultured and refined people of the community in which they live, and where they have an extended influence on the moral and educational development.

Clark M. Stewart is a man who has always taken a prominent part in the activities of his home community, and on the occasions of celebrations he has been selected as marshal of the day, and on his large black horse he has presented a commanding appearance. He has ever taken much interest in hunting and is recognized as one of the genial sportsmen of the district. He has hunted ducks from the lakes of Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, and his ability in this line is known to all. In his home life he is an ideal husband and father, and his highest ambition has been to make his home one of pleasure and comfort. His home on North Broadway is one of the beautiful places in Marysville.

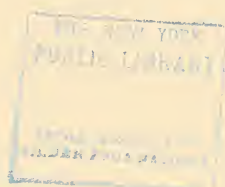
REV. FRANCIS H. TATON.

The Rev. Francis H. Taton, pastor of the Catholic church of St. Michael's at Axtell, this county, is a native of the old Hoosier state, but has been a resident of Kansas ever since the early days of his ordination to the priesthood, a period of nearly thirty years, during which period he has performed a wonderful work in the mission fields of this state, a labor that has endeared him to the hearts of many in various portions of the state. Father Taton has been in charge of St. Michael's parish at Axtell since the summer of 1903 and has a record for faithfulness and efficiency of service rarely equaled in a Western diocese. In an interview published following the celebration of the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood in 1914, Father Taton said: "During my charge at Easton, Kansas, I took sick on the 16th day of January, 1890, whilst in Leavenworth and was confined to St. John's hospital there for six weeks. Otherwise I never missed a Sunday whilst in charge at Easton. Whilst in charge of Paola I was absent one Sunday. Since my appointment in Axtell I took a vacation for six weeks in 1910, during which I visited the Pacific coast from Los Angeles to Seattle, Washington. Outside of this I was absent from duty in Axtell on three Sundays. This is the extent of my being absent from duty in twenty-five years."

A sympathetic fellow-priest, the Rev. T. H. Kinsella, a companion of Father Taton's seminary days, writing on that jubilee occasion and complimenting his old friend upon becoming a jubilarian, said: "The celebra-



REV. FRANCIS H. TATON.



tion of the silver jubilee of a Catholic priest is no longer an event of rare importance. Its frequent occurrence in our day has reduced it to the commonplace; yet, to the priest himself, and to all who are near and dear to him, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination must always retain its joyful aspect, its symbolism and its solemn significance. It is usually the only milestone he comes up on in his weary journey from his sacerdotal consecration to the last anointment. Few there are who live to count the golden years, and fewer still who find sympathy and affection in a generation not their own, and in a world they have outlived. Twenty-five years of struggle and self-effacement—in rain and sun and storm, in weakness of health and depression of spirit; and a loneliness on the prairies of Kansas, that at times forces the mind to woo the stars and the eye to admire the kindly human face that is reflected on the moon—twenty-five years of faithful effort on the Western missions cannot but leave their traces on the brow of every faithful priest of God who has lived through them.”

Though Hoosier born, Father Taton is of French descent, both his parents having been born in the beautiful Champagne country of France. He was born on a little farm well back in the woods of Perry county, in the southern part of Indiana, three and one-half miles from the village of Leopold, September 15, 1861, only son of Alexander and Appoline (Duchainois) Taton, the former of whom was born in 1842 at Assigny, in the old province of Champagne, France, and the latter of whom was born at Meziere, in that same district, in 1842. In 1849 Father Taton's parents came to this country, his father then being eleven years of age and his mother, nine years of age. Their respective families emigrated from France together, being a part of a considerable colony that came over on the same vessel, and they settled in the woods of southern Indiana, which even at that date retained much of their unbroken, primeval grandeur. Amid pioneer conditions the two grew up and in 1860 were married, making a home for themselves on a little farm in the Leopold neighborhood. In 1864 Alexander Taton and his little family left Indiana and came to Kansas, having heard much of the possibilities that awaited the homesteader in this state. He homesteaded a quarter section in Johnson county, the tract now occupied by the town of Edgerton, and proceeded to develop the same, his son, the future priest, thus, in childhood, gaining a very distinct impression of Kansas pioneer life. Three years later, in 1867, Alexander Taton sold his homestead and returned to Indiana, where he died in 1874, leaving a widow and three children, the subject of this sketch having had two sisters, Victoria, who married Jacob Oaks and is now living at Ottawa, this state, and Mary, who died in girlhood. Years later, in 1889,

after her son had become an established priest at Easton, this state, the Widow Taton returned to Kansas and rejoined her son, later moving with him to Axtell, where she spent her last days, her death occurring on April 2, 1908. The beautiful, clinging affection that marked Mother Taton's devotion to her only son was often the occasion of comment. It has been written of her that from his very infancy "All her heart's love went out to him; every good influence was thrown around him, her prayers were unceasing and, in the exuberance of her French nature, she gave over to 'Notre Dame' a gift like unto the one given her on Mount Calvary. Madame Taton dedicated and in a manner consecrated her only son to the Blessed Virgin in the early days of civilization in southern Indiana, just as had been done so often in her beloved France. A memento of that event may still be seen in the gold chain that hangs, or did hang, around the figure of the Madonna in the parish church."

It is related that an extraordinary event, twice repeated, when he was thirteen years of age, determined young Taton's vocation to the priesthood, but the means to prosecute a course of study extending over many years was entirely absent. He conceived the idea of laying his case before the abbot of St. Meinrad's Abbey, over in the neighboring county of Spencer. Abbot Finton was greatly impressed by the young man's story and took him in at once, free of charge, until the day that Father Isadore recommended him in glowing terms to Rt. Rev. Louis Mary Fink, O. S. B., of the diocese of Leavenworth, as a young man of extraordinary piety, good talent and excellent health. In 1887, from Bishop McClosky, of Louisville, Kentucky, Father Taton received minor orders. Sub-deaconship and deaconship were conferred in 1888 by Bishop Chatard, of Indianapolis, and on February 24, 1889, in the cathedral at Covington, Kentucky, he was ordained to the holy priesthood by Bishop Maes. On March 17, the following St. Patrick's Day, Father Taton celebrated his first mass in St. Michael's church at Canneltown, Indiana. He then was sent to Kansas and after ten days spent at the cathedral at Leavenworth, was appointed to Easton and the outlying missions, taking charge on the first of April of that appointment, which then comprised Easton, Springdale and St. Joseph, of Mt. Olivet. During that appointment Father Taton completed the church at Springdale and built the new church of St. Joseph at Mt. Olivet. He said mass frequently in private houses in out-of-the-way places, instructed the neighboring children and administered the sacraments. Though Catholics were then few and far between in that district, many converts came to the church and the mission was a great success. For six years and three months Father Taton had charge of those missions and

was then transferred to the parish of Paola and missions, of which he took charge on July 17, 1895, that charge comprising Paola, Ossawatimie, the State Asylum for the Insane at the latter place and the whole of Linn county. At that time there was not a Catholic church in Linn county, but there were scattered Catholics throughout the county, practically all of whom, Father Taton recalls, had fallen away from the church. During his stay in Paola the Ursuline Academy was built and in 1896 was dedicated. The parochial school near the church was built about that time and that school Father Taton named St. Patrick's, in memory of his celebration of the mass for the first time on that day. The school opened with fifteen pupils and by the close of the school year had an enrollment of forty-four. During that time the church at Ossawatimie was remodeled from end to end and a sacristy built. For eight years and one month Father Taton was in charge at Paola and missions and on August 17, 1903, was transferred to the parish of St. Michael's at Axtell, of which he ever since has been in charge and where, in 1914, he celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, the occasion being made one of much rejoicing on the part of his friends, not only in this county, but throughout those other sections of the state where his ministrations have endeared him to many hearts.

When Father Taton was sent to Axtell the parish comprised both St. Michael's church and Beattie as a mission, services between the two points being equally divided. In 1909 Father Taton built the parochial residence at Beattie and in the fall of that year the Beattie mission was given over to the Rev. Father Galvin, who became its pastor. On November 8, 1904, work on the new St. Michael's church at Axtell was begun and in the spring of 1905 the corner stone was laid. On April 24, 1906, the church was dedicated, the total cost of the same being nearly twenty-two thousand dollars. In 1909 the new parish house was built, at a total cost, including appurtenances, of more than seven thousand dollars, Father Taton moving into the same in November of that year. In 1913 work on the new parochial school was begun, but delays, on account of crop failures during that year, put off the completion of the work until February 8, 1917, when the school was completed at a cost of nine thousand dollars. St. Michael's parish is well organized and its various auxiliaries, such as the Mutual Benefit Association, the Temperance Society, the Knights of Columbus, the Altar Society, the Young Ladies Sodality, the Childrens Sodality and the League of the Sacred Heart, are reported to be in a flourishing condition, progress being reported in all departments of the work of the parish.

REV. CLARENCE BRADLEY.

The Rev. Clarence Bradley, pastor of the Catholic church of the Annunciation at Frankfort, is a native son of Kansas and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of this county since 1907, when he was made the first resident priest at Summerfield, save for two years when he was serving the parish at Emmett, in the neighboring county of Pottawattomie. He was born in the city of Atchison on May 10, 1883, a son of Charles E. and Anna (Ostertag) Bradley, the former a native of the state of Illinois and the latter, of Buffalo, New York, well-known residents of Atchison and the latter of whom is still living.

Charles E. Bradley was born in Illinois on February 2, 1855, and in 1877 came to Kansas, locating at Atchison, where, in 1881, he established a shoe store and was thus engaged in business there until his retirement in 1915, a period of thirty-four years, during which time he became a quite well-to-do merchant and one of the leading men in Atchison, having served for some time as a member of the city council. He died on April 9, 1916, and his widow, who was born in 1857, is still living, making her home at Atchison, where she has lived since her early childhood. She was born, Anna Ostertag, in Buffalo, New York, and was little more than an infant when her parents came West and located at Atchison. Grandfather Ostertag was a smith and wheelwright and early drove a thriving business in fitting wheels to the heavy wagons of the freighters on the plains, Atchison being one of the busiest points of departure for these great wagon trains in an early day. He helped to lay the rails over the ice in the Missouri river, for the transportation of the first locomotive engine taken into Atchison, and was one of the active factors in the upbuilding of that town in pioneer days. To Charles E. Bradley and wife three children were born, Father Bradley having two brothers, Harold, who is operating the shoe store his father established in Atchison in 1881, and Aloysius, who is a clerk in the First National Bank of Atchison.

Father Bradley received excellent scholastic training for his holy office. Upon completing the course in the local schools he entered St. Benedict's College, at Atchison, and upon completing the course there entered Kenrick Seminary, St. Louis, where for five years he was grounded in philosophy and theology, completing his studies in 1906. On April 17 of that same year, at Kansas City, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Lillis and was appointed assistant to the pastor of St. Mary's parish, in that city, serving in

that capacity for one year, at the end of which time he was sent to Paola, this state, where for five months he substituted for the pastor of that parish. He then, on August 23, 1907, was appointed pastor of the church of the Holy Family at Summerfield, this county, the first resident pastor of that parish. During his pastorate of nearly two years at Summerfield, Father Bradley erected the parish house there and in many other ways strengthened the parish, remaining there until June 27, 1909, when he was transferred to the parish at Emmett, where he remained for two years, or until his transfer to the parish of the Annunciation at Frankfort, June 27, 1911, a charge which he still holds and in which he is doing much to advance the cause of the parish, both in a spiritual and a material way, excellent progress having been reported in all departments of the work of the church during his pastorate. Father Bradley is well read and widely informed, not only on matters pertaining to his holy calling, but on the current topics of the day, and has been an influence for much good since taking up his work in Frankfort. His popularity in the city and surrounding country is not confined to the members of his parish and he is held in the very highest esteem by all, regardless of religious faith or affiliation.

MRS. MELISSA HASLETT.

Mrs. Melissa Haslett is one of the real pioneers of Marshall county and there are few who have more vivid or distinct recollections of the days of the unbroken prairie and of the open range, of the days before the railroad had penetrated into this part of Kansas and when the lumbering ox carts or the mule trains over the old Overland trail afforded the only means of transportation. She came into Kansas when a young woman with her parents in territorial days, the family settling on a pioneer farm four miles northeast of where Frankfort later sprang up, and she ever since has been a resident of this county; therefore thoroughly familiar with the history of the same from the days of the very beginning of a social order hereabout and has ever done well her part in the development of the social and cultural life of the community of which she has been a member since the days of her girlhood, even before Kansas had taken her place in the proud sisterhood of states.

Melissa Mitchell was born in Calhoun county, Michigan, August 3, 1838, a daughter of George and Maria (Brainard) Mitchell, natives of the state of New York and pioneers of Michigan, who were the parents of six children, three of whom grew to maturity, Mrs. Haslett having a brother,

Edwin Mitchell, and a sister, Mrs. Myla Herrick, both of Clay Center, this state. George Mitchell died in Michigan in 1847 and in 1858 his widow and her children came to Kansas, settling four miles northeast of the present city of Frankfort, where they established their home, thus having been among the very earliest settlers in this part of Kansas. Mrs. Mitchell was married four times. She had five children by her first husband. He died in Michigan; then she married a Mr. Caldwell, by whom she had one child. He also died in Michigan. Then she married George Marshall, with whom she came to Kansas; no children were born. He died and was buried in Kansas. Her last husband was a Mr. Striker; there were no children. Years later Mrs. Striker moved to Clay Center, where she spent her last days, her death occurring in 1908. She was born in 1818 and had thus reached the great age of ninety years at the time of her death.

On July 3, 1858, the year in which she came to Kansas, Melissa Mitchell was united in marriage to Harvey Randall, a cabinet-maker who had come out here to try his fortunes on the plains; both came together; they were married in Michigan. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Randall pre-empted a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land four and one-half miles northeast of where Frankfort later sprang up and there built a log house which cost them six dollars. This house had neither windows nor a floor and had but a "shake" roof, about as humble a dwelling as any young couple ever started housekeeping in, but their hearts were strong and their hands willing and they started in to develop a real home there on the wind-swept plain and were doing very well when the Civil War broke out. Mr. Randall at once enlisted his services in defense of the Union and in 1861 went to the front as a member of Company D, Eighth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served until his death in 1862, dying in the service of his country. When her husband went to war Mrs. Randall left her humble farm home and with her two children rejoined her mother in the latter's home farther to the south, where she made her home until her marriage in 1865 to Charles Haslett, a native of Vermont, who had come to Kansas in 1860 and was a veteran of the Civil War, he also having gone to the front with the Eighth Kansas, with which command he served until his honorable discharge on account of disabilities incurred in Andersonville prison. Mr. Haslett served for fifteen months in Rebel prisons, having been moved from one to another until finally, the fourth move, he found himself in dreaded Andersonville. Upon his final exchange and removal from that horrid prison pen, he was in such a reduced physical condition that he was honorably discharged from service and returned to his home in Kansas.

After her second marriage, Mrs. Haslett returned to her farm northeast of Frankfort and found that during her absence the log house which she had left there had been torn down and carried away by some unscrupulous but enterprising settler who no doubt wanted the logs for use on his own claim, and it became necessary for her and Mr. Haslett at once to erect a new house. They built a neat frame house, thirty-four by fourteen feet, and there, for a second time, this pioneer woman started in housekeeping. Their affairs prospered and though they suffered, in common with all the early settlers of this county, during the days of the grasshoppers and the scourging hot winds, they gradually built up a good piece of property, adding to their holdings until they became the owners of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres. There they made their home until 1895, when they left the farm and moved to Frankfort, where Mr. Haslett died in 1902, he then being seventy years of age, and where Mrs. Haslett is still living, one of the honored pioneer residents of Marshall county. Mrs. Haslett still owns her farm, deriving a comfortable income from its rental.

By her first marriage Mrs. Haslett had two children, Clara, who died in 1863, and Harvey Randall, who is now engaged in the loan business at Oklahoma City. To her second union four children were born, namely: Myla Mayme, who married Z. M. Robison and died in 1911, leaving seven children, Elmer, Ollie, Melissa, Charles, Gertrude, Iva and Guy; Edwin Elliot, who died in youth; Ira, who also died in youth, and Henry, of Morris county, this state, who has been twice married and is now a widower with one child, a son, Walter. Mrs. Haslett has ten great-grandchildren, Elmer Robison, who lives in North Dakota, having two children: Mrs. Ollie (Robison) Pendleton, of Oklahoma, having two children; Mrs. Melissa (Robison) Line, of Illinois, having four children, and Mrs. Gertrude (Robison) Petersen, of Texas, having two children. Charles Robison lives in Salt Lake City and Iva and Guy Robison are living in New York with their father.

Mr. Haslett was an active member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and Mrs. Haslett has been a member of the Woman's Relief Corps since the organization of the same at Frankfort, ever taking a warm interest in the beneficent objects of that patriotic body. Mrs. Haslett retains very vivid recollections of pioneer days here on the plains and is a veritable mine of information concerning matters relating to pioneer days. She recalls that the first year she and Mr. Randall occupied their pre-emption claim their taxes amounted to two dollars and fifty cents. On the nights preceding January 1, 1861, they attended a "watch meeting" at the home of a neighbor, two miles distant, driving across the prairie with their ox-teams through snow

four feet deep. Mrs. Haslett said the funny thing about this was, there was neither a watch nor a clock in the house. They only had an almanac and watched by that, knowing that the moon would rise by 11 P. M. On July 4 of that same year they attended a picnic at the Barrett settlement, to which all the settlers for miles about drove in, there being about sixty persons present thus to celebrate the national holiday out here on the plains. When Mrs. Haslett came to Kansas the nearest market was at Atchison and they drove over each fall, "if they had the money"; otherwise they did without and got along as well as they could with the products of their own hands. That, of course, was before the days of the railroads or of established highways and the settlers drove their ox-teams by the shortest route, right out over the open range, definite trails thus gradually becoming established, the same serving as highways until a proper system of roads gradually was evolved as the country became settled and the range became fenced.

ANDREW J. TRAVELUTE.

Andrew J. Travelute, one of the early settlers of Marshall county, who became prominent in the agricultural development of the section, and now living a retired life, was born on June 30, 1841, in the state of Pennsylvania, being the son of Charles H. and Margurete (Spealmann) Travelute.

Charles H. Travelute was the son of Andrew and Christena Travelute and was born in France in 1818, where he spent seven years of his life on the farm. In 1825 his parents came to the United States and located in Pennsylvania, where they engaged in general farming, and where they lived and died. Charles H. Travelute received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania and there grew to manhood. He later located in Marysville township, Marshall county. The trip to Kansas from the home in Illinois was made in a covered wagon, which was used the first summer as a residence. On his arrival in Marshall county, Mr. Travelute homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land on which he built a frame house and was soon actively engaged in the development and improvement of his farm. In time he became the owner of three excellent farms, in addition to other valuable property. He was a man who took interest in local affairs and served his county as assessor and as commissioner. After reaching an advanced age he sold his farms and lived a retired life at Marysville, where he died in 1900.



MR. AND MRS. ANDREW J. TRAVELUTE.

Margurete (Spealmann) Travelute was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on November 6, 1818, and was the daughter of John and Mary Spealmann. The parents came to Pennsylvania when the daughter, Margurete, was but a child, and later went to Illinois, where they died. Margurete Spealmann grew to womanhood in Pennsylvania and there completed her education in the common schools and was later married to Charles H. Travelute. Some years later she and her husband located in Illinois and then in Marshall county, Kansas, where she died on May 20, 1902.

Andrew J. Travelute received his education in the public schools of Ogle county, Illinois, and there grew to manhood on the home farm. His school days were not spent in well-equipped buildings as those of today, but in the log cabin with a slab for a seat. On completing his education he remained on the home farm assisting in the work, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, his enlistment being for one hundred days. He saw service at Chicago, Illinois, guarding prisoners and was later sent South, where he did guard duty. He later returned to Chicago, where he contracted typhoid fever and was discharged. He returned to his home in Ogle county and in 1863 he and Dendridge Dean drove horses and mules across the mountains and plains to California. There he worked for a time in the quartz mines and drove a stage coach. On July 3, 1865, he left San Francisco for New York, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He returned to Ogle county, Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1866, when he came to Marshall county, Kansas, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in Marysville township. The tract at that time was all wild prairie, on which he built a small log cabin, which was used as a residence for four years, when he built a frame structure, fourteen by sixteen, with upstairs apartments. The house was dedicated with a dance in the upper part, a ladder being used on the outside of the building to gain access to the dance room. It is needless to say that the dance was the social event of the year, in that pioneer settlement.

In time, the wild land was developed, and where once grew the tall prairie grass in unrestrained freedom, were seen broad fields of golden grain. The farm was enlarged until there was three hundred and twenty acres in the tract, all of which was under high cultivation and well improved. Mr. Travelute continued to reside on the farm until February, 1901, and was actively engaged in general farming and stock raising, being particularly interested in the breeding and raising of Poland China hogs. On his

retirement from the farm he moved to Marysville, where he has a handsome residence. Mr. Travelute is a man of rare business judgment and, in addition to his extensive land interests, he is a stockholder in the Elevator Company and the Citizens State Bank, being a director of the latter institution.

On October 9, 1866, at St. Bridget, Marshall county, Andrew J. Travelute was united in marriage to Elizabeth Josephine Mohrbacher, who was born near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on June 19, 1846. She is the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Latterner) Mohrbacher both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany, where they received their education in the public schools and were later married. The father was born on August 24, 1810, and died on April 6, 1872. In his native land he was a cooper by trade, but did much farming. In 1845 Mr. and Mrs. Mohrbacher decided to leave the land of their birth and seek a home in the United States. On their arrival in this country they proceeded to Wisconsin, where they established a home, and there resided for many years. They later moved to St. Joe, Missouri, making the trip with oxen and wagons, having seven prairie schooners and fourteen yoke of oxen, by which they brought their building material. In 1860 they came to Marysville, arriving here on May 1, of that year. Mr. and Mrs. Mohrbacher and their eleven children suffered many of the hardships of primitive travel and the life on the plains. The daughter, Elizabeth Josephine, received her education in the schools of Wisconsin and after the family located in Kansas she taught the first school in Marshall county, at district No. 1. The papers of the county some years ago, published a most interesting article by her on the early school life of the district. The first school house built in this county, was built at Barrett, the first steps to build such a house having been taken by Mr. A. G. Barrett, deceased, but who has several relatives residing in our city. The first teacher who wielded the rod of correction in this humble school house was Miss Mohrbacher, now Mrs. Travelute, of Marysville; she is the mother of Mrs. Brumbaugh, of this city. The first white boy born in the county, Mr. P. F. Radcliffe, attended this school term.

To Andrew J. and Elizabeth Josephine Travelute have been born the following children: Robert Willard, Henry M., John A., Josephine, Charles L. and Emma. Robert Willard, now deceased, married Carrie Moore and to that union two children were born. Some years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Travelute married Mr. Brock and now lives at Kansas City, Missouri; Henry M., who married Elizabeth Koppes, lives at Lincolnville, Marion county, Kansas, and they are the parents of nine children: John A. is deceased; Josephine Brumbaugh lives at Home City, Kansas, and is the

mother of four sons; Charles L. lives in Smith county Kansas; he has been twice married, his first wife at her death left two sons. His second wife was Edna Forke, of Raymond, Nebraska. Emma is at home with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Travelute are devout members of the Catholic church and reared their children in that faith. Mr. Travelute is identified with the Democratic party and has always taken an active interest in local affairs and has served as justice of the peace, road overseer and a member of the council. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Sons of St. Gregory, also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was commander for one year.

JAMES ARTHUR HAMLER.

Among the prominent business men and well-known residents of Summerfield, Marshall county, is James Arthur Hamler, the efficient assistant cashier of the State Bank of that city, who was born on a farm near Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas, on October 23, 1882, the son of Howard and Eliza (Dieffenderfer) Hamler.

Howard Hamler was born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1853 and is of German ancestry. He is the son of Daniel Hamler and wife, who were

ADDENDUM.

Andrew J. Travelute died at his home in Marysville on Tuesday morning, June 12, 1917, at 3:30 o'clock. Funeral services were held on Thursday morning, June 14, at St. Gregory's Catholic church, where solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. August Redeker, of Marysville, as celebrant, Reverend Bradley, of Frankfort, as deacon, and Reverend Hillary, of Seneca, as sub-deacon.

The presence at the funeral of hundreds of people from far and near attested to the high esteem in which Andrew Travelute was held by all who had known him. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Knights of Columbus, of which the deceased was a member, attended in separate bodies.

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Howard Hamler was born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1853 and is of German ancestry. He is the son of Daniel Hamler and wife, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and there received their education in the public schools and were later married. They continued to reside in that state until 1875, when they came to Kansas and established their home in Brown county, where they became prominent in agricultural enterprises. The son, Howard, also engaged in farm work in this section of the state, and came here from his former home in Pennsylvania, after his marriage in 1875, to Eliza Dieffenderfer, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1857. Daniel Hamler and his sons purchased land in Brown county, Kansas, when they came to the state. They later developed the farms and made them among the best in the county. Howard Hamler engaged in general farming and stock raising in the county, until some years later and then moved to Seneca, where he retired. He later moved to Manhattan in 1900, so that he might give his children a better opportunity to obtain an education. He is still the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of good land and a splendid home in Manhattan.

Howard and Eliza Hamler are the parents of the following children: Nora E., James Arthur and Harry T. Nora E. received her education in the public schools and later studied in the University of Campbell, at Holton, Kansas. For a number of years she was a successful teacher, before her

marriage to Mr. Anderson, of Oneida: Harry T. received his primary education in the public schools and later completed the course of study at the Manhattan Agricultural College and is now a successful farmer and stockman near, Belpre, Edwards county, Kansas.

James Arthur Hamler received his education in the common schools of Nemaha county, and later graduated from the Kansas Wesleyan Business College at Salina in 1901. After completing his education, he was connected with the bank at Burlington, Colorado, for one year, and then came to the bank at Summerfield in the year 1902. In addition to his duties as assistant cashier of the State Bank of Summerfield, he is associated with F. G. Bergen in the real-estate and insurance business. He has two hundred and forty acres of splendid land in Texas and is the owner of a beautiful home in the city of Summerfield. At the time of a contest in their home city in 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Hamler were awarded a silver cup for having the finest home in the place. They take the greatest interest in the upkeep of the place, not for the sake of winning prizes, but because they enjoy the pleasures of a beautiful and well-kept home. The house is a six-room structure, finished in white, with hard-wood floors and bath, and has every modern convenience, including both hard and soft water in all parts of the house. The place was built with the idea of beauty and comfort, and is an evidence of the best thought and attention. Much beauty has been added to the place in the well-kept lawn, in which many varieties of flowers and shrubbery are grown and surrounded with the finest trees.

On October 26, 1914, James Arthur Hamler was married to Effie Beavers, who was born in Marshall county and is the daughter of D. H. Beavers, who is a well-known and successful grain buyer of Home City, Kansas. Mrs. Hamler received her education in the public schools of Marshall county, and later studied music at the Hiawatha Academy of Music, after which she completed the course in music at the University of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Hamler have long been prominent in the social and the religious life of the community, and Mrs. Hamler is active in the musical circles of the home city.

Politically, James Arthur Hamler is identified with the Republican party and has ever taken an active interest in all local affairs, and being a man of ability, and a representative citizen of the city, he has had much to do with the civic life of the town. Since 1906 he has served as city treasurer and his administration has been one of continued success. He has always given the affairs of the office the same care and attention that he gives to his own business, and by his management of the city's financial affairs, he has won the confidence and approval of the people. Fraternally, Mr. Hamler is

a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Summerfield. He has attained the Scottish-Rite degrees, holding his membership at Kansas City, Kansas. He is also a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias at Summerfield. He takes much interest in his lodge work, and is recognized as one of the working members of the orders to which he belongs.

Although a young man, Mr. Hamler has by his active life accomplished much in the social and financial life of the community in which he lives and where he is recognized as one of the prominent and substantial men of the county. His conservative and careful attention to business, has won for him the confidence of the people with whom he is associated. His interests are with the people of Marshall county and his every effort is for the betterment of the district in which he lives.

GUY L. RICE.

Guy L. Rice, well-known undertaker and furniture dealer at Marysville and long recognized as one of the most active and progressive of the younger business men of that city, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Center township on October 16, 1883, son of Charles W. and Marguerite Inez (Crane) Rice, the former a native of England and the latter of the state of Illinois, whose last days were spent in this county.

Charles W. Rice was born in the city of Coventry, England, October 16, 1856, and was about eight years of age when his parents, William and Ellen (Watson) Rice, emigrated with their family from England to Canada in 1864. Three years later, in 1867, they left Canada and moved to Indiana, settling on a farm near Bluffton, that state, where William Rice died in 1869, leaving his widow and four children, two sons and two daughters. In 1877 Charles W. Rice left his mother and his brother and two sisters in Indiana and came to Kansas, riding through on horseback to Marshall county. He began working as a farm hand in the vicinity of Winifred and for two years "batched it" there in a little log cabin. He then, in 1879, married and established a home on a rented farm in that vicinity, on which he lived for three years, at the end of which time he bought a farm two miles south and one mile east of the village of Home, where he lived until 1889, in which year he engaged in the grocery business and was thus engaged until 1891, when he engaged in general carpentering. In February, 1896,

Charles W. Rice moved to Marysville and was there engaged in the general store of Frank G. Powell until in October, 1899, when he bought the furniture store and undertaking establishment of H. B. Walker at that place and continued to operate the same the rest of his life, his death occurring on December 20, 1911. His mother, who had joined him in this county many years before, had died in the previous February.

In 1879, in this county, Charles W. Rice was united in marriage to Marguerite Inez Crane, who was born at Milford, Illinois, November 15, 1862, daughter of Robert and Sarah Ann (Deeds) Crane, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1830 and the latter in 1834, who became pioneers and homesteaders in Marshall county, where Robert Crane spent his last days, his widow now making her home in Marysville. Mrs. Charles W. Rice died on August 6, 1890, leaving three children, those besides the subject of this sketch, who was the second in order of birth, being Prof. Clarence T. Rice, of the Argentine school of Kansas City, Kansas, public schools, and Sarah Ellen, who married F. Hutton and is now deceased.

Guy L. Rice was reared on the home farm in Center township and in the village of Home, receiving his elementary schooling in the district school in that neighborhood, then went to Mary Forter and completed the same in the public schools at Marysville, from which he and his brother and sister were graduated. Until he was twenty-one years of age, Guy L. Rice worked on the farm during the summer months and he then became engaged with his father in the furniture store at Marysville. He had previously, under the direction of his father, learned the details of the undertaking business and had become a skilled embalmer. In 1909, at Topeka, he passed the examination of the Kansas state board of embalmers and has ever since been engaged in the undertaking business at Marysville, conducting the same in connection with his extensive furniture business, having been proprietor of the store since his father's death in 1911. Mr. Rice is a progressive and active business man and his business is conducted in strict accordance with modern methods. He not only carries a full and complete line of furniture, but has a well-equipped and up-to-date undertaking establishment and was the first undertaker in northern Kansas to add to his equipment an auto hearse. In addition to his extensive connections at Marysville, Mr. Rice is the owner of a half section of land in Sheridan county, this state, and is regarded as one of Marysville's substantial citizens.

On February 6, 1907, Guy L. Rice was united in marriage to Myrtle Ford, who was born at Axtell, this county, March 16, 1886, daughter of Joseph H. and Sarah E. (Dean) Ford, natives of England and of the state

of Kentucky, respectively, who are now living at Abilene, this state. Joseph H. Ford was one of the early settlers of Marshall county, a blacksmith at Marysville and a farmer in the neighborhood of Axtell, and was for years one of the best-known residents of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice two children have been born, sons both, Merlin L. and Dean W. Mr. Rice is "independent" in his political views. He is a member of the local Masonic lodge and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star and of the Methodist church, in the various beneficences of which they take a warm interest. They have a pleasant home at Marysville and take a proper interest in the general social activities of their home town, helpful in promoting all proper causes designed to advance the common welfare.

GEORGE L. FENWICK.

George L. Fenwick, proprietor of the Independent auto garage at Marysville and sales agent for cars and Bull tractors at that place, is a native son of Marshall county and has been a resident of this county all his life with the exception of the time spent in school at Manhattan and at Quincy, Illinois. He was born on a pioneer farm in the neighborhood of Bigelow, June 12, 1881, son of William and Melissa (Boyd) Fenwick, early settlers in that part of the county, the former of whom was born in Bath county, Kentucky, in 1840, and who were the parents of four children, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Martha, deceased; Eva, who married Greely Warders and is now deceased, and Nettie, who married W. J. Williams, who died about six months after marriage, and fifteen years later she married Charles Jones and is now living on the old home place in the neighborhood of Bigelow.

George L. Fenwick was reared on the paternal farm in this county and received his elementary schooling in the district schools of that neighborhood. At the age of nineteen years he started attending school at Manhattan and in 1902 entered the business college at Quincy, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1904, after which he traveled with a band, as a musician, for one year, at the end of which time he returned to the home farm, which he rented from his father, and there made his home until 1911, in which year he moved to Marysville and for awhile thereafter was connected with one of the local garages. He then determined to engage in the automobile business on his own account and built his present commodious and well-equipped

garage, a structure forty-four by one hundred and thirty-two feet, in which he has since very successfully carried on a general business in automobiles and accessories and has established a high reputation as the proprietor of one of the best service stations in this part of the state. Mr. Fenwick is the local sales manager for Bull gasoline tractors and has built up quite a business in these lines, carrying on his business in accordance with strictly up-to-date methods.

On May 25, 1904, George L. Fenwick was united in marriage to Louise M. Jansen, who was born at Quincy, Illinois, December 2, 1881, a daughter of Theo. and Louise (Ruff) Jansen, natives of Illinois, and the former of whom was a druggist at Quincy. Mrs. Fenwick is a graduate of the business college at Quincy and is a valuable aid to her husband in his business, taking the part of bookkeeper in the garage and sales establishment. Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick are attendants at the Christian church and take a proper part in the general social activities of their home town. Mr. Fenwick is "independent" in his political views and has ever given his thoughtful attention to local civic affairs.

CATHERINE L. STEWARD.

One of the highly respected and greatly admired women of Irving, Marshall county, is Mrs. Catherine L. Steward, who was born on October 25, 1843, at Marshall, Michigan, and is the daughter of Godwin and Delia A. Dolan.

Godwin Dolan was born in the city of New York and was the son of John T. Dolan, a native of Ireland. His wife was of Irish-English descent, and her people were prominent in their home community. Godwin Dolan and his wife grew up in New York and were there married. He became prosperous and was a man of influence. He and his wife later located in the state of Michigan and there their daughter, Catherine L., was born at Marshall. They resided in that state for nine years and returned to New York, remaining there till 1869, when they came to Kansas, where they located in Atchison county. In 1872 they came to Marshall county and established their home at Irving, where they died some years ago. They were held in the highest regard and esteem and they had much to do with the general development of the district in which they lived.

Catherine L. Dolan received her education in the schools of New York state, and there grew to womanhood and came with her parents to Atchison,



Catherine L. Steward

Kansas, where she was united in marriage in 1870, to Herbert Hawk, who was born in 1837 and died in 1878. To this union the following children were born: Delia, Emily and Alfred. Delia is the wife of Frederick Luedke, a resident of Irving; Emily is the wife of J. Morris Layton, a highly-respected resident of Irving, and Alfred is also a resident of Irving, and is married to Zelda Blodgett, and to them have been born two children, Chauncey and Ella. Herbert Hawk was a native of the state of New York, and there received his education in the public schools and grew to manhood and came to Kansas in the year 1857, and located in Atchison county, where he homesteaded a farm. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he offered his services in the defense of the flag of the Union, and enlisted in Tenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Quigg. He served throughout the war and saw much active service. At the close of the war he returned to Kansas, and later established his home near Irving, where he engaged in general farming and stock raising until the time of his death. He took much interest in the local affairs of the community, and was most happy in the environment of his home. The latter years of his life were devoted to the interests of his family, and his greatest desires were for their comfort and happiness. His untimely death was mourned by the people of the community, for they knew that a good and honest man had gone from them.

Some years after the death of Herbert Hawk, Mrs. Hawk was united in marriage to Silas Steward, and to this union one son was born, Harry, who now lives with the mother. Her daughter, Emily, who is the wife of J. Morris Layton, is the mother of three children, Mary, Alice and Ida. The daughter, Mary, who is the wife of George Williams, is a resident of Spring-side, and Alice is the wife of Dr. Adelbert Ferguson, to whom she was married in September, 1916, and they are now living in Michigan.

Mrs. Steward has long been active in the social and the religious life of the community, where she is held in high regard and esteem. She is a member of the Episcopal church and of the Order of the Eastern Star. Her two sons are members of the Masonic lodge, of the Eastern Star and of the Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters.

The father of Mrs. Steward, who came to Kansas from his home in the state of New York, owing to the severe climate of the former state, was a man of pleasing characteristics and of much force of character. He owned considerable property in his native state, where Mrs. Steward now has large property interests. She has a beautiful home in Irving, where she lives with her daughter.

SAMUEL FRANCIS PAUL.

Samuel Francis Paul, a native son of the state of Illinois, and today one of the most progressive and substantial farmers and stockmen of Marshall county, and the representative of the Thirty-ninth district to the state Legislature, was born at Rock Island on January 28, 1856, the son of William and Eliza A. (Walker) Paul, who were natives of Belfast, Ireland, and Madison county, Illinois, respectively.

William Paul was born on February 16, 1830, and died on August 12, 1889. He received his education in the schools of his native land and there grew to manhood. He continued to live his life in the land where he was born, until 1847, when he decided that he would seek his fortune in America. He landed at Quebec, where he remained for a time, after which he took up his residence at Watertown, New York, where he was engaged in the blast furnaces for a time. He then decided to locate further West, and in a short time was established at Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, and after a residence of some time in that place, he located at Rock Island, Illinois, where he engaged in general farming. There he was married on June 30, 1853, to Eliza A. Walker, who was born on January 26, 1836, being the daughter of Samuel A. Walker and wife, who were natives of Virginia, their early home being on the banks of the James river, and where her father was born in 1785. He was one of the early settlers of Madison county, Illinois, and was a well-known Methodist minister of that section. After having spent many years in the work in the county, Mr. Walker moved to Rock Island and in 1858 moved to Marshall county, and later died in Nebraska City, Nebraska. His life was one of usefulness, and his influence on the moral and the social life of the community, was for the general good. The life of a minister was a hard one in those days, yet Mr. Walker accepted his responsibilities with a determination that brought success to his work. He was held in the highest regard by all with whom he came in contact, and his influence for the better life was keenly felt throughout the district in which he worked. He was a man of the highest ideals and of pleasing qualities. To him the people of Madison county were greatly indebted for the high standard of morality that he set in that early pioneer settlement.

To William and Eliza Paul were born the following children: Martha A., Samuel Francis, Sadie L., Clara P. and William F. Martha A. Johnson is a resident of Sheridan, Arkansas; Sadie L. Wanamaker resides at Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clara P. Miller lives at Clepsen Beach, Washington, and William F. lives at Edna, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Paul continued to live at

Rock Island, Illinois, until 1858, when they located in the state of Kansas with their family in that year. Here Mr. Paul pre-empted land three miles north of Blue Rapids, in Blue Rapids township, Marshall county, where he obtained one hundred and twenty acres at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The journey from their home in Illinois to their new home in Kansas, was made within a covered wagon, drawn by horses and they were three weeks on the way. The journey was a hard one, over an unknown tract, with no roads but the winding trail over the prairie. But they were a determined people and were willing to endure the hardships, supported by the thought that in time a better home was in store for them. On their arrival at their new home, logs were cut and a cabin erected in which the family lived for some years. It was not long after the family established their home in the new country, that the father enlisted under the flag of his country, with a determination to assist in preserving the Union. As he marched away with Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, he left at home a devoted wife who wished him Godspeed. For three years he served his country, and saw much active service in the South and West. After his honorable discharge he returned to his home and the devoted wife, who had experienced in many ways the hardships of the war as much as the soldiers on the field of battle. Those three years were filled with many privations in the care of the five children of the family. By the will of God, Mr. Paul survived his campaigns at Prairie Grove, Pea Ridge, Ft. Smith and the chase after General Price, through Missouri and Arkansas. On his return to his home in Kansas, Mr. Paul settled on a farm two miles east of Blue Rapids, Marshall county, where he became a successful farmer and stockman, and there lived until his death. He was a man of much prominence in the community in which he lived and where he was held in the highest regard by all who knew him.

Samuel Francis Paul received his education in the common schools of Kansas, the Wetmore Institute and the Agricultural College of Kansas. After completing his education he engaged in teaching and was for nine years one of the successful teachers of Marshall county. He later engaged in farming and in 1884 he engaged in the work for himself, on a farm three miles east of Blue Rapids. There he made his home until 1898, when he moved to Blue Rapids, where he has a beautiful home, one of the finest residences in the town. As a farmer and stockman, Mr. Paul met with much success. He was a firm believer in the intensive farming and the keeping of the best of stock and his farm has always been one of the finest in the county. He has always taken the greatest pride in the upkeep of his fine estate and the

care of his stock. His farms consist of eighty acres of splendid bottom land east of Blue Rapids; one hundred and sixty acres of land two miles east of Blue Rapids and a splendid farm of eighty acres of bottom land north of Irving. The life of Mr. Paul has been a most active one and he is still recognized as one of the progressive men of the county. He has met with much success and has used his influence and best efforts for the advancement of the community in which he has lived for so many years and where he is held in the highest regard by all who know him.

On March 3, 1885, Samuel Francis Paul was united in marriage to Clara Dunlap, who was born in Red Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on October 26, 1859, the daughter of James and Mary A. Dunlap, who were natives of Virginia, where they received their education in the public schools and there grew up and were later married. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap continued to reside in Virginia until March 18, 1880, when they came to Kansas. Mr. Dunlap had spent his life in agricultural pursuits, and when he arrived in Kansas he established his home on a farm near Axtell, Murray township, Marshall county. He was a man of sterling worth and possessed of much ability and he became one of the successful farmers and stockmen of the county, where he and his wife were prominent in the social and the moral life of the community, and were held in the highest esteem by all. He made the county his home until the time of his death, and is buried in the cemetery at Axtell.

To Samuel Francis and Clara Paul have been born the following children: William Clarence, Frances, Ruth, Hubert and Marian. William Clarence received his education in the schools of Marshall county and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he assisted his father with the farm work. After reaching manhood he was united in marriage to Marie Jennrick, and to them has been born one child, William Clarence, Jr., whose birth occurred on April 17, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. William Clarence Paul now reside at Elko, Nevada, where Mr. Paul is an employee of the Western Pacific Railroad. They are among the prominent residents of that place. Frances is the wife of E. M. Bartholow, who holds a responsible position with the government of the United States at Washington, D. C. Ruth is the wife of H. W. Cornell, who also holds a responsible position with the government at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell have an interesting young son, Paul. Hubert has completed his education in the local schools and is now a student in the University of Kansas at Lawrence, and Marian is at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul are active members of the Presbyterian church and

are among the prominent workers of that denomination, Mr. Paul being an elder of the local church. Their best efforts have ever been given to the good work of the church, and to them much of the success of the local society is due. All departments of the church work appeal to them and receives their active and financial support. Few people of the community are held in higher regard, than are Mr. and Mrs. Paul. They are a most hospitable people and by their kindly disposition, they have won for themselves many friends in the locality.

Fraternally, Mr. Paul is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, in which orders he takes keen interest. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party and has always taken much interest in all local affairs. For many years he was township trustee and during his term of office he gave valuable service to the township. In 1914 he was elected to represent his district in the state Legislature and was re-elected in November, 1916. As a member of the Legislature he has demonstrated his ability as a leader and has served on the following important committees: Assessments and taxation; education; mines and mining; county seats and county lines; immigration, and ways and means. He introduced into the house the bill known as the "Mortgage Registration Law," which was later declared unconstitutional. The law would do away with the system of double taxation, and it is more than probable that a constitutional amendment will be made, so that a law may be passed that will incorporate the provisions of the bill introduced by Mr. Paul.

CHARLES WILSON BRANDENBURG, D. D. S.

It has been said that probably no one man has done more to rehabilitate the Democratic party in Kansas than has Dr. Charles W. Brandenburg, the well-known dental surgeon at Frankfort, this county. And his friends affirm this statement to be true. At any rate, it may be truthfully said that no one has been more faithful in the service of the party or more ardent in his championship of the principles of Democracy than has Doctor Brandenburg. From the days of his boyhood, when, at eighteen years of age, he succeeded in effecting an organization of Democrats in Jackson county, right in a very hotbed of rampant Republicanism, Doctor Brandenburg has been unceasing in his advocacy of the principles of the party he has held dear to his heart and, in season and out of season, morning, noon and night, has given his most

earnest attention to the work of perfecting an effective organization of the party in this state.

As noted above, it was when little more than a boy that Doctor Brandenburg gained a reputation for study Democracy throughout this state by his zealous efforts on behalf of an organization of that party in his home county. Not long before he had come here from his native Virginia and had located at Holton, in Jackson county, a place where Democrats were mighty few and far between. Holton had been settled by Abolitionists and in the early eighties Republicanism still was dominant as a political factor there. Despite the many obstacles thus presented, young Brandenburg in 1882 succeeded in effecting a strong working organization of the Democratic party in Jackson county and thus came to the early and favorable notice of the party managers in this state. From that time forward few men in Kansas were more active or influential in the councils of the party in this state than he and for a score or more of years he has been one of the most familiar figures at the banquets and gatherings of his party in this state and in other states of the middle West, while for years he has been recognized as the wise and kindly dictator of his party in this district. In 1894 Doctor Brandenburg was the nominee of his party as the representative from this district to Congress, in opposition to W. D. Calderhead, but that was Republican year in this district and his party's genial ambition in his behalf was not gratified. In 1896 Doctor Brandenburg was a delegate from this district to the national Democratic convention at Chicago that first nominated William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency, and was one of the most influential among the enthusiastic young men who secured for Mr. Bryan the nomination amid scenes of political fervor that are now historic. In 1900 Doctor Brandenburg was selected with David Obermeyer to go to Washington to present the claims of Kansas City for the national convention before the national Democratic committee, that year, and when convention hall was burned not long before the time for the holding of the convention, he was the first man to telegraph one hundred dollars to the fund for the rebuilding of the same. In 1904 and in 1908 the Doctor also was a delegate to the national conventions of his party and in 1912 was one of the enthusiastic party of Kansans present at the national convention at Baltimore, where he was an ardent champion of the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. The Doctor organized this district for Wilson and did much effective work during the memorable campaign of 1912. Since 1884 he has attended, as a delegate or as an alternate, every state and national convention of his party and has been prominent in the councils of the party throughout this section. For twenty-two years he was district chairman of

the party and a member of the state committee of the same, while for sixteen years he was a member of the state executive committee of seven members and for eight years was chairman of the Marshall county central committee. When the Doctor took charge of his party in this county few Democrats had held office here, but in 1912 Wilson carried the county and practically the entire Democratic-county ticket was elected. Doctor Brandenburg is a man of large stature—big of body and big of brain—a natural leader of men. He is widely traveled, having been in every city of consequence in the United States, and has a wide acquaintance among politicians throughout the country. He is a member of nearly a score of fraternal and secret societies and has been prominently identified with the higher councils of the fraternal orders with which he has been affiliated.

Dr. Charles W. Brandenburg is a native son of the Old Dominion, but has been a resident of Kansas since he was fifteen years of age and is thus as much a Kansan as though "native and to the manner born." He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, January 30, 1865, a son of Virginia parents, of German descent and of Colonial stock, some of his ancestors having served as soldiers of the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. The founder of the family in America was a member of an European noble family, one of the Prussian Brandenburgs, who came to this country in Colonial days and established his home in Virginia.

In 1880, he then being fifteen years of age, Charles W. Brandenburg left Virginia and came out to Kansas to make his home with an uncle at Holton. There he completed his common schooling in the Holton high school and then entered Campbell University at Holton, being one of Professor Miller's first students, and attended that institution during the years 1883-84, after which he began the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. A. W. Davis, at Holton, presently beginning the practice of that profession there and was thus engaged until 1888, when he entered the old Kansas City Dental College and after supplementary instruction there, in 1890, located at Frankfort, where he opened an office for the practice of his profession and where he ever since has been located, long having been one of the best-known and most successful dental surgeons in northern Kansas, his clientage extending to many towns and cities hereabout.

In 1885, at Holton, Dr. Charles W. Brandenburg was united in marriage to Addie M. Kellar, a daughter of the Hon. J. H. Kellar, former district judge and for many years a member of the Kansas state Legislature, and to this union two children have been born, Fay, wife of Dr. W. W. Reed, of Blue Rapids, and Marjorie, who is still in school. Mrs. Brandenburg is

postmistress at Frankfort, having received her commission to that important office from President Wilson. The Brandenburgs have a very pleasant home at Frankfort and have ever taken a proper part in the general social and cultural activities of that city.

RUFUS SWAIN CRAFT, M. D.

Few men had more to do with the growth and development of Blue Rapids, Marshall county, and few were held in greater esteem for their good work than was Dr. Rufus Swain Craft, a native of Winchester, Virginia, where he was born on February 11, 1831, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hines) Craft. Doctor Craft first came to the state of Kansas in 1859 and was ever active in the affairs of his home community, until the time of his death on March 8, 1908.

Samuel Craft was born in the state of New Jersey in 1808, and was the son of Benjamin Craft and wife. The father was a native of Maryland, where he received his education and there grew to manhood, when he located in New Jersey. The Craft family was, without doubt, of Welsh origin; the great-grandfather of Doctor Craft came to America in the middle of the eighteenth century and located in Maryland, where he was married and where he died a great many years ago. Benjamin Craft, the grandfather of Doctor Craft, after a residence of some years in New Jersey, located near Zanesville, Ohio, which at that time was known as the far West. There he and his family established their home on a farm, and there the father died. The son, Samuel, who came to Ohio with his father, learned the trade of a shoemaker at Zanesville. He followed this work for a number of years and worked at different places, and it was while working at Georgetown, D. C., that he met and married Elizabeth Hines. For a time after their marriage they lived at Georgetown, after which they moved to Winchester, Virginia, and from there to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1833. Samuel Craft spent many years of his life in Lawrenceburg, and in 1870, he came to Kansas, where his son was then living. Some time after coming to the state he engaged with the Santa Fe Railroad at Topeka, and remained with the company until a week before his death, which occurred in January, 1888, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife, Elizabeth Craft, was a native of the District of Columbia, and died at her home in Lawrenceburg in 1844.

Some years after the death of his first wife, Samuel Craft was married





DR. RUFUS S. CRAFT.



MRS. ANNA B. CRAFT.

to Jane Boice, who died at her home in Topeka, Kansas, in 1887. The early members of the family of Elizabeth (Hines) Craft were the owners of the site of the city of Washington and were prominent factors in the social and civic life of their time. They were descendants of the Swain families of Virginia and of John Wolfe and Pocahontas.

To Samuel and Elizabeth (Hines) Craft were born three children: Samuel A., Julia, the wife of George W. Benies, and Rufus Swain, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Mrs. Benies, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Craft were excellent people, educated and refined. Mr. Craft was an honest and industrious man, and devoted his life to his trade until he accepted employment with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at Lawrenceburg. He was active in the Masonic order and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and at the time of his death, it was said that he was the oldest member of the latter order in the state. Few men of the community were held in higher regard, and at his funeral on one of the coldest days of the year, an imposing cortege composed of Masons, Odd Fellows, railroad employees and friends, followed his remains to the grave.

Rufus Swain Craft, who was but two years of age when his parents established their home in Lawrenceburg, was reared in that city and there received his educational training in the public schools and the Lawrenceburg Institute. While pursuing his studies in the latter school, where he was taking up the study of medicine, the Mexican War started. He was but sixteen years of age at the time, yet he laid aside his studies and passing himself for eighteen years, he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Infantry, and saw active service under General Taylor and General Scott. He was with the forces at battles of Huamantla and Atlixco and the siege of Pueblo, in addition to many other skirmishes. After having served for some fourteen months, he returned to Lawrenceburg in 1848 and continued his study of medicine in the institute of that place. After completing the work, he was employed as an instructor in the institution for a time, and later attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio. He had then reached his majority, and emigrated to Putnam county, Missouri, where he entered the practice of medicine with his uncle, Dr. John Hines. He remained here for four years, when he located in Harrison county, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice until 1859, when he located in Holton, Jackson county, Kansas.

Doctor Craft was always interested in mill enterprises and, in 1865, he with his brother and a third partner decided to make a tour of inspection of some of the rivers of the state. Doctor Craft was given the section of

Blue Rapids, where the three were to meet later. At this meeting it was decided that the power at Blue Rapids was the best, and the three, as partners, purchased two hundred and eighty-seven acres, at Blue Rapids, which also gave them the power further up the river. The doctor purchased in his own right, seventy acres, which now adjoins Blue Rapids on the west. The property, held in partnership, was held until 1870, when the tract was sold to the Genesee colony, which laid out the town of Blue Rapids. Up to the time of the platting of the town, Doctor Craft was a resident of Holton, but in 1872 he moved to Blue Rapids, the town he helped lay out and here he began his medical practice in Marshall county. He also conducted a drug store, one of the first in this section. He later owned the building in which he had his office and where he conducted his store.

Always interested in the milling business, Doctor Craft was one of the group of men who built the stone flouring-mill on the east side of Blue river, next the dam that had been constructed. This mill was operated until 1876 by Olmstead Brothers, at which time it was under the direction of J. S. Wright & Company. Doctor Craft still retained his interest in the mill he had assisted in establishing and which had so much to do with the early progress of Blue Rapids. In August, 1887, the mill was sold to P. H. McHale, and the doctor retired from the business. To him has ever been given much of the credit for the establishment of one of the important industries of the city. For many years the milling enterprises of Blue Rapids have been recognized as among the greatest in this section of Kansas, and their products have become known throughout the confines of many a state. At the time Doctor Craft disposed of his interests in the mill, he also disposed of his interest in Jackson county, where he devoted his time and attention to the practice of his profession. For many years he was the leading practitioner of this section, and in later years he had an extensive office practice. His careful attention to business and his excellent ability and knowledge of medicine, won for him the highest commendation of the people of the district, and won for him a high place in the profession. Few men won higher approval in their work and few were held in greater regard and esteem.

On October 16, 1852, Rufus Swain Craft was united in marriage to Anna B. Bledsoe, in Putnam county, Kansas. Mrs. Craft was born at Ghent, Carroll county, Kentucky, where her forefathers had settled on their removal from Virginia. She was of a well-known family in her native state, many of whom became prominent in the various affairs of the state and nation. Her uncle, Jesse Bledsoe, was a well-known United States senator, and another uncle, Lewis Saunders, was one of the very first residents of the state to engage in

the importation of fine stock, for which the Blue Grass state has since become famous. Mrs. Craft was born on January 10, 1834, and was the daughter of Aaron and Elinore (Bond) Bledsoe, the father being a native of Virginia, and the mother of the state of Pennsylvania, she having been born near the town of Beaver. Both the Bledsoe and Boyd families were prominent in their native states, and after their location in the Blue Grass region, they were among the influential and prosperous people of the state. The family was a worthy one, and to them is due much of the wonderful advancement and progress of the state that is known the world over, for its fine horses and splendid cattle.

To Rufus Swain and Anna B. Craft were born the following children: George, William, Ella, Samuel Adolphus, Emma, Julia and Edward. George, a bright young man of nineteen years, had completed the work in the local schools and had entered the medical department of the Campbell University at Holton, when he was taken with consumption. His father took him to Colorado, Mexico and California, in the hope of some relief, but the dread disease had taken too firm a hold and he passed away at Santa Anna, California, on July 1, 1887; William R. died in infancy; Ella completed her education in the local school and married Clement E. Coulter, the son of William and Eliza (Lince) Coulter. His parents were natives of Ireland and were of a prominent family. His paternal great-grandfather was a major in the British army, but his son Charles, the grandfather of Clement E., was reared on the home farm in the native land. Charles Coulter was married in Ireland to Jane Cluxton, a native of the County Louth. To this union six children were born, all of whom came to America with their parents, with the exception of William and his sister, Jane, who later came to the new land. William Coulter was a man of much ability and possessed of a high education, having completed the course of study at the classical school of Cootehill, and later attained a high place as an apothecary, and took an active part in helping the victims of the cholera scourge in Ireland in 1831. In 1842 he was united in marriage to Eliza Lince, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and a woman of pleasing qualities and loved by all who knew her. They were the parents of twelve children, two of whom died in infancy, the others receiving an excellent education in the higher institutions of learning. The son, Clement E., graduated from schools of pharmacy, both in Canada and Philadelphia, and later entered the drug business with his father-in-law, Doctor Craft, at Blue Rapids, where he and his wife were among the prominent and active members of the local social life, until the time of her death on December 29, 1888; Samuel Adolphus was born in the northern part of Missouri

and died at the age of six years; Emma died at the age of three years, and Edward, at the age of two years; Julia received her education in the local schools and later was united in marriage, on December 25, 1882, to Henry I. Hewitt, one of the well-known and prosperous residents of the county, who was born in Ohio. To this union one son, George C., was born, whose birth occurred on December 20, 1886. He completed his education in the high school of Blue Rapids and later entered the employ of the American Refining and Smelting Company and is now located at Garfield, Utah, and is one of their trusted and valued men. Henry I. Hewitt, who was for many years an employee of the Canton, Ohio, Bridge Company, died at Elyria, Ohio, on December 1, 1912. During his employment with that company he and his wife maintained their home in Blue Rapids, where Mrs. Hewitt was one of the charter members of the Order of the Eastern Star. The early members of the Hewitt family settled at Southport, Connecticut, on the mother's side. On the father's side, at Middletown, Maryland, and later moved to the Western Reserve in Ohio. The mother of Henry I. Hewitt, Elizabeth Hewitt, was a woman of much ability and was noted for her great memory. His grandmother, Eveline Woods, married Capt. George Smith, who was lost at sea, after which she married Doctor Sherwood, of Southport, Connecticut. His death occurred some years later and she was then married to Philo Wells, who lived to be ninety-nine years of age, and the grandmother, who was born on November 11, 1811, lived until April 1, 1910.

Clement E. and Ella Coulter were the parents of three children: Edna, Royal and Anna. Edna received her education in the schools of Blue Rapids, and later married Frank Wigginton, who is a cousin of the present wife of President Woodrow Wilson. They now live at Wells City, Missouri, and are among the highly respected and influential people of the state. Royal S. and Anna Florence are now residents of Los Angeles, California.

Doctor Craft was a man of great personality, and while he was not in any sense a seeker after office, the people of Jackson county elected him county commissioner, county treasurer and to the state Legislature in 1862; he also served as a member of the city council of Blue Rapids for a number of years. He filled these positions with dignity and honor, and displayed much ability and fidelity to the people of his community. He was a man of sound judgment on all professional and business matters, and his judgment and intellect were sharpened by his long years of experience and his contact with the general public. As a physician, he stood at the head of his profession in Marshall county, and his services were in constant demand. As a man of business he was always trusted and as a citizen he was held in the highest regard and

esteem by all who knew him. It was his effort at all times to work for the best interests of Blue Rapids and the surrounding country, and today his memory is held in reverence by all.

PETER J. SCHUMACHER.

Peter J. Schumacher, proprietor of a flourishing marble-cutting establishment at Marysville and one of the well-known and progressive business men of that city, is a native of the neighboring state of Wisconsin, but has been a resident of Marshall county since pioneer days, having been but a child when his parents moved to this county and took their place among the pioneer residents of this part of the state. He was born on a farm in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, October 12, 1861, son of Peter and Susan (Koppes) Schumacher, natives of Europe, whose last days were spent in this county, honored and influential pioneer residents of the same.

Peter Schumacher and Susan Koppes were born in the grand duchy of Luxemburg and grew to maturity there. In 1851 they joined a party of their fellow-countrymen and came to this country, the sailing vessel on which they took passage being seventy-six days making the voyage. They were married shortly before they started to this country and settled on a farm in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, whence they presently moved to Michigan, where they remained until 1866, when they decided to put in their lot with the considerable number of homesteaders who were then making their way to this part of Kansas. From the railway terminus at St. Joseph, Missouri, they drove through with their little family to Marshall county, traveling by "prairie schooner" and ox-team. Peter Schumacher homesteaded a quarter of a section of raw land in section 12 of Herkimer township, this county, erected a log house on the same and there established his home. He broke up his land with his oxen and proceeded to get in a crop, but his early operations were greatly hampered and set back by the invasion of grasshoppers in this part of the state about that time and he had much difficulty in getting a start in the new land, being compelled to leave his pioneer farm and go to Hutchinson mills at Marysville, where he found employment at a wage of one dollar a day, paid in bacon and corn-meal, on which humble fare he sustained his family until brighter days came. Mr. Schumacher gradually improved his farm, bringing the same up to a high state of cultivation, and after awhile added an adjoining quarter section to

his land holdings, coming to be accounted one of the substantial farmers of that section of the county. There he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1913, at the age of seventy-eight years. His widow survived him about three years, her death occurring in 1916, she then being at the age of eighty-five years. They were members of the Catholic church and their children were reared in the faith of that church. There were six of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth, the others being as follow: Margaret, who married Nicholas Mollinger and is now deceased; Katherine, who married C. A. Huber and is now deceased; Mathias, who lives at Moscow, Idaho; Stephen, of Marysville, this county, and Susan, also of Marysville, the widow of H. Ashwiler.

Peter J. Schumacher was about five years of age when his parents came to this county and he was reared on the pioneer homestead farm in Herkimer township, receiving his early schooling in a sod shanty, the first school house in that township, and his first school teacher was Mrs. A. J. Travelute, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume. He remained at home, a valuable assistant to his father in the labors of developing the home place, and after awhile bought a quarter section of his own in Herkimer township, on which, after his marriage in 1888, he established his home. There he lived until 1894, when he sold the place and moved to Marysville, where he engaged in the agricultural-implement business and was thus engaged until 1897, when he sold his store and took a position with the McCormick Harvester Company as a traveling salesman. The next year he was appointed superintendent of the Marshall county "poor farm," and was thus occupied for five years, or until 1903, when he bought from Mr. Bittell the Marysville granite and marble works and has ever since been engaged in operating the same and has made quite a success of his business. Mr. Schumacher started in business with a stock of about three thousand dollars and has gradually extended his plant and enlarged his stock until he is now carrying a stock valued at fifteen thousand dollars and has a considerable force of marble-cutters at work. The business is carried on under the firm name of Schumacher & Son, Mr. Schuniacher's son, Andrew O. Schumacher, having been admitted to partnership with his father some time ago. The firm has a flourishing business and covers a wide scope of country in its operations. Mr. Schumacher is a Democrat and during his residence in Herkimer township was for three years township trustee. He also has served as a member of the Marysville city council for two terms and has ever taken an earnest interest in local civic affairs.

On November 19, 1888, Peter J. Schumacher was united in marriage to Paulina Huber, who was born at Peru, Illinois, March 28, 1867, and to this union three children have been born, namely: Andrew O., junior partner in the firm of Schumacher & Son, who married Catherine Reem and has one child, a daughter, Audra; Verna J., who was graduated from Manhattan College and is at home, and Helena, also at home. The Schumachers have a very pleasant home at Marysville and take a proper interest in the general social activities of their home town. Mr. Schumacher is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and takes a warm interest in the affairs of these several popular organizations.

EDGAR ROSS FULTON.

Edgar Ross Fulton was born on a farm in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1856. He moved to Falls City, Nebraska, in 1873, and for several years was a clerk in his brother's law office. He studied law and attended the State University of Iowa, and was graduated from the law department of that institution in June, 1877.

In 1878 Mr. Fulton moved to western Kansas and located in Hodgeman county and served as county attorney in that county for two years. In 1882 he came to Marysville and was elected cashier of the First National Bank, which position he held until January, 1915, when he was elected president of the bank, which position he still holds. He was elected state senator from this county in 1900 and re-elected in 1904, serving eight years. He has been a member of the board of education of Marysville, continuously since 1899.

Mr. Fulton was married on May 20, 1885, to Miss Jennie A. Schmidt, eldest daughter of Hon. Frank Schmidt, of Marysville. Three children were born to them: Edgar Ross, who died when four years old; Ludowiene, now Mrs. Charles U. Barrett, and Jennie S., who married Lynn R. Brodrick, and who died on January 13, 1917. Mrs. Fulton died on June 17, 1891. On December 6, 1910, Mr. Fulton married Miss Ludowiene Schmidt, a sister of his former wife.

Mr. Fulton is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in 1907 held the position of grand commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Kansas. He is a Republican in politics and an active member of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN G. ELLENBECKER.

Many of the best citizens of Kansas claim her as their adopted state, and vie with her native citizens in their faith in, and fidelity to, the one and only one beloved Kansas. John G. Ellenbecker is one of these many adopted citizens of whom the Sunflower state may well be proud.

John G. Ellenbecker was born at Hancock, Michigan, January 29, 1867, and is the son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Schumacher) Ellenbecker, two of Marshall county's pioneers. Joseph Ellenbecker was born in the village of Colbach in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, June 26, 1836. He resided there during part of his youth and attended the public schools, which were conducted in French. When he was about twelve (in 1848), he with his parents and their other nine children—six boys and four girls—emigrated to America and settled on a farm in Ozaukee county, near Belgium, Wisconsin. The names of his parents were John and Margaret (Welter) Ellenbecker. They resided on their Wisconsin farm until their death and are buried in Lake church cemetery near Belgium. At the time of their advent to Wisconsin the part where they settled, near Lake Michigan, was covered by a dense hardwood forest, and a space had to be cleared to build a log house and barn, to say nothing about a field for cultivating a little rye, corn and vegetables.

That opportunity knocks even at the door of poor people, is seen in this incident: When Grandpa Ellenbecker with his family passed through Chicago, then a village, he was offered for five hundred dollars the forty acres upon which the Union depot is now situated, but he had heard the call of the wilds through a friend up North, where he could get one hundred and sixty acres of fine timber land for a song, and thither he journeyed. In those days there were no railroads west of the Mississippi river, and the journey from New York to Wisconsin had to be made mostly by canal boats and river boats and required many months. The trip across the ocean consumed over seventy days. The Wisconsin forests abounded in wild deer and turkey, and those supplied the early settlers with fresh meat, although the other food was generally very plain and sometimes painfully scarce. The plow, cradle, axe and scythe embraced the agricultural implements, and the first sowings of rye and wheat were worked into the ground between the stumps by hand harrows made out of deer horns. For many years there were no threshing machines; the grain was tramped out of the straw by oxen or horses and winnowed in the wind. Some of the wood was broken up into handmade shingles and slabs for building, but most of it, though valuable, was burnt on the ground to clear the land.



JOHN G. ELLENBECKER AND FAMILY

At the age of eighteen Joseph Ellenbecker went to Fulton, Illinois, in search of employment, and there worked on a farm for two years at ten dollars a month. Subsequently, he worked on a Mississippi river steamboat during the summer, and in the winter he cut cordwood near St. Louis at fifty cents a cord. Returning to Wisconsin in 1860, he was united in marriage on January 22, 1862, to Mary Ann Schumacher. After residing on a small farm near Belgium for one year, they moved to Hancock, Michigan, where Mr. Ellenbecker found employment for five years in the Heckly copper mines. In 1868, with their three children, of whom John was then eighteen months old, they came to Kansas, and settled one and one-half miles northwest of Marysville in section 30, on a slightly improved farm of one hundred and forty acres, which they had purchased for twelve hundred dollars, paying cash. The old California and Oregon Trail crossed this farm in its course from St. Joseph to the West; and over this road it was a common sight to see in those days trains of twenty-five or thirty covered wagons, three ox-teams to each, slowly winding toward the setting sun.

Mary Ann Schumacher, the youngest of nine children (five boys and four girls), was born in the village of Erholding in the same country in which her husband was born. The names of her parents were Mathias and Catherine (Herbert) Schumacher; both were born and reared in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. When Mary Ann Schumacher was in her thirteenth year, in 1855, she came with her parents to America. They also settled on a farm in the forests of Ozaukee county, near Belgium, Wisconsin. Here with her parents she resided until she grew to womanhood, and shared with them the life of toil and poverty. Her parents continued to reside on this farm until their deaths, and are buried in the Lake church cemetery nearby. They, like the Ellenbecker family, who came over a few years earlier, experienced the inconvenience of slow travel, being sixty-six days on the ocean and several months on their inland journey.

Grandpas John Ellenbecker and Mathias Schumacher were both soldiers under Napoleon Bonaparte, the former serving in the bodyguard of the great dictator.

To Joseph and Mary Ellenbecker were born nine children, as follow: Maggie (Mrs. Frank Meier); Anna (Mrs. John Bernadt); John G.; Katie; Mary (Mrs. Michael Jacobs); Mathias (died at the age of five); Frank A.; Louis A. and Joseph S.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ellenbecker, coming to Kansas in the frontier days, suffered all the privations of the early settlers—droughts, sickness, poverty, hard times, and grasshoppers. They lived for thirteen years in a one-

story cottonwood board shanty, fourteen by fourteen feet, when in 1881 they built a commodious new house. They farmed for years with such backward equipment as oxen, double-shovel plows, and old-fashioned grain cradles. Money being too scarce to hire help, Mrs. Ellenbecker assisted her husband with their harvest besides doing the housework for many years. All the grain had to be bound with straw bands by hand, and no other vehicle was seen upon the farms or roads than the heavy farm wagon. There were no barns; the sheds for horses and cattle were made out of poles, brush and straw. The rail-fence was the only kind seen, and was as common as rail corn-cribs and log granaries. The washboard, dash-churn and spinning-wheel indicated the housewife's lot in those days. Mr. and Mrs. Ellenbecker put up with those things and conditions for many years without wavering or complaining, but they were made of that material that never gave up; and aside from the splendid family they reared, they acquired fully a section of fine farm land, well improved in every particular, and lived to experience the well-merited reward—ease, comfort, and an abundance of this world's happiness and goods.

When Joseph Ellenbecker and his wife came to Kansas they could come by railroad only to Frankfort, a railroad not being built to Marysville until four years later. All that they raised, therefore, was cheap, and what they bought was high. They paid as high as one dollar and thirty cents per bushel for corn for feed and seed, and in 1869 sold wheat as low as thirty-five cents per bushel, and then hauled it to Waterville, fourteen miles distant. All the firewood had to be hauled from a little timber lot they owned on Horseshoe creek, eight miles distant. Every cent they made was made by hard work and honest dealing. In business matters Joseph Ellenbecker was guided greatly by a keen judgment; he knew when to buy land, how to handle cattle, and when to market grain. His ventures sometimes seemed daring, but the outcome proved how carefully they had been planned. Joseph Ellenbecker never sought any public office, although holding several, and was for fifteen years treasurer of the Marshall County Farmers Mutual Insurance Company. They continued to reside upon their farm near Marysville until their deaths. They were both faithful members of the Catholic church, were good parents, kind neighbors, and excellent citizens. They possessed practically every trait of good character: honesty, industry, virtue, frugality, wisdom, and kindness. They were splendid models for the sons and daughters whom they so carefully reared, and in this regard the parental teachings and wishes were amply rewarded. Perhaps few parents were held in as high esteem by their children as they were.

Mr. Joseph Ellenbecker died on August 27, 1901, at the age of sixty-five years, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery near Marysville, Kansas. Mrs. Joseph Ellenbecker died on June 13, 1910, at the age of sixty-eight years, and was laid to rest by the side of her husband.

On account of a liberal endowment to the University of Luxemburg by an uncle of Joseph Ellenbecker, of the same name, three perpetual scholarships were created in that school and to which anyone bearing that family name is eligible.

Joseph Ellenbecker had two brothers, Nicholas and Frank, who served in Wisconsin regiments in the Civil War. Frank, at the time a captain, was killed at the battle of Lookout Mountain, and lies buried in that battlefield in Virginia.

John G. Ellenbecker, coming to Kansas with his parents when a mere child, has spent practically all of his life in this state. His youth was spent working on the parental farm and attending the Pleasant Ridge rural school. From a mere lad he was bent on securing an education, and it was a continual contest between farm and school as to which would get the most of his time. Although the farm won at first by big odds, the school at last came in for its share of his time, even though much delayed. He was graduated from the Marysville high school, June 15, 1888, at the age of twenty-one. He then taught in district schools for two years—one term in the Deer creek district, both in Marshall county, driving five miles each day to school and working on the home farm during vacation. In this way he saved enough money to further pursue his education. While he was in the high school, on account of good work, he won a four-year scholarship in Adrian College, Michigan, but he did not avail himself of this educational opportunity for lack of funds. In the autumn of 1890 he became a student in the Kansas Normal College at Ft. Scott, Kansas, which was then one of the best colleges in the state. This school was then in charge of Prof. D. E. Sanders, whom John Ellenbecker and hundreds of other people kindly remember for valuable educational advantages received. Here he completed three courses: commercial, scientific and classical, and obtained his diplomas and degrees, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts.

In the autumn of 1892 Mr. Ellenbecker opened a private school at Marysville, Kansas, known as the Modern Normal College, which, with an able corps of teachers, he conducted for eleven years. The financial support of this school came from a small tuition charged the students attending, but no worthy boy or girl was refused enrollment because he or she did not have the money. The school was moderately successful, and no less than twelve

hundred young people received part or all of their education in its classrooms. On account of close application to these school duties, Mr. Ellenbecker's health became so impaired that a change of work was advisable, so he reluctantly decided to give up the school which had been entered as his life's work. He then purchased a stock farm of two hundred acres, one mile west of Marysville, to which he and his family moved in the spring of 1904, and upon which they still reside.

John G. Ellenbecker was united in marriage to Lillie Katherine Koppes, July 6, 1898, at Marysville, Kansas. Lillie K. Koppes was born September 30, 1871, on the homestead six miles northwest of Marysville and has ever since resided in her native state. She grew to womanhood in the parental home, attended the Deer creek district school, and later the Modern Normal College for several years, in which she later became an instructor. She was affectionately attached to her father and mother and served them most faithfully. The names of her parents were Peter and Susan (Schmidler) Koppes, also two of Marshall county's hardy pioneers.

Peter Koppes, the youngest of eight children (four boys and four girls), was born October 14, 1836, in the village of Erisingen, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. He was educated and grew to manhood in the country of his birth, and at the age of twenty, in 1856, came to America, and for a time lived near Dacada, Wisconsin. In 1859 he came to Marysville, Kansas, where he found employment for one year at the sawmill of R. Y. Shibley. He then moved onto a homestead in the northwest corner of Marysville township, which he had selected in the year of his coming West, and which land became the pleasant abode and seat of his family home for forty-seven years.

As soon as times and agricultural tools permitted, Mr. Koppes engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and was highly successful. He always cared for his stock, being among the first to erect a large barn, and always tilled his acres after the exact and thorough methods employed in the land of his birth. His large vineyard and fine orchard showed his great skill and interest in horticulture. Even though the first two years Peter Koppes lived in Kansas comprised the memorable drought (from June, 1859, to November, 1860), he did not lose faith in the territory. During 1860 no crops were raised, live stock starved, and over half the people had to live on what was brought in from the East. He maintained this vigor and interest in farm activities until he was seventy, when advancing age made it advisable for him to move from the scenes that might tempt him to toil. In 1906 Mr. Koppes

purchased a house in Marysville, to which he and his faithful wife retired to spend at ease their declining years.

The names of Peter Koppes' parents were Michael Koppes and Mary (Ries) Koppes. Both were born and reared and died in the native land of their son.

Susan (Schmidler) Koppes was born on July 31, 1841, in the village of Kayl, in the native land of her husband. In 1848, at the age of seven, she with her parents, Jacob and Susanna (Bessinger) Schmidler, emigrated to the New World and took up their home on a farm near Dacada, Wisconsin. She had three brothers and four sisters, all coming to America. At this place her parents resided until their deaths, and are buried in the cemetery at Dacada. They also lived the trying lives of the Wisconsin pioneers.

Susan Schmidler grew to womanhood in the parental home, and on January 19, 1864, was united in marriage to Peter Koppes at Dacada, and at once came with him to Marysville, Kansas, where he had already established an abiding place on his homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Koppes came to Kansas in the early days, and experienced all the ups and downs of pioneer times. Prairie fires destroyed their crops, and when the grasshoppers did not eat up their corn, oft the ague left them too weak to cultivate the fields. Their agricultural tools were the hoe, cradle, harrow, and walking plow drawn by oxen. Ofttimes Mrs. Koppes stayed for many days in the little log house on the homestead, while her husband went to Atchison with an ox-team, taking a load of cured meats or corn to exchange for provisions and farming tools.

These incidents relate the dangers of those days: On one of these trips, while Mr. Koppes was driving to the river markets, and was near where the city of Hiawatha now is, a prairie fire driven by a high southwest wind overtook him, and while he was lashing his oxen to outrun the fire, he fainted, only to wake up in the care of some kind settler many miles away, to which place the faithful brutes had carried their unconscious driver to safety.

In 1854 the Cheyenne Indians coming in from the west, massacred five settlers on the Little Blue in Nebraska, and scaring the other settlers to come as far east as Marysville and other towns, where this motley collection of frightened people stayed for days, built defenses and did picket duty against approaching Indians. Mr. Koppes, like many of the settlers west and north of Marysville, brought his family to the little town for safety every evening for many days, helped stand guard overnight, and then returned to the homestead in the morning with his ox-team and family to spend the day in work

about the farm. The little log-cabin down by a creek or a dugout in the tall prairie grass made life weird enough, to say nothing about the sight of cruel Indians and horrifying Indian scares. Every bark of a dog at night or the rattle of a batten made the heart cease beating and the blood run cold at the thought of approaching savages. But come what might they gave not up. They stayed as if appointed by fate to help tame the wilderness, so that coming generations more delicate and less persevering might find a land in which they could abide in safety. They stayed through it all, and won the well-merited crown of happiness and prosperity. Their real estate holdings increased to a well-improved farm of over three hundred acres, and a spacious dwelling-house, built in 1880, unlimited in cheerfulness and comforts.

To Mr. and Mrs. Peter Koppes were born nine children: Louise (Mrs. Henry Amelunxen); Andrew P.; Lillie K. (Mrs. John G. Ellenbecker); Hubert; Verona (Mrs. Paul N. Schmitt); Otilia M. (Mrs. M. J. Schmitt); John V.; Anna (Sister Athanasia, O. S. B.); and a boy who died in extreme infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Koppes were always active members of the Catholic faith, in which they reared all their children, and the splendid family that they reared is ample proof how well they did their duty as parents and citizens. They were ever ready to help all who were in need, and cheerful to all whom they met, and by these and their many other admirable traits of character won a priceless heritage from all who learned to know them, and especially from their children.

Mr. Peter Koppes died July 29, 1913, at the family home in Marysville, at the age of seventy-six years, and was followed by his faithful wife four years later, who died at their home in Marysville, January 8, 1917, at the age of seventy-five years. They were both buried in the Catholic cemetery near Marysville, Kansas.

To Mr. and Mrs. John G. Ellenbecker were born two children, Raymond Louis, born on November 1, 1900, and now a member of the second-year class high school, and Irene Veronica, born on May 26, 1904, and now a pupil in the seventh grade. Both children, aside from their academic studies, are interested in music, Raymond in violin and Irene in piano.

John G. Ellenbecker is a firm believer in intensive farming, and he with his estimable helpmate have shown in their present beautiful rural home, "Sylvan Heights Farm," what can be made out of a once much-neglected, wornout piece of land. His motto in farming is, "Treat every-acre so that it can do its best," and that his acres are doing thus is seen in a commodious nine-room dwelling house, three big barns and other good out-buildings, vast

alfalfa and wild grass meadows, fertile fields, fine orchard, large pasture, and among other live stock a large herd of high-grade Shorthorn cattle.

John G. Ellenbecker is a friend of trees and forests. During the twelve years he has resided on "Sylvan Heights Farm" he has planted and growing no less than five thousand trees, three hundred of which are pines and cedars. He has the dream that Kansas should become a timber state, and has often said: "If every Kansas boy would plant only ten walnuts each year, in twenty-five years Kansas would be one vast forest of black walnut timber."

Mr. Ellenbecker is an ardent advocate of co-operative societies. He was one of the founders of the Marshall County Farmers Co-operative Business Association, served two years as its president, and is still one of its directors. Recently he has helped to organize the Marshall County Co-operative Oil and Gas Association, is one of its directors and believes that oil and gas will be found under Marshall and adjoining counties. He does not encourage co-operative business for selfish motives, nor to injure legitimate private business, but solely as self-defense of the producers and consumers, who are now too often left to the mercy of heartless and unprincipled middlemen.

Mr. Ellenbecker has rarely sought public office, but was for one term superintendent of public instruction of his county, being appointed by the board of county commissioners to fill an interim. This service, besides the work in his private normal school, comprise his educational labors, and there is much evidence to show that his good-will and efforts for the betterment of schools have borne good fruits. He has always been independent in his voting, although classed as a Democrat. He has always been a stanch friend of good, clean government, and knowingly no candidate ever received his support who has spent carelessly the public funds. He still believes that the burden of taxation could be much reduced without impairing the service, if public officials and men doing public work were more conscientious. Mr. Ellenbecker is an able public speaker and debater, and is frequently called upon to employ this gift on public occasion. His education enables him to clearly grasp the most intricate public questions, and his fellow-citizens have ever recognized in him a fearless champion of right and justice.

Mr. Ellenbecker and his family are members of the Catholic church at Marysville. They are likewise friends and liberal supporters of the other churches. They find vast enjoyment in the many periodicals that they receive as well as in the large library in their farm home. Mr. Ellenbecker has but little time to devote to literary work, but he has during odd hours written a volume of essays and poems, and just recently has completed what appears

to be a very extensive and comprehensive work on English grammar, all of which books he intends some time to have published.

In all his public and private career he has been ably assisted by his faithful wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Ellenbecker are splendid examples to show to what social, educational and civic heights any boy or girl from the farm, with few advantages and humble surroundings, may attain. Here we see again the truth of that old adage: "The pathway of toil leads to character and strength," and may every boy and girl who reads this, place in their lives a high aim and with renewed zeal strive to attain it.

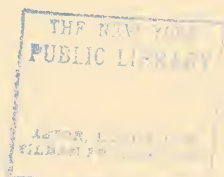
JOSEPH M. SHUMATE.

The late Joseph M. Shumate, an honored veteran of the Civil War, for many years justice of the peace at Frankfort and a well-established insurance agent and real-estate dealer in that city, was a native of the state of Illinois, but had lived in Kansas since pioneer days and had therefore been a witness to and a participant in the development of this county almost from the time of the organization of the county. He was born on a farm in the vicinity of Carlinville, in central Illinois, January 27, 1840, a son of Hiram and Eliza Shumate, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky, and was living there when the Civil War broke out. He responded to the call for volunteers in 1861 and upon the completion of his original hundred-days service re-enlisted and went to the front as a member of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with that command when he was veteranized two years later. He re-enlisted and during a skirmish about a month after the battle of Atlanta, in which he had participated, was badly wounded in the hip. On account of this wound he went on furlough, but upon his recovery he hastened to New York to sail down the coast to rejoin Sherman's army, but the war terminating then he met his old commander at Raleigh in North Carolina and with his old command participated in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C.

Upon the completion of his military service Joseph M. Shumate returned to his home in Illinois and on September 12, 1865, was there united in marriage to Alida Osborn, who was born in Knox county, that state, July 4, 1845, a daughter of Robert and Betsy (Roundtree) Osborn, natives, respectively, of Illinois and of Kentucky, the former of whom was a son of Stephen Osborn, an Illinois pioneer. During that same year, in the summer of 1865,



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH M. SHUMATE.



Alida Osborn had been visiting in this section of Kansas and during her stay here had taught a three-months term of school, the first school taught in the Brophy district in this county, the school house having been a floorless log cabin, sixteen by eighteen feet in dimension, with unglazed windows, a clap-board door, slabs for benches and a goods box for a teacher's desk. In 1866, the year after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Shumate and the Osborn family moved over to Kansas from Illinois, bringing necessary household goods and some live stock with them, and settled about a mile north of the Barrett settlement in this county; both Joseph M. Shumate and Robert Osborn bought land in that section. Mr. and Mrs. Shumate began housekeeping there in a log cabin and after a few years of such residence moved on down into Texas, but after six months of experience there returned to Kansas and located at Frankfort, which by that time was beginning to be somewhat of a village, and there Mr. Shumate began clerking in a store, later engaging in the real-estate and insurance business and was thus engaged the remainder of his life, early becoming recognized as one of the leading business men of that city. For thirty-five years he served as justice of the peace in Frankfort and in other ways contributed of his services and his energy to the public service. He was one of the organizers of the Frankfort post of the Grand Army of the Republic and ever took an active part in the affairs of that patriotic organization. He also was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Knights and Ladies of Security and was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Joseph M. Schumate died on March 13, 1913, and his widow is still living at Frankfort, where she owns a very pleasant home. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, a member of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, in the affairs of which several organizations she takes a warm interest.

To Joseph M. and Alida (Osborn) Shumate four children were born, namely: Mrs. Lulu McConkey, who lives four miles southwest of Frankfort; Mrs. Carrie E. Symonds, whose husband is a druggist at Wooster, Texas; W. R. Shumate, who is engaged in the drug business at Kansas City, and Herbert Shumate, who is at home with his mother. Mrs. Shumate is one of the eight children born to her parents, the others being as follow: S. S. Osborn, who is living at Washington; Mrs. G. N. Morris, of Frankfort, this county; John Osborn, who is engaged in the grocery business at Cottonwood Falls, this state; Mrs. William D. Warnica, deceased; Mrs. Calvin Warnica, of Wells township, this county; Walter Osborn, who is a member of the

Denver police force, and D. R. Osborn, a well-known resident of Frankfort. Robert Osborn, the father of these children, died at his home in this county in August, 1892, at the age of seventy years, and his widow is now living, at the age of ninety-one years, with her son, D. R. Osborn, at Frankfort. Mrs. Shumate has a picture showing six generations of her family, five generations of whom are still represented, all the subjects of that remarkable picture being alive save the eldest, Mrs. Dosia Roundtree, Mrs. Shumate's maternal grandmother, who died at the great age of ninety-four years, the others being as follow: Mrs. Betsy Osborn, now ninety-one years of age; Mrs. J. M. Shumate, seventy-one; Mrs. Lulu McConkey, forty-nine; Mrs. Agnes Davis, thirty, and William, Wilbur and Willard Davis, aged, respectively, ten, eight and five years. Mrs. Shumate has seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, Mrs. McConkey having two children, Mrs. Agnes Davis and Joseph; Mrs. Symonds, four children, Mrs. Alida Hill (who has one child, Annellan), Randall, Esther and Waldo, and W. R. Shumate, one son, Clarence, born in 1902. Mrs. Shumate has been a resident of this community since pioneer days. She is physically vigorous and able and retains vivid and distinct recollections of conditions here when she first came to Marshall county, back in the days of the beginning of a proper social order hereabout.

FRANK YAUSSI.

Frank Yaussi, one of Marysville's best-known and most progressive merchants, the proprietor of a well-stocked clothing and men's furnishing store there and who also has extensive banking interests, is a native of the Republic of Switzerland, but has been a resident of Kansas since he was twelve years of age. He was born in the city of Berne, Switzerland, March 21, 1856, son of Christian and Elizabeth (Begert) Yaussi, the former of whom died in his native land and the latter of whom spent her last days in Marysville, this county.

Christian Yaussi, also a native of Switzerland, was born in 1825 and was early trained to the butcher trade, a vocation he followed all his life. He died in Canton Berne in 1863 and five years later, in 1868, his widow and her six children came to this country and settled on a farm in Brown county, this state, the family remaining there farming the place and holding together for about ten years and thus getting a good start in the country of their adoption. Mrs. Yaussi later moved to Marysville, where she spent her last days, an

honored pioneer, her death occurring in 1907, she then being in the seventy-fifth year of her age. She was the mother of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Rosa, who married John Detwiler and is now deceased; Fred J., deceased; Elizabeth, who married Gottlieb Buhler and died in Switzerland; Rudolph, who is a well-known and substantial farmer of this county; Gottlieb, a farmer of Brown county, this state, and Mary, who married John Aegerte, a farmer, of Garber, Oklahoma.

Frank Yaussi was about twelve years of age when his family came to this country and he grew to manhood on the home farm in Brown county, presently beginning farming on his own account. In 1884, about three years after his marriage in Brown county, he came over into Marshall county and bought a quarter of a section of land west of Marysville, where he established his home, later buying an adjoining tract of one hundred and twenty acres, and there made his home, farming and raising stock, for sixteen or eighteen years, at the end of which time he sold his place and moved to Marysville. He bought the bottling works that had been established in that city and for six years or more was engaged in the manufacture of soda "pop" and carbonated drinks. He then, in 1904, formed a partnership with George Love in the general merchandise business, with a store at the west end of Broadway in Marysville, and was thus engaged until 1908, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Yaussi entered upon his present successful line of men's furnishings and clothing, in which he has done very well, long having been regarded as one of the most substantial merchants in the city. He carries a full and complete line of clothing and men's furnishings and his store is well stocked and equipped in up-to-date fashion. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. Yaussi possesses considerable banking interests and is a member of the board of directors of two banks, the Citizens State Bank at Marysville and the bank at Winifred. Mr. Yaussi owns a valuable tract of ten acres of land adjoining the city of Marysville and also owns land in southern Kansas. He is a Republican and has performed public service as a member of the Marysville city council.

On September 9, 1881, at Hiawatha, Kansas, Frank Yaussi was united in marriage to Mary Feller, who was born on a farm in the vicinity of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in February, 1869, a daughter of David and Mary (Siegreß) Feller, natives of Switzerland and early settlers in Iowa, who later came to this state and spent their last days in Brown county. To Mr. and Mrs. Yaussi nine children have been born, namely: Alma, who married F. Schmidt and is now deceased; Ida, who married John Mohr, a farmer living

west of Marysville; Dora, who married Otto Briefeldt and is living at Aviston, Illinois; Albert, who is engaged in the banking business at Winifred, this county; Florence, who is at home and is engaged in the teaching of music; Esther, also at home, who is a stenographer for W. W. Redmond; Ellen, who is a member of Marshall county's teaching corps; Charles, who died when three months of age, and Blanche, who is at home. The Yaussis have a pleasant home at Marysville and take a proper part in the social activities of their home town. They are members of the Lutheran Reformed church and have ever given their earnest attention to the various beneficences of the same.

EDWARD J. MCKEE.

Edward J. McKee, one of the best-known merchants at Marysville and the proprietor of a well-equipped hardware store at that place, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in Center township, this county, May 22, 1872, son of Robert F. and Sarah (Crawford) McKee, the former a native of the Dominion of Canada and the latter of the state of New Jersey, who became pioneers of Marshall county and later moved to Idaho, where Robert F. McKee died. His widow is now making her home at Portland, Oregon.

Robert F. McKee was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, in November, 1836, son of William and Mary (Finley) McKee, natives of Scotland or of the north of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada and settled on a farm in the province of Ontario. There Robert F. McKee grew to manhood. He married Sarah Crawford, who was born in the city of Newark, New Jersey, May 10, 1844, daughter of Joseph and Anna Crawford, and in 1869 he and his wife came to Kansas and settled in Marshall county. Upon coming to this county, Robert F. McKee homesteaded a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in Center township and there established his home. He built a small house and started in to improve the farm, eventually meeting with much success, and presently had one of the most highly improved and best-developed places in that neighborhood. There he made his home until 1883, when he went to the Western coast, but returned to Marshall county in 1889 and bought a farm in Marysville township, again establishing his home in this county. In 1900 he sold that farm and bought a farm in Elm Creek township, where he lived until his retirement from the active labors of the farm in 1905, in which year he moved to Twin Falls, Idaho,

where he died in 1909. His widow is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Walker, at Portland, Oregon. Robert F. McKee and wife were the parents of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth and all of whom are still living save two.

Edward J. McKee was reared on the farm on which he was born in Center township, and attended the district school in that neighborhood, the school at that time having been under the direction of Mrs. Forter. Reared to the life of the farm, he early engaged in farming on his own account, and in 1901, the year following his marriage, bought a farm of two hundred and eighty acres near Blue Rapids, where he established his home and where he engaged quite extensively in stock-raising, his Hereford stock coming to be recognized as among the best in the county, his stock being exhibited to advantage at local fairs and stock shows. About three years after taking over that farm Mr. McKee sold the same and became engaged in the real-estate business, being thus engaged at Marysville and Axtell until 1910, when, in partnership with Wilard Dexter, he bought a hardware store at Marysville and has ever since been engaged in that business. In 1911 Mr. McKee bought Mr. Dexter's interest in the store and has since been conducting the business alone and has been quite successful. He carries a complete stock of general hardware and his store is equipped in up-to-date fashion. Mr. McKee is a progressive and wide-awake merchant and has long been recognized as one of the forceful factors in the commercial life of Marysville and of the county at large. He is a Republican, an ardent supporter of the progressive wing of that party in the memorable campaign of 1912, and has ever taken an earnest interest in the civic affairs of the county and state, but has not been included in the office-seeking class.

In 1900 Edward J. McKee was united in marriage to Anna Randolph, who also was born in Marshall county. She was born on November 8, 1883, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Tarvin) Randolph, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively, who came to Marshall county from Pennsylvania in an early day in the settlement of this county and settled in Balderson township. To Mr. and Mrs. McKee four children have been born, Jesse, Cecil, Merland and Vesta E. Mr. and Mrs. McKee are members of the Baptist church and take a proper interest in the various beneficences of the same. They have a very pleasant home at Marysville and take an active part in the general social activities of their home city, helpful in promoting all worthy movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare.

CAPT. WILLIAM LOFINCK.

Capt. William Lofinck, a well-known and substantial retired merchant of Marysville, an honored veteran of the Civil War, former treasurer of Marshall county and former member of the city council of Marysville, is a native of the state of Illinois, but has been a resident of Marysville ever since 1871, with the exception of a few years spent in business in Colorado. He was born in the town of Waterloo, county seat of Monroe county, Illinois, December 29, 1843, son of John and Katherine (Lotz) Lofinck, natives of Germany, whose last days were spent in Illinois.

John Lofinck was born in the city of Worms, on the Rhine, in Hesse, Germany, March 6, 1808, and was trained to the trade of a carpenter. There he married and in 1842 he and his wife came to the United States, the sailing vessel on which they took passage being six weeks in making the voyage. They settled at Waterloo, Illinois, where John Lofinck worked at his trade for a number of years and then engaged in the hotel business there and was thus engaged until his retirement a few years before his death, his death occurring in 1867. His widow, who was born on November 30, 1809, survived until 1873. They were members of the German Lutheran church and their children were reared in that faith. There were five of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth, the others being as follow: Henry, deceased; Bernhard, deceased; Katherine, who lives at St. Louis, the widow of C. Ruppert, a veteran of the Civil War, and Mary, who is still living at Waterloo, Illinois, the widow of W. Bode.

William Lofinck received his early schooling at Waterloo, Illinois, and at the age of fourteen went to Belleville, that state, and was there engaged as a clerk in a grocery store for eighteen months, at the end of which time he returned to Waterloo, remaining there, a valued assistant to his father in the operation of the hotel, until 1860, when he went to St. Louis and took a position as a clerk in a store and remained there until September 1, 1861, on which day he returned home and enlisted in Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for service during the Civil War. He was detailed as one of the company fifers and presently was made chief fifer of his regiment. With this command he saw service at the battle of Shiloh. Later securing a discharge from this command he helped to organize a company of colored troops and on April 13, 1865, was made first lieutenant of Company D, Sixty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry,

and presently was made captain of Company F of that regiment. Captain Lofinck saw much active service in the South and upon the cessation of hostilities was stationed for guard duty at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he was mustered out on December 30, 1865.

Upon the completion of his military service, Captain Lofinck returned to his home at Waterloo, Illinois, and resumed the hotel business in which he had received careful training from his father in the days of his youth. He married in 1867 and in 1871 came to Kansas, locating at Marysville, where he engaged in the mercantile business and was thus engaged until his election to the office of county treasurer. He entered upon the duties of that office in October, 1882, having been elected in the election of November, 1881, and in the fall election of 1883 was re-elected, thus serving two terms as treasurer of the county. In 1886, upon the completion of his term of public service, Captain Lofinck went to Trinidad, Colorado, where he established a grocery store and was thus engaged in business at that place until 1890, when he returned to Marysville, where he has since continued to make his home and where he has been occupied in looking after his numerous investments. Captain Lofinck has a good deal of property in Marshall county, has an interest in a gold mine in Santa Fe county, New Mexico, and is accounted among the substantial and well-to-do citizens of Marysville. He is a life-long Republican and has ever given his earnest attention to local civic affairs. Besides his long service as county treasurer, he also has rendered valuable public service as a member of the Marysville city council and has ever been on the side of progress and public improvement.

On January 29, 1867, at Waterloo, Illinois, Capt. William Lofinck was united in marriage to Agnes E. H. Goelitz, who was born in the village of Osterode, in the Hartz mountains of Germany, September 26, 1846, and who was but six weeks old when her parents, George and Christina (Tahlbusth) Goelitz, came to this country and settled at St. Louis, Missouri. Later, George Goelitz and his family moved to Monroe county, Illinois, where he bought a farm, which he later sold and then moved to Waterloo, where his wife and daughter Agnes engaged in the millinery business and the latter was thus engaged at the time of her marriage to Captain Lofinck. George Goelitz was a veteran of the Civil War. When Captain Lofinck came to Kansas he and his wife accompanied the Captain and his wife and the two men became engaged in business together at Marysville, where Mr. and Mrs. Goelitz spent their last days. To Captain and Mrs. Lofinck have been born four children, namely: Amanda, who

married George P. Schmidt, the well-known banker at Marysville; George, deceased; Emma, deceased, and Olga, who married James T. Spellman and lives at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Captain Lofinck for many years has been one of the most active members of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Marysville and is now the senior vice-commander of the post. He also is a Mason and in the affairs of the local lodge of that ancient order takes a warm interest.

ASHER F. REED.

Asher F. Reed, now deceased, who was for many years one of the well-known farmers and highly respected citizens of Marysville township, Marshall county, was born at Champlain, Illinois, on April 30, 1871, being the son of Andrew Jackson and Mary A. (Miller) Reed.

Andrew Jackson Reed was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on August 4, 1824, and was reared on the farm and received an excellent education in the public schools. He remained a resident of the state of his nativity until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he located in Illinois. He and his family later came to Kansas and established their home on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of excellent land in Marshall county, near Marysville. They remained on the farm for some five years when they sold the place and retired to Marysville. The money from the sale of the farm was invested in a cattle ranch in South Dakota, which was managed by the son, Asher, for some years. It was at his home in Marysville that Andrew Jackson Reed died on November 15, 1906, and his untimely death was mourned by the entire community, for he had ever taken the keenest interest in all things that would tend to the pleasure and the happiness of the people of his home district. For many years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal church, and while serving in that capacity he not only won the friendship and love of the older people of the church and Sunday school, but the children and young people were his most enthusiastic admirers. His kind and pleasing disposition made for him many friends in all the walks of life, and his greatest pleasure was in doing a kind deed for some friend and in giving happiness and comfort to the members of his family. His home life was a happy one, and few men enjoyed more the privacy of the home and the companionship of his family,



MATHIAS AND URSULA KUONI.

than did Mr. Reed. To be with his family and his friends was one of the greatest pleasures that he could enjoy.

Andrew Jackson Reed was the son of Hugh and Catherine (Gordon) Reed, both of whom were natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania. There they were educated in the public schools, grew up and were married. They lived their lives in the county of their birth and were among the prominent people of the community in which they lived. Hugh Reed was for many years identified with the Republican party and took much interest in all local affairs, and served the people of his township as trustee as well as in many of the other offices of the district. Mary A. (Miller) Reed was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on February 27, 1829, and was reared on the home farm and educated in the local schools. She was the daughter of Jacob W. and Ann G. (Bolton) Miller, both of whom were natives of the state of Pennsylvania. Her father was a shoemaker by trade and carried on a retail trade for many years. His birth occurred on November 13, 1803, and he died on May 22, 1862. The mother, Ann G. Miller, was born on August 5, 1808, and died on November 22, 1856. She was a woman of considerable ability and took much interest in the services of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was a member.

To Andrew Jackson and Mary A. Reed were born nine children as follow: Fannie, Charles, Laura, Frank, Anna M., Harry T., Edwin A., Ella R. and Asher F., deceased. This family of children are now all deceased with the exception of Laura M. O'Neil, who is a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana, where Mr. O'Neil is employed by one of the railroads, and Ella R. Snyder, also a resident of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, where her husband is a well-known contractor and builder.

Asher F. Reed was reared on the home farm and received his education in the local schools and attended high school. As a lad and young man he assisted his father with the work on the farm, and at the age of twenty-three years he started farming for himself. He rented his father's farm in Marysville township and here he was engaged in general farming and stock raising for five years. For the next two years he rented a farm in the same vicinity, after which he operated his father-in-law's place for two years. He then purchased forty acres of his own in Marysville township, which he developed and improved. This farm he enlarged, until the time of his death on November 1, 1908, he was the owner of two hundred and eight acres of splendid land, all of which was well developed and nicely improved. He and his wife were regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church and were prominent in the social and the religious life of the community.

On November 25, 1893, Asher F. Reed was united in marriage to Julia Kuoni, the daughter of Mathias and Ursula (Bohner) Kuoni. Mr. and Mrs. Kuoni were natives of Switzerland and there received their education in the public schools, grew up and later came to the United States. They were both born in the year 1835 and the father died on May 11, 1905, and the mother on September 19, 1891. They came to the United States in 1869, and for two years were residents of Peru, Illinois, after which they came to Kansas and located on a farm in Marshall county. Mr. Kuoni purchased a farm in Marysville township and here he spent the remainder of his life. He at first purchased railroad land and then homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres. He paid seven dollars per acre for the land he purchased; the whole tract today is worth one hundred dollars per acre. This farm he developed and improved and here he engaged in general farming and stock raising with success. In connection with his farm work he dug many wells in all parts of the county and became known in all parts of the district. Mr. and Mrs. Kuoni were identified with the Lutheran church and were long prominent in the social and religious life of the township. Mr. Kuoni believed in the principles of the Democratic party and took much interest in all local affairs, and for a number of years served as road overseer. He was a strong advocate of the best roads and during his term of office, the roads of the district were placed in the best condition possible.

To Mathias and Ursula Bohner Kuoni were born the following children: John H., a retired farmer of Marysville; Michael, a farmer of Idaho; Christina Bigham, a resident of Idaho, where her husband is a successful farmer; George, a resident of Arizona, and is now a retired farmer; Julia, the widow of Asher F. Reed and one that died in infancy.

Julia (Kuoni) Reed was born in Marshall county, on November 25, 1873, and was reared on the home farm and educated in the local schools. She remained at home until after her marriage to Mr. Reed. She now owns the farm in Marysville township, but lives across the road in Franklin, and during her residence in this section, she has made for herself many friends, who hold her in the highest regard and esteem. She takes much interest in the social and the moral development of the community, and in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church. She and Mr. Reed were the parents of the following children: Clarence, who was born on June 11, 1897; Selmar on October 16, 1898, and Leslie A., on January 27, 1903. Selmar Reed was the first one of Marshall county's young men to answer his country's call in the war crisis. He has enlisted in the navy.

ROBERT W. SMITH.

Robert W. Smith, one of the real pioneers of Marshall county, now living comfortably retired at his pleasant home in Frankfort, has been a witness to the development of things in this part of Kansas from the days of the very beginning of a social order hereabout and there are few men in the northern part of the state who have a more vivid recollection of the days of the plainsmen and of the old Overland trail than has he. Coming to Kansas in 1858 he was a participant in affairs here during the stirring days of the Civil War period and as a freighter on the old Overland trail was a witness to many a stirring scene that marked the traffic along that historic highway in the days before the railroad brought a new order and robbed the plains of the picturesque quality that has so entertainingly been embodied in story and song by the observers of a generation now past. Beginning his career in Marshall county as a merchant at the stage and milling station of Barrett, Mr. Smith has remained all the years since pretty closely identified with the affairs of that part of the county, in which he early became an extensive landowner and cattleman, and now, in the pleasant "evening time" of his life, with his affairs well ordered, he is in a position, while still preserving in a remarkable degree his vigor and zest in living, to take things easily and to enjoy the ample rewards of a long and busy life.

Robert W. Smith was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1838, second in order of birth of the children born to his parents, Robert and Sarah (Ray) Smith, also natives of the Keystone state, his paternal grandfather of Irish birth and his maternal grandfather of Scotch-Irish stock. The elder Robert Smith was a substantial farmer and the owner of a store at Elders Ridge. In the academy at Elders Ridge Robert W. Smith completed his schooling and as a young man engaged in the mercantile business there on his own account, but after being thus engaged for about six months came to the conclusion that wider opportunities awaited him out on the plains of Kansas, and in 1858, he then being hardly twenty years of age, he came out here, bringing with him a stock of goods, which he transported by steamer down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and thence up the Missouri to Atchison and then by wagon on over into Marshall county, his point of destination being the stage station and saw-mill settlement at Barrett, on the old Overland trail. There Mr. Smith established his store, but in 1861, finding that the outlook for a merchant there was not as promising as it had seemed, sold his store and engaged on his own account in general freighting, his route being from Kansas City to

Leavenworth, Atchison and Omaha and from Barrett to Denver and the Rocky mountains, keeping from five to fifteen teams going. In the meantime he began investing in land and in the spring of 1865 located on a farm he had bought in Clear Fork township, this county, and after his marriage in 1866 established his home there, soon becoming recognized as one of the leading farmers and stockmen in that part of the county. From the very beginning of his residence in this county, Mr. Smith took an active and thoughtful interest in local civic affairs. The first school district in Marshall county was that organized in the Barrett neighborhood, old district No. 1, and Mr. Smith for years was the director in the district. That was in the days when the money for the maintenance of the schools had to be raised by popular subscription, there being no law to raise money by taxes for schools at that time, and the teacher was paid but forty dollars for a term of five months, in 1860.

After a brief residence on his first farm in Clear Fork township, Robert W. Smith determined that a better location would be over on another bit of land he had bought in section 16 of what is now Bigelow township and there he definitely settled, making that place his home until his retirement in 1915 and removal to Frankfort, where he and his wife are now living. In addition to his fine and well-improved farm of four hundred acres in Bigelow township, Mr. Smith is the owner of considerable land elsewhere, including land in Oklahoma, on which, in the summer of 1916, just to show the boys that, despite his years, he still could make a hand, Mr. Smith took part in the wheat harvest. His home farm that season produced more than four thousand bushels of corn. Mr. Smith is a Republican and has ever taken a good citizen's part in local politics. In addition to the school office above mentioned, he has held other local offices and was also postmaster of Barrett, in 1860, but he has never been a seeker after public office, preferring to give his undivided attention to the development of his farming properties.

On September 20, 1866, Robert W. Smith was united in marriage to Henrietta Edgar, who was born in Knox county, Illinois, in 1841, and who came with her parents, Thomas and Martha Edgar, to Kansas in March, 1860, the family settling in Marshall county. Thomas Edgar and his wife both were born in Kentucky, but became residents of Illinois, from which latter state they came as pioneers to this county, locating on a farm in Clear Fork township, where they spent the rest of their lives, the former dying in 1885. His widow survived him for some years, her death occurring about 1900. They were the parents of seven children and the family

became one of the well-established families of Marshall county. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith six children have been born, namely: Harry T., now living at Bristol, Oklahoma; William F., of Wetmore, this state; Sarah, wife of Edward Blainey, of Marshall, Oklahoma; James, who is living on a farm adjoining Frankfort on the south; Edgar M., who died in 1910, and Robert E., who is living on the old home farm in Bigelow township.

GEORGE T. MOHRBACHER.

George T. Mohrbacher, junior member of the firm operating the well-known August Hohn & Sons department store at Marysville, and one of the most progressive and influential business men in this part of the state, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in Franklin township, this county, February 22, 1876, son of Christian and Caroline (Koch) Mohrbacher, pioneers of Marshall county, the former of whom died at Marysville in 1902 and the latter of whom is still living in that city.

Christian Mohrbacher was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, October 31, 1838, and was but a child when his parents, Jacob Mohrbacher and wife, come to this country. He learned the cooper's trade in Wisconsin and in the winter of 1859-60 came to Kansas, driving through to Marshall county from St. Joseph, Missouri, then the terminus of the railway, and with his parents settled on a homestead two and one-half miles south of Marysville; later he purchased a small farm west of the homestead which he later sold and bought a four-hundred-acre farm in section 16 of Franklin township, north of Home City, where he established his home and soon became recognized as one of the leading farmers and cattlemen in that part of the county. He was an extensive breeder of Durham cattle and developed an extensive cattle business. He made his home on that pioneer farm until he retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to Home City, where he resided until 1901, when he moved to Marysville, where his death occurred on January 1, 1902.

Christian Mohrbacher was twice married. His first marriage was to Martha Tanner and by that union he had five children, namely: Alexander, who is now living in Denver, Colorado; Hettie, who married J. E. McMahan and is living at Marysville; Edwin H., who is living at Denver; Thomas, of Marysville, and Christopher, deceased. Upon the death of the mother

of these children, Christian Mohrbacher married Caroline Koch, who was born in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, October 31, 1846, and who is now living at Marysville, and to that union four children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Matilda, deceased; Cora E., who married Carl Lemmer and is living at Denver, Colorado, and Frances, who makes her home with her mother and is cashier of the August Hohn & Sons department store at Marysville.

George T. Mohrbacher was reared on the home farm in Franklin township and supplemented the schooling received in the district school in that neighborhood by a course in the high school at Marysville. On October 10, 1892, he then being sixteen years of age, he began clerking in the August Hohn department store at Marysville and has ever since been closely identified with the affairs of that substantial concern. On January 1, 1900, he became a stockholder in the enterprise and is now the junior member of the firm, giving his active attention to the management of the extensive interests of the enterprise, long having been recognized as one of the leading merchants of Marysville. Mr. Mohrbacher gives his close attention to the general business affairs of the city and is a member of the publicity committee of the Marysville Commercial Club. He is a Republican and takes a good citizen's interest in the civic and political affairs of his home community. Some years ago he was appointed chief of the Marysville fire department and has given much attention to the affairs of the department as well as to the general subject of fire prevention, now serving as treasurer of the Kansas State Firemen's Association and as chairman of the legislative committee of the same; also vice-president of the Kansas State Association of Fire Chiefs. Mr. Mohrbacher is an active member of several lodges; is a member of all the Masonic bodies, a thirty-second-degree Mason and secretary of Marysville Lodge No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Marysville Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons; a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Turnverein, and is manager of Turner Hall.

On May 16, 1899, George T. Mohrbacher was united in marriage to Minna A. Hohn, a graduate of the Marysville high school, who was born at Marysville on August 11, 1878, daughter of August and Minna (Zimmerman) Hohn, further mention of whom is made in a biographical sketch relating to the former, the veteran merchant at Marysville, and to this union two children have been born, Arthur, who was born on October 22,

1900, and Winton, June 13, 1905. The Mohrbachers have a very pleasant home in Marysville and have ever taken a warm interest in the general social activities of their home town, helpful in promoting all worthy movements designed to advance the common welfare hereabout.

JOHN L. LEWIS.

John L. Lewis, one of Marshall county's substantial farmers and land-owners and former trustee and treasurer of Blue Rapids township, now living retired from the active labors of the farm in his pleasant home in the village of Irving, on the outskirts of which village his farm abuts, is a native of the principality of Wales, but has been a resident of this country since he was but a child, his parents having come to this country and settled in Wisconsin when he was about nine years of age. He was born on January 1, 1841, a son of David and Jane (Lloyd) Lewis, who came to the United States in 1850 and settled on a farm in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where David Lewis died the next year, in 1851. He was born on November 25, 1811. His widow, who was born in that same year, survived him many years, her death occurring in 1892. They were the parents of four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is now the only survivor, he having had a brother, David, and two sisters, Mary and Mrs. Sarah Evans, deceased.

John L. Lewis was about nine years of age when he came to this country with his parents and he was reared on a farm in Waukesha county, Wisconsin. In 1866 he bought a farm in Kankakee county, Illinois, and following his marriage the next year established his home there, remaining there until 1877, when he went to Missouri and bought a farm in Carroll county, that state, where he farmed for a couple of years, at the end of which time, in 1879, he came to Kansas and for five years was engaged in farming on a rented farm in Osage county; in the meantime buying a farm in Gage county, Nebraska, on which he presently established his home, but in 1891 sold out there and moved to Nuckolls county, in that same state, where he lived until he came to Marshall county in 1905 and settled on a farm which he had bought here in 1888. During the years of his ownership of that farm a village had been growing up alongside it and Mr. Lewis found that he had a valuable bit of property when he finally made his home here. He is the owner of three hundred and fifteen acres of land in section 6 of Bigelow township and the home place in section 6 of Blue

Rapids township, right on the southeastern edge of the thriving village of Irving. For some time past Mr. Lewis has had his farm rented and he and his wife are now making their home in Irving, where they are very comfortably situated. In addition to his land holdings in this county, Mr. Lewis is the owner of a farm of eight hundred acres in Beadle county, South Dakota, and is regarded as one of Marshall county's substantial citizens. Mr. Lewis is a Democrat and has served the public in the capacity of treasurer and as trustee of Blue Rapids township.

On Christmas Day, in the year 1867, John L. Lewis was united in marriage, in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, to Ellen Williams, who was born in that county on November 26, 1846, a daughter of Hugh H. and Ellen Williams, natives of Wales, who left their native country in 1838 and came to this country, settling in Wisconsin, where both spent the remainder of their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis two children have been born, Jennie, now deceased, who was a graduate of the Crete (Nebraska) Congregational College, and Sarah Ann, widow of John H. Jones, who has two sons, Lewis and Edwin Lloyd Jones, and now lives at Wymore, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Episcopal church and take a proper interest in local church work. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and for years has taken an active interest in the affairs of that organization.

FRANK THOMANN.

France has given to the United States some of her best and most progressive citizens. Among those who have settled in Marshall county is Frank Thomann, one of the well-known and prominent retired farmers of Summerfield, who was born in Alsace on March 27, 1847, the son of Jacques and Victoria (Bishops) Thomann.

The parents of Frank Thomann were also natives of France and there received their education and grew up and were later married. The father had been married before his union to Victoria Bishops and by the first wife was the father of five children. By the second wife, the mother of Frank, there were two children born, of whom Frank is the only one living. Jacques Thomann as a young man learned civil engineering, at which he worked in his native land until 1856, when he decided to seek a home for himself and family in the United States. After a voyage of thirty-six days they landed at Philadelphia, where the family resided for a year. The father then decided



FRANK THOMANN.

that he would be a farmer and in 1857 came to Kansas. The trip from St. Joe to Marshall county was made in a wagon drawn by oxen. On their arrival in the county, Mr. Thomann located in Richland township, where he pre-empted one hundred and twenty acres of land in section 32, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. He at once built a log cabin in which the family lived for some years, and with his oxen he broke the tough prairie sod and planted his grain. The few years that he lived on his farm were fraught with many difficulties, yet during those years his life was a most active one. He was the first surveyor of Marshall county after Kansas became a state. His death occurred on May 10, 1864. His widow survived him until 1890, when her death occurred on April 16 of that year. They were members of the Catholic church and lived consistent Christian lives, and were held in the highest regard and respect by all who knew them.

Frank Thomann received the greater part of his education in the schools of his native land, having attended school but two months after the family came to America, yet he was but nine years of age when he came with his parents to this country. At the age of sixteen years he started in to work for himself, and later he and his half-brother farmed the old home place. In 1884 Mr. Thomann retired from the farm and moved to Beattie, Kansas, where he assisted A. J. Brunswig and Joseph Baer organize the Bank of Beattie, Mr. Thomann furnishing the money. These men were also the managers of an elevator known as the Brunswig Elevator Company, which did a big business. In 1889 the Kansas City & Northwestern railroad was completed through Summerfield, and Mr. Thomann was one of the first to buy lots in the new town. He and his brother-in-law, August Wuester, started a drug store, which they conducted for a number of years. The members of the banking house and August Wuester, organized the Summerfield Hardware and Implement Company, of which the subject was the manager. This business was conducted for ten years, when they sold. The drug store was burned in 1894, after which Mr. Thomann took over the business, which he conducted until 1904. After this he operated the elevator until 1913, in which year he retired to private life. He was president of the bank at Summerville for twenty-six years, but at the present time he has no interests in the institution. He still has large land interests, owning three hundred and sixty acres of splendid land in Guittard township, one hundred and sixty acres in Pottawatomie county and one hundred and twenty acres in Osage county, Kansas, as well as an additional eighty acres in Marshall county.

Frank Thomann was united in marriage on March 10, 1883, to Charlotte

Wuester, the daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Bauer) Wuester, both of whom were natives of Germany, where they received their education in the public schools and grew up. They later came to the United States and established themselves on a farm.

To Frank and Charlotte Thomann have been born the following children: James A., the first born, deceased; Wilbur Charles; Warren F. and Frank Charles. Wilbur Charles is an automobile salesman at Indianola, Nebraska; Warren F. is a painter, of Frankfort, Kansas, and Frank Charles is a student in the University of Kansas.

Politically, Mr. Thomann is a stanch Democrat and has ever taken much interest in local affairs. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Free and Accepted Masons, having attained the Knight Templar degree and is a member of the Shriners.

During their early life in the county, the Thomanns lived in a tent and experienced many of the difficulties of the early settler. There were many Indians in the vicinity, and at times they camped near the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomann. At one time there was a band of thirty-five redskins that stopped at their home, and during their stay they took two gallons of whiskey which the family had for medical use. It was not long until the greater number of the Indians were intoxicated and were determined to fight. Lucky, there were enough of the band that remained sober to care for the drunken ones, and by morning the band had disappeared. After the Indian raid in 1864, the settlers of Washington county and the counties west, returned east through Marshall county, and the road was lined with people from Marysville to Guittard Station. Much of the fear that animated their hasty retreat at that time, was caused by a large band of Pottawatomie Indians that were on their way to visit the Otoes, and when they crossed the military and the stage road, the settlers saw them and gave the alarm that the Indians were again on the war-path.

Frank Thomann having come to Kansas in an early day, when he was but a lad, has seen the wonderful transition of the country from the wild prairie, inhabited with the wolf and roving bands of Indians, to the present well-developed farms, with fields of golden grain and pastures dotted here and there with fine herds of the best of cattle; droves of hogs growing fat on the products of the farm, and the finest horses, fit for the plow and driving purposes. This great change from the most primitive to the highest state of efficiency, has only been accomplished by the hardest kind of work and close economy. Splendid buildings and well-kept premises are now seen,

where once stood the settler's cabin and the rude barn. In all of this Mr. Thomann has had an important part, and he and such as he are entitled to the greatest honor for the work that they have done. It is difficult for the present generation to realize the wonderful changes that have taken place during the life of some of the men and women now living.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

John L. Davis, one of the pioneers of Marshall county, a well-to-do retired farmer and an honored veteran of the Civil War, now living at Frankfort, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Kansas since the year 1870, when he came to Marshall county, and hence has been a witness to and a participant in the development of this county since pioneer days. He was born in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, August 22, 1838, a son of John M. and Avelander (Pierce) Davis, natives of the state of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, members of old families in that state, whose last days were spent in Mechanicsburg, where John M. Davis was a well-known and well-to-do building contractor.

Reared at Mechanicsburg, John L. Davis was early trained to the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker by his father, who gave him a bench and tools in his shop when he was a boy, telling him to go to work and make whatever he wanted to, and he was working at his trade in that city when the Civil War broke out. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command for four months. His brother, Joseph Davis, served throughout the war as a soldier in the Thirty-second Ohio Regiment. In 1870 John L. Davis came to Kansas and located at Frankfort, where for two years he was engaged as a builder and then, in 1872, began farming on a place just north of the town. At the same time he opened and began operating the first retail meat market opened in Frankfort, but presently sold that and bought a tract of one hundred and thirty-five acres south of the town, which he proceeded to develop. When Mr. Davis took possession of that farm it had a little two-room house on it and that he enlarged and built other and adequate buildings until he came to have one of the best-equipped farm plants in that part of the county. He now owns a splendid farm of two hundred acres and is regarded as being quite well circumstanced. In addition to his general farming Mr. Davis also for years was quite exten-

sively engaged in the raising of live stock. Since his retirement from the farm and removal to Frankfort his son, Joseph Davis, who is making his home on the place, is operating the farm and is doing very well.

On November 28, 1861, eight or nine years before coming to Kansas, John L. Davis was united in marriage, in Ohio, to Esther Cox, who was born at Salem, in Columbiana county, that state, December 25, 1844, a daughter of Samuel and Rachel Cox, both of whom were born at Edinburg, Pennsylvania, and to this union three children have been born, namely: Ora, who married M. M. Haskins, of Frankfort, and has five children, Frank, Harold, Fletcher, Hazel and Davis; Elizabeth, who married W. J. Gregg, of Frankfort, and has five children, Gerva, Gracia, Geraldine, Gilbert and Edward, and Joseph, mentioned above as operating the old home farm, who also is married and has five children, Hazel, Norma, Madia, Joseph Leroy and Carrol. In addition to the fifteen grandchildren here mentioned, Mr. and Mrs. Davis have three great-grandchildren, Catherine, Ellen Ora and Marshall Haskins. The Davises are members of the Presbyterian church and have ever been warm supporters of the same, as well as all other local good works. Mr. Davis is an active member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the affairs of which he for years has taken a warm interest, and Mrs. Davis is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, in the affairs of both of which organizations she takes an active interest, being conductor and past matron of the latter society.

PETER SHROYER.

In point of continuous residence Peter Shroyer, the well-known pioneer farmer, now living retired at Marysville, is the oldest living resident of Marshall county. He came here in 1857, there being at that time but two other families within the present confines of the county, and has lived here ever since. During all that time he has never employed a physician for his own use and has likewise never had personal use for a dentist, his teeth to this day being perfectly sound. Mr. Shroyer attributes much of his present soundness of teeth to the fact that in the early days out here he ate so much frozen bread and dried buffalo meat that his teeth were kept in perfect condition and he never developed later troubles of that sort. Mr. Shroyer also claims to have shucked more corn than any man in Marshall

county. He began when five years of age and even since his retirement from the active labors of the farm continues to "take a hand" during corn-husking season and can keep up his row with the best of them.

Peter Shroyer is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Marshall county since he was nine years of age, and has consequently been a witness to and a participant in the development of this county since the earliest days of settlement hereabout. He was born on a farm in Perry county, Ohio, near the town of Thornville, July 30, 1848, a son of John and Mary (Zortman) Shroyer, natives of Pennsylvania, both of Dutch stock, the former a son of Philip Shroyer and the latter a daughter of Peter Zortman, the Shroyer and Zortman families being early settlers in Perry county, Ohio. It was there that John Shroyer was married and established his home. He became a farmer and was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land. In 1853 he sold that farm for thirty dollars an acre, accepting partial payments for the same, and with his wife and six children came to Kansas. Three years later he returned to his old home in Ohio to collect the final payment and found that in the meantime the farm that he had sold for thirty dollars an acre had been resold for one hundred and five dollars an acre. John Shroyer and his family crossed the country to their destination in Marshall county in a "prairie schooner," which they had amply freighted with provisions for beginning life anew on the plains before leaving St. Joseph. They had three horses upon arriving in this county, but these presently died and for ten years John Shroyer conducted his farming operations with oxen. Upon arriving in this county the Shroyer family settled on a farm on the Blue river, at the point where the railroad station of Shroyer, named for the family, is now located, and there erected a log cabin and set up a home. In that humble habitation the family made their home for years, or until a more commodious and convenient house could be built.

When the Shroyers settled in Marshall county there were but two other families in the county and Indians still were numerous and wild game plentiful. The markets for the grain raised in this part of the state then were at Leavenworth and at Atchison and until the railroads came this way a long trip to market was necessary on the part of the early settlers, while the nearest mill was at St. Joseph until the Hutchinson mill was built at Marysville. Buffalos still were roaming the plains in countless numbers and it was the practice of the settlers to go out on a buffalo drive and put up enough meat for a year's supply. Wheat was threshed by the primitive method of having the cattle trample it out, the grain then being winnowed

in the wind, but the market for wheat was so limited in those days that it not infrequently sold for as small a sum as twenty-five cents a bushel in the Atchison market. John Shroyer put in much of his time as a freighter and it was while thus employed, in 1863, that he met his death. He had just returned from a freighting trip to Ft. Kearney and had gone to Leavenworth for a load of provisions. On coming down a steep hill out of Leavenworth he fell off his wagon and was killed beneath the wheels. It was three weeks before word of his death could be brought to his family. His widow survived him for seven years, her death occurring in 1870, she then being fifty-four years of age. John Shroyer and his wife were the parents of nine children, three having been born to them after they came to this county. Of these the subject of this sketch is the eldest and the others are as follow: Philip, who owns the old Shroyer farm in Elm Creek township, but is now living at Granite, Oklahoma, Peter Shroyer's eldest son running the farm for him; Hiram, who lives near Shroyer; John, who lives in Oklahoma; Benjamin Franklin, who lives near Oklahoma City; Mrs. Harriet Hammet, of Shroyer; Mrs. Amanda Griffin, of Blue Rapids; Mrs. Mary Bender, of Commanche, Oklahoma, and Samuel, of Oklahoma City.

As noted above, Peter Shroyer was but nine years of age when he came to this county from Ohio and he grew to manhood on the home farm in Elm Creek township, from early boyhood taking his part in the work of developing the pioneer farm. When but a boy he went to St. Joseph and drove back three yoke of oxen. With these cattle he broke the first ground on the bottoms at Shroyer, continuing to use cattle in his farming operations until he was twenty-five years of age. When twenty-one years of age he homesteaded a tract of land across the river from Shroyer and in that same year, 1869, bought an additional "eighty." For twelve years, or until his marriage in 1881, Mr. Shroyer "batched" on his place and after his marriage continued to live there for twenty-four years, at the end of which time he retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to Marysville, where he and his family are very pleasantly situated, having a beautiful home in the north part of the city, the house being surrounded by attractive shrubbery and a five-acre grove which forms part of the place, lending greatly to the attractiveness of the same.

In 1881 Peter Shroyer was united in marriage to Emma Rowe, who was born in Iowa in 1864, daughter of Allen and Euphemia (Riley) Rowe, who came to Marshall county about 1875, and to this union four children have been born, namely: Violet, who is at home; Jesse E., who is operating his uncle's farm at Shroyer, the old original Shroyer place; Mrs. Rose

Woods, of Joplin, Missouri, and Peter A., who is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Shroyer are members of the Church of Christ (Scientist) and take a warm interest in the affairs of the same. Mr. Shroyer is a Republican and has even given his close attention to local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office. As the oldest living pioneer of Marshall county his life is a veritable Epitome of the history of this county and there is perhaps no person in the county who has a more vivid or distinct recollection of the incidents of pioneer days hereabout than he. In the days when he drove the three yoke of oxen from St. Joseph to Marshall county the site of the present city of Marysville was marked by the presence of a lone shanty and there was nothing but an Indian trail leading to his home at Shroyer. Despite the hardships he underwent during the pioneer days, Mr. Shroyer is still a very vigorous man and continues to take an active interest in current affairs.

WILLIAM C. HUXTABLE.

The late William C. Huxtable, for years one of the substantial farmers of Marshall county, who died at his home in Frankfort in 1915, was a native of England, born there in 1833, and there grew to manhood. In 1857, he then being twenty-four years of age, he came to this country and settled in New York state, where he engaged in farming and where he was married in 1862. After his marriage Mr. Huxtable continued farming in New York until 1871, in which year he emigrated to Kansas with his family and became one of the pioneers of Marshall county. Upon coming here he bought a homesteader's right to a tract of land one mile north of Frankfort and there established his home, continuing his residence there for ten years, at the end of which time he moved five miles northwest and bought a fine farm of one hundred and ten acres of bottom land in Rock township, where he remained, successfully engaged in farming, until his retirement from the farm and removal to Frankfort, where he spent his last days. As he prospered in his farming operations he added to his land holdings and was the owner of a quarter of a section in addition to his home farm. Politically, Mr. Huxtable was an independent Democrat. He had served on his local school board and was treasurer of the school district for some time.

In 1862 William C. Huxtable was united in marriage, in New York state, to Maria Page, who was born in 1841, daughter of William and Betsy

Page, natives of England, and to that union five children were born, namely: Mrs. Sophia Hunt, who lives on a farm near Blue Rapids, this county, and has seven children, George, Harry, Kittie, Archibald, Ruth, Lawrence and Letha; Mrs. Bertha Flinn, who lives northwest of Frankfort and has four children, Roy, Bessie, Lydia and Clarence; Mrs. Minnie Carver, who lives on a farm northwest of Frankfort and has three children, Nina, Gladys and Homer; William B., of Blue Rapids, who married Bessie Saville and has two children, Clark and Viola, and Edgar, a farmer, living south of Frankfort, who married Effie Saville, who died in 1916, leaving two children, Dorothy and Marvin. Since her husband's death in 1915 Mrs. Huxtable has continued to make her home in Frankfort, where she is very comfortably situated. She is a member of the Episcopal church, as was her husband, and has ever taken an earnest interest in church work, as well as in other good works of the community in which she has lived since pioneer days.

DAVID DELAIR.

The Dominion of Canada has given to the United States some of her best citizens and most progressive men, who have come to this country where they have met with singular success and have become recognized as among the progressive and substantial people of the community in which they located. The greater number of these people who left their native clime, to seek a home in a new country, came with the determination to make good, and obtain a home worthy of the name, for themselves and those dependent upon them. With this determination and the inborn spirit to succeed these people are today among the substantial and influential residents of the various states of the Union. Among the number who were natives of Canada and later came to Kansas, is David DeLair, who came to the United States when a young man, and has risen to a place of influence and prominence. He was born in Haldimand county, Ontario, Canada, on March 16, 1848, and is the son of John and Rachel (Hodge) DeLair.

John and Rachel DeLair were natives of Canada, the former having been born on April 29, 1799, and the latter on March 26, 1800. John DeLair was the son of French parents, who came to Canada. Rachel's forefathers were of New England descent. Mr. and Mrs. DeLair received their education in the schools of Canada and there they grew up and were later married. To them were born the following children: Edmund, whose



birth occurred on April 11, 1830; Mary, who was born on March 31, 1831; Francis, July 22, 1832; Samuel, September 13, 1834; Peter, February 4, 1837; Matilda, May 24, 1839; Nancy, April 5, 1841; Jane, born in 1845; David, March 16, 1848, and Clement, August 20, 1849. Of these children all are now deceased with the exceptions of Nancy, Jane and David. Samuel died in 1865; Matilda Kronk died at Tacoma, Washington, and Clement died in the mountains of Colorado. Nancy Williams lives at Tacoma, Washington; Jane Murdy is a resident of Dunville, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. DeLair were highly respected people and were of the farming class in their native country, where they lived their lives and where they were prominent in the social and the religious life of the community.

David DeLair received his education in the schools of Canada and there grew to manhood. At the age of twenty, in 1868, he decided to seek a home in the United States. He at once came to Kansas and here he established himself on a homestead in section 18, Balderson township, Marshall county. He was accompanied to this country by his brother-in-law, Mr. Kronk, who also homesteaded in the township. Mr. DeLair for ten years lived by himself on his homestead, which he developed and improved, and where he met with much success on his new claim, in the pursuit of general farming and stock raising.

In 1880 David DeLair was united in marriage to Margaret Cameron, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on July 18, 1848, the daughter of John and Margaret Cameron. Her father died in the native land. Mrs. DeLair received her education in New York City. She came over as a child and spent her younger days partly in Illinois and Nebraska. Some time after the death of the husband and father, the mother with her daughter and sons decided to come to the United States. They located in the city of New York, where they remained for some years, and in 1871 they left their home in that city and came first to Illinois and then to Nebraska, where they bought a homestead on Mission creek. There the mother made her home until the time of her death some years ago at the age of eighty-three years.

To John and Margaret Cameron were born the following children: Robert, Ellen, John, James, Peter and Margaret. Robert died at the age of eighty-two years; Ellen Chapman died in the state of Massachusetts in 1916 at the age of eighty-two years; John died at the age of seventy-eight years; James departed this life at the age of seventy-six years, in Furnas county, Nebraska, and Peter lives on Mission creek, Nebraska.

After having selected his claim to a homestead, Mr. DeLair at once

proceeded to build for himself a cabin. He cut the logs for his house, on Indian creek. The building was twelve by fourteen feet and was boarded up and down, and in this he made his home during the time he developed his farm. In 1884 he disposed of his homestead and moved to Nebraska, where he lived for nine years, when he returned to Kansas and established his home on the farm, on section 17, Balderson township, this county, which he had purchased before he moved to Nebraska. On his return to the farm he made many additional improvements and put the farm under a high state of cultivation. Here he engaged in general farming and stock raising until December, 1915, when he retired from the activities of farm life and became a resident of Oketo. He is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Marshall county and one hundred and sixty acres in Stephens county, Oklahoma, and is today one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. DeLair are the parents of four children. Lillie, the wife of C. J. Swanson, of Leadville, Colorado. She was born on May 31, 1881, and grew to womanhood on the home farm; Claude was born on December 4, 1883, and is on the home farm; Clyde, a twin of Claude, died at the age of seventeen years, and Russell, who was born on June 10, 1885, is a farmer of Wakefield, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. DeLair are active members of the Baptist church, and Mr. DeLair is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

WILLIAM D. WARNICA.

William D. Warnica, one of the real pioneer farmers of Marshall county, now living retired in his pleasant home in Frankfort, is a native of Canada, but has been a resident of the United States since he was a child and a resident of Kansas since the year 1869, when he became a homesteader in Wells county, this state, where he made his home, one of the foremost pioneers of that part of the county, until 1907, when he retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to the nearby city of Frankfort, where he since has resided. He was born at Berry, near Toronto, in the Dominion of Canada, December 19, 1848, son of Joseph and Melvina (Denure) Warnica, both natives of New York state and the former of German descent, who had settled in Canada after their marriage.

Joseph Warnica was a carpenter by trade. In 1857 he moved with his family from Canada to Michigan and located within six miles of Grand

Rapids, on the plank road between Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo, and there opened a tavern, also continuing to follow his trade as a carpenter. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted his services in defense of the Union and in 1861 went to the front with the Michigan Engineer Corps, only to find a nameless grave on some battlefield of the South. The last heard of Joseph Warnica was in 1863. He left a widow and seven children. Of these children the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Peter, an early settler in Kansas, who is now living in Texas; Joseph G., who also enlisted in the Michigan Engineer Corps for service during the Civil War, went to the front with his father, received his honorable discharge in 1864, later became a pioneer in Kansas and is now deceased; Mrs. Melvina Crandall, who died in Colorado in 1911; George A., a substantial farmer living near St. Joseph, Missouri; Calvin, a farmer living west of Frankfort in this county, and James, of Junction City, Kansas. In 1873 the Widow Warnica left her home in Michigan and came to Kansas, taking a homestead five miles west of Frankfort, in this county, where she spent her last days with her three youngest children, her death occurring there in 1876.

In 1869, some little time before his twenty-first birthday, William D. Warnica came to Kansas with a view to finding a home in the then rapidly developing state. He found conditions in Marshall county to his liking and homesteaded an "eighty" in Wells township, four miles west of Frankfort. At that time he had very little money and the beginning of his operations there was on a very modest scale. He put up a log "shack," twelve feet square, for a claim shanty and started in developing his homestead. In 1872 he married and established his home on that tract, gradually continuing to develop and improve the same until he had an excellent farm. Though, in common with all the settlers throughout this part of the state, he suffered many hardships and privations during the days of the grasshopper plague and the destroying hot winds, he had the courage to "stick it out" and in time was amply rewarded. As he prospered in his operations Mr. Warnica gradually added to his land holdings until he became the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, on which he erected a substantial and commodious dwelling and good farm outbuildings, having one of the best-appointed farm plants in that part of the county. There he made his home until 1907, when he retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to Frankfort, where he is now living and where he and his wife are very comfortably situated.

Mr. Warnica has been twice married. It was in 1873, about four years

after coming to this county, that he was united in marriage to Hannah Osborn, who was born in Illinois, daughter of Robert Osborn, who came to Kansas in 1867, and to that union four children were born, namely: LeRoy, a farmer of Wells township, this county, who married Florence Ettenboro, a daughter of Charles Ettenboro, and has five children, Thelma, Everett, Wayne, Marvin and Freda; Alfonso, a clerk in a hardware store in Montana, who married Eunice Rogers and has one child, a son, Earl; Bessie, who married Wilbur J. Land, who is farming the Warnica home farm in Wells township, and has three children, Vernon, Fletcher and Geneva, and Robert, also farming in Wells township, who married Edna McConkey and has two children, Evelyn and Etta May. The mother of these children died in December, 1910, at the age of fifty-six years, and in November, 1914. Mr. Warnica married Mrs. Mary E. (McElroy) McLain, widow of Lloyd McLain, a farmer, merchant and former postmaster of Frankfort, and a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Thomas) McElroy, who came to Kansas from Wisconsin in 1856 and homesteaded a place in Vermillion township, this county, thus having been among the very earliest settlers in that part of the county. Benjamin McElroy was a veteran of the Civil War, having served as a private in Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, in which he enlisted in 1862 and with which he served until discharged on a physician's certificate of disability, his service having been rendered in Arkansas and Missouri, serving under Captain Blackburn. Upon settling on his homestead farm one and one-half miles west of where the city of Frankfort later sprang up, Mr. McElroy put up a log cabin and established his home there. His wife died the year following, in 1857, and he continued to make his home there until 1875, when he moved to Frankfort, where he died in 1894. Mrs. Warnica was but six months old when her parents came to this county and was still but an infant when her mother died. She has an elder sister, Mrs. Ann J. Rountree, now living in western Kansas.

Mr. Warnica is a Republican and during his long residence on the farm in Wells township held various township offices, having been a member of the township board for thirteen years and holding the position of clerk and treasurer of the same. In other ways he gave of his services to the public welfare and was helpful in promoting the interests of his home township from pioneer days. Mr. Warnica is a Mason and a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Daughters of Rebekah. Mrs. Warnica also is a member of the latter order and of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star and both take a warm

interest in Masonic affairs and in the affairs of the Odd Fellows. Both have been witnesses to the development of Marshall county from the days of the unbroken prairie and the open range and have performed well their part in that development, ever helpful in promoting such causes as were designed to advance the common welfare.

OLIVER C. WELLS.

When the name of Wells is mentioned in Marshall county memories of the pioneer John D. Wells, father of the subject of this biographical sketch, inevitably are aroused. John D. Wells was one of the first, as he was one of the most active of the early settlers of Marshall county and it is said of him that he at one time owned nearly half of the county. A Kentuckian by birth, he went to Iowa from that state, but after a year spent in the vicinity of Des Moines decided that the opportunities for pioneering were better down here in Kansas and he drove down with an ox team in the year 1855 and "pitched his tent" in section 36 of township 4, south, range 8, east, where he bought a tract of "Congress land" and established his home. That was in the days before the organization of Marshall county into a civic entity and before the days of the admission of Kansas into the sisterhood of states. When his home township was organized, Mr. Wells took an active part in the work of organization and his pioneer neighbors were glad to do him the honor of naming the township for him. In the general history of the early settlement of this county further and fitting mention is made of the services of John D. Wells in the community in pioneer days and of his activities in a general way in the development of the county. Not only did he go into land speculation on an extensive scale, buying land for from one dollar to two dollars an acre, until at one time he owned nearly half of Marshall county, but he engaged in the freighting business, operating a train of teams over the Overland trail to Denver, and thus became one of the best-known figures on the plains throughout this section in those days. He went into the business of raising hogs and in order to secure advantage of the better market Denver then offered over the markets to the East, he would drive his hogs all the long drive to Denver, the trip requiring sixty days to complete. He owned six hundred acres of land in his home place and there early engaged extensively in cattle raising, thus being one of the first big cattlemen in Kansas, and did much

to promote the cattle business in northern Kansas in the days of the open range. He lived to near the allotted age of man, "three score years and ten," and to the day of his death maintained his hearty interest in the affairs of the county, in the organization and development of which he had taken so active a part.

John D. Wells was born in Bath county, Kentucky, October 9, 1830, and there grew to manhood. He married Elizabeth Langdon, who was born in 1829 not far to the north, over the river in Ohio, and in 1854, he then being twenty-four years of age, he and his wife went to Iowa seeking a location in the West. As noted above, after a year spent in the vicinity of Des Moines, they came down into Kansas in 1855 and the rest of their lives were spent in Marshall county, their lives here being a definite part of the early history of this county. John D. Wells was a member of the Masonic lodge at Frankfort and ever took an active interest in the affairs of the same. He died on March 19, 1899, and his widow did not long survive him, her death occurring on April 3, 1900. They were the parents of ten children, three of whom died in infancy, the others, besides the subject of this sketch, being as follow: Mary P., who married James M. Wells and died in 1881; Amanda M., who is living on the old home place in Wells township; Artie Belle, wife of L. Bennett, also of Wells township; Veda J., wife of J. L. McConchie, also of Wells township; Robert J., of Bigelow township, and Anna F., who married Daniel Pendergast and is living in Wells township.

Oliver C. Wells, fourth in order of birth of the ten children born to John D. and Elizabeth (Langdon) Wells, was born on the old Wells place in Wells township, September 8, 1862, and has made his home in this county all his life, now being engaged in the grain and coal business at Barrett. He also is the owner of an excellent farm in this county and a property consisting of eight acres in the village of Barrett, where he makes his home. Reared on the home farm, Oliver C. Wells received his schooling in the old Valley View school, district No. 32, and remained on the home place until his marriage, a valuable aid to his father in the latter's extensive operations. Even in the days of his boyhood Mr. Wells made a good "hand" in the operations of the home farm and was able to handle an ox-team with the best. Along in the middle eighties he bought his first land, a tract of forty acres, and to that he gradually added until he became the owner of two hundred acres, to which another tract of seventy-one acres was added upon the distribution of his father's estate. In 1910 he sold his land holdings, but bought another farm and continued farming until 1912, when he moved

to Barrett, where, in 1914, he bought the grain elevator there and has since then been engaged in the grain and coal business, at the same time giving proper attention to the management of his farm of one hundred and forty-five acres lying in section 35 of Wells township and in the adjoining section 2 of Bigelow township. Mr. Wells is a Democrat and has rendered public service as a member of the school board in his old home district and as deputy sheriff of Marshall county, in which latter capacity he served for three years. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in the affairs of that fraternal organization has long taken a warm interest.

In 1893 Oliver C. Wells was united in marriage to Helen Warren, who was born in Bath county, Kentucky, August 25, 1873, daughter of Martin V. and Margaret (Jackson) Warren, both natives of that same county, who came to Kansas in 1892 and settled in this county, where they spent their last days. To Mr. and Mrs. Wells six children have been born, the first-born dying in infancy, the others being as follow: Bessie, deceased; Anna V., who married Richard Fairchild and is living at Barrett, and Marguerite, Elizabeth and Mark, at home. The Wells family have a very pleasant home at Barrett and take a proper part in the general social activities of the village and of the community at large.

REV. EDWARD R. EMBLEAU.

One of the well-known men of Summerfield and one who has had much to do with the moral and the religious life of the community, is Rev. Edward R. Embleau, who is the pastor of the "Holy Family" parish of Summerfield, Marshall county, and who was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, on August 14, 1887, the son of Philip and Catherine (Long) Embleau.

Philip Embleau was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1863, the son of Joseph and Josephine Embleau, who were natives of France, where they received their education in the parochial schools and there grew up. They later left their native land and came to Canada, locating in Montreal, where the father, Philip Embleau continued his work as a stove moulder for a number of years. He later moved to Leavenworth, and continued in the same work until 1904, when he moved to Hannibal, Missouri, where he is still engaged in the moulding business. Catherine (Long) Embleau was born in the city of Washington, D. C., in 1865, and is the daughter of

Michael and Mary Long, who were natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Long received their education in the schools of their native land and there grew to maturity and later came to the United States, locating for a time in Washington and later came to Kansas, settling in Leavenworth, where Mr. Long engaged in his work as a stone mason until the time of his death, some years ago.

Philip and Catherine (Long) Embleau were the parents of four children as follow: Alfred, Edward, Stella and Joseph. Alfred and Stella are now deceased and Joseph is a manufacturer of brooms at Topeka, Kansas. The parents were prominent members of the Catholic church and were held in the highest regard and esteem by all who knew them. They were ever interested in the educational development of their home community, and were most devoted to the interests of their children.

Edward R. Embleau received his education in St. Benedict's College, from which institution he graduated in the year 1907. He later completed the course in the seminary at St. Mary's, Cincinnati, and received his degree on June 1, 1911. After completing his education, his first appointment was as assistant priest of the Assumption church at Topeka, Kansas, where he remained for three and a half years. He was then transferred to the church at Coal Creek, Kansas, where he remained for one year before taking charge of the Holy Family church at Summerfield. As pastor of the church at Summerfield, Reverend Embleau has won many friends during his two years pastorate, both among the members of his congregation and the residents of the community. He is a man of much force of character, a splendid organizer and an orator of no mean ability.

REZIN CLARK.

Rezin Clark, one of Marshall county's real pioneer farmers and land-owners, now living retired at Frankfort, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Kansas since he was nineteen years of age, having been one of that stalwart and courageous band of young men who came out here in the early seventies and started in to develop the plains of Kansas into the rich and prosperous farming region it since has become. He was born on a farm in Allen county, Ohio, March 24, 1852, a son of John and Lucinda (Jennings) Clark, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in the state of Ohio.



REZIN CLARK.



MRS. CORA J. CLARK.

In 1871 Rezin Clark came to Kansas and settled in Marshall county, presently becoming the owner of a tract of land where the village of Winifred now stands. After his marriage in 1873 Mr. Clark established his home on that farm and there remained for fifteen years, at the end of which time he moved to Frankfort, in order to secure better advantages in the way of schooling for his children, and later returned to the farm, where he continued to make his home until his retirement from the active labors of the farm in 1915 and return to Frankfort, where he is now living and where he and family are very comfortably situated. Mr. Clark has prospered well in his farming operations in this county and is now the owner of two fine farms, one of three hundred and sixty acres at Winifred and another of two hundred and seventy-four acres in the immediate vicinity of Frankfort. Mr. Clark is a Democrat and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

In 1873, about two years after coming to this county, Rezin Clark was united in marriage to Cora Jane Ewart, who was born in Scotland on August 24, 1855, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Woods) Ewart, who came to this country in 1870 and settled on a farm five miles west of Frankfort, in this county, thus having been among the earliest settlers of that part of the county. Mrs. Clark's maternal grandparents, William and Jane (Clark) Woods, also came to this country from Scotland in 1870 and settled in this county, among the pioneers of the south central part of the county.

To Rezin and Cora Jane (Ewart) Clark five children have been born, namely: Alvin, who is engaged in the drug business at St. Joseph, Missouri; Warren, a druggist, of Chicago; Charles, of Oklahoma City, who in 1916, as a member of the United States Cavalry, stationed in Oklahoma, was engaged in service on the Southern border as a guard against threatened outbreaks on the part of lawless Mexicans; Clara, who married T. H. Farrar and is now living on the old Woods homestead west of Frankfort, and Mrs. Elsie Havelly, who is at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have seven grandchildren, Alvin Clark having three children, Alvin, Jr., Elsie Lela and Emma Rogene; Mrs. Farrar, two children, Otis Charles and Margaret Holli-day, and Mrs. Havelly, two, Warren Okley and Marjorie Lorraine. The Clarks are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have ever taken a proper part in church work. Mr. Clark is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, as is his wife, and the latter also is a member of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star and of the Woman's Relief Corps, in the affairs of which she takes a warm interest. Mr. Clark is a great agi-

tator. He and Rev. Hokomb were the first to close the saloons in Frankfort, Kansas. Frankfort was the first town closed in Marshall county in 1903, and that was the start of the state going dry. Mr. Clark is a very earnest man and believes he did the right thing.

CLEMENT THEODORE HESSEL.

The late Clement Theodore Hessel, for years one of the best-known and most substantial farmers in the immediate vicinity of Frankfort, this county, and who died at his home on the east edge of that city on July 15, 1906, was a native of the state of Wisconsin, born at Watertown, that state, April 20, 1848, a son of Clement Hessel and wife, the former of whom was born in Germany of French parentage. In his young manhood Clement T. Hessel came to Kansas and became a stock buyer at Atchison, traveling out of there to all parts of the country adjacent to that market, buying livestock. Before coming to Kansas, Mr. Hessel had married in Wisconsin, Mary Lynch, of Columbus, that state, and who became ill at her home in Atchison. He accompanied her back to her old home at Columbus, where she died, leaving one child, a son, Frank, who is now living in the West.

Later Mr. Hessel returned to Kansas and eventually came to Marshall county, locating at Frankfort, where, on January 7, 1890, he married Johanna Fox, who was born at Brandywine, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1859, a daughter of Richard and Johanna (Kellar) Fox, natives of Ireland, who came to this country in the days of their youth and were married at Brandywine, Pennsylvania. In 1881 the Fox family came to Kansas and settled on a farm in the northwest corner of Vermillion township, this county, where they established their home, and where Mr. Fox spent his last days, his death occurring on September 25, 1903. He was born on September 21, 1838, and was therefore just past seventy-five years of age at the time of his death. His widow later moved to Frankfort, where she spent her last days, her death occurring on March 8, 1915. She was born in the year 1832 and was therefore eighty-three years of age at the time of her death. Richard Fox and his wife were the parents of six children, of whom Mrs. Hessel was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Richard, who was a railroad man and who died at his home in Atchison in 1904; Mrs. Charles Brady, who lived on a farm on Irish creek in this county, is now deceased; Humphrey, who lives at Frankfort; Julia, now employed at the

Odd Fellow Home, who has proved up on a homestead claim in the vicinity of Chugwater, in Laramie county, Wyoming, and Thomas, who is farming the old Fox home place in the northwest corner of Vermillion township.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hessel rented a quarter-section farm on the eastern edge of Frankfort, where they established their home, and six months later bought the place. There Mr. Hessel continued farming until his death in 1906. He made extensive improvements on the place and his family now has a splendid home there, having continued to make that their place of residence since his death. Mr. Hessel was a very energetic and progressive farmer, his operations being carried on in accordance with modern methods of farming, and he did very well, so that his family was left quite well circumstanced at the time of his death. He was a member of the Catholic church, as is his widow, and their children have been reared in that faith.

To Clement T. and Johanna (Fox) Hessel four children were born, namely: Clement Joseph, born on May 14, 1894, who is a graduate of the high school at Frankfort; Anna Regina, who on February 8, 1911, married John Thomas Ahern, of this county, and has two children, Eugene Arthur, born on September 19, 1913, and Justin Hessel, May 19, 1916; William Richard, born on November 7, 1895, who was graduated from the Frankfort high school, and Arthur Gerald, December 16, 1899, who also is a graduate of the Frankfort high school. Mrs. Hessel has a very pleasant home on the outskirts of Frankfort and has ever taken a proper part in the general social activities of the community of which she has been a member since the days of her young womanhood.

MICHAEL JOSEPH DUIGENAN.

The late Michael Joseph Duigenan, of Marysville, one of the pioneers of Marshall county and for many years one of the wealthiest and most influential residents of the county, was a native of the Emerald Isle, but had been a resident of this county since 1870 and had therefore witnessed the development of this region since the days of the early settlement of the same. He was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, in November, 1842, of Irish parents, but was reared in London, to which city his parents had moved when he was a child. He lost his parents in the days of his youth and he later went to South America, making his home in the city of Buenos

Ayres for some time, later coming to the United States and settling at Chicago, where he remained until he came to Kansas in 1870 and located at Marysville, with the interests of which city and of Marshall county he was actively and prominently identified the rest of his life.

During his boyhood in London Mr. Duigenan had learned the trade of saddler and harness-maker and had worked at that trade both in Buenos Ayres and in Chicago. Upon locating at Marysville he bought the harness shop that had been established there by Nierman & Switzer and at once engaged in business, eventually becoming very successful. Mr. Duigenan had the utmost confidence in the future of Marysville from the very beginning of his residence there and shortly after his arrival there made considerable investments in town lots, which turned out very well. Upon his marriage two years later he built a handsome residence in Marysville and there established his home, making that his place of residence the rest of his life. He rapidly extended the business of his harness shop and presently had one of the most extensive establishments of that sort in northern Kansas. At the same time he was making judicious investments in Marshall county farm lands and it was not long until he came to be regarded as one of the wealthiest and most substantial citizens of the county. At one time he owned five or six farms in this county and went in quite extensively for cattle raising. He retained to the end his fine ranch of eight hundred and forty acres six miles south of Marysville and took much pride in the development of the same and in raising the standard of the live-stock bred on his place. Mr. Duigenan had inherited a bit of property in London and after his marriage made four trips back to that city, incidentally increasing his investments there. He also had extensive investments in bonds and owned, besides his beautiful residence in Marysville, a business block and other property there. During the nineties Mr. Duigenan gave much attention to cattle raising and was known as one of the most enterprising stockmen in this part of Kansas. In later years he spent much time in travel and had not only visited most of the chief points of interest in this country, but in Europe. In 1913 he made a pilgrimage to the Vatican at Rome and out of a party of seven hundred he was the only American, the rest all being foreigners, and received the papal blessing of the supreme pontiff. Mr. Duigenan was an ardent member of the Catholic church and among the benefactions revealed by his last will and testament was one bequeathing four thousand dollars to Catholic institutions. Politically, he was a Republican and from the very beginning of his residence in this county took an active interest in political affairs. For some time he served as a mem-

ber of the Marysville city council and he also served for years as a member of the local school board. Mr. Duigenan died at his home in Marysville in May, 1915, leaving a widow and five children.

On July 13, 1872, at Stratford, Ontario, Michael J. Duigenan was united in marriage to Rachel Cooper, who was born at that place on June 6, 1854, daughter of John and Rosanna Cooper, natives, respectively, of England and Ireland. John Cooper, who was a substantial brick manufacturer, was born at Enkring, England, in 1818, and when a young man emigrated to Canada. For two years he and his wife made their home in Marysville. In 1888 he returned to his boyhood home in England and there died on February 18, 1898. To Mr. and Mrs. Duigenan five children were born, namely: Kathleen, who married J. C. Grindle, of Marysville; Charles Joseph, a draughtsman, who is at home; Francis, a pharmacist at Kansas City; Elizabeth, who married Omer Fulton, and Madeline, who is at home. The Duigenans have a very pleasant home at Marysville and have ever taken a proper part in the social, cultural and religious activities of their home town, earnest factors in the promotion of all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare.

D. W. LUDWICK.

D. W. Ludwick, a well-known retired grainman and farmer, now living at Frankfort, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1866, a son of Conrad and Lucy A. (Byers) Ludwick, who later became residents of this county and here spent their last days.

The Ludwick family formerly spelled the name Ludwig and is directly descended from the stock from which sprang old King Ludwig, of Bavaria. D. W. Ludwick's great-grandfather, Conrad Ludwig, the founder of the family in this country, having been a first cousin of the king. He came to this country in Colonial times and his sons fought in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. One of the grandsons of this old Bavarian immigrant, Conrad Ludwick, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania and there grew up, trained to the trade of millwright, he and his brother, Charles, building mills along the Monongehela river. Later he built mills in Iowa. In 1845 Conrad Ludwick and his brother, Jacob, settled on the prairie just west of the city of Chicago and there bought a farm of eighty acres, land now comprised within the Garfield Park section of

the city. Jacob Ludwick was killed while serving as a soldier during the Civil War and Conrad Ludwick later traded that land for a farm in the Onarga neighborhood of Iroquois county, Illinois, and there, in 1867, built a big flour-mill which he operated for years and in the operation of which he became quite wealthy. His mill was twice destroyed by fire and after the second fire, in 1879, he came to Kansas and settled on a farm on the line between Marshall and Washington counties, where he made his home until 1897, when he moved to Barrett, but after a sometime residence there moved to Frankfort, where he spent his last days, his death occurring in 1908, he then being eighty-four years of age. His widow survived him until in April, 1913, she being seventy-nine years of age at the time of her death. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Belle, deceased; Frank, deceased; Ellis, a lumber dealer of Bellville, this state; Mrs. Minnie Schmidt, of Waterville, this county; C. W., of Ft. Cobb, Oklahoma; A. B., who is engaged in the lumber business at Glasgow, Kansas, and Mrs. Mary E. Thrumm, wife of a cigar manufacturer at Bellville.

D. W. Ludwick was about thirteen years of age when his parents came to Kansas and he grew to manhood on the home farm on the line between this county and Washington county, remaining there until 1894, when he located at Barrett and there engaged in the grain business. He presently sold his elevator at Barrett and in 1898 bought his present property in Frankfort and was engaged in the grain business in that city until 1908, in which year he erected a splendid grain elevator at Winifred and operated the same until 1915, when he sold it to the Farmers Union and then returned to Frankfort, where he since has made his home, now living practically retired. Mr. Ludwick is the owner of a fine place of twenty acres on the river at Frankfort and takes much pleasure in his poultry, hogs and cows. However, he is not content to lead so comparatively inactive a life and is now contemplating the erection of a flour-mill at Frankfort. Mr. Ludwick is a Democrat and has ever given his close attention to local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

In April, 1915, D. W. Ludwick was united in marriage to Alice Devendorf, of Topeka, daughter of Capt. Henry Devendorf, a Civil War veteran, who settled at Topeka in 1876 and there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Ludwick have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of their home city. They attend the services of the local branch of the Church of Christ (Scientist) and take much interest in the general good works of the community.

E. A. GASTON, D. D. S.

Dr. E. A. Gaston, well-known dentist at Axtell and former member of the city council of that city, is a native of the old Hoosier state, but has been a resident of Kansas since he was seventeen years of age. He was born in Monroe county, Indiana, July 29, 1875, son of Dr. J. H. Gaston and wife, the former of whom was born in Greene county, that same state, a son of James Gaston, a native of Tennessee, who was one of the early settlers in southern Indiana.

J. H. Gaston was born in 1843 and early turned his attention to the study of medicine. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command until he was incapacitated for further service by reason of a severe wound in the right forearm received during the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Following his discharge from service he resumed his medical studies and completed the same at the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, after which he engaged in the practice of his profession in Monroe county, Indiana. Doctor Gaston also took an active part in the civic affairs of his home county and served for two terms as treasurer of Monroe county, making his home at Bloomington, where he continued to reside, following the practice of his profession, until 1892, when he came to Kansas and settled at Axtell, where he continued in the active practice of medicine until a short time before his death, which occurred in 1911. His wife, who was Martha A. Connet, also a native of Indiana, had preceded him to the grave about one year, her death having occurred in 1910.

E. A. Gaston was about seventeen years of age when his parents moved from Indiana to Axtell. About five years later, in the fall of 1897, he entered the Western Dental College at Kansas City, Missouri, and was graduated from the same in 1900. Thus admirably equipped for the practice of his chosen profession, Doctor Gaston opened an office at Axtell and has ever since been there engaged in the practice of dental surgery, one of the best-known dentists in this part of the state. Doctor Gaston has a well-appointed suite of offices in the Citizens Bank building and has built up an excellent practice. He keeps fully abreast of the latest advancement in the science of his profession and is a member of the Kansas State Dental Association, of the Northeastern Kansas Dental Association and of the National Dental Association, in the affairs and deliberations of which he takes a warm interest. Doctor Gaston is a Republican and ever gives a good citizen's atten-

tion to local civic affairs, having served for some time as a member of the Axtell city council.

In 1901 Dr. E. A. Gaston was united in marriage to Effie Ford. He and his wife have a very pleasant home in Axtell and take a proper part in the general social activities of the city. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take an earnest interest in the various beneficences of the same, Doctor Gaston at present being one of trustees of the church. He is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias, besides being affiliated with certain fraternal insurance orders, and in the affairs of all these several organizations takes a warm interest.

BENJAMIN WILLIAM HERRING.

Benjamin William Herring, one of the early pioneers of Oketo township, Marshall county, and now deceased, was born in England on October 30, 1834, near the town of Lynn. He received his education in the schools of his native land and at the age of eighteen years he decided to come to the United States. On his arrival in this country he established himself at his trade as a blacksmith in New York. He remained in New York for a time and later came to Illinois, where he again engaged in the work of a blacksmith at old Dement, now Creston.

While living at Creston, Benjamin William Herring was united in marriage to Mary Ann Bigham, in 1858. She was born in Canada on May 2, 1839, the daughter of Thomas and Jane (Davis) Bigham, natives of Canada and Ireland, respectively. In 1857, when the daughter, Mary Ann, was eighteen years of age, the family came to Illinois. She had received her education in her native land and the next year after coming to Illinois she was married to Mr. Herring. Her parents later came to Kansas, and established their home in Marshall county.

In 1866 Mr. and Mrs. Herring decided to leave their home in Illinois and locate on the farm in Oketo township, Marshall county, that Mr. Herring had homesteaded one year before. They made the journey in a prairie schooner and experienced many of the hardships of that mode of travel. They established their home on their new farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, and at once entered into the task of development and improvement. The first house was built from the roof of a barn that Mr. Herring had purchased. The building consisted of but two rooms, and in



MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN W. HERRING.

this the family lived for some years, or until the present substantial house was built. They met with success in their new home and in time added to the farm until they were the owners of two hundred and sixty acres of splendid land, all of which was placed under high cultivation and was well improved with two sets of buildings.

Mr. Herring was always a hard-working man and a splendid citizen. In 1885 he was bothered with the ague, and in order to regain his health he went to Vancouver Island and worked at his trade for three years. There he was engaged in sharpening picks and shoeing mules. On his return to his home he conducted a shop on his farm for a number of years. He always took the deepest interest in local affairs and was identified with the Republican party. He served for many years as a school director and as school treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Herring were among the well-respected people of their home community, and were held in high esteem by all who knew them. On January 13, 1908, they celebrated their golden wedding, which was attended by a large number of their friends and neighbors. That same year, Mr. Herring lost the sight of one of his eyes, which interfered much with his comfort. The next year he and his wife visited the Seattle Fair, then Victoria and the Island of Vancouver, where Mr. Herring had worked for three years, the trip proving a most enjoyable one.

There were six children in the Herring family: Hattie Lillian, Benjamin Henry, Samuel Thomas, Robert Elroy, Vinnie Victoria and Hiram L. Hattie Lillian Suggett is a resident of Marietta, Kansas, and is the mother of three children, Sidney R., Bernice M. and Cyril J. Sidney R. Suggett is married and has two children, Lloyd and Norman Randall. Bernice M. Suggett is the wife of M. H. Schmidt and is living on the old home place. Benjamin Henry Herring was born in Illinois and is now deceased. Samuel Thomas is a successful farmer of Oketo township. He is married to Lottie Hawes and they are the parents of one child, Vida May. Robert Elroy lives in Oregon and is married to Louisa Schmidt and they have five children, Benjamin Michael, Mary, Magdalena, Howard and Elroy; Vinnie Victoria is the wife of James Curtis, of Firth, Nebraska, and they are the parents of two children, William James and Earl J.; Hiram L. is a resident of Oketo township, and is married to Maggie Schmidt, and to them has been born one child, Hiram Michael.

To Mr. and Mrs. Herring is due much of the early progress in the township, as well as the county. They entered into the development of their home district with a determination that was sure of success. In addition

to the improvement of their own home farm, they were interested in the development of the territory in which they had established themselves. They were indulgent parents, and the welfare of their children was always one of their chief considerations. They were always interested in the schools and the moral well-being of the district. To such men as Mr. Herring the present generation owe much for the excellent system of schools that are now established in the township and the county. He was also a strong advocate of the building of good roads and believed that in the schools and the highways of the county depended a good deal of the future greatness of this section of the state. He was a most entertaining man, and being a great traveler, he was possessed of much interesting information. He was a great reader and kept well posted on the current events of the day.

J. G. SCHMIDLER.

One of the native sons of Marshall county, who has met with much success and is one of well-known residents of Marietta, where he is the cashier of the Marietta State Bank, was born on Horseshoe creek in Logan township, the son of John and Catherine (Steinmetz) Schmidler.

The State Bank of Marietta was organized in August, 1909, with a capitalization of ten thousand dollars, and now has a surplus of over one thousand dollars and deposits of over ninety thousand dollars. The officers of the bank are: President, Benjamin R. Bull; vice-president, Fred Obermeyer; cashier, J. G. Schmidler; directors, E. R. Fulton, B. R. Bull, S. W. Bull, A. J. Cottrell, W. W. Cottrell and W. M. McCloud. The institution owns its own banking house, which is one of the modern buildings of the city, and is furnished with the latest modern furniture. There are twenty-four stockholders, they being among the most substantial and representative men of the district, and there has been no change in the personnel of the stockholders for the past four or five years. The bank has done a splendid business and the officers of the bank, by their courteous treatment of the general public, have won the confidence of all. The institution, while but a new one in the financial world, has made substantial progress and is recognized as a sound banking institution. The officers are recognized as among the substantial and influential people of the district.

J. G. Schmidler received his education in the schools of Marshall county, where he grew to manhood. His father, John Schmidler, was born in

Luxenburg, Germany, in 1837, and when two years of age came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1839. The family established their home in that state and there John was educated, grew to manhood and was married to Catherine Steinmetz, who was born in 1847, in Wisconsin. At the time of her birth her parents lived near Port Washington, Sheboygan county, where they resided until 1869, at which time they came to Kansas. The father first came to the county in 1866 and he and Peter Schumacher chiseled out the tunnel water course for the Hutchinson mill. After the family came to the county, they located on the old Marshall farm, which was owned by J. G. Schmidler's grandfather, Jacob Schmidler, and it was here that the family resided for some years. In 1876 they spent the winter in California, after which they returned to their former home in Kansas. In 1881 the parents moved to a farm in Oketo township, where they now reside, all of which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

To John and Catherine Schmidler have been born the following children: J. G., Theresa, Anna, Sophia, Lulu, Elsie, Agatha, John H. and Henry W. Theresa Bommer is now a resident of Oketo township; Anna died in 1915; Sophia is the wife of L. J. Adams, of Cleveland, Ohio; Lulu is the wife of A. R. Young, who is city engineer of Topeka; Elsie is a successful teacher in the schools of Blue Rapids; Agatha is at home; John H. is a successful farmer and resides two miles south of Oketo and Henry W. is one of the successful farmers of Oketo township.

J. G. Schmidler, after completing his education in the common schools of the county, attended a private normal school for some time and then engaged in teaching, and was successfully engaged in that work for nine years in the district school, after which he was principal of the Herkimer schools for a year. While engaged in teaching, he spent his summer vacation in farming. He continued in his work as a teacher and a farmer until 1911, at which time he took charge of the bank, where he is still the efficient cashier. In addition to his interest in the bank, he is the owner of one hundred and three acres of splendid land and a half interest in one hundred and sixty acres with his father.

In June, 1901, J. G. Schmidler was united in marriage to Minnie M. Cottrell, who was born in Oketo township and is the daughter of Robert and Sarah Cottrell, old settlers of the county. Her parents came to the county in an early day, and established themselves on a farm, which they developed and improved, and here they lived for many years, dying some years ago. They devoted their lives to the interests of their family and the good of the community in which they lived, and were held in the highest

regard. Their lives were active ones, and they had much to do with the growth and the development of the district. They were progressive people and to them is due much of the advanced condition of the community. They took great interest in the welfare of their children and were much concerned in the good of the neighborhood.

To J. G. and Minnie M. Schmidler have been born three children, Marjorie Lenore, aged fourteen years; John Carlisle, aged twelve and Lorna Katherine, aged eight years. Mrs. Schmidler is a graduate of the Marysville high school, and after completing her work in that institution, she taught in the schools of that place for a number of years, with much success. As a teacher, Mrs. Schmidler was recognized as one of the most proficient in the county.

The life of Mr. Schmidler has been an active one. When but a lad of eight years he herded cattle on the plains and was engaged in this work until he was twelve years of age. As a lad he was ever busy in useful occupation, and during his active life he found but little time for vacations. He is an independent in politics, yet takes much interest in local affairs, and has had much to do with the civic life of the community in which he lives and where he is held in the highest regard.

ORLIN PEARL WOOD, M. D.

Of the many progressive and well-known men of Oketo, Marshall county, who have won distinction in their chosen work and have met with a large measure of success, is Dr. Orlin Pearl Wood, who was born in Coffey county, Kansas, the son of William H. and Emma Alice (Beaumont) Wood.

William H. Wood was born in Ohio in 1840 and his wife is a native of the state of Maryland. They are of old and well-established families, whose lives have been closely associated with the growth and development of American institutions. Representatives of the family won distinction in the occupations and professions of their home communities and were ever held in high regard by the residents of their home districts. William H. Wood was reared in his native state and there he received his education in the common schools and engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the first to offer his services in the defense of the flag of his country, and enlisted in the First Ohio Regiment, Light Artillery. He saw much active service and at the battle of Chancellorsville

he lost his right arm. Being unfitted for further service he returned to his home in Ohio, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Kansas and homesteaded a tract of land, six miles from Burlington, in Coffey county. This farm he later developed and improved into one of the well-cultivated farms of the district. He was an excellent farmer and a good manager and soon became recognized as one of the prominent and successful men of the county. After many years of active life on his homestead he retired to Burlington, where he now resides. His life has been an active one, and he is today honored and respected by his neighbors and friends.

Doctor Wood was born on November 7, 1880, and received his early educational training in the public schools of Coffey county and later attended the high school at Burlington. After completing his high school work he engaged in teaching and for one year followed that profession with marked success. In 1897 he entered the medical school of the Kansas University, at Kansas City, this state, and was graduated from that institution in 1900. He entered the practice of his profession at Hall Summit, Kansas, where he remained for twelve years. He then came to Oketo in 1912, and here he has met with much success, and is today known as one of the prominent men in the profession in the county. He gives care and attention to his patients and by his professional dignity and close attention to business, he has won the confidence of the entire community. Some years ago he took post-graduate work in the University of California, in order to better prepare himself for his work. His worth as a physician and surgeon has been recognized by the management of the Union Pacific railroad and is their district surgeon.

In 1904 Doctor Wood was united in marriage to Jessie A. Barnard, of Hall Summit, Kansas, and to them has been born one child, Merrill, aged ten years. Doctor and Mrs. Wood are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have long been prominent in the social and the religious life of the community, where they are held in high regard. Mrs. Wood is an excellent woman and by her kindly disposition has made friends.

Fraternally, Doctor Wood is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party and has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the community. His worth was recognized in 1915, when he was elected as mayor of the home town. During his administration, he has given the people of Oketo excellent government and many reforms and much progress have been made. Today, Oketo with its enforcement of law and order, excellent streets and splendid walks and its own electric light plant,

is one of the model and progressive towns of the county. To Doctor Wood is due much of the credit for the new life that has been inaugurated in the little city.

FRED H. PRALLE.

Fred H. Pralle, one of the prominent and successful business men of Bremen, Marshall county, was born in Germany on November 22, 1864, the son of Jordan and Minnie (Rahlfs) Pralle, both of whom were natives of the fatherland.

Jordan Pralle was born in 1837 and received his education in the schools of his native land and as a young man learned the butcher trade, which he followed until his death in 1879. He and his wife, who died in 1875, were active members of the German Lutheran church and were prominent in the social and religious life of the district in which they lived. They were the parents of four children, Fred H., Louisa, Justina and Henry. Louisa Horman is the wife of a well-known farmer and stockman of Herkimer township; Justina Timme resides in Idaho, where her husband is engaged in farming and Henry is farming in Oklahoma.

Fred H. Pralle received his education in the public schools of Germany, where he lived until he was seventeen years of age, when in 1881 he came to the United States. On his arrival in this country he at once came to Kansas and located in Marshall county, where he worked on a farm for nine years in Logan township. He then rented one hundred and sixty acres of land in Washington county. He devoted his time for the next two years to butchering, after which he rented one hundred and twenty acres of land of Mrs. Caroline Geishler for one year, at which time they were united in marriage. They continued to live on the farm until September, 1910, but during the last three years the farm was managed by his son, while Mr. Pralle continued his business in Bremen as cashier of the Bremen State Bank. He then built his beautiful modern brick house, which is one of the finest in Bremen.

Mr. Pralle was first married in 1892 to Caroline Geishler, a widow and the daughter of Fred and Mary (Brenka) Germer. To this union three children were born, Minnie Lemke, who lives at Carleton, Nebraska, where Mr. Lemke is engaged in teaching; Ralph, who is a student in the Theological Seminary at St. Louis, and Walter E., assistant cashier of the Bremen State Bank and is living at home. Caroline Pralle died on September 24,

1908, and on September 9, 1910, Mr. Pralle was united in marriage to Louisa Friedrichs, the daughter of Fred and Catherine (Raemer) Friedrichs, who were natives of Germany. Mrs. Louisa Pralle was born in Marshall county on June 4, 1865, and was reared on the home farm and received her education in the local schools. She and Mr. Pralle are prominent members of the German Lutheran church. They are the parents of one child, Fridel, who was born on January 29, 1913.

Fred H. Pralle has always taken a keen interest in local affairs and is recognized as one of the progressive and successful citizens of the county. In addition to his interests in the bank, he owns a splendid farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres in Herkimer township, which is under high cultivation and well improved. His ability as a business man was noted when he assisted, on August 7, 1907, in the organization of the Bremen State Bank, by the following named representative people of the county: Charles F. Pusch, P. E. Laughlan, W. H. Smith, Frank Yaussi, William Rabe, F. W. Stohs, Ernest Koenke. On the completion of the organization the following officers were elected: President, William Rabe; vice-president, F. W. Stohs, and cashier, Fred H. Pralle. The bank was opened for business on September 14, 1907, and conducted successfully during the trying times of 1908. The first location of the bank was in a one-story frame building, where they continued until the disastrous fire of March 17, 1908, when not only the bank, but the entire business district of the town was burned. The bank at that time had no vault, but had a burglar-proof iron safe, in which was some five thousand dollars in currency the most of which was mutilated by the heat. On advice from the department from Washington, W. H. Smith, one of the directors of the bank took the currency to Washington, after the safe had cooled. After a thorough examination the money was all restored, with the exception of a five-dollar bill that could not be identified. The bank was at once reopened after the fire and for some time they operated in a box-car on the Rock Island railroad, which was the only available location. At the time the bank established the business in the box-car, they had deposits of thirty-nine thousand nine hundred seventy-five dollars and thirty-five cents and when they removed to their new building they had a deposit of seventy-two thousand three hundred thirty-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents. During the time they were doing business in the temporary quarters they built their present substantial brick building into which they moved on September 10, 1908. They now have a surplus of five thousand dollars and a deposit of one hundred

and thirty-five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-seven cents, and the bank is recognized as one of the strongest in this part of Kansas. Through the efforts of Mr. Pralle, who has been the cashier since the organization, much credit is due for the high standard to which the bank has risen. He has given his untiring efforts to the work, and by his business-like methods and courteous treatment of the public, he has the confidence and the respect of all. His constant aim is to serve the patrons of the bank in the best manner possible, consistent with good banking, and the success of the institution demonstrates his ability in this line.

JOHN PECENKA.

Among the prominent citizens of Logan township, Marshall county, who have won success and recognition in the county is John Pecenka, who was born in Bohemia on April 21, 1847, the son of John and Kate (Casper) Pecenka, both of whom were born in that country.

John Pecenka, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1825 and received his education in the schools of Bohemia and there grew to manhood. When a young man he engaged in the grist-milling business, at which he worked until 1861, when he decided to come to America. On his arrival in this country he located in Iowa, where he rented a farm and engaged in general farming and stock raising for eight years. He then came to Kansas and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, and at the same time pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres in Marshall county. This he developed and improved and here he did general farming and stock raising until his death in 1902.

The elder John Pecenka was first married to Kate Casper, who died at the birth of a daughter and when John, the subject of this sketch, was two years of age. He later married Anna Fleder, who was also born in Bohemia, her birth having occurred in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Pecenka were members of the Catholic church and were prominent in the social life of the district in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard by all who knew them. By his first wife Mr. Pecenka was the father of two children, one who died at birth and John. By his second marriage eight children were born as follow: Joseph, a well-known farmer of Iowa; Frank, who resides in Minnesota and is a railroad engineer; Anna, the wife of Joseph A. Sedlacek, a prominent merchant of Bremen, Kansas;



FARM HOME OF JOHN PECENKA.

Wesley, a musician of Seattle, Washington; Anthona C., a successful farmer of Logan township; Mary Pejsa, who lives at Hanover, Kansas, where her husband is a prominent dry-goods merchant; Milton is a well-known farmer of Logan township; Millie Sedlacek is a resident of Logan township, where her husband is engaged in farming and stock raising.

John Pecenka, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the schools of his native country, where he lived until he was thirteen years of age, when he came to the United States. His mother having died when he was but a small child, he on coming to this country made his home with an uncle until he was eighteen years of age. He then sought work in the woods of Minnesota and later assisted in rafting logs down Black river and Mississippi river. With much difficulty the logs were at last floated to Rock Island. The raft broke at Rapid City, Illinois, where there are great rapids in the river, and Mr. Pecenka came near losing his life. He then gave up the work and was engaged in the harvest field in Iowa, where he remained during the season. He then spent a month visiting his father at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, when he returned to the farm of his uncle, where he engaged in clearing land and cutting wood until 1869, when he came with his father from Cedar Rapids, with an ox team to Marshall county. Here he and his father each homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 30, Logan township. Mr. Pecenka improved and developed his tract and has since made this his home, where he is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. He generally keeps about fifty head of high-grade Shorthorn cattle and as many Poland China hogs, and is today recognized as one of the substantial men of the township and county. It has only been by hard work and close application to business that he has succeeded in his work. As a child and young man he experienced many of the sterner realities of life, and after reaching manhood he was compelled to depend upon himself. Settling in the county when it was new and undeveloped, he had to battle with many of the hardships and privations common to the early settler. He has always been progressive and to him is due much of the prosperity of this section of the district.

In 1874 John Pecenka was united in marriage to Mary Alexa, the daughter of John and Kate Alexa, who are among the prominent residents of Washington county, Kansas, where they are the owners of some of the best land, all of which is under high cultivation and well improved. Mr. Alexa was eighty-nine years old when he died on Christmas Day, 1916, and his widow is eighty-two. They were long known among the substantial

people of the county and held in the highest regard. They were the parents of seven children, only two of whom are now living.

Mary (Alexa) Pecenka was born in Bohemia in 1857 and at the age of four years came to the United States with her parents and for twelve years lived in Michigan, coming to Kansas in 1873, where she continued to live until the time of her death in 1882. She and Mr. Pecenka were the parents of four children as follow: Melia Manard, whose husband is a farmer in Oklahoma; Louisa Bower, who lives in Kansas, where Mr. Bower is engaged in farming; Mary Crevelinger, who resides in Hanover, where Mr. Crevelinger is engaged in the barber business, and Anna, who makes her home with her grandparents. In 1883, after the death of his wife, Mr. Pecenka married Kate Alexa, the sister of his first wife, and to this union have been born the following children: John, in Colorado; Helen and Wesley, deceased, and Kate and Sophia, at home. Mrs. Pecenka was born in Bohemia in 1859 and came to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Pecenka are members of the Catholic church and have reared their children in that faith. Mr. Pecenka is a man of broad views and excellent judgment and has seen much of the world. In 1907 he visited Europe and spent five months in travel and sight-seeing. Mr. Pecenka has a well-built, modern brick house, containing eight large, airy rooms, and is equipped with every convenience for domestic comfort.

HARRY BOMMER.

Harry Bommer, the owner of two hundred and forty acres of splendid land in section 26, Oketo township, Marshall county, and one of the successful general farmers and stockmen of the township, was born in Benton county, Iowa, on September 24, 1864, the son of Henry and Christina Bommer, who were born in Germany, the former in 1823 and died in February, 1889, and the latter born in 1828 and died in August, 1914.

Henry and Christina Bommer received their education in the schools of their native land, and there they grew up and were married. After their marriage they established their home in their native land. They later decided to come to America, where they might have a better opportunity of obtaining a home for themselves and those dependent upon them. On their arrival in the United States, they located in the state of Illinois in the early fifties. They continued to reside in that state for some years and then located in

Iowa, where they remained until 1879, when they came to Kansas. They first located four miles north of Marysville, after which they moved to Oketo township, where they purchased the farm now owned by J. W. Gibson. Here Mr. Bommer engaged in general farming and stock raising with success, for many years. He and his wife were among the highly esteemed people of the township and were held in high regard by all who knew them. They were the parents of nine children, six having died in infancy. Frank died in October, 1905, and William and Harry are residents of Oketo township.

Harry Bommer received his education in the common schools of Iowa and Kansas and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he remained with his father until he rented his present farm, which he later purchased in 1905, and has lived on the place since May, 1887. He has placed all the present substantial improvements and his house is one of the good farm residences of the county, and his barn, granary, corn cribs and hog houses are substantial structures. He takes the greatest interest in the upkeep of his farm, which is one of the best in the county. He believes in the highest standard of modern farming and the keeping of good stock.

Harry Bommer was united in marriage in May, 1887, to Nolia Helms, who was born in the county in March, 1868. She is the daughter of William and Nancy Helms, natives of Pennsylvania. The parents received their primary education in the schools of their native state and later located in the state of Nebraska, where they were married. Shortly after their marriage they came to Oketo township, Marshall county, where they homesteaded their home farm in 1868. They established their home in a log cabin that they erected, and in which Mrs. Bommer was born. They were true pioneers and had much to do with the growth and the development of the district. Mr. and Mrs. Helms were born in 1834 and 1841, respectively, and the former died in 1905 and the latter in 1895. They were the parents of four children as follow: Mary, Sophronia, Nolia and William. Sophronia Bommer is a resident of Oketo township; Mary is now deceased and William is a resident of Norton county, Kansas. Mr. Helms was a stanch Democrat and took the greatest interest in the civic life of his home township. Fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Oketo.

Mr. and Mrs. Bommer are the parents of four children as follow: Henry, who was born on October 13, 1888; Myrtle, now the wife of Mr. Howes, a successful young farmer, residing west of Marietta, and Ernest

and Ethel at home. Mr. and Mrs. Bommer are among the prominent people of Marshall county, and have long been prominent in the social life of their community, where they are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them. Their lives have been active ones and they have accomplished much that is worthy the highest commendation. They have always taken much interest in the physical, the moral and the educational development of the township.

WILLIAM J. HELVERING.

William J. Helvering, an honored veteran of the Civil War, former mayor of Beattie and the present assistant postmaster of that city, father of the Hon. Guy T. Helvering, congressman from this district, and of Alma M. Helvering, postmaster of Beattie, and for years one of the best-known citizens of Marshall county, is a native of the state of Ohio, but has been a resident of Kansas since the year 1887. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, June 8, 1846, a son of Daniel and Susanna (Leonard) Helvering, both natives of Maryland, born near Hagerstown, the former of whom was born in 1812 and the latter in 1819. Daniel Helvering was a shoemaker and farmer, and his father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was a hotel-keeper. Susanna Helvering was a daughter of John Leonard and wife, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Germany, she having come to this country with her parents when she was six years of age. Daniel Helvering early established his home in Pickaway county, Ohio, and there he spent the rest of his life. His wife died in 1866 and he survived her until 1882. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the seventh in order of birth.

Reared on the home farm in Pickaway county, Ohio, William J. Helvering received his early schooling in the district school in that neighborhood and supplemented the same by a course in the high school at Circleville, Ohio. During the Civil War he enlisted as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, known as the Home Guards, and served on garrison duty for four months in the year 1865. At the conclusion of his military service he entered the South-western Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and in 1867 began teaching school in Pickaway county. The next year he went to Clermont county, in that same state, and was there engaged in teaching for twelve years. In 1879 he engaged in farming and tobacco raising there and later went to the

nearby city of Cincinnati, where for a year he was engaged in the employ of the Street Railway Company. That was in the days of the cable system of the operation of street cars in that city.

In the meantime one of Mr. Helvering's brothers, Louis E. Helvering, had come to this state and had engaged in the mercantile business at Beattie. Thither William J. Helvering came in the year 1887 and for a year thereafter was engaged with his brother in the latter's hardware store. He then, in 1888, was engaged in the sale of fruit trees throughout this part of the state, and the next year turned his attention to truck farming at Beattie, where he owns a snug bit of property. From the very beginning of his residence at Beattie, William J. Helvering has given his thoughtful attention to local political affairs and has for years been recognized as one of the leaders in the Democratic party in that part of the county. He has held numerous public offices, including that of township clerk, city councilman, marshal of Beattie, police judge and mayor of the city. It was during his incumbency as mayor of Beattie that the city built the opera house block and city hall. Mr. Helvering is now serving as assistant postmaster of Beattie, under appointment of his daughter, Alma M. Helvering, who was commissioned postmaster by President Wilson in 1915. Mr. Helvering is a pensioner on account of his services in behalf of the Union during the Civil War and receives eighteen dollars a month from the government.

In 1870, at Felicity, in Clermont county, Ohio, William J. Helvering was united in marriage to Samantha Jane Jones, who was born in that county on April 4, 1850, elder of the two daughters born to William and Mary (Hicks) Jones, natives of Ohio, and to this union five children have been born, Edward G., Lillie, Guy T., Robert L. and Alma M., all of whom are living save Lillie, born on September 3, 1873, who died in 1878.

Edward G. Helvering was born on June 24, 1871, and was educated in the Cincinnati common schools and in the high school at Beattie. He is an expert mechanic and steam engineer and has traveled over the greater part of the globe, the most of the time in government employ, having served for some time as inspector of the material that entered into the construction of battleships. For the past eight years Edward G. Helvering has been in the government employ in the Philippine Islands, as a steam engineer, and is now in charge of a force of seven hundred men. He married Mrs. Ida (Williams) McGregor.

The Hon. Guy T. Helvering, present member of Congress from this district, was born at Felicity, Ohio, January 10, 1878, and received his elementary schooling in the schools at Cincinnati and at Beattie, this county.

In 1903 he entered the University of Kansas at Lawrence, with the expectation of completing the pharmacy course there, but in that same year changed his course of study and entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1906. During his senior year at the university he was president of his class. Upon completing his law studies Guy T. Helvering opened an office for the practice of his profession at Marysville, this county, and was presently elected county attorney, a position he occupied for two terms. He then was elected congressman from this district and is now serving in that capacity. On March 16, 1910, Guy T. Helvering was united in marriage to Tena L. Koester.

Robert L. Helvering, who also was educated to the law, was born on January 27, 1883, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Marysville, one of the best-known young lawyers in this part of the state.

Alma M. Helvering was born on November 19, 1888, at Beattie, and was graduated from the high school in that city. She then took a course in the fine arts and music at the State University at Lawrence and on January 3, 1915, was appointed postmaster at Beattie, which position she now occupies. Miss Helvering continues to make her home with her parents at Beattie and her father is serving as assistant postmaster. The Helverings have a very pleasant home at Beattie and have for years been among the leaders in all good works in that community.

JULIUS JOHNSON SHELDON, M. D.

Among those earnest pioneers of Marshall county who wrought well during the days of their residence in pioneer times in this county, there is none entitled to more grateful remembrance on the part of the present generation than the late Dr. Julius Johnson Sheldon, one of the first settlers of Guittard township, who was known as "the father of Beattie," and who died at his home in that village on March 14, 1884.

Doctor Sheldon was a native of the Southland, born in December, 1830, but was reared in Ohio, to which state his parents moved when he was a boy. Early evincing a taste for the medical profession he directed his studies to that end and in due time was graduated from the medical college at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1854 he married and he and his wife presently moved from Ohio to Missouri, later, in 1860, coming to Kansas and locating at Centralia, where they were living when the Civil War broke out. Doctor Sheldon

straightway returned to Ohio and at Columbus enlisted for service in the Union army, being accepted as a surgeon, and went to the front. At Loudoun, Tennessee, he was captured by the rebels and was taken to Dalton, Georgia, where for some time he ministered to wounded Confederate soldiers. He then was taken to Libby prison at Richmond, Virginia, and after six weeks of confinement there was exchanged. The Doctor then returned home on a furlough, but presently rejoined his regiment and continued in the service until discharged. But later he enlisted in the First Veteran Volunteers Regiment and he was retained about a year and was located at Baltimore. He then was appointed surgeon in charge of the disabled soldiers in the hospital at Baltimore and continued serving in that capacity for another year, during which period he was ably assisted by his wife, who had rejoined him at Baltimore.

In 1867, a year or two after the completion of his military service, Doctor Sheldon and his wife returned to Kansas and located at Seneca, where the Doctor opened an office for the practice of his profession. His health presently failing, he gave up his office at Seneca and came over into Marshall county and bought a farm in Guittard township, believing that the life on the open prairie would prove beneficial. He continued his practice, however, and was soon widely known among the pioneers of this section of the state. When the railroad came Doctor Sheldon established his office and home at the new railway station not far from his farm and thus became known as "the father of Beattie," his efforts in behalf of the new station undoubtedly having done very much to promote the growth and the interests of that village in its early days. He engaged in the lumber business upon the establishment of the village and presently also started a bank there, the first bank in Beattie, now the First National Bank of that city, and in other ways did all in his power to promote the new town. Some time later Doctor Sheldon's health again failed and he spent a year at Hot Springs, Arkansas. He continued his practice, intermittently, until his death, there being some of his old patients who would not permit him to find the retirement he sought. Doctor Sheldon was a Republican and ever took an earnest part in local political affairs, having been coroner of Marshall county at the time of his death. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church and, fraternally, was a very ardent Mason, in the affairs of which organization he took a prominent part. He was the first master of the Seneca lodge. The members of the lodge at that place and other friends he had gained during his residence there, chartered a special train after his death in order to make the trip to Beattie to attend his funeral.

In 1854 Dr. Julius J. Sheldon was united in marriage to Mary Sheldon, who was born in Lorain county, Ohio, November 22, 1833, daughter of Elam and Azuba (Robinson) Sheldon, natives of New York state and representatives of old colonial families, the Robinsons tracing their descent to the Robinson who came to this country on the companion ship of the "Mayflower." To Doctor and Mrs. Sheldon one child was born, a daughter, Mina, who married W. B. Hawk, who was born in Missouri and who is a well-known druggist at Beattie. Mr. and Mrs. Hawk have one child, a daughter, Mrs. Ruby Wooster, of the village of Home. Mrs. Sheldon has a very pleasant home at Beattie and retains a lively interest in local affairs. Despite the fact that she is now well past four score years of age, she continues physically and mentally vigorous, is able to read without the aid of glasses and finds much pleasure in the making of fancy work for her friends. Mrs. Sheldon retains the most vivid recollections of pioneer days in this county and is a veritable mine of information on matters relating to the early history of the county and of the events leading up to its present high state of development.

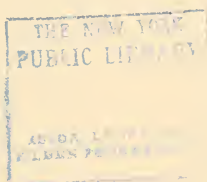
PETER H. DELAIR.

Peter H. DeLair, deceased, who was one of the early pioneer farmers of Marshall county, was born in Canada on February 4, 1837, and died in the year 1904. He received his education in the schools of his native country and there he grew to manhood and engaged in general farming. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Susan A. Dickhout, who was also born in Canada on February 28, 1840, the daughter of Henry and Sarah Dickhout, natives of that country, but of German and English parents, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. DeLair were married in their native country and there they resided until 1867, when they came to the United States, where they might have a better opportunity to obtain a home for themselves. On their arrival in this country they at once came to Kansas and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in Herkimer township, Marshall county. During the early years on their new tract of land, they lived in the style of house common to that section in those early days, but some years later they built a substantial residence, one of the best in the district. The farm was developed and improved and Mr. DeLair became one of the successful and progressive men of the county. He and his wife had one thousand dollars



SUSAN A. DE LAIR.



when they ventured into the new land and amid new conditions, but by hard work and strict economy they saw their early savings grow into larger proportions. They continued to live on the homestead farm until 1903, when they retired from the more active duties of life and moved to Oketo, where Mr. DeLair died the next year. He was a man of pronounced convictions and was held in the highest regard by all. He was an excellent farmer and a worthy citizen. He with his wife and two children suffered many of the hardships common to the early settlers in a new country, yet they had plenty of plain food and their lives were made happy with the anticipation of a better home in the near future, and with their children they enjoyed many pleasant days. Both Mr. and Mrs. DeLair took the greatest interest in township and county affairs and their every effort was to advance the best interests of all. They had much to do with the moral, social and educational progress as well as the physical development of the home district. They always lived noble and active lives and at the death of Mr. DeLair the community knew that they had lost an excellent citizen and a kind neighbor. Both were members of the Baptist church and took much interest in all religious work. They were members of the Good Templars and the Grange.

Peter H. and Susan A. DeLair were the parents of the following children: John E., Ethelbert D., William E., Edmund W., Clement M., and Cynthia A. John E. was born on December 29, 1865, and is now a general merchant at Oketo. He married Ida Blackburn, of Alpena, Michigan, and they are the parents of four children as follow: Blanche, George, Norma and Raymond. Ethelbert D. was born in 1867 and is now a resident of Junction City, Kansas; William E., who was born on May 22, 1870, is now the head miller at the Hutchinson mills at Marysville; Edmund W. was born in January, 1873, and is engaged in general farming and stock raising on the home place; Clement M. was born on December 12, 1875, and is a successful hardware merchant at Oketo; Cynthia A., who is a twin of Clement M., is the wife of N. Brubaker, of Oketo, and is the mother of two children, Myrle and Edna.

Mrs. DeLair is still living at her home in Oketo at the age of seventy-seven years and is a most remarkable woman for one of her years. She is a most interesting person to meet and her many interesting stories of the early days on the plains of Kansas are instructive and are impressive of the great work done in those days by the men and women, who by their determination and hard work have transformed Marshall county into one of the finest sections of Kansas. Mrs. DeLair makes her own dresses

and those of her daughter and granddaughter, and it is one of her greatest pleasures to assist others in the duties of the home. She still takes much interest in her church work and when her health permits she is a regular attendant at the church services.

MATHIAS M. SCHMIDT.

The Hon. Mathias M. Schmidt, representative from the fortieth district in the Kansas Legislature, a former educator and banker, who is now actively engaged in the insurance business in the village of Home, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, but has been a resident of Marshall county since he was three years of age. He was born at Port Washington, Wisconsin, July 8, 1876, son of Michael and Mary (Molitor) Schmidt, natives of Europe, both born in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, the former of whom, an honored veteran of the Civil War, spent his last days in this county and the latter of whom is still living, now making her home at Marysville, an honored pioneer of this county. Michael Schmidt was twice married. By his first marriage he was the father of three children and by his second marriage was the father of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first-born and all of whom are living.

Michael Schmidt was born in Luxemburg on December 25, 1837, and was but twelve years of age when he came to this country with his parents, the family settling in Wisconsin, where Michael was reared on a farm. Upon attaining his majority he went to Illinois, where he began working for George B. Reynolds, who, upon the breaking out of the Civil War, organized the Sixty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was made the colonel of the same. Michael Schmidt enlisted in that command and served from 1861 until 1863, when he received his discharge on account of deafness contracted in service. This command was attached to the Army of the West and Mr. Schmidt saw service at the engagement of Island No. 10, at the battle of Shiloh, at Ft. Donelson, at Pittsburg Landing and at Ft. Henry. Upon the completion of his military service he returned to Wisconsin, married there and located at Sheboygan, where he was engaged in buying grain until 1870, when he came to Kansas with his family and settled in Herkimer township, this county, where he homesteaded a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of raw prairie land and established his home. There he lived for seven or eight years, at the end of which time he moved farther east in that

same township and there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on June 8, 1913. His widow, who was born in Luxemburg on August 2, 1850, and who was but nine months of age when her parents came to this country, the family settling in Wisconsin, still survives and is now making her home at Marysville.

Mathias M. Schmidt was reared on the home farm in Herkimer township, receiving his early schooling in the district school in the neighborhood of his home and supplemented the same by a course in the old Modern Normal School at Marysville, after which, in 1896, he began teaching school in Oketo township and for five years thereafter was engaged as a teacher in the district schools of Marshall county. He then for three years served as principal of the schools at Herkimer, one year as principal of the Oketo schools and two years as principal of the schools at Home. In 1902, Mr. Schmidt took a course at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. On 1907 he organized the Citizens State Bank of Home, was elected cashier of the same and served in that capacity for seven years, at the end of which time he resigned that position and has ever since been very successfully engaged in the insurance business at Home. Mr. Schmidt retains his stock in the Citizens State Bank and takes an active and influential interest in the general business of his home town and of the county at large. He is a Democrat and in 1914 was elected to represent the fortieth Kansas representative district in the state Legislature, his services in the House being of large benefit not only to his district, but to the state at large. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the Kansas State Historical Society, an active member of the National Geographic Society and a member of the Kansas Academy of Science. He has the largest and finest library in Marshall county and for years has been accounted as one of the leaders in the cultural activities of this part of the state.

On December 11, 1906, Mathias M. Schmidt was united in marriage to Nellie Thomas, who was born in Franklin township, this county, March 9, 1882, daughter of Joshua and Margaret (Francis) Thomas, natives of Wales, who came to this country in the seventies and settled at Madison, Wisconsin, moving thence, in 1880, to Kansas and settling in Franklin township, this county. A few years later Joshua Thomas moved to the village of Home, where he engaged in the mercantile business and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on January 19, 1905, he then being about sixty years of age. His widow is now living at Marysville. Nellie Thomas was graduated from the high school at Chillicothe, Missouri, took a special course in music and was engaged in teaching in this county at the

time of her marriage to Mr. Schmidt. To that union three children have been born, Victor Hugo, Carol M. and Mary M. The Schmidts have a very pleasant home at Home and take a proper interest in the community's general social activities, helpful in promoting all worthy causes thereabout.

FRANK A. WERNER.

Frank A. Werner, editor and proprietor of the *Axtell Standard* at Axtell, this county, is a native of Germany, but has been a resident of this country since he was twelve years of age. He was born in the Prussian province of Brandenburg on June 10, 1871, son of August and Augusta (Seidel) Werner, natives of that same province, who came to this country more than thirty years ago and are now living pleasantly retired at Crab Orchard, Nebraska.

August Werner was born on August 8, 1836, and his wife was born on December 17, 1838. For twenty-three years he served as treasurer of his district in the Fatherland, under appointment by the crown, and in 1884 came with his family to this country and settled on a farm in Fremont county, Iowa, where he lived until 1893, in which year he moved to Crab Orchard, Nebraska, and bought the *Herald*, a weekly newspaper published at that place and which he conducted until his retirement from business, his son, Otto, now conducting the paper. August Werner and his wife are members of the Methodist church and their children were reared in that faith. There were nine of these children, four of whom are still living, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: William F., who is engaged in the monument business at Axtell, this county; Ernest F., who is a farmer in Murray township, this county, and Otto, who is the editor of the *Herald* at Crab Orchard, Nebraska.

Frank A. Werner was but twelve years of age when he came to the United States with his parents and he was reared on a farm in Iowa. In 1892 he entered the Conservatory of Music at Lincoln, Nebraska, and there took a three-years course in the violin and harmony, after which, in 1895, he went to Elm Creek, Nebraska, where he became engaged as a clerk in a general store, acquiring there a sufficient fund of experience in the mercantile business to embolden him to embark in business on his own account. He bought a stock of merchandise at Crabb Orchard and conducted the same until 1899, in which year he sold his store and engaged in business with his

brother, Otto Werner, in the publication of the newspaper at Crab Orchard, and was thus engaged until 1902, when he became the manager for George D. Dement, a fruit grower, but shortly afterward returned to the newspaper office and was engaged there with his brother, Otto, from 1903 to 1906, in which latter year he became foreman for the Enterprise Printing Company at Exeter, Nebraska. Two years later, in 1908, he came to Kansas and located at Axtell, where he bought the *Axtell Anchor* and consolidated the same with the *Standard*, which was then being published at Axtell by his brother, Ernest Werner, the paper being conducted by the brothers, the name *Standard* being retained, until 1912, when Frank A. Werner bought his brother's interest in the paper and has since been conducting it alone, sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Werner has a well-equipped and well-established printing plant and has built up the circulation of the *Standard* from four hundred to eight hundred, the paper having a wide popularity throughout the region it so admirably covers. Mr. Werner is independent in his political views and the columns of his newspaper do not reflect the theories or principles of any political party, the chief mission of the paper being to give the news from week to week relating to Axtell and vicinity.

On September 17, 1897, Frank A. Werner was united in marriage to Mary Hennek, who was born in the city of Oppeln, in Prussian Silesia, Germany, November 21, 1878, daughter of Frank and Julia (Andreas) Hennek, who came to this country in 1886 and settled at Lexington, Nebraska. Frank Hennek is now living at Rapid City, South Dakota, a retired farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Werner six children have been born, Eva M., Frederick W., Velma G., Ralph F., Ruby R., and Irene F. The Werners are a musical family, Mr. Werner and his four elder children often being called on to provide orchestral music for local entertainments. Frederick W. Werner is a trap-drummer of more than ordinary accomplishment and all the children are skilled performers on one or more musical instruments, while Mr. Werner is a violinist of much skill. The Werners have a very pleasant home at Axtell and take an active part in the general social activities of the city. Mr. Werner is a Mason and is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America, in the latter two of which organizations he has been an office bearer, and in the affairs of all of which he takes a warm interest. He is an active "booster" for Axtell and Marshall county and the columns of his enterprising newspaper are ever advocating measures designed to advance the common welfare not only of his home town, but of the county at large.

FRANK DOW SHELDON.

Frank Dow Sheldon, now deceased, and formerly one of the highly respected and successful men of Blue Rapids, Marshall county, was born on September 4, 1853, in Aurora township, Portage county, Ohio, being the son of Albert Russell Sheldon, of Ohio, and Cornelia (Dow) Sheldon, who was born in Brattleboro, Vermont.

Mr. Sheldon's ancestors were of an old Connecticut family, several members of whom served in the militia and took an active part in the Revolutionary War. In 1800 his great grandfather, Ebenezer Sheldon, moved to Portage county, Ohio, taking possession of a tract of land in the Western Reserve, granted by the state of Connecticut to those who had helped during the war. This farm is still in possession of the Sheldon family and there Frank Dow Sheldon grew to manhood. After completing his education in the common schools, he entered Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, from which institution he was later graduated. He then taught school for four years, after which he entered the drug business at Burton, Ohio, where he remained for ten years. In 1888 he came to Kansas and established himself in business at Blue Rapids, and became one of the highly respected and successful business men of the county. Before coming to the state he had married Mrs. Lottie (Cooley) Scott, the daughter of Festus Cooley, one of the early pioneers of this section of the state. To this marriage one son, Festus Cooley Sheldon, and one daughter, Cornelia Beaula Sheldon were born.

Lottie Cooley Sheldon died in 1890. On October 1, 1902, Frank Dow Sheldon married Mrs. Carrie Van Tine Liscom, the daughter of Charles and Harriet (Cady) Van Tine, with whom he lived until the time of his death on October 21, 1916, after a sickness of over two years had worn him to but a shadow of his old-time vigor and self. After the death of his wife in 1890, Mr. Sheldon returned to the old home in Ohio, his little daughter dying there in 1897. He later returned to Blue Rapids with his son to take charge of business interests there. In 1907 he built his fine home on a twelve-acre orchard tract on East avenue; this he later had platted. It is now the "Sheldon Subdivision" of Blue Rapid City and comprises a very desirable residential section of the town. Mr. Sheldon was closely connected with the business interests of the town for many years. A member of the Christian church, he always took the keenest interest in religious work. He was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and politically, was identified with the Republican party. He was a man who took the greatest inter-

est in the growth and development of his home community, where he was recognized as a man of the highest integrity and purpose. He and Carrie V. Sheldon were the parents of one daughter, Frances Dow Sheldon, whose birth occurred on February 22, 1907.

Carrie Van Tine Sheldon was born in Atlas township, Genesee county, Michigan, and there she received her education in the public schools. Her parents, Charles and Harriet (Cady) Van Tine, were natives of the state of New York, having been born in Erie county, and were among the early settlers of Genesee county, Michigan, where they settled in the thirties. There the daughter, Carrie, married in 1883, Albert H. Liscom, of Goodrich that state. He was a well-known farmer and stockman, and engaged in that work until the time of his death. He and his wife were the parents of one child, Dena Van Tine Liscom, now the wife of Harold H. Wanamaker, of Blue Rapids. Charles Van Tine was one of the Michigan men who, in 1849, made the trip to California. He and his party made the trip on horseback, and passed over the old trail in Marshall county. They made the return trip by way of ocean steamer. Mrs. Sheldon's ancestry is traced back to the time of the Dutch rule of New Amsterdam.

Mrs. Carrie V. Sheldon is a woman of pleasing qualities and is possessed of much ability. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Sheldon, she was state commander of the Supreme Hive of the Maccabees of the state of Kansas, having been sent to the state by the supreme hive, with headquarters at Topeka, where she was married. Mrs. Sheldon united with the Presbyterian church and has been for fourteen years a director of the board of the public library and was for six years president of the library board; also a member of the Tuesday Afternoon Club, of Blue Rapids.

ED IRVIN.

One of the chief industries of Blue Rapids, Marshall county, is the making of cement from the gypsum mines of that section of the county. The industry furnishes employment to a large number of people and brings a large amount of money to the city and surrounding country. One of the large industrial plants of the place is the American Cement Plaster Company, a strong and substantial business concern and one that has had much to do with the prosperity and growth of Blue Rapids. One of the men who are prominently connected with the business is Ed Irvin, the mill superintendent,

who was born at Redfield, Iowa, on February 22, 1873, the son of Mathias and Isaphana (Bass) Irvin.

Mathias Irvin was long interested in woolen mills and the wool industry in Iowa, where he lived for many years. In 1889 he moved to Nebraska, where he engaged in general farming in Harlan county, near Alma. After a number of years he retired and moved to McCook, Nebraska, where he later died.

Ed Irvin received his education in the common schools of Iowa, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age, when he moved to Nebraska with his father. There he engaged in general farming, until 1898, when he entered the employ of the cement mill and learned the work thoroughly, both in the mill and in the mines. He gave his best services to the company, and took the greatest interest in the success of the business. He became proficient in all the departments and his efforts were rewarded in 1904 by being made superintendent. He now has over fifty men in his charge and is recognized as a capable executive. His pleasing personality has won for him the confidence of the officers of the company and the highest respect of the men under his supervision. During his connection with the mill he has increased the output and has raised the standard of excellence in the work.

In 1894 Ed Irvin was united in marriage to Louisa J. Maher, a native of Nebraska, and to this union three children have been born, John, Fay and Roy. John is an employee of the mill, where he began work at the age of twenty years; the other two children are now in school. Mr. and Mrs. Irvin are among the worthy people of Blue Rapids and are held in the highest regard. They take much interest in the social life of the town, and have long been interested in the social, moral and educational growth of the community. Mr. Irvin is recognized as one of the influential men of the city.

JAMES M. SCOTT.

The late James M. Scott, who died at his home in Marysville in 1900 and who for years was one of the best-known citizens of Marshall county, was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, but had been a resident of Kansas since the days of his young manhood, having come here from Missouri, to which state he had moved when about fourteen years of age. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1865, son of George and Sarah Scott, natives of that same state.



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT CRANE.

About the year 1886 James M. Scott came from Missouri to this county. He presently became engaged on the Tootle ranch in the adjoining county of Washington, but not long afterward located at Marysville, where he became engaged in the livery business. Some time later he disposed of that business and returned to the Tootle ranch and was engaged as foreman of the same for seven years, at the end of which time, in 1899, he returned to Marysville, where he spent his last days, his death occurring in January, 1900.

On November 6, 1890, James M. Scott was united in marriage to Gertrude Crane, who was born in Davis county, Iowa, September 5, 1869, daughter of Robert and Sarah Ann (Deeds) Crane, and who was but six weeks of age when her parents moved to Marshall county and established their home in Center township, early becoming recognized as among the most substantial and influential pioneer residents of that part of the county. It was on that pioneer farm in Center township that Mrs. Scott was reared. She received her elementary schooling in the district school in the neighborhood of her home there and supplemented the same by a course in the high school at Marysville, from which she was graduated, after which she began teaching in the district schools of Marshall county and had taught three terms of school at the time of her marriage to Mr. Scott. To that union three children were born, namely: Earl F., who is now living at Dawson, New Mexico, where he is conducting a barber shop; Gladys, who married C. E. Meinzer and is now living at Atlantic, this state, and Melvin J., who is a machinist in the Travelute garage at Marysville. Mrs. Scott is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church and takes a warm interest in the various beneficences of the same. For years she has taken an active part in the local work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and for some years has served as secretary of the Marysville branch, giving her most intelligent and earnest attention to the promotion of the temperance movement in this part of the state. Mrs. Scott is the owner of a quarter of a section of land in Garfield county, Oklahoma. She is now making her home with her mother at Marysville.

Robert Crane, father of Mrs. Scott, was born on a farm in Preble county, Ohio, February 13, 1830, son of George and Elizabeth (Beatty) Crane, natives of Pennsylvania and of New York, respectively, who moved from Ohio to Miami county, Indiana, where Robert Crane grew to manhood and in 1852 was married to Sarah Ann Deeds, who was born at Coshocton, Ohio, May 5, 1834, daughter of William and Elizabeth

(Slothour) Deeds, natives of the state of Pennsylvania. In 1860 he moved from Indiana to Iroquois county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until 1869, when he set out with his family for Kansas, driving through in a "prairie schooner" and settling in Center township, this county, where he established his home. Mr. Crane homesteaded a tract of eighty acres in Center township and built a frame house on the same, gradually making other improvements to his place and extending his land holdings until he became the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres. In 1883 he retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to Marysville, but in 1890 moved back to the farm and there remained until 1897, when he returned to Marysville and there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring there on December 27, 1909. His widow is still living there, her daughter, Mrs. Scott, making her home with her, and the two are very pleasantly and very comfortably situated. Mrs. Crane retains possession of the old home farm of two hundred and forty acres in Center township and is quite well circumstanced. During his long residence in Center township, Robert Crane took an active part in public affairs there and rendered valuable public service as a member of the school board in his home district.

To Robert and Sarah Ann (Deeds) Crane ten children were born, of whom Mrs. Scott was the eighth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Elizabeth, who married J. H. Wakefield and is now living at Eagle City, Oklahoma; Matilda, the second in order of birth; William R., who is a well-known farmer of Marysville township, this county; Alpharetta, now living at Lawton, Oklahoma, the widow of T. H. Edmundson; Mrs. Inez Rice, deceased; Tryphena, who married L. N. Neal and is now living in Graham county, this state; Harvey, who died while the family was en route from Illinois to this state; Samuel, who is living at Lone Wolf, Oklahoma, and Albert N., deceased.

An interesting feature, worthy of note, in connection with the Scott family history, is the circumstance that William R. Crane, brother of Mrs. J. M. Scott, is married to a woman who has the distinction of being the first white child born in Marshall county. Mrs. W. R. Crane is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Martin, who, in 1857, came to Kansas and stopped on the Vermillion, south of town. Joseph Martin served in the Civil War as a member of Company D, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. During his period of service he was taken ill and subsequently died of lung fever. In 1868 his widow married William Lewis and they settled

on a homestead farm at Home City, two miles from Marysville. Mr. Lewis died on July 10, 1903, and his widow (Mrs. Crane's mother) survived until June 20, 1907, when she died at the age of sixty-nine years, eight months and ten days.

JAMES WELLS.

James Wells, deceased, for many years one of the well-known and substantial residents of Marshall county, was born on December 20, 1840, and died on October 27, 1908. He was born in Bath county, Kentucky, the son of Thomas and Martha (Warren) Wells, both of whom were natives of that state. The parents were educated in the schools of Kentucky and there they resided until 1858, when they came to Kansas where they located in Bigelow township, Marshall county. Here the son, James, came with his parents and here he was married on February 21, 1865, to Julia McClure, who was born on February 14, 1849. She was born in Union county, Kentucky, and there she received the greater part of her education. She is the daughter of Nicholas and Rebecca (Jones) McClure. Her parents were natives of Virginia, where they received their education in the public schools and there grew to maturity and were married. James Wells may well be numbered with the early pioneers of the county, for he came to Marshall county when it was mostly in a primitive condition, and when few people had attempted to make a home in the new country. For many years he was a resident of the county, where he constructed a home on the undeveloped plains and where he and his family lived for many years, and where he was ever a useful factor in the growth and the development of the district.

Nicholas and Rebecca (Jones) McClure, came from their home in Virginia and were early settlers in Kentucky, where they established their home on the farm, and there Mrs. McClure died in 1857. The father and children continued to reside in the state until 1864, when they came to Kansas and located at Irving, Marshall county, where the father engaged in the buying and the selling of live stock. To Nicholas and Rebecca McClure were born the following children: William, Elizabeth Virginia, George, Julia and Mary S. William is now a resident of Kentucky; Elizabeth Virginia Calhoun is living in New Mexico; George is a resident of Missouri and Mary S. Walls resides near Bigelow. The McClure family were prominent in their home community, and were held in the highest regard and esteem. They

took a prominent part in the development of the township in which they lived and where they made their home for many years.

Soon after their marriage James and Julia Wells located on a farm on the Vermillion river near Barrett, Vermillion township, Marshall county. Here they purchased eighty acres and homesteaded eighty acres. They made their home on the first farm, which they developed and improved, and there they made their home for ten years. They sold it and then homesteaded on the Blue river. Mr. and Mrs. Wells built the first log cabin on the place. There they continued to live for some years and in 1875, purchased a farm on the Blue river in Bigelow township. They purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and homesteaded eighty acres, to which they later added forty acres. They later sold a team of horses and a wagon and purchased forty acres of splendid land, which is now worth six thousand dollars. They added to their original log cabin in which they lived for a number of years, and in time built one of the beautiful and substantial homes of the township. By hard work and close economy they became the owners of two hundred and eighty acres of land, which they developed and improved and there they engaged in general farming and stock raising with success. The farm was one of the best in the township, owing to the high development that had been made. In 1903 Mr. Wells and his wife moved to Irving and retired from the more active duties of life, and there Mr. Wells died in 1908, after an active life of usefulness.

Mr. Wells was identified with the Republican party and while he was not a seeker after office, he took great interest in local affairs and was one of the influential men of the township, as well as the county. He and his wife were long members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were prominent in the social and the religious life of the community, where they were held in high regard. Mr. Wells was for many years one of the prominent men of the township and his advice was often sought in matters relative to the civic life of the district. He was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and had much to do with the growth and success of the local society. His life was a worthy one and at his death the community felt they had lost a good friend and a most worthy adviser.

James and Julia Wells were the parents of the following children: Mary Belle, Ida, Ora and Frank. Mary Belle Miller is a resident of Oklahoma, where her husband is one of the worthy and successful men of the section in which they live. They are the parents of the following children: Lucy, Ray, Ethel, Ruth, Gladys and Denis. Ida Stimson and her husband reside

at Houston, Texas, and they are the parents of five children: Edward, Carl, Maude, Cora and Homer. Ora Traxler is a resident of Emporia, Kansas, and she and Mr. Traxler are the parents of two children, Arthur and Ora May. Frank is a successful farmer of Blue Ridge township, Marshall county, and is married to Della Johnson and to them the following children have been born: Dorothy, Clyde, Edith and Lloyd. Mrs. Wells is still active in the work of the church, since the death of her husband, who was a veteran of the Civil War, having served with the Ninth Kansas Regiment and later received his discharge on account of disability.

CORNELIUS W. ALSPACH.

Cornelius W. Alspach, a well-known and substantial retired farmer of Marshall county, now living at Axtell, is a native of Ohio, but has been a resident of this county since pioneer days, having come here in 1871. He was born on a farm in Fairfield county, Ohio, June 15, 1844, son of John D. and Elizabeth (Heimbaugh) Alspach, both of whom are long since deceased, having spent their last days in Ohio. John D. Alspach was born in Ohio, of Pennsylvania-Dutch parentage, and was twice married, having children by both marriages.

Reared on the home farm in Ohio, Cornelius W. Alspach remained there until after he was twenty-five years of age, when, in the spring of 1871, he came to Kansas and homesteaded a tract of eighty acres southeast of Beattie, in Rock township, this county, and proceeded to develop the same. Four years later he married and presently traded his improved homestead for a tract of two hundred acres in Murray township, where he established his home and where he continued farming for thirty years or more, becoming one of the most substantial farmers in that neighborhood. Mr. Alspach gave considerable attention to the raising of cattle and hogs and did very well in his operations. He added to his land holdings in Murray township and now owns three hundred and seventy-eight acres in section 4 and eighteen acres in section 14 of that township, continuing to take an active interest in the management of the place, even though he has for years been retired from the active labors of the farm. It was in 1904 that Mr. Alspach retired from the farm and moved to his present home near Axtell. There he owns eighteen acres on the edge of the city and he and his family are very pleasantly and comfortably situated. Mr. Alspach is a Democrat and has ever

given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs. During his long residence in Murray township he held numerous township offices and was for years a member of the school board in his home district.

In 1874 Cornelius W. Alspach was united in marriage to Barbara Wolfgang, who was born in Pennsylvania in February, 1856, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Schwartz) Wolfgang, both of whom were born in that same state and who came to Kansas with their family in 1870, settling on a homestead farm south of Beattie. To Mr. and Mrs. Alspach eleven children have been born, namely: Mrs. Priscilla M. Brooks, of Kansas City, Missouri, to whom two children have been born, one of whom is dead; Sarah, who married H. T. Totten, a farmer living northeast of Mina, this county, and has two children; Cornelius F., who is employed in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad shops at Topeka and who married Edith Kirk and has two children: Della, who married Fred Lower, of Centerville, Iowa, and has two children; Mrs. Nellie Graham, who lives south of Beattie and has two children; Alta, who married H. B. Huddleston, a farmer living near Axtell, and has four children; Charles, who is running an elevator at Kensington, in Smith county, this state, and who married Dora Douglas and has one child; Mrs. Ruby Rodkey, of Blue Rapids, who has two children; Harry, who is at home; Grace, also at home, and Effie, who is deceased. The Alspachs have a very pleasant home near Axtell and have ever taken a proper part in the general social life of the vicinity. Mr. Alspach is a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Axtell and has ever taken an active interest in the affairs of the same. He also is a member of the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

GEORGE L. OLSON.

John Olson, father of George L. Olson, was born on a farm near the city of Stockholm, Sweden, October 26, 1839, and his young manhood was spent as a herder. He later became a coachman and remained in his native land until he was about thirty years of age, when, in 1868, he came to this country and settled in Missouri. A year later, in 1869, he came to Kansas and located in Marshall county, where he ever since has made his home, one of the substantial pioneer residents of this county. Upon coming to this county Mr. Olson settled in Murray township, where he presently married, and where he worked as a farm hand until he had saved about twelve hun-

dred dollars, when he bought a tract of eighty acres of unimproved land in the Axtell neighborhood and there established his home, building a small three-room house on the place. There he farmed for about eight years, at the end of which time he sold his place and bought a quarter section of land in Lincoln township, where he made his home until 1912, when he retired from the farm and moved to Axtell, where he and his wife are now living and where they are very comfortably situated. During the early period of his residence in Marshall county, John Olson assisted in the construction of the Grand Island railroad and also helped in the quarrying of the rock for the bridge across the Missouri river at St. Joseph, the stones for that bridge being secured from the quarry near Beattie, this county.

It was not long after his settlement in this county that John Olson was united in marriage to Mary Johnson, who also was born in Sweden, March 31, 1859, and who was but fifteen years of age when she came to this country with her parents. To that union nine children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follows: Dora, who is conducting a general merchandise store at Frankfort, this county; Sadie, who married J. V. Johnson, of Lincoln township, this county; Mrs. Hilma Lamm, also of Lincoln township; Robert, who is engaged in business at Axtell, in partnership with his brother, George L. Olson; Etta, a teacher in the business college at Salina; Louisa, a teacher in the public schools of Marshall county; Josephine, deceased, and Kermit, who is at home with his parents.

George L. Olson was reared on the home farm in Murray township and later in Lincoln township, completing his schooling in the common schools in the high school at Axtell and supplementing the same by a course of three years in Campbell College at Holton. He then worked for his father a while and on April 1, 1903, began his mercantile career as a clerk in a general store at Axtell. Eighteen months later he engaged in business for himself, starting a general store at Axtell, in partnership with D. C. Henderson, and was thus engaged until January, 1910, when he sold his interest in that store and bought the William McMahon store at Beattie, where he ever since has been engaged in business and where he has done very well. The Olson store is well equipped in up-to-date fashion, carries a complete line of goods and is widely patronized by the people of Beattie and the country surrounding that thriving village.

On June 8, 1910, George L. Olson was united in marriage to Gertrude Grazier, who was born at Decorah, Iowa, October 29, 1883, a daughter of Darius and Della (Taylor) Grazier, natives of Pennsylvania, who are now

living at Topeka, this state, where Mr. Grazier is engaged in business as the secretary of the Topeka Pasteurized Pure Milk Company, which he helped to organize and of which he is one of the principal stockholders. Mrs. Olson completed her schooling at the Kansas Wesleyan College and at Washburn College at Topeka, from both of which institutions she was graduated, and was the assistant principal of the schools at Axtell at the time of her marriage to Mr. Olson.

Mr. Olson is independent in his political views and takes a good citizen's interest in the general civic affairs of his home community, but has not been a seeker after office. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Axtell and both he and his wife are members of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, in the affairs of both of which organizations they take a warm interest, as well as in the general social affairs of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all causes having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout.

DR. L. H. STEPHENS.

Doctor Stephens, a well-known and prominent dentist of Summerfield, is a native of the West, and located in Summerfield in his profession in 1901, since which time he has met with much success. He has been associated with the practice of dentistry since boyhood. Doctor Stephens received his education in colleges at Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. As a young practitioner he was associated with his brother, Dr. C. A. Stephens, in the old Indian Territory, where they had an extensive practice in the Quapaw nation and throughout the northeast part of the territory. They later practiced in Blue Rapids, Kansas, prior to the location of Doctor Stephens in Summerfield.

Since locating in Summerfield Doctor Stephens has served as a member of the city council for several years and was in the spring of 1915 elected mayor of the city and re-elected in 1917. During his official life he has demonstrated his ability as an able law maker and executive. The present administration have extended their lighting system to Burchard, Nebraska, thus adding a substantial revenue to their home treasury. He took a most active part in the endeavor of the city to issue bonds for the installation of the present light plant, which is today one of the substantial institutions of the city, and in which all take the greatest pride. The old board sidewalks have been abolished and cement walks have been placed in



DR. L. H. STEPHENS.

all parts of the city. The park has been reconstructed and many improvements have been made, including the planting of trees and the removal of old stumps and dead trees. A new cement sidewalk to the cemetery, one-half mile distant, has been completed, and the home-beautiful and tree-planting movement has been encouraged. A beautiful silver loving-cup was given for the best-kept lawn, and a prize, "The Summerfield Beautiful Trophy," for the best-kept residence. These had a most desirable effect and many substantial improvements were made in the city. Another innovation that brought much good to the city and the surrounding country is the good roads work of the Interstate Good Roads Association, of which the Doctor is president. Hills have been removed, grades established, bridges raised and trees planted by the roadside. The street from the town to the cemetery has been beautified by the planting of trees along the walk.

In addition to the physical development of the country, Doctor Stephens has always taken a keen interest in the educational development of his home community, and has encouraged the building of the best school houses and the employment of the most efficient teachers. When the school house burned in 1905 he was prominent in establishing a subscription school board for the purpose of renting a building in which the interrupted term of school could be finished and hiring the regular teachers, so that the senior class of the school completed their work and were graduated, in spite of difficulties. A new school building was in time erected, to which has since been added a substantial addition. It has always been one of Doctor Stephens' greatest ambitions to help and assist the young man or young woman who shows a disposition to help themselves.

Fraternally, Doctor Stephens is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained the thirty-second degree. He has three times served as master of his lodge at Summerfield. During his administration as mayor of the city, a ladies' rest-room has been erected, and is one of the best in the county. It is entirely modern, with reading room, rest rooms and toilets, all under the supervision of a caretaker, and is a most comfortable and attractive place.

Doctor Stephens is identified with the Republican party and has represented his party in Marshall county at the state convention. He has for several years been a member of the central committee from St. Bridget township. While taking the greatest interest in all civic life of his city and county and always working for the best interest of the people, he has never in any sense been an office seeker, and while he has served as a member of the city council and as mayor the honors came to him unsolicited.

Doctor Stephens has always taken much interest in outdoor sports and is at present the president of the "National Coursing Association." As a hunter he is recognized as one of the genuine sportsmen of this section of the country. He maintains one of the leading kennels of greyhounds in America. A portion of his vacation each year is spent in the West, where he has many friends and acquaintances and where he always finds a hearty welcome with the ranchmen and is accepted as one of them on their rides and hunts.

Doctor Stephens' life has been a most active one, it being his good fortune to take a broad view of life and to find genuine delight in everything which goes to make living worth while, whether it be a delicate problem in science or art, or a rough one of the big out-doors.

JOHN P. TOEDTER.

John P. Toedter, one of Marshall county's substantial retired farmers, the owner of a fine farm of eight hundred and thirteen acres in Balderson and Franklin townships, who now lives in the village of Home, where he and his wife are very well situated to enjoy the rewards of the toil they endured in pioneer days, is a native of Germany, but has been a resident of this country since he was eighteen years of age. He was born in the province of Hanover, November 2, 1851, son of Christ and Elizabeth (Dearsan) Toedter, natives of that same province, who were the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Mrs. Mary Wedeman, who continues to make her home in her native land.

Upon completing his schooling in his native land, John P. Toedter came to this country, leaving port on May 1, 1869, and on his arrival here located at Peru, Illinois, in the neighborhood of which place he became engaged at farm labor and was thus engaged there for nine years. He left home with but twenty dollars in money and thus had nothing to give him a start over here save his strong hands and his willing heart, but his energy and thrift presently set him on the way to a competence, and at the time of his marriage in 1877 he had quite a comfortable little bank roll. In 1878, the year following his marriage, he and his wife came to Kansas and he bought a tract of eighty acres of partly-improved land in section 18 of Franklin township, this county, paying for the same the sum of one thousand dollars. On that place he built

a small house and barn and established his home. From the beginning of his operations his affairs prospered and in 1881 he bought a quarter of a section of land adjoining, the tract on which the school house in district No. 57 later was erected. To these holdings Mr. Toedter later added until he became the owner of eight hundred and thirteen acres of well-improved land in Balderson and Franklin townships. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Toedter always gave considerable attention to the raising of live stock and did very well, it not having been long after his location in Franklin township that he began to be recognized as one of the most progressive and substantial farmers and stockmen in that part of the county. There he lived until 1909, in which year he retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to the village of Home, where he has a comfortable brick house and where he and his wife are very pleasantly situated.

In 1877, while living at Peru, Illinois, John P. Toedter was united in marriage to Mary Brauch, who was born at that place on August 18, 1860, daughter of Henry and Henrietta (Diederick) Brauch, natives of the province of Hanover, Germany, who came to this county from Illinois in 1878, at the same time Mr. Toedter and his wife came and settled on a farm here. Henry Brauch was killed in a runaway accident in 1880, he then being fifty-three years of age, and was the second person buried in the cemetery at Marysville. His widow died in August, 1893, in the sixty-fourth year of her age. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Mrs. Toedter was the sixth in order of birth.

To John P. and Mary (Brauch) Toedter seven children have been born, namely: Henry, now managing the old home place, who married Lizzie Ruette and has four children, one son and three daughters; Louise, who married Charles Nollar, living three and one-half miles north of Home, and has two children, a son and a daughter; Rosa, who married Emil Weber, of Balderson township and has two sons; John W., living on one of his father's farms in Franklin township, who married Nellie Warren and has two children, a son and a daughter; Henriette, who married Luie Reinhardt, of Franklin township, and has one son; August, also farming in Franklin township, who married Emma Schwartz and has one son, and Louis, who is working for his father. The family are members of the German Lutheran church and have ever taken an active interest in the affairs of the same, Mr. Toedter having been treasurer of the local congregation for a number of years. He is a Republican and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, but has not been included in the office-seeking class.

WILLIAM JOHN STEWART, M. D.

William John Stewart, one of the most successful and prominent physicians of Summerfield, Marshall county, Kansas, was born on a farm in Lake county, Indiana, on July 7, 1869, the son of John and Melissa (Young) Stewart.

John and Melissa Stewart were natives of Ireland and the state of Ohio, respectively, the former having been born in 1842 and the latter in 1844. At the age of two years, John Stewart came with his parents to America in 1844. William Stewart, the father, located in the city of Philadelphia, where they lived for a time, and later established their home in Lake county, Indiana. There Mr. Stewart homesteaded land and engaged in general farming, and was known as one of the substantial and influential men of the county. There the son, John, was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools. Later he was united in marriage to Melissa Young and their children were born and reared on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were the parents of the following children: William John, Clayton, Alice, Frank, Ross, Nellie, Agnes May, Elizabeth and Harry. Clayton is on a large ranch in Texas; Alice Vickers is a resident of Sioux City, Iowa; Frank is a well-known physician of Eskridge, Kansas; Ross is a resident of Indiana; Nellie Gibbs also resides in the state of Indiana, as do Agnes May Simpson and Elizabeth Simpson and Harry is on the old home place. The parents were prominent in the social and the religious life of the community in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard and esteem by all who knew them. Being early settlers in the locality in which they lived in Indiana, they had much to do with the development and growth of their home township and county. In August, 1862, John Stewart enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the Civil War.

William John Stewart received his education in the common schools of Indiana and at the university at Bloomington and at Valparaiso, having taken a preparatory course as well as a business and teacher's course in the universities. For one year he taught school and won much praise as a successful instructor. He then came to Kansas and for seven years engaged in general farming, near Eskridge. He then decided to complete his education, and entered the Washburn medical school of the University of Kansas and was graduated from that institution in 1909. He also received his diploma from the university of Kansas in 1914. Soon after his graduation from the

medical school, he engaged in general practice at Topeka, Kansas, but later established himself at Summerfield, where he now has a good practice. Doctor Stewart practically worked his way through school, and during his career in college he operated a store in Topeka.

In 1896 Doctor Stewart was united in marriage to Mary A. Baird, of Crown Point, Indiana, and to this union two children have been born, Gertrude, who is a student in the Tarkio College at Tarkio, Missouri, and Martha, who is in the schools at Summerfield. Doctor and Mrs. Stewart are active members of the United Presbyterian church and have long been prominent in the social life of their home city, where they are held in the highest regard. They take much interest in the betterment of the moral and social conditions of the district, and are active in all that tends to the betterment of their beautiful little city. Doctor Stewart, being a man of much ability and a strong personality, has much influence in all enterprises that has a tendency toward the growth and development of the district. Mrs. Stewart is a woman of education and refinement and with her husband is interested in the betterment of the schools, as well as the moral and social conditions of Summerfield. To such people, as Doctor and Mrs. Stewart, is due the excellent condition of the city today; the excellent schools, beautiful homes, well-kept streets and churches, that are doing much to make the city of Summerfield an ideal residence place. Doctor Stewart is one of the directors and stockholders of the First National Bank of Summerfield, which is being started at this writing.

C. E. CUMMINGS.

Among the successful business men and bankers of Marshall county, is C. E. Cummings, the efficient cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Blue Rapids, who was born on June 13, 1873, at Centralia, Kansas, the son of C. S. and Mary K. (Smith) Cummings, natives of New Jersey and Illinois, respectively.

C. S. Cummings was reared in Michigan, near Pontiac, where his parents were among the early settlers in that section. There he grew to manhood on the farm and early in life followed agricultural pursuits. He was educated in the country schools and became one of the sturdy young men of that section. On reaching manhood he came to Illinois, where he engaged in general farming and later was married. Shortly after his marriage he

and his wife moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where they lived for two years, when they moved to Centralia and there Mr. Cummings engaged in the hardware business. After many years of active life as a successful merchant, he retired and on December 24, 1908, he died, at the age of seventy-three years. He was an active Republican and represented his district in the Legislature for two terms, during which time he made an enviable record and won the respect of the entire county. Mrs. Cummings died in October, 1913, at the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of two children, Oscar S., who formerly engaged in banking and is now a resident of Houston, Texas, and C. E. Cummings.

C. E. Cummings was educated in the common schools of Centralia and had two years of work in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, and attended the business college at Quincy, Illinois. After completing his education he entered the Citizens State Bank at Centralia, where he remained for two years, after which he went to Alvin, Texas, as assistant cashier of the Alvin Exchange Bank. He remained at Alvin for five years and then returned to Kansas, and in 1900 organized the Citizens State Bank at Netawaka, and operated that institution for two years, after which he sold the business and in 1904 came to Blue Rapids and organized the Citizens State Bank. A new stone building was erected and the bank was furnished with modern and substantial furniture, safe and vault and was opened for business on February 8, 1905. The bank has done a successful business and is today recognized as one of the strong institutions of this section of the state.

On January 16, 1894, Mr. Cummings was united in marriage to Grace Birchfield, of Centralia, the daughter of A. J. Birchfield. Mr. Birchfield, now deceased, was one of the prominent and successful merchants of Centralia, and a man of much force and character. To Mr. and Mrs. Cummings one child has been born, Claude Edmund, who attended school at Kansas City and is now an employe of the Santa Fe railroad at Chicago, Illinois, and also attending school. He was born on January 20, 1897, and is preparing himself for a life of usefulness.

Mr. Cummings is identified with the Republican party and has always taken a keen interest in local affairs. Being a man of much force and progressive ideas, his advice has had much to do with the progressive spirit of his home town. Since residing in Blue Rapids he has served the city for one term as mayor, and his administration was considered one of the best in the history of the city. His interest was ever with the future growth of the place and his constant endeavor was to make the community one of high

ideals. Much was done at that time to advance the future interest of the financial, educational and social conditions of the community.

Fraternally, Mr. Cummings is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias, in all of which his influence is keenly felt for the good of the orders. He is a man of pleasing qualities and has made many friends in the social, business and financial world, and as a banker he has the confidence and respect of the entire district.

CHARLES L. GARRISON.

Of the business enterprises of Blue Rapids, Marshall county, Kansas, it is well to mention the United States Gypsum Company, one of the substantial and progressive industries of the county. Much of the success of this large business is due to the ability and untiring effort of the superintendent, Charles L. Garrison, who devotes his best efforts to the interests of the mill. He was born in New York on March 25, 1866, and is the son of Edwin A. and Mary (Phillips) Garrison.

Edwin A. and Mary (Phillips) Garrison were also natives of the state of New York, where they were educated in the public schools, grew up and were later married. They were of Dutch descent; their forefathers came to America before the Revolutionary War and took an important part in the struggle for independence. As a young man Edwin A. Garrison learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked in his native state until 1888, when he came to Blue Rapids, where he continued at his trade until the time of his death in 1902, and his widow died at her home in Blue Rapids in 1913. To them were born children as follow: George, Susan and Charles L. George is now a resident of Gray county, Kansas, and Susan Whitman is living in the state of New York.

Charles L. Garrison received his education in the schools of his native state and there he grew to manhood. In February, 1887, he came to Kansas and located at Blue Rapids, where he worked as a farm hand for six years. He then entered the employ of the company with which he is still engaged. He learned every department of the large business. He devoted his best efforts for the success of the business, and seven years ago he was appointed to his present position as superintendent. For a year he was

superintendent of the mill in Oklahoma, but returned to the mill at Blue Rapids in 1911.

Mr. Garrison was married in 1906 to Susan M. Gilbert, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and to this union two sons have been born, Gilbert, aged nine years, and Ellis, aged six years. Mrs. Garrison is an excellent woman and she and her husband are attendants at the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Garrison is not identified with any political party, but he is an independent, yet takes much interest in the affairs of his home district. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and has attained the Scottish Rite degrees. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Garrison has attained his high place in life through his own efforts. Starting as a laborer, he is now a trusted employee, high in authority in a large business.

HARRY M. BRODRICK.

Harry M. Brodrick, editor of the *Advocate-Democrat* at Marysville and postmaster of that city, is a native of the old Hoosier state, but has been a resident of Kansas practically all the time since he was ten years of age. He was born in the city of Goshen, Indiana, December 31, 1869, son of John H. Brodrick and wife, who came to Kansas in 1879 and settled at Osborne, where, in 1881, he then being but twelve years of age, Harry M. Brodrick entered upon his journalistic career, working for the *Osborne Daily News*.

Upon completing the course in the public schools at Osborne, Harry M. Brodrick continued working for the *Daily News* awhile and then went to Chicago, where he took a course in the Metropolitan Business College, upon completing which he returned to Osborne and began working there as a drug clerk, presently transferring his services to a bank in that city, with which institution he was engaged for a year as a clerk. He then, in 1888, went to Marceline, Missouri, where his brother-in-law, S. E. Ruede, had started a newspaper, and began working on that newspaper, in 1890 buying a half interest in the same and in that same year becoming the sole owner of the paper. In 1893 Mr. Brodrick sold his newspaper and went to Alton, Kansas, becoming connected with the Alton City Bank at that place and served as cashier of that bank until 1895, when he returned to Marceline and bought his old printing plant there, which he sold a year later and then



HARRY M. BRODRICK.

returned to his native state, accepting there a position as business manager of the *Daily Review* at Elkhart. In 1898 he resigned that position to become the assistant manager and general credit man for the National Paper and Supply Company at Elkhart, but presently, on account of the failing health of his wife, resigned that position and returned to Kansas, locating at Marysville, where he bought a half interest, with his brother-in-law, S. E. Ruede, in the *Advocate-Democrat* and resumed his old calling at the "tripod." Eighteen months later, Mr. Brodrick bought Mr. Ruede's interest in the paper and has since been the owner and editor of the same, giving his son, Lynn Brodrick, a partnership in the business in February, 1913. On March 1, 1914, Harry M. Brodrick received his commission as postmaster at Marysville and has since been serving in that important public capacity.

On December 25, 1890, while living at Alton, this state, Harry M. Brodrick was united in marriage to Emma L. Rosegrant, a daughter of William L. and Anna (Cheney) Rosegrant, natives of Ohio, who came to Kansas in 1879 and located at Alton, where Mr. Rosegrant was engaged in the banking business until 1911. Mrs. Brodrick's schooling was completed in the Central Female College at Lexington, Missouri, from which institution she was graduated with the class of 1889. To Mr. and Mrs. Brodrick two sons have been born, Lynn, a partner with his father in the publication of the *Advocate-Democrat* and a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume, and Van C., who was born at Marceline, Missouri, December 14, 1895, and who is a graduate of the Marysville high school. Mr. Brodrick is a Democrat and the columns of his paper ever have reflected the earnestness of his faith in the principles of that party, the *Advocate-Democrat* long having been regarded as one of the most influential party papers in this part of the state. In his fraternal affiliations he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and with the Knights of Pythias.

ANDREW D. HUTCHISON.

Andrew D. Hutchison, a well-known and prominent retired farmer of Summerfield, Marshall county, was born in Ohio county, West Virginia, on September 11, 1850, the son of Joseph and Nancy (Dennison) Hutchison, both of whom were natives of that state.

Joseph Hutchison was born on November 29, 1823, and Nancy Dennison Hutchison was born on July 7, 1817. They received their education in the public schools of their native state and there grew to manhood and womanhood and were married. For some years after their marriage, they continued to live in the state of their nativity, when in 1855 they emigrated to Illinois, where they established their home on a farm in Warren county. Here Mr. Hutchison engaged in general farming and stock raising for many years. On August 15, 1880, Nancy Hutchison died and five years later Mr. Hutchison came to Kansas and made his home with his son, Andrew D. His death occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joanna Millen, on January 1, 1894. He and Mrs. Hutchison were the parents of three children as follow: W. W., of Greenfield, California; Mrs. Joanna Millen of Pawnee county, Nebraska, and Andrew D.

Andrew D. Hutchison received his education in the schools of Illinois and there grew to manhood and engaged in farming until 1883, when he came to Kansas and settled on a farm of eighty acres, just south of Summerfield, in section 12, Richland township, Marshall county. For this prairie land he paid fifteen dollars per acre. In 1888 he purchased another eighty acres that adjoined his original purchase. On this last tract there was a house and some other improvements. The place has been greatly improved since that time. The house is nicely located on well-kept grounds and the barn is one of the best in the township. Mr. Hutchison engaged in general farming and stock raising and was soon recognized as one of the substantial and successful men of the county. In 1913 he retired from the more active duties of life and moved to Summerfield, where he now lives in his beautiful home in that city.

Andrew D. Hutchison was united in marriage on February 16, 1876, to Sarah E. Brown, who was born in Warren county, Illinois, on April 16, 1850, the daughter of Thomas and Phoebe (Giles) Brown. Her parents were natives of Ohio, where the father was born in 1819 and the mother on January 12, 1822. The Brown family were among the early settlers of Illinois, having emigrated from their home in Ohio, and the Giles family settled in the state in 1834. Thomas Brown went to Iowa, but later returned afoot to Warren county, Illinois, where he purchased land, was married and there established his home. He engaged in farming until 1883, when he came to Kansas with Andrew D. Hutchison, and settled on a farm in Richland township, Marshall county, just south of Summerfield. It was here that Thomas and Phoebe Brown made their home until the time of their deaths, she having died on January 24, 1902, and he on April 22, 1908.

They were among the prominent and highly respected people of the township and were held in high esteem. They took much interest in the moral and educational development of the community and were active in the early social life. They were the parents of the following children: John L., farmer and a resident of Summerfield; W. R., a resident of Summerfield, engaged in teaching and farming, and Sarah E., the wife of Andrew D. Hutchinson.

To Andrew D. and Sarah E. Hutchison have been born the following children: Hattie, Charles, Belle, and Arthur L. Hattie was born on January 7, 1878, and is the wife of W. H. Fulwider, a clothing merchant of Summerfield; Charles was born on June 17, 1880, and is engaged in general farming on his farm of eighty acres, two miles south of Summerfield; Belle was born on February 11, 1882, and is the wife of H. B. Finlayson, of Wynnewood, Oklahoma, and Arthur L., who was born on May 21, 1891, is operating the old home place. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison are active members of the United Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Hutchison is an elder and attends the sessions of the presbytery in his district. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison take much interest in the social and religious life of the community and are among the prominent workers for the moral development of the district in which they lived for so many years and where they are held in high regard. Mr. Hutchison is identified with the Republican party and has always taken an active interest in local affairs, but he has never been an office seeker.

Arthur L. Hutchison, second son of Andrew D. and Sarah E. Hutchison. He received his education in the district schools and at the Summerfield high school and later took a course of study at the Manhattan College. After completing his education he returned to the farm with the intention of taking up agriculture. He rents two hundred and thirteen acres, one hundred and sixty of which is his father's old home farm. He is engaged in general farming, and stock raising, making a specialty of high-grade stock. He has exhibited many of his fine animals, which have received favorable comment. In June, 1914, Arthur L. Hutchison was united in marriage to Hazel F. Hartman, who was born on February 17, 1892, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the daughter of J. B. and Anna (Hultz) Hartman. Mrs. Hutchison received her education in the public schools of Kansas and is a graduate of the high school at Summerfield. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman were natives of the state of Ohio and were there married. For some years after their marriage they continued to reside in Ohio, but later came to Kansas and located on a farm in Nemaha county, and are now living at Centralia, Kansas, where they are prominent in the social life.

To Arthur L. and Hazel F. Hutchison has been born one child, Dale

Hartman, whose birth occurred on May 21, 1915. They are members of the United Presbyterian church and among the most prominent young people of the county. Mr. Hutchison is identified with the Republican party and is one of the well-known young men in that organization; he is progressive in all the activities of life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison are popular with their friends and take much pleasure in the entertainment of their neighbors and friends.

HENRY C. FOLLETT.

Coming to Walnut township, Marshall county, from his home in Williams county, Ohio, where he was born on March 18, 1845, Henry C. Follett, the son of Robert and Julia (Turner) Follett, has met with success as a farmer and stockman and has for many years been recognized as one of the substantial and influential men of this county.

Robert and Julia Follett were natives of the state of Massachusetts and were among the early settlers in Williams county. Robert Follett had first gone to Michigan, where he lived for a time, before coming to Ohio. The journey from Michigan was a hard one and fraught with much danger. Roads had to be cut through the brush and the timber, before the little party could proceed. A home was established in Ohio and there the family lived until March, 1864, when they came to Doniphan county. There the father died on July 4, 1867, at the age of eighty-five years and his wife died in 1877 at the age of eighty-five years. The father of Julia (Turner) Follett was a native of New Jersey and her mother was born in Ohio. They were well-to-do farmers and prominent in the social life of the community in which they lived, and where they were held in high regard. The father died in Ohio in 1865.

To Robert and Julia Follett were born the following children: William, Helen, Phoebe, Janette, Jerome, Henry C. and three who died in infancy. William is a retired farmer and now living in Williams county, Ohio; Helen, who married a Mr. Pointer, died at her home in Holton, Kansas, on March 1, 1915. She was the mother of four children, one of whom died in infancy. Phoebe Sing, who died some years ago, was the mother of two boys; Janette is the widow of Mr. Cronin and resides at Severance, Kansas; Jerome gave his services to his country in the Civil War and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

Henry C. Follett received his education in the local schools of Williams county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood on the home farm, where he assisted

his father with the farm work. He remained at home until 1863, at which time he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on February 9, of that year. He saw much active service and was at the battles of Missionary Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Big Shanty, Jonesboro and Atlanta. At the latter place he was taken from the battlefield and placed in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, where he lay for two months with typhoid fever, after which he was transferred to the hospital at Camp Dennison, where he remained for another month. He then rejoined his company at Atlanta, and went with them on the "march to the sea." He also joined in the grand review at Washington and was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, on July 12, 1865. He was but seventeen years of age at the time he entered the service, and his education had been much neglected. After his discharge, he came to Kansas, where his parents were located in Doniphan county. He remained in that county until 1869, when he came to Marshall county and homesteaded eighty acres of land in section 22, Walnut township, which is now a part of his fine farm of four hundred acres, all of which is in this section. On his homestead he built one of the first frame houses between Waterville and Marysville. He at once set to work to place his farm under cultivation and improve it. One of the first things that he did was to plant an orchard, which failed him; but three times he has planted an orchard, with a determination to win. His farm is today one of the best developed and nicely improved in the township, and here he engaged in general farming and stock raising, until 1908, when he retired from the more active duties of life and moved to Waterville. He was always an exact farmer and a believer in the best cultivation possible. He kept a splendid lot of high-grade stock, including cattle, Clydesdale and Norman horses and hogs. By hard work and excellent management he met with much success and soon became recognized as one of the foremost farmers and stockmen in the county. His home in Waterville is a modern two-story house and one of the best in the little city. He is a stockholder in the lumber company at Waterville and in the elevator company at Schroyer, Kansas, and has ever been active in those enterprises that would tend to the growth and prosperity of his community.

On January 16, 1868, Henry C. Follett was married to Aure E. Rose, the daughter of Lewis and Julia (Carr) Rose, natives of the state of Ohio. Mrs. Follett was born in Bryant, Williams county, Ohio, on July 5, 1850, and died at her home in Waterville, Kansas, on June 23, 1913. To this union two children were born, Elmer and Florence. Elmer is a farmer and stockman of Walnut township, where he is respected as a man and as a citizen. Florence M. was first married to Victor Madison, a native of

Washington county, Kentucky, and to this union three children were born. Mr. Madison was killed some years ago by having an automobile turn over on him. Mrs. Madison later married Ed Green, a farmer of Burroak, Kansas.

Politically, Mr. Follett is a staunch Republican and has ever taken a keen interest in the affairs of his township. He is a member of the 'Knights and Ladies of Security and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

PETER CHAMPAGNE.

The town of Oketo, Marshall county, has many well-known and prominent retired residents, among the number being Peter Champagne, who is entitled to mention in the history of the county, he having had much to do with its growth and development. He was born in France on July 5, 1836, the son of Joseph and Justine (Bay) Champagne.

Joseph and Justine (Bay) Champagne were also natives of France and there were educated, grew to maturity and were later married. They spent their early married life in France, when they decided to come to America. During his life in his native land, Joseph Champagne engaged in farming and on his arrival in the United States, in 1846, he established his home on a farm in the state of Pennsylvania, where the wife and mother died the same year the family came to this country. After the death of his wife, Mr. Champagne kept his family together until the time of his death in 1853, when the three younger children were given a home in the family of an uncle. Peter, the other member of the family, decided to seek a home for himself and located in the state of Illinois. Emil and Frank later enlisted in the Federal army during the Civil War and were never heard of.

In 1861 Peter Champagne enlisted in Company A, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and served in the Union army throughout the Civil War. He served for a year and a half in the Army of the Potomac and was with George Stoneman in his famous raid. At the end of his first enlistment he came home and then re-enlisted and was assigned to the Department of the Gulf under General Banks and took an active part in the campaigns in that section of the country. During his life as a soldier he was in the following engagements: Dartsville, Virginia; Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Ooesquam, Stoneman Raid at Yorktown; Allie, Virginia; Summerville, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Boonesboro, Maryland; Benevola, Maryland;

Funkstom, Maryland; Jones Cross Roads, Falling Waters, Chester Gap, Rapahannock, Culpeper, Raccoon Ford, Madison Court House, Summerville and Prentville, Virginia. He received his discharge at Memphis, Tennessee, on June 16, 1865, and was mustered out of the service at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois. After his discharge he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania and for a year and a half he was engaged in the oil fields of that state. In the spring of 1867 he came to Kansas, where he homesteaded a tract of land in section 22, Oketo township, Marshall county. He later purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 15, making him a splendid farm of three hundred and twenty acres. This he developed and improved and later added to his tract until he is now the owner of five hundred and sixty acres. He engaged in general farming for many years and met with much success, both as a farmer and stockman. He has two sets of buildings on his extensive tract of land, but since 1911 he has been retired from the more active duties of farm life and has lived in Oketo, where he has a fine home.

On September 20, 1868, Peter Champagne was united in marriage to Elizabeth Suggett, who was born at Detroit, Michigan, on June 18, 1848, and is the daughter of John and Cinda (Burgess) Suggett. Her parents were natives of England and were for a number of years residents of Rock Island, Illinois, before they came to Marshall county in 1860, where they died some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Champagne had born to them the following children: Mary S., Victor B., Eugene F., Grace B. and Ernest J. Mary S. is now living with her father in Oketo; Victor B. died on September 10, 1913, and left five children, Boyd, Reba, Vere, John and Garth. Eugene F. married Clara Farrend and they are living on the home farm; Grace B. is the wife of O. L. Poor; they are the parents of two children, Carleton and Stanery; they live in Los Angeles, California, and Ernest J. is a farmer of Marshall county, where he is meeting with much success in his chosen work.

Mr. and Mrs. Champagne were always interested in the affairs of the township and the community in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard. They were regular attendants of the churches, and liberal supporters of all projects that tended to the better moral and educational development of the district. Their interest in the schools had much to do with the high standard of the educational institutions of the district. Mrs. Champagne died in April, 1916, and was buried in Oketo cemetery.

Mr. Champagne has long been identified with the Republican party and for many years has served his township as a member of the school board

and was for two years trustee of the township. He conducted the affairs of these offices with the same care which he gave to his own interests. He was for a number of years a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Oketo. When that disbanded he became a member of the post at Marysville. Mr. Champagne is a man of the highest integrity and because of his upright life he has made for himself many friends throughout the county.

FRED OBERMEYER.

Fred Obermeyer, one of the well-known and successful farmers and stockmen of Balderson township, Marshall county, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, on February 17, 1867, the son of Henry and Abbie (Gates) Obermeyer.

Henry and Abbie (Gates) Obermeyer were natives of Germany. The former was born in the year 1818 and the latter in 1823. They received their primary education in the schools of their native land and later settled in the United States. At the age of eighteen years, Henry Obermeyer decided to leave the land of his nativity and seek a home in America. On his arrival in this county he located for a time in the state of New York, where he worked in order to get the money with which he could go West. He later moved to Illinois, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising until the time of his death. He and Mrs. Obermeyer, who died in 1893, were married in the state of Illinois, where they made their home for many years and where they were among the prominent and highly respected people of the community in which they lived. They were members of the Lutheran church and were prominent in all the social and religious activities of the district. He died in 1889.

Fred Obermeyer received his education in the schools of Illinois and there he grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad and young man he assisted his father with the work on the farm. When but fourteen years of age he assisted the farmers in the neighborhood as a farm hand at eighteen dollars per month. He remained in Illinois until 1898, when he came to Kansas, and settled in Balderson township, Marshall county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm of two hundred and forty-five acres, all of which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. The tract at the time of the original purchase was



MR. AND MRS. FRED OBERMEYER.

undeveloped and unimproved, and Mr. Obermeyer had but thirty dollars, with which to make his first payment.

On December 24, 1890, Fred Obermeyer was united in marriage to Anna Wetzler, who was born in Green county, Wisconsin, on November 11, 1866, the daughter of Charles and Margrett (Heindel) Wetzler. Mr. and Mrs. Wetzler were natives of Pennsylvania, where they received their education in the public schools and there grew up and were married. They later located in Wisconsin, where they lived until 1878, when they came to Brown county, Kansas, where they resided until 1881, when they located in Marshall county. Here they established their home on a farm and became prominent in the social and the civic life of the district. They resided on their home farm in the county until the time of their deaths, some years ago. They were the parents of nine children, who became representative citizens of the community in which they located.

To Fred and Anna (Wetzler) Obermeyer have been born the following children: Wilda and Charles Russell. Wilda is now the wife of F. Weber, one of the well-known residents of Franklin township, Marshall county, and Charles Russell is now at home. Mr. and Mrs. Obermeyer have long been active in the social and the moral life of the community. They have ever taken the keenest interest in the educational and the physical development of the township and county, in which they have lived for so many years. Their lives have been active ones and they have accomplished much that is worthy of note. They are progressive and hospitable people, and one of their greatest pleasures is in the entertainment of their neighbors and friends.

Mr. Obermeyer is identified with the Democratic party, and while he has never been an office seeker, he has taken the greatest interest in the affairs of the township and county, and because of his high ideals and excellent judgment, his advice is often sought in matters that pertain to the welfare of the community. As a successful farmer and breeder of high-grade stock, Mr. Obermeyer is recognized as among the most successful in the county. He keeps the best of stock and among his herd of Shorthorn cattle and his fine Duroc-Jersey hogs are to be seen some of the finest specimens of these animals, their sires being selected with the greatest care. Mr. Obermeyer and Mr. Smith have one of the finest thoroughbred Percheron horses, which won the gold medal in France and was shipped to this country in 1914. He is now five years of age and is a splendid specimen of his class. He was obtained from Frank Iams, of St. Paul, who imported him to this country.

In addition to his large interests on the farm, Mr. Obermeyer is in-

terested in the State Bank at Marietta and is vice-president of the institution. He is also a stockholder and a director of the Farmers' Elevator Company of Marietta. He is a man of much ability and is possessed of rare judgment and much business acumen, and is today recognized as one of the substantial and successful men of the county.

HENRY MAITLAND.

One of the best known residents of Summerfield, Marshall county, is Henry Maitland, who was born in Middlesex, England, on January 13, 1841, and is the son of James H. and Mary M. (Dupleir) Maitland. The father was born in 1810. The parents were also natives of that country; there they received their education in the public schools, grew to maturity and there they died. The father was a great traveler. He had independent means and visited many countries, among them this country. It was in 1826 that the father, James Maitland, came to the United States, and remained here for some time. He returned to England and married in 1839. He intended to return to America, but he died in England in 1867. James and Mary Maitland were of good families, who were held in the highest regard in the community in which they lived. They were ever active in the social and the religious life of the district, and were honest and thrifty people, who took the keenest interest in the moral and educational welfare of their children.

Henry Maitland received his education in the schools of England and there spent his early life. In 1854 he came to America and located at Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he was employed as a laborer. He later came to Illinois and in 1863 he enlisted in the First Missouri Light Artillery and did good service with the Union forces until the close of the Civil War. He was at the battle of Black River near Vicksburg, and was in the Atlanta campaign with General Sherman, and fought with the forces of General Thomas at Franklin and Nashville, two of the hardest-fought and most destructive battles of the war. After the war, Mr. Maitland located at Lebanon, Illinois, where he was married on December 29, 1865, to Mary Douglas Clark, who was a native of County Down, Ireland, where she was born on September 14, 1840. After their marriage they continued to live at Lebanon and at Trenton, Illinois, until 1869, when they came to Kansas, and established their home on a farm near Irving, Blue Rapids,

Marshall county, and there Mr. Maitland engaged in general farming and stock raising, with much success until 1898, when he came to Summerfield, and was at that time the second man to settle on what is now the site of the city of Summerfield. The old Pawnee court house had been moved here, and is now the residence of J. W. Woodward and family. On their arrival, Mrs. Maitland was startled by the local conditions and it was a wonder to her what they were going to do. Mr. Maitland had prepared a small house, fourteen by sixteen feet, in which he, his wife and five children were to live. Not alone was the house to serve as a residence, but as an office for the father, who had been elected a justice of the peace. The tiny shack was a decided contrast for Mrs. Maitland, who had just left a comfortable home on the farm, near Irving. There was a rush to Summerfield at that time, owing to the possibility of the town becoming a railroad division point and property was selling rapidly. Mr. Maitland says that he purchased five hundred dollars' worth of lots at the time and did not know where his property was, owing to imperfect descriptions. The town built up rapidly, most of the building being done on Front, or Railroad street and Main street was at that time a big ditch, and as such remained until after the big fire some years ago. After the fire the dirt and trash were thrown in the ditch and thus made Main street one of the best roads in the country. It was then that the business houses began to be located on this street.

During his residence in Illinois, after the war, Mr. Maitland devoted three years of his life to teaching, then after locating in Blue Rapids township he engaged in farming, also teaching. In the early seventies he taught at the Lamb school house near Irving. Since taking up his residence in Summerfield he has held the position of justice of the peace. He was re-elected in 1916, and had no opposition, as both Democrats and Republicans voted for him, he being a popular man and competent for the position that he has held for so many years. He and his wife are active members of the United Presbyterian church and have long been prominent in the social and religious life of the district. Mr. Maitland is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and holds his membership in the post at Irving. He is also a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Eastern Star. For thirty years he has served as secretary of the Masonic lodge, he having been secretary of the lodge at Irving before serving in that capacity at Summerfield. He served for four years as trustee of Blue Rapids township, and since coming to Summerfield has served as a member of the school board for many years.

He taught school for a time in Blue Rapids township, and is the oldest living school teacher in Marshall county, he having taught in the county as early as 1870.

Henry and Mary Maitland are the parents of the following children: Clark, a barber of Kirksville, Missouri; Margaret Walters, whose husband is a real-estate dealer of Abeline, Kansas; Martha Ryan, of Park, Gove county, Kansas, where Mr. Ryan is engaged in the hardware business; Edward, of Bogart, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Maitland celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on December 29, 1915, at which time they received the congratulations of the resident population of their home city. Many substantial presents were given them in token of the high regard in which they are held by the home folks. Mr. Maitland is known as the father of Summerfield, as he has been identified with the best interests of the place since it was a wild tract of land. He has always given his best efforts to its growth and development, and today takes the greatest pride in its growth and development.

FRED R. JOSEPH.

Among the prosperous and successful farmers and stockmen of Marshall county is Fred R. Joseph, who is the owner of ninety-six acres of the best of land, much of which with the house and barn, is in the city limits of Summerfield.

Mr. Joseph was born in Benton county, Iowa, on August 21, 1867, the son of Mathias and Elizabeth (Swier) Joseph. Mathias and Elizabeth Joseph were natives of Frankfort, Germany, the former having been born in 1832 and the latter in 1830. When one year of age, Mrs. Joseph came with her parents to the United States and located at Philadelphia, where the family lived for many years. In 1850 Mathias Joseph, who received his education in Germany, came to this country when he was eighteen years of age. He also settled in Philadelphia and there he and Elizabeth Swier were married. They continued to reside in that city until 1854, when they came to Iowa, where they established their home on a farm on which they remained until 1856, when they moved to Iowa county, Iowa, where they lived for one year, then coming to Marshall county. They purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, on part of which is now located the city of Summerfield. Mr. Joseph engaged in general farming and stock raising for a number of years and in 1881 sold one hundred and sixty acres of

the tract. He and his sons then purchased four hundred and eighty acres at Barnes when the Indian Reservation was sold. On this farm he made his home until the time of his death in 1896; his widow survived him until 1914.

Mathias and Elizabeth Joseph were the parents of the following children: Mary, Charles C., W. H., John, Fred R., Mrs. L. Wilson, Martha and M. G. Mary Hart is a resident of Benton county, Iowa; Charles C. is a resident of Marshall county, and is a successful farmer north of Oketo; W. H. lives at Lincoln, Illinois; John died in 1888; Mrs. L. Wilson is a resident of Cottage Hill township; Martha Roach died in Marysville in 1904, and M. G. is a farmer in Minnesota, where he is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Fred R. Joseph received his education in the old Mission Creek school house, and was reared on the home farm. At the age of twenty-two years he was engaged as a traveling expert machinist and remained in that work for four years. He then purchased a part of the old home farm at Summerfield, consisting of ninety-six acres. Here he has erected a beautiful eight-room house; a large barn, twenty-eight by thirty-six feet, a cattle barn, sixteen by twenty-four feet, and a hog barn, ten by twenty-four feet. The house is modern in every way, being supplied with water and bath and is one of the substantial places of Summerfield.

In December, 1896, Fred R. Joseph was married to Mary Wooster, of Beattie, Marshall county, the daughter of John Wooster and wife, well-known people of that section of the county. To this union two children have been born, Paul and Marie. Paul was born on January 13, 1899, and is now a junior in the Summerfield high school; Marie was born on October 20, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph are members of the Catholic church and have long been prominent in the social life of the township. Mr. Joseph has always taken a keen interest in local affairs, particularly those of Summerfield, in which his father took so much interest when it was founded. At that time a part of the original farm was platted, when he gave to the town a strip of land so as to leave the streets open.

Mr. Joseph is identified with the Democratic party and is a great admirer of President Wilson. Although he is not an office seeker, he uses his best efforts in the selection of good men to administer the affairs of the township and the county. He is progressive and is an advocate of substantial public improvements. Good roads and good schools are to him two essential factors in the growth and development of any section. He is an active member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

JOHN HOWES.

Among the successful farmers of Oketo township, who deserve mention in the history of Marshall county, is John Howes, trustee of his home township and the owner of a farm of ninety-five acres of land. He was born in the township on July 10, 1870, on the old homestead and is the son of Thomas and Eliza (Loveridge) Howes.

Thomas and Eliza Howes were born in England in 1841 and there grew to maturity. They were later married and in 1866 they decided to seek a home in America. On their arrival in the United States they at once came to Kansas and homesteaded a tract of land in Oketo township, Marshall county. A log cabin was soon erected on the tract and in this the little family lived for some years. At that time there were but two or three houses in Marysville, and the territory was sparsely settled. The first few years of their lives were hard ones and they experienced many of the hardships of the early pioneer on the plains of Kansas. The farm in time was thoroughly developed and improved and today Mr. Howes is recognized as one of the substantial retired farmers and stockmen of his township. During those early days both Mr. and Mrs. Howes took the deepest interest in local affairs and were among the early advocates of the establishment of good schools and the general development of the district. They were the parents of the following children: Charles, Mary, John, Lillie, Lottie, Esther, Louisa and Walter, and one who died in infancy. Charles is now a resident of Pottawatomie county; Mary died in 1899; Lillie is the wife of John A. Triggs and resides in Oketo; Lottie is the wife of S. T. Herring and they are residents of Oketo township; Esther Gillette is a resident of the county; Louisa is the wife of Frank Tatman, and is also a resident here, and Walter resides in Oketo township.

John Howes received his education in the schools of Blue Valley district and attended during his first days in the old log school house. He was reared on the home farm, where he assisted his father with the work until he was twenty-nine years of age, when he engaged in farming for himself. He then moved to his present home farm. On October 4, 1899, Mr. Howes was married to Alice Blackmer, who was born on December 14, 1876, on the old homestead in section 28, Oketo township, and is the daughter of Marvin and Augusta (Graves) Blackmer. Her father was a native of the state of New York, her mother a native of Maine. They were married in Illinois in 1869 and came to Kansas, where they homesteaded land in Oketo township, Marshall county. The father was born

in 1839 and died in 1893, and the mother was born in 1837 and died in the year 1907. They were among the prominent people of the district in which they lived and had much to do with the development of their home township as well as the county. They were the parents of the following children: Eva McNulty, who died in May, 1910; Ralph, who died at the age of two years; Alice, the wife of John Howes; Marvin, a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mr. Howes has always taken a prominent part in the affairs of the township and is one of the influential men of the district. For the past eight years he has served as trustee of his home township and was chairman for nine years of the local school board, and during his membership on the board the schools of the district took high rank among the schools of the county. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Howes are the parents of four children, Fred, Garth and Wayne, and one that died in infancy. They are among the substantial people of the community and are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them.

HENRY A. BERENS.

Henry A. Berens, a well-established and successful merchant of Summerfield, Marshall county, was born in Carroll county, Iowa, on January 28, 1876, the son of Clemmens and Marie Berens.

Henry A. Berens received his education in the public schools of his home locality and grew to manhood on the farm, and as a lad assisted with the farm work. After completing his education in the common schools he attended the Dennison Normal school and later completed a course in a business college. He then became bookkeeper and cashier for the large department store of J. P. Miller & Company for five years. He was then married and moved to Elkton, South Dakota, where he purchased a general store and engaged in business for himself until 1906, when he sold the business and came to Summerfield, Kansas. Here he purchased a stock of goods valued at twelve thousand dollars. This store he developed into one of the finest in this section of the county. He put in an up-to-date stock of goods, and today with his twenty-thousand-dollar stock he is one of the prominent and successful business men of the county. In addition to his extensive mercantile business, he is the owner of four hundred acres of the best land in

Pawnee and Marshall counties. He also has one hundred and twenty-five acres that adjoins the incorporation of Summerfield, where he is feeding one hundred and seventy-five head of cattle. He takes much interest in the raising of Shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. He now has over two hundred head of hogs, that are recognized as among the very best in the county.

Henry A. Berens has always taken an active interest in the local affairs of the district, and is recognized as an independent Republican. Six years ago he was elected to the city council and is still a member of that body. As a member of the council his work and influence have been of great value to the development of the city. He has given the best service and has devoted his ability to the interests of the city. During his tenure of office, it has been his ambition to do good for the people. In this he has been successful and today he is known as a true representative of the people.

In 1902 Henry A. Berens was united in marriage to Elenora Heiman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Heiman. Elenora (Heiman) Berens was born in 1880, in Nemaha county, Kansas, and there she received her education in the common schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Berens have been born two children, Beatrice, who was born on April 19, 1906, at Elkton, South Dakota, and Norbert, who was born on November 23, 1910, at Summerfield, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Berens are members of the Catholic church at Summerfield, and are prominent in the social life of the district. One of their greatest pleasures is the entertainment of their neighbors and friends.

HERMAN R. FISHER.

Herman R. Fisher, well-known florist at Marysville and the proprietor of a well-established and flourishing greenhouse in that city, is a native of Germany, but has been a resident of this country since he was three years of age. He was born in West Prussia on May 22, 1867, son of Christian and Louise (Schultz) Fisher, natives of that same country, who were the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the last-born and of whom five are still living.

Christian Fisher was a laborer in his native country and died there in the year 1870, after which, in that same year, his widow and her three youngest children came to this country and located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mrs. Fisher was without money and shortly after her arrival at Milwaukee two of her children were stricken with typhoid fever. For a



HERMAN R. FISHER AND OFFICE.



time the little family was compelled to live in an old barn and the outlook for brighter days in the new country was far from promising. Some time later Mrs. Fisher married John Gerber, a farmer, who settled in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, but later returned to Milwaukee, where Mrs. Gerber spent her last days, her death occurring in 1897, she then being seventy-four years of age.

Herman R. Fisher was but a child when his mother and his stepfather settled in Minnesota and he there received a limited education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home in Blue Earth county. At the age of ten years he started out working for himself, working on his brother's farm and helping to clear the same of the growth of timber that cumbered the same, at an early age driving an ox-team and hauling logs to the saw-mill. He worked on farms in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois and then returned to Milwaukee, where he took employment in the machine shops of E. P. Allis & Company. He later began working on a fruit and vegetable farm and was thus engaged for two years, there acquiring his liking for the line of endeavor in which he later was destined to become so successful, floral culture in his case being the outcome of the experience he gained in the culture of fruits and vegetables on that Milwaukee truck farm. Mr. Fisher later worked at various jobs and in 1901 started to work in a Milwaukee greenhouse, presently being promoted to the position of foreman in the same. Later he became a traveling florist and before he eventually settled down had worked as a florist in eighteen states. He was located at Falls City, Nebraska, for six months and in 1910, a few months after his marriage, moved to Marysville, this county, where he engaged in the greenhouse business in partnership with D. VonRiesen. That partnership continued for nine months, at the end of which time Mr. Fisher bought his partner's interest in the business and has since been conducting the same alone, being now the owner of a very substantial and well-developed property, where his extensive and well-equipped greenhouses stand, and has long been regarded as one of the leading florists in this part of the state, demands for his products being much more than merely local. Mr. Fisher located at Marysville with but little capital, but by the exercise of his rare skill and sound judgment in business has prospered and has built up a fine business in his line. Mr. Fisher is "independent" in his political views, but has ever given his intelligent attention to local civic affairs and has rendered valuable service to the community as a member of the Marysville city council.

On October 20, 1909, at Kansas City, Missouri, Herman R. Fisher was united in marriage to Tessie Cupples, who was born at Eldorado, Kansas, July 28, 1883, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Long) Cupples, natives of the state of Pennsylvania, the former a carpenter, who are now living at Eldorado, where Mrs. Fisher was reared and where she received her schooling. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are earnest and active members of the Methodist church at Marysville and Mr. Fisher is a member of the board of trustees of the same and the leader of the "gospel team" in the men's Bible class in the Sunday school. Mr. Fisher is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar and has held numerous Masonic offices, taking a warm interest in the affairs of that ancient organization. At this writing he is occupying the chair of worshipful master of the lodge at Marysville. The success that Mr. Fisher has attained he attributes to his efforts of trying to lead a Christian life. He, for one, thinks so, and wishes that everyone who reads his biography would do the same. He says he knows it pays.

HENRY C. WATERS.

Among the substantial and well-known men of Oketo, Marshall county, who holds the responsible position of agent for the railroad company, is Henry C. Waters, who was born on March 8, 1849, at Alexanderville, Ohio, the son of Thomas and Mary (Cabin) Waters, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They were educated in the common schools of that state, and there they spent their early years and later were married.

Thomas Waters was born in the year 1818, the same year that his future wife first saw the light of day. After their marriage they established their home on a farm in their native state and they resided there until 1845, when they moved to a farm in Ohio. There they lived in Montgomery county until 1869, when Mr. Waters came to Iowa. With his family he made the trip to Washington county with horses and wagon, enduring many of the hardships of such means of travel over poor roads and an unknown territory. He established himself on a farm in Washington county, where he resided until his death in 1899. He was a hard-working man and a first-class farmer and stockman. He developed his tract of land into one of the ideal farms of the county and was recognized as one of the substantial farmers. His wife met her death in 1872, having been killed by a terrific storm that passed over that section of the country. She was a woman of high ideals and by her kindly

disposition made many friends in her western home, who mourned her untimely death.

Thomas and Mary Waters were the parents of the following children: Solomon, William, Simon, Samuel, George, Henry C., Thomas and Elizabeth. Solomon, now deceased, was a farmer and during the Civil War he left his home and gave several years to the service of his country; William, also deceased, served during some of the hard campaigns of the Civil War, and after his honorable discharge he returned to the farm and became a farmer and stockman; Simon, now a resident of Posttown, Ohio, and his brothers, Samuel and George, also enlisted; Samuel and George are now both deceased; Thomas is a resident of Washington county, Iowa, and Elizabeth Van Circle resides at Westchester, Iowa.

Henry C. Waters received his education in the public schools of Ohio and was reared on the home farm, where he assisted his father with the farm work. He remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, when he started in life for himself. In 1881 he was employed as station agent for the Union Pacific railroad and served in that capacity at several stations, with singular success. In 1889 he was transferred to his present position, where he has secured the confidence of the public and the railroad company. He is a man of pleasing qualities and is held in the highest esteem.

On New Year's Day, 1884, Henry C. Waters was united in marriage to Mary Jane Watkins, who was born in Iowa in 1862. When but a child her parents moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where they lived for many years, and were among the prominent residents of that place. Mrs. Waters has spent the greater part of her married life in Oketo, where she has made many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Waters are the parents of five children, as follow: Henry, assistant cashier of the Oketo State Bank; Olive, postmistress of Oketo; Dott and Charlotte, both teaching in Marshall county, and Charles, attending college in Kentucky. Mr. Waters is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and has ever taken the warmest interest in the good of the order.

JOHN LINK.

John Link, a successful farmer and a well-known resident of Marysville township, Marshall county, was born in Germany on April 27, 1838, the son of Martin and Elizabeth (Homan) Link.

Martin Link was born in Germany in 1800 and received his education in the common schools and grew to manhood on the farm. He was later married

to Elizabeth Homan, who was born in 1800 and received her education in the public schools. After their marriage they established their home on a farm, and were engaged in farming until the time of their deaths, the father's death having occurred in 1872 and the mother's in 1859. They were devout members of the Catholic church and took much interest in all church work. They were the parents of six children, as follow: Fronie, who came to the United States and located in Illinois, where she died some years ago; Gertrude is now deceased; Valentine is deceased; Mary Berger resides near Herkimer, Logan township, Marshall county; John is the subject of this sketch, and Fred is deceased.

John Link received his education in the schools of his native land and there grew to manhood, and at the age of fourteen years he started in life for himself. For many years he worked in Germany as a farm hand and in 1867 he decided to come to America. On his arrival in this country he located in Illinois, where he worked by the month for eight years, when he rented a farm for three years. During the years that he rented he was unable to save anything and lost much that he had made in the former years. He then came to Kansas, and for three years he worked in Marysville as a laborer, after which he rented a farm near that city and was thus engaged for nine years. He then purchased one hundred and forty-nine acres of good land near Marysville and here he has since made his home. While he still lives on the farm, he has for the most part retired from the more active duties of farm life, his son now operating the place.

In 1874 John Link was united in marriage to Catherine Leupold, a native of Germany. Her parents were also natives of that country, where they were married and died some years ago. There were three children in the family, all of whom are now deceased. Catherine Leupold was born on November 25, 1848, and received her education in the public schools of Germany and there grew to womanhood. She later came to the United States and located in La Salle county, Illinois, where she worked for three years before her marriage. After their marriage they continued to live in Illinois for some years, and then Mr. and Mrs. Link came to Kansas and located in Marshall county. They later established their home on a farm in Marysville township, and here Mrs. Link died on April 12, 1915. Mrs. Link was a member of the German Lutheran church and Mr. Link was a member of the Catholic church. They were ever active in all church work, and were for many years prominent in the social life of the community. They were the parents of the following children: Amelia, Elizabeth, John, George W., Anna, B. F., Katie, John G., Marie and William M. Amelia, born on September 22, 1875 is now at home with her

father; the first John died in infancy; Elizabeth Cottrell was born on February 12, 1877, is now a resident of Marshall county, where Mr. Cottrell is a farmer and stockman; George W., born on May 7, 1880, is now a farmer of South Dakota; Anna Newman, born on March 16, 1882, is now a resident of Oketo, where her husband is a farmer; B. F., born on February 23, 1886, is a farmer near Home City; John, born on July 17, 1888, is on the home farm; Marie Cuniro born on March 14, 1890, is now a resident of Herkimer township, where her husband is a farmer and stock raiser; Katie Paper, born on December 3, 1884, died at the age of twenty-four years, and William M., born on September 29, 1892, is now at home.

JOSEPH C. DICKEY.

Joseph C. Dickey, who was born at Catawba, Ohio, in 1838, was for many years before his death, on April 20, 1903, one of the prominent and highly respected residents of Marshall county. He grew to manhood in Ohio, and there received his education in the public schools. As a lad he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and before the Civil War he came to Indiana, where he worked at his trade for a number of years. After Ft. Sumter had been fired upon, and President Lincoln had called for volunteers, Mr. Dickey was one of the first to offer his services in the defense of the Union. He enlisted in an Indiana regiment for one hundred days service, and while crossing the Potomac river he was made a prisoner, but was later released. At the end of his first enlistment he returned home, but in 1863 he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and saw much active campaigning. Owing to illness he was obliged to return to his home, one month before his regiment returned. He was at the battles of Antietam and Chickamauga, as well as many other engagements. For bravery and efficient service he was made lieutenant of his company, and later, captain.

While home on a furlough, Joseph C. Dickey was united in marriage to Mary Stewart, who was born at Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, on November 12, 1842. She was the daughter of Louis M. and Hannah Stewart, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They were a highly respected and a most patriotic people, and two of their sons were also in the service, Robert J., who died at Sweetwater, Tennessee, and Theodore. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Dickey established their home at South Whitley, Indiana, where

Mr. Dickey worked at his trade. He operated his blacksmith shop at that place until 1869, when he and his family came to Kansas, where they located at Waterville, Marshall county, when the town was just starting. He established and operated the first shop in the town, and from the beginning had more work than he could do. The freighters of those days required the services of a blacksmith and to Mr. Dickey much of their work was brought. His first shop was but a small shanty, but in the early seventies he built a stone structure, which he later enlarged to accommodate his many patrons. He was a first-class workman and honest, and he soon had an extensive business, becoming well known throughout the district.

Joseph C. Dickey was a man who took great interest in local affairs and had much to do with the civic life of his home town as well as the county. He was a strong advocate of substantial public improvements, and was especially interested in good roads and good schools. For a number of years he served as a member of the board of county commissioners, and from 1884 to 1888 was the postmaster of Waterville. He homesteaded eighty acres and purchased eighty acres, shortly after coming to the state. His farm was increased until he became the owner of a splendid tract of two hundred acres east of Waterville, which Mrs. Dickey sold in 1914 for twelve thousand dollars. During the last years of his life he looked after his property interests, having retired from his work as a blacksmith. He was a useful citizen, and his ability was recognized by the people of his home town, who elected him to many local offices. He was long a member of the Grand Army of the Republican, and was made a Mason at a called meeting, before he entered the service as a soldier. The latter order was always to him the greatest of fraternal bodies. To them he always felt that he owed his life, for while a prisoner of war, his condition was such that he developed scurvy, and was about to die from starvation, when he gave the sign of distress and help came to him at once.

To James C. and Mary Dickey were born three children, William Louis, Ray and Daisy. William Louis was born on September 30, 1866, and grew to manhood and was educated in Marshall county. His death occurred on March 9, 1897, the result of a surgical operation; Ray, who was born on September 23, 1869, is the electrician for the light plant at Blue Rapids. He is married to Hallie Thompson and they are the parents of two children, Donald, in a bank at Topeka, and Creta, at home. Daisy was born on February 3, 1876, and is now the wife of Frank Keefover; they reside at Tacoma, Washington. Before coming to Waterville, Mr. Dickey was a member of the Lutheran church, and for many years after locating in Marshall county,

he attended the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife was an active member.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickey were always active and prominent in the social and the religious life of the community in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard. To them has been due much of the credit for the high moral and social standing of the little city of Waterville. Mrs. Dickey takes much interest in her church work, and has long been active in the Woman's Relief Corps and the Order of the Eastern Star and is also a member of the Rebekah lodge and of a fraternal insurance society.

GEORGE PETERSON.

George Peterson, one of the substantial and highly respected retired residents of Waterville, Marshall county, was born on March 17, 1849, in Denmark, and is the son of Peter and Martha Peterson, both of whom were natives of that country and there spent their lives. George Peterson received his education in the schools of his native land and there lived until he was twenty-four years of age. He then came to the United States and arrived in this country without funds and among strangers and amid strange conditions. He at once came to Kansas and located in Doniphan county, where he worked for twenty dollars per month as a farm hand, the greater part of his time being employed in the cutting of hazel brush. After a time he located on a piece of land of his own and engaged in general farming with success. After having lived for eleven years in Doniphan county he sold his farm and came to Waterville, and in 1883 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Walnut township. The tract at that time was all wild land, and had to be broken and improved by Mr. Peterson. In time the place became one of the ideal farms in the township, and here he engaged in general farming and stock raising until October, 1908, when he moved to Waterville, where he has a splendid home. His house is situated on a beautiful tract in the corporation and is one of the pretty places of the little city.

In 1885 George Peterson was married to Elsie M. Nelson, who was born in Denmark on September 23, 1858, and died at her home in Waterville, Kansas, on February 8, 1916. Mrs. Peterson came to the United States in 1884 at the time when Mr. Peterson returned to this country after a visit to his native land. It was on this trip that they became acquainted and two years later they were married at Hiawatha, Kansas. Mrs. Peterson was an excel-

lent woman, and always took much interest in her husband's affairs, assisting him during their many years of happy married life. During her residence in Waterville and in the township, she made many friends by her kindly disposition and her readiness to assist in sickness and trouble. Her life was well spent and at her death, she was mourned by a large circle of friends, who knew that a good woman had gone to her reward. Mr. Peterson has always taken much interest in the affairs of the district and has had much to do with the development of one of the finest sections of Marshall county. Coming to this country without funds, he has by his own efforts risen to a position of influence and is recognized as one of the substantial men of the county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were born two children, Margaret Sophia and Anna Dorothea. Margaret Sophia is the wife of George Downard, a progressive young farmer of the county, who is now operating the farm for Mr. Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. Downard are the parents of two children, Harold Edward and Elsie Geraldine, both of whom are at home with their parents. Anna Dorothy received her primary education in the district schools of the township and of Waterville; she is now at home with her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were members of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Peterson was a regular attendant and took considerable interest in all church services, and was one of the active workers in the local society. Mr. Peterson is still a member of the church at Waterville and, when able, attends the services. The daughters were reared in the faith of that church and have remained active members. The family is held in high regard in the community and are prominent in the social life of the town.

Mr. Peterson has a pleasing personality; he is a hospitable and pleasing entertainer. He can tell many interesting tales of his early life in his native land, as well as his experiences when first he came to the United States.

JAMES WASHINGTON DENTON.

James Washington Denton, deceased, formerly one of the prominent and successful residents of Biglow township, Marshall county, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on April 22, 1843, and was the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Denton, who were Southern people and lived their lives in the South.

James Washington Denton was united in marriage on December 1, 1866, to Caroline Jackson, also a native of Kentucky. They established



JAMES W. DENTON.

their home in the state of their nativity and there they resided until 1871, when they decided to locate in the state of Kansas, where they might better have an opportunity to obtain a home for themselves and those dependent upon them. They left their home at Owensville by stage and proceeded to Maysville, Kentucky. From there they proceeded by boat to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there to Barrett, Kansas, by railroad. From Barrett they journeyed to Springside, Kansas, with horses and wagon, and there they established their first home in the new state. Mr. Denton homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in Marshall county, but continued to maintain his home in Pottawatomie. He engaged in the cattle business, and bought and shipped many head. He proved up on a claim he had made in Pottawatomie county, and there he lived for nineteen years. In 1894 he sold the farm and purchased the farm of W. J. Williams, in Bigelow township, Marshall county. This farm, of fourteen hundred acres, was located near Irving, and here he engaged extensively in general farming and stock raising until 1906, when he moved to Irving, where he lived until the time of his death on May 19, 1915. During his active life on the farm he kept many cattle and for many years delivered to the markets some five hundred head. His aim was to keep only the best stock, to which he gave the most careful care and attention, and when placing them on the market he received the highest prices. As a farmer and stockman he was recognized as one of the most successful in the county. Few men in this section of the state attempted either farming or the handling of stock on so large a scale. He was a man of great ability and was able to master large business interests. He was most systematic and conservative, and was possessed of keen business acumen.

He was a member of the Republican party and while taking the greatest interest in the civic life of the district, he was not a seeker after office. Being a man of pronounced convictions and possessed of a wide range of information, his advice was often sought in matters that pertained to the welfare of the community, as well as for individual advice relative to financial matters. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a liberal supporter of the local society. He was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Order of the Eastern Star.

James Washington and Caroline Denton were the parents of four children as follow: George H., Elizabeth, Ida M. and Roscoe. George is a well-known and successful farmer and stockman, living six miles north of Frankfort, Kansas. He married Gertrude Dexter and they are the parents of two children, Kenneth and George W. Elizabeth is the wife of

P. C. McCall, of Marshall county, and they live on the old home place. They are the parents of three children, Denton, Luccil and Elizabeth. Ida M. Hughes is a resident of Fulton, Missouri, and Roscoe is a successful farmer and stockman. He is married to Avena Boyd and they are the parents of two children, Hazel and Kale Everett.

Few people of the county have ever been held in higher regard than have Mr. and Mrs. Denton. They were a most estimable people and they had many friends throughout the county and were most active in all that tended to make better and greater the county wherein they resided. In the social, educational, religious and the general activities of the district, they were always active and influential. Mrs. Denton is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and holds the office of Martha in that organization. While their early lives in the state were fraught with hardships, they ever remembered their duty to society.

THOMAS DEVER.

Many men and women of Ohio have come to the state of Kansas, where they have played an important part in the development of the state. These representatives of the eastern state have entered into the business life and agricultural pursuits, attaining much success. Among the number who have come to Kansas from Ohio is Thomas Dever, now a retired farmer and one of the prominent men of Marshall county. He was born on December 4, 1846, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Wise) Dever.

Andrew Dever was born in Ireland in 1813, and remained a resident of his native land until he was eight years of age. At that time his parents decided to come to America and seek a home. The parents had received their education in the schools of their native land and were familiar with the conditions of that country. There was little in life for them in their native land, and being of a progressive nature, they were anxious to have a home of their own. On their arrival in the United States in 1867, they established their home in Ohio, where they lived for a time and later moved to Hancock county, Illinois, where the father died in 1882. Mrs. Dever, the wife of Andrew Dever, was born in Ohio in 1817 and died in 1891, her parents being natives of the state of Pennsylvania.

To Andrew and Elizabeth (Wise) Dever were born the following chil-

dren: Richard, Thomas, Mary, Augustus, Alice, Mattie, John and one that died in infancy. Richard is now a retired farmer and is one of the well-respected residents of his home community; Mary C. Wise is a resident of Keokuk, Iowa; Augustus lives near St. Louis, Missouri; Alice is now deceased; Mattie died some years ago, and John lives at Adrian, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Dever were prominent people in their home district, where they were held in the highest regard. They took much interest in the development of the county and were particularly interested in the schools and the moral development of the community.

Thomas Dever received his education in the common schools of Ohio and was reared on the home farm. He remained at home until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he rented land and worked for himself in the state of Illinois. He later purchased eighty acres of land in that state, which he farmed for three years; he then sold the tract and in 1884 came to Kansas, and purchased one hundred and twenty-six acres of land in section 14, Oketo township, Marshall county. At the time he made the purchase there were no improvements on the place, with the exceptions of a house and a well. Soon after establishing himself on the farm, he began the task of making improvements, and soon had one of the well-developed farms in the township. He spent over three thousand dollars on the farm, in order to make it one of the ideal places in the county. As he prospered in his work as a general farmer and stockman, he purchased more land and is now the owner of two hundred and thirty acres and one hundred and sixty acres in Howard county, Texas, and is today known as one of the substantial and successful men of the district.

Mr. Dever was one of a family of eight children, he being the second born, and during his early life had much to do with the improvement of the old home place. There he learned the principles of farming and stock-raising, in which he later engaged, and at which he remained until 1908, when he retired to Oketo, where he now lives, but looks after his large land interests. In addition to his farming interests he is interested as a shareholder of the Farmers Co-operative Store at Oketo.

Thomas Dever has been twice married. He was first united in marriage in 1876 to Mary A. Esterbrook, the daughter of Alonzo and Polly (Rucker) Esterbrook. Polly (Esterbrook) Dever was born in Hancock county, Illinois, in 1859 and died in 1896. To this union seven children were born: Bina, Clarence, Earl, Pearl, Guy E., Ray E. and Edith. Bina, Clarence, Earl, Guy E. and Edith are now deceased. Pearl is the wife of Frank Costello, a resident of Florence, Colorado; Ray is a resident of Imperial, Nebraska.

After the death of Mary A. Dever, Thomas Dever married to Mrs. Lydia (Van Vacter) Esterbrook, in 1900. Mrs. Dever was born in 1871 in Princeton, Missouri, and died in 1904. To this union two children were born, Eleta B. and Lydia G., both of whom are at home, with their father.

Mr. Dever and his family have long been members of the Methodist church and have taken much interest in all church work and the moral development of the county. For many years, Mr. Dever has served as a trustee of the local church and has had much to do with its growth and development. He has always taken a great interest in local affairs and has served as a member of the school board, as road overseer and mayor of the city of Oketo, and during his two terms as mayor, many improvements were made, and the little city now ranks with the best in the county.

WILLIAM STRAYER, M. D.

In the memorial annals of Marshall county there are few names entitled to more prominent mention than that of the late Dr. William Strayer, one of the pioneer physicians of this part of the state, who died at his home in Axtell in 1916. Doctor Strayer was a native of Ohio, but had been a resident of Marshall county since 1882 and had thus been a witness to and a participant in the development of this county since pioneer days and an active mover in all causes having to do with the advancement of the common welfare in this part of Kansas. He was born at Royalton, in Fairfield county, Ohio, January 8, 1852, son of Abraham W. and Ellen M. (Cross) Strayer, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and the latter of whom was born in Virginia, a daughter of John Cross and wife, of English ancestry. Abraham W. Strayer died at Royalton in 1866, in the fifty-second year of his age. John Cross was born March 2, 1761, and died April 22, 1847. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving as a private in a company of light horsemen under Col. William Washington. Mrs. Strayer, just previous to her death, was one of four real Daughters of the Revolution.

Reared at Royalton, William Strayer received his elementary education in the schools of that place, and at the age of seventeen years began teaching school. He later took a course in the Northern Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and then, having determined to engage in the practice of medicine as a life's profession, entered the medical college at Columbus,

Ohio, and was graduated from that institution on February 25, 1878. After receiving his diploma he opened an office at Royalton, where he continued in practice until his removal to Kansas in 1882. Upon coming to this state, Doctor Strayer located at Beattie and was there engaged in practice until in February, 1887, when he moved to Axtel, where he continued in active practice until failing health compelled his retirement during the later years of his life and where he spent his last days, his death occurring on February 11, 1916. Doctor Strayer suffered a stroke of paralysis in March, 1910, and was an invalid during the remaining six years of his life.

During the long period covered by Doctor Strayer's active practice in Marshall county, there were few figures in the county, and particularly in the eastern part of the county, more familiar than his, his travels in behalf of suffering humanity taking him over a wide stretch of country. For more than a score of years he occupied the same suite of offices at Axtell and there was no one in the town who gave more unselfishly of himself for the betterment of the community than he. Doctor Strayer did not slavishly tie himself down to his practice, but at intervals in his long professional career found relaxation and recreation in travel, he having, at one time and another, visited nearly every state in the Union. He was president of the Missouri Valley Medical Association and ever took an active interest in the same, as well as in the affairs of the Marshall County Medical Association, the Kansas State Medical Association and of the National Medical Association, of all of which organizations he was an active member. Doctor Strayer was a constant student of his profession and ever kept abreast of the wonderful advancement made in medical and surgical science, to the day of his death keeping in touch with the amazing developments being made along these lines. Although physically weak, his mind retained its strength right up to the last and the Doctor maintained an unceasing interest in current affairs.

Doctor Strayer was a Republican and for many years was looked upon as one of the leaders of his party in Marshall county, though in the memorable campaign of 1912 his sympathies were with the progressive wing of the party. He was not an aspirant for public office and the only such office he held was that of county health officer, in which capacity he served with much value to the community at large for a period of six years, or three terms of two years' duration each. Doctor Strayer was a Presbyterian from the days of his boyhood, and for years was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Axtell, retaining that connection until the day of his death. He was a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar, and had entered the temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in the affairs of all these organizations took a warm interest. Doctor Strayer's body was taken back to his old home in Ohio for interment, and was laid away in the Watson family lot, that of his wife's family in Forest Rose cemetery at Lancaster.

On September 12, 1894, at Montrose, Colorado, Dr. William Strayer was married to Euphemia Watson, of Lancaster, Ohio, a daughter of James G. and Rachel (Young) Watson, both of whom were born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in the neighborhood of Lancaster, members of old families in that county, the Watson farm there having been in the ownership of the family for four generations, and the Young farm for the past century. Mrs. Strayer is also descended from Revolutionary ancestors on both her father and mother's side. She is a graduate of the Lancaster, Ohio, high school and also of Lake Erie Seminary and holds a life certificate from the state of Colorado, where she taught seven years previous to her marriage. To Doctor and Mrs. Strayer one child was born, a daughter, Faith, born on February 6, 1902, now in the sophomore year in the Axtell high school.

WILLIAM RABE.

William Rabe, a successful farmer and a well-known stockman of Logan township, Marshall county, and the president of the Bremen State Bank, was born in Germany on May 18, 1866, the son of Peter and Catherine (Munstermann) Rabe, who were also natives of Germany, in which country they were educated, grew up and were married.

Peter Rabe was born in 1831 and Catherine Rabe in 1832 and spent the remainder of their lives in Germany, the former dying in 1905 and the latter in 1902. Peter Rabe after completing his education engaged in farming, owning a good-sized farm and was recognized as one of the substantial men of the district. He and his wife were active members of the German Lutheran church and were prominent in the social life of the locality in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard. They were the parents of seven children as follow: Mary Kaiser, who is a widow and resides in Germany; Dora Bokelmann resides in the land of her birth, where her husband is a tailor; Harry, now deceased, was a mail carrier; Anna Bartls is the wife of a German farmer; Chris is a farmer of Washington county, Kansas;

William, the subject of this sketch, and Sophia Johannes, a resident of Germany, where Mr. Johannes is engaged in farming and bee culture.

William Rabe was educated in the schools of Germany and at the age of seventeen years began working for himself and was for some years engaged as a farm hand, working by the month. In 1884 he came to America and on his arrival in the United States he came to Marshall county, where he worked on a farm until 1890, when he rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Bremen. After a residence of nine years on the farm he engaged in the grain and elevator business at Bremen for ten years, after which he sold the business and went to Colorado, where he remained for eighteen months, when he returned to Marshall county, and located in Logan township, where his wife owned a farm and where he has since resided and has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He has built a fine, eight-room house on the place and has made many other valuable improvements. In 1907 he made an extended visit to Germany and visited many of the places of interest. That same year the Bremen State Bank was organized and Mr. Rabe was elected president of the institution and through his management it has become one of the strong banking houses of this section of the state. He is a thorough business man, and has the confidence of the public. In addition to his connection with the bank he is also president of the Bremen Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, which was organized in 1887.

In 1899 William Rabe was united in marriage to Catherine Kruse, the daughter of George and Anna (Jurgens) Kruse. Mr. Kruse was born in Germany in 1832 and received his education in the public schools and there worked as a farm hand until 1859, when he came to the United States and located in Illinois, where he continued to engage in farm work until 1862, when he enlisted in an Illinois regiment and served three years in the army during the Civil War. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois, where he rented forty acres of land and engaged in farming for eight years. He then went to Nebraska by wagon and there purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he later increased to three hundred and twenty acres. After a residence there of eight years he sold one hundred and sixty acres of his farm and came to Marshall county and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land in Herkimer township, which he later increased to eight hundred and forty acres, and here he made his home until the time of his death in July, 1914. He was a man of much business acumen and was recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the county. Politically, he was a Republican, but never aspired to office. Anna (Jurgens) Kruse was also a

native of Germany, where she was educated. She was long a resident of Marysville, where she died in 1897.

George and Anna Kruse were the parents of the following children: Catherine, Margaret, Mary, William, George, Henry, Anna, Christina, Andrew and two that died in infancy. Catherine is the wife of William Rabe; Margaret Schaefer is the wife of a farmer of Herkimer township; Mary Lohse lives in Logan township, where Mr. Lohse is a successful farmer; William lives in Herkimer; Henry and Andrew are farmers and stockmen of Herkimer township; George is engaged in farming and stock raising in Logan township; Anna Geihlsler is a resident of Oklahoma, where her husband is a farmer; Christina Prell is the wife of a merchant and Andrew is on the home place. Mr. and Mrs. Kruse were active members of the German Lutheran church and were among the prominent workers of that organization and were held in the highest regard by the people of the county.

Catherine (Kruse) Rabe was born in Illinois on September 14, 1867, and was reared on the farm, where she took an active part in the plowing and other work on the farm. She received her education in the local schools and remained at home until the time of her marriage. She and Mr. Rabe are the parents of two children, Anna and Sophia. Anna Westermann lives on a farm adjoining that of her father and where her husband is a successful agriculturist. They are the parents of two children. Sophia died at the age of fourteen years.

ZIBA HIBBARD MOORE.

Ziba Hibbard Moore, at one time one of the successful bankers and business men of Oketo, now deceased, was born near Avondale, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on a farm on March 14, 1845, and was the son of Ziba and Mary (Bell) Moore. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania and New York, the father having been born in Pennsylvania and the mother in the state of New York. They were members of old and respected families in their home states and were among the prominent people of the community in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard.

Ziba Hibbard Moore received his education in the district schools and as a young man learned the carpenter trade. When he was but eighteen months' old he lost his father and when but a lad he became dependent upon his own efforts. He worked at his trade for a number of years and in 1870 he, with Jesse Griest, the uncle of his future wife, he engaged in the can-



ning factory business at Adams and in this work they became successful business men. Some years later Mr. Griest became Indian agent for Kansas. During his administration of this important office he met with much success and was recognized as one of the best men in the service.

On December 19, 1872, Ziba Hibbard Moore was united in marriage to Lavinia Griest, who was born on November 13, 1849, in Adams county, the daughter of Hiram and Louisa Griest, both of whom were natives of the state of Pennsylvania. Hiram Griest was the son of Cyrus and Mary Ann Griest, natives of Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Maryland, respectively. The father of Mrs. Moore was born on September 12, 1826, and is now living. In 1875 Mr. and Mrs. Moore came to Kansas and located on the Otoe Indian Reservation, where Mr. Moore worked as a carpenter for the government for a period of nearly five years. He then came to the section of the country where Oketo is now situated and at a time when there was no town. Here he built the first house and dug the first well in the place. He later established himself in a general store, in what later became a thriving settlement. He met with much success and later as the town grew and he became more prosperous, he established the State Bank of Oketo, which he conducted for many years. Ziba H. Moore died on September 19, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore were reared in the faith of the Friends' church and lived consistent Christian lives according to the teachings of the church of their parents. They were the parents of two sons, Edgar H. and J. Howard. Edgar H. was born on April 2, 1878, and is now the owner of the elevator at Oketo, where he is engaged in a large and extensive business. He married Mary Thomas and to them have been born two children, Margaret and Ziba. J. Howard is the efficient cashier of the State Bank at Oketo and is known as one of the prominent and successful men of the community where he lives. He was born on August 20, 1884, and received his education in the local schools of the county, later marrying Margaret Betzer, of Topeka. They have a beautiful home in the town and are among the prominent and highly respected people of the community. They have long been identified with the social life of the town and have had much to do with the moral and social development of the district.

Ziba H. Moore had long been identified with the Republican party, and had always taken an active interest in local affairs, serving as mayor of the city of Oketo. He was a man of fine appearance and of much ability, and had ever used his best efforts for the advancement of the growth

and development of the home community in which he lived and where he was held in the highest regard. He was a member of the Masonic order and attained the degrees of the Royal Arch chapter. He took an active part in all affairs that tended to the betterment of the district. Being a man of high ideals and possessed of the best of judgment his advice was often sought in all matters that pertained to the civic life of the township and the county.

THE BLUE RAPIDS TIMES.

One of the noteworthy institutions of Marshall county is the *Blue Rapids Times*, the oldest paper in the county published under a continuous name, and a paper that, during its nearly half century of existence, has always stood for the best type of citizenship. The *Times* was founded in 1871 by Charles E. Tibbetts, a native of Connecticut, who "came West" to Ohio in the fifties and entered Oberlin College. He had just gotten well started on his college course, when came the call from President Lincoln for volunteers and he was among the first from Oberlin to respond to the call. After serving out his first enlistment period he returned to Connecticut and assisted in organizing a company in the vicinity of his old home and he served between two and three years in the Union army, a part of the time as first lieutenant of Company A, Thirteenth Connecticut Infantry. After the war he returned to Oberlin to resume his course, which had been interrupted by his military career. While attending that institution, Mr. Tibbetts was married to Annice C. Brewster, who was also a student at the same school. The next year after their marriage Mr. Tibbetts taught school at Put-in-bay Island, Lake Erie, the scene of Commodore Perry's famous victory. They then returned to Oberlin and completed their courses, Mrs. Tibbetts graduating in 1867 and Mr. Tibbetts in 1868. They both received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts came to Kansas and Marshall county in 1868, locating at Irving, where Mr. Tibbetts was principal of Wetmore Institute. They remained there until the Genesee colony came to Kansas and founded the town of Blue Rapids, and in 1871 Mr. Tibbetts founded the *Blue Rapids Times*, which he published until 1879, following which he was associated with George T. Smith for a few years in the publication of the *Marshall County News*, but on account of poor health he was compelled to give up active newspaper work. His death occurred in the year 1889, after a life

of usefulness. He served his community as postmaster and was also county commissioner three years. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts took an active interest in the social, religious and literary activities of the town in its early days and assisted in the organization of several societies for the promotion of education. Mrs. Tibbetts has, from its organization, been an active member of the Ladies Library Association, and is still a director of this worthy institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts were the parents of three children, all of whom are now living. The eldest is a daughter, Mary, who was born within the walls of Wetmore Institute, at Irving. After graduating from the Blue Rapids high school, she taught school and also attended Oberlin College and Washburn College. At the latter school she met and married Rev. H. Edward Mills, and for a number of years their home has been in Spokane, Washington. The other two children, Livy B. and Charles C., have both remained at the home town and for a number of years past have had charge of the paper their father founded. Livy B. Tibbetts, the elder son, attended the public schools of Blue Rapids and also Washburn Academy, later taking a commercial course in the Topeka Business College. He then returned to Blue Rapids and served two years as assistant cashier of the City Bank. In 1893 he purchased a half interest in the *Times*, on which paper he had previously learned the printer's trade, and became local editor. For over twenty years he was actively connected with the *Times*. He represented his township as a member of the Republican county central committee for eleven years, served as a member of the school board, three years on the city council and two years as mayor. He was assistant postmaster for ten years.

In February, 1916, Mr. Tibbetts left the newspaper business to take the position of active vice-president of the Citizens State Bank, which position he is now filling. Mr. Tibbetts was married on May 21, 1895, to Blanche Ekins, a daughter of William and Sarah Ekins, both natives of England, who located in Illinois upon coming to this country, and in 1871 moved to Kansas and settled at Blue Rapids. Mrs. Tibbetts was reared and educated in Blue Rapids, where she attended the high school until she removed with her parents to Riverside, California, in 1890, and continued her studies in the Riverside high school. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts have six children, namely: Eunice, Harlow, Dorothy, Raymond, Clifford and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts are members of the Presbyterian church, and the former is also a Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, having been clerk of the latter organization for over a dozen years.

Charles C. Tibbetts was born in Blue Rapids June 22, 1879. He spent

his boyhood days in Blue Rapids and graduated from the high school in the class of 1897. He took a course in Platt's Commercial College of St. Joseph, Missouri, and then entered the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company as stenographer and clerk, and remained about a year and took a position in the civil engineering department of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad at St. Joseph. He spent a year with this company and then the year following with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1904 he purchased a half interest in the *Times* from Mr. E. M. Brice, and from that time to the present has been actively connected with the management of the paper and is now editor and publisher. He has a well-equipped plant for handling job work, and the paper enjoys a constantly increasing circulation.

Charles C. Tibbetts was married June 20, 1905, to Nellie A. Price, of Topeka. The latter is a daughter of William and Jennie (Fitzgerald) Price, the former a native of Wales and the latter of Canada. The father was a molder by occupation and established a foundry at Blue Rapids in the seventies. He is now connected with the Santa Fe railroad at Topeka. Mrs. Tibbetts was born in Blue Rapids and graduated from the high school. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts are both active members of the Presbyterian church. She is a member of the Tuesday Afternoon Club, and he is a member of the Masons and Modern Woodmen.

JOSEPH GREEN.

Among the many well-known and prominent residents of Waterville, Marshall county, a history of the county would not be complete without mention of Joseph Green, one of the substantial retired farmers and the owner of five hundred and sixty acres of splendid land in Waterville township, who was born in Nutbourne, Sussex, England, on November 20, 1850. He is the son of James and Sara (Bourn) Green, both of whom were natives of England, where they were educated in the public schools and spent their entire lives. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity, namely: Emma Wolffe, now living in England; William, a resident of Brooklyn, New York; George, in Africa; Alice, who resides at Asbury Park, New Jersey; Joseph, the subject of this sketch; Arthur, who died in Africa; Lucy Hohn, a resident of Waterville, Kansas, and Walter, a resident of Canada. The parents were well-known in their home community and were prominent in the social and the religious life of the district in

which they lived. James Green died in 1894, aged seventy-nine years; his widow survived until 1901, at her death being eighty-eight years old.

Joseph Green received his education in the public schools of England, but was never able to attend school for any great length of time, on account of assisting his father, who was a butcher. At the age of fourteen years he went to work for a family as a sort of chore boy, and for his services he received sixty cents per week, with board. When he reached the age of nineteen years he was given the opportunity to come to the United States with a friend, who was an excellent carpenter. He accepted the offer and in 1869 he left his native clime in a sailing vessel and after a voyage of four weeks he landed in the United States. The fare to the new land was twenty dollars, with very poor food and accommodations. When he arrived in this country, he was met by a brother, who was a butcher in Brooklyn. At that time Mr. Green was possessed of but forty-eight cents and his first job was in a hardware store, where he earned four dollars per week. This meager sum would not pay his board and keep him, so he engaged in working on a sewer at two dollars per day, and continued at that work as long as it lasted. He then worked in a livery stable at nine dollars per month and board, which was increased to fifteen dollars. In the spring of 1870 he came to Kansas, and here he located at Waterville. The carpenter with whom he came to this country was then homesteading on Swede creek, seven miles south of Waterville, and here he obtained work for the summer. Later in the year he homesteaded one hundred and twenty acres on Swede creek, but he lost eighty acres of the tract, which was transferred to the St. Joe & Denver Railway Company, and the remaining forty acres he sold for one hundred dollars. He was then employed by George Wright, and worked for him until he had money enough to buy a team of oxen, which cost him seventy-five dollars, and these he later traded for a team of mules. He then purchased a drilling machine and was engaged in the well business for some time. He continued in this work until 1874, when he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Cottage Hill township for six hundred and fifty dollars. He paid one hundred and forty dollars in cash, which he raised on his crop of wheat, and had seven years to pay the balance. The next seven years were busy ones, for in meeting his payments on the land and making the necessary improvements on the place, he had a hard time. Hogs were selling at two dollars per hundred, potatoes at ten cents per bushel and corn at twelve cents per bushel. At the same time farm machinery was very high and interest was fifteen to thirty per cent. When breaking his farm and making improvements, Mr. Green experienced

many hardships and lost a large part of a crop of corn by prairie fire. During those early days he boarded with a Mr. Thomas and that was his best home until after he was married.

In the fall of 1885 Mr. Green returned to his native land and there married Elizabeth Williams, and in the spring of 1886 they came to the home farm in Cottage Hill township. Here three children were born, two of whom died in infancy. The family remained on the home farm, where Mr. Green engaged successfully in general farming and stock raising. During that time he thoroughly developed his farm and made many valuable improvements. In 1893, owing to his health failing, he moved to Waterville, where he engaged in the buying and the shipping of stock, in which he continued until the death of his wife in 1899. He then retired from the grain and stock business and sold his farm, which he had greatly improved, and purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres two miles east of Waterville. In 1900 he and his daughter visited England and again viewed the scenes of his early life, and after eighteen months they returned to this country. In January, 1902, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Nellie Gilbert, of the state of New York, and to this union two children were born, one of whom died in infancy.

In 1904 Mr. Green purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land in Washington county, Kansas, and became known as one of the prominent and substantial men of the district. In 1911 he moved to his present home in Waterville, where he has a splendid modern house and one of the beautiful homes of the city. His first wife, Elizabeth (William) Green, was born in England in 1848. The only living child by this marriage is Alice Steel, who is a resident of Washington county, where Mr. Steel is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising on his splendid farm, six miles southwest of Waterville. Mr. and Mrs. Steel are the parents of four boys, all of whom are at home with their parents.

Nellie (Gilbert) Green, the second wife of Mr. Green, is the daughter of Henry and Martha (Gardiner) Gilbert, both of whom were natives of England, where they received their education and as children came to the United States, and with their parents located in the state of New York, where they lived to the end of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of one child, Arthur, a lad of twelve years and now attending the home school.

Joseph Green is identified with the Republican party and has ever taken an active interest in local affairs and is one of the prominent members of

the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Waterville. He and his wife are among the prominent members of the local social circles of their home town, where they are held in the highest regard.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

George Bancroft, deceased, for many years one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of Marshall county, was born in Springfield, Vermont, in 1814, and was the son of James and Fannie Bancroft, who were also natives of Vermont and came of old New England families. John and Jane Bancroft, early representatives of the family in America, came to this country on the ship "James," in 1632. They were the parents of two sons, from whom many of the Bancroft family have sprung. The family settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, where John Bancroft died in 1637. George Bancroft, the great American historian, was a member of the family.

James Bancroft, the father of George Bancroft, the subject of this sketch, settled at Rockingham, Vermont, where he lived for a number of years. The son, George, received his education in the state of his nativity, and there he grew to manhood and married Merrill Brown, also a member of an old New England family. They established their home in their native state, where they lived for a time, after which they moved to the state of New York, and settled on a farm near the city of Buffalo, where Mrs. Merrill Bancroft died in 1850. Here he remained until 1857, when he moved to Wisconsin, where he lived for some years. In 1871 he left Wisconsin and came to Marshall county, and here Mr. Bancroft engaged in the mercantile business at Waterville, the building in which he conducted his store being still standing. Associated with him in the business was his son-in-law, Spencer Hurlbut, now deceased. For twelve years Mr. Bancroft was successfully engaged in the business, when he sold to Hurlbut & Clark, and purchased a large farm north of Waterville, which he managed with much success until the time of his death in 1884.

Mr. Bancroft was a prominent member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He took much interest in the work of both orders, and had much to do with their success in the district. Politically, he was identified with the Republican party, and always took a keen interest in the affairs of his home township as well as the county. Though he was not an office seeker, he felt it his duty to see that

the best men were elected to public office. He was a most energetic business man, possessed of much business acumen, and he was for many years recognized as one of the foremost and successful residents of the county. His wife, Merrill Bancroft, was born in 1817 and was a woman of unusual attainments.

To George and Merrill Bancroft were born the following children: Forrest Henry, Frances S. and Harriet Ellen. Forrest Henry received his education in the local schools and as a lad learned the miller's trade, and later went to Trinidad, Colorado, where he died; Harriet Ellen is the widow of Spencer Hurlbut and is now living with her son-in-law, George Delaney, at Axtell, Kansas. Frances S. Bancroft received her education in the schools of Wisconsin and came with her parents to Waterville, as a girl. She is a great reader and has added to her store of learning by reading the best literature. She is a member of the Lutheran church and is one of the active religious workers of her home city. She is also a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and was the acting secretary for a period of thirteen years. She takes great interest in missionary work and is a member of the Missionary Society and the Ladies' Aid Society of the Lutheran church. She is a woman who is admired by all who know her, and her life has been filled with noble deeds and work well done.

Some years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Bancroft was united in marriage to Adelia C. Eggleston, an excellent woman, who died in 1885.

FRED GERMER.

Fred Germer, a well-known and prominent retired farmer of Logan township, Marshall county, was born in Cook county, Illinois, on October 17, 1868, the son of Fred and Mary (Breneka) Germer, who were natives of Hanover, Germany.

The elder Fred Germer was born in 1827 and his wife in 1832. They received their education in the village schools and there grew to manhood and womanhood. After their marriage they continued to reside in the fatherland until 1866, when they came to the United States. During his residence in Germany, Mr. Germer worked as a farm hand for twenty-seven dollars per year. After locating in Cook county, Illinois, he worked as a farm hand and as a section hand on the railroad for four years, after which he came to Marshall county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Logan township. This he developed and improved and



FRED GERMIER AND FAMILY.



here he engaged in general farming until the time of his death in 1889 and here his widow died in 1898. They were hard-working and honest people, who had the confidence and respect of all who knew them. When a girl in Germany, Mrs. Germer worked for others and assisted in supporting herself and the other members of the family. By hard work and wise advice she assisted her husband in the life on the farm and in the home.

Fred and Mary Germer were the parents of the following children: Mary, Carrie, Minnie, Sophia, Fred, Alvina and the first born, who died in infancy. Mary Meyn resides with her husband on a farm in Washington county, Kansas, where they are meeting with much success in their chosen work; Carrie Geishler and Minnie Riggert are both residents of Herkimer township, where their husbands are successful farmers and stockmen; Sophia Lauterbach lives in Logan township, where her husband is one of the successful agriculturists of that section and Alvina Petsch and husband are among the successful farmers of Gage county, Nebraska.

Fred Germer, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the schools of Marshall county, and attended the Western Business College at Wichita, Kansas. When not in school he assisted his father with the work on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then rented the farm for four years, after which he purchased the place and here he engaged successfully in general farming and stock raising until 1908, when he retired to Bremen, where he has a substantial home. During his active life he took much interest in the affairs of the township and had much to do with its growth and development. He has long been identified with the Republican party, and is recognized as a man of influence, not only in the party but in the affairs of the township. For the past two years he has served as justice of the peace.

On November 21, 1890, Fred Germer was united in marriage to Gertrude Lemke, the daughter of Theodore and Louisa (Stoks) Lemke, both of whom were born in Germany, the father in 1842 and the mother in 1844. After their marriage they continued to reside in their native land until 1860, when they came to the United States, locating in Herkimer township, Marshall county, where Mr. Lemke homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he developed and improved, engaging in general farming and stock raising until 1911, when he retired and moved to Bremen, where he now resides, the wife and mother having died in 1877. They were the parents of four children as follow: Gertrude, Mary, Augusta and Emil. Mary Crome resides in Marshall county, where her husband is a successful farmer; Augusta Feil is the wife of a well-to-do

farmer in Oklahoma, where her brother, Emil, also resides. Gertrude was born in Marshall county on January 25, 1870, and was educated in the common schools and grew to womanhood on the home farm, where she resided until her marriage.

Fred and Gertrude Germer are the parents of the following children: Gertrude, Martin, Carrie, Louisa, Frieda, Fred, Theodore, and Anna. Gertrude died at the age of two years; Martin was born on January 29, 1896; Carrie, April 20, 1898; Louisa, September 7, 1900; Frieda, July 18, 1903; Fred, November 16, 1905; Theodore, May 9, 1909, and Erna on October 30, 1912.

WILLIAM S. BOYD.

William S. Boyd, one of the well-known and prominent retired farmers and old-time freighters of Irving, Marshall county, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on September 8, 1840, the son of Samuel G. and Roxlina (Markwell) Boyd. The parents were natives of Virginia and were early settlers in Kentucky, where the mother died in 1862.

William S. Boyd received his education in the schools of his native state, where he grew to manhood. He and his father's family experienced many of the hardships of the Civil War, but their sympathies were with the Union. In 1863 William S. Boyd enlisted in Company A, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry and gave nineteen months of active service to the cause of the Union. Much of his service was rendered in scout duty, and when near Springfield, Tennessee, he was captured and served a time in Libby prison. After receiving an honorable discharge, he returned to his home in Kentucky, where he remained until February, 1865, when he came to Kansas. He made the trip by way of Quincy, Illinois, and was accompanied by his sister and her husband, William Fenwick, both of whom are now deceased. They came to Marshall county, where Mr. Boyd worked at grubbing for John Wells for six weeks. He then engaged as a freighter and made seven trips across the plains, his last trip being to Cheyenne, Ft. Mitchell and Julesburg, and he acted as a collector, in which he was most successful. He went as a hand under Bob Smith and William Wells, and on his first trip he acted as one of the bull whackers. He drove five yoke of good oxen, and was backed in the enterprise by John Wells. After several trips, Mr. Wells had over ten thousand pounds of freight, which brought him twenty-two dollars per one hundred weight for transporting to Ft. Laramie. In June, 1866, with

George Martin and Ed Stenniff, Mr. Boyd started for Ft. Laramie with a train of freight, and were forty-seven days on the road. The freight bill realized two thousand dollars, less the expense. The life proved a hard one and was accompanied with many dangers.

In 1868 Mr. Boyd retired from the work and settled on a farm in Wells township, Marshall county. In 1870 he homesteaded eighty acres in Wells township in section 3. Here he built a frame house, sixteen by sixteen feet, which at that time was considered a splendid home. He developed his farm and engaged in general farming and stock raising with much success. He added to his farm and is now the owner of five hundred and fifty-six acres of excellent land, after selling one hundred and sixty acres that he at one time owned in Riley county. He continued the active life of a farmer until 1910, when he moved to Irving, where he now resides and where he has a splendid home, with all the conveniences to which his active life has entitled him. During his active life on the farm, in addition to his general farm work, he handled some eighty head of cattle and many hogs, each year, which he placed on the market at the best prices.

In May, 1874, Mr. Boyd was married to Laura B. Pollitt, a native of Kentucky, where she was born on March 21, 1855. She was the daughter of Thomas Alexander and Eliza (Deatley) Pollitt, who were natives of Virginia and later located in the Blue Grass state. Mrs. Boyd was reared in her native state and there received her education in the local schools. Mr. Boyd had located in Marshall county and he returned to the old Kentucky home to claim his bride. To Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have been born the following children: Lillie Belle, John A., George L., Omer S., Charles A., Ella May, Lena, Frank, Emma, Lawrence J. and Thomas A. Lillie Belle Stoneman is a resident of Blue Rapids township, where her husband is a farmer; John A. is the owner of eighty acres of land in Wells township, and is now engaged as rural mail carrier out of Irving; George L. is on the old home place in Wells township, and is engaged in general farming and stock raising; Omer S. is the proprietor of a meat market at Irving; Charles A. is engaged in farming in Bigelow township; Ella May Abrant resides in Colorado, where she and her husband have homesteaded at Ordway; Lena is the wife of Roscoe C. Denton of Irving; Frank is also a resident of Irving; Emma Bigelow lives in Bigelow township, where her husband is a farmer; Lawrence J. resides in Colorado, and Thomas A. lives at Irving. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have long been prominent in the social and the religious life of the township, where they have a beautiful home. Their lives have been most active, and there are few

residents of the county who are entitled to more praise and honor for their good work. Coming to the county, much of it then an undeveloped prairie, they had their share in the work of making Marshall county one of the great farming and stock counties of the state. During their lives, they have seen much of the territory developed from the home of wild animals to well cultivated fields. Journeys are now made on steel trains or in the automobile, over splendid roads. How different now is the transportation of the commodities of life across the plains, to the days of Mr. Boyd and his ox team. Mr. Boyd came to Kansas in 1865, one of the first settlers.

Politically, Mr. Boyd is identified with the Democratic party and has always taken a keen interest in civic life of the township and county. He was the first treasurer of Wells township and had much to do with the organization of the district. He and his wife always took the deepest interest in the educational development of the community and had much to do with the moral standard of the territory in those early days. Their lives have been spent in useful work, and now they are enjoying the evening of their lives in peace and contentment, honored and loved by all who know them.

ROBERT J. LEWIS.

Robert J. Lewis, a well-known and prominent grain dealer of Home City, Marshall county, was born in Yorkshire, England, on December 12, 1864, the son of William and Maria (Brewitt) Lewis. When the son, Robert J., was five and a half years old the parents left their home in England and came to the United States. They had up to that time lived in England and were there educated in the public schools and grew to maturity. On their arrival in this country they came to Kansas and established their home on a farm in Franklin township, Marshall county. Here Robert J. Lewis engaged in general farming and stock raising, in which he met with much success. In 1903 he left the farm and moved to Home City, where he took charge of the farmers elevator. He conducted the business for the company until 1906, when he purchased it and enlarged the elevator to a capacity of fourteen thousand bushels of grain. He also established a jewelry shop, which he conducted with success.

As a boy and young man Robert J. Lewis spent his life on the home farm two miles northeast of Home City. In addition to his many duties connected with the farm work, he was required to herd cattle on the plains, where

for miles there was naught but the unbroken prairie, where the animals native to that section roamed. As late as 1875 he saw a herd of nine wild deer feeding on the plains where he was wont to herd his cattle. He also assisted in the breaking of the prairie land and many a day he trailed behind the plow, drawn through the tough sod by a yoke of oxen. Thus, in early life, he experienced many of the hardships and privations of the early settler in Marshall county. His father was a man of much ability and a thorough farmer and in him the son had an excellent teacher. The father was well and favorably known throughout the entire county, and was held in the highest regard by all.

Robert J. Lewis is the owner of four hundred acres of excellent land in Franklin township, which is in a high state of cultivation and well improved. During his residence on the farm he was interested in breeding and raising of Durham cattle and Poland China hogs, in which he was successful. In addition to his other extensive interests he is a director of the Citizens State Bank at Home City. He is identified with the Democratic party and has served his township as clerk and trustee and is now a justice of the peace.

In 1892 Robert J. Lewis was united in marriage to Amy Kniesteadt, who was born on March 2, 1872, at Pawnee, Nebraska, where she received much of her education in the public schools and spent her early life. Mrs. Lewis is the daughter of Lewis D. and Sarah J. (Brenester) Kniesteadt, both of whom were natives of Germany, where they were educated in the public schools and grew to maturity. They came to Meadow township, Marshall county, in 1884, where they established themselves on a farm and were soon prominent in the social and business life of the community. They were the parents of six children, one of whom is now deceased. The mother died some years ago and the father is now living a retired life at Home City. Mr. and Mrs. Kniesteadt were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and took much interest in all church work, and were among the highly esteemed people of the district where they lived and where they had so much to do with the development of the community.

To Robert and Amy (Kniesteadt) Lewis have been born two children, Walter LeRoy and Frederick G. Walter LeRoy was born on August 20, 1894, and received his education in the public schools and is a graduate of the Atchison Business College and is now a partner with his father in the grain business. He was married on February 27, 1914, to Nellie Dryer and they are the parents of one child, Maxine. Frederick G. was born on June 3, 1896, and received his education in the local schools and is now at

home with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Lewis is one of the trustees. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and takes much interest in the work of the order.

JACOB MEYBRUNN.

Jacob Meybrunn, one of the old settlers of Marshall county, and now a prominent retired farmer at Summerfield, was born in Baden, Germany, on March 1, 1831, near the town of Freiburg, and is the son of Joseph and Frances (Firschen) Meybrunn, both of whom spent their lives in Germany, where the father was a farmer.

Jacob Meybrunn received his education in the schools of his native land and there grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-three, in 1854, he decided to come to America. After a voyage of forty-two days from Havre, France, he landed at the port of New York. He had but a few dollars, and it was necessary for him to find work. He at once proceeded to western Pennsylvania, where he worked in the coal mines and did some farming, and also engaged in the making of charcoal from the timber in the vicinity of his home. While living in the state of Pennsylvania he was united in marriage in 1865 to Regina Winkler, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1845, the daughter of George and Otilia (Schlitzer) Winkler. Her parents were also natives of that country, where they lived until 1852, when they came to the United States and located in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and there the parents died some years later.

At the time of his marriage, Mr. Meybrunn was engaged in teaming in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, but in this he was not successful, and met with many reverses. He then engaged in farming, working for an old employer. Here he met with more success and in 1868 visited his old home in Germany. On his return to this country after an absence of six months, he came to Kansas, where he homesteaded eighty acres of land in Balderson township, Marshall county. He purchased an old house in St. Bridget township, which he hauled to his farm, and in this he and his family lived for some time. He at once began the task of developing his land and preparing it for the planting of crops. As he began to prosper he pre-empted eighty acres and then he purchased another eighty acres, all excellent land, but it required much labor to bring it under cultivation. He engaged in general farming

and stock raising and was successful. After a residence of fourteen years on the place, he built a beautiful and substantial house. His barn and other out-buildings were in keeping with the other extensive improvements. After a residence of thirty-five years of active life on the farm, he retired in 1903 from farm work and moved to Summerfield, where he now lives, a well-respected citizen.

To Mr. and Mrs. Meybrunn were born the following children: George Joseph, deceased; Jacob, John, Frances, Nancy, Mary, Paulina and Regina. Jacob married Mary Wendel and since 1886 has resided at Portland, Oregon; John lives on the old home place and is married to Maggie Steig, and to this union three children have been born, Frank, George and Edward; Frances is the wife of Joseph Wagner, of Idaho, and they are the parents of five children, Jacob, Joseph, Isaac, Josephine and Abelina; Nancy is the wife of James Gallagher, of Holloway, Kansas, and is the mother of thirteen children, Rosa, Katie, Andrew, Peter, Mabel, Bertha, Theodore, Fred, Regina, George, William, Leo and Francis; Mary married Lawrence Gallagher a railroad man of Dubois, Idaho, and they are the parents of three children, Cecelia, Blanche and Edmond; Paulina Smith resides in Nebraska and she and her husband are the parents of three children, Henry, Lawrence and Reginald, and Regina Keck resides in Balderson township, where her husband is engaged in farming.

Mr. Meybrunn is identified with the Democratic party and has for many years taken an active interest in local affairs. During his many years of residence in the county he has had much to do with its growth and development. He and his wife are earnest members of the Catholic church and are prominent members of the community in which they live and where they are held in the highest regard.

FRANK M. GAYLORD.

Frank M. Gaylord, a native of Paola, Kansas, and one of the prominent and well-known merchants of Axtell, Marshall county, was born on May 23, 1874, and is the son of Jasper M. and Lucy (Stafford) Gaylord.

Jasper M. Gaylord was born at Bridgeport, Massachusetts, in 1842. He received his education in the schools of his native state and there grew to manhood. As a young man he learned the dentist trade, at which he worked for some years and was later engaged as bookkeeper and worked for Field & Leiter at Chicago, Illinois, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Kansas and located at Paola, where he engaged in the real-estate and insur-

ance business until the time of his death in 1890. His widow, Lucy Gaylord, who now resides at Ontario, Oregon, at the age of sixty-seven years. She was born at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, and grew to womanhood in her native state and there received her education in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord were active in church work and were prominent in the social life of the community in which they lived and where they were always held in the highest regard.

Frank M. Gaylord received his education in the public schools of Paola, Kansas, and was reared to manhood in that locality. At the age of fifteen years he spent one year of his life at herding cattle on the plains of Kansas. He was then engaged as a clerk in a grocery store and later was employed in a department store, where he remained until 1899, when he came to Axtell, Kansas, where he purchased a small stock of groceries and engaged in business for himself. He added to his stock and established other lines of merchandise, and today, by hard work and close application to business, he has one of the finest general stores in Marshall county, carrying about twenty thousand dollars worth of goods.

In 1899 Mr. Gaylord was united in marriage to Anna Sheridan, who was born in Marshall county, on August 14, 1874. After nine years of happy married life, Mrs. Gaylord died at her home in Axtell in 1908. In 1911 Mr. Gaylord was united in marriage to Mary P. Rice, who was born in Clay county, Missouri, on December 27, 1870. It was while a patient in the hospital at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, that Mr. Gaylord and his second wife met, and in a short time the hospital lost a good nurse and Mr. Gaylord won a splendid wife. They are prominent in the social life of Axtell, where they are so well known and where they are held in the highest regard.

JAMES A. THOMPSON.

James A. Thompson, deceased, at one time a prominent and well-known resident of Marshall county, was born at Chester, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1833, and died at his home in Waterville, Marshall county, September 2, 1885. He was the son of Andrew and Eliza (Burford) Thompson, who emigrated from Ireland to America in the early days to better the opportunities for themselves and those dependent upon them. They located at Chester, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they continued to reside until 1852, when they moved to Grundy county, Illinois.



JAMES A. THOMPSON.



MRS. SARAH THOMPSON.



James A. Thompson received his education in the schools of Pennsylvania, there grew to manhood and moved with his parents to Illinois. Here he was married, October 2, 1861, to Sarah Leach, the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Bagshaw) Leach, natives of England. The parents came to America in 1841 and established their home in Illinois, sixty miles west of Chicago. This territory at that time was for the most part undeveloped, and Mr. Leach had to do his trading at old Fort Dearborn—the Chicago of today, making the trips to that distant post with a team of oxen. Mr. Leach was the first to plant corn in that section, of the commercial kind of today. He was a pioneer horticulturist, experimenting with seeds, shrubs and plants that he had sent from the old home in England. He was a man of exceptional ability, well educated, of a literary turn of mind and contributed many valuable articles to magazines and Eastern newspapers. His life was a worthy one, and his influence in the community in which he lived was uplifting.

James A. Thompson engaged in general farming in Grundy county, Illinois, and later in the grain business at Morris, that state, but was compelled to retire on account of ill health. In 1868 he came to Kansas, where he invested in land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; now valued at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. In 1876 he established his home in Waterville, Kansas, which was then the terminus of the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad. Here he became interested in the real estate and loan business, in which he was successful, and was one of the extensive landowners in Marshall and Washington counties. He took the greatest interest in the growth and the development of the district in which he lived, and was known as a public-spirited citizen, who used his best efforts for the prosperity of the county. He was a member of the Masonic order. At the death of Mr. Thompson, his wife took charge of his business interests, which she continues in a most successful manner, being recognized as one of the most capable business women of the county.

James A. and Sarah Thompson were the parents of one child, Olive A. Thompson, who received her education in the public schools, at the Saint Angelus Academy of Morris, Illinois, and has taken her bachelor degree at the University of Kansas, where she graduated in 1887. She is a musician of note, studied under Prof. Frederick Boscovitz, of the Hershey School of Musical Art, in Chicago, conducted by Clarence Eddy, the noted pipe organist. She is also an artist of much ability, having studied under D. F. Biglow, of Chicago, and others. Both Mrs. Thompson and her

daughter are prominent members of the Order of the Eastern Star, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have always been active in the advancement of community interests in Waterville and the vicinity.

AUBREY R. DEAN.

Among the business men of Blue Rapids, of prominence and influence, is Aubrey R. Dean, a miller and now mayor of the city, who was born in Blackstone, Illinois, on November 12, 1876, and is the son of George and Martha (Hamilton) Dean.

George and Martha (Hamilton) Dean were natives of the states of New York and Indiana, respectively. The father was born on August 14, 1850, and there received the greater part of his education in the public schools. He later came to Illinois, where he lived for some years and there married. The family came to Kansas and, since 1880, the father has been actively engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is now living in Blue Rapids City township. His wife, Martha Dean, died in 1890 at the age of thirty-six years. She was the mother of two children, Ira, of Rock Springs, Wyoming, where he is manager of the Standard Oil Company's business at that place, and Aubrey R. Some years after the death of his wife, Mr. Dean was married to Etta Hamilton, but no kin of the first Mrs. Dean.

Aubrey R. Dean was reared on the home farm and received his education in the public schools of Blue Rapids and graduated from the high school with the class of 1896. After completing his education he traveled from 1896 to 1905 in the interests of the International Harvester Company, as a member of their sales force. During a part of that time he was off the road and operated a hardware and implement store at Blue Rapids in 1903, and owned several stores in various sections of the state. He was also a large landowner in Marshall county, and was one of the organizers of the second American plaster plant at Blue Rapids. In 1914 he disposed of most of his original interest and started with the milling industry at Blue Rapids. He is the president and one of the four men who own and operate the Flour and Elevator Company of that city. He has met with much success and is regarded as one of the substantial men of the town.

Politically, Mr. Dean is a member of the Republican party, and is a man of much force and character. He served two years on the city council, when he was elected mayor in April, 1915, a position which he now occupies. He

is giving the residents of the place a clean and business-like administration. Starting life for himself as a mere boy, without funds and without influence, he came to realize, early in life, the advantage of a hustling and progressive spirit. He feels that the same policy applies to corporations and civic governments as well. By applying his individual methods in the government of his home city, he hopes to make the city better. He believes in substantial public improvements—those that will benefit the greater number of people. He is opposed to class legislation, and only those improvements that are of benefit to the whole people receive his approval. Good streets, good schools and the suppression of those enterprises that have an evil influence on the moral standard of the community, engage his hearty co-operation and support. Today, the city is recognized as one of the progressive residential cities of this part of the state, and the schools are regarded as being of the best class.

On January 22, 1901, Aubrey R. Dean was united in marriage to Blanche Drake, who was born at Dumont, Colorado, on December 25, 1880, and is the daughter of Joseph E. and Mary (Chinn) Drake. Her parents came to Blue Rapids when she was but a child, and here the father was mining foreman for the United States Gypsum Company for a good many years. His wife died on February 20, 1916, and he is now living in Arizona.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dean have been born the following children: George, Ruth, Dorris and Rollin, whose ages are, respectively, thirteen, nine, seven and two years. Mr. and Mrs. Dean are prominent in the activities of the city and are held in the highest regard. Mr. Dean is a member of the Masonic blue lodge, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

GEORGE HEISERMAN.

George Heiserman, one of the well-known and successful farmers and stockmen of Balderson township, Marshall county, was born in the state of Illinois on December 12, 1866, the son of Fred and Mary (Hund) Heiserman.

Fred Heiserman was born in Germany on January 25, 1834, and received his education in the schools of his native land and there grew to manhood and engaged in farm work. At the age of twenty-one years, he decided to come to America, where he felt that he might obtain a home for himself. In 1855, after a long and stormy voyage he landed at the port of New York, among strangers and without financial support. He at once continued his journey to Illinois, where he worked for some years as a farm hand. Here

he was married to Mary Hund, who was born in 1847 and died in 1909. Soon after their marriage they came to Kansas with horses and wagon, and homesteaded eighty acres of land in Balderson township, Marshall county. This place was later developed and improved and in time was increased to two hundred and forty acres.

To Fred and Mary Heiserman were born the following children: Henry, a resident of Liberty, Nebraska; William, a resident of Oklahoma; Jacob, of Norton county, Kansas; William; John, now of Oklahoma; Fred, a resident of Smith county; Edd, a farmer of Balderson township; Charles, a farmer of Richland township; Albert, on the home farm; Walter, a farmer of Marshall county; Anna, the wife of Ed. Ringen, of Richland township; Rosa, the wife of William Ringen, and Lillie, the wife of John Wagner, of Richland township. Mr. and Mrs. Heiserman always took much interest in the services of the Lutheran church and were ever held in high regard in their home community. Mr. Heiserman is identified with the Democratic party and has always taken much interest in local affairs, and has had much to do with the the civic life of the township.

George Heiserman received his education in the public schools and grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad he assisted with the work on the farm. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, after which he operated a well-drilling machine for a time and was later engaged in a butcher shop at Liberty, Nebraska. He then returned to his old home and helped his father with the fall crops, harvesting the grain that he had planted. After having completed his work at the old home, he was engaged for some months by a Mr. Reese in Nebraska as a farm hand. He then came to Marshall county, where he rented a farm in Balderson township and engaged in general farming for one year. He was then married and for the next two years he rented another farm, after which he purchased eighty acres of his father, which is now a part of his splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres, eighty acres of which lies in section 12 and eighty acres in section 13, Balderson township. He purchased a part of the farm in 1894 and the last eighty in 1906. Since assuming possession of the place he has made many valuable improvements and today has a most ideal country home.

On March 2, 1892, George Heiserman was united in marriage to Henrietta Breunsbach, who was born on December 2, 1872, the daughter of Daniel Breunsbach and wife, natives of Germany and among the pioneer settlers of Nebraska. To this union the following children were born: Minnie, Ray, Freddie Daniel and Famie M. Minnie H. was born on July 17, 1893, and is now the wife of Sigmund Oehm, they having been married on December

11, 1912, and are now well established in their home in the county; Ray was born on April 13, 1895; Freddie Daniel was born on February 8, 1902, and Famie M. was born on March 31, 1906. Henrietta Heiserman died on July 31, 1914, after a useful life and one devoted to her family and friends. She and Mr. Heiserman were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church and were prominent in the social and the religious life of the community. Mr. Heiserman is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is identified with the Republican party and has always taken a keen interest in the civic life of the township and county.

FRANK A. SCANLAN.

Frank A. Scanlan, a well-known and substantial farmer and stockman of Marshall county, who makes his home at Axtell and from that point looks after the affairs of his farms in Guittard township and in St. Bridget township, is a native of the state of West Virginia, but has been a resident of Kansas practically all the time since the days of his early childhood, having come to this county with his parents when he was but three years of age. He was born in West Virginia on January 17, 1867, son of Thomas and Catherine (Broderick) Scanlan, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Virginia, who came to Kansas in 1870 and became counted among the early settlers of Marshall county, where they spent their last days.

Thomas Scanlan was born in Ireland in 1830 and was nineteen years of age when, in 1849, he came to the United States and settled in Massachusetts, whence he presently moved to Virginia, where he was living when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in one of the Virginia regiments of the Confederate army and served for four years or until the close of the war. In that state he married Catherine Broderick, who was born in 1837 in that part of the Old Dominion now comprised in West Virginia, and in 1870 he and his family came to Kansas and located in St. Bridget township, this county, where Thomas Scanlan bought a partly-improved farm and established his home. Ten years later, in 1880, he moved over into the neighboring county of Nemaha and settled on a farm three miles east of Axtell, where he lived until 1902, when he returned to this county and located at Axtell, where he and his wife spent the rest of their lives, his death occurring in 1911 and hers on September 3, 1916. During Thomas Scanlan's years of activity in this part of the state he became a large landowner and at the time of his death was the proprietor of three quarter sections of land, all of which

had been brought to a high state of development. He and his wife were members of St. Bridget's Catholic church and ardent supporters of the same and their children were reared in the faith of that church. There were thirteen of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth, the others being as follow: James B., who died at San Diego, California, February 15, 1916; William H., who is on the old home farm north of Baileyville, over in Nemaha county; Emmet, who died in Texas on September 2, 1902; Sister Virvina, who was in the St. Scholasticas convent at Atchison and who died on March 23, 1913; Thomas E., who is a general foreman in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad Company at Chicago; Mrs. Bryan Waters, who lives on a farm four miles west of Axtell, in Murray township; Sister Genevieve, who is in the St. Scholasticas convent at Atchison; Sister Aurelia, a member of the Order of St. Scholasticas, who is now teaching at Argentine, this state; Benjamin F., a farmer, of Axtell; Cora, who is keeping house for her brother, Frank A., at Axtell; John B., a stockman in Sioux county, Nebraska, and J. Paul, who is with the Omaha Grain Exchange at Omaha, Nebraska.

As noted above, Frank A. Scanlan was but three years of age when his parents came from West Virginia to Kansas and he grew up on the paternal farm, thoroughly familiar with pioneer conditions of living. Until he was thirty years of age he remained with his father, a valued assistant in the labor of developing the latter's extensive farming interests, and then went to California, where he spent a year. He then located at Omaha, where he was engaged in the employ of the Union Pacific railroad for ten years, at the end of which time, in 1908, he returned to Marshall county and has since then been engaged in looking after his extensive farming interests, making his home at Axtell. Mr. Scanlan is the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and ninety acres in Guittard township, two miles south and six miles west of Axtell, and a quarter section in St. Bridget township and a quarter section in Nemaha county, part of the old home farm, all of which farms he has brought up to a high state of cultivation.

On December 17, 1906, while living at Omaha, Frank A. Scanlan was united in marriage to Orilla May Butterfield, daughter of Doctor and Mrs. Butterfield, of that city, and who died on April 22, 1907, a little more than four months after her marriage, at the age of twenty-nine years. Mr. Scanlan is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic church and of the Knights of Columbus. He takes a proper interest in the general business affairs of his home town and is regarded as one of Axtell's substantial and public-spirited citizens.

HERMANN BROTHERS.

Two of the well-established farmers and stockmen of Oketo township, Marshall county, are the Hermann Brothers, Henry and Herman, the sons of John and Johanna Hermann, natives of Germany and Springfield, Illinois, respectively.

John Hermann received his education in the land of his nativity, where he was born on October 10, 1875. As a young man he decided to come to America, and on his arrival in this country he located in Illinois, where he remained for a time and then came to Nebraska. Here he homesteaded in Nemaha county some time before the Civil War and had entered upon the task of developing and improving his farm. At the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in a Nebraska regiment in the defense of the flag of his adopted country. He saw much active service and was taken prisoner in Texas and for six months he did time in one of the Southern prisons. At the time of his capture he had over four hundred dollars sewed in his shirt, which was later taken by his captors. At the close of the war, and when he received his discharge he came to Kansas, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land in Oketo township, Marshall county, where the sons now live.

On his return from the war, Mr. Hermann was married and to them thirteen children were born, nine of whom are still living, as follow: John, Mary, Anna, Henry, Herman, Emma, Fred, Richard and Frank. John is a resident of Nuckolls county, Nebraska; Mary Remmers, is also a resident of Nebraska, where her husband is a farmer and stockman. Her sister, Anna, resides with her. Emma Bentley is residing in Oketo township, as is her brother, Richard; Fred is engaged in farming and Frank is a resident of Wymore. Mr. Hermann died in 1896 and his widow is now living at Wymore, Nebraska. They were long members and ardent workers in the Lutheran church and were prominent in the social life of the community, where they were held in the highest regard.

Of the two brothers, Henry was born on December 26, 1872, and Herman on October 10, 1875, on the old homestead in Marshall county, Kansas. Henry was united in marriage on April 1, 1904, to Grace Remmers, who was born in Germany on July 21, 1879, and is the daughter of Claus and Lena Remmers. When the daughter, Grace, was ten years old the family came to Marshall county, and the parents are now living in Oketo township. To Henry and Grace Hermann one child has been born, Johanna, whose birth occurred on June 16, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Hermann are active members of

the Lutheran church and are among the prominent people of the community.

Henry and Herman Hermann are identified with the Republican party, and are influential in local affairs; they are stockholders of the co-operative store and of the elevator company at Oketo.

AUGUST J. CARLSON.

August J. Carlson, a native of Sweden, and now one of the best-known and most successful farmers and stockmen of Blue Rapids township, Marshall county, was born on July 24, 1868, the son of John and Christine Carlson.

John and Christine Carlson were also natives of Sweden and received their education in the schools of that country. They were of the laboring class and grew to manhood and womanhood amid the environments of their home people. In 1869 they decided that they would come to the United States, where many of their countrymen had come, who had met with success. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson were ambitious to obtain a home of their own for themselves and those dependent upon them. With a feeling of confidence that by hard work and close economy they could and would secure their home in the new land, they sailed for America. On landing in this country they at once came to Kansas, and established their home at Irving, Marshall county. For the first three years the father worked as a laborer, after which he homesteaded his farm in Bigelow township. For two years the family lived in a dugout, and though the conditions were not the most pleasant, the father and mother were happy in the thought that at last they had realized their ambition in the possession of a home. A saw-mill was later started on the river, near the farm, and there Mr. Carlson engaged as a mill hand, in order to get lumber with which to build him a house, which was later accomplished, and the siding on the house then built is of walnut.

By hard work and close economy, Mr. and Mrs. Carlson put their farm under a high state of cultivation and made many valuable and substantial improvements. On this farm the mother died in 1886 and here the father engaged in general farming with success until the time of his death in 1899. They were excellent people and were held in the highest regard by all who knew them. They were the parents of the following children: Alfred, Anna, Justine, Josephine, Hattie, Augusta and August J. Alfred, now deceased, was for a number of years a printer at Irving and was later



MRS. MARY CARLSON.



AUGUST J. CARLSON.

with a queensware company at Atchison and died at St. Joe in 1896. Anna Johnson, who is a widow, is a successful druggist at Kansas City. She has two sons, one, the successful proprietor of a hotel and the other a traveling salesman. Justine is the widow of Doctor West, a former successful physician of Irving. She is now with a son, who is a banker in Idaho. Josephine married Doctor Chase, of Irving, who later moved to San Diego, California; he died at Los Angeles ten years ago and Mrs. Chase died in the spring of 1916. Hattie kept the home for the father and brother, August, for a number of years and now lives at Irving. Augusta was a successful teacher and taught school for twenty-five years in Irving.

August J. Carleson came to the United States with his parents when he was but one year old. He was reared in the vicinity of Irving, and there received his education in the schools of that place. As a young man he engaged in farm work, and in 1891, he went to California with Doctor Chase and remained there for one year, returning to Marshall county in 1892. The following year he engaged in the live-stock business, at which he remained for four years. For the next twelve years he operated a meat market with success. He was then engaged to manage the estate of Mrs. C. M. Palmer, consisting of one hundred and eighty acres of splendid land in Bigelow township. He employs from one to three men in the operation of the place. He has recently erected a splendid business block in Irving, where he owns the blacksmith shop and the meat market. For the past twenty years he has been a dealer in ice in his home town.

On June 9, 1896, August J. Carlson was united in marriage to Mary Reddington, who was born at Atchison, Kansas, in 1870, and is the daughter of James Reddington and wife. To this union the following children have been born: Margaret, Alfred, John, Fred, and Victor. Margaret is a graduate of the Irving high school, having completed her course in that institution with the class of 1916. Alfred is a junior in the high school and John is a freshman; Fred is in the seventh grade and Victor is in the second grade. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson are prominent members of the Episcopal church and take much interest in the services of that denomination, of which they are substantial supporters. They have long been prominent in the social and the religious life of the district, and have many friends who hold them in the highest esteem.

Politically, Mr. Carlson is identified with the Republican party, and has always taken a keen interest in the civic affairs of his home city. He has served as a member of the city council, where he gave valuable services.

Being a man of broad views and progressive ideas, his official life was successful. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Anti-Horse-thief Association. He has been a member of the first lodge for twenty-five years and is a past chancellor and has represented his lodge at the grand lodge. Mr. Carlson is a representative citizen and his active life has been a most successful one; he is recognized as one of the substantial men of the county.

JOHN H. KRUG.

John H. Krug, one of the well-known and successful young men of Marshall county, was born in Washington county, Kansas, on January 18, 1890, the son of John and Ida (Kasneck) Krug.

John Krug was born in 1860 in Pennsylvania, where he was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools of the district. At the age of seventeen years he engaged as a farm hand, working by the month for twelve years. He then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Washington county, Kansas, which he developed and improved and where he engaged in general farming and stock raising for ten years, when he sold the farm and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Phillips county, Kansas, his present home. In addition to general farming he is an extensive breeder of high-grade draft horses, in which he has been most successful.

Ida (Kasneck) Krug was born in Germany in 1853 and was reared in a village of that country and received her education in the local schools. At the age of fourteen years, she came to the United States with her parents and located in Washington county, Kansas, where she grew to womanhood and was married in 1887. She continued to live in that county until the time of her death in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Krug were the parents of three children as follow: Walter, John H. and Rudolph. Walter is employed by the Standard Oil Company and is stationed at St. Joe, Missouri, and Rudolph is a brakeman on the Grand Island railroad with headquarters at Hastings, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Krug were reared in the faith of the German Lutheran church and Mr. Krug is now an active member of that denomination. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party and takes much interest in local affairs and is at present a member of the school board of his home district.

His mother having died when he was but five years of age, John H.

Krug was reared by Margurete Ramar, in whose home he remained until he was sixteen years of age. His early life was spent on the farm and he received his education in the local schools. As a lad he learned telegraphy and was later appointed station agent at Endicott. The first year he was relief man and during that time he worked at twelve different stations for the Grand Island railroad. For a year he was at Powells, Nebraska, as agent, when he was transferred to Hanover as operator, and after a year at that place, he served as agent at Bremen, for five years before assuming his present position as agent at Herkimer. Here he has a relief man and devotes much of his time to the automobile business. In 1913 he erected a building, fourteen by twenty feet, opposite the depot and established a garage and handled second-hand cars for a year. He then built a brick block, thirty-two by twenty-two feet, on the same location and handled the Ford and Dodge cars for Charles Travelute, of Marysville. After two years he took the agency for the Saxon automobile and discontinued the sale of the Ford and Dodge cars. In April, 1916, he built a two-story iron-clad garage, thirty-eight by sixty-four feet, on Main street. The upper part of the building is used as a public hall and the lower part for the automobile business. His garage is one of the finest in this section and he has the greatest floor space of any garage in the town. He has a well-established business and during the first part of 1916 he sold ten carloads of Saxon cars and fifty Chevrolet cars since January 1.

In addition to his extensive automobile interests, Mr. Krug has much property in the town, owning four good business places, many vacant lots and a fine residence. In 1914 he installed an electric light plant and has the contract for lighting the city, and has lights in nearly all the buildings in the place. He also owns and conducts a modern and up-to-date pool and billiard parlor, which is managed in such a manner as to receive the approval of the greater portion of the resident population.

On May 10, 1914, John H. Krug was united in marriage to Freda Ida Minder, the daughter of Adolph and Rosa (Kohler) Minder. The parents were natives of Switzerland, where the father was born in 1860 and the mother in 1859. Their early lives were spent in their home village and there they were educated in the public schools. After reaching their majority they were married in 1888 and continued to reside in the land of their birth until 1891, when they came to the United States, locating at Home City, Kansas. As a young man, Mr. Minder learned the saddlery trade and on coming to Home City he established a harness shop, which he conducted for twelve years, when he sold the place and moved to Herkimer, where he built a sub-

stantial residence and harness shop and continued in the business until his death in 1906. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Minder has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Krug. Politically, Mr. Minder was identified with the Democratic party and took much interest in local affairs. He and his wife were reared in the faith of the German Lutheran church and were prominent in all church work. They were the parents of two children, Freda Ida, who was born in Switzerland on September 10, 1890, and Adolph, born at Home City, Kansas.

John H. and Freda Ida Krug are the parents of one child, Leman Paul, who was born on April 3, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Krug are members of the Lutheran church and are prominent in the social and religious life of the town, where Mr. Krug is recognized as one of the substantial and most progressive business men, and where he has taken an active part in promoting its best interests.

FRED MOSER.

Fred Moser, a well-known resident of Marysville township, Marshall county, is a native of Germany, where he was born on March 11, 1860, the son of Jacob and Marie Moser.

Jacob and Marie Moser were also natives of Germany, where they were educated, grew up and were married. Jacob Moser was born in 1825 and was reared in a village, where he and his wife lived until the time of her death in 1864, when the son, Fred, was four years of age. For four years after the death of his wife, Mr. Moser continued to live in Germany, when in 1868 he decided to come to America. After the death of Marie Moser, Mr. Moser was united in marriage to Rosa Onger, a native of Germany. By Marie Moser, Jacob Moser was the father of three children as follow: George, who is now deceased; Fred the subject of this sketch and J. C., a butcher of Marysville. To Rosa Moser has been born three children as follow: William, Mary and Charles, all of whom are now deceased.

On his arrival in the United States in 1868, Jacob Moser at once came to Kansas and purchased three hundred and sixty acres of land in Marysville township, Marshall county. This he developed and improved and engaged in general farming and stock raising with much success until the time of his death in 1896. He and his family were members of the German Lutheran church and were prominent in the early social and religious life of the township, where they were held in the highest regard. Mr. Moser was

identified with the Democratic party and took a good deal of interest in local affairs, and had much to do with the civic life of the township and the county. He was a progressive man and his farm and stock were among the best in the district. Being a man of excellent judgment, his advice was often sought in matters that pertained to the welfare and improvement of the locality.

Fred Moser received his earliest educational training in the public schools of his native land and at the age of eight years came to the United States with his father and the other members of the family. He completed his education in the schools of Marshall county, and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he assisted his father with the farm work. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged as a farm hand by the month and later worked in a stone quarry. After some years of this work he was employed in the office of the division superintendent, of the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1897 he returned to the farm, he and his brother renting two hundred and twenty acres of land, which was a part of the old home place. Here he engaged in general farming for two years, when he rented one hundred and sixty acres near Oketo, where he lived for ten years, at the end of which time he came to his present farm where he is successfully engaged in the operation of three hundred and eighty acres of splendid land. In addition to his general farming, he pays much attention to the raising of cattle and hogs, and has some of the best animals in this section of the township. He has always taken an interest in local affairs and has served his township as a member of the school board.

In 1888 Fred Moser was united in marriage to Anna Georgina May, the daughter of David and Mina (King) May. David May was born in Germany in 1836 and was there educated in the public schools and there grew to manhood. He later came to the United States and located in Illinois, where he was married to Mina King. Some years later they located in Cass county, Nebraska, where they died. They were the parents of two children, Frank and Georgina. Anna Georgina (King) Moser was born in the state of Illinois and was educated in the common schools and lived at home until the time of her marriage. Her death occurred on February 24, 1902. She was a woman of many excellent qualities and during her short life had made many friends. She and Mr. Moser were the parents of the following children: Perry W., born on February 20, 1889; Mina May, February 4, 1890; Royal G., June 13, 1894; Minnetta, March 28, 1896; William J., January 12, 1898, and Horace A., born on December 9, 1900. The children are all at home with the exception of Royal G., who is working on a ranch in Nebraska.

PETER S. BURNETT.

Of the well-known and prominent retired farmers and stockmen of Blue Rapids, Marshall county, is Peter S. Burnett, a native son of the Southland, born in North Carolina on October 20, 1835, the son of Jesse and Mary (Stoner) Burnett, also natives of North Carolina, and there they received their education in the public schools and were later married.

Jesse Burnett was the son of Thomas Burnett, a life-long resident of North Carolina, where he was drowned many years ago. When Peter S. was three years of age, his parents left the South and came to Indiana, where they established their home on a farm in Putnam county and there the father died in 1884, at an advanced age. He was a hard-working and industrious man and was held in the highest esteem. His wife, Mary Burnett, was born in 1816 and died in April, 1913. She was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Peter Stoner, who married Eva Cottner, both being natives of the state of Pennsylvania. The father was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and a strong supporter of the government. They also came to Putnam county, Indiana, where they died.

Peter S. Burnett lived for many years in a log cabin and received his education in the early schools of Indiana and was on the farm in Madison township, Putnam county. He remained on the home farm until 1856, when he engaged as a farm hand at twelve dollars per month. There was at that time little to regulate the hours that a man should work each day, other than the sun or the weather. It was from daylight to dark, and many times it was from before daylight until after dark. While yet a lad and going to school, he split rails and cut many a cord of wood.

On the attempted dissolution of the Union, Mr. Burnett demonstrated his patriotism and his determination to assist in the defence of the flag, by enlisting in Company G, Thirtieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He fought his first battle at Belmont, Missouri, on November 7, 1861, and on February 12, 1862, he was at Ft. Henry, Tennessee. He was later at Ft. Donalson and saw the surrender of the Southern forces to General Grant, under whom Mr. Burnett was then serving. It was an impressive sight to the new soldier to see, amid the waving of the Stars and Stripes, the fluttering of the white flags of truce. He also saw active service and hard fighting at Pittsburg Landing and was with the forces at the hard fought battle of Brittienslane, Tennessee. He took part in several important skirmishes and was made first sergeant of his company. On May 2, 1863, he was in the battle at Port Gibson, Mississippi, and on May 12 at Raymond;

May 14, the battle of Jackson was fought; on the 16th, Champion's Hill; on May 17, Big Black river and on May 22, the forces settled down for the siege of Vicksburg, and for forty-seven days, this memorable engagement continued, when on July 3, 1863, the white flag was seen to wave from the camp of the Confederate forces, and the long and trying ordeal was over. From April until September of the next year he was at the siege of Atlanta, during which time he was in several small fights. He was with Sherman on the march to the sea, and was present at the surrender of General Johnson. During his campaign to the sea, he fought battles in the country where he was born, though in the opposing forces of most of the residents of that section at that time. He was in the march from Raleigh, North Carolina, to Washington, where he took part in the Grand Review. He was then sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was mustered out of the service on August 17, 1865, and was discharged at Springfield, Illinois, some time later. For four long years, he had given his best services to the cause of the Union and was once more a free man to engage in the work of life.

In December, 1865, Mr. Burnett came to Kansas and located on a farm in section 12, Waterville township, Marshall county. The township has since been changed to Blue Rapids City township. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land at ten dollars per acre. There were many people in the community at that time who thought him foolish to pay so much for farm land at that time, where there were so many acres to homestead at a much lower price. But the tract suited him and he made the purchase. He made many extensive improvements and developed the farm into one of the finest in that section. He engaged in general farming until 1891, when he retired and moved to Blue Rapids, where he now has a splendid residence. He enlarged his original farm until he became the owner of two hundred and fifty acres, all of which he placed under high cultivation. He was an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle and kept many hogs. He soon became recognized as one of the most successful and progressive farmers and stockmen in the county, where he has ever been held in the highest regard.

On May 9, 1867, Mr. Burnett was married to Margaret J. Stout, a native of Buchanan county, Missouri, where she was born on October 29, 1848, and her death occurred on August 4, 1890. She was the daughter of Albert and Nancy (Williamson) Stout, who were natives of Virginia. They settled in Missouri, where they remained until 1859, when they came to Marshall county, and settled on a farm near Blue Rapids, where Mr. and Mrs. Burnett were later married.

To Peter S. and Margaret J. Burnett was born one child, Belle, who is now the wife of Elmer F. Haven of Jacksonville, Florida, where Mr. Haven is an inspector for the Armour Packing Company, of which he is the chief of the bureau of animal industry. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett were long identified with the active life of their home community, and were ever interested in all that tended toward the moral, social and educational betterment of the township and the county. Mrs. Burnett was an exceptional woman, who by her pleasing qualities won for herself many friends, who hold her in kindly remembrance. Both she and Mr. Burnett were attendants of the Baptist church, taking much interest in all church services and were substantial supporters of the society.

Politically, Mr. Burnett is a member of the Republican party, and has always taken a keen interest in the civic life of the township. Though he has never been a seeker after office, he has served as a member of the local school board for twelve years. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Blue Rapids and is the quarter-master of the local organization. His life has been an active one and he takes much pride in the fact that during his life in the defense of his country, he was under fire for three hundred days. Today he is one of the honored and highly respected men of the state.

FRED CROME.

Fred Crome, the well-known manager of the elevator at Bremen, Kansas, was born on the home farm in Logan township, on January 28, 1878, the son of Conrad and Mary (Sluter) Crome, natives of Germany, where the father was born in 1828 and the mother in 1838.

Conrad and Mary Crome were educated in the schools of Germany and there grew up and were married. Mr. Crome spent five years of his young life in Australia, where he worked in a gold mine. The rest of his life, until 1871, he lived in his native land where he was engaged in farming. In 1871 he decided to come to the United States, where he might better make a home for those dependent upon him. On his arrival in this country he located for a time in Indiana, where he worked in a smelter, making railroad rails. The following year he came to Kansas and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Logan township, Marshall county. This land he developed and improved and engaged in general farming and stock rais-



CHILDREN OF CONRAD AND MARY CROME.

Daughters, reading from left to right: Anna, Hermine, Emma. Sons, left to right: Fred, Conrad, John H., Herman H. and William.

ing until the time of his death in 1904. He and his wife always took an active part in the services of the German Lutheran church, of which they were members and of which Mr. Crome was a trustee for many years. He was identified with the Republican party and was prominent in the civic and political life of the township. For a number of years he served as road boss and was a member of the local school board.

Conrad and Mary Crome were the parents of thirteen children, of whom eight are living, as follow: Conrad F., Herman, Fred, Hermine, William, Anna, John and Emma. Conrad is a farmer in Marshall county; Herman is engaged in general farming in Washington county; Hermine Pralle is the wife of a well-known farmer of Logan township; William is farming the home place; Anna Duever resides on a farm in Washington county, where her husband is a successful farmer; John is a rural mail carrier out of Bremen and Emma Lauderbach is living in Logan township, where Mr. Lauderbach is a successful farmer and stockman. Mr. and Mrs. Crome were ever prominent in their home community, took much interest in the social and moral development of the district and were held in the highest esteem and regard by all who knew them.

Fred Crome received his education in the local schools and was reared on the home farm, where as a lad he assisted his father with the farm work. At the age of sixteen years he was employed as a farm hand and worked by the month for nine years. He then rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section 31, Logan township, and after three years he purchased the place. He made many extensive improvements and placed the farm under a high state of cultivation. After nine years he traded it for the elevator at Bremen and a residence property in that place. In connection with his farm work, Mr. Crome operated a threshing machine from 1901 to 1906.

The elevator which Mr. Crome now owns, was established about 1894 by W. H. Koencke, who enlarged and improved the property in 1901. Since assuming possession of the elevator, Mr. Crome has made many valuable improvements and is now doing about thirty thousand dollars in business each year. He is most progressive and believes in keeping his elevator up to a high standard of excellence. He has the confidence of the public and his business shows an increase from year to year.

In 1908 Fred Crome was united in marriage to Kate Wassermann, who was born in Herkimer township, Marshall county, in 1887, the daughter of Chris and Katie (Germerroth) Wassermann, natives of Germany and now prominent residents of Herkimer township. Mrs. Crome died at the birth of her child, Katie, who was born on October 27, 1909. In 1912 Mr. Crome

was united in marriage to Lizzie Wassermann, a sister of his first wife, who was born in Marshall county in 1889 and received her education in the schools of her home township. To this union three children have been born as follows: Fred, whose birth occurred on January 29, 1913; Munford, on November 19, 1914, died on January 22, 1917, and Edgar, on April 9, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Crome are members of the German Lutheran church and are prominent in the social life of the town.

OSCAR T. RUSSELL.

Among the well-known and successful farmers of Marysville township, Marshall county, may be mentioned Oscar T. Russell, who was born in the state of Illinois on May 22, 1864, the son of John H. and Maria Jane (Watkins) Russell, who were natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively, the former having been born in 1831 and the latter in 1835.

John H. Russell was reared on the farm and received his education in the public schools. When he was but a lad he came with his parents to Illinois, where they established their home on a farm, and there the son, John, learned the principles of agriculture during his younger days and became impressed with the independent life of the farmer. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Maria Jane Watkins, who received a splendid education in the public schools and was a successful teacher for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Russell were married in the state of Illinois, where they lived for some years after their marriage, when they decided to locate in Iowa. Mr. Russell purchased four hundred acres of land in northwestern part of that state, which he developed and improved and engaged in general farming and stock raising for five years, when he sold the place and in 1884 moved to Kansas. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of splendid land near Marysville, the farm being the one on which the son, Oscar T., now lives. John H. Russell engaged successfully in farming and stock raising until the time of his death in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Russell always took an active interest in the services of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they were members. Politically, Mr. Russell was identified with the Republican party, and while taking much interest in local affairs, was not an office seeker. He and Mrs. Russell were the parents of the following children: Sophia, James, Oscar T., Effie A., W. G. and five that are now deceased. Sophia Mulnix lives at Potwin, Kansas, where her husband is a druggist; James H. is a retired

farmer at Summerfield, Kansas; Effie A. resides at Marysville, Kansas, and W. G. is a merchant at Jefferson City, Missouri.

Oscar T. Russell was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools. He remained at home, assisting his father with the work on the farm, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he started in work for himself. He rented a farm near Marysville, where he lived for two years. He and his brother, W. G. then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which they farmed in partnership for two years, when Oscar purchased the entire farm, which he operated until 1906. In the latter year he sold the place and purchased the old home place of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has increased and is now the owner of five hundred and forty acres of the best land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and well improved. During a portion of his time as a farmer he has given attention to the feeding of cattle; but for the past few years, he has devoted the greater part of his energies to the cultivation of corn and wheat, in which he has been most successful.

In 1897 Oscar T. Russell was united in marriage to Adelaide Riley, the widow of Albert H. Riley, and the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Neely) Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were natives of England and Canada, respectively, the father having been born in 1816 and the mother in 1829. John Robinson received his education in the schools of England and as a young man farmed in that country before he went to Canada. On his arrival in Canada he purchased a farm and there he engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death in 1872. He had purchased three hundred and sixty acres of land in Center township, Marshall county, but had never lived on it. His widow lived on it with her family of nine children. Mrs. Robinson was educated in the schools of Canada and there she lived for some time, dying on the home farm in Marshall county, in 1897. They were very active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and took much interest in all departments of church work. They were prominent in the social life of the community, and did much for the moral and social uplift of the district, in which they were held in the highest regard. They were the parents of the following children: Henry N., George W., Isabelle, Albert R., Sarah Jane, Victoria E., Adelaide, Morley P. and Lillie. George W. lives at Lincoln, Nebraska, where he is a street-car conductor; Isabelle Smith resides at Sabetha, Kansas, and her husband is a traveling salesman; Albert R. lives near Maryville, Missouri, engaged in farming; Sarah Jane Healy resides at Los Angeles, California, where her husband is an adjuster for one of the railroads; Victoria E. Riley resides near Home City, Kansas, where her hus-

band is a farmer and stockman; Morley P. lives near Blue Rapids, Kansas, and is a farmer, and Lillie is now deceased.

Adelaide (Robinson) Russell was born near Petersburg, Canada, on July 26, 1867; was reared on the farm and received her education in the local schools. She and Mr. Russell are the parents of four children as follow: Blanche, born on April 11, 1898, graduated from the Marysville high school in the class of 1916; Lawrence Oscar, August 9, 1901, a student in the high school; Robert, April 3, 1908, and Esther, February 20, 1912. Mrs. Russell is an active member of the Christian Science church and Mr. Russell also attends that organization. Politically, Mr. Russell is identified with the Democratic party and has served his district as a member of the school board for four terms.

WILLIAM HUNTER, M. D.

William Hunter, M. D., now deceased, and for many years one of the well-known and successful practitioners of Blue Rapids, Marshall county, was born at West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on July 29, 1850, and died at his home in Blue Rapids, Kansas, on November 28, 1914. His parents were natives of the state of Pennsylvania, where they received their education in the public schools, grew to maturity and were married. After their marriage they established their home in that state where they continued to live until 1866, when they came to Missouri and located on a farm, where they became prosperous and influential people.

William Hunter received his early educational training in the schools of West Newton, where he resided until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he came to Missouri with his parents. Here he entered the Savannah Normal school, from which he was later graduated. For seven years he was one of the successful teachers of the state, and later pursued a business course in Kansas City, Missouri. He later entered the Ensworth Medical College at St. Joe and was graduated in 1879. After completing his education, he established himself at Axtell, Kansas, where he practiced his profession until 1886, when he came to Blue Rapids, Kansas. For several years he engaged in the practice of medicine, when he became interested in the cement and plaster manufacturing business in his home town. He and Jesse Axtell first built the Great Western Plaster Mills, which they operated for a number of years, when they sold the business. Doctor Hunter then became interested in the Marshall County Power and Light Company. This business was first

known as the Electric Plaster Company, but after the selling of the mill, the new company was organized. For many years Doctor Hunter was the secretary of this successful company, that had so much to do with the general development and growth of this section of the state.

During seventeen years of his active life, Doctor Hunter was the local surgeon of the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads, in which capacity he gave satisfactory evidence of his medical and surgical skill. He was for many years the regent of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, an institution in which he always took the greatest interest. He was always most influential in educational matters, and one of his greatest desires was to see the educational institutions of the county placed on the highest plane possible, and to him is largely due the excellent school system now in force. He was greatly opposed to any inferior enterprise; he regarded a poor system of schools as a great hindrance to the progress of the district. He believed in a practical education and one that would fit the boy and the girl for the more important duties of life. The agricultural school, where the boys and the girls of the state might be trained for a life of usefulness and good citizenship, was to him a matter of the utmost importance. Today, this institution has given to the state many men and women who have brought honor and success to the great state of Kansas. Being a man of progressive ideas, and, perhaps, in advance of the times and community, he advocated reforms that had much to do with the growth of his home town. He always had great faith in the future of Blue Rapids and his constant effort was ever in the interests of a better and a greater city. He was for many years a member of the school board and had much to do with formulating the present excellent system of schools.

Politically, Doctor Hunter was identified with the Republican party, and always took the greatest interest in local affairs, both in the city and the county. He was not a partisan, but he used his best efforts in the selection of good men to administer the affairs of the county, rather than to the selection of any man because of party affiliation. He was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Order of the Eastern Star, and he and his wife were prominent and active members of the Presbyterian church. As a young man he united with the church, and always took much interest in religious work. Both he and his wife were long active in the social life of the community, where they were held in the highest regard.

On November 13, 1884, at Axtell, Kansas, William Hunter was united in marriage to Carrie L. Axtell, a native of Red Oak, Iowa, and the daughter of Jesse and Emeline (Shangle) Axtell, natives of the state of Ohio, where

they were born, near Mt. Gilead, Morrow county. Jesse Axtell left his home in Ohio in the year 1859 and located at Red Oaks, Iowa, where he was a merchant for a number of years. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in an Iowa company and saw much active service. After receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Iowa, where he lived until 1879, when he came to Kansas and established a store and lumber yard at Axtell, where he successfully engaged in that business until the fall of 1885, when he came to Blue Rapids. Here he and Doctor Hunter opened a lumber yard, which was operated by them until 1912. He was also interested in the plaster business and was one of the organizers of the Electric Power Company. Mr. and Mrs. Axtell were both born in the year 1840 and since the death of his wife, on August 10, 1910, he has made his home at Long Beach, California. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living: Carrie L., Ida, Chloe, Carson, Gertrude, Willis and Clinton. Carrie L., the widow of Doctor Hunter, is a resident of Blue Rapids; Ida, the wife of Mr. Mattern, is living at Adrian, Michigan; Chloe, the wife of Mr. Molby, is a resident of Barnes, Kansas; Carson lives near Bedford, Massachusetts; Gertrude, the wife of Mr. Loomis, resides at Long Beach, California; Willis is engaged in the lumber business in Blue Rapids, and Clinton is an electrician and is with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

To the union of William and Carrie L. Hunter, there were four children born: Edith, Oliver W., Charles Axtell and one that died in infancy. Edith died at the age of four and a half years; Oliver W., after completing his work in the high school of Blue Rapids, entered the Agricultural College at Manhattan, where he completed the work and where for the past six years he has been assistant professor of bacteriology. He has his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin and is a student of much ability. Charles Axtell is also a graduate of the Agricultural College at Manhattan and took his master's degree in 1916 from the University of Wisconsin, and is now professor of bacteriology in the University of Florida, at Gainesville. Both the sons are establishing an enviable reputation in their chosen work and are now recognized as authorities on many matters of professional importance. They have ever been hard students and earnest workers, and their great desire was to succeed in their work.

Doctor Hunter was a man of unusual ability and possessed of much business acumen. Honest in his every business transaction, he won the confidence and the respect of the business men of the county. As a physician and surgeon, he was recognized as one of the most proficient in the district

where he practiced. He attended strictly to business and was most careful in his duties to his patients. He had an extensive practice throughout a large district, and his death was a distinct loss to the professional and business life of the community in which he lived and where he was held in such high regard.

Mrs. Hunter is now living in Blue Rapids, where she has a beautiful home, and where she is actively engaged in the social and the religious life of the city. She is a woman of pleasing qualities and possessed of considerable ability. She is prominent in the Order of the Eastern Star and is one of the active members of the Afternoon Club, in which she takes much pleasure.

ALBERT WITTMUSS.

Among the many well-known and successful men of Kansas who were born in foreign countries and who have later come to the United States, is Albert Wittmuss, of Balderson township, Marshall county, who was born in Germany on July 18, 1868, the son of William and Augusta Wittmuss.

William and Augusta Wittmuss were natives of Germany, where they were educated, grew up and were later married. For a number of years after their marriage they continued to live in Germany, where Mr. Wittmuss engaged in farming. In 1882, when the son, Albert, was fourteen years of age, the parents decided to come to America. On their arrival in this country they located at Omaha, Nebraska, where the father worked as a laborer until 1886, when he moved to a farm west of that city and engaged in farming for some years, after which he moved to South Dakota, where he now lives.

Albert Wittmuss received his early educational training in the schools of Germany, and came with his parents to the United States. When the family located in Omaha, Albert Wittmuss continued to live at home and remained with his parents on the farm in Nebraska, until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1890 he came to Kansas, and as he had no money he worked as a farm hand for some time and then he rented a farm and engaged in farm work for himself and later purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Balderson township, which he has developed and improved, and today has one of the ideal farms of the township. He has made all the improvements and has a splendid eight-room modern house, a large bank barn, forty-two by forty-four feet, with tool shed, thirty by fifty feet, and a cattle barn, forty-four by fifty feet. He has his farm in an excellent state

of cultivation and his buildings are kept in the best repair. As a farmer and stockman he is recognized as one of the most successful in the district, his cattle and hogs being among the finest in the county.

In 1893 Albert Wittmuss was united in marriage to Louisa Walker, who was born in Germany in 1870 and is the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Lutz) Walker. Her parents were also natives of that country and there resided until 1875, when they came to the United States. On their arrival in this country, Mr. and Mrs. Walker located in Illinois, where they remained for a few years and then moved to Nebraska, and later were among the early settlers in this part of Kansas. They are now living at Summerfield.

Albert Wittmuss and wife are the parents of the following children: Ludwig, Anna, Hilda and Arnold. The family are active members of the Evangelical Lutheran church and take much interest in all church work and are prominent residents of the township in which they live. Mr. Wittmuss is an independent voter and looks to the men who are to administer the affairs of county and state rather than to any party. He has always taken a keen interest in local affairs and has had much to do with the growth and development of the district. He is one of the stockholders of the Farmer's Elevator Company at Summerfield.

At the time Albert Wittmuss came to Kansas and when he had purchased his farm, he and his parents lived in a shanty, twelve by eighteen feet, until a better house could be built, some ten years later. Those early years were full of hardships and privations, but, with the sterling qualities of his race, Mr. Wittmuss has made for himself a place among the substantial and successful men of the county and is one of the most patriotic Americans in the state of Kansas.

A. B. GARRISON.

A. B. Garrison, a well-known and successful farmer and stockman of Summerfield, Marshall county, was born in Rush county, Indiana, on July 21, 1859, the son of William and Louisa (Cruse) Garrison, who were natives of Indiana, the former having been born on July 1, 1836, and the latter on March 9, 1839. The father died on January 16, 1910, and the mother on September 12, 1911. They received their education in the schools of Indiana and there grew up and were married. The father of William Garrison was born in the state of Kentucky and was one of the early pioneers of Rush county, Indiana.



After their marriage, William and Louisa Garrison continued to live in Indiana until 1867, when they decided to come to Kansas. On their arrival they established their home on a homestead in the northeast part of section 1, Balderson township, Marshall county. This farm was at that time wild prairie and unimproved. The pioneer home was soon established in a small house that had been erected, and here Mr. Garrison engaged in the task of clearing and developing his farm, and here he engaged in general farming and stock raising, until five years before his death, when he and his wife retired from the more active duties of life and moved to Summerfield, where they continued to live until their deaths. They were married on March 2, 1858, and were the parents of four sons as follow: Charles S., of Chicago; Henry L., a farmer of Richland township; E. M., of Richland township, and A. B.

A. B. Garrison received his education in the public schools of Marshall county and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he assisted with the farm work. The first school that he attended in Kansas was in a log school house, with cottonwood slabs for seats and no desks. School was in session but three or four months during the winter months, and it was amid those primitive conditions that the children of the district received their education. A. B. Garrison remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in work for himself. For two years he worked as a farm hand, when he purchased eighty acres of land in section 8, Richland township, and a part of the present farm. He purchased the tract at ten dollars per acre and that on time. The place was undeveloped and unimproved, but at the present time is one of the well-developed and improved places of the township. In 1893 he purchased another eighty acres of land at thirty-five dollars per acre, and is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres in the home place, in addition to another three hundred and twenty acres in the township. As a general farmer and stock raiser, Mr. Garrison met with much success and was soon recognized as one of the prominent and substantial farmers of the district.

In 1907 Mr. Garrison left the farm and moved to Summerfield, where he lived until 1912, when he again returned to the farm and took up the duties of farm life. Here he remained until February, 1915, when he again moved to Summerfield, where he now lives. He and Mrs. Garrison were married on November 29, 1882, at Beattie, Kansas. Mrs. Garrison, who was Jessie B. Winter, was born in Rush county, Indiana, on May 20, 1859, the daughter of Gideon and Priscilla (Knisely) Winter, the former born in 1815

and died on January 18, 1879, and the latter born in 1819 and died on May 3, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Winter were natives of Kentucky and there received their education and grew to manhood and womanhood. They later moved to Indiana, where they remained until 1869, when they located on a farm in Richland township, Marshall county. They were from the same section in Indiana, as were the parents of A. B. Garrison, and it is known that both Mr. and Mrs. Garrison, when babies, were rocked in the same cradle together. Mr. and Mrs. Winter were the parents of the following children: Jane Thruman, now a resident of Marysville; Elizabeth and Mary are now deceased; William is a resident of Shelby county, Indiana; Joseph resides in Colorado; Frances Small resides at Summerfield, her husband being a well-known retired farmer; Mary Turner lives in Oregon and Adeline Martin is a resident of Council Grove.

A. B. and Jessie B. Garrison are the parents of the following children: Floyd, Etta, Clarence, Walter, Austin, Benjamin, Raleigh, Etta May and Bessie. Floyd is a successful farmer in Lincoln township. He is married to Manda Duckworth and they are the parents of three children, Lola, Velma and Elsie; Etta is the wife of Ervin Glick, of Richland township, and is the mother of three children as follow: Cecil, Ethel and Ruth; Clarence died at the age of four months; Walter married Lottie Finnerty and is engaged in farming on the home place. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Weston; Austin is at home and Benjamin Harrison is on a farm adjoining the home place. He married Marie Sharp and they are the parents of one child, Glenna; Raleigh, a successful farmer, is married to Cora Easter and they are the parents of one child, Imogene; Etta May and Bessie are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison are identified with the Republican party and take much interest in local affairs. Mr. Garrison has served as township assessor and treasurer, and as treasurer of the school district. Since becoming a resident of Summerfield, he has served as city school clerk. In all his official life he has given the same care and attention to the business of the township and city, that he gives to his own business affairs. His record as a public official spread beyond the confines of his home district, and he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the board of county commissioners; in 1904 he was elected to the same position, and because of his excellent services he was retained in the important office until 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrison are regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church and give liberally of their means to its support. They have long been prominent in the social life of the community and are held in the highest regard by all who know them. Fraternally, Mr. Garrison is a mem-

ber of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In addition to his many other duties, he is a director of the Summerfield State Bank since 1904, and has had much to do with its growth and success.

During his active life, Mr. Garrison has always taken much interest in the breeding and raising of purebred Poland China hogs, and since 1898 has exhibited many of his animals at the county and state fairs. At the state fair in Nebraska in 1904, he won many first prizes on hogs of his own breeding. Today he is recognized as one of the most successful breeders in this part of the state, and on his farm may be seen some of the finest animals, many being supplied for breeding purposes in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and Nebraska. In addition to the breeding of hogs, he is an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle and sheep. He has served as president of the Standard Record Association with headquarters at Maryville, Missouri.

HENRY GREIVELDINGER.

Henry Greiveldinger, a well-known and successful farmer of Logan township, Marshall county, was born in Luxemburg on June 15, 1845, the son of Christopher and Lena (Cinnon) Greiveldinger.

Christopher and Lena Greiveldinger were also natives of that country, the father having been born in 1800 and the mother in 1806. They received their education in the schools of their native land and there grew to maturity. Mr. Greiveldinger received instruction in both German and French and was a man of much ability. After completing his school work he engaged in farming in his native land until 1855, when he and his family came to the United States. He established his home in Wisconsin, where he engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death in 1863. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Greiveldinger moved to Kansas, where she died in Marshall county in 1888. They were the parents of fourteen children, seven having come to the United States in 1855 and all are now deceased with the exception of Henry, who was the thirteenth child of the family.

Henry Greiveldinger received his earliest educational training in Germany and completed his education in the schools of the United States. He grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad he assisted his father with the work. In 1863, on the death of his father, he went to Michigan,

where he worked in the woods and in the saw-mills of that state until 1870, when he came to Marshall county. Here he took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Logan township, which he has since made his home. The tract at that time was undeveloped and unimproved, but with much hard work and close application to business, the place is now one of the attractive country homes in the county. He has erected a large and substantial house, good barn and other outbuildings, and has made many other valuable improvements. As a general farmer and stockman, he is recognized as among the successful ones of the township. He keeps a large herd of splendid Shorthorn cattle and many Duroc-Jersey hogs. Some years ago he specialized in the raising of hogs and shipped many carloads, but at present the numbers are more limited.

Henry Greiveldinger was united in marriage in 1872 to Elizabeth Pirrott, the daughter of Peter and Catherine (Allair) Pirrott, natives of France and Germany, respectively. The parents received their education in the schools of their home communities and there grew to maturity. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Pirrott continued to live in Germany until 1871, when they came to the United States. Mr. Pirrott was a farmer in Germany and on coming to this country, he located on a farm in Waterville township, where he homesteaded eighty acres of land. He did much in the way of development and engaged in general farming for eight years, when he sold the place to his son and made his home with his children until his death in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Pirrott were prominent members of the Catholic church and were highly respected people. They were the parents of fourteen children, three of whom are still living as follow: Antona, a retired farmer of Seneca, Kansas; Catherine Cordell, a widow who lives at Tipton, Kansas, and Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Greiveldinger. Elizabeth Pirrott was born on October 20, 1851, in Germany, where she received her education in the public schools and resided there until she was twenty years of age, when she came with her parents to Waterville township, where she lived until her marriage.

Henry and Elizabeth Greiveldinger are the parents of eight children as follow: Peter, who is a farmer of Ford county, Kansas; Henry, a barber, of Hanover; Catherine Brychta, who resides in Logan township, where her husband is a farmer; Antone, who is a farmer of Herkimer township; John, a farmer of Washington county; Elizabeth Hebold, whose husband is a farmer of Logan township; Maggie Page, the wife of a farmer of Waterville township and Joe, who is also a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Greiveldinger are earnest members of the Catholic church and have long been active in the social life

of the township, where they have lived for so many years. Mr. and Mrs. Greiveldinger have rented their place to their son, Antone, and moved to a beautiful home which they own in Hanover, Kansas.

VENCEL MALICKY.

Among the well-known farmers and stockmen of Oketo township, Marshall county, who were born in foreign countries and came to the United States when but lads, is Vencel Malicky, the owner of three hundred and eighty-three acres of splendid land, and who was born in Bohemia on April 15, 1850, the son of Vencel and Wilhelmina (Benbednor) Malicky.

Vencel Malicky and his wife were natives of Bohemia and were educated in the schools of that country, grew to maturity and were later married. After their marriage they continued to live in Bohemia until 1865, when they decided to seek a home in the United States. On their arrival in this country they at once proceeded to Iowa, where they established their home on a farm, on which they lived and prospered until the time of their deaths some years ago. They were held in the highest regard and esteem in the community in which they lived. Their lives were active ones and they accomplished much in the new land, among strangers and amid new conditions. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second born.

Vencel Malicky received his education in the schools of Bohemia and in the state of Iowa. He grew to manhood on the home farm in Washington county, Iowa, and assisted his father with the work on the home place. In 1875 he started farming for himself, his father having given him forty acres of land in Washington county, Iowa. He farmed this tract until 1880, when he moved to Nebraska, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Gage county. There he made many improvements and did much in the way of developing the farm, and made that place his home until 1885. He then sold out and invested in one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Oketo township, Marshall county. This was excellent land, but undeveloped and unimproved, being a part of the Indian Reservation of that section of the country. Here he built a fine frame house and has made many valuable improvements on the place, which he has since made his home. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising with much success. He

keeps a fine lot of Shorthorn cattle and some splendid hogs, and is recognized as one of the successful and substantial men of the county.

In 1875 Mr. Malicky was united in marriage to Antonia Vesely who was born in Bohemia on June 2, 1855. She spent a part of her childhood in that country and at the age of nine years she came with her parents to the United States and settled with them in the state of Iowa, where she received her education and there grew to womanhood. To Mr. and Mrs. Malicky have been born the following children: Vencel, Anthony, John, Emma, Milton, Joseph, Charles, Frank, Rose, Stella, Tillie and Anna. Vencel is farming the home place; Anthony is a resident of Barston, Nebraska; Emma Chadima is living in Nebraska; Joseph and Stella are now deceased; Charles, Rose and Anna are at home; Frank is a farmer in Nebraska, and Tillie is a graduate of the Oketo high school and is now taking a course in deaconess work at the National Training School of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Malicky with their family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have long been active in the social and the religious life of the district.

Politically, Mr. Malicky is identified with the Democratic party and has served in his present position as a member of the school board for the past thirty years. He has always taken keen interest in local affairs and has had much to do with the civic life of the township, of which he is one of the progressive men. He is a stockholder of the co-operative store and the mills at Oketo.

A. B. SAATHOFF.

It is a well-established principle, that wherever the native German has settled, he has for the most part made a success of his work, and this is especially true of those who have engaged in farming and stock raising. Among the number who have met with success in Marshall county, is A. B. Saathoff, who was born in Germany in 1844, and in that country was educated and grew to manhood.

In 1868, at the age of twenty-four years, A. B. Saathoff left his home in Hanover and came to the United States. On his arrival in this country, he located at Livingston county, Illinois, where he engaged as a farm hand. There in 1870 he was united in marriage to Folcke Flessner, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1849. She grew to womanhood in her native

country and in 1868 came to Illinois. After his marriage, Mr. Saathoff rented land in Illinois and engaged in agricultural work until 1883, when he came to Marshall county, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Oketo township. He had but little money to pay for the tract and was given time to make his other payments. He had two good teams of mules and at once engaged in the task of developing and improving his farm. He and his wife worked with diligence, practicing the strictest economy, and they soon had their farm paid for. They continued to buy more land and became the owners of eight hundred acres, seven hundred and twenty-eight acres being in Oketo township and eighty acres in the state of Nebraska.

At the time Mr. and Mrs. Saathoff came to their farm they had a house with but three rooms, the house being but fourteen by eighteen feet. The house was the only building on the place and there was no building to shelter the stock. The house stood on the northwest corner of the place, and Mrs. Saathoff remembers well when the family would have breakfast in Kansas, dinner in Nebraska and return to Kansas for supper. Those days, while hard ones to the new settlers, were made happy with anticipations of a better home in the near future. They worked with a determination to accomplish their desired goal, and today Mr. Saathoff is recognized as one of the substantial and successful farmers and large stock raisers of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Saathoff are the parents of the following children: Ben, who lives two miles northwest of the home farm, where he is a farmer and stockman; Margaret Gerdes lives one mile east of her father's home and there Mr. Gerdes is situated on a farm; Elsie is the wife of Wilke Tjaden, a farmer of Oketo township; Henry is farming in the township, being located on a part of his father's farm; John is at home; Fannie Ubben is a resident of Oketo township, where her husband is engaged in general farming; Annie Saathoff resides on a farm one-half mile north, but in the state of Nebraska; and Gertrude is at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Saathoff are active members of the Lutheran church and have always taken much interest in all church work, Mr. Saathoff having served for many years as a deacon and trustee of the local congregation. They have devoted their lives to the interests of their children and the good that they might do in the moral and educational development of the township.

Mr. Saathoff is identified with the Republican party. While he has not been an office seeker, he has been interested in the civic life of his home county and state. He is a firm believer in substantial public improvements

and the election of the best men to administer public affairs. Being a man of sound judgment and having met with a marked degree of success in his own affairs, he is often consulted relative to the public affairs of his own community.

WILLIAM RIEKENBERG.

William Riekenberg, a successful farmer and stockman of Logan township, Marshall county, was born on the farm where he now lives on July 16, 1878, the son of Frederick and Mary (Pralle) Riekenberg, who were natives of Germany, the father having been born in 1843 and the mother in 1845. They were reared on a farm and received their education in the schools of the land of their birth.

In 1864, Frederick Riekenberg, on reaching the age of twenty-one years, left the scenes of his childhood and early life and came to America. On landing in this country he proceeded at once to Illinois, where he worked for six months as a farm hand, when he came to Kansas, being among the early pioneers of this part of the state. He took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in section 8, Logan township, Marshall county. The land was undeveloped and unimproved and the neighbors were few and far apart. He at once began the task of developing and improving his new farm, and it was here that he lived for twenty-three years, meeting with much success in general farming and stock raising. He then moved to a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Washington county, that belonged to his wife. Here he continued his agricultural work and interest in stock-raising until 1910, when he retired from the more active duties of life and moved to Lanhan, Kansas, where he died in 1912. Mrs. Riekenberg died in 1887. Mr. Riekenberg was a man who took keen interest in local affairs and had much to do with the substantial development of the county. He served for some years as road boss, and was a member of the school board, two important positions in the early life of any community. Mr. and Mrs. Riekenberg were active members of the German Lutheran church and took much interest in the social life of the community in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard. They were the parents of seven children as follow: Twins that died in infancy; Fred, a farmer of Washington county; Sophia Helberg, whose husband is a farmer in Oklahoma; William; Henry, a successful farmer of Herkimer township, Marshall county, and Mary, who died at the age of one year.



WILLIAM RIEKENBERG AND FAMILY.

William Riekenberg received his education in the schools of Logan township and grew to manhood on the home farm, and early in life became impressed with the independent life of the farmer. At the age of twenty-two years he rented the home farm of his father, three months later his father-in-law purchased the place and gave it to him and his wife, and here they have continued to make their home. Mr. Riekenberg has met with success in general farming and stock raising. He is interested in the breeding and the raising of high-grade Hereford cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, of each of which he raises many head. In 1905 Mr. and Mrs. Riekenberg built a substantial two-story, eight-room house, modern in all respects. The farm has also been improved with a fine large barn and other good buildings that have added to the value of the place.

In 1901, William Riekenberg was united in marriage to Sophia Licht, the daughter of William and Mary (Krueger) Licht, natives of Germany. Mr. Licht was born in 1834 and his future wife was born seven years later. They received their education in the schools of that country and were reared on a farm. In 1867 they came to the United States. While living in Germany, Mr. Licht engaged in general farming, and on coming to this country, he located on a farm in Illinois, where he remained for two years, after which he came to Kansas, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in Washington county. This farm he developed and improved and here he engaged in farming and stock raising until the time of his death in 1906, and here the widow now resides. Mr. Licht was for many years recognized as one of the prominent and influential men of Washington county, where he took much interest in all local affairs. He was progressive in all things, believed in substantial public improvements, and was a strong advocate of good roads and the best schools. He and his wife having been educated in the best schools of their native land, they realized and appreciated their value in the growth and development of any district. Mr. Licht was identified with the Republican party, but was not partisan and used his influence toward the advancement of those principles that tended toward the better development of his county and state. He and Mrs. Licht were the parents of seven children as follow: Mary Wallenberg, of Washington county, where her husband is a successful farmer; William, on the home place; Henry and Dora, twins, who died in infancy; Elizabeth died at the age of two years; Sophia, the wife of William Riekenberg, and Anna Holle, whose husband is a well-known farmer of Logan township.

Sophia (Licht) Riekenberg was born in Washington county, Kansas, on October 26, 1879. She was educated in the local schools and reared on

the home farm, where she resided until her marriage. She and William Riekenberg are the parents of three children as follow: Alphons, born on March 8, 1903; Herbert, December 4, 1906, and Ralph, April 21, 1909. They are active members of the Lutheran church and prominent in the social life of the township. Mr. Riekenberg is independent in politics and has served for a number of years as a member of the school board.

WILLIAM BOMMER.

Among the successful and prominent farmers and stockmen of Oketo township, Marshall county, is William Bommer, who was born in Freeport, Illinois, March 10, 1860, the son of Henry and Christena Bommer, natives of Germany.

Henry and Christena Bommer were born in the years 1823 and 1828, respectively. They received their education in the schools of their native land and there they grew up and were later married. After their marriage they established their home in Germany, where they continued to live for some years. They later decided to come to America, and on their arrival in this country they first located in the state of Illinois, where they remained for a time and then removed to Iowa, and later to Kansas. In 1879 they settled four miles north of Marysville, Marshall county, and later moved to Oketo township, where they purchased the farm now owned by J. W. Gibson. This place they developed and improved and here they lived for a number of years.

To Henry and Christena Bommer were born the following children: William; Frank, who died in October, 1905, and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Bommer were prominent in the social life of the community in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard. They always took great interest in the affairs of the district and were active until the time of their deaths, the former having died in February, 1889, and the latter in August, 1914. Mr. Bommer, while he was not in any way an office seeker, took considerable interest in local affairs and was recognized as one of the prominent and influential men of the district. He was a man of exceptional ability and excellent judgment. He was a firm believer in the building of the best roads and the establishment and maintenance of the highest grade of schools, and he and his wife were ever influential in furthering the interests of the township and the county. Mr. and Mrs. Bommer were active

members of the Lutheran church and always took much interest in the services of the church. They devoted their lives to the interests of their family and the good that they might do in the home community and they made many friends throughout the county.

William Bommer received his education in the common schools of Illinois and Iowa and came with his parents to Marshall county in 1879. Here he worked as a farm hand at twelve dollars per month for several years. At the death of his father he received from the estate forty acres of excellent land, to which he later added eighty acres. The tract that he bought had been for a number of years a part of the county farm. It had no improvements, and Mr. Bommer at once erected a splendid house and outbuildings and planted many beautiful trees on the place. His home is one of the ideal country places in the county. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, meeting with much success. His farm is under the highest state of cultivation and he keeps the best stock. In addition to his large interest on the farm, he is the owner of stock in the Marietta Elevator Company.

William Bommer was united in marriage in 1884 to Mary Helms, who was born in Marshall county, in 1861 and died in 1890. She was the daughter of William and Nancy (Hall) Helms, both of whom were natives of Nebraska. To this union two children were born, Clara and Charlotte. Clara is the wife of F. A. Craik, a resident of Washington county, Kansas, and they are the parents of five children; Charlotte, now deceased, was the wife of W. Wood. In 1905 William Bommer married Theresa Schmidler, a native of Marshall county, where she was born on February 9, 1871. Her parents were John and Catherine (Steinmetz) Schmidler. The father was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1837 and when two years of age came with his parents to the United States. They established their home in Wisconsin, where they lived for a number of years. It was there that the son, John, was born, educated, grew to manhood and was married to Catherine Steinmetz, who was born in Wisconsin in 1847, near Port Washington. The family continued to reside in that state until 1869, when they came to Kansas. The father had come to Marshall county in 1866, when he and Peter Scharman cut out the tunnel water course for the Hutchison mill. After the family came to the county they established their home on the old Marshall farm, which at that time was owned by Jacob Schmidler, the grandfather of Mrs. Bommer. On this farm the family resided for a number of years and engaged in general farming and stock raising. In 1876 the

parents spent the winter in California, after which they returned to Kansas, and in 1881 removed to Oketo township, where they now reside.

To John and Catherine Schmidler have been born the following children: J. G., Theresa, Anna, Sophia, Lulu, Elsie, Agatha, John H. and Henry W. Theresa is the wife of William Bommer and resides in Oketo township; J. G. is the cashier of the State Bank of Marietta; Anna died in the year 1915; Sophia is the wife of I. J. Adams, of Cleveland, Ohio; Lulu is the wife of A. R. Young, who is the city engineer of Topeka, Kansas; Elsie is a teacher in the schools of Blue Rapids, Kansas; Agatha is at home; John H. is a farmer, and resides two miles south of Oketo, and Henry H. is also a farmer of the township. Mr and Mrs. Schmidler have long been held in the greatest esteem by the people of their home community. For ten years before her marriage Mrs. Bommer taught school in Marshall county. She is a woman of excellent education and possessed of culture and refinement.

Mr. Bommer has always taken much interest in the civic life of the township. In 1887 he was elected township trustee and served in that capacity for eight years, giving general satisfaction. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JEROME M. BRYCHTA.

Jerome M. Brychta, a well-known and successful farmer of Logan township, Marshall county, was born in this county on February 24, 1874, the son of John and Mary (Marak) Brychta.

John Brychta, the father of Jerome M., was the son of John and Anna (Chelopeaka) Brychta, who were natives of Bohemia and there received their education in the public schools, grew to maturity and were married. The father was born in 1783 and the mother in 1803. They were of the farming class and there the mother died in 1867. Seven years after the death of his wife, John Brychta came to the United States in 1874 and made his home with his son, John, until his death some years later. They were the parents of two children as follow: Dora Cejp, born in 1836 and died at her home near Barnes, Kansas, in 1916, and John, Jr., born in Bohemia on January 9, 1839, and was educated in the schools of that country and grew to manhood. In 1865 he came to the United States and located on a farm in Iowa, which he rented for five years and engaged in general farming and carpentering. He then came to Kansas, where he homesteaded eighty acres of land in Logan township, Marshall county, in section 18, and

here he is still living with his son, Jerome M. He has long been associated with the Democratic party and has ever taken much interest in local affairs and is held in the highest regard. Mary (Marak) Brychta was the daughter of Matt and Helen (Benes) Marak, who were natives of Bohemia, where the father was born in 1790 and the mother in 1804. They received their education in the schools of their native land and there resided for many years after their marriage, where Mr. Marak was engaged in farming. In Bohemia Mr. Marak died in 1862, and three years after his death the widow came to the United States, dying in Iowa in 1871. They were the parents of three children, Joseph, who died in Iowa; Mary, the mother of Jerome M. Brychta, and Helen Burns, whose husband is engaged in office work in Iowa. Mary Marak was born in Bohemia on September 7, 1842, and was there educated and married to John Brychta. In 1865 she and her husband decided to come to America. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are now living: John, a teamster of Marysville; Jerome, the subject of this sketch, and Henry, shipping clerk with M. M. Johnson, of St. Joe, Missouri.

Jerome M. Brychta was reared on the home farm in Marshall county and here received his education in the public schools. He remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, when he started in business for himself. He served as an apprentice for two years in a blacksmith shop, after which he worked at the trade for two years when he rented his father's farm and engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1912. He then purchased the farm and has since made the place his home. He has two houses on the place, his father and mother occupying one and he and his family the other. He and his family are members of the Catholic church and have long been active in the social life of the community. Mr. Brychta has always taken keen interest in local affairs and, as a Democrat, has served as township clerk and justice of the peace, as well as treasurer of the school board.

In 1901 Jerome M. Brychta was united in marriage to Catherine Greiveldinger, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Pirrott) Greiveldinger, who are prominent residents of Logan township, where Mr. Greiveldinger is a farmer. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Brychta were Christopher and Lena (Cinnon) Greiveldinger, who were natives of Germany, the grandfather having been born in 1800 and the grandmother in 1806. They were educated in their native land and there grew to maturity. The grandfather was a man of much ability and was educated both in German and French, as well as English, his education in the latter tongue being received after

coming to the United States in 1855. On landing in the United States he and his family established their home in Wisconsin on a farm, where the grandfather died in 1863, after which the grandmother moved to Kansas and died in Marshall county in 1888. There were thirteen children in the family, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Henry, the father of Mrs. Brychta.

Henry Greiveldinger was born in Germany and there received his primary education, completing his school work in America, where he came with his parents in 1855. He remained at home until the death of his father, when at the age of eighteen years he went to Michigan where he worked in the pine woods and in the saw-mills of the state, until 1870, when he came to Marshall county and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in Logan township, where he has since made his home. He was united in marriage in 1872 to Elizabeth Pirrott, the daughter of Peter and Catherine (Allair) Pirrott, who were natives of France and Germany, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Pirrott came to the United States and located in Marshall county in 1871. Here Mr. Pirrott homesteaded eighty acres of land and engaged in general farming for eight years when he sold the place to his son and made his home with his children until the time of his death in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Pirrott were the parents of fourteen children, three of whom are still living as follow: Anthony, Catherine and Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Greiveldinger.

Henry and Elizabeth Greiveldinger as the parents of eight children as follow: Peter, a farmer of Ford county, Kansas; Henry, a barber of Hanover; Catherine, the wife of Jerome M. Brychta, of Logan township; Anthony; John; Elizabeth; Maggie, and Joe. They are active members of the Catholic church and are prominent in the social life of the township.

Catherine Greiveldinger was born in Marshall county, July 12, 1877, and was reared on the home farm and received her education in the local schools, and at an early age was confirmed in the Catholic church and soon became a member of the altar society.

Jerome M. and Catherine Brychta are the parents of the following children: Cecelia, who was born on December 18, 1902; Sidonia, February 7, 1903; Laura, April 17, 1904; Arnold, November 4, 1906; Leonidas and Leonilla, twins, March 30, 1909; Evaline and Elizabeth, twins, December 18, 1913, and Marie and one that died, were twins, who were born on February 2, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Brychta are esteemed throughout the community in which they live.

WILLIAM H. FULWIDER.

William H. Fulwider, one of the men who has helped to make Summerfield, Marshall county, one of the prominent trading points in this section of Kansas, and is today one of the well-known merchants of the town, was born at West Liberty, Ohio, December 28, 1869, being the son of David A. and Elizabeth Ann (Dear) Fulwider.

David A. Fulwider was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on June 27, 1841, and there he received his education in the common schools and engaged in the mercantile business and farming. He remained in that state until 1890, when he and his family came to Nebraska, and located in Pawnee county in the spring of 1890. Here he went into the grocery business for a short time. He then came to Kansas and in that same year purchased a farm of eighty acres in section 2, St. Bridget township, Marshall county. He engaged in farming until 1903, when he returned to Ohio, where he engaged in farming until the time of his death in 1911. He was the son of David and Elizabeth (Mayse) Fulwider, both of whom were natives of Virginia. After the marriage of David and Elizabeth (Mayse) Fulwider, they moved to Ohio and there spent the remaining days of their lives. To them were born ten children, David A., the father of William H., being the fifth born. To David A. and Elizabeth Fulwider were born three children: Vashti, now deceased, who was the wife of S. Lantz; William H., the subject of this sketch and Birdie M., the wife of Luie Flanagan, of Pawnee county, Nebraska, where they are engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Elizabeth Ann (Dear) Fulwider was born on May 7, 1847, at Tremont, Ohio, and was the daughter of Fountain and Pence (Taffy) Dear, who were residents of the state of Ohio for many years and were the parents of five children. They were ever active in the social and the moral life of the community in which they lived and where they were held in the highest esteem.

William H. Fulwider received his education in the schools of Urbana, Ohio, and there grew to manhood. When his father came to Nebraska, he accompanied the family and later accompanied them to Kansas, where he remained on the home farm until 1903. At that time he moved to Summerfield and there he was engaged as a clerk in the general store of E. J. Gano, where he remained for two years, when he became a partner in the clothing store. This partnership continued until 1912, when Mr. Fulwider purchased the entire clothing business, which he has conducted since that time.

He carries a complete line of furnishings that invoice ten thousand dollars and is one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in Kansas. In addition to his store, Mr. Fulwider owns much other property in the city of Summerfield, and is recognized as one of the progressive and substantial men of the county.

In June, 1907, William H. Fulwider was united in marriage to Hattie E. Hutchison, the daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Brown) Hutchison, both of whom were natives of Illinois, where they spent their early life and were educated in the public schools. They later came to Kansas and located in section 12, Richland township, where they now have a splendid and well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which they are engaged in general farming, meeting with much success.

To William H. and Hattie E. Fulwider have been born three children as follow: Evelyn Pearl, Florence Wilma and Birdabelle, all of whom are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Fulwider are active members of the United Presbyterian church and are prominent in the social and the religious life of the community, where they are held in the highest regard. Mr. Fulwider is identified with the Democratic party and has always taken much interest in local affairs. He has served as township clerk and as trustee of St. Bridget township and is now a member of the city council. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Modern Woodmen of America and is one of the active members of the lodges to which he belongs.

JAMES R. WILCOX.

James R. Wilcox, one of the best known and most prominent residents of Beattie, Marshall county, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on November 4, 1843, the son of Robert R. and Mary Jane (King) Wilcox, both of whom were natives of the state of New York, where they received their education in the public schools, there grew up and were later married. Soon after their marriage they moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where they established their home and where they lived until 1856, when they left Pennsylvania and moved to Iowa. They located on a farm in Howard county, where they remained for five years, when they removed to Polk county, and later to Andrew county, Missouri, where the mother died in 1865. The father later moved to California and his death occurred in the year 1905. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox were highly respected people and



MR. AND MRS. JAMES R. WILCOX.

were ever active in the affairs of the community in which they lived. Mr. Wilcox was a man of much ability and during his active life had much to do with the growth and development of the localities in which he lived.

James R. Wilcox is one of a family of eight children, he being the second born. His early education was received in the schools of Crawford county, where he lived until he was thirteen years of age. He then came with his parents to Iowa, and here he made his home with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, on August 9, 1862, at Des Moines. As a soldier, he distinguished himself for bravery and was soon promoted from the rank of a private to the position of color-sergeant, which position he held until he received his discharge from the service. Among the numerous engagements in which he took an active part were those at Ft. Gibson, Grand Gulf, Jackson, Mississippi, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, battle of Ft. Esperanza, Texas, and the siege of the Spanish Fort at Mobile. At the charge of Black River Bridge he received a severe wound in the face and at the siege of Spanish Fort he received a wound in the jaw. Following his honorable discharge he returned to Des Moines, Iowa, where he was united in marriage on August 27, 1865, to Sarah L. Ballard, the daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann (Keeth) Ballard, both of whom are natives of Illinois and are now living in Mills county, Iowa. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox left Des Moines and established their home in Andrews county, Missouri, where they resided until 1871. In March of that year they came to Marshall county and later established their home in Franklin township, where they became the owners of a splendid farm and where they had one of the pleasant country homes of the county. Mrs. Wilcox was born in Des Moines, Iowa, on October 9, 1847, and departed this life on September 28, 1916, after a happy married life of over fifty-one years. At the age of sixteen years she was converted to Christianity at Rising Sun, Iowa, and lived a consistent life until the time of her death, which occurred at her home in Beattie. She was a member of the Baptist church and of the Knights and Ladies of Security, and was a woman in whom all had the greatest confidence. She was universally beloved and at her death she was mourned by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Wilcox is a charter member of the Lyons Post No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, at Marysville, and has served as a steward of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is now a member. He has always taken an active and prominent part in the affairs of the township and the county,

and is interested in all matters that tend to promote the growth and welfare of his home district. He has served as constable of the township and for twelve years was a justice of the peace. In 1902 Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox left the farm and moved to Beattie. In 1898 he was selected as star route carrier for the mails to Guittard Station, and after a service of two years, he was given a position as rural carrier out of Beattie, which position he has filled with credit to the present time. Having served for three years in the army, he considers that he has given over twenty years of his life to the services of his government.

James R. Wilcox is a man of much force of character and is an entertaining talker and debater. By request, he has publicly discussed many of the more important topics of the day, and always in an able manner. His style of address is simple and convincing and he has received many compliments on the manner in which he has presented his subjects. During the life of the Farmer's Alliance Mr. Wilcox took an active interest in promoting the cause of that organization in his home district and for two years he was president of the local society. After coming to Beattie he joined the Knights and Ladies of Security and has served in the various offices of the lodge and was president for three times. He is now past commander of the Grand Army Post at Beattie and has been president of the Rural Mail Carriers Association of Marshall county.

Of the ten children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, four are now living, namely: Anna, who is the widow of L. King, lives at Topeka, Kansas; Sarah L. Rochler resides at Beattie; Mary E. is the wife of J. F. Keylan, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Benjamin H. resides at Beattie. The family have been long prominent in the social and religious life of Marshall county and are among the progressive residents of their home communities.

WILLIAM KRUSE.

William Kruse, a successful farmer and a well-known stockman of Logan township, Marshall county, was born in Nebraska on December 17, 1875, the son of George and Anna (Jurgens) Kruse.

George and Anna (Jurgens) Kruse were born in Germany, the father in 1832 and the mother in 1842. They received their education in that country, grew to maturity and were there married in 1864. They established their home in their native land and there Mr. Kruse engaged in farm-

ing for a time. They then decided to come to America and after landing in the United States they at once proceeded to Illinois, where they established a new home and where they resided for some years. They then moved to Nebraska and engaged in farming for a time, after which they came to Marshall county, in 1882. Here Mr. Kruse purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, the greater part of which at that time was in a wild state. After some years of hard work the tract was developed and improved and became one of the ideal places in the township. The farm was enlarged until Mr. Kruse owned eight hundred and forty acres. He erected a magnificent house, two large barns and other substantial buildings. Here he and his wife lived the rest of their lives, the latter having died in 1895 and the former on July 18, 1914.

George Kruse was prominent in the affairs of the locality but did not aspire to office. Mr. and Mrs. Kruse were active members of the German Lutheran church, and took a deep interest in the moral and social development of their home township as well as the county. They were the parents of the following children: Catherine, Margaret, Mary, William, George, Henry, Anna, Christina, Andrew and two that died in infancy. Catherine is the wife of William Rabe, a farmer and banker of Bremen, Kansas, where he is at the head of the State Bank; Margaret Shaefer lives in Herkimer township, where her husband is a farmer; Mary Lohse is the wife of a farmer and stockman of Logan township; George A. is a farmer of Logan township and William and Henry are farmers in Herkimer township; Anna Geihlsler is a resident of Oklahoma, where her husband is engaged in agricultural work, and Christina is the wife of Mr. Prelle, a merchant of the county, and Andrew is farming on the home place.

William Kruse was reared on the home farm and educated in the local schools. He assisted his father with the farm work until he was twenty-six years of age, at which time he rented one of his father's farms, on which he lived by himself for two years. He was then married and he and his wife continued to live there for more than a year. Mr. Kruse then rented his father-in-law's farm at the edge of Herkimer and engaged in farming for three years. He then went to Nebraska on the farm given him by his father and remained in that state for two years, when he returned to Marshall county, where he purchased one hundred and seventy acres near Herkimer. After a residence of two years on this farm he rented the place and moved to the father-in-law's farm. Mr. and Mrs. Kruse continued to live with her father until his death, when Mr. Kruse purchased the place of the heirs and they have since made it their home.

On May 4, 1904, William Kruse was united in marriage to Sophia Koencke, the daughter of W. H. and Julia (Brockmeyer) Koencke. W. H. Koencke was born in Cook county, Illinois, July 15, 1852. He attended the common schools of that county for a time, and when eight years of age, he came with his parents to Kansas, where they located on a tract of wild land in Logan township, Marshall county. Here the family established their home on the wild prairie, amid the most primitive conditions, and there they experienced many of the hardships of pioneer life. The farm was developed and enlarged and in time was improved with substantial structures. W. H. Koencke, in addition to his farm interest, engaged in the lumber business with his brother-in-law, with whom he remained for a number of years. In 1888 Mr. Koencke purchased the business, which he managed with the buying and selling of grain. He erected a large elevator at Bremen and there did an extensive business. During his active life he purchased much land, becoming the owner of fourteen hundred acres, all under high cultivation and nicely improved.

W. H. Koencke was married to Julia Brockmeyer in May, 1878. She was the daughter of Frederick and Fredericka (Martin) Brockmeyer, who were natives of Germany. They came to the United States in an early day and for a time lived in Connecticut, but later came to Kansas, when the state was one wild stretch of prairie, and here they established their home in Hanover, where the father engaged in farming until the time of his death on March 25, 1913. The wife, Julia Koencke, who was born on June 5, 1859, and was the first child of the family born after their arrival in Kansas, died on May 17, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Koencke were the parents of eight children as follow: Sophia, E. W., Mary, Henry, Martha, Julia and two that died in infancy. Sophia is the wife of William Kruse; E. W. is assistant cashier of the State Bank of Herkimer; Mary Geyer is a resident of Waterville, Kansas, where her husband is manager of the telephone system; Julia Hermann and husband reside on a farm in Logan township; Henry W. is cashier of the bank at Herkimer and Martha is a student in the schools of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Koencke were long active members of the German Lutheran church and prominent in the social life of the township.

Sophia (Koencke) Kruse was born in Marshall county, Kansas, and was reared in Herkimer where she was educated in the public schools of that place. Her birth occurred on October 19, 1880, and she remained at home until the time of her marriage. She and Mr. Kruse are the parents of seven children as follow: Myrtle, born on July 14, 1905; Laura, August 25, 1907;

William, April 11, 1909; Julia Anna, September 27, 1910; Victor, November 12, 1912; Juergen, July 18, 1914, and Roland, September 25, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Kruse are prominent members of the German Lutheran church and are popular in the social life of their home community.

William Kruse now owns six hundred and ninety-two acres of land in Marshall and Washington counties. He devotes his time to high-class farming and stock raising. He is interested in Polled Hereford cattle and Percheron horses. Of his fine herd of cattle, he has thirty-five registered and of the horses, eight are registered. He has over one hundred and sixty acres of alfalfa and raises much seed for the market, having his own huller for threshing. He cultivates but forty acres of small grain, the balance of his farm being in meadow, pasture and timber. His home place, in the corporation of Herkimer, consists of ninety acres. The place is nicely improved and is centrally located, the residence being but one block from the Lutheran church. He has always taken much interest in local affairs and is recognized as one of the influential men of the township. He is identified with the Republican party and his advice is often sought in the party's councils as well as in the affairs of the county. He is secretary of the church organization and to him is due much of the success of the local society. He has long been an advocate of the good roads movement and a better system of public schools. Not alone in civic affairs does he believe in progress, but he practices it on his large farms, which are models of modern methods and systematic work.

PERCY R. PULLEINE.

One of the well-known and successful business men of Home City, Marshall county, is Percy R. Pulleine, the efficient cashier of the Citizens State Bank, who was born in Franklin township, Marshall county, on November 23, 1880, the son of William T. and Julia (Dunn) Pulleine.

William T. and Julia (Dunn) Pulleine were born in England, the former in 1844, in Yorkshire, and the latter at Hull, in 1845. William T. Pulleine was educated in the public schools of England and was reared on a farm, his father being a large land owner. On the death of his father he was left quite an estate and in 1870 he came to the United States. On his arrival in this country he came to Kansas, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land in section 26, Franklin township. Here he engaged in general farming and stock raising with much success

until 1894, at which time he was elected probate judge of Marshall county and moved to Marysville. He was retained in this position for ten years, at which time he retired from the activities of the more strenuous life, and lived a life of quietude for eight years, when his death occurred in 1912. The widow died in 1914 after a useful life of well-doing. She and Mr. Pulleine were married in England and soon after their marriage left for their new home in America. Their children were all born in Marshall county with the exception of one who was born in Virginia, where the parents remained for some little time after coming to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Pulleine were prominent members of the Episcopalian church and were active in the social and religious life of the community in which they lived.

Percy R. Pulleine was reared on the home farm and received his education in the local schools and at the high school of Marysville, having graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1900. Soon after completing his education he entered the First National Bank at Marysville as bookkeeper, which position he held until 1912, when he came to Home City as cashier of the Citizens State Bank, where he has since given such valuable service and has won for himself the approval of the officials of the institution and the respect of the public. He is most proficient in his line of work, and by his genial disposition and business-like methods he has the confidence of all.

Percy R. Pulleine is happily united in marriage to Gertrude Hamilton, who was born in Blue Rapids, Kansas, September 16, 1885, the daughter of John L. and Alice (Fitzgerald) Hamilton who were born in Marshall county and Canada, respectively, and are now living on a farm at Blue Rapids. To this union two children have been born, Alice J. and Patricia. Mr. and Mrs. Pulleine are active members of the Episcopal church and have long been prominent in the social and religious life of the community. Politically Mr. Pulleine is a Republican and has served as a member of the city council at Marysville. Mr. Pulleine is a man of sterling worth and high integrity and his life has been one of activity in the district where he was born and reared. From the time he left school he has been actively associated with the financial interest of the county. Few men of his age have had more practical experience in financial work than has he. He has always taken the keenest interest in the growth and development of his home district and his influence has been given to those enterprises that would tend to the future greatness of the township and the county. The schools

and the roads of his district have always received his earnest consideration and he is in sympathy with the modern standard of schools and the good roads movement, believing that in these much of the development of any community depends.

JACOB RUTTI.

Jacob Rutti, one of Franklin township's well-known and substantial farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres there, is a native of the republic of Switzerland, but has been a resident of this country since the days of his young manhood. He was born on February 2, 1854, son of George and Mary (Flure) Rutti, who were the parents of twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth and all of whom are still living save one.

Leaving his native land in 1878, Jacob Rutti came to this country and located in Wisconsin, where he began working in a cheese factory and where, in 1882, he was married. Two years later, in 1884, he and his wife came to Kansas and settled on an eighty-acre farm in this county. In 1899 Mr. Rutti bought the quarter section of land in Franklin township on which his present home is situated and there he has lived ever since, long having been regarded as one of the leading farmers in that part of the country. He has prospered in his affairs and has added to his original purchase until now he is the owner of a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, all of which is under cultivation and on which, in addition to his general farming, he is somewhat extensively engaged in the raising of cattle. He has improved his farm in excellent shape and he and his family have a very comfortable home.

Jacob Rutti has been twice married. As noted above, it was in 1882, while living in Wisconsin, that he married Mary Haffner, who was born in that state in 1858, and to that union five children were born, namely: Lizzie, who married Henry Toeter, of Franklin township, this county; Anna, who married M. McDonald, a farmer, living near Oketo; Rosa, who married F. Keller, of Center township; Frank, deceased, and Henry, deceased. The mother of these children died in 1890 and in 1894 Mr. Rutti married Amelia Muller, who was born in Switzerland on August 11, 1860, and who came to this country in 1894 and to this union two children have been born, Otto and John, both of whom are at home, taking an active part in the cultivation of their father's farm.

IRA EDMOND HENRY.

Ira Edmond Henry, a well-known druggist, business man and city clerk of Summerfield, Marshall county, was born in Hanover, Kansas, on September 10, 1883, and is the son of Ed. S. and Sadie Eveline (Holbert) Henry.

Ed. S. Henry was born in the state of Illinois in 1861 and received his education in the public schools and grew to manhood. He later married Sadie Eveline Holbert, who was born in 1863 and was the daughter of Perry Holbert, who was a native of Ohio and one of the first settlers of Washington county, Kansas. The town of Washington is now located on a part of what was then his farm. As a young man Perry Holbert was united in marriage to a Miss Avard, a native of West Virginia. She had a number of her people who were in sympathy with the cause of the South and her nephew, David Clevenger, was a soldier of note in the Confederate army, yet three of her nephews, Greenberry, John and Minor Clevenger were soldiers in the Union army and won distinction in the cause of the Union.

The ancestors of Ed. S. Henry were originally from Ohio and in an early day settled in the states of Illinois and Missouri, and thence to Elsworth, Kansas. Ed. S. and his brother, Ira, when young men engaged in farming in Washington county, and there Ira is still engaged in the work. Ed. S. later located at Kansas City, where he engaged in the commission and produce business for a number of years, when he established himself in the business in Chicago, Illinois, and was one of the first to use the candling process in the selection of eggs. He continued in the business during his life and met with much success. He and Mrs. Henry were the parents of two children, Ira Edmond and Guy Morris, the latter having died at the age of fifteen years.

Ira Edmond Henry received his early education in a country school house in Washington county, Kansas, and experienced many of the early conditions of the early life on the plains. In 1892, at the age of nine years, he came to Summerfield, Marshall county, with his mother, who had after the death of his father married Samuel J. Grauer. Here he attended the public schools and later entered the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, in 1903. He took the course in pharmacy and completed his work in 1904 and became a registered pharmacist that year. During the time he was in the university he was a member of the baseball team, and was awarded a "K" in baseball and general athletics. After completing his education and receiving his certificate, he returned to Summerfield in June, 1904, and in



IRA E. HENRY.

July of that year he purchased a drug store which he conducted for seven years. He then purchased his present store in 1911, and a year later consolidated it with the "Daisy Pharmacy Store," which he had purchased. His present store is known as the "Rexall Store" and is one of the most complete in this section of the county. He has an excellent room for his business, which is twenty-four by eighty feet, all of which is well stocked with up-to-date goods. In addition to his stock of drugs, he handles musical instruments for which he has a special room. He has the agency for the Edison, the Knaba, the Marshall and Wendell pianos, in all of which he has a well-established business. He has a stock, the value of which is eight thousand dollars, and carries a large stock of Rexall remedies, books, stationery, Lowe Brothers high-standard paints, wall paper and toilet articles. He has two registered clerks and on Saturdays has extra help.

Ira Edmond Henry has by hard work risen to his present position in the business world. He began his active life with no financial backing, and before he was twenty-one years of age he had completed his college career and had established himself in the business world. He began his life as a clerk in a drug store at one dollar and fifty cents per week, for the first year. But he had the determination and push to own a store of his own. He borrowed the money when he made his purchase of the first drug store, all of which he has paid.

On September 2, 1908, Ira Edmond Henry was united in marriage to Florence Nightingale Hazels, of Washington county, Kansas, the daughter of George Nicol Hazels and wife. Her father was a native of Scotland and there received his education in the public schools and grew to manhood. At the age of twenty years he left his native land and came to America. On his arrival in the United States he came direct to Kansas and located on a farm in Washington county, where he died at the age of seventy-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry has been born one child, Helen Davene, now a girl of five years. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are active members of the United Presbyterian church and are prominent in the social life of their home city, where they are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them.

Politically, Mr. Henry is identified with the Republican party, and has always taken a keen interest in local affairs, and is at present the efficient city clerk. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is the distributor of the "Indigent Vaccine" for St. Bridget and Richland townships and is local register of the births and deaths. He has always been much interested in the educational progress of the city

and in adding to its beauty and growth. He had much to do with the seven-thousand-five-hundred-dollar addition to the school house. He won the five-dollar prize of Doctor Stephens for producing the best growth in five elm trees within a year.

KARL HOHN.

Of the well known farmers and stockmen of Balderson township, Marshall county, who were born in Germany may be mentioned Karl Hohn, who was born by Koelnam Rhein, on June 12, 1852, and is the son of John W. and Regina (Oehm) Hohn.

John W. and Regina Oehm were also natives of Germany, in which country they were educated and were later married. John W. Hohn was born in 1827 and his wife in 1828. After their marriage they continued to make their home in Germany until 1869, when they came to the United States. John W. Hohn was reared on a farm and engaged in that work in his native land, and when he came to Marshall county, he continued in that work. He purchased the farm where his son, Karl, now lives and made all the improvements, including the stone house and barn. The stone for these structures he quarried from his farm. He developed the farm and became one of the substantial farmers of the township. Mr. Hohn continued to live on the old home place until 1890, when he returned to his native land, where he died in 1900. The wife and mother died on October 18, 1894.

John W. and Regina Hohn were active members of the Evangelical church and took much interest in all the services of the church and were prominent in the social life of the township. They were the parents of the following children: Karl, Bertha and Amelia. Bertha is the wife of C. Schaeer, of Superior, Nebraska, and Amelia was the wife of D. Breunsbach. Her death occurred some years ago.

Karl Hohn was educated in Germany and remained there until he was seventeen years of age. He came with his parents to America and located in Balderson township, Marshall county, and here he entered school but was unable to attend longer than eighteen days. Being the eldest child he was in a position to assist his father in the cultivation of the farm, and remained with him until he returned to Germany. Karl Hohn then purchased the farm and since that time has been engaged in general farming and stock raising. He experienced many of the hardships of the early pioneer; yet

with the determination to succeed he is now one of the substantial men of the township. He sold corn at thirteen cents per bushel, and has even hauled it to Marysville, when it was a task to get rid of it at any price. He has taken wheat to Frankfort, Kansas, twenty-five miles distant, and sold it for thirty-five cents per bushel. To make this trip he would start at eleven o'clock at night, so as to be at the market early in the morning. Those were most trying times, and a load of wheat would bring but a few dollars.

The first house on the place, built by his father, was of logs, the timber being obtained from the home farm. In 1880 the present stone house was erected. It required many days of hard work for the father and son to quarry the stone, dress and place them in the building. The placing of the stone in the building was left to Karl Hohn, and the evidence of his good work is seen in the splendid condition of the building today. There were many Indians in the county at the time the family made their settlement there, yet they were always friendly to the Hohn family. Many times, when in the woods or fields about his work, or on the hillside picking berries, Karl Hohn would meet a band of Indians, and while he was many times frightened, he was never in any way hurt. He has been driven from the berry patch by them, with the claim that the berries belonged to them and later he became aware that it was all a joke. These little incidents had much to do with cementing the friendship of the red men and the whites in this section of the state.

On November 15, 1880, Karl Hohn was united in marriage to Amelia Bruensbach, who was born on September 12, 1862, in the state of Illinois, and later came to Kansas, where she died on February 15, 1901. She was a member of the Evangelical church. To that union the following children were born: Lena, Bertha, Amelia, Emil, Emma, Anna and Rudy. Lena Rohtenberger is now a resident of Balderson township, where her husband is a farmer; Bertha is the wife of John Grauer, a resident of Marysville; Amelia is the wife of Frank Kratch, of Balderson; Emma Zeibach resides near Steel City, Nebraska, and Anna Rudy are at home with the father.

Karl Hohn is an active member of the Evangelical church and is prominent in the social life of the township. He has always taken much interest in the services of the church and is one of the highly respected men of the community. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party and has had much to do with the civic life of the township and served for a number of years as treasurer. He is a strong advocate of better schools and good roads. On January 12, 1910, Mr. Hohn married for his second wife, Mrs. Sophia Kratch, a daughter of Fritz and Kathrin (Freese) Meier, of Mis-

souri, where they were farming people, both being now deceased. Mrs. Hohn, by her first marriage, was the mother of the following children: Frank, Rudolph, Alma and Fred, all of whom are married and living in Balderson township, this county.

STERLING KECK.

Sterling Keck, one of the prominent residents of Summerfield, Marshall county, and now living a retired life, was born in Claiborne county, Tennessee, on September 9, 1845, the son of Philip and Rachel (Goin) Keck.

Philip Keck was born in Pennsylvania and was the son of John and Anna (Hansley) Keck, both of whom were natives of the state of Pennsylvania, and where the father was engaged in farming. John Keck was the son of Conrad Keck and wife, also natives of that state. The families later moved to Tennessee and there John Keck died in 1859. Philip Keck after moving to Tennessee became the owner of a large plantation consisting of over three hundred acres of land. It was there that he died in 1880 at the age of eighty-five years. Rachel (Goin) Keck, the mother of Sterling Keck, was born in Tennessee in 1816. She was the daughter of Uriah Goin. She grew to womanhood in home state and there lived her life, her death having occurred some years ago.

Sterling Keck received his education in the common schools of his native state and there grew to manhood on the home plantation. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the Union army, and served in Battery B, First Tennessee Light Artillery, and saw much active service in and about Nicholasville, Kentucky. He was in the Twenty-third Army Corps and did good service for two and a half years. After the close of the war he returned to his home and engaged in teaching, and was for four years one of the successful teachers of his state. He then retired from the work as a teacher and engaged in farming on his tract of land for fifteen years. In 1879 he left Tennessee and went to Gage county, Nebraska, where he purchased eighty acres of land at twelve dollars per acre. He held this land for a time, when he traded it for land in Thomas county, Kansas. In 1890 he left Nebraska and came to Marshall county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 24, Balderson township. The place was partially developed and had some improvements. He later built a fine eight-room house and made other extensive improvements. Here he engaged

in general farming and stock raising with much success for the next eighteen years, when in 1909 he retired from the active duties of farm life and moved to Summerfield. Here he has a beautiful modern house and six acres of land. The land is just across the line in Nebraska.

While actively engaged in farm work, Mr. Keck was an extensive raiser of cattle, and each year had ready for the market some two hundred head. He was the largest hog raiser in Balderson township. He was also a dealer in mules and each year he shipped large numbers of these animals to the various markets of the country. As a business man and farmer he demonstrated his ability to handle matters of large proportions.

Sterling Keck was twice married. His first wife was Harriet Harman, whom he married on October 18, 1866. She was born in Tennessee in 1848 and died on July 13, 1908. To this union the following children have been born: Roxie Ann, Clarcie, Lucretia, Emeline, James William, Melvin, Belle, Josephine, Proctor, Bert, John, Eva, Iva and one that died in infancy. Roxie Ann is the wife of William Wymore, of Portland, Oregon, and to them have been born five children; Clarcie Brown lives in Montana, where Mr. Brown is engaged in farming; Lucretia, now deceased, was the wife of James McMahan; Emeline is the wife of L. McMahan and they reside in California; James William resides in Montana; Melvin is farming on the home place; Belle is the wife of L. Vanortwick, a farmer of Richland township; Josephine Arnold resides in California; Proctor L. is a farmer of Richland township; Bert lives in California; John is a resident of Montana; Eva Fralin resides in Richland township, where Mr. Fralin is engaged in farming and Iva is now deceased.

In 1909 Mr. Keck was united in marriage to Mrs. Maggie Munday, who was born in Tennessee on May 27, 1881, where she grew to womanhood and was united in marriage to Oscar Munday, by whom she is the mother of two children, Nellie and Claud, both of whom are at home. Mrs. Keck is the daughter of William and Sallie (Lane) Munday, natives of Tennessee.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Munday came to Marshall county and established their home in section 19, Richland township, in 1902. Oscar Munday engaged in general farming and stock raising for a number of years and met with much success, in his chosen work. He and his wife were among the prominent people of the community and were active in the social life of the district. Some years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Munday became the wife of Sterling Keck, and since their marriage have lived in their beautiful home in Summerfield.

At the time Sterling and Harriet Keck left Tennessee to establish a new

home in Gage county, Nebraska, they were the parents of six girls and eight sons. With his wife and large family of children, Mr. Keck landed in Gage county with but twenty-five dollars in money. The long and difficult journey was made with horses and covered wagons, and in the party that came at that time there were eight wagons and forty-two people. The trip occupied forty-two days, and was fraught with many hardships and dangers. The roads were but trails and there were few, if any, bridges spanning the creeks and rivers.

CONSTAND CLAEYS.

Constand Claeys, one of the well-known and prominent men of Marysville township, Marshall county, was born in Belgium on April 9, 1870, the son of Celestine and Caroline (Cambrell) Claeys.

Celestine and Caroline Claeys were natives of Belgium and there received their education, grew to maturity and were later married. After their marriage they established their home in Belgium and there they spent the rest of their lives. The father was born in 1834 and the mother in 1838, the former died in the land where he was born on January 16, 1915, and the mother died in the land of her nativity in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Claeys were devout members of the Catholic church and prominent in the local society of their home community. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom died in infancy; the four now living are Florman, Lena, Constand and Celina. Florman lives at Axtell, Kansas; he is a farmer and stockman; Lena Von De Rostine is a resident of Atchinson, Illinois, where Mr. Von De Rostine is engaged in farming and stock raising; Constand is the subject of this sketch and Celina Busie is still a resident of the home country.

Constand Claeys received his education in the schools of Belgium. He immigrated to the United States in April, 1889. Following his arrival in this country he started in to work for himself and sought employment in a brick yard, after he had located at Beatrice, Nebraska. Here he remained for ten years, when he came to Marshall county, in 1900, and here he started a yard of his own at Marysville, which he operated until 1911. He then disposed of his business and rented a farm near Marysville, where he lived for four years, after which he rented one hundred and sixty acres, near his former location, and here is still living. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, being particularly interested in the breeding and the

raising of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, and is now preparing to raise a high grade of Hampshire hogs.

In 1899 Constand Claeys was united in marriage to Antonia Peter, the daughter of Walter and Barbara (Shoemaker) Peter. Mr. and Mrs. Peter were natives of Switzerland and there received their education, grew up and were later married. The father was born in 1847 and the mother in 1849. While living in his native land Mr. Peter was employed at all kinds of work, especially at the building of brick ovens in residences. He and his wife continued to live in their native land until 1883, when they came to the United States and established their home on a rented farm in Nebraska, where they lived until 1905, when they took a homestead in South Dakota. The wife and mother died in 1887. After a residence of some eighteen months in South Dakota, Mr. Peters returned to Switzerland on a visit and there he died. He and Mrs. Peters were devout members of the Catholic church and highly respected people. Mr. Peter was an active member of the Democratic party and always took much interest in local affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Peters were the parents of the following children: Antonia, Arnold, Fredia, Walter, Louise, Warner, Lena, Ralph, Amelia and Barbara. Antonia is the wife of Constand Claeys; Arnold, a carpenter, is a resident of the state of Iowa; Freda Moshell resides at Lincoln, Nebraska, her husband being a traveling man; Walter is engaged in farming on the old homestead in South Dakota; Louise Misery lives in South Dakota, and is now a widow, her husband, who was a telegraph operator, died some years ago; Warner is a farmer in South Dakota; Lena Kemper lives in Nebraska, where her husband is a carpenter; Ralph is a carpenter in Iowa; Amelia Kennedy resides at Dorchester, Nebraska, where Mr. Kennedy is engaged in the carpenter work and as a contractor, and Barbara Hire, who was the second born of the family, is the wife of Mr. Hire, who lives at Franklin, Nebraska, and is one of the farmers and stock men of that section.

Antonia (Peter) Claeys was born in Switzerland on March 4, 1872, and was reared in a village and received her education in one of the schools of that country. At the age of eleven years she came to the United States with her parents, and with them located on a farm in Nebraska. There she grew to womanhood and was later married. She and her husband, Mr. Claeys were for long years devout members of the Catholic church, and Mrs. Claeys was an active member of the altar society until the time of her death in 1905. She was a woman who was held in the highest regard and at her death the community lost one who was ever ready and willing to assist in trouble and in sickness. She and Mr. Claeys were the parents

of the following children: Louis, born on November 6, 1899; Agnes, December 10, 1900; Susana, September 11, 1903; and Barbara, February 21, 1905. These children are now all at home with the father and all have been confirmed in the church of their father and mother. With their father, they are held in high regard by the people of the district in which they live and where they take an active interest in the social life as well as the religious life of their church.

JOHN F. WAGNER.

Among the successful farmers and stockmen of Richland township, Marshall county, may be included John F. Wagner, the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of splendid land, and at present operating three hundred and twenty acres, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, on May 22, 1877, the son of Jacob and Eliza (Cruse) Wagner.

Jacob Wagner was a native of Germany, and there he received his education in the schools and grew to manhood. His early life was spent on a farm, and as a young man he decided that he would be a farmer. Feeling that he would have better opportunities to obtain a home and a farm he came to the United States and at once proceeded to Indiana, locating in Franklin county. In that state he was married to Eliza Cruse, who was born in Indiana in 1840. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wagner established their home in Franklin county, where they resided until 1880, when they came to Kansas. Here Mr. Wagner purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres of splendid land, which is now owned by the son, Louis J. This farm he developed from the unbroken prairie into one of the model farms of the county. After four years of active life on his new farm he died in 1884. The widow is now living a retired life at Summerfield. They were the parents of the following children: Harry, Louis J., Charles P., John F., Edward and William C. Harry is deceased; Charles P. is a farmer and stockman in Richland township; William C. is a jeweler at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, and Edward is a resident of Summerfield.

Jacob Wagner was twice married. To the union before he married Eliza Cruse were born three children as follow: Todd, who is a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Katherine Mertes, a resident of California, and Addie Poffinbarger, who lives near Fairbury, Nebraska.

John F. Wagner was three years old when his parents left their home



MR. AND MRS. FRED HEISERMAN.

in Indiana and came to Kansas. Here he received his education in the public schools and remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He then rented land where he engaged in general farming until 1907, when he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 33, Richland township, where he has erected the best of modern buildings and today has one of the best country homes in the county. He is a progressive farmer and an excellent stockman, and his farm and stock show the results of care and attention.

John F. Wagner was united in marriage on February 24, 1903, to Lillie M. Heiserman, who was born in Marshall county on November 16, 1884, the daughter of Fred and Mary (Hunt) Heiserman. Mr. Heiserman was born in Germany on January 25, 1834, and is the son of Jacob Heiserman and wife, who spent their lives in the fatherland. Fred Heiserman was reared in Germany and there received his education in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one years he came to America. On his arrival in the United States in 1855, he at once proceeded to Illinois, where he engaged as a farm hand for some years. There he was married to Mary Hunt, who was born in 1847 and died in 1906. In 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Heiserman came to Kansas, having made the journey with horses and wagon from the home in Illinois. They homesteaded eighty acres of land in Richland township, Marshall county, which they later developed and improved and in time became the owners of two hundred and forty acres of the best land. They were the parents of the following children: Henry, of Liberty, Nebraska; William, of Oklahoma; Jacob, of Norton county, Kansas; George, a well-known farmer of Balderson township, Marshall county; John, of Oklahoma; Fred, of Smith county, Kansas; Charles, of Richland township; Albert, on the home farm; Walter, a farmer of Marshall county; Edward, of Balderson township; Anna, the wife of Ed Ringen, of Richland township, a prosperous farmer and stockman; Rose, the wife of William Ringen, a well-known farmer, and Lillie, the wife of John F. Wagner.

John F. and Lillie Wagner are among the prominent residents of Richland township and are held in high regard. They are the parents of two children, Clifford A. and Viola I. They take the keenest pleasure in their beautiful home with their children, and one of their greatest pleasures is the entertainment of their neighbors and their friends. Mrs. Wagner has spent her life in the county where she now lives, where she has ever taken much interest in church work and the social activities of the community.

Politically, Mr. Wagner is identified with the Republican party and has always taken considerable interest in the civic affairs of the township. He is now serving as township clerk, having been first elected in 1908. He is also a member of the school board of district No. 136 and is treasurer of the board. Both he and his wife have always taken much interest in the educational development of the county, and any movement for better schools always receives their hearty approval. Mr. Wagner has long been an advocate of good roads and gives his support to all development in that line. He is an active member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

GEORGE A. KRUSE.

George A. Kruse, one of the well-known and prominent farmers of Logan township, Marshall county, was born in Saunders county, Nebraska, on March 25, 1878, the son of George and Anna (Jurgens) Kruse.

George and Anna (Jurgens) Kruse were natives of Germany, where the father was born in 1832 and the mother in 1842. They received their education in the public schools and there grew to maturity and were married in 1864. Some time after their marriage they decided to come to America, and after their arrival in this country, they came at once to Illinois, where they established their home on a farm on which they lived for some years. They later moved to Nebraska, where they engaged in general farming for some time, after which they came to Marshall county in 1882. Here Mr. Kruse purchased three hundred and sixty acres of excellent land in Herkimer township. The tract at that time was all wild prairie, but of prime quality. This he developed and improved, and at the time of his death he had a splendid house, two large barns and other buildings. Mr. Kruse died on July 18, 1914, his wife having died in 1895, both having died on the old homestead.

George Kruse was a man of much business ability and owned at the time of his death eight hundred and forty acres. He took much interest in local affairs and was progressive in all things. He was identified with the Republican party, but did not aspire to office. He and his wife assisted in the educational and moral development of their home township, and were held in the highest regard. They were the parents of the following children: Catherine, Margaret, Mary, William, George, Henry, Anna, Christina, Andrew and two that died in infancy. Catherine is the wife of William Rabe, a farmer and banker of Bremen, Kansas; Margaret Schaefer is

the wife of a farmer of Herkimer township; Mary Lohse lives in Logan township, where Mr. Lohse is engaged in farming; William and Henry are farmers of Herkimer township; George A., the subject of this sketch, is a farmer of Logan township; Anna Geihlsler is a resident of Oklahoma where her husband is engaged in farming; Christina Prelle is the wife of a merchant and Andrew is on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Kruse were devoted members of the German Lutheran church and were among the most substantial supporters of that denomination.

George A. Kruse received his education in the home schools of Marshall county and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he assisted his father with the work. After completing his education, and at the age of twenty-two years, he was given one hundred and sixty acres of land in Nebraska by his father, and here he engaged in general farming and stock raising for one year, when he moved to Herkimer township, Marshall county, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres and rented his Nebraska place. After two years on the farm which he had purchased, he sold out, after having made many substantial improvements, and moved to Bremen, where he engaged in the grain and implement business for six years. He then sold his business in Bremen and moved to his present farm of two hundred and eighty acres in Logan township. Here he has one of the desirable farms of the township, and which is substantially improved with a splendid house, large barn, garage, granaries and alfalfa sheds. Here he is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is one of the extensive breeders of cattle and hogs in the county. He believes in up-to-date methods of operating a farm, and now has on his place a tractor that will do more and better work than the horse, thus conserving his time and energy for other purposes.

In 1904 Mr. Kruse was united in marriage to Minnie Brenneke, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Vogel) Brenneke, natives of Germany and prominent residents of Bremen. Minnie (Brenneke) Kruse was born in Bremen on May 23, 1883, and there received her education in the public schools and resided at home until her marriage. She and Mr. Kruse are the parents of the following children: Elmer, born on March 2, 1905; Vera Marie, October 10, 1906; Laverne Arlo, April 26, 1909; George Orbin, July 27, 1911, and Orlinda Leona, July 16, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Kruse are active members of the Lutheran church and have long been prominent in the social life of the community, where their good qualities and Christian spirit have won for them a host of friends. Mr. Kruse has always taken a keen interest in local affairs and is one of the representative men of the township.

He is now township clerk and has served as a member of the school board and has always taken a deep concern in the educational development in the county. Progressive in all things, he realizes that the future greatness of any section must largely depend upon the institutions of learning. The good roads movement has always received his earnest support.

JOSEPH ZARYBNICKY.

Bohemia has given to the United States many of her citizens who have become prominent in many of the walks of life in this country. Among the number is Joseph Zarybnicky, the owner of four hundred acres of excellent land and the raiser of high-grade stock, who was born on November 23, 1868, and is the son of Anton and Anna (Soucek) Zarybnicky.

Anton and Anna Zarybnicky were also natives of Bohemia, where they were educated, grew to maturity and were later married. In that country their children were born and there they spent many years of their early life. In 1881, after their daughter, Anna, the wife of Joe Polnicky, had located in America, the parents and the rest of their children came to this country. After a voyage of nineteen days the family landed in the United States and later established their home near Wilber, Nebraska. There the father worked as a farm hand for a number of years and later made his home with his son, Frank, who was at that time one of the successful farmers of the district. Anton Zarybnicky was born in the year 1832 and is now living with his son, Joseph. The mother was born in 1832 and is now deceased, she having died in 1908. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, Anna, Josephine, Frank, Antonia, deceased; Joseph, Antonia (2), John, Katherine and two that died in infancy. Mary died in Bohemia; Anna died after coming to this country; Josephine Plihal died some ten years ago; Frank is living near Odell, Nebraska, Antonia lives near Latham, Kansas; John died on the way to the United States and was buried at sea; Katherine Iteia is a resident of Table Rock, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Zarybnicky were active members of the Catholic church and always took great interest in the affairs of the church and were well known in the social life of the community in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard.

Joseph Zarybnicky received his education in the schools of his native land and in the public schools of Nebraska, he having spent his boyhood

days in the latter state. At the age of fourteen years he worked as a farm hand for the farmers in the neighborhood of his home. In 1888 he rented one hundred and sixty acres of land in Nebraska, where he was engaged in general farming and stock raising for himself for five years. He then left the rented farm and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in section 11, Oketo township, Marshall county. Here he engaged in general farming with success for nine years, when he purchased his present farm in the township. The farm at the time he made the purchase was all unimproved and was for the most part undeveloped. Since establishing himself on his present farm, Mr. Zarybnicky has put the place under the highest state of development. As a raiser of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs he has met with much success, and is now known as one of the most successful stockmen in the county. He has some splendid horses and his stock is all of the highest grade. The past year he had one hundred and sixteen acres of his farm in corn, which averaged thirty-three bushels per acre. In addition to his large farm interests he is a stockholder in the farmers' elevator and the co-operative store at Oketo.

On January 13, 1892, Mr. Zarybnicky was united in marriage to Katherine Bell, who was born in Bohemia in 1870. She received her education in the schools of her native land, where she lived until she was fifteen years of age, when she came to the United States and settled at Wilber, Nebraska, where she lived until the time of her marriage. Her parents spent their lives in Bohemia, where they died some years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Zarybnicky have been born the following children: Anna, Clara, Frank, Abbie, Millie, William, Edward and Wilhelmina, all of whom are at home with the exception of William, who is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Zarybnicky are active members of the Catholic church and have reared their children in the faith of that denomination. They have ever taken an active interest in the affairs of the county, in which they have made their home for so many years and where they are held in the highest regard. Coming to this country, where they were among strangers and amid new conditions, they have demonstrated their ability to meet the new conditions with success. By hard work and close application to business they are today numbered among the substantial people of the community.

Mr. Zarybnicky has always taken an active interest in the civic life of his home township, and while he has not been an office seeker, his advice has often been sought in matters that pertained to the public welfare. He is

one of the patriotic and influential men of the district and his life had been one of honor. He is a member of the Bohemian lodge, Z. C. B. J., and was the organizer of the local society. He is a man of much ability and his influence is keenly felt in all matters that pertain to the public welfare, in his home township as well as the county.

JOHN W. SUGGETT.

John Suggett, one of the well-known residents of Marietta, Marshall county, and one of the early pioneers of the district, was born in Detroit on June 11, 1851, the son of John P. and Clinda (Burgess) Suggett, natives of England.

John P. and Cinda (Burgess) Suggett were natives of Durhamshire, and Somersetshire, respectively, the former having been born in 1813 and died on June 7, 1874, and the latter was born in 1827, and died on May 6, 1906. Mr. Suggett received his education in the schools of his native land and there he grew to manhood and learned the butcher's trade. At the age of twenty years he decided to seek a home in America and on his arrival in this country he located at Detroit, where he was engaged in butchering for the lake boats. Clinda Burgess spent her early childhood in England, and at the age of ten years came to America with her parents, who located at Detroit, where she completed her education in the public schools and where she was married in 1847 to Mr. Suggett. They established their home in that city and there they lived until 1856, when they moved to Rock Island, Illinois. There Mr. Suggett engaged in supplying the steamers on the Mississippi river with meat. After a residence of six years in that city, the family decided to locate in Kansas. They made the trip to Hannibal, Missouri, by steamboat and from there to St. Joseph by rail. Here John P. Suggett purchased a team of oxen and with his family drove to Marysville, Marshall county. He engaged in the butcher business and for two years furnished meat for the soldiers. He remained in the butcher business until 1869, when he homesteaded in Oketo township. There he and his sons cut the logs to build their first home on the claim. They obtained their timber from along the creek, and built a two-story house in which they lived for a number of years. The family always had plenty to eat in their new home, and much of their meat was obtained on the prairie, where they obtained wild prairie chicken, duck, turkey and buffalo. They were provided with fresh buffalo meat until the year 1872 and had dried meat until late the next year.

John P. Suggett became a successful farmer and in time his farm became one of the well-developed and improved places in the township. He raised much stock, with which he had much success. He and Mrs. Suggett were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, William H., John W., Nathaniel P., Thomas J., Fannie L., Benjamin F., Nellie, Clinda and Mary D. Elizabeth Champagne, William H., Fannie L. Watson and Mary D. are now deceased, the latter having died on November 7, 1895. Nathaniel P. is a resident of Oketo; Thomas J. is a resident of Marietta; Benjamin F. resides at Beloit, Kansas; Mrs. Nellie Gibson conducts a boarding house at Oketo; Clinda Mayhew lives on a farm four miles west of Marietta, in Oketo township where her husband, John Mayhew, is a farmer. John P. and Clinda Suggett were among the prominent residents of the county. Mrs. Suggett was a firm believer in teaching her children household duties. Her boys and girls from childhood were taught the art of cooking and the care of the home, and anyone of them could prepare an excellent meal. Both Mr. and Mrs. Suggett spent their last days on the old homestead.

John W. Suggett received his education in the schools of Marshall county. At the age of ten years he moved with his parents to the homestead in Oketo township, where he spent his life as a lad and young man. There he assisted in the breaking and the clearing of the home place and later in the cultivation of the crops and in the general work on the farm. At the age of twenty-nine years, in 1880, he homesteaded forty acres of land in Oketo township, this being the last homestead in Oketo. He made many improvements on the place, which he later sold and moved to Marietta, where he has a good home and four acres of land. Here for many years he did general work and operated his mother's farm.

In 1880 Mr. Suggett was united in marriage to Ida Triggs, who was born in Lucas county, Iowa, in 1863 and is the daughter of Thomas M. Triggs and wife, who left their home in Iowa and came to Marshall county in 1869, where they became prominent in the affairs of the community. To Mr. and Mrs. Suggett have been born the following children: Elsie, who died in 1896; Percy, who died in November, 1913, and Victor and Hazel are now residing in Oketo township, the latter being a student in the Oketo high school. Mr. and Mrs. Suggett are active members of the United Evangelical church, and have long been prominent in the social life of the community in which they have lived for so many years and where they are held in the highest regard. Mr. Suggett is independent in politics, but has always taken a keen interest in the civic life of his home district, and is an advocate

of the selection of the best men to administer the affairs of the county and the township.

John W. Suggett has had an active life on the plains of the West, and when he was but fifteen or sixteen years of age he joined with Robert Shibley as a freighter. They left Marysville in April, 1866, and with a consignment of two mills for Ft. Laramie, for the gold mines, they started for St. Joseph. They transported the machinery to Laramie and were gone until winter. On one trip with Mr. Shibley they had thirty-five wagons in the caravan, including two four-horse wagons. The Indians were on the warpath in that section of the country and they had a most difficult time in making their trip. At one place Mr. Suggett and the party found an old couple murdered and they delayed their journey long enough to give them a burial. At another place they found a German settler killed at the door of his house, he having been murdered while endeavoring to gain entrance to his home. Traveling on the plains in those days was dangerous as well as difficult. There were no roads, and the winding trail at times was most difficult to follow.

To such people as the Suggett family, much honor and credit are due for their efforts in blazing the way for civilization in this Indian-ridden country. Their lives were hard ones, and only those with brave hearts and a firm determination to win could possibly succeed in their efforts to establish homes on the fertile plains of Kansas. Much has been said of the trials and the hardships of those people, but only those who experienced the life can realize the struggle.

JOHN STEIG.

John Steig, who is now deceased, was one of the oldest pioneers in Marshall county, and had lived on his farm in Balderson township since 1865. He was born in Belgium on February 9, 1823, the son of John Steig and wife, who were of the farming class in that country, and among the highly respected people of their home district. John Steig received his education in the schools of his native land and remained a resident of that country until he was thirty-two years of age. In 1857 he decided to seek a home in America. After a long voyage he landed at the port of New York and at once proceeded to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained for a time, after which he took up his residence in Milwaukee. In 1865 he left



MR. AND MRS. JOHN STEIG.

the city life and came to Kansas. Here he homesteaded land in Balderson township, Marshall county, on which he built a small shack, which answered the purpose of a home. Those were hard and trying times for the young man in a strange land and amid new conditions. The country was new and the few neighbors were far apart. Marysville, a long distance away in those days, over the plains, with no roads other than the trail over the prairie, was the nearest trading point, and at that time it could hardly be called a town. He later built a log house, obtaining the material from the timber growing on his own tract of land. He also built a log barn, and today there are walnut logs on the place that were a part of the barn erected forty-nine years ago. Some years later he erected a board house, that is still standing on the farm and in which he lived until 1902, when he built the present neat and substantial residence.

By much hard work and close application Mr. Steig was able to clear and break his land preparatory to the planting of his crops. His progress was slow, but in time he began to prosper and was soon successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, and left a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which adjoins eighty acres that is owned by his son, John B. The farm is under a high state of cultivation and well kept. Much of the place is of fine bottom land, where are raised splendid crops of corn and other grain, with fine tracts of pasture and meadow land.

On March 24, 1868, John Steig was united in marriage to Margaret J. Beonack, who was born on September 5, 1847, in Luxemburg, and to this union were born two children, Margaret and John B. Margaret Meybrunn resides in Balderson township, two miles south and one mile west of the home. John B. was born on March 20, 1882, and received his education in the district schools of Balderson township and has always lived on the farm where he was born, and where he assisted his father with the farm work. In addition to the management of his late father's farm he looks after the interest of his own place of eighty acres.

John Steig was an active member of the Catholic church, as is his widow, and they reared their children in that faith. The family have long been prominent in the social life of the community and are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them. Mr. Steig was actively identified with the Democratic party, and was recognized as among the substantial and successful men of the township. Mr. Steig cast his first vote for James Buchanan for President, and never missed casting his vote for the Democratic candidate up to the time of his death. He had never been sick, up to his last illness, but once in his life, and that was in

the fall of 1915, when he had an attack of la grippe, which affected his sight and hearing. Other than that he was both hale and hearty and able to enjoy many of the blessings of life, on his farm, where he spent so many years. During his residence in the county he had witnessed many wonderful changes, and, today, where now stand the fine farm buildings and where grows the golden grain, then stood the few huts of the early settlers and there grew the tall prairie grass, with here and there a patch of timber. All this took place in the life of this worthy man, who did so much for the development of Marshall county. John Steig died in Balderson township on February 15, 1917, and was buried at Summerfield, Kansas, at Holy Family cemetery.

WILLIAM H. BROOKS.

William H. Brooks, a well-known and substantial farmer and stockman of Franklin township, this county, an honored veteran of the Civil War and the proprietor of a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres there, on which he has one of the best-appointed homes in the county, is a native of the old Hoosier state, but has been a resident of this county practically all the time since 1882 and has thus long been accounted one of the well-established citizens of Marshall county. He was born at Brookville, Indiana, on February 20, 1847, son of Joseph M. and Amelia (Swan) Brooks, who were the parents of eight children, three of whom are still living.

Joseph M. Brooks was born in April, 1818, and was trained to the trade of carpenter and builder. He moved from Indiana to Peru, Illinois, and there made his home until 1879, when he came to Kansas and settled on the farm in Franklin township, this county, on which his son, the subject of this sketch, is now making his home, and presently became one of the large landowners of the county. Upon coming to this county Joseph M. Brooks bought a farm of four hundred and eighty acres, built a small house on the same and there made his home for four years, at the end of which time he retired and moved to Beattie, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on July 31, 1901. After his retirement, however, he continued to extend his farming operations and land purchases and at the time of his death was the owner of fifteen hundred acres of Marshall county land. Joseph M. Brooks was twice married. Following the death of his first wife he married Margaret A. Porter, who was born

on October 30, 1823, in Adams county, Ohio, and who died at the home of William H. Brooks in this county on May 7, 1916. That second union was without issue.

William H. Brooks was but a child when his parents moved from Indiana to Peru, Illinois, and he received his schooling in that city. In 1864, he then being but seventeen years of age, he enlisted for service during the Civil War and served as a member of Company B, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, under Captain Dressler, in Sherman's Army, until the close of the war, being a participant in the spirited engagements in which his command took part in the last year of the war. In one of these engagements he was captured by the enemy and for four or five months was confined in the dreadful prison pen at Andersonville. Mr. Brooks received his discharge in Tennessee at the close of the war and then returned to Peru, Illinois, where he began working as a stationary engineer, a vocation which occupied his time chiefly thereafter for thirty-five years. In 1882 he came to Kansas and for a few years worked with his father on the farm in this county, but later resumed his calling as stationary engineer and was thus engaged, in Nebraska and points farther west, until the death of his father in the summer of 1901, when he came back to this county to settle the estate and has since made his home here. In the settlement of his father's estate he inherited one hundred and forty-six acres of the old home place and he has since added to that tract by purchase until now he is the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of excellent land and has one of the best farm plants in that part of the county. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Brooks has long given considerable attention to the raising of live stock, now feeding about eighty head of cattle, and has done very well. His farm is situated on section 24 of Franklin township and there he has one of the best-appointed farm houses in Marshall county, an eight-room modern house, equipped with electric lights, furnace, bath and hot and cold water, and he and his family are very comfortably situated. The house has an admirable location and commands one of the best views in that part of the county.

On June 24, 1885, William H. Brooks was united in marriage to Alice Beveridge, who was born on March 5, 1864, in Adams county, Ohio, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (McNeil) Beveridge, further mention of whom is made in this volume in a biographical sketch relating to Dr. Jacob Beveridge, and to this union four children have been born, namely: Ralph, who is at home; Mrs. Madge Totten, of La Junta, Colorado; Ray E., who is at home, and Chester A., an optician, practicing at Marysville.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are attendants at the services of the Methodist church and have ever since taking up their residence in this county taken a warm and active interest in the various good works of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all worthy causes thereabout. Mr. Brooks is a Republican, but has never been a seeker after public office.

WILLIAM SCHWINDAMAN.

William Schwindaman, a native of Peoria, Illinois, where he was born on April 6, 1853, the son of Laurence and Katie (Kern) Schwindaman, is now one of the substantial farmers of Marshall county.

Laurence and Katie (Kern) Schwindaman were born in Strasburg, Germany, he in 1808 and she in 1823. They received their education in good schools and were reared amid the scenes of village life. As a lad Mr. Schwindaman learned the basket-maker's trade, at which he worked during the years of his active life. Thirty-two years of his life were spent in his native land, when, in 1840, he decided to come to America. On his arrival in this country he at once proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, where he lived for a time, after which he spent some time in St. Louis and Chicago and then located Peoria, Illinois, where he followed his trade for over thirty years. His health failing him, he came to Kansas, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land in Washington county, where he died a few months later. The widow died some years later at the home of her son, William, in Marysville township, Marshall county.

Politically, Laurence Schwindaman was identified with the Republican party; though he did not aspire to office, he took much interest in local affairs. He and his wife were devout members of the Catholic church and Mrs. Schwindaman was prominent in the work of the altar society of that church. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom are now living as follow: Kasper, William, George and Lizzie. Kasper resides at Keokuk, Iowa, where he is a farmer; George is a farmer at Meridian, Iowa, and Lizzie Smith lives at Bellingham, Washington, where her husband is a foreman in a cement mill.

William Schwindaman received his education in the common and high school at Peoria, Illinois, and there grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-three years he entered eighty acres of land in his native state, where he engaged in general farming for one year, when he came to Marshall

county, where he worked as a farm hand for a year and a half and then rented his father's farm in Washington county. After two years of active farm life he engaged as a clerk in a store at Palmer, Kansas, and was thus engaged for two years. He then purchased a furniture and undertaking establishment, and after two years he sold the business and moved to Reims-ville, Kansas, where he conducted a general store for two years when he sold this business and moved to Colorado, where he took a homestead and also clerked in a store for about two years. He next located at Boise City, Idaho, where he clerked for a year and a half, at which time he returned to Palmer and rented the home farm, which he purchased a few months later. Here he engaged in general farming and stock raising for four years, when he sold the farm and purchased the elevator at Palmer. Here he engaged in the buying and selling of grain for two years when he sold the business at Palmer and purchased the elevator at Marysville, and there continued in the grain business for two years, when he sold and purchased a harness business. This work he managed in connection with his position as mail carrier for about a year, after which he moved to the farm he had purchased, two and one-half miles from Marysville. Here he has a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in addition to a quarter section that he owns in Colorado. He is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising and is recognized as one of the progressive men of the township. During his residence in Palmer he served as a justice of the peace, and has served a term of four years as trustee of Marysville township, as well as being for many years as a member of the school board.

In 1879 William Schwindaman was united in marriage to Anna Schimmels, the daughter of Henry and Catherine (Schlax) Schimmels. Mr. and Mrs. Schimmels were born on a farm in Germany and there received their education and grew to maturity. Mr. Schimmels was born in 1814 and continued to live in his native land until 1851, when he decided to locate in America. On his arrival in the United States he proceeded at once to Wisconsin, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he developed and improved and there he engaged in farming and stockraising for twenty years, when he came to Kansas and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Marshall county, where he made his home until the time of his death on July 17, 1887. Catherine (Schlax) Schimmels was born in 1828 and continued to reside in Germany until 1855, when she came with her brother to the United States and located in Wisconsin, where she worked out before her marriage. She and Mr. Schimmels were devout members

of the Catholic church and she was an active member of the altar society, until her death in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Schimmels were the parents of nine children as follows: Marguretta, John, Antone, William, Catherine, Anna, Peter, Elizabeth and Mary. Marguretta Smith is now deceased; John and Antone are farmers in Nebraska; William is a well-known farmer in Oklahoma; Catherine Lippett lives at Beloit, Wisconsin, where her husband is operating a hotel; Peter is a merchant in Oklahoma; Elizabeth Kersting resides in Nebraska, where her husband is a farmer and stockman, and Mary Kersting resides in Mundon, where Mr. Kersting is conducting a restaurant.

Anna (Schimmels) Schwindaman was born on the home farm in Wisconsin on April 18, 1862, and received her education in the public schools, remaining at home until her marriage at the age of seventeen years. She and Mr. Schwindaman are the parents of eight children as follow: Catherine, Lillian, Mary, Laura, Golden, Florence, William and Leo. Catherine Potter is now a resident of Clinton, Missouri, her husband being a traveling man; Lillian Ring, Mary Ring, Laura Schmitz and Golden Wassenburg are all residents of Marshall county, where their husbands are farmers and stockmen; Florence, after completing her education in the Marysville high school, having graduated in the class of 1911, engaged in teaching, and is now one of the teachers of Marshall county, and is living at home; William is the station agent at Hull, Kansas, and Leo is at home with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwindaman are members of the Catholic church and have reared their children in that faith. They have long been prominent in the religious activities of the church and of the social life of the communities in which they have lived. They have taken much interest in the educational and moral development of the township as well as the county.

ERNST KOENEKE.

Ernst Koeneke, one of the well-known and successful farmers and stockmen of Herkimer township, Marshall county, was born in Cook county, Illinois, on September 30, 1857, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Schotte) Koeneke.

Thomas and Mary Koeneke were natives of Germany, the former having been born in Holstein and the latter in Hanover. They were educated in the schools of their native country and later came to the United States,

locating in the state of Illinois, where they were married and where Mr. Koencke engaged in farming until 1860. At that time they decided that they would locate in Kansas. They pre-empted a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where the son, Ernst, now lives, and for this they paid three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre. Logs were obtained from the timber on the tract, with which the first house was built. He had his oxen to assist him in his work, for the family had made the trip from Atchison, with an ox team and wagon. Mr. Koencke at once engaged in the task of breaking his land and preparing it for planting crops. In time he had a well-established home and here he and his wife lived until the time of their deaths, he having died in 1893, at the age of seventy-three years, and she in 1910, at the age of eighty-four. They were devout members of the German Lutheran church, and were among the organizers of the first church in the township. They were the parents of four children as follow: Henry, now deceased, who was a stock and grain buyer of Herkimer; Ernst; Mary, the wife of Mr. Gleue, of Herkimer township, and Christena Fragel, a widow of Herkimer. Mr. and Mrs. Koencke were a most estimable people and were held in the highest regard. Their lives were active ones and they took the greatest interest in their family and the social, civic and religious life of the township.

Ernst Koencke was three and a half years of age at the time his parents left their home in Illinois and located in Herkimer township. Here he attended the early schools of the district for a time, and was reared on the home farm, where he assisted his father with the work of the place. As a young man he became impressed with the dignity and independence of the life of a farmer and soon decided that he would follow in the work of his father. He remained at home after he had reached manhood, but later established himself on a farm which his father had given him. From 1886 he operated the home farm for his father. After the death of the father, Mr. Koencke bought and traded with his brother for the old home place, where he now lives. Since assuming possession of the place he has remodeled the house, which is today one of the substantial farm residences of the county. His barn, thirty-eight by one hundred feet, is a substantial structure. He is now the owner of nine hundred and sixty acres of splendid land, the greater part of which is in a high state of development and nicely improved. He raises high-grade Herford cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, and is recognized as one of the substantial and successful farmers and stockmen of this section of the state.

In 1881, Ernst Koenke was united in marriage to Augusta Senger, who was born in Germany. She received her primary education in Herkimer township. When seven years of age she came with her parents to the United States. They located in Herkimer township, Marshall county, in 1873, where the father and mother died some years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Koenke have been born the following children: Amalie, Sophia, Rudolph, George, Edward, Alfred, Ernst and Louise. Amalie is the wife of Rudolph Cumro, a successful young farmer of Herkimer township, and they are the parents of four children; Rudolph Koenke is a resident of the home township; Sophia Drinkgern is a resident of Colorado, and the other children are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Koenke are prominent in the social and the religious life of the community, in which they live and where they are held in high regard.

Mr. Koenke is identified with the Republican party and has served as township treasurer and is now treasurer of the school board.

LINDEN KIRLIN.

Linden Kirlin, the well-known inventor of farm machinery and one of the most substantial farmers of Guittard township, this county, is a native of Illinois, but has been a resident of Kansas since 1879 and of Marshall county since 1883, with the exception of the period of years spent in promoting the manufacture of his disk cultivators in Kansas City, where he operated as the head of the Kirlin Cultivator Company. He was born on a farm in Mercer county, Illinois, September 21, 1848, son of Jacob and Nancy Jane (Mills) Kirlin, natives of Ohio and of Indiana, respectively, both representatives of old American families.

Reared on the home farm in Illinois, Mr. Kirlin was made familiar with farm work and with farm machinery from the days of his boyhood, and it was by studying the needs of the practical farmer along these lines that he came to conceive the devices which have made his name one of the best-known among the farming people of this country, the Kirlin farm implements having a wide sale throughout the United States. One spring while plowing corn back on the old home farm in Illinois, Mr. Kirlin was seized with an attack of rheumatism which made it torture for him to follow the old-fashioned cultivator he was guiding along the corn rows behind a big pair of mules. Right then and there he conceived the idea of a riding-plow



LINDEN KIRLIN.

and he had a local blacksmith rig up a plow surmounted by a seat and swinging between wheels. It was a great success. That was in the early seventies and he presently improved on his idea and in 1878 invented a riding combined lister and drill, which was made for him by the Rock Island Plow Company under his direction. This lister was constructed by attaching one right-hand bar-share plow bottom and one left-hand bar-share plow bottom together, that having been the first lister ever made in the Rock Island factory. The next year, in the spring of 1879, Mr. Kirlin came to Kansas with his family, he having married in 1871, and settled in Brown county, where he made his home until 1883, when he came to Marshall county and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the southeastern part of the county, where he lived for thirteen years, or until 1896, when he moved to Beattie to give his personal attention to the affairs of the L. Kirlin Cultivator Company, manufacturing his farm implements at that place. In the meantime, in 1880, Mr. Kirlin had patented a combined lister and drill, which was made and sold by the P. & O. Plow Company for a good many years on a royalty basis. After the lister came the two-row knife cultivator for listed corn, patented in the year 1882, which also was manufactured by the above company. Mr. Kirlin's next invention was the two-row disk lister cultivator, which revolutionized the cultivation of listed corn. Thousands of these cultivators were sold by Mr. Kirlin and they are still in great demand in many parts of the listed-corn territory. After this runner-cultivator came the Kirlin two-row wheel and runner disk cultivator, the wheels making the draft lighter. This cultivator was patented in 1902. The following year Mr. Kirlin brought out the wheel-and-tongue cultivator. It was in 1893-94 that Mr. Kirlin began the wholesale cultivator business at Beattie, but on account of his rapidly increasing business he moved to Kansas City in 1900, where he remained until his retirement in 1913 and returned to his old home place of three hundred and twenty acres northwest of Beattie, where he is now living. Mr. Kirlin's friends declare for him that his inventions, being the means of enabling the farmers to raise corn more cheaply than before, have been the means of paying off more mortgages on farm lands in the West than any one other agency. In the year 1915 Mr. Kirlin, who, despite the growing weight of his years, is still alert and his inventive genius as vigorous as ever, brought out a shock absorber for Ford automobiles, known as the "Kirlin road smoothers," and during the summer of 1916 made an attachment for the old runner cultivator for the second time over the corn,

which is thought to be destined to bring this machine back into the market. Mr. Kirlin is now traveling in his car taking orders for the trade.

In 1871, in Merter county, Illinois, Linden Kirlin was united in marriage to Blanche Estelle Mitchell, who was born in that county in 1853, daughter of Isaac and Susan D. (Glancy) Mitchell, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana, and to this union five children have been born, three sons and two daughters, namely: Mrs. Eva Maud Thomas, of Chicago; Ward Graham Kirlin, a traveling salesman, of Kansas City; Ernest Clair Kirlin, who is on the home farm in Guittard township; Jacob Orr Kirlin, a traveling salesman, of Kansas City, and Grace Belle Kirlin, a music teacher, with a studio at Kansas City, who is an instructor in music in the college at Lexington, Missouri. The Kirlins attend the Methodist Episcopal church and take a warm interest in the general social affairs of their home community. Mr. Kirlin is a Republican and gives close attention to local civic affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

GEORGE H. THIELE.

Though not for long a resident of Marshall county, having left here with his parents when but an infant for St. Louis, where he was reared, George H. Thiele, well-known abstractor and examiner of land titles in the city of Washington, county seat of the neighboring county of Washington, bears a peculiar and distinctive relation to the history of this county, for he has the distinction of having been the first white child born within the present confines of the county of Marshall. He has been a resident of the neighboring county of Washington since 1877 and is thus perfectly familiar with the progress made in this section of Kansas since pioneer days and has done well his part in the development of this region, having been helpful in many ways in promoting movements designed to advance the common welfare, and in the development of the real-estate interests of this section has for many years been particularly active, few men in the state possessing more thoroughly grounded information regarding land values and conditions hereabouts than he.

George H. Thiele was born on a pioneer farm on the Black Vermillion, near the present site of Bigelow, this county, September 14, 1855, and in the absence of any more authoritative claim is thus declared to be the first white person born in Marshall county, his parents, Ernest William and Charlotte

(Brockmeyer) Thiele, Hanoverians, having been among the very earliest settlers in the region now comprised within the borders of this county, they having settled here in the spring of 1855. Ernest William Thiele was born in the city of Hanover, in the kingdom of that name, son of George and Sophia Thiele, natives of that same city, and there married Charlotte Brockmeyer, also a native of Hanover, daughter of Henry and Sophia Brockmeyer, natives of that same kingdom. They were married at Meridan, Connecticut. Shortly after their marriage Ernest William Thiele and wife came to Marshall county and settled on a pre-empted tract of land on the Black Vermillion, near the site of the present town of Bigelow, in the southern part of the present county of Marshall. Conditions, however, did not prove satisfactory to them there and in the winter of 1856-57 they disposed of such holdings as they had accumulated there and went to St. Louis, Missouri, where they established their home and where they resided until 1880, when they removed to Hanover, Washington county, Kansas. Ernest W. Thiele died on May 17, 1883, and his widow survived him less than three years, her death occurring on April 24, 1886. Their descendants now include, besides the subject of this sketch and his family, Ernest William Thiele, of Hanover, this state; Mrs. Sophia Rhode, of Herkimer, Kansas; the widow and children of August Thiele, of Hanover, Kansas, and the husband and children of Eliza Haverhorst, of Jackson county, this state.

As noted above, George H. Thiele was but an infant when his parents left this part of Kansas and went to St. Louis and in that city he grew to manhood, receiving his schooling in the city public schools. He remained there until after he was twenty-one years of age and then, in May, 1877, returned to Kansas and settled in Washington county, adjoining the county of his birth. On January 1, 1880, Mr. Thiele opened an abstract of title office at Washington, county seat of that county, and has ever since been engaged in business there as an abstracter and examiner of land titles and conveyancer, one of the best-known and most influential business men in that city. Mr. Thiele is vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Washington National Bank, served for one term as mayor of his home city, for three terms as a member of the city council from his ward, as clerk of the city school board for six years and as a director of the same for one year. He is a Republican and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the local lodges of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen and in the affairs of these organizations takes a warm interest. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian

church at Washington and have ever taken a proper part in church work and in the general good works and social activities of their home town. Mr. Thiele is an active member of the Abstracters Association of Kansas and a corresponding member of the National Geographic Society.

On June 11, 1883, at Washington, Kansas, George H. Thiele was united in marriage to Elizabeth B. Baumberger, of that city, who was born at Frys-town, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1861, daughter of John B. and Persida Baumberger, whose last days were spent at Washington. John B. Baumberger, who was born on May 3, 1834, died on February 13, 1892. His widow, who was born on September 28, 1832, survived him more than thirteen years, her death occurring on December 16, 1905. They were the parents of five children, those besides Mrs. Thiele being as follow: Ida R., who died on May 27, 1897; Mrs. Mary A. Bales, who died on December 3, 1887; Harvey Baumberger, who died on February 9, 1899, and David B. Baumberger, now a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah.

To George H. and Elizabeth B. (Baumberger) Thiele have been born nine children, namely: Ernest J., born on February 15, 1884, now living, unmarried, at Schenectady, New York; Walter G., September 10, 1885, who is married and now lives at Lawrence, this state; Edna B., October 7, 1886, at home; Mary E., February 5, 1888, at home; Alfred L., March 17, 1889, now a resident of Spokane, Washington, who is married and has two children; Amy C., December 5, 1890, at home; Paul W., March 9, 1892, unmarried and now living at Lincoln, Nebraska; Mabel I., January 20, 1894, at home, and George H., Jr., July 21, 1896, also at home.

GUSTAV C. PAPE.

Gustav C. Pape, one of Franklin township's well-known and substantial farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section 4 of that township, is a native of Germany, but has been a resident of Marshall county since the days of his infancy and has consequently been a witness to the development of this county since pioneer days. He was born on January 24, 1875, son of Christav Louis and Elizabeth (Eberling) Pape, also natives of Germany, who became pioneers of this county, where the former spent his last days and where the latter is still living, now making her home in the village of Home.

Christav Louis Pape was born in Rohrberg, Prussia, August 26, 1841,

and grew to manhood in his native land. In 1872 he married Elizabeth Eberling, who was born in Stockholm on February 12, 1854, and a year or two later he came to the United States with a view to seeking a permanent location should conditions over here be found to his liking, and at the end of six months returned to the Fatherland very deeply impressed with the possibilities of the situation in this country. A year or two later, in 1876, he returned to the United States, bringing his family with him, and located at Cincinnati, where he left his wife and children while he came on West prospecting, Kansas being his destination. So well did he like the appearance of things in Marshall county that he bought a quarter of a section of land just south of Home village, sent for his family to join him and there he established his home, continuing to live there until 1906, when he retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to Home, where his death occurred on May 12, 1910, he then being sixty-eight years, eight months and fourteen days of age. Mr. Pape was a successful farmer and owned at the time of his death three hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, besides valuable property in the village of Home. For his original quarter section in Franklin township he paid but eight dollars an acre, but he lived to see the prices of land in that section and throughout this whole section of Kansas increase many fold. Following his death a local newspaper had the following to say regarding Mr. Pape: "He managed well and acquired a goodly portion of this world's wealth, which he later used to help his children get a start in the world. He had large foresight and was remarkably successful in all he undertook to do. Mr. Pape was a great man. He had great qualities of heart and soul. In him all the attributes of a fine Christian character perfectly blended. He was a father, a husband, a neighbor and a citizen in all the sense these words imply. It is a happy thought to think of men like him. His life was gentle. It was not clouded with strife. Though a large man physically, he was always calm and self-possessed. There was no anger, no tempest in his soul. Yet he was not cowardly. He had great moral courage. He was a brave man and would undertake the most difficult tasks and complete them with no seeming effort. He was a natural leader of men. He controlled others by controlling himself. He never argued a point in dispute, yet he controlled. He merely told where he stood, what he believed, and men agreed with him without argument and without comment."

To Christav Louis Pape and wife were born seven children, Mrs. Mary Braugh, of Marysville, Gustav C., Louis, Ernest W. and Carl, who reside

near Home. Mrs. Emma Tucker, of Kansas City, Missouri, and one son, Otto, who died at the age of seven years. Besides his widow and these children, the deceased left two sisters and one brother, residing in Germany, and a sister, residing in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gustav C. Pape was but an infant when his parents came to this country in 1876 and he grew to manhood on the home farm in Franklin township, receiving his schooling in the district school in that neighborhood. He remained at home until after his marriage in 1904, when he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section 4 of that same township and there has ever since made his home, he and his family being comfortably and pleasantly situated. Mr. Pape has made extensive improvements on his place and has one of the most attractive farms in that part of the county, in addition to a fine orchard having fifteen acres of natural timber on his farm. Mr. Pape is a Democrat and has ever given close attention to local political affairs. In 1908 he was elected trustee of Franklin township; was re-elected in 1912 and is still holding that office.

In 1904 Gustav C. Pape was united in marriage to Matilda Neumann, who was born in Richland township, this county, December 15, 1880, daughter of Herman and Emma (Brauch) Neumann, pioneers of Marshall county, the latter of whom died in 1903 and the former of whom is now making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Pape. Herman Neumann was born in West Prussia, Germany, May 25, 1852, and in 1870, when eighteen years of age, came to this country and located in Illinois, where he began working as a farm hand and where, in 1873, he married Emma Brauch, who was born in that state on January 3, 1856. In 1878 he and his family came to Kansas and settled in Marshall county, Mr. Neumann for a time renting a farm in Richland township. In 1882 he bought a quarter of a section of land and has since enlarged his holdings until now he is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land. His wife died on July 27, 1903, and in 1906 he retired from the active labors of the farm and has since made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Pape. Mr. Neumann for years took an active part in local affairs and has served as a member of the school board in his district for twenty-four years. To him and his wife six children were born, of whom Mrs. Pape was the fourth in order of birth, the others being as follows: Mrs. Charles Blocker, of Home; Frederick, a farmer, living in the neighborhood of Oketo; Mrs. Fred Blocker, of Home; Mrs. August Genschoreck, of Franklin township, and Gustav, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Pape three children have been born, Arthur, Verda and Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Pape are members of the German Lutheran church and Mr.

Pape is the treasurer of the local congregation. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America and takes a warm interest in the affairs of these organizations.

CHARLES L. WILLEY.

Among the residents of Balderson township, Marshall county, who have won a prominent place in the affairs of the township and the county, it is well to mention Charles L. Willey, one of the successful farmers and stockmen of the district, who was born in Starke county, Indiana, on July 14, 1867, and is the son of Albert Burton and Anna (Prettiman) Willey.

Albert Burton and Anna Willey were born in the state of Delaware, the former having been born on March 11, 1832, and died at his home in Blue Rapids, Kansas, in 1897. Mrs. Willey was born on May 18, 1832, and is living with her children, since the death of her husband. They were educated in the common schools of their native country and later were married and located in Kansas, where they became prominent in the social and the civic life of the community, where they were held in the highest regard and esteem by all.

Charles L. Willey received his primary education in the public schools of Indiana, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age, when he came with his parents to Kansas and with them located in Balderson township, Marshall county. Here he remained with his parents until 1886, when he rented a farm in the township and began the active operations of life for himself. He engaged in general farming for a time and later rented a farm in Nebraska, where he remained until 1893, when he returned to Marshall county and purchased eighty acres of land in Balderson township, which is a part of his present farm. The tract at that time had no improvements whatever, not even a fence. Mr. Willey at once engaged in the task of developing and improving his new farm and was soon in a position to purchase more land. He added eighty acres to his original tract and in a short time was the owner of two hundred and forty acres of splendid land, all of which was placed under high cultivation and was well improved. He engaged in general farming with much success and kept high-grade stock, including Short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs. In 1916 he raised some one hundred acres of corn, which gave him a splendid average. In addition to his large interests on the farm, Mr. Willey is a holder of stock in the co-operative store

at Oketo and is president of the company. He is a director of the elevator at Oketo, and has had much to do with its success.

In 1886 Charles L. Willey was united in marriage to Lucy Shores, who was born in North Carolina on May 13, 1868, and is the daughter of James and Sarah M. (Manard) Shores. Her parents were natives of that state and there they received their education in the common schools, grew to maturity and were later married. After their marriage they continued to reside in North Carolina until 1883, at which time they decided to locate in Kansas. On their arrival in this state they established their home on a farm in Balderson township, Marshall county, where they resided up to the end of their lives.

To Charles L. and Lucy Willey have been born the following children: Charles R., a resident of Nebraska; Earl, one of the successful men of Balderson township; Ruth, a graduate of the common and normal schools and now a successful teacher of the county; Fern, Floyd, Fay and Orval are at home and Jewell is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Willey are active in the affairs of the community and have long been prominent in the social and the religious life of the district. Mr. Willey is identified with the Republican party and was for eighteen years a member of the local school board and is now township clerk. He and his family are regular attendants of the Baptist church, in which Mr. Willey is a deacon. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He has for some years been a deputy fire marshal of his home township and is also recorder of the births and the deaths.

SAMUEL W. STEDMAN.

Samuel W. Stedman, one of the well-known and successful farmers and stockmen of Richland township, Marshall county, was born at Dowagiac, Michigan, when that country was all heavy timber, on August 16, 1858, and is the son of Zerah and Phoebe (Ryder) Stedman.

Zerah and Phoebe Ryder Stedman were natives of the state of New York and Canada, respectively. Mr. Stedman was born on January 10, 1828, and died on April 8, 1905; Mrs. Stedman was born on August 7, 1835, and died on January 2, 1911. Their ancestors were of Irish descent, the grandfather of Samuel W. Stedman having been born and reared in Ireland. The Stedmans were early settlers in the state of Michigan, and William Ryder located there when the daughter Phoebe was a little girl. The state

at that time, in the northern and central parts, was covered with a heavy growth of timber, and there were but few settlers, in the vicinity where those families settled. They were true pioneers and during their stay in the state, experienced many of the hardships and privations of the early settler. In 1870 the Stedmans moved to Kansas, where Zerah Stedman homesteaded a farm where the city of Summerfield is now located. This farm he developed and improved and here he engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1881, when he sold the place and for three and a half years made his home with his son, Samuel W. He then purchased the farm where the brother of Samuel W. Stedman now lives, and there he made his home until two years before his death, when he moved to another farm that he owned.

Zerah and Phoebe (Ryder) Stedman were the parents of two children, Samuel W. and Richard James. The latter is now a successful farmer and stockman of Richland township, and is the owner of a tract of land in that township. His farm is under a high state of cultivation and well improved, and he and his family are held in the highest regard and esteem.

Samuel W. Stedman received his education in the district schools of Marshall county, attending school in the winter time and working on the farm in the summer. In 1879 he purchased his farm in Richland township, but continued to live with his father until 1882, when he moved to his own place. On December 25, 1880, he was united in marriage to Lettie May Harvey, who was born on April 5, 1864. She was a native of the state of Indiana and the daughter of William L. and Permelia (Arnet) Harvey. Her parents were also natives of the Hoosier state, where they were educated in the public schools and there grew to maturity and were later married. After their marriage they continued to live in Indiana until 1878, when they came to Kansas and established their home on a farm in St. Bridget township, where they engaged in general farming and stockraising for a number of years. Mr. Harvey was born on October 12, 1819, and died on March 9, 1888; Mrs. Harvey was born on December 25, 1825, and died on March 18, 1876. They were the parents of the following children: Jane, William, Milton, Franklin, Elizabeth, Alice, Lena, Fremont, Emma, Lettie May and Clara. Jane was born on May 15, 1842, and now makes her home with Samuel W. Stedman and wife; William, October 20, 1843, was a soldier in the Civil War, and gave his life in the defense of the Union; Milton, April 13, 1846, is now deceased; Franklin, September 5, 1848, and is now a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana; Elizabeth Dunn, January 30, 1850, and she and her husband now reside at Oklahoma; Alice, April 21, 1853, and died

some years after her marriage to Mr. McMains; Lena Hayward, August 26, 1855, is now a resident of Oklahoma; Fremont, March 11, 1858, is now a resident of southeastern Kansas; Emma Lockhard, October 22, 1860, and lives at Marysville, and Clara Stedman, April 27, 1868.

To Samuel W. and Lettie May Stedman have been born the following children: Z., who was born on November 9, 1883, and is now a resident of California. He married Susie Huddell and to them have been born five children as follow: Ralph, Wayne, Margurete, Elsie and Z., Jr. Phoebe was born on February 5, 1886, and is the wife of Joseph Chase, a successful young farmer of Guittard township, and to them have been born two children, Francis Joseph and Sarah Rose; Sophronia, April 22, 1888, and is married to David Tucker, a well-known farmer of Richland township, and to this union the following children have been born: Clarence, May, Ella and Roy; Varena, January 12, 1891, and is the wife of Lloyd Wyckoff, a successful farmer of Richland township, and to them has been born one child, Austin Cecil; Clara, May 13, 1894, and is the wife of Lee Laramore and they are the parents of two children, Olynn and Irene; Irl, August 10, 1899; Anna, February 27, 1903, and Paul, June 16, 1907. The last three children are at home with their parents.

William and Lucinda Arnet, the maternal grandparents of Lettie May Stedman were born on September 16, 1801, and on April 9, 1808, respectively, and her paternal grandfather, William Harvey, was born in South Carolina on August 14, 1790, and the grandmother, Jane (Estes) Harvey, was born on June 6, 1793. They were early settlers in Indiana and engaged in farming.

When he first came to Kansas, Samuel W. Stedman lived in a sod house for three years, and experienced many of the trials of the pioneer. As a young man he soon devoted his abilities to farming and the raising of stock. He was not satisfied with the life of a renter and soon purchased land of his own. In 1882 he came to his present excellent farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which is today one of the best farms in the county. At the time he made the purchase it was all wild prairie and he paid but six dollars per acre for the tract. With much hard work the tough prairie sod was broken and prepared for planting of crops. He has placed all the buildings and has a splendid house and barn with other outbuildings, all of which he keeps in an excellent state of repair. He rents one hundred and sixty acres of his farm, but is actively engaged in the management of the other part of the place. Ten years ago he began the breeding of Shorthorn cattle on a small scale, and today he has a fine herd of these animals, twenty of them being

registered. He is recognized as one of the most successful breeders in the township and his herd is one of the finest in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Stedman are members of the Seventh-Day Adventist church and are prominent in the social and religious life of the community. Politically, Mr. Stedman is identified with the Republican party, and has always taken a keen interest in local affairs. He has served as clerk and as trustee of Richland township, and was in an early day the postmaster of West Ella.

TIMOTHY P. O'NEIL.

Timothy P. O'Neil, a well-known farmer and one who has met with much success in his chosen work as a general farmer and stockman in Richland township, Marshall county, and is now one of the efficient county commissioners, representing the first district, was born in Guittard township, within one mile of where he now lives, on December 23, 1862, and is the son of Patrick and Mary (Connor) O'Neil.

Patrick and Mary (Connor) O'Neil were born in Ireland and there received their education in the public schools and grew to manhood and womanhood. Mr. O'Neil was born in 1829, and worked as a laborer in his native land, until he was nineteen years of age, when he decided to come to America. Mrs. O'Neil remained in her native land until she was eighteen years of age, when she came to this country with relatives. They both settled in the state of Virginia, where they lived for some time and were married. Soon after their marriage they set out for the Western territory, where they hoped to make a home for themselves. They established their home in St. Louis, where they remained for two years and where Mr. O'Neil worked as a laborer. They then moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where they remained for seven years, when in 1862 they came to Marshall county. On their arrival in this county, Mr. O'Neil purchased a pre-emption in Guittard township and there established his home. He at once built a log cabin in which he and his family made their home for some years. This farm he later developed and improved and became one of the prosperous farmers of the township. He purchased more land and is now the owner of four hundred acres of excellent land. He engaged in general farming and stock raising, with much success, until 1896, when he retired from the more active duties of life and moved to Beattie, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil always took much interest in the services of the Catholic church in

which they were reared and of which they ever remained earnest members. They are the parents of three children as follow: Dennis, a successful grain dealer of Axtell, Kansas; Mrs. Menehan, a widow who lives with her father at Beattie, and Timothy P.

Timothy P. O'Neil received his education in a log school house in his home township, but had the opportunity of attending school only during the winter months. He grew to manhood on the home farm, where he assisted his father with the farm work, until his marriage in 1885, when he removed to his present home on a farm, at that time consisting of eighty acres. His father had given him the place, which at that time was without improvements. He at once began the task of making permanent improvements and developing the tract. He met with much success in his work as a general farmer and stockman, and was soon in a position to add to his farm, and is now the owner of four hundred and eighty-five acres of excellent land, two hundred and forty-five acres in the home tract in Richland township and two hundred and forty acres in the farm in Guittard township, near Beattie. On the home farm he now has two sets of substantial buildings and on the farm near Beattie he also has a fine set of buildings. His house on the home place is situated on a hillside, with a grove of trees to the front and presents a most pleasing view. His house is one of the best in the community and his barn is a substantial structure. His farm, with well-cultivated fields and pasture dotted here and there with herds of the finest of cattle and droves of hogs, gives one the idea of an ideal country home.

On October 6, 1885, Timothy P. O'Neil was united in marriage in Illinois to Mary McDonald, the daughter of James and Bridget (Finn) McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald were born in Ireland, where they grew to maturity and were married. In 1878 they and their family came to the United States and located on a farm in Marshall county, and later retired to Summerfield, where they now live. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil are the parents of the following children: James, Nellie, Terence, Rose, Maurice and John. Nellie, the eldest of the family, is the wife of P. J. Hughes and lives just over the road from her parents, on a farm where her husband is actively engaged as a general farmer and stockman; James is the owner of a good farm, which his father assisted him in buying, as he did with all his boys, and is successfully engaged in the buying of horses; Terence married Myrtle Burr and is one of the well-known young farmers of the township, his farm being adjacent to that of his father; Rose, Maurice and John are now at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil are active members of the Catholic church and have reared their children in that faith. They have

long been prominent in the social life of the community and are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them.

Politically, Mr. O'Neil is associated with the Democratic party and has for many years been one of the active workers of that organization in the county. In 1909 he was elected to the position of township trustee of Richland township and served until 1911. In the fall of 1910 he was elected county commissioner, demonstrating his high worth in the community, as the county is normally a strong Republican county. His services were of such high class that he was re-elected in 1914 for another four years and is now serving in that important position. In his official life, he has devoted the same care to the work of the public that he has to his own. He is an active member of the Knights of Columbus and takes much interest in the order.

FREDERICK J. HEISERMAN.

Among the men of foreign birth who came to Marshall county in an early day, and experienced the hardships and privations of the people of those days, in their endeavor to make a home on the plains of the new country, and who had so much to do with the growth and development of the county and the state of Kansas, it is well to mention the late Frederick J. Heiserman, a farmer of Richland township, and a native of Germany, where he was born on January 25, 1834, the son of Jacob Heiserman and wife, who were also natives of that country. His parents were of the farming class, and highly respected people, who spent their lives in the land of their nativity.

Frederick J. Heiserman received his education in the schools of Germany, and there he lived until he was twenty-one years of age, when he decided that he would seek a home in America. It was in 1855 that he bade farewell to his native land and came to this county where he was a stranger to the social conditions and the people. With the determination of his race he felt success would come to him, if he was true to the principles of industry and economy. On his arrival at the port of New York, after a long ocean voyage, he at once proceeded to Illinois, where he was engaged as a farm hand for a number of years. While living in that state he was married to Mary Hunt, who was born in 1847 and died in 1908. Soon after their marriage, they left the home that they had established in Illinois and came to Kansas in 1868, having made the trip with horses and wagon. Here they

homesteaded eighty acres of the present farm in Richland township, Marshall county. The tract at that time was undeveloped and unimproved, but with much hard work and economy, they in time had the farm well under cultivation. Good and substantial buildings were in time erected and the place became an ideal country home, and was increased to two hundred and forty acres.

To Frederick J. and Mary Heiserman were born the following children: Henry, who lives at Liberty, Kansas; William, a resident of Oklahoma; Jacob, of Norton county, Kansas; George, a farmer of Balderson township, Marshall county; John, now living in Oklahoma; Fred, of Smith county, Kansas; Charles, of Richland township, Marshall county; Albert on the home farm; Edward, in Balderson township; Walter, a farmer; Anna, the wife of Ed Ringen of Richland township; Rose, the wife of William Ringen, and Lillie, the wife of John Wagner, of Richland township. Mr. and Mrs. Heiserman were for many years members of the Lutheran church and always took much interest in church work and the social life of the community. Politically, Mr. Heiserman was associated with the Democratic party and for years was influential in the civic life of the township.

When Mr. Heiserman first came to the county, he broke one hundred acres of the wild prairie land with oxen and used them to help in cultivating the crops. He purchased his first land on time, as he had no money when he came to the state. Much of their meat at that time was dried buffalo quarters, and the necessary supplies for the house and the farm were obtained from Marysville, which was many miles away, with no roads, but trail over the prairie. During those early days he was much in need of one dollar and fifty cents with which to pay his taxes, which were due. In order to get the money he took a load of dry wood to Marysville, but was unable to sell it. A friend then came to his assistance and took the wood and gave him the dollar and fifty cents. Those days were most trying ones to the new settlers, and it was only with the utmost determination that they were able to withstand the hardships of pioneer days. To them as well as to others of their class, do the present generation owe much for the condition of the country. Today, on the well-built roads may be seen the latest type of automobile, where once trod the slow oxen, over the winding prairie trail. Today the beautiful homes and the well-cultivated farms are but evidences of the work done by the men and women of an earlier day, and to them is due all honor for the wonderful transformation that has been wrought.

Frederick J. Heiserman died at his home six miles southwest of Summerfield on Wednesday, November 22, 1916, and was buried on the follow-

ing Saturday afternoon at the German Lutheran cemetery, following religious services at the home and at the German Lutheran church. A local newspaper in its comments on the death of this honored pioneer citizen, concluded its warm appreciation as follows: "Mr. Heiserman was a good citizen, loyal to his country and to his family. He was honest, industrious and prosperous. He leaves not only his large family of good citizens, but also a very large circle of other friends to mourn his death."

JOHN SMITH.

John Smith, better known among his many friends in this county as "Jack," and one of the best-known and most substantial pioneer farmers of Marshall county, now living in comfort on his well-kept farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Murray township, is a native of Illinois, but has been a resident of Kansas since 1881. He was born in Peoria county, Illinois, August 12, 1842, son of Patrick and Rosa Smith, natives of Ireland.

In 1881 John Smith came to Kansas with his family from Illinois and bought a farm in Murray township, the place where he still makes his home, and proceeded to develop the same. After he had made considerable and substantial improvements on the farm another claimant appeared on the scene, claiming prior rights, and Mr. Smith had to pay for his farm a second time, the place thus costing him nineteen dollars an acre, together with interest on the sum claimed by the man who entered prior claim. This setback, together with poor crops during the early years of his farming, gave Mr. Smith a touch of hard times which he will never forget, but he pushed along and presently began to prosper, in time having his farm well improved and profitably cultivated. In addition to his general farming he has always given considerable attention to the raising of live stock and has done very well. Mr. Smith is a Democrat and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs, but has never been a seeker after public office.

In 1868, while living in Illinois, John Smith was united in marriage to Mary Hill, who was born in Pennsylvania, and to that union fourteen children were born, twelve of whom are still living, namely: Patrick, a farmer; Mrs. Mary Doren, of Murray township; John, who is now living in Colorado; Mrs. Rose Gudbolt, of Axtell, this state; Mrs. Maggie Peterson, of Atchison; Mrs. Elizabeth Yoder, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Catherine, who is at home; Mrs. Anna Tubby, of Nebraska; William, of Colorado; Mrs. Alice

Ruggles, of St. Joseph; Mrs. Helen Whittaker, of Kansas City, and Robert, at home. The mother of these children died at her home in Murray township on April 8, 1915, at the age of sixty-three years and twenty-five days. She was a faithful member of the Catholic church, as is Mr. Smith, and their children were reared in that faith, the family ever taking a warm interest in parish affairs.

PETER S. CAIN.

Peter S. Cain, one of the well-known and successful farmers of Guittard township, Marshall county, was born in a log cabin on the present farm on June 27, 1871, and is the son of Edward and Johanna (FitzGerald) Cain, natives of Ireland, where they were educated, grew to maturity and were later married. While yet young they came to the United States, where they became pioneers of Marshall county, and here they spent their last days, honored and respected citizens, and where they had much to do with the general growth and development of the township and the county.

Edward Cain was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1826, and at the age of twenty-six years came to this county and located in the state of Massachusetts, where he remained for five years, becoming a citizen of the United States. In 1857 he moved to Illinois, where he remained until 1858, when he came to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he lived until the next year when he came to Marshall county. Here he pre-empted a quarter section of land in section 17, in what later became Guittard township, and thus became one of the earliest landowners in Marshall county. At Atchison, Kansas, he was married in 1861, and during the Civil War he was engaged with the government in the steamboat service between St. Joseph and Kansas City. As a lad and young man in his native country he had learned the lesson of economy and during his service on the steamboat he saved his wages so that he might improve the farm he had obtained. In August, 1865, after the close of the war, he brought his family to his claim and here they established their permanent home. He built a log house and stable and at once began the task of developing the farm according to the high standard that he has set. By hard work and close economy, together with close application to business, he prospered and he soon enjoyed a large measure of success as a general farmer and stockman. He increased his land holdings and became the owner of four hundred and forty acres of most excellent land, all of which he put under a high state of cultivation. He built a fine house



MR. AND MRS. PETER S. CAIN.

and other good and substantial farm buildings and here he made his home until the time of his death on April 20, 1894. Mr. Cain was associated with the Democratic party and always took a keen interest in local affairs. He assisted in the organization of Guittard township and in the organization of his home school district, the school house having been built on his farm. He and his wife were devout members of the Catholic church, and saw the little parish grow from a very few families to one of large proportions, and became a great factor for good in the community.

On December 22, 1861, at Atchison, Kansas, Edward Cain was united in marriage to Johanna FitzGerald, who was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1832, and who came to the United States in 1851 and located at Baltimore, Maryland, where she remained for six years, after which she was a resident of Chicago for two years, when in 1858 she came to Atchison, Kansas, where she met and married Mr. Cain. To this union the following children were born: Peter S.; James H., who married Mary A. Cook and resides at Beattie, where he is engaged in the stock business; Mary E., who married Henry G. Frisch, of near Billings, Oklahoma; John F., a railroad conductor, married Mary A. Scanlon and they reside at Lincoln, Nebraska, and Patrick W., the first born, who married Mary A. Schaaf, and is now one of the best-known and successful farmers and stockmen of Marshall county. Mrs. Johanna Cain was of a most retiring disposition, though most kind and generous to her neighbors and friends. Her life as a pioneer on the plains of Kansas, was a worthy one and at her death on November 12, 1911, she was mourned by a large circle of friends, who had known and learned to love her during her many years of residence in the community.

Peter S. Cain received his education in the local schools and grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad and young man he assisted with the farm work. He also attended school at Beattie, in the old building, a part of which is now used as a coal house for the school. After completing his education, he was a member of the police force at Lincoln, Nebraska, from 1906 to 1907, when he resigned and returned to his father's farm. The place being at that time held as an estate, he and his brother purchased the interest of three of the heirs, Peter S. obtaining one hundred and twenty acres. This he farms, in addition to forty acres of rented land of his sisters and one hundred and twenty acres of his mother's estate; he also owns one hundred and sixty acres in Texas. He is a progressive farmer and successful stockman and is recognized as one of the substantial men of the township. He is a shareholder of the Farmers Telephone Company and has

always taken a keen interest in local affairs. As a Democrat, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Marshall county in 1906, which position he held for a number of years, and is still serving under the present sheriff, having served in all ten years in this capacity.

On January 4, 1904, Peter S. Cain was united in marriage to Catherine Scanlon, who was born on June 12, 1881, in Ballymote, County Sligo, Ireland, where she resided until she was twelve years of age. At that time she came to the United States and made her home with her sister, Mary, who was the wife of John F. Cain, a brother of Peter S. Cain. Catherine (Scanlon) Cain is the daughter of James and Ann (Davey) Scanlon, both of whom were natives of Ireland, where they spent their lives and where they died before Mrs. Cain came to this country. After coming to this country Mrs. Cain engaged as a milliner and is a graduate of the Madison Hunt's Millinery School of Chicago, Illinois. She was engaged in her work in the city of Chicago for a number of years, after which she returned to Lincoln, Nebraska, where she was employed in Charles Bryan's printing and publishing establishment and also on the *Freie Press*, a German publication. She is a woman of unusual ability, and of high moral and intellectual capabilities.

To Peter S. and Catherine Cain have been born the following children: Emmett P., born on May 31, 1912; John R., August 15, 1914; Retta Rose, September 19, 1916, and a twin to Rita Rose, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Cain are earnest members of the Catholic church and are prominent in the social life of the community, where they are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them. They take the greatest interest in the welfare of their children, and their home life is one of the most pleasant in the county. They take much interest in the growth and the development of the educational and moral growth of the home district, and their efforts are always exerted for the promotion of those enterprises that will tend to make the township and the county a better and more ideal home district.

GEORGE B. LAYTON.

George B. Layton, one of the prominent and well-known farmers and stock raisers of Blue Rapids City township, Marshall county, and at present one of the commissioners of the county, was born in Union county, Kentucky, on April 28, 1864, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (McClure) Layton.

James and Elizabeth Layton were natives of Kentucky and Virginia,

respectively, the father having been born in the year 1838 and the mother in 1843. The parents received their education in the schools of Kentucky and Virginia. Shortly after their marriage, they came to Marshall county and established their home on a farm four miles south of Irving, where the father engaged in general farming until the time of his death in 1870. Some years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Layton was united in marriage to Dewit C. Calhoun, a native of Indiana, and who came to Kansas in 1872. George B. Layton was the eldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Layton, the others being Charles, now of New Mexico, where he is engaged in stock raising, and James M. of Irving, Marshall county, where he is a general farmer and stockman. To Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun was born one child, Francis, now a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Calhoun is now a resident of New Mexico.

George B. Layton received his education in the schools in Marshall and Riley counties, Kansas. His father having died when he was but six years of age, he was soon thrown on his own resources. He being the eldest of the family, at an early age assumed the responsibilities of looking after the interests of his mother and the other members of the family. At the age of twenty he was working as a farm hand at thirteen dollars per month. In 1886 he rented land near Irving, and engaged in farming for himself. The next year he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which was at that time improved with only an old stone house and a small horse stable. Since that time he has erected a splendid nine-room, modern brick house. The house is supplied with hot and cold water and gas lights and is one of the well finished homes in the county. In 1904 he built his fine barn, forty by one hundred feet, one of the best in the township. His farm is recognized as one of the best tracts of farming land in the county, and Mr. Layton has it all in a high state of cultivation. Where once stood the old stone house and a shed for a barn, now stands one of the finest houses and best barns in this section of the state, and where was then seen the unbroken and undeveloped prairie land, is now seen beautiful fields of golden grain and pasture with numbers of fine horses and cattle and droves of hogs.

Politically, Mr. Layton is identified with the Republican party and has for a number of years been recognized as one of the leaders of the party in the county. He is a man of exceptional ability and excellent judgment. His worth and ability were recognized in 1912, when he was elected to the important position of county commissioner. In this position he gave valuable service, and the confidence placed in him was not misused. In 1916 he was again solicited to accept the position and he was re-elected by an increased

majority. He represents the second commissioners' district of the county and aside from his duties on the board and on his farm, he is engaged in the building of good roads. He has made the latter work a study and has given it particular attention and is known as one of the most successful builders of good highways in this section of the state.

On May 7, 1889, George B. Layton was united in marriage to Jennie L. Rodkey, a native of Huntington county, Indiana, where she was born on March 14, 1865, and is the daughter of Joseph and Frances (Dohner) Rodkey. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and when but children moved to the state of Ohio with their parents, and were there educated in the public school and were married. They later moved to Indiana, where they established their home on a farm in Huntington county. In the fall of 1880 they came to Kansas and they located on a farm in Blue Rapids City township, where the father engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death in 1907, since which time the mother has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Layton. Mr. and Mrs. Rodkey were always held in the highest regard by the people who knew them. At the death of the husband and father, the family lost a kind and affectionate father and the community one of the best and most honored residents. Mr. and Mrs. Rodkey were the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living: John J., of Blue Rapids; Clayton, a well-known and successful farmer of Blue Rapids City township; Abraham Lincoln, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Anna Koutz, of Nebraska City; Jennie L. and Grant C., a resident of Colorado.

To Mr. and Mrs. Layton have been born three children, Fred M., Anna V. and Charles F. Fred received his primary education in the public schools of Marshall county and completed the course at the Kansas Agricultural and Scientific College at Manhattan, Kansas; Anna is a graduate of the Blue Rapids high school and of the college at Manhattan, and is now one of the successful teachers of the state, being assistant principal of the high school at Kensington, Smith county, Kansas; and Charles is attending Manhattan College, where he is taking a veterinary course. Mr. and Mrs. Layton are prominent members of the Presbyterian church and have long been active in the social and the religious life of the community. They are members of the Knights and Ladies of Security and have had much to do with the success of the local society. They have long taken an active interest in the moral and educational development of their township, and feel that in the schools of the district much of its greatness depends.

Mr. Layton has lived an active life and through his own efforts he has risen to a position of honor and influence. He has seen many changes in

the country since he first came here from his Kentucky home, the trip having been made by his father and mother with horses and wagon. His first home in the county was at the junction of Blue river and Black Vermillion river. There the father erected a small log house in which the little family lived for some years. The roads were at that time most impassable and much of the district was undeveloped and unimproved. In all this wonderful transition, Mr. Layton has had his part and to him and such as he, is due much honor.

ARTHUR T. JONES.

One of the well-known and successful farmers and stockmen of Guittard township, Marshall county, is Arthur T. Jones, who was born in the township on March 27, 1885, and is the son of Peter and Emma (Totten) Jones, pioneers of Marshall county, the former of whom died in 1911 and the latter of whom is now living on the old home place.

Peter Jones came to Marshall county when the land was still open for pre-emption and when there were but few settlers in the district. On coming to Kansas he first settled in Nemaha county, where he remained but a short time, after which he came to Marshall county and pre-empted land in Guittard township. Here he obtained one hundred and sixty acres of land and established his home. At the time he made the settlement he had a team of oxen and no wagon, and it was necessary for him to drive to St. Joseph in order to obtain one. Before starting home he loaded his wagon with doors, sashes, flooring and roofing, to complete a stone house that he had erected on his claim. The house is still standing and with the many improvements that have been made to it, is still the residence of the widow, who is one of the honored pioneers of the county. After completing his house, Peter Jones proceeded to break up his farm and prepare it for the crops which he later planted. In time his farm became known as one of the best developed and most highly improved places in the township. He always took great pride in the upkeep of his farm and buildings, and at his death, the place was a splendid monument to his energy and ability as a farmer. When he first settled in this community, the Indians were still very numerous, and at one time there were two hundred encamped on the farm, and there is still evidence of their camp on the farm at the present time. At that time the nearest market was at Beatrice, Nebraska, to which place Mr. Jones hauled his first grain from the farm. The wheat of that first crop was cut with a scythe and

threshed with a flail. Deer were numerous along the timber tracts and there were numerous herds of buffalo on the plains. Mr. Jones often engaged in the hunt for the deer and on different occasions he took part in a buffalo hunt, in the more western part of the state, where he was for some time manager of a large ranch. The home was near the old trail, over which the government trains would make their slow progress toward "Pikes Peak," and the slowly moving wagon trains could be seen from the house. Those caravans were eagerly watched for, as they had much to do with breaking the monotony of the lonely life on the plains at that time. Mr. Jones always took much interest in the development of the district and in the civic life of the township in which he lived, and in which he and his wife had so much to do with the general development and growth.

Arthur T. Jones received his primary education in the district schools and later graduated from the high school at Beattie and in 1907 he attended the business college at Grand Island, Nebraska. That same year he returned to the home farm, which he operated for two years, when he then rented a farm for three years. He then came into possession of eighty acres of land, a part of his present farm. This he farmed and in addition he operated a tract of eighty acres of the old Thorn place. He later rented eighty acres from his brother, A. G. Jones, which he continued to operate until 1912. He then built a splendid house and barn on his own place, where he now lives and where he is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of prime land. Here he is engaged in general farming and stock raising and is meeting with much success. He keeps a fine lot of cattle, Duroc-Jersey hogs and Percheron horses, and is today recognized as one of the substantial men and successful farmers and stockmen of the county.

On March 10, 1909, Arthur T. Jones was united in marriage to Bertha A. Stevenson, who was born in Richland township, Marshall county, on August 7, 1885. She is the daughter of Milton L. and Mary (Easterly) Stevenson, prominent residents of the county. They were natives of the state of Iowa, where they received their education in the public schools, grew to maturity and were there married. They later came to Marshall county, where they now live two miles west of Axtell.

To Arthur T. and Bertha A. Jones have been born two children, Stewart L. and Dwight A. Stewart L. was born on May 7, 1913, and Dwight A. on September 19, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active in all moral, social and religious work of the township. They take the greatest interest in the educational

development of the district and are strong advocates of the best class of public schools that it is possible to have. Mrs. Jones, having graduated from the local schools, attended the Emporia Normal school and was for four years one of the successful teachers of the county, fully realizes the great importance of the high standard school. Mr. Jones, a graduate of the high school and having taken work in a business college, is also in accord with a high standard of schools. To him good schools and well-built roads are two of the essentials in the development and growth of any community. Politically, Mr. Jones is identified with the Democratic party, and while he is not an office seeker, he has always been active in the affairs of the township, and is a firm believer in selecting competent men to administer the affairs of the township and the county, rather than voting for men because they are identified with any particular party.

LEWIS R. HOWELL

Lewis R. Howell, a well-known and substantial farmer of Center township, is a native of Illinois, born on a farm in Will county, that state, August 26, 1850, son of William and Sarah (Rodgers) Howell, the former a native of New Jersey, born on May 6, 1826, and the latter, of Pennsylvania, born on November 28, 1828, whose last days were spent in Illinois. In 1849, the year of his marriage, William Howell located in Will county, Illinois, later moving to Lee county, that state, where he spent the remainder of his life. During the Civil War he enlisted as a member of one of the Illinois regiments, but never saw any active service at the front. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, in October, 1865. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church and their children were reared in that faith. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom, three sons and three daughters, are still living. Of these the subject of this sketch is the eldest. William Howell died in October, 1899. His wife had preceded him to the grave more than six years, her death having occurred on February 20, 1893. Both are buried in the cemetery at Pawpaw, in Lee county, Illinois.

Reared on the home farm in Illinois, Lewis R. Howell received his schooling in the schools of that neighborhood and there grew to manhood. In 1878 he came to Kansas and bought a farm in Rice county, but two years later disposed of his interest there and on August 1, 1880, came to Marshall county. Upon his arrival here he rented a farm and was engaged in the

cultivation of the same for two years, at the end of which time, in 1882, he bought a farm near Beattie. A year later he sold that farm and in 1883 bought the farm on which he is now living, in section 34 of Center township, established his home there after his marriage two years later and has ever since lived there, he and his family being comfortably and pleasantly situated there. Mr. Howell is the owner of a fine farm of three hundred and ninety-nine acres, which he has improved in excellent shape and on which there are six or seven acres of natural timber.

On July 8, 1885, Lewis R. Howell was united in marriage to Millie Crevier, who was born in Doniphan county, this state, one of the fourteen children born to Charles C. and Tarsel (Market) Crevier, natives of Canada, who settled in this county about 1870. Charles C. Crevier was a dealer in furs in Canada and traveled extensively until forty-two years of age, when he came to Kansas and settled in Doniphan county, later coming to Marshall county, where he and his wife spent their last days. To Mr. and Mrs. Howell four children have been born, namely: Fred, born on May 29, 1886, who married Mary Hadorn and is now living on a farm in Wells township, this county; Lawrence, February 21, 1889, who is at home and assists his father in the management of the farm, and Myrtle and Gertrude (twins), March 12, 1893, the latter of whom died in infancy. Myrtle Howell was graduated from the Joliet Conservatory of Music in 1914 and is now a teacher of instrumental music and a student of voice culture, continuing to make her home with her parents. Mrs. Howell was reared in the Catholic faith and she and her children are members of that church, taking an active interest in local parish affairs. Mr. Howell is a Republican and has served his district as a member of the school board. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Security and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

BYRON C. GRAHAM.

Byron C. Graham, one of the well-known and successful farmers and stockmen of St. Bridget township, Marshall county, was born in Medina county, Ohio, on June 20, 1853, the son of Charles Henry and Mary Ann (Fuller-Smith) Graham, who were natives of the states of Ohio and New York, respectively, and received their education in their respective localities. The mother was twice married, her first husband being a Mr. Smith, by whom she was the mother of one child, Mrs. Mary Jane Wentherby and by



BYRON C. GRAHAM AND FAMILY.

Mr. Graham she was the mother of one child, Byron C. Mrs. Wenterby is now living south of Axtell, where her husband is one of the successful farmers of the township. After her marriage to Charles Henry Graham, they continued to live in Medina county, Ohio, for some time, and there the son Byron C. was born, and there the father died when the son was but an infant. The widow and her two children later came to Kansas and located in Murray township, Marshall county, near Axtell. The family were always prominent in the local social life of the community and were held in the highest regard.

Byron C. Graham received his education in the local schools of Medina county, and grew to manhood in the city of Spencer, Ohio, and where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He came to Kansas in 1880 and was employed on the railroad section for three years, at Axtell. He then purchased a farm of forty acres south of Axtell, where he engaged in farming for three years. He later sold the place and in 1895 bought a farm east of Mina, where he remained until 1903, when he purchased his present farm in St. Bridget township, where he is now the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of splendid land. This place he has developed and improved, having placed all the present improvements, and today his farm is one of the ideal places in the township, with highly cultivated fields and excellent improvements. The farm is called "Cloverdale Farm."

On January 20, 1877, Byron C. Graham was united in marriage in Medina county, Ohio, to Martha Kelly, who was born in that county on January 14, 1859, and is the daughter of Francis and Mary Kelly, both of whom were natives of the state of Illinois. They later came to Kansas and in 1881 located in Elk county, after which they came to Marshall county, where they have lived for many years.

To Byron C. and Martha Graham have been born the following children: Brita, Charles, Bert, Etta, Ezra, Nellie, Francis, Minnie, Delpha, Ray, Ruth, Marie and Donald. Brita Cope lived at Bigelow, Kansas, until her death in June, 1912; Charles is engaged in general farming near Beattie, Kansas; Bert is also a farmer south of Beattie; Etta Totten lives northwest of Beattie, where her husband is engaged in general farming; Ezra is a farmer south of Beattie; Nellie Pauley lives on a farm south of Beattie; Francis is engaged in general farming on the farm adjoining that of his father; Minnie Brown resides on the farm east of her father, where Mr. Brown is engaged in farming and stock raising; Delpha Burton resides in Richland township, southwest of Mina, where her husband is engaged in farming; Marie Detwiler lives southwest of Beattie, where Mr. Detwiler is

a successful farmer, and Ray, Ruth and Donald are at home, the latter being but thirteen years of age and in school.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham are active members of the Christian church and are prominent in the social life of the community in which they live and where they are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them. They have ever taken much interest in the moral, social and educational development of the district, and have had much to do with the substantial growth of the township and the county. Politically, Mr. Graham is an independent, but takes keen interest in the civic affairs of the township and is a strong advocate of substantial public improvements. He is a member of the Farmers Union, which has for its purpose the betterment of the home, social and financial conditions of the farmer, and through its work has accomplished much for the general good of the agricultural people of this section of Kansas.

CLAYTON RODKEY.

Of the well-known farmers of Marshall county, who have made good in their chosen work and who have had much to do with the growth and development of the county, it is fitting to mention Clayton Rodkey, of Blue Rapids township, who was born on June 6, 1857, in Huntington county, Indiana, and is the son of Joseph C. and Frances (Dohner) Rodkey.

Joseph C. and Frances Rodkey were natives of Pennsylvania, where they spent their childhood, after which they went to Ohio with their parents and in that state they grew to maturity and were married. Shortly after their marriage, they moved to Indiana, where they established their home on a farm in Huntington county, where they lived until the fall of 1880. In the latter year they came to Kansas and located on a farm, one and a half miles south of the home of the son, Clayton. The father engaged in general farming and stock raising until the time of his death in 1907, since which time the mother has made her home with the daughter, Mrs. G. B. Layton. Mr. and Mrs. Rodkey were always held in the highest regard and were prominent in the activities of their home community. To them were born ten children, six of whom are now living: John J. of Blue Rapids; Clayton; Abraham Lincoln, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Anna Koutz, of Nebraska City; Mrs. G. B. Layton; Grant C., a resident of Colorado.

Clayton Rodkey received his education in the schools of Indiana and there he grew to manhood and married. He came to Kansas in the fall of

1884 and located on a farm of eighty acres, which he had purchased some time before, one mile south of his present home in Marshall county and in Blue Rapids City township. He has met with much success and is now the owner of four hundred and forty acres of splendid land in the home farm, and has three hundred and twenty acres of irrigated land at Garden City, Kansas, that is worth one hundred dollars per acre. He began with nothing, and is now one of the substantial men of Marshall county. His home farm, one of the best in this district, and worth one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, is situated at the southeast line of Blue Rapids. Here he erected a beautiful, nine-room house in 1913, which is modern throughout. The structure cost him over four thousand dollars, in addition to the work that he did himself. The house, with stone pillars and handsome designs, is a pretentious residence. The approach from the highway is by a beautiful driveway, the entrance to which is through an artistic gateway, with stone posts. The large barn, thirty-eight by eighty feet, with nineteen-foot posts, adds much to the appearance of the home.

The home farm is of Blue river valley land and is possessed of great possibilities. For a number of years the place has averaged over forty-five bushels of corn to the acre, and has produced over sixty bushels. He also has a farm of two hundred acres west of Blue Rapids, which is one of the good farms of the district, and is worth one hundred dollars per acre. He came to his present home farm in 1912, until which time he had lived on his original farm of eighty acres. Mr. Rodkey is a firm believer in thorough cultivation of the land. He formerly engaged extensively in the breeding of high-grade cattle, but of late years he has devoted his energies to the higher development of his land.

In the fall of 1880 Clayton Rodkey was united in marriage to Eliza Everhart, who was born in Wabash county, Indiana, on September 15, 1859, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lance Everhart. To this union the following children have been born: Jesse E., Fred, Ralph and Ruth. Jesse E. is the proprietor of a garage at Blue Rapids; Fred is a graduate of the University of Kansas, where he made an enviable record as a student and athlete. He is now teaching in the university. Of his record in the games and sports, *Marshall's Manhood* says of him: "Fred Rodkey, crack runner of the West and a Marshall county boy, who is making good, has demonstrated that an athlete can maintain a high standing in scholarship and participate in literary and religious activities, while making records in an athletic way. Reports from Kansas University, where Rodkey is attending school, show that last year he carried seventeen hours a week in recitations with

grades of five firsts and one second. He has also been prominent in the other activities of the school, being a delegate of the Young Men's Christian Association, to their student conference at Estes Park, Colorado, and being also a member of the college gospel team." Ralph, now eighteen years of age is a student of the university; Ruth is thirteen years of age and a student of the eighth grade of the Blue Rapids schools. Mr. and Mrs. Rodkey take much pride in the success of their children, and one of their greatest desires is to make them happy and useful men and women. Mr. and Mrs. Rodkey have long been active in the social life of the county, where they and their family are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them.

CHARLES A. HARRY.

One of the well-known and successful farmers of Guittard township, Marshall county, was born in Buckcastle, England, on July 31, 1863, being the son of John and Elizabeth (Thomas) Harry.

John and Elizabeth Harry were also natives of England and there were educated, grew to maturity and were later married, becoming the parents of four children. After their marriage they continued to live in that country. To them those places were an inspiration to a better and a nobler life. They were well respected people and were prominent in the social life of the community in which they lived. After useful and worthy lives they died in their native land. They were of the farming class and reared their children amid the pleasant scenes of country life.

Charles A. Harry received his education in schools of England and there grew to manhood. As a young man he learned the trade of a mason, at which he worked there until 1883, when at the age of nineteen years he came to America. On his arrival in this country, he came direct to Kansas and he located in Marshall county. He came with the intention of visiting a brother, with whom he expected to stay for one year and then return to his native clime. But he soon obtained work at his trade and came to like the country so well that he stayed. He invested the first money that he made in eighty acres of land. On this land he built a small house and was soon engaged in general farming. He met with much success in his farming and stock raising and in 1906 he built his present beautiful house, one of the best in the township, with its fine lawn, magnificent evergreen trees and ideal location. Mr. Harry is now the owner of two hundred and forty acres of

the best land, all of which is in a high state of cultivation and well improved. He is a thorough and scientific farmer and his machinery is of the most modern make. He keeps the very best of White Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs, and his reputation as a progressive and successful farmer is recognized throughout the county.

On April 10, 1884, Charles A. Harry was united in marriage to Anna L. Thomas, who was born on September 18, 1863, in Buchanan county, Missouri. She is the daughter of Joseph H. and Elizabeth W. (Hopper) Thomas, to whom fifteen children were born, Mrs. Harry being the youngest of the children. Six of this family of children are now living. Joseph H. Thomas was born in Virginia in 1804. He received his education in the public schools of that state and was reared on the home plantation. During his active life in that state he was a slave-owner, yet he was to a great extent opposed to the system. In an early day he left Virginia and moved to Missouri and there he died in 1864. His wife was born in Kentucky in 1830, and there she was reared to womanhood and educated in the public schools. She later moved to Missouri, where she reared her children and where she lived until 1871, when she and her family moved to Marshall county. They located on the farm now owned by Charles A. Harry. Mrs. Thomas later moved to Beattie, where she lived with a faithful negro, whom she brought from the south with her, until the time of her death in 1888. She is buried in the cemetery at Beattie, and by her side is buried the negress, who died in 1890. This colored woman, who had lived the greater part of her life with Mrs. Thomas, even after her emancipation, would not leave Mrs. Thomas and remained with her until death parted them.

To Charles A. and Anna L. Harry have been born the following children: Leslie, Sidney, Jennie M. and Robert C. Leslie T. was born on March 25, 1885, received his education in the local schools and was reared on the home farm, where as a lad he assisted his father with the farm work. On reaching manhood he was united in marriage to Sarah Satterfield, of Emporia, Kansas, and to this union two children have been born. He is now living in Franklin township, where he is a well known farmer and stockman. Sidney C. was born on January 3, 1887. He received his education in the schools of Beattie, where he completed the course in the high school and later graduated from the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. He was reared on the farm and early in life decided to follow agricultural work. He is now the manager of the Wuester farms of Marshall county. He was married in 1908 to Charlotte Wuester, of Home City, Kansas. She was a graduate of the Gem City College. To them has been born one child.

Jennie M. was born on February 18, 1889, and is the wife of A. Kelley, of Frankfort, Kansas, and they are now living at St. Joe, Missouri. Mrs. Kelley is a graduate of the local school and of the Hiawatha Normal. Before her marriage she taught music for two years and was considered one of the successful teachers in the county. Robert B. was born on April 28, 1905, and is now at home. Mr. and Mrs. Harry are active members of the Christian church and are prominent in the social and the religious life of the community, where they are held in the highest regard. They have always taken a keen interest in the development of the educational, moral and social condition of the community in which they live. They are interested in all that tends to the betterment of their home community and their best efforts are directed to that end.

Fraternally, Charles A. Harry is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has always taken much interest in the work of these orders and held offices in both of the organizations. Mrs. Harry is an active member of the Order of the Eastern Star and has held the office of chaplain in that order. Their lives have been devoted to the interests of their children and the good that they might do in the community in which they live. In church and lodge work, as well as in the general social life of the township, they are ever ready and willing to do their part for the advancement of any worthy cause.

THOMAS HOWES.

Among those of English birth, who have located in Oketo township, Marshall county, where they have met with much success in general farming and stock raising, is Thomas Howes, a pioneer resident of the township, who was born in Northamptonshire, England, October 20, 1840, being the son of Lazarus and Mary Howes, farming people, both of whom were natives of that country and spent their lives there.

Thomas Howes received his education in the English schools and grew to manhood on the farm. He engaged in farming for himself and on March 22, 1866, he was united in marriage to Eliza Leveridge, who was also a native of England, where she was born in 1841. In 1866, following their marriage, they came to America. After landing in New York they came direct to Kansas. They made the trip as far as Keokuk by rail, and then up the river to Atchison, from which place they came to Marshall county with an ox team

that they had purchased. They had little to bring to their new home, as they brought only their bedding from their home in England. After their arrival in the county, they homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres in Oketo township, but eighty acres of the tract was later taken away from them. They lived in the prairie schooner until Mr. Howes could cut the logs and build a one-room house, twelve by fourteen feet, and in this they lived for seven years, after which they built a frame house. The first year they were on the place, five acres of the tract was broken and a crop of buckwheat was raised. Their first year in their new home was a hard one, for they had been able to raise but little on their farm and they were without funds to buy. Much of their food consisted of game that was killed on the prairie, consisting of chicken, duck and wild turkey. Their nearest market at that time was at Marysville, a small pioneer town. The second year was more prosperous. In time the farm was placed under a high state of cultivation and as a general farmer and stockman, Mr. Howes became successful. He increased his farm, until he is now the owner of three hundred and sixty-five acres of prime land, all of which is well improved.

To Thomas and Eliza Howes were born the following children: Charles, Mary, Lillian, John, Lottie, Esther, Louise, and Walter. Charles is now a resident of Pottawatomie county; Mary is deceased; Lillian Triggs resides in Balderson township; John is a resident of Oketo township and is now serving as township trustee; Lottie Herring lives in Oketo township, where her husband, Samuel Herring, is a farmer; Louise Tatman is a resident of Oketo township and Walter is on the old home farm. In 1899 Eliza Howes died, and Mr. Howes continued to live on the home farm until 1904, at which time he was married to Mina Harrison Lawson, the widow of Jacob Lawson, who was born in Sweden and settled in Marshall county in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson were married in 1870 and lived on the home farm until the time of his death in 1902. They were the parents of the following children: Charles Albert, deceased; John, of Smith county; Edmund, of Morton county; Arabelle Johnson, of Blue Rapids; Augustus J., of Colorado, and Alice Garrison, who lives in Morton county. Mina Howes was born in the state of Indiana in 1853 and is the daughter of George and Lorina Harrison, natives of that state. They lived there until 1858, when they came to Illinois, in which state they lived until 1872. In the latter year they located in Oketo township, where they lived for one year, when they moved to Jewell county, where they lived until their deaths.

Mr. Howes is the oldest living pioneer of Oketo township and is one of

the substantial men of the county. He is identified with the Republican party and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the district. His life has been an active one and he has accomplished much that is worthy of emulation.

CARL WEBER.

Carl Weber, one of the well-known and substantial farmers of Franklin township and the proprietor of a well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section 5 of that township, is a native of Germany, but has been a resident of Kansas since 1880 and has consequently been a witness to the greater part of the material development that has marked Marshall county since pioneer days. He was born on a farm in the Rhine country on January 4, 1852, son of Henry and Henrietta (Steintrasser) Weber, both natives of that same country, the former born in 1819 and the latter in 1829, who died in their native land in 1891, the mother living but three hours after the father's death. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth and eight of whom are still living. The Weber family in the old country has been doing excellent service in behalf of the Fatherland during the great European War, in the summer of 1916 there being no fewer than seventeen of Mr. Weber's cousins and nephews taking part in that gigantic struggle.

Carl Weber learned the baker's trade in his native land and was there employed in the bakery of Henry Hohn. When twenty-five years of age he married and about three years later, in 1880, with his wife and their first-born child, came to this country, proceeding on out to Kansas and locating in Marshall county, joining here Mrs. Weber's brother, Henry Otto, who had some time previously located in the Beattie neighborhood. Six weeks after their arrival in Marshall county a second child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Weber. Upon his arrival in this county Mr. Weber had but twenty-five dollars remaining of the sum with which he left his native land, but both he and his wife had brave hearts and a firm determination to succeed and they presently had their home established and were pushing along toward the goal they had set upon coming here, the acquisition of a farm of their own. After looking about a bit Mr. Weber rented a farm on Mission creek in Richland township and settled down there. On that farm had been built a little log cabin and in due time in that cabin a third child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Weber. Sixteen years ago Mr. Weber bought his present farm



MR. AND MRS. CARL WEBER.

of one hundred and sixty acres in section 5 of Franklin township and there he and his family are very comfortably and very pleasantly situated. He has made extensive improvements on the place and has brought the farm up to a high state of productivity. Of late years Mr. Weber has been living practically retired from the active labors of the farm, his sons assuming the general management of the same. Mr. Weber has prospered in his farming operations and among his investments is a nice block of stock in the bank at Marietta.

In 1877, while living in his native land, Carl Weber was united in marriage to Regina Otto, who also was born in the Rhine country, August 22, 1852, daughter of Frank and Dorothy (Ables) Otto, farming people, the former of whom, born in 1810, died in 1885, and the latter, born in 1817, died in 1878, and who were the parents of six children, but two of whom are now living. To Mr. and Mrs. Weber five children have been born, namely: Otto, who is a farmer in Franklin township; Lena, who married William Wahler, a Balderson township farmer; Emil, who owns a farm in Balderson township; Frank, who is farming in Franklin township, and Rudolph, at home. The Webers are members of the German Evangelical church and take a proper interest in church affairs. Mr. Weber is a Republican, but has not been a seeker after office, although ever giving his thoughtful attention to the civic affairs of his adopted state and country. Mrs. Weber is a writer of German poetry, which really borders on the classic.

NICHOLAS KOPPES.

Nicholas Koppes, one of the well-known farmers and stockmen of Marysville township, Marshall county, was born in the township where he now lives on June 16, 1866, being the son of Nicholas and Helen (Class) Koppes.

Nicholas and Helen (Class) Koppes were natives of Germany, where Nicholas Koppes was born in 1831 and Helen Class in 1843. They received the greater part of their education in the schools of that country and were reared in a village. Mr. Koppes resided in Germany until he was twenty-three years of age, when he decided that he would come to America. In 1854 he sailed for America and on his arrival in this country he located in Wisconsin, where he worked as a farm hand and at the cooper trade, after which he drove a stage through Kansas to California. He returned to Kan-

sas and in 1859 took a homestead on Horseshoe creek, where he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in a Kansas regiment and served three years and a half in the defense of his country. He saw much active service and was twice wounded, once in the head and once in the body. After the war he returned to Kansas, where he took a homestead in Marysville township, Marshall county. This farm he developed and he engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1904, when he retired from the activities of farm life and moved to Marysville, where he died in 1910. His wife, Helen (Class) Koppes resided in her native land until she was thirteen years of age, when she came to the United States in 1856, and with her parents located in Wisconsin and there grew to womanhood and was later married. Mr. and Mrs. Koppes were the parents of seven children as follow: Nicholas, George, Abbie, Maggie, Lizzie, Francis and Katie. George is a farmer and stockman on the old home place; Abbie Kline lives in Logan township, where her husband is a farmer and stockman; Maggie Kerchen is a resident of Marysville township, where Mr. Kerchen is engaged in agricultural work; Lizzie Travelute lives in Marion county, Kansas, where Mr. Travelute is engaged in general farming and stock raising; Francis and Katie are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Koppes were devout members of the Catholic church and prominent in the local society. Mrs. Koppes took much interest in the activities of the altar society until her death in 1898.

Nicholas Koppes, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Marysville township, and grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad he assisted his father with the work on the place. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age, when he rented a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, near Marysville, where he lived for one year engaged in general farming, after which he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, near Marysville, where he now lives and where he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He has added to his original farm, until he is now the owner of five hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, all of which is in a high state of cultivation and well improved. He is much interested in the finest Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, having over one hundred and twenty head of the former and one hundred and ten head of the latter. He feeds all the grain that he raises on his farm, and then is required to buy, in order to develop his many head of stock. Mr. Koppes has risen to his present prominent position, by hard work and close application to business. He saw much of the hardships of the early life on the plains and experienced many of the hardships of the

early pioneer. As a boy he worked at the breaking of the wild prairie sod, when he was so small that it was necessary to place extra plow handles on the breaking plow, so that he could reach them.

In 1890 Nicholas Koppes was united in marriage to Sarah E. Parker, the daughter of Henry and Bridget (Malloy) Parker. Henry Parker was born in England in 1832 and was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he was brought to Canada where he grew to manhood and there engaged in farming until 1870, when he came to the United States, and located in Center township, Marshall county. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he developed and improved and engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death in 1892. Bridget Parker was born in Ireland in 1835; she was reared on the farm and received her education in the common schools. She came to Canada at the age of twelve years, and as a girl and young woman worked for others until her marriage. Mr. Parker was a member of the church of England and Mrs. Parker was a devout member of the Catholic church and until her death in 1893, was an active member of the altar society. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were the parents of five children as follow: Mary Murphy, now deceased; Theresa Finegan, a widow now living in Marysville; Sarah E., the wife of Nicholas Koppes, and two that died in infancy.

Sarah (Parker) Koppes was born in Center township, Marshall county, on August 2, 1871, grew to womanhood on the home farm and received her education in the local schools. Her early life was spent at the home of her parents, where she lived until the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Koppes are active members of the Catholic church and are prominent in the social life of the community. Mr. Koppes is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Mrs. Koppes is one of the active workers in the altar society. Mr. Koppes is identified with the Republican party and takes much interest in the civic life of the district, yet he has never been an office seeker. Mrs. Koppes is a member of the Royal Neighbors and takes much interest in that organization. Mr. and Mrs. Koppes are the parents of six children as follow: Francis N., Florence, Sadie, Wallace, Carl and Nicholas, Jr. Francis N. is a well-to-do farmer of Elm Creek township; Florence was born on October 23, 1895; Sadie, August 23, 1898; Wallace, November 14, 1901; Carl, October 6, 1905, and Nicholas, Jr., December 9, 1910. The children are all at home with the exception of Francis N. Mr. and Mrs. Koppes have a beautiful home, which is nicely located, presenting a commanding view from the distance.

Nicholas Koppes, by his own efforts and hard work, has won a place of

prominence in the vicinity in which he lives. Beginning life a poor boy, he has now one of the finest and best improved farms in the township, and is recognized as one of the substantial men of the district.

GEORGE GALLUP.

George Gallup, now deceased, and at one time a prominent and successful farmer and stockman of Blue Rapids City township, Marshall county, was born at Mason, Michigan, on October 23, 1841, and was the son of Alfred and Nancy (Grey) Gallup, who were natives of Le Roy, New York. The parents were educated in the schools of that state and there grew to maturity and were later married. In 1839 they left New York and moved to Michigan, where Mr. Gallup engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death in 1878, at the age of seventy years. Alfred and Nancy Gallup were the parents of three sons, all of whom are now deceased. They were much respected people and held in the highest regard throughout the district in which they lived.

George Gallup was reared on the home farm in Michigan and received his education in the schools of that state and later taught school for a number of years, at Le Roy, New York. While at Le Roy, he met and married Caroline C. Hammond, who was born near that place on March 29, 1847, and is the daughter of Isaac and Amanda (Dunning) Hammond, natives of Scipio, that state. Mrs. Gallup was the youngest of seven children and received her education in the public schools and at Ingham University, after which she taught school for one year. Her father was born on November 11, 1803, and died on February 27, 1866. He was a man of much ability and a successful farmer. His parents were Luther and Mary Hammond, also natives of the state of New York and were prominent people. The family date the advent of their appearance in the United States to the time of the "Mayflower". Both the Gallup and Hammond families have a family history that gives an unbroken record for many generations.

George and Caroline C. Gallup were united in marriage on June 23, 1870, and the next year they left their home in New York and came to Kansas. Here they established their home on a farm, where Mrs. Gallup lives, in Blue Rapids City township, Marshall county. A small frame house, twenty by twenty-four feet, was erected and consisted of four rooms. There was no other house so fine between their home and Marysville, and the people

of the prairie country considered the new home something to be exceedingly proud of. Mr. Gallup and C. J. Brown laid out the Ridge road from Marysville to Blue Rapids and always gave his best efforts to the development and improvement of this section of the county. His worth and ability were recognized by the people of the community and he was honored with many of the local offices. The trust placed in him was never betrayed, for he gave the people his very best services. To him is due much of the early progress of the township and city of Blue Rapids. He was ever much interested in the establishment of the best schools and churches; he was a strong advocate of the building of good roads, and felt that the future greatness of the county, depended much on its schools, churches and roads. He was an attendant at the Presbyterian church and a liberal supporter of that denomination, as well as assisting in the support of other denominations in the district. He was an active member of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

As a farmer and stockman, Mr. Gallup met with much success and was recognized as one of the influential and successful men of the county. In 1886 he established a herd of Shorthorn cattle on his farm of four hundred acres, and was soon able to place some of his animals on the market at the highest market prices. He was a great reader and perhaps no man in the county kept more abreast of the times than did he. He believed in progress in all lines of work, and modern methods and modern machinery were introduced on his home farm. He did not believe that any one could make a success of farming and stock-raising, unless he was a student of natural and local conditions. In his death on April 10, 1914, the family lost a kind and indulgent father; the wife, a loving husband and the community, a true friend.

To George and Caroline E. Gallup were born the following children: Elmina L., Stella C., Ralph and Alfred H., the last two being twins. Elmina L. is the widow of Rev. Samuel Moyer, and makes her home with her mother. She received her education in the public schools of her home county and completed the high school course at Blue Rapids and later studied at Kansas University. From the year 1900 to 1905 she was in the employ of the Dodd & Mead Publishing Company at New York City in the Biblical-geographical research library. She has two stepsons, Parkhurst A., a student in the University of Kansas, and Francis, a student of Washburn College. Stella C. is the wife of Prof. Hamilton Cady of the University of Kansas. They have three children, Ruth Caroline, George H. and Helen F. Mrs. Cady is a graduate of the local high school at Blue Rapids and of Kansas University, and is a woman of exceptional ability and culture. Professor Cady is a man of high attainments and highly educated, and is at present professor of

chemistry and liquid air. Ralph Forney is county engineer of Marshall county, and resides at Marysville, and is also a graduate of the State University of Kansas, having completed his work with the class of 1907. On February 14, 1910, he was united in marriage to Stella Hawkins and to them two children have been born, Alice Caroline and Alfred F. Alfred Hammond Gallup lives with his mother on the home farm and is a successful young farmer and stockman. He is particularly interested in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, and is recognized as one of the successful men in his line in the county. He was for several years in the Agricultural College of Kansas.

Mrs. Gallup is a most pleasing woman and has many friends, who hold her in the highest regard. She is an active worker in the Presbyterian church and one of the favorites in the social life of the community, where she has so long lived.

NEIL ROBINSON.

Among the native sons of Canada who have come to the United States, where they have met with success as general farmers and stockmen, is Neil Robinson, of Blue Rapids City township, Marshall county. He was born at Peterborough, Ontario, on February 24, 1858, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Neely) Robinson.

John and Elizabeth Robinson were natives of Yorkshire, England, and Ontario, Canada. Mr. Robinson came to Canada with his parents when he was but two years of age in 1814. There he received his education in the schools of his adopted country, and there he grew to manhood and married. As a young man he engaged in farming, which work he followed until his death in 1872. Six years after the death of her husband Mrs. Robinson and her children came to the United States and located in Center township, Marshall county, where she died in 1896 at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were held in high regard, and were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, always taking much interest in religious work. They were the parents of nine children, one of whom is now deceased, and Neil is the eldest of the family.

Neil Robinson was educated in the schools of Canada, where he lived until he was twenty, when with his mother and the other children of the family he came to Marshall county, where he has since resided. His father had some time before his death purchased three hundred and sixty acres of

land in Center township, and it was there that the family first settled. The place was undeveloped and without improvements of any kind. Here Neil, with the assistance of his mother and the other members of the family, erected a house, sixteen by twenty-four feet, in which they lived for a number of years. Other improvements were made and they were soon engaged at the task of putting the place under cultivation. In the spring of 1878, Mr. Robinson succeeded in breaking sixty acres of the prairie tract, preparatory to the planting of their crops. He remained on the home place, where he assisted with the many duties on the farm, until 1886, at which time he rented a farm in Elm Creek township and began farming for himself. In 1913 he purchased his present farm of three hundred and twenty acres, one of the best farms in the township and nicely improved with a splendid house and excellent barn. He has lately built a fine garage for the housing of his automobile.

Mr. Robinson is a most successful farmer and a breeder of high-class race horses. He has exhibited his horses at many of the fairs throughout Kansas and Nebraska and has taken part in several successful races. He is a great admirer of good horses, and was interested in racing while living in Canada. He is one of the best judges of horses in this section of the state, and the animals on his farm receive the utmost care and attention. In addition to his horses he also has high-grade cattle and hogs. He believes in the thorough cultivation of the soil and his fine farm is an evidence of work in that direction. He is a man who has the confidence and respect of his home people, and in 1900 he was elected as trustee of Elm Creek township and held the position for two years, after which he moved to Blue Rapids City township, where in 1916, he was elected trustee of that township. His influence throughout the county was demonstrated in the spring of 1916, when he organized the County Fair Association. He made a canvass of the county and sold shares of stock to nearly every prominent man who was interviewed. Today the organization is one of the features of the county, with Mr. Robinson as its president. As an organizer and an executive he has few equals and much of the success of the new association is due to his untiring efforts and ability, as well as his faith in the county to have a good fair. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and is one of their active members.

On November 17, 1887, Neil Robinson was united in marriage to Edith Brown, the daughter of Rev. George and Emma (Popplestone) Brown. Edith Brown was born at Elmira, New York, April 3, 1869. Her parents were natives of England, the father having been born in that country in 1844

and died in January, 1913; the mother, who was born in 1840, is now living at Wamego, Kansas. They received their education in the schools of their native country and there they grew to maturity and resided until 1866, when they came to the United States. The father, as a young man entered the ministry and became a well-known Baptist divine. On coming to the United States he located at Elmira, New York. In 1881 he came to Kansas and located at Blue Rapids. He preached in many different towns of Kansas and Iowa, his last pastorate being Clay Center, Kansas. He died in Wamego, Kansas, January 11, 1913.

Edith (Brown) Robinson attended the schools of Blue Rapids and specialized in music, also taking a course in New York. After completing her education, she was a successful teacher of music. She is a woman of rare attainments and greatly admired by her friends and acquaintances throughout the county. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of five children, Earl, Nellie, Russell, Fay and Ila, all of whom are at home with the exception of Nellie, who is the wife of Carl Andrews. The family are prominent in the social and the religious life of the community and are among the well-known people of the county.

ALBERT L. JONES.

Albert L. Jones, one of Guittard township's representative farmers, former clerk of that township and now the township trustee, is a native son of that township and has lived there all his life. He was born on the farm on which he is now living, August 18, 1880, son of Peter and Emma (Totten) Jones, pioneers of Marshall county, the former of whom died in 1911 and the latter of whom is still living on the old home place.

Peter Jones was one of Marshall county's earliest settlers, having come here back in the days when land was still open to pre-emption. Upon coming to Kansas he had settled in Nemaha county, but after a short stay there came over into Marshall county and pre-empted a quarter of a section in Guittard township, where he proceeded to establish a home. He had no wagon, but he had a team of oxen and those he drove to St. Joseph, where he bought a wagon. He loaded on this wagon doors and sashes and the material for flooring and a roof and returned with the same to his claim, where he erected a stone house, which is still standing and which, with the numerous improvements that have been made to it, continues to make a



MR. AND MRS. PETER JONES.

comfortable home for his widow, who is still living there, one of the honored pioneer mothers of Marshall county. Peter Jones broke up his farm with a team of oxen and soon had it under cultivation and in a way to the later development that caused it to be regarded as one of the best-kept farms in that part of the county. When he settled there Indians still were numerous throughout this part of the state and for some time after locating on that place there was a band of two hundred Indians encamped on the place, the evidence of that aboriginal camp still being visible at the northwest corner of the farm. At that time the nearest market was at Beatrice, Nebraska, to which place Mr. Jones hauled his first gathering of grain. The wheat was cut with a scythe and was threshed with a flail. Deer still were numerous along the timber line and the buffalo ranges still held numerous herds of buffalo, Mr. Jones often engaging in a buffalo hunt, particularly over in the western part of the state, where for some time he was manager of a ranch. At that time the old government trains were still making the trip west to Pike's Peak and the slowly-moving wagon trains could be seen from the Jones place on the way west through this county.

Albert L. Jones was reared on that pioneer farm and received his schooling in the neighboring district school. From boyhood he was a valued assistant to his father in the labors of developing and improving the home place. Following his marriage he rented a portion of the farm and there established his home. Upon the death of his father on February 11, 1911, he became heir to one of the eighties and is now the owner of a full quarter section, on which he has made valuable improvements, including a modern house and barn, and he and his family are very comfortably situated. Mr. Jones is a Democrat and has long taken an active part in local civic affairs. For some time he served as clerk of the township.

On May 3, 1905, Albert L. Jones was united in marriage to Lillie Millikan, who also was born in Guittard township, this county, May 27, 1885, a daughter of William and Belle (Thorn) Millikan, who were the parents of four children, of whom Mrs. Jones was the second in order of birth. William Millikan was born in Missouri and his parents were among the earliest pioneers of Marshall county, having settled in the neighborhood of Frankfort shortly after lands in this county were opened for settlement. Belle Thorn was born in this county, on a pioneer farm in Guittard township, and was one of the first white persons born in that part of the county. After her death Mr. Millikan married again and is now living in Kansas City, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones four children have been born, Albert L., Jr., Iris Belle, Leroy and Peter V. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have a

very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of their home community, helpful in advancing all good causes. Mr. Jones is a member of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of the World and takes an active interest in the affairs of the same.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SUGGETT.

Thomas J. Suggett, one of the well-known retired farmers of Oketo, Marshall county, was born in Detroit, Michigan, on July 25, 1855, and is the son of John Pontiach and Clinda (Burgess) Suggett.

John Pontiach and Clinda (Burgess) Suggett, were born in England, the former having been born in Durhamshire in 1813 and died on June 7, 1874, and the latter was born in Somersetshire in 1827 and died on May 6, 1906. John P. Suggett was educated in the schools of his native country and there he grew to manhood and learned the butcher trade. At the age of twenty years he came to America and on his arrival in this country he at once located in Detroit, where he was engaged at his trade and did butchering for the boats that plied on the lakes. Clinda Burgess, who became the wife of Mr. Suggett, received her first educational training in the schools of England, and when but ten years of age, she came with her parents to the United States and with them settled in Detroit. There she completed her education and grew to womanhood and was later married in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Suggett established their home in their adopted city and there they lived until 1856, when they moved to Rock Island, Illinois. Mr. Suggett continued in his work as butcher, supplying the steamers that plied the Mississippi river with meat. After a residence of six years in that city the family moved to Kansas, the trip being made by boat to Hannibal, Missouri, and from there to St. Joseph by railroad. At St. Joseph Mr. Suggett purchased a team of oxen and completed the journey to Marysville, Marshall county. On his arrival in that town, he again engaged in the butcher business and supplied meat to the soldiers. In 1869 he homesteaded a tract of land in Oketo township and he and his boys built their first house. The logs were obtained along the creek, a two-story building being erected, in which the family lived for a number of years. Although the family was on the plains and in a sparsely settled country, they always had a plenty to eat. Their meat was obtained on the plains, where there was plenty of wild prairie chicken, wild turkey, duck and buffalo. The latter were quite plentiful until

as late as 1872, and furnished fresh meat for the family. That year most of these animals had deserted the plains of this section of Kansas, but the family had plenty of dried meat to last them well into the next year.

As time advanced, John P. Suggett put his farm into a good state of development and had it well improved and he became a successful farmer and stock raiser. He made his home one of the pleasant places of the county, and there he and his wife lived until the time of their deaths. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, William H., John W., Nathaniel P., Thomas J., Fannie L., Benjamin F., Nellie, Clinda and Mary D. Elizabeth, who married Mr. Champagne, is now deceased, as are William H., Fannie L., who was the wife of John Watson, and Mary D., the latter having died on November 7, 1895. Nathaniel P. resides at Oketo, where he is well known; Benjamin F. is a resident of Beloit, Kansas; John W. is engaged in farming in Marietta, and Mrs. Nellie Gibson is conducting a boarding house at Oketo. Clinda is the wife of John Mayhew, a farmer and stockman of Oketo township, their farm being located four miles west of Marietta.

John P. and Clinda Suggett were excellent people and were held in the highest regard and esteem in the community in which they resided. Mrs. Suggett believed in teaching her children the care of the home and how to cook, and her boys were adepts in both arts. They took the greatest interest in the moral and physical development of their home township, and were ever active in promoting the interests of the community.

Thomas Jefferson Suggett received his education in the schools of Marshall county and made his home with his parents until he was seventeen years of age, up to which time he worked in the neighborhood as a farm hand. On April 22, 1899, upon the opening of the large tract of land in Oklahoma, he made the run and was successful in obtaining a town lot in Guthrie and one hundred and sixty acres of land. For seven years he remained in Guthrie, living in a tent and operating the Royal grocery in a building, sixteen by twenty-four feet. He dug a well and sold the water at five cents per bucket and from this venture he made five dollars per day. He also operated a blacksmith shop in which he was also successful. He lived a strenuous life in the new land until 1906, when sold all his holdings in the territory and returned to Oketo. Here he has a splendid home and is the owner of eighteen city lots, and devotes his time to the raising of potatoes, strawberries and small fruit. For the most part he lives a semi-retired life, but he takes pleasure in the cultivation of his small tract of land and the care of his fruit.

Politically, Mr. Suggett is a member of the Republican party and has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the community. For ten years he has served the township as a constable and he was re-elected again in 1916, out of three hundred and ninety-nine votes, receiving three hundred. The family were members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Suggett was reared in that faith. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has given excellent service to his local lodge. He has devoted much of his time to the interests of the order and has had much to do with its growth. He has filled the chairs of his lodge twice, and is now a past noble grand. In 1910 he represented his order at the grand lodge in Junction City. He has served as treasurer and chaplain of his home lodge and is now filling the important position of deputy grand master, in which position he has demonstrated his ability and force.

On October 28, 1896, Mr. Suggett was united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca Wood. Mr. Suggett has always been a hard-working man and is possessed of sound judgment and business acumen. Financially, he has met with success and is recognized as one of the substantial men of the township.

JOHN C. DOLEN.

John C. Dolen, now deceased, and at one time one of the large land owners and successful farmers and stockmen of Marshall county, was born on October 2, 1844, in Kentucky, being the son of Benjamin and Nancy (Chesney) Dolen.

Benjamin and Nancy (Chesney) Dolen were natives of Kentucky, where they grew to maturity and were educated in the public schools. They were later married and established their home in that state, where they resided for some years, when they decided to seek a home in one of the more northern states. They at first located in the state of Missouri, where they remained for a time, after which they settled in Nebraska. There Benjamin Dolen established his home on a farm, and in time became one of the successful men of the district. There he and his wife spent many years of their lives and were held in the highest regard and esteem. There they reared and educated their children and were influential in the physical and the moral development of the district.

John C. Dolen received his education in the schools of Missouri, and remained with his father on the home farm until he enlisted in 1861 in the

Confederate army and served four years. He joined the Second Missouri Infantry, and part of the time he was in a cavalry regiment. He was married on July 22, 1866, to Araminta Henton, who was born on April 28, 1843, in the state of Illinois, the daughter of James and Susan (Primm) Henton. Her parents were natives of Tennessee and Illinois, respectively. Susan Primm was the daughter of John Primm and wife, who were natives of North Carolina and later settled in Virginia and then went to Illinois, just east of St. Louis. In Illinois they located on a tract of land and engaged in farming. The territory at that time was new and there were but few settlers, neighbors being far apart. Many were the hardships that the family endured in their struggle to obtain a home on the frontier of the state. St. Louis at that time was little more than a trading post, with little prospects of becoming the great city of today. James Henton, the father of Mrs. Dolen, was a rover. On leaving his home in Tennessee he located in Illinois, and then moved to Missouri, where he remained for a time, when he returned to Illinois and later came to Nebraska in 1855. Here he pre-empted land near Table Rock and was one of the first permanent settlers in the state. Mrs. Dolen remembers well the trip from their home in Illinois to their new home in Nebraska. The journey was made with horses and wagon, and many hardships were encountered on the way. After having established their home in the then far West, they were subjected to many privations and hardships. Their nearest trading points, Brownsville or St. Stephens, were many miles away. There were few neighbors in the district and they were a long distance from the Henton home. On their arrival at their new home, the father cut logs and built a house of three rooms, in which the family lived for many years. Mr. Henton being a good carpenter was enabled to construct a substantial, though small, house in which his little family was to live.

James Henton was born on August 2, 1812, and died on April 10, 1900. His wife was born on September 1, 1818, and died on May 8, 1899. They were the parents of the following children: Araminta, Catherine, Hester, Matthew, Minnesota, Columbus, Arthur, Louisiana and Lucinda.

In 1854 Benjamin and Nancy Dolen left their home in Kentucky and located in Missouri, where they remained for ten years, when they established their home in Gage county, Nebraska. They made the trip by the overland route, with horses and wagon, and on their arrival in Gage county Mr. Dolen homesteaded a tract of land, which he later developed and improved and in time became a successful and prosperous farmer. Mr. and

Mrs. Dolen were the parents of the following children: John C., Emily, Edward, Harriet, Prather and James.

John C. Dolen engaged in the hotel business with his uncle, Warren Chesney, at Beatrice, Nebraska. This was the only hotel in the town and was operated in a log building. While living at Beatrice John C. Dolen was married and there he lived until one year later, when he went to the home of his father and later homesteaded a tract of land. There he remained for seven years, during which time he did much in the way of developing his new farm. He then moved to DeWitt, Nebraska, where he remained for five years, after which he returned to Beatrice and operated a tavern until 1882, when he came to Marshall county, Kansas. Here he purchased a large tract of land in the Otoe Reservation, but did not move onto the tract until 1886. In 1903 he built a fine home on his tract in section 13 and was the owner of four hundred and forty acres of splendid land, with one of the beautiful farm homes in the county. He met with much success in his work as a general farmer and stockman and was known as one of the most successful and influential men of the district. One of the finest stone quarries in this section of the state is located on Mr. Dolen's home farm. He was a most thorough farmer, and his well cultivated fields and his splendid stock were indicative of his ability and caretaking. He took great pride in the development of his farm and in the upkeep of his buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. Dolen were the parents of the following children: Edward, James, Benjamin, Lillian, George and Nellie. Edward is on the old home place, which is the original purchase of his father in this section. Here he is meeting with much success in general farming and stockraising. He is a progressive man and one of the successful younger farmers of the county. He is married to Delia Robinson, and to them have been born the following children: Edward, Mildred, Cecil, Seita and Harold. James is a farmer of Oklahoma and is married to Mattie Munson and to them has been born one child, Hope. Benjamin is in Panama, where he is employed on the canal; Lillian, George and Nellie are at home. Since the death of John C. Dolen, Mrs. Dolen has received attention from her children, the daughter Lillian giving the greater part of her time to the care of the home and her mother. The family have long been prominent in the social life of the community, and have had much to do with the general prosperity and growth of the district in which they have lived for so many years.

John C. Dolen was identified with the Democratic party, always taking deep interest in local affairs, and while he was not an office seeker, he had

much to do with the civic life of the township and county, and was often consulted in matters pertaining to public affairs. His life was a worthy one, and his death was mourned by a large circle of friends.

BERNARD MYERS.

Bernard Myers, one of the well-known and substantial farmers of St. Bridget township and the proprietor of a fine farm in that township, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in St. Bridget township, in the St. Bridget settlement, in the neighborhood of his present home, March 3, 1863, son of Sebastian and Margaret (Huffman) Myers, natives of Pennsylvania, who were among the earliest settlers in Marshall county, where their last days were spent.

Sebastian Myers was born in 1830 and his wife was born in that same year. They were married in Pennsylvania and about 1856 came to Kansas and settled on a homestead farm which a sister of Mrs. Myers, Elizabeth Huffman, had homesteaded the year before in the St. Bridget settlement in this county. Later, Sebastian Myers bought out a land patent in that same township, later adding to his holdings and becoming the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of land, which he was developing in good shape when death overtook him in 1864. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring on October 31, 1900. They were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the last-born, the others being as follow: John, who is now living in Montana; Nicholas, deceased; Mrs. Barbara Koelzer, who is now living in the neighboring county of Nemaha, and Mary, who is a Sister in the convent at Mt. St. Scholasticas at Atchison.

Bernard Myers was but one year of age when his father died and he was reared by his aunt, Elizabeth Huffman, continuing to make his home with her until his marriage in the spring of 1882, when he took possession of the farm on which he is now living, in section 36 of St. Bridget township, and ever since has made his home here. Mr. Myers started farming with one hundred acres, but has gradually added to his holdings, as he prospered in his farming operations, until now he is the owner of three hundred and thirty acres, eighty acres of which lies in section 25 and the remainder in sections 35 and 36. On this farm he has forty acres of bottom land and has plenty of water and timber. He has made excellent improvements on his place, has given considerable attention to the raising of live stock and

has done very well, long having been regarded as one of the leading farmers in that part of the county. Mr. Myers is a Democrat and has ever given thoughtful attention to local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

On April 9, 1882, Bernard Myers was united in marriage to Mary Shaughnessy, who also was born in St. Bridget township, September 25, 1863, daughter of Michael Shaughnessy and wife, who were among the early settlers in that part of Marshall county. Of the children born to this union seven are now living, namely: Nellie, who married Harry Finnegan, who was born in Guittard township, this county, and is now living on a farm one mile south of Beattie, and has two children, Patrick and Edward; Mrs. Margaret Creavan, a widow, of Nemaha county, who has two children, Beatrice and Wilma; Joseph, who married Dollie Nelson and is now living at Kansas City; John, who married Theresa Eagan and lives on a farm near Beattie; Nicholas, who is at home; Bernard, now a student in the Axtell high school, and Mary, who was born in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of St. Bridget's Catholic church and they and their family have ever taken an active interest in parish affairs, as well as in the general social affairs of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all worthy causes thereabout.

CHARLES A. BALDERSON.

Charles A. Balderson, one of Marshall county's best-known farmers, former trustee of Franklin township and the proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in that township, is a native of the state of Illinois, but has been a resident of this county since he was fourteen years of age, having come here with his parents back in pioneer days. He was born on a farm in Ogle county, Illinois, May 3, 1855, son of John and Mary Ann (Smith) Balderson, the former a native of the Dominion of Canada and the latter of England, who became early and influential pioneers of Marshall county and here spent their last days.

John Balderson was born on a farm near Toronto, Canada, April 19, 1826, son of Thomas Balderson, a native of England, and was reared on a farm. About 1845 he located at Creston, in Ogle county, Illinois, where, in 1854, he married Mary Ann Smith, who was born in England on March 9, 1833, and who was but an infant when her parents, Thomas T. and Jane (Thompson) Smith, came to this country. In 1869 John Balderson and



CHARLES A. BALDERSON AND FAMILY.

family came to Kansas, driving through from Illinois in a "prairie schooner," and settled in Marshall county, taking a homestead in section 28 of township 1 south, range 8 east, which township, presently, upon the organization of the same, was given the name of Balderson, in compliment to this pioneer settler, who was one of the most forceful characters and important factors in the development of that part of the county in pioneer days.

Upon taking possession of his homestead tract, John Balderson built a house, fourteen by twenty-eight, boarded up and down, the lumber for which he hauled from Frankfort, twenty-five miles away, proceeded to break the soil and presently was well established there. During the grasshopper visitations he suffered, in common with all the settlers of this region, but he stuck to the farm and in time acquired additional land holdings and became one of the most substantial pioneer farmers and stockmen in that part of the county, spending the rest of his life on that farm, his death occurring in 1905. His widow survived him ten years, her death occurring on May 28, 1915. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first-born and all of whom are living save four, two having died in childhood before the family left Illinois and two dying in youth after the family located in this county, the others being as follow: Mrs. John King, of Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. Jane Hardenbrook, a widow, of Balderson township, this county; Frank, who is now living in Idaho; Minnie, who married Myers Withey and is living on the old home place in Balderson township, and Mrs. Rena Sheppard, of Lawrence, this state.

As noted above, Charles A. Balderson was fourteen years of age when he came to Marshall county with his parents and he grew to manhood on the pioneer farm in Balderson township, a valuable assistant to his father in the labors of developing and improving the same. In his younger days he, as well as his brother, Frank, both of whom owned ponies, herded cattle on the plains and grew up hardy and robust sons of the open range. After his marriage in 1880 his father gave him a quarter of a section of unimproved land in Franklin township, on which he established his home and where he ever since has resided. Mr. Balderson has made excellent improvements on his place and long has been accounted one of the leading farmers in that part of the county. He has always made more or less a specialty of raising a good grade of stock and has done very well in his operations. He has ever given his thoughtful attention to local civic affairs and for four years served as township trustee, while for thirty years he has been a member of the

school board and has in other ways given of his time and services to the public good.

On December 1, 1880, Charles A. Balderson was united in marriage to Laura Foulk, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 2, 1863, daughter of James and Mary (Beattie) Foulk, also natives of Ohio, the former born in 1835 and the latter in 1845, who came to Kansas in 1870 and settled on a farm in this county, north of Marysville. For years James Foulk farmed in Marshall county and is now living in the state of Washington. His wife is making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Balderson. To James Foulk and wife eight children were born, all of whom are living, save one, and of whom Mrs. Balderson is the eldest. To Mr. and Mrs. Balderson two children have been born, Edna, who married Frank Withey, of Franklin township, this county, and has three children, and Alta, who is attending high school at Marysville. The Baldersons are members of the Christian church, of which Mr. Balderson is one of the elders. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

THOMAS B. DEXTER.

Thomas B. Dexter, one of the pioneers of Marshall county, for many years justice of the peace in and for Center township and the proprietor of a well-kept farm in that township, where he and his family have a very comfortable home, is a native of the Dominion of Canada, but has been a resident of Kansas and of this county since 1870, having therefore been a witness to and a participant in the development of this part of the state since pioneer days. He was born on June 19, 1841, son of Asahel and Jane (Whitfield) Dexter, the latter of whom was of the same family of Whitfields to which the great English divine, George Whitfield, who founded the sect of Calvinistic Methodists, belonged. She was but a child when her parents emigrated from England to Canada and she wore wooden shoes at the time she crossed the ocean.

In 1870 Asahel Dexter and his family left Canada and came to Kansas, settling in Marshall county, among the pioneers of this county. Thomas B. Dexter came here in April, 1870, and a week after his arrival homesteaded a tract of eighty acres north of Reedville and proceeded to develop the same. Four years later he married and established his home there, remaining on that homestead until 1880, when he moved to a half section of land a mile

south of his original location. This latter tract, a quarter of a section of school land and a quarter of a section of railroad land, he had bought with money earned as commissions for the sale of lands of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. He paid four dollars an acre for the half section, and in 1910 sold the identical tract for one hundred dollars an acre. Mr. Dexter early took an active part in the affairs of his home township and from the beginning of things there was regarded as one of the leaders in the new community's activities. It was he who circulated the petition for the establishment of a postoffice at Home in the winter of 1872-73 and when the office was created it would have been called Dexter, in his honor, save for the fact that there already had been established a Dexter postoffice in the southern part of this state. As Mr. Dexter prospered in his farming operations he gradually added to his land holdings until he became the owner of eight hundred acres of land. As his children married and started out for themselves he gave each an "eighty" and now holds for himself, in the pleasant "evening time" of his life, only the eighty surrounding his home. In 1907 he bought a quarter of a section for four thousand dollars. After selling the half section above referred to in 1910 he bought a half section, including his present home place, paying for the same fifty-three dollars an acre. He has taken advantage of rising land values and has made money in his real-estate transactions. Politically, Mr. Dexter is an "independent." He has ever given close attention to local civic affairs, for years served as a justice of the peace and for twenty-five years was a member of the school board, during that period doing much for the advancement of the cause of education in his district. He and his wife were among the charter members of the Marshall Center Baptist church, and when the Baptist church at Winifred was organized in 1910, Mr. Dexter was one of the leaders in that movement. Fraternally, Mr. Dexter is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and for years has taken a warm interest in the affairs of the same.

On October 4, 1874, Thomas B. Dexter was united in marriage to Emma L. Smith, who was born in Pennsylvania, August 3, 1856, daughter of Nathan C. and Amanda J. (Adams) Smith, natives, respectively, of New York and Pennsylvania, the former born on June 29, 1820, and the latter, March 13, 1835, who came to Kansas in September, 1870, and located in Wells township, this county. Mr. Smith bought a homesteader's right to a tract of land five and one-half miles northwest of Frankfort and there established his home, remaining there until 1894, when, under the administration of Governor Llewellen, he was made overseer of the state farm at Ossawat-

tomie. Upon the completion of that service he made his home at Horton, where he died on March 12, 1900. His widow survived him more than four years, her death occurring on December 1, 1904. Nathan S. Smith was an honored veteran of the Civil War and was one of the leading members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this section. In September, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and with that command served until the close of the war. During this service Mr. Smith participated in some of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, including Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Winchester and the campaigns through Virginia and Maryland. At one time he captured Mosby, the famous guerilla chief, but did not recognize him. He took him to headquarters, where he also escaped identification and he was exchanged as a common soldier and permitted to go.

To Thomas B. and Emma L. (Smith) Dexter ten children have been born, namely: Minnie, who married Alvin Watkins and lives in Center township; Dane O., also a resident of Center township; Gertrude, who married George Denton and lives in Rock township; Ray, who married Mabel Newton, of Marysville, and now lives at Siloam Springs, Arkansas; Thorne, who married Emma Hull, of Frankfort, and lives in Center township; Olga, wife of Roy Evans, of Washington, this state; Earl, who died in his third year; Arnott, a minister of the Baptist church, who married Grace Loomis, of Chicago, and is now preaching at Iron Mountain, Michigan; Ellis, who married Bessie Banks and now lives at Whiting, this state, and Lorne, at home.

GUSTAV A. WITT.

Gustav A. Witt, one of Murray township's best-known and most progressive farmers and the proprietor of one of the best-improved farms in that township, is a native of Germany, but has been a resident of this country since he was three years of age, and of Marshall county since 1893. He was born in Germany on August 5, 1869, son of John A. and Augusta Witt, natives of the Fatherland, who came to the United States with their family in 1873 and settled on a farm in Richardson county, Nebraska, where they established a home and there remained until 1908, then moving to Falls City. Augusta Witt died on February 1, 1916, she then being seventy-two years, four months and twenty-six days old. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are still living. Of these the subject of

this sketch is the eldest, the others being as follow: Agnes, who married George Mathews and lives in Nebraska; Henry, also of Nebraska; Frank, who continues to live on the old home place in Richardson county, Nebraska; Mrs. Bertha Myers, of Nebraska, and Ida, who lives in her father's home. The father died on March 16, 1917, seventy-nine years six months and twenty-nine days old.

As noted above, Gustav A. Witt was but little more than three years of age when his parents came to this country and settled on a farm in Nebraska, and on that pioneer farm he grew to manhood, receiving his schooling in the neighboring schools. He retains distinct childhood recollections of the Indians, who still were numerous in that part of the country and bands of whom often would stop and camp on his father's farm. During his boyhood he spent much time herding cattle on the open range and he grew up with a thorough familiarity of conditions on the plains. He remained on the home farm, a valued assistant to his father in the labors of developing and improving the same, until 1893, when he came down into Kansas and bought the quarter section on which he is now living in section 22 of Murray township, this county, and proceeded to develop the same. Upon his marriage in 1895 he established his home there and has ever since resided on that farm, he and his family now being very pleasantly and very comfortably situated. Mr. Witt is possessed of progressive ideas regarding agriculture and now has one of the best-improved farms in that township. In 1910 he built a modern eight-room house and in that same year also built a fine new barn, thirty-six by forty feet. The other buildings on this admirable farm plant are in keeping with the same and the place is equipped with numerous modern appliances and conveniences for the most profitable and expeditious farming. The place has quite a bit of natural timber on it, a very attractive feature of the landscape thereabout. Mr. Witt has given considerable attention to the breeding of Poland China hogs and the products of his pens have won first prizes at the stock shows at Axtell. He also has a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle and has done very well in his farming operations. Mr. Witt is a Democrat and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, but has never been a seeker after public office.

In 1895 Gustav A. Witt was united in marriage to Sophia Hubner, who also was born in Germany and who left her native land when a child with her parents, the family coming to this country and settling in Richardson county, Nebraska, where she grew to young womanhood and where she married Mr. Witt. To this union four children have been born, Ella, Nor-

man, Dayton (deceased) and Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Witt are members of the Presbyterian church and take a proper interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live, ever helpful factors in promoting such movements as are designed to advance the common welfare thereabout.

JOHN F. McKEE.

John F. McKee, one of the prominent and well-known and successful farmers of Elm Creek township, Marshall county, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of splendid land, and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising, was born in the Dominion of Canada, on February 24, 1843, and is the son of William and Mary McKee.

William and Mary McKee were also natives of Canada and there they received their education in the public schools and were later married. They were of Scotch-Irish descent, their forefathers having come from the north of Ireland to Canada in an early day. The family were members of the Baptist church and were always most active in the religious life of the community. William and Mary McKee, after their marriage, established their home in the land of their nativity, where they continued to reside until 1869, when they decided to come to the United States. On their arrival in this country they located in Kansas, where they homesteaded a farm in Center township, Marshall county, which they developed and improved and there they continued to live, until the time of their deaths. They were held in the highest regard in the community in which they lived, and where they had much to do with the moral and the social life of the township. They were the parents of the following children: Robert, Anna, Margaret, John F., Samuel J., William George, Frank and Harry. Robert, Anna, and Frank are now deceased. Margaret Fitzgerald is a resident of Beatrice, Nebraska, where her husband is one of the well-known men of the district; Samuel J. and Harry are successful farmers of Center township, Marshall county, and William George is one of the prominent men of Marysville.

John F. McKee received his education in the schools of Canada, there grew to manhood and engaged in general farming. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Sarah Jannes Chalmers, who was born and reared in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. McKee, after their marriage, established their home in the land where they were born and there they continued to live, until 1871, when

they came to Kansas, where they homesteaded eighty acres of land and purchased three hundred and twenty acres in Center township. Here Mr. McKee made many valuable improvements and engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1881, when he returned to the old home in Canada, on account of the health of his wife. Much of his land in Marshall county he purchased at six dollars and fifty cents per acre and sold for eight-fifty per acre. He traded one of his farms for a farm in Canada, on which he and his wife lived after their return to the land of their nativity. The health of Mrs. McKee did not improve to any great extent, after her removal to her native land, and her death occurred in 1886. She and Mr. McKee were the parents of two children, Laura and Hattie. Laura is the wife of Morley P. Robinson and Hattie is the wife of Frank Newson, well-known and successful farmers and stockmen of Blue Rapids township. Mrs. McKee was a woman universally beloved by the entire community in which she lived, and where she was held in the highest regard.

After the death of his wife, Mr. McKee continued to live on his farm in Canada, until 1892, when he returned to Kansas and again established his home in Marshall county. He purchased the farm in Elm Creek township, which he now owns, which is one of the most excellent farms of the county, on which is located the "Big Spring," which is the head of Elm Creek. This farm he has developed and improved and here he is known as one of the successful and substantial farmers of the township.

In 1888, before his return to Kansas, Mr. McKee was united in marriage to Rose Stanton, who was born in Canada in 1860, and is the daughter of James and Mary Stanton, who are natives of England. Her parents were educated in their native country and there they grew to manhood and womanhood and were married. They later came to Canada, where they became prosperous and well-known residents of the district in which they located.

To John F. and Rose (Stanton) McKee has been born one child, Frank, who died at the age of two years. Mr. and Mrs. McKee are active members of the Baptist church and have long been active in all church work. They are prominent in the social and the religious life of the community in which they live and where they are held in such high regard and esteem. They have ever taken an active interest in all the affairs of the district, that would tend to the betterment of the educational and social conditions. They are people of high ideals and their influence is greatly felt in the development of the home district. Their personal qualities have won for them many friends throughout the county.

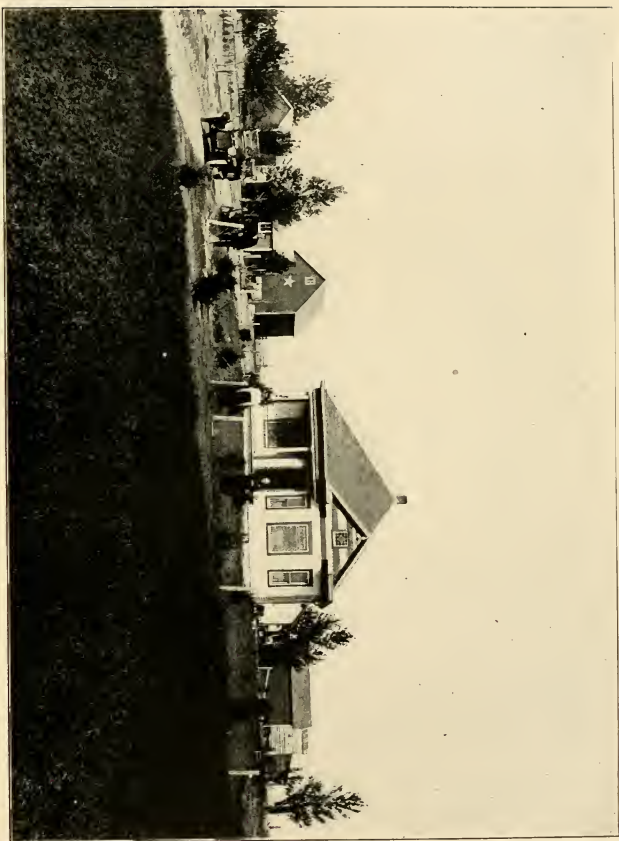
Politically, Mr. McKee is identified with the Republican party and has

for many years been interested in the civic life of the township and the county. He has served for many years as a justice of the peace and has rendered valuable service to the community. He has in no sense been a seeker after office, but has rendered valuable service as an adviser in public matters. He and his wife are prominent members of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

BENJAMIN E. SCHLAX.

Benjamin E. Schlax, one of Franklin township's well-known and substantial young farmers and the proprietor of a well-kept farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section 24 of that township, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life. He was born in Marysville, the county seat, August 17, 1883, son of John and Mary (Scherer) Schlax, the former a native of Germany and the latter of the state of Wisconsin, who were among the early and influential settlers of Marshall county and the latter of whom is still living at Marysville, an honored and respected pioneer. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the tenth in order of birth and all of whom are living save three.

John Schlax was born in Germany on March 28, 1830, and was early trained to the trade of wagon-maker, in which he became very proficient. As a young man he came to this country and was married in Wisconsin. In 1867 he came to Kansas and settled at Marysville, there opening the first wagon-making shop in that city and for years was engaged there in making wagons. The superior quality of the product of the Schlax shops is attested by the fact that quite a number of the wagons Mr. Schlax made are still in use in this and adjoining counties and are still doing excellent service. The Schlax shop was situated on the site now occupied by the city hall at Marysville and for years was one of the leading industries of the county seat. In 1872 John Schlax homesteaded a tract of eighty acres in Center township, machine-made wagons by that time having reduced the demand for the product of his shop to the point that it no longer was profitable to operate the same, and presently established his home on that farm, gradually increasing his land holdings to two hundred and forty acres, and there he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1915. His widow, who was born in Wisconsin on November 29, 1840, is now living in Marysville, the growth of which town she has witnessed from the days of its hamlet period of existence, when it was but little more than a stage stop on the old overland trail.



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN E. SCHLAX.

Benjamin E. Schlax was reared on the homestead farm in Center township and received his schooling in the district in the neighborhood of his home. He remained at home until he had attained his majority, when he rented a tract of land from William McKee and began farming on his own account, making his home on that farm, after his marriage in 1906, until 1910, when he bought the quarter section of land in section 24 of Franklin township, on which he now lives, and where he ever since has made his home, he and his wife now being very comfortably situated there. Since taking possession of that farm Mr. Schlax has built a new house and barn and now has a very attractive place. He has set out an acre of orchard to supplement his grove and has brought his farm up to a high state of productivity.

In 1906 Benjamin E. Schlax was united in marriage to Regina Peterson, who was born in Sweden on August 8, 1881, and was but an infant when her parents, Nels and Regina Peterson, came to this country in that same year and settled in Center township, this county. Nels Peterson is now living in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Schlax have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community. In his political views Mr. Schlax is "independent."

ALVAH HEDGE.

Alvah Hedge, one of the pioneers of Marshall county and the proprietor of a well-kept and profitably cultivated farm of a quarter of a section in section 10 of Center township, is a native of the old Hoosier state, but has been a resident of Kansas since 1878 and of the place on which he now lives since 1884, having settled there the year following his marriage in 1883, having bought the place in 1880. He was born on a farm in Blackford county, in the eastern part of Indiana, August 21, 1854, a son of Abner and Charlotte (Castelline) Hedge, natives of the state of New York, whose last days were spent in this county, where they had settled in pioneer days.

In February, 1878, the Hedge family came to Kansas from Indiana and settled in Marshall county, locating in Center township. In 1883 Abner Hedge bought half of section 10 in that township and about the same time rented the farm at the county infirmary and was working the latter at the time of his death not long afterward, in March, 1884. He was born in 1827 and was thus fifty-seven years of age at the time of his death. The family then moved to the Charles Keller place in Center township and devel-

oped the same. Mrs. Hedge, whose death occurred in November, 1901, was born in 1831 and was thus seventy years of age at the time of her death. Abner Hedge and wife were the parents of four children, those besides the subject of this sketch being Morgan, who is in the lumber business at Oketo; Ira, who is now living at Grass Range, Montana, and Mrs. Mary Warren, of Joplin, Missouri.

Alvah Hedge was twenty-three years of age when he came from Indiana to Marshall county with his parents in the early spring of 1878 and he early took his part in the pioneer life of this then sparsely settled region. In 1880 he bought a quarter of a section of land in section 10 of Center township, and in 1884, the year after his marriage, established his home there and has ever since lived there, with the exception of about ten months spent at Oketo. Upon establishing himself on his private farm Mr. Hedge built a house eighteen by thirty-five, one and one-half stories, containing three rooms on the first floor and two on the upper floor. He now has a comfortable home of nine rooms and his farm buildings are in keeping with the same, the farm plant being up-to-date and well kept. In addition to his general farming Mr. Hedge has given considerable attention to the raising of live stock and has done very well. He is a Democrat and has served as clerk of Center township.

On April 8, 1883, Alvah Hedge was united in marriage to Ida Nelm, who was born in New York state on March 27, 1862, daughter of Edwin and Margaret (Meredith) Nelm, natives of England, who came to this country in 1857, after their marriage, and settled in New York state, where they made their home until 1864, when they moved to Illinois and there resided until 1869, in which year they came to Kansas and settled in Marshall county, Mr. Nelm homesteading a tract of land one mile south of the Hedge place in Center township. There Edwin Nelm spent his last days, one of Marshall county's substantial pioneer farmers, his death occurring in 1902. He was born in 1825. His widow, who was born on February 5, 1834, is still living, making her home now with her children. These children, besides Mrs. Hedge, are as follow: Mrs. Emma Helverin, of Beattie; Mrs. Sarah Wise, also of Beattie; Mrs. Addie Hedge, of Hoxie; George, of Center township; Mrs. Lizzie Hedge, of Grass Range, Montana; Reuben, of Center township; Fred, of Wells township, and Mrs. Maggie Huf, of Home. Mr. and Mrs. Hedge have two children, Edith, who married Dane Dexter, of Center township, and has one child, Arwayne, and Mabel, at home. The Hedges are members of the Winifred Baptist church and ever have taken a

proper part in church work and in the other good works of the community in which they live. Mr. Hedge is a member of the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Mrs. Hedge is a member of the Degree of Honor.

HENRY WEAVER.

The late Henry Weaver, for years one of the best-known and most progressive farmers and stockmen of Guittard township, the proprietor of a fine farm in the Beattie neighborhood and one of the real pioneers of Marshall county, was a native of the great Empire state, but had been a resident of Marshall county since he was ten years of age and had thus witnessed the development of this county from pioneer days. He was born on a farm near Batavia, in Genesee county, New York, October 6, 1859, son of Nicholas and Susan (Toney) Weaver, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of France, who became pioneers of this county and both of whom are now deceased.

Nicholas Weaver was born at Roupeswell, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, October 18, 1818, and in 1852 came to the United States, settling near Batavia, New York, where he lived until 1867, when he moved West and settled on a farm in DeKalb county, Illinois, where he lived until May 27, 1869, when he started with his family for Kansas, arriving in due time in Marshall county, where he established his home and where he spent the remainder of his active life, one of the most active and influential pioneer citizens of this county. Some time before his death Nicholas Weaver retired from the active labors of the farm and moved to Waterloo, Oregon, where his last days were spent, his death occurring there on May 31, 1907. His widow survived him for seven years, her death occurring near Batavia, New York, on January 31, 1914, she then being ninety years of age. She was born at Melden, France, in 1825. To Nicholas Weaver and wife six children were born, three of whom are still living, namely: Thomas Weaver, of Lebanon, Oregon; Mrs. Alice Hotchkiss, of Apalachin, Tioga county, New York, and Charles Weaver, of Princeton, Idaho.

Upon coming to this county Nicholas Weaver and family drove through from Illinois in company with the families of John Balderson and John Kelly, and for a time after their arrival here lived in their covered wagon, until they could get settled and erect a small house. A year or two later their house was destroyed by fire, together with their clothes, household

goods, three hundred dollars in currency and their family records, a very serious loss to the pioneer family. The farm that Nicholas Weaver homesteaded in what afterward came to be known as Balderson township was presently developed in excellent shape and Mr. Weaver came to be recognized as one of the substantial and influential farmers of that part of the county.

As noted above, Henry Weaver was about ten years of age when he came to this county with his parents and he grew to manhood on the homestead farm in Balderson township, completing his schooling in the pioneer schools of that district. As a boy he herded cattle on the open range, over the very land that he afterward came to own, and he witnessed the beginning of the town of Beattie, in the neighborhood of his home, which town sprang up following the coming of the railroad. He carried the mail from Beattie to Guittard postoffice, four miles north, and from boyhood his life was marked by habits of industry and thrift. After his marriage in 1885 he established his home on the farm in Guittard township, where he spent the rest of his life, and in time came to be the owner of two hundred and sixty-six acres of land, all of which was highly developed and profitably cultivated. Mr. Weaver built a modern house on his place and he and his family were very comfortably situated. In addition to his general farming he had for years paid considerable attention to the raising of a good grade of live stock and had done very well in his operations. He was a Republican and ever took an earnest interest in local civic affairs and for eighteen years served as treasurer of the local school board in district No. 112. Though reared in the Lutheran faith, at the age of forty-five years Mr. Weaver affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church and was a member of that church at the time of his death. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in the affairs of both these organizations took a warm interest. Henry Weaver died at his home in Guittard township on August 22, 1916, and his death was widely mourned throughout the Beattie neighborhood, for he had earned and had long enjoyed the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends. His interest in the development of local industrial conditions was displayed on all proper occasions and he was a valued shareholder in the Farmers' Union Elevator Company at Beattie and in the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company, in the affairs of both of which concerns he took an active interest. Following the death of Mr. Weaver a local newspaper had the following comment regarding his personal character: "He was industrious, a capable manager, a

a thoroughly good citizen in every way, a kind and indulgent husband and father, and his death brings deep sorrow and regret to his family and friends."

On February 4, 1885, at Beattie, Henry Weaver was united in marriage to Cora E. G. Totten, who was born on a pioneer farm near Beattie on December 25, 1869, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Postin) Totten, who were among the earliest settlers of Guittard township, and to this union four children were born, namely: Joseph Nicholas, on November 7, 1886, who died January 1, 1887; Roland S., who was born in Balderson township on March 10, 1891, was graduated from the Beattie high school and is an undergraduate of the Kansas State University at Lawrence, married Clara Scholtz and has one child, a daughter, Gwendolyne Joy, born on October 17, 1915; Wallace Henry, who was born at Kendrick, Idaho, June 1, 1893, during the period of one year in which the Weavers made their home at that place, was graduated from the township schools and had one year at the Beattie high school, and Gladys V., who was born on the home place near Beattie on December 10, 1897, and graduated from the Beattie high school in 1916.

Mrs. Cora Weaver is the last-born of the twelve children born to her parents, Joseph and Susan (Postin) Totten, the others being Elizabeth Thorn, Emeroy Jones, John L., Florence Sharp, Henry T., Eliza Newton, Frank H., Nora Pauley, William J., and Charles Joseph and Sarah Madora, both deceased. Joseph Totten was born at Blanford, Massachusetts, March 22, 1825. His father was born in Rhode Island in March, 1795, and spent most of his early life in his native state, where he married Miriam Carpenter, who was born on January 4, 1804, later moving to Massachusetts, whence, in 1828, Joseph Totten then being but three years of age, they moved to Albany, New York, where they lived for eight years, at the end of which time they moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, but at the end of a year spent there returned North and settled in Rock Island county, Illinois, where Joseph Totten grew to manhood. The elder Totten later moved to Iowa, where he died in 1864. His widow later came to this country, where her last days were spent, her death occurring at the home of her son, H. T. Totten, in 1878, she then being seventy-seven years of age.

Joseph Totten completed his schooling in the schools of Rock Island county, Illinois, and there engaged in farming, later moving to Iowa, in which state, on November 17, 1844, he married Susan Postin, who was born in Ohio on February 6, 1830, and who, when quite young, had moved with

her parents to Scott county, Iowa, where she married Mr. Totten, the two shortly afterward settling in Minnesota. In the spring of 1858 Joseph Totten and his family left Minnesota and came to Kansas, arriving in Marshall county on June 8 of that year, and settled in what is now Guittard township, being among the very earliest arrivals in that part of the county, there being only four or five families in that township at that time. Mr. Totten had a full experience of pioneer life and on the virgin prairie opened up a farm that is now in the possession of his son, Frank H. Totten. At the time the Tottens settled in this county Indians still were numerous hereabout and wild game was plentiful. The white neighbors were few and far between and the outlook for the first few years was not very encouraging, but Mr. Totten possessed a sturdy courage and a resoluteness of will essential to the demands of the occasion and had prepared himself for every emergency. He presently prospered in his undertakings and not only became recognized as one of the most substantial farmers of that part of the county, but as one of the leading and most public-spirited citizens. For four years he served as township trustee and for twenty years was a member of the school board of district No. 19, which he helped to organize, and also helped to put up the first school building in that and other neighboring districts. Mr. Totten was a Republican and was warmly devoted to the interests of his party, ever a firm supporter of its principles. For some years after his settlement in this county Joseph Totten was obliged to journey to St. Joseph for the family provisions and necessary household articles, among the latter being a number of cats, for which he paid one dollar each, the cats being necessary to destroy the mice which infested the premises. In those days farm products were transported to the same point, a long and difficult haul. Mr. Totten watched the development of Marshall county with a warm interest and by redeeming a portion of its soil from its primitive state, contributed his quota toward the upbuilding of this part of Kansas. Joseph Totten died at his home in this county on May 20, 1892, and his widow survived until June 2, 1903.

Joseph Totten's grandfather, Levi Totten, was born in England and came to this country in the days of his young manhood. He is supposed to have served as a soldier of the patriot army during the Revolutionary War and also to have served as a soldier during the War of 1812. His son, Henry Morris Totten, grandfather of Mrs. Weaver, was born on March 17, 1795, and died, as above noted, in Iowa, in 1864. His widow, as noted above, survived him for some years, her last days being spent in this county. They were the parents of four sons, those besides Joseph, the first-born, being

Edwin, Charles and Henry, the two former of whom served as soldiers of the Union army during the Civil War and the latter of whom was a member of General Custer's command in 1876, and was killed in the Indian massacre which wiped out that gallant command. When Joseph Totten came to Marshall county there was very little "hard cash" in circulation hereabout and the conveniences of modern life were wholly lacking. The nearest mill was located on the Missouri river and sometimes the settlers were obliged to go farther to mill, even to Iowa Point. In the summer of 1863 Joseph Totten started out to explore the farther West, his objective point being Denver, and he made the journey in seven months. He put up the first hotel in Marysville and was engaged in the erection of the first three houses in Frankfort, during that year working one hundred and five days as a carpenter, for which labor he received three hundred and fifteen dollars. In that same year he also served as assessor and thus made the money necessary to the early development of his homestead. Had Mr. Totten preserved in detail the story of his pioneer life and of his experiences on the frontier, there would have been given to posterity an extensive and readable volume.

CHARLES W. KOEPP.

Charles W. Koepp, an energetic and substantial young farmer of Center township, this county, proprietor of a fine farm in section 7 of that township, was born on that farm and has lived there all his life. He was born on February 4, 1884, son of Christ and Justina (Dreger) Koepp, natives of Germany and early settlers in Marshall county, the latter of whom is now living in the village of Home.

Christ Koepp took up his residence on a homestead farm in Center township upon coming to Marshall county, not long afterward moving to the farm in section 7 of that same township, where the subject of this sketch now makes his home, and in time became one of the large landowners and substantial farmers of that part of the county. Upon retiring from the active labors of the farm he and his wife moved to the village of Home, where Mr. Koepp spent his last days, his death occurring in August, 1916, he then being seventy-nine years of age, and where his widow is still living. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the last born.

Charles W. Koepp was reared on the farm on which he was born and

where he now lives and received his schooling in the neighboring school. From boyhood he was an able assistant in the labors of developing and improving the home place and when twenty-two years of age took charge of the place, farming it on his own account. Later his father gave him three hundred and twenty acres, and to this he has added until now he is the owner of four hundred and eighty acres, a part of the same lying in sections 17 and 18.

Mr. Koepp is an enterprising young farmer, carrying on his farming operations according to modern methods of agriculture, and is doing very well. His place is well improved and he is accounted one of the substantial farmers of that section of the county. In his political views, Mr. Koepp is "independent." He takes a good citizen's interest in local civic matters and in the general affairs of the community in which he lives and is one of the live "boosters" of Marshall county.

JOHN H. CARNEY.

John H. Carney, one of the well-known and successful farmers of Murray township, Marshall county, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on July 24, 1863, and is the son of Eli Gierhart and Catherine (Alspach) Carney.

Eli G. Carney, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, was the son of James and Louvesia (Gierhart) Carney. James Carney was also a native of Ohio and was the son of John Carney and wife, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. John Carney was born in the north of Ireland and later came to the United States, where he married Miss Chaney, who was a native of the United States and was born during the Revolutionary times. Louvesia Carney was also a native of Ohio and the daughter of Daniel and Anna (Hanna) Gierhart. John Hanna, the grandfather, was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, where he grew to manhood and later came to Fairfield county, Ohio, and located within eight miles of Lancaster, early in 1800. The great-uncle of Eli Carney fought in the Revolutionary War, and during the campaign of General Harrison the family supplied the army with meat. The grandfather came in an early day to Indiana, and died at his home in Lagrange county, where during his active life he was a man of much influence.

James and Louvesia Carney were the parents of the following children: John H., Eli Gierhart, Sarah, Daniel and Elizabeth. Daniel and John H. are now deceased; Sarah is the wife of Frederick E. Bitsberger, of Ft. Wayne,

Indiana; and Elizabeth, who was the wife of Henry Dellinger, died in the year 1900. The father died in 1843 and the mother in 1881.

Eli Gierhart Carney received his education in the public schools of Ohio, where he was born on January 16, 1839. At the age of fifteen years, he was employed as an apprentice to learn the carpenter trade at which he worked for a number of years. In 1871 he came to Marshall county, Kansas, where he engaged in general farming and stock raising and met with much success, and is now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of splendid land in Murray township. In addition to his home farm he is also the owner of one hundred and sixty acres in St. Bridget township and two hundred and ninety acres in Franklin township. He has a beautiful country home and his residence is one of the most substantial in the township.

On June 24, 1860, Eli G. Carney was united in marriage to Catherine Alspach, who was born in Ohio on March 24, 1842, and is the daughter of John D. and Elizabeth (Heimbaugh) Alspach. Mrs. Alspach was the daughter of John Heimbaugh and wife, who were of Fairfield county, Ohio. She was a sister of Abraham Glick, of Ohio, who was the father of George W. Glick, who was one of the most prominent governors of Kansas and whose statue is in statuary hall at Washington, D. C.

To Eli G. and Catherine Carney were born the following children: Mary Emma, John H., Alta M., Eli E., Charles C., Oliver O., Alice M. and Catherine Maud. Mary Emma died in infancy; John H. is the subject of this sketch; Alta M. is the wife of Willis Conable, of Murray township; Charles is now deceased; Oliver O. is connected with the state hospital; Alice M. is the wife of John Hawkins, the manager of the farmers' elevator at Axtell, and Catherine Maud is the wife of Henry Hawkins, a farmer living west of Carney Station.

John H. Carney came with his parents to Kansas when he was eight years of age. On November 9, 1871, they landed in Frankfort, where the family spent three months of that winter. They then moved to the homestead at Carney Station. Mr. Carney received his earliest educational training in the schools of Ohio and attended school after coming to Kansas and studied one year in the high school at Axtell. He then taught school for two years when he decided to engage in farming and engaged in that work with his father until 1884. He at that time purchased a farm of eighty acres, one mile west of his present home farm, where he engaged in his chosen work until 1893, when he moved to the place where he now lives.

On October 11, 1887, John H. Carney was united in marriage to Nan-

nie Brolyer, who was born at Wabash, Indiana, on March 21, 1867, being the daughter of Henry Brolyer and wife, who were also natives of the state of Indiana and came to Kansas in 1884 and located in Marshall county, where they became well-established farmers and have ever been held in the highest regard.

To John H. and Nannie Carney have been born the following children: Charles J., Fern, Nina and Neva. Charles J. married Grace Totten and they are the parents of one child, Creta Jane; Fern is now deceased; Nina Temple is residing on a farm, west of her father's place, where her husband is successfully engaged in general farming, and Neva is a student of the Axtell high school and is now in her second year.

Mr. Carney has a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and well improved. The buildings have all been erected by him, and they are modern and substantial. The house is a fine building of eight rooms and nicely located, and is one of the beautiful farm residences in the township. In 1906 he erected his barn, a structure thirty-eight by forty-eight feet, with sixteen-foot posts and slate roof. He also has a cattle barn, fourteen by forty-eight feet, as well as other outbuildings. He has a fine lot of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. In addition to his own farm of one hundred and sixty acres, Mr. Carney is operating one hundred and forty acres of the E. G. Carney farm. In 1916 he cultivated one hundred and sixty acres of corn and fifty acres of wheat, and today he is recognized as one of the progressive and successful farmers and stockmen in the county. He is a believer in the modern methods of operating the farm as well as in the care of the stock. His farm is an evidence of the care and attention that he gives it and his stock is among the best in this section of the district.

Mr. and Mrs. Carney are active members of the Presbyterian church and are prominent in the social life of the community and have long been interested in the moral and educational development of their home township. Politically, Mr. Carney is a stanch Democrat and was an active worker for the re-election of President Wilson. He has held many of the township offices and has for many years been clerk of the school district. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star lodge at Axtell. Mr. Carney has had a most active life and he has accomplished much that is worthy of note. He takes much interest in his home and family and is a devoted husband and a kind father.

PATRICK LYNCH.

Patrick Lynch, one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of St. Bridget township, the owner of a fine farm of five hundred and forty acres of well-improved land in section 11 of that township, is a native of the Emerald Isle, but has been a resident of this county since boyhood and has therefore been a witness to the development of the same since pioneer days. He was born in County Kildare, Ireland, in May, 1859, a son of Edward and Mary (Highland) Lynch, natives of Ireland, the former of whom died in his native land and the latter of whom became a pioneer settler in this part of Kansas and here spent her last days.

Edward Lynch was the son of Patrick and Alice (Grattan) Lynch and was reared as a farmer in the old country. There he married Mary Highland, who was born in 1825, daughter of Edward Highland and wife, also natives of Ireland, and to that union six children were born, three of whom are still living. Edward Lynch died in 1861 and ten years later, in 1871, his widow and her four children came to this country and settled in St. Bridget township, this county, where Edward Lynch's brother, Peter Lynch, one of Marshall county's earliest settlers, had located some years before. The Widow Lynch bought a tract of eighty acres of land near St. Bridget's church and there established her home, she and her children developing the farm and presently adding to the same by the purchase of an adjoining eighty. There Mrs. Lynch spent her last days, one of the best-known pioneers of St. Bridget township, her death occurring in March, 1914.

Patrick Lynch was but a lad when he came to this country with his mother, and he grew to manhood on the home farm in St. Bridget township, an able and valuable assistant in the labors of developing and improving the same. He remained on the farm with his mother until his marriage in 1886, after which he traded an eighty of the home farm for a quarter section in section 11 of that same township and there established his home and has ever since made that his place of residence. Mr. Lynch has done well in his farming operations and as he prospered added to his land holdings until now he is the owner of a well-improved farm of five hundred and forty acres, on which, in addition to his general farming, he raises quite a bit of live stock, specializing in Hereford cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. He has eighty acres of timber on his farm. Mr. Lynch is a Democrat, but has not been a seeker after public office.

In the year 1886 Patrick Lynch was united in marriage to Anna

Shaughnessy, daughter of Michael and Ellen (Ryan) Shaughnessy, natives of Ireland and early settlers in St. Bridget township, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and to this union eight children have been born, namely: Ellen, who married S. Manley, of the neighboring county of Nemaha; Edward, who is at home; Patrick, deceased; Mary, who is now teaching school in Nemaha county; Emmet, at home; Frances, deceased, and Anna and Lillis, at home. The Lynches are members of St. Bridget's Catholic church and take a warm interest in parish affairs, as well as in the general social affairs of their home community, helpful factors in all local good works.

OSCAR NELSON.

Sweden has given to Kansas many of her best representative men and women, and among the number who have located in Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, who are recognized as among the prominent and successful citizens of the county, is Oscar Nelson, who was born on August 19, 1867, in the southern part of Sweden and is the son of John E. and Anna S. (Larson) Nelson.

John E. and Anna S. Nelson were also natives of Sweden, and there received their education. Some years after their marriage and after two of their children had been born, they decided to seek a home in America. John E. Nelson was born on December 3, 1834, and when he was thirty-four years of age, in 1868, he and his wife and two children came to the United States. After a voyage of five weeks on a sailing vessel, the family landed on the shores of the United States. Mr. Nelson lived in this county until the time of his death on June 27, 1913. On their arrival in this country, they came direct to Kansas and located at Waterville. He soon took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in section 5, Cottage Hill township, Marshall county. He had money enough to pay for his homestead right and to buy a cow. The next spring he bought a team of horses and an old breaking plow and at once began the task of getting his land ready for the crops. He built a log house in which the family lived for some years and where two of his children were born. During the winter of 1869, which was one of the worst for snow in that section of the country, he worked for the railroad company at shoveling snow from the tracks, working all the way from Waterville to Atchison. In time the farm was thoroughly developed and improved and here Mr. Nelson engaged in general farming

and stock raising with much success, and at the time of his death he was the owner of two hundred acres of prime land. He and his wife were active members of the Swedish Lutheran church, Mr. Nelson being one of the organizers of the local church in the township and of the school in district No. 44. Mrs. Nelson is now living with her son, Oscar, and enjoying her remaining years on the old farm which she assisted in developing. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were the parents of the following children: two girls that died in infancy in Sweden; Charles A., a dairyman at Moneta, California; Oscar; one that died in infancy, after the family came to the United States, and Victor, now deceased.

Oscar Nelson received his education in the schools of district No. 44, Cottage Hill township, and one term in the high school at Waterville. He was reared on the home farm and as a lad and young man assisted his father with the development and operation of the place. He remained at home until 1897, when he purchased his present farm. The place, now one of the ideal farms of the township, was at that time unimproved and undeveloped. The splendid buildings, fine groves and well-cultivated field are all the result of the hard work and good management of Mr. Nelson. As a farmer and stockman he is recognized as one of the progressive and substantial ones of the county. He keeps a fine lot of cattle and hogs and his crops are among the best grown in that section of the state. In 1916 he made an exhibit of corn at the fair and received most favorable comment for its excellent quality. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator Company at Waterville and in the County Fair Association.

On December 29, 1897, Oscar Nelson was married to Hildor C. Daw, the daughter of John and Caroline (Jacobs) Larson, natives of Sweden, where they spent their lives. Mrs. Nelson was born on September 15, 1871, in Sweden, where she lived until 1893. On coming to the United States she located in Chicago, Illinois, where she lived until her marriage four years later. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have been born three children, Richard E., Edwin E. and one that died in infancy. Richard E. was born on January 16, 1899, and Edwin E. was born on December 2, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are members of the Lutheran church and are prominent in the social life of the district.

Politically, Oscar Nelson is identified with the Republican party and has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the township and county. In 1912 he was elected clerk of his township and in 1914 was re-elected for a term of two years. For twenty years he served as clerk of the school district and resigned that position in 1914. He has always been interested

in the schools of the township and is one of those progressive men who believe in the best schools. To him good roads and good schools are two of the essential elements in the growth and development of the community. He remembered when the roads were but trails over the prairie, and his recollection is vivid with reference to the many covered wagons wending their way over the winding trails. The log house that his father built was made from logs cut on Coon creek, one and one-half miles west of the old homestead. The lumber that was needed was obtained at the sawmill at Cleabourne and required four days to make the trip, a distance of only eighteen miles. There were no bridges over the streams and many times the water was too high to ford. These conditions and the devastating prairie fires that often raged in that section, made the life of the family for the first few years a hard one.

ERNST W. ZIMMERLING.

Ernst W. Zimmerling, a well-known and prominent farmer of Franklin township, Marshall county, was born in Germany on July 15, 1869, being the son of Ernst F. and Caroline (Paul) Zimmerling. The parents were also natives of Germany and there received their education and were married, after which they continued to live in Germany for some years. The father and mother had both been married before. Besides Ernst W., they were the parents of nine other children, eight of whom are now living. When the son, Ernst W., was six years of age the parents left their home in Germany and came to the United States, locating on a farm in Marshall county. Here the son was educated in the public schools and grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad he assisted his father with the farm work. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years of age, at which time he was married and he and his wife established their home on a farm that she then owned.

In 1916 Ernst W. Zimmerling purchased the home farm of one hundred and sixty acres and is actively engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is a thorough farmer and keeps the best class of stock and is particularly interested in the breeding of Duroc-Jersey hogs and good cattle. In addition to his duties on the farm, he has always taken an active interest in the business life of the township and is now the efficient president of the Citizens' State Bank at Home City, and is also interested as a shareholder of the Marshall County Fair Association. Politically, Mr. Zimmerling is

associated with the Democratic party and is now treasurer of the Home City school board and has served as township clerk for six years.

In 1896 Ernst W. Zimmerling was united in marriage to Louisa Kramme, who was born in Illinois on May 9, 1870, and is the daughter of Henry and Alvena (Brauch) Kramme, who were early settlers in the county. On coming to Marshall county Mr. and Mrs. Kramme established their home on a farm and became substantial and prominent residents of the district and are held in the highest regard by all who know them.

To Ernst W. and Louisa Zimmerling have been born the following children: Selma, Henry, Walter, Arnold and Zena, all of whom are at home with their parents and are receiving their education in the schools of the district. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerling have a fine home and take the greatest of pleasure in the education of their children and in the social and general development of the community.

VENZEL KABRIEL.

One of the well-known of the younger men of Marshall county, who has met with much success as a general farmer and stockman in St. Bridget township, is Venzel Kabriel, who was born in Nemaha county, Kansas, on February 3, 1878, being the son of Joseph and Frances (Holan) Kabriel, who were natives of Austria.

Joseph Kabriel spent his early life in the land of his nativity and there received his education in the schools of that country. In 1866, at the age of seventeen years, he came to the United States. On his arrival in this country, he located at Pittsburgh, where he was later married to Frances Holan, who was born in 1847. After their marriage they continued to live in Pittsburgh and in October, 1877, they emigrated to Kansas and here they established their home in Nemaha county. After some years of successful farm life in that county, the family moved to Marshall county, where the father lived until 1895, when he moved to his present home at Mina.

To Joseph and Frances Kabriel have been born the following children: Frank, Anna, Emma, Mary, Edward, Venzel, Joseph and William. Frank is a successful farmer living one and one-half miles west of Mina; Anna Ness lives in the county, her husband being a well-known farmer; Emma Harkins is a resident of Colorado; Mary Burton is a resident of Marshall county; Edward lives at Valley Falls, and Joseph is now deceased.

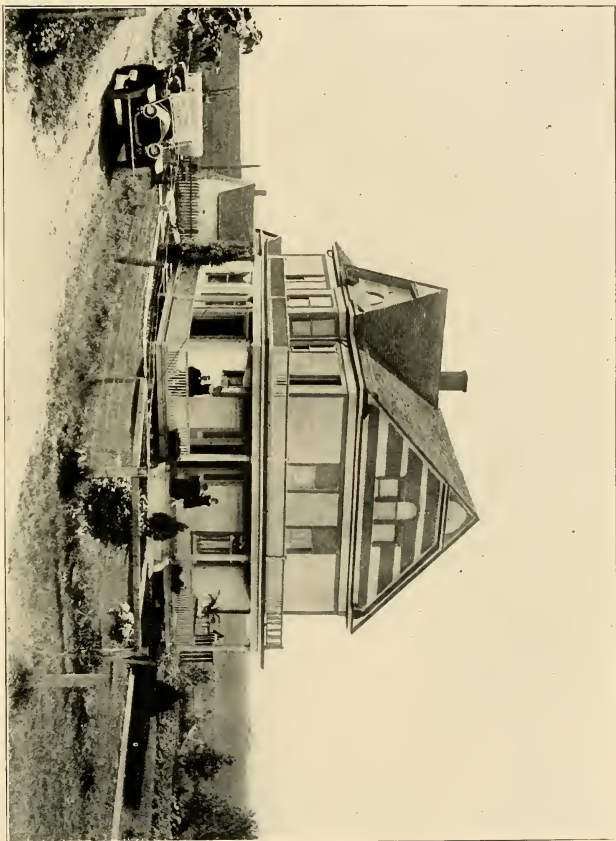
Venzel Kabriel received his education in the district schools of Nemaha county and at Mina, Marshall county, and grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad he assisted his father with the farm work. At the age of twenty-one years he began to work for himself and for two years worked for his father by the month. He then rented land in Marshall county and there engaged in general farming for two years, when he then rented a farm in Morris county, Kansas, where he remained for two years. He then purchased eighty acres of land in St. Bridget township, which he later sold to his brother. At that time he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres. The railroad goes through the place and eighty acres of the farm is in section 28 and eighty acres in section 33, of St. Bridget township. This place he has developed and improved with most substantial buildings, and in 1916 completed his modern barn, thirty-eight by thirty-eight feet. Here he is engaged in general farming and stock raising and is meeting with much success.

On January 7, 1903, Venzel Kabriel was united in marriage to Rosa Brolyer, who was born on June 27, 1878, and is the daughter of Henry and Jennie Brolyer. To this union the following children have been born: Vance, whose birth occurred on March 21, 1904; Joseph, November 6, 1905; Gladys, October 19, 1908, and Rosalee, August 2, 1910.

JOHN W. STROMER.

John W. Stromer, a well-known and prominent retired farmer of Home City, Marshall county, was born in Adams county, Nebraska, on February 15, 1876, being the son of Dirk and Johanna (Williams) Stromer.

Dirk and Johanna (Williams) Stromer were born in Germany and there received their education in the public schools and grew to maturity. The father was born on October 13, 1845, and the mother on April 25, 1846. Dirk Stromer resided in the fatherland until he was nineteen years of age, when he decided that he would seek a home in free America. After his arrival in the United States he proceeded to Illinois, where he located at Minonk, Woodford county, Illinois, where he worked in a coal mine for two years. He then left the state of Illinois and located in Nebraska, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Adams county. This he developed and improved and here he engaged in general farming and stock raising, with much success until 1909, when he retired from the active duties



RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. STROMER.

of farm life and moved to Hastings, Nebraska, where he died on October 24, 1914. He accumulated enough to give his eight children each one hundred and sixty acres of land.

In Illinois, Dirk Stromer was united in marriage to Johanna Williams, who with her sisters and brothers left their home in Germany and located in the northern part of that state. For some years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Stromer lived in Illinois, when they removed to Nebraska and there established themselves on a farm. Mrs. Stromer is now living at Hastings, where she has a beautiful home and is the owner of five hundred and twenty acres of splendid land. Mr. and Mrs. Stromer were from early childhood members of the Lutheran church, and Mrs. Stromer was one of the prominent communicants in the church of her younger life. She died on October 4, 1916.

John W. Stromer received his education in the common schools of Nebraska and there grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad and young man he assisted with the farm work soon becoming impressed with the independent life of the tiller of the soil. He remained at home until 1897, when he decided to come to Kansas, where he located in Marshall county and for a time worked as a farm hand for his future father-in-law, William Arnast. He later rented land and engaged in general farming and stock raising for himself. On his marriage on May 6, 1897, to Emma M. Arnast, who was born in Franklin township, Marshall county, on March 20, 1877, and the daughter of William and Wilhelmena (Messall) Arnast, he and his wife became the heirs of two hundred and forty acres of splendid land.

William Arnast was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Mateba, and to this union two children were born, William and Albert. By his second wife, Wilhelmena (Messall) Arnast four children were born as follow: Mrs. Endrulat, a widow of Marysville, Kansas; Louis and Lucy, twins, are now deceased, and Emma M., the wife of John W. Stromer. Mr. Arnast was born in Germany on February 28, 1837, and was there educated in the public schools and there he resided until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he came to the United States. As a young man in his native country he served in the army and saw some active service. On his arrival in the United States he at once came to Kansas and located in Marshall county. In 1868 he purchased land in section 28, Franklin township, and at once built a cabin, in which all his children were born. This farm he developed and improved and he engaged in general farming and stock raising with success, until the time of his death in 1907. His wife, Wilhelmena (Messall)

Arnast was born in Germany on March 25, 1850, and there received her education in the public schools and resided until she was seventeen years of age, when she came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin, where she was later married. Her death occurred on March 4, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Arnast were active members of the German Lutheran church and were among the organizers of the church in the township in which they lived.

William Arnast was a man of much ability and met with much success in his chosen work. At the time of his death he was the owner of six hundred and eighty acres of the best land, all of which was under the highest state of cultivation and well improved. When he first located on his pioneer farm, which was at that time a wild prairie, he broke the tough sod and prepared the soil for planting with a yoke of oxen. The nearest place where he could get groceries for the family use was at Atchison, and he had to go to Beatrice, Nebraska, to do his milling. On the road home with his groceries and flour he was often met by a band of Indians, with whom he had to share his provisions. During his early life on the plains, he and his family experienced many of the hardships of pioneer life. The breaking of the soil, the life in the rude cabin and the destruction of the crops by the grasshoppers were among the many tribulations that they had to encounter.

To John and Emma M. Stromer have been born two children, Minnie, whose birth occurred on January 26, 1903, and Edna, who was born on August 4, 1906. They are active members of the German Lutheran church and have long been identified with the moral and social development of the township in which they have lived for so many years, and where they are held in the highest regard. Mr. and Mrs. Stromer have spent active lives and they have accomplished much that is worthy of emulation. They retired from the more active duties of life in 1914, but still maintain their residence on the home farm.

RICHARD H. HAWKINS.

Richard H. Hawkins, a substantial farmer of Center township, this county, was born on the farm he now owns and on which he is living and has lived there all his life. He was born on April 22, 1877, son of Thomas and Jane (Jackson) Hawkins, both natives of Ireland, who came to Kansas after their marriage in New York state and became pioneers of Marshall county, being among the very first settlers of Center township.

Thomas Hawkins was born in Ireland on January 6, 1846, son of Rich-

ard Francis Hawkins and wife, farming people, both natives of the Emerald Isle, who spent all their lives there, the former dying in 1850 at the age of fifty years. When twenty-one years of age, in 1867, Thomas Hawkins came to the United States, stopping in New York and later taking a trip to Canada. He then returned to New York, where, in the spring of 1870, he married and he and his bride straightway came out to Kansas and settled in Marshall county. Upon his arrival here Mr. Hawkins homesteaded a tract of eighty acres in section 8 of Center township, and there established his home. He put up a small frame house, sixteen by twenty-two feet, and dug the first well put down in that township. He broke up his land with oxen and presently had his farm under cultivation. As he prospered he added adjoining land and became the owner of a well-kept farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He set out a grove of cottonwood trees, transplanting slips he gathered along the banks of the Blue river, and in due time had a good looking farm. In common with other early settlers he suffered discouraging losses during the time of the grasshopper visitation, but "stuck it out" and in time succeeded, becoming accounted one of the substantial pioneers of that section of the county. Both Mr. Hawkins and his wife had been reared in the faith of the Episcopal church and helped to organize a church of that denomination in Center township and Mr. Hawkins set in place the first stone that went into the foundation of the church. His early wheat crops were hauled to the Hutchinson mill at Marysville, where he received twenty-five cents a bushel for the same. He hauled his fuel from Blue Rapids, paying from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents a cord for the same.

On April 18, 1870, in New York State, Thomas Hawkins was united in marriage to Jane Jackson, who also was born in Ireland, September 13, 1835, daughter of Henry and Amelia (Hawkins) Jackson, natives of Ireland. Mrs. Hawkins left her native land in 1859, going to Canada and later to New York, where she was married. To that union four children were born, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Amelia, who married George Brown, a farmer, of Franklin township, this county, and has four children; Mary E., who married W. D. Miller, of Marysville, and has five children, and Rebecca F., who married Edward Hawkins, of Franklin township, to which union three children were born, one of whom is now dead.

Richard H. Hawkins grew to manhood on the pioneer farm on which he was born and has lived there all his life. In his boyhood and young manhood he was an able assistant to his father in the labors of developing and improving the home place and is now farming the same, a well-developed

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tract of three hundred and twenty acres on which he is doing very well. Mr. Hawkins is independent in his political views. He is a member of the Episcopal church and takes a proper interest in church work. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and takes a warm interest in the affairs of the same.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.

William E. Smith, one of the progressive and well-known farmers and stockmen of Balderson township, Marshall county, was born in Creston, Ogle county, Illinois, on June 22, 1863, being the son of Thomson and Rebecca (Rowe) Smith.

Thomson Smith was a native of London, Canada, where he was born on November 29, 1836, and was the son of Thomas Smith, who was born in Yorkshire, England. Rebecca (Rowe) Smith was born on November 7, 1836, in Devonshire, England, being the daughter of John H. Rowe and wife, who were also natives of that country. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe received their education in the best English schools and continued to live in that country for some years after their marriage, when they decided to come to America. On their arrival in this country, they remained for a time in the state of New York and later emigrated to Illinois, where they established their home on a farm, where they lived and engaged in general farming for many years. They were ever loyal to their adopted country, and took much interest in the general social and physical development of the district in which they lived, and where they were held in high regard.

Thomson Smith received his education in the schools of Canada and there grew to manhood, having spent his early life on a farm in that country. As a young man he came to Illinois. His father became a well-known farmer in this state and a successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle. While a resident of Ogle county, Illinois, Thomson Smith was united in marriage on January 3, 1860, to Rebecca Rowe. After their marriage they continued to reside in the state until 1876, when they moved to Cedar county, Iowa. There he continued his work as a farmer and a breeder of stock, in which he had met with much success in Illinois. The family remained in Iowa for five years and in 1881 they came to Kansas, locating in section 21, Balderson township, Marshall county. Here he obtained a fine farm, on which he erected a beautiful house and some good and substantial barns and other outbuildings.

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He continued his work as a farmer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle until his death on May 11, 1916. He was a well-known member of the Masonic order, and a man who took the deepest interest in all local affairs and did much for the development of the district in which he lived. William E. Smith lives east of Oketo, on his farm and is one of the men who have had much to do with the introduction of the Shorthorn cattle into Marshall county, and has shipped many of these fine animals out of the state of Kansas.

Thomson and Rebecca Smith were the parents of the following children: Ezra, William E., Ella J., Walter J., Minnie and Nellie. Ezra is a successful farmer in section 16, Balderson township; Ella J. is the wife of Clarence White and they are residents of Marysville; Walter J. is a resident of Esbon, Kansas; Minnie R. is at home and Nellie Potter is a resident of Balderson township, where her husband was engaged as a successful farmer and stockman. He died in 1916.

William E. Smith received his education in the public schools of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. He was but a lad when he came to Kansas and here he spent the first few years of his life on the home farm. For five years after his marriage he lived in section 21 Balderson township, Marshall county, and was there engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1894, when he moved to his present location.

On December 19, 1888, William E. Smith was united in marriage to Effie M. Delair, who was born on November 29, 1869, in Oketo township, Marshall county. She was the daughter of Edmund and Dilena (King) Delair, the former born on April 11, 1829, and died on July 13, 1893, and the latter was born in 1830 and died on June 6, 1886. As a young man Edmund Delair enlisted in Company K, Ninety-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served his country in the Civil War in a most acceptable way. He saw much active service and demonstrated his ability as a soldier of force and ability. Both Mr. and Mrs. Delair were active in the moral and social life of the community in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard and esteem by all who knew them. Edmund Delair was born in Canada and Mrs. Delair was a native of the state of New York. They received their education in the schools of their respective localities and later located in the state of Illinois, where they were married and where they lived until 1868, when they came to Kansas. Here they established their home on a farm in section 13 Oketo township, Marshall county, which they later developed and improved. Mr. and Mrs. Delair were actively engaged in general farming and stock raising until the time of their deaths.

During their residence in the county they were active in all the enterprises that would tend to the better growth and development of the district. As a general farmer and stockman, Mr. Delair was recognized as one of the successful ones of the township. He took much interest in local affairs and became well known throughout the county. Mr. and Mrs. Delair were the parents of the following children: Oscar, a resident of Oketo; Ida Smith, a resident of Idaho where her husband is a farmer; Dora Patterson and her husband are living in the state of Washington; Etta Tatman and her husband are residents of Kansas, and Effie M. is the wife of William E. Smith.

To William and Effie Smith have been born the following children: Myrtle D. Taylor, who lives one mile south and three miles east of Home City, where they are living on a farm; Howard J. and Ellwood Earl are at home and Marvel M. died on November 5, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have always taken an active interest in all the affairs of the township that would tend to the uplift of the community in which they live, and where they are held in the highest regard and esteem. They are the owners of one of the best farms in the township, located in section 16, Balderson township. The house, a most substantial structure, is located on a hillside and presents a pleasing view from the road. The barn, thirty by forty feet, with its sheds, one of which is nineteen by forty feet and the other fourteen by forty feet, is among the substantial farm structures in the township. Mr. Smith is one of the most successful general farmers and stockmen in the community, and is particularly interested in the breeding and raising of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs.

Politically, Mr. Smith is identified with the Republican party and has always taken much interest in local affairs. After having served two terms as trustee of his township, he was again elected against his wishes in November, 1916, for another term. He is a member of the Masonic order and he and his wife are active members of the Christian church. In addition to his membership in the Masonic order and the church, Mr. Smith is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Knights and Ladies of Security, in all of which he takes a most active interest and in which he is one of the prominent workers.

Mr. Smith has always taken an active interest in the moral and educational development of the community and has long been one of the strongest advocates of the better country school, believing that in the common schools of the township and the county rests the future of the district. By his efforts in conjunction with others in the community, the standard of the schools has

been raised to their present high standard of efficiency. He is president of the Farmers' Co-operative Store at Oketo and assisted in the organization of Farmers Elevator Company and is a member of the Fair Association. By his activity and interest in all these undertakings, they have met with much success and are among the permanent organizations of the county. Mr. Smith is recognized by the residents of the county as one of the most progressive and influential men in the district.

JOHN GUSTAVE NELSON.

Among the many successful and well-to-do farmers and stockmen of Cottage Hill township, it is well to mention John Gustave Nelson, who was born in Sweden on February 14, 1863, and is the son of Nels Payson and wife, who were highly respected residents of their home community, where they spent their lives, the father dying in 1914.

John Gustave Nelson received his education in the public schools of Sweden and there he grew to manhood on the farm. On March 1, 1889, he was united in marriage to Eva Caroline Nelson, who was born on October 27, 1861, and was educated in the schools of Sweden. In May, 1889, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson left the land of their nativity and sailed for the United States and later reached Winklers Mill, Kansas, on June 12, 1889. When they arrived at their destination, Mr. Nelson had but five dollars in cash, and at once engaged as a farm hand, at which work he continued for three years. He then rented the Alexander Johnson farm, which he operated for ten years, after which he purchased his present farm in Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, in 1902. His original farm consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has since added two hundred and forty acres, making him a splendid farm of four hundred acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and well improved, and is today worth at least sixty-five dollars per acre. He has improved the place with substantial buildings, and the house has been enlarged and modernized. His cow barn, twenty-four by fifty-four feet, which is mostly stone, is one of the excellent structures of the kind in the county. He has a fine horse barn of cement and stone, thirty-six by thirty-four feet; the poultry house and garage are of stone and are substantial structures. In fact, he has on the place a small village of good and well-built structures, the stone being quarried from the place. The farm is most attractive, and the buildings as well as the different divisions of the

tract are all arranged in a most attractive manner, and is recognized as one of the desirable farm homes in the district. Mr. Nelson is engaged in general farming and stock raising with the greatest success, and he is considered one of the most substantial men of the county.

To John Gustave and Eva Caroline Nelson have been born the following children, Hattie, who lives in Kansas City; Hugo, of Wyoming; Harold, William, Elmer, Alice, Ruby, Lillie and Carl, who are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are active workers for the general and social development of the community and are held in the highest regard and esteem. Mr. Nelson is identified with the Republican party and has always taken much interest in the local affairs of the township, and is considered one of the progressive and influential men of the county.

PATRICK W. CAIN.

Patrick W. Cain, one of the best-known, progressive and substantial farmers and stockmen of Franklin township and the proprietor of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres on rural route No. 1 out of Beattie, is a native son of Kansas and has lived in this state all his life, a continuous resident of Marshall county since the days of his early childhood, and has thus been a witness to and a participant in the development of this region since pioneer days. He well remembers many of the trying incidents of those pioneer days and believes that the historian will pay proper tribute to those hardy men and women who persevered in establishing homes in Marshall county and in extending the lines of civilization in those early days and will refer to them as the Kansas "heroes of peace." Mr. Cain was born at Atchison, this state, October 6, 1862, son of Edward and Johanna (Fitz-Gerald) Cain, natives of Ireland, who became pioneers of Marshall county and here spent their last days, honored and respected residents of the community in the development of which they proved potent factors.

Edward Cain was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1826, and there grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-six years he came to the United States and settled in Massachusetts, where he remained for five years and where he became a citizen of the United States. In 1857 he came West and remained in Illinois until the spring of 1858, when he came to Kansas, locating at Leavenworth, whence, the next year, in 1859, he came up into Marshall county and pre-empted a quarter of a section of land in section 17,

township 2 south, range 9 east, later organized as Guittard township, and thus became one of the earliest landholders of Marshall county. At Atchison, in 1861, he married and during the Civil War was engaged in the government employ in the steamboat service between St. Joseph and Kansas City. Mr. Cain had learned the hard lessons of economy in his native land and while steamboating saved his wages for the purpose of improving his farm in Marshall county. In August, 1865, he came to this county with his family and established his permanent home on his claim, building a log house on the place and working early and late to bring the farm under cultivation and improve it according to the high standard he had set.

Fate was kind to Edward Cain in his new home on what then was the frontier of civilization in the West and he prospered, his brave heart and willing hands standing the test. Times became better and he enjoyed a large measure of success as a farmer and stockman, in due time coming to own four hundred and forty acres of excellent land in this county. In 1892 he built a fine frame house and then, apparently, when his life's dreams became realities, his busy life came to a close, April 20, 1894, on the old homestead, where he had baffled the terrors of pioneers days and had won. Mr. Cain was a Democrat and was always public spirited. He assisted in the organization of Guittard township and in the organization of school district No. 29, the school house in that district having been built on his farm. He was closely identified with the activities of the Catholic church in that neighborhood and saw the parish grow from its original number of eight families to fifty families.

On December 22, 1861, at Atchison, this state, Edward Cain was united in marriage to Johanna FitzGerald, who was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1832, and who came to the United States in 1851, locating at Baltimore, Maryland, where she remained six years. She then spent two years in Chicago and then, in 1858, came to Kansas, locating at Atchison, where she met and married Edward Cain, and to that union were born four sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first-born, the others being as follow: James H., who married Mary A. Cook and resides at Beattie, where he is engaged in the live-stock business; Mary E., who married Henry G. Frisch and lives near Billings, Oklahoma; John F., a railroad conductor, who married Mary A. Scanlon and resides at Lincoln, Nebraska, and Peter S., a farmer and stockman, who married Kathryn J. Scanlon and resides on the old Cain homestead just north of Beattie. Mrs. Johanna Cain was of a retiring disposition, yet kind and generous to her neighbors. The

hand of time rested lightly on her and she lived to see her grandchildren to the number of seventeen. Having assumed the cares and performed the labors of pioneer life in Marshall county, and having done her duty as she saw it, it may well be said that Mrs. Cain did her full share of the world's work. On November 12, 1911, at the old homestead, the scene of her cares and labors for well nigh fifty years, she died at the ripe old age of eighty years.

Patrick W. Cain was not yet three years of age when his parents settled in Marshall county in August, 1865, and he grew to manhood on the homestead farm in Guittard township. His first school days were spent in the little old log school house located on his father's farm. When the school-house site was changed to Beattie and the stone school house was erected there, he attended school in the village and acquired a common-school education. Being the eldest son, he was from the days of his boyhood an invaluable aid to his father in the labors of developing and improving the home place. In the spring of 1894 he was married and he and his wife made their home on a farm five miles northeast of Beattie. In the autumn of 1899 Mr. and Mrs. Cain jointly purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres in section 1 of Franklin township and in the spring of 1900 moved to their new home. On October 1 of that same year, rural free-delivery route No. 1, out of Beattie, was established, bringing the daily mail almost to their door, and the telephone followed in quick succession; and in 1905 a new frame house, with some of the modern conveniences, added another chapter to the development of home life on the Cain farm. Mr. Cain has given much thought to farm problems and, owing to the uncertainty of grain crops, and as a factor in the upkeep of soil fertility, advocates the keeping of cattle on the farm, and usually twenty-five or thirty head are kept on the Cain farm. In the autumn of 1915 Mr. Cain and his son, Daniel, bought four head of registered Shorthorns as foundation stock for a Shorthorn herd.

On April 3, 1894, the ceremony taking place in the Catholic church at Center, near Garrison, Nebraska, Patrick W. Cain was united in marriage to Mary A. Schaaf, of that place, who was born at Iowa City, Iowa, January 3, 1866, daughter of George and Anna (Deckert) Schaaf, natives of Europe, the former born in Alsace and the latter in the kingdom of Bavaria, both now deceased. George Schaaf was born in Lower Alsace, France, February 24, 1833, and came to America in 1851, landing at Philadelphia, where he lived for fourteen years and where he became a citizen of the United States. In 1858, at Philadelphia, he married Anna Deckert, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1835, and who came to America in 1842, with her parents, locating

at Philadelphia, where she lived for twenty-one years and where she met and married Mr. Schaaf. George Schaaf remained at Philadelphia until 1863, when he came West with his family and settled at Iowa City, Iowa. Two years later they moved to the vicinity of South Liberty, that same state, where Mr. Schaaf bought a quarter of a section of land and where he engaged in farming and stock raising. Some years later he bought a tract of five hundred and sixty acres of railroad land in the vicinity of Garrison, Nebraska, and in 1884 removed with his family to that place and established his home, becoming a substantial farmer and stockman. George Schaaf was a man of fine character and of excellent business judgment. Possessed of that quality of genius which has been defined as "a capacity for hard work," success crowned his efforts and from time to time he purchased more land near Garrison, until he became the owner of eight hundred acres. George Schaaf was one of the leading factors in the Catholic church in his home parish at Center. Politically, he was a Democrat and ever took a good citizen's part in the public affairs of his home community. He died at his home near Garrison on January 5, 1905, and it was afterward said of him that "The young man who contemplates entering 'the university of hard knocks,' and who aspires to become a good and useful citizen, will find much inspiration in the life of George Schaaf."

To George and Anna (Deckert) Schaaf were born five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom Mrs. Cain was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: George J., who died on November 6, 1892, at the age of twenty-nine years; Frank E., who married Gertrude McDunn and now resides at Lincoln, Nebraska, where he is engaged in the real-estate business; Anna G., who married August Bauermeister and resides at McLean, Saskatchewan, Canada, and Albert J., who married Rose Vanderheiden and resides at Columbus, Nebraska. Mrs. Anna Schaaf, the mother of these children, survived her husband more than five years and her last days were spent in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bauermeister, at McLean, Saskatchewan, where her death occurred on May 22, 1911, at the ripe old age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Schaaf was of genial disposition and was devoted to her home and family. She was a woman of tact and good judgment and rendered valuable assistance to her husband in his business affairs. She lived to see her grandchildren to the number of fourteen.

To Patrick W. and Mary A. (Schaaf) Cain seven children have been born, three sons and four daughters, namely: Anna Eveline, one of Marshall county's successful school teachers; Daniel O'Connell, who was graduated from the Beattie high school and is now ably assisting his father in the

management of the farm, giving particular attention to the live stock; Eleanor Marie, Gertrude Rose and Thomas Jefferson, who are afflicted with defective hearing and are attending the Ephpheta School for the Deaf in Chicago; Genevieve, who died in infancy and Vincent LaFayette, who died in his eleventh year. Mrs. Cain is a splendid type of the home-loving woman and she and her husband have worked hard that their children might receive a good education and enjoy some of the advantages of life in this generation. Yet, things have not always come their way. True, there were good days—days when fate seemed very kind, when, in a measure, “love’s young dream” came true, but there were dark days, too; notably, July 23, 1913—a day never to be forgotten—when their son, Vincent LaFayette Cain, a bright and most lovable child of ten years, died of diphtheria.

In politics, Mr. Cain is a Democrat and, while never seeking political honors, is a close student of political questions. He holds that every American carries the grave responsibility of doing his own thinking and that the citizen can best serve his country politically by heeding Washington’s solemn warning with respect to the baneful effects of the spirit of party. Mr. Cain has a fine library and is enthusiastic on the subject of intellectual growth. He believes that every American should read and think and grow with the years. He also believes that there is no better way of improving the odds and ends of time than by reading good books, and considers it a rare treat to commune with the world’s great minds. Mr. Cain believes that fraternal organizations are among the necessities of modern economic society and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of Amercia, of the Knights of Columbus and of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, in the affairs of all of which orders he takes a warm interest.

JOSEPH KRASNY.

One of the well-known residents and successful farmers and stockmen of Cottage Hill township, also proprietor of the “Willow Springs Jersey Farm,” is Joseph Krasny, who was born in Bohemia, on March 4, 1872, being the son of Frick and Frances Krasny, both of whom were natives of that country, the former of whom died in his native land. After the death of the husband and father, the mother with her three sons, Joseph, Emil and Gabriel and a daughter, Mary, left Bohemia and came to the United States. On

their arrival in this country they located in the city of Omaha, and there Joseph Krasny, the subject of this sketch, lived for sixteen years.

During his life in the city of Omaha, Mr. Krasny was engaged as a baker, and was for a time engaged in the large hotels of Omaha and Sioux City. He was then with Fred Harvey, in the hotel business and spent two years in Los Vegas, New Mexico, after which he spent some time in California. Some time later he went to Nebraska and then returned to Sioux City. He did much traveling and was over much of the western territory of the United States. After having spent much of his early life in roaming about, Mr. Krasny decided that he would engage in general farming and stock raising.

Joseph Krasny was united in marriage to Rosa Nemechek on October 17, 1899, at Humbolt, Nebraska. Mrs. Krasny was born in Richardson county, Nebraska, in 1884, and is the daughter of Frank and Kate Nemechek, both of whom were natives of Bohemia. The parents were educated in the land of their nativity and there they grew to maturity. On coming to the United States they located in Nebraska, where the father engaged in general farming and stock raising with much success. His death occurred in 1915 and the mother is now living on the home place at the age of sixty-six years.

To Joseph and Rosa Krasny have been born the following children: Joseph E., Jr., Minnie, Lillian, Elsie, Rudolph, Jessie and Edwin. The children are all at home and Lillian and Elsie are twins. Mr. and Mrs. Krasny are highly respected people in the community and are prominent in the social life of the district. Mr. Krasny is a strong advocate of the principles of the Socialist party.

In 1902 Mr. Krasny purchased his present farm in Cottage Hill township, and is now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of splendid land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and nicely improved. His large dairy barn is one of the best in the township and in 1911 he built his silo, sixteen by thirty-four feet, and in 1914 he built the second silo, sixteen by twenty-eight feet. He now has a fine herd of sixty-two registered Jersey cattle. He has now been in the breeding and dairy business for three years and has met with much success. The herd that he purchased from Chester Thomas is one of the finest in the county, and his herd leader, "Fern's Lad's Lost Time No. 95562," is a fine specimen of this breed of cattle. Mr. Krasny is a member of the Southwestern Jersey Breeders Association and of the American Jersey Cattle Club. He lately exhibited his animals at the Blue Rapids County Stock Show and carried away sweepstakes and thirty dollars in premiums. Since that time his reputation as a breeder

and raiser of fine stock has become known throughout the district. He sells many animals to those who are good judges of the better class of cattle, and the products of his dairy are shipped to Concordia, where they are always recognized as standard. During the year 1915 he sold over twelve hundred dollars worth of cream, in addition to over five hundred dollars worth of male Jerseys. The feed for this magnificent herd is all raised on the farm, with the exception of the cotton seed meal.

Mrs. Krasny is a great fancier of White Leghorn chickens and has some of the finest in the state, and during the past year she sold over seven hundred and fifty dollars worth of eggs and chickens.

ANDREW HIRT.

Andrew Hirt, one of the well-known and successful farmers of Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, was born in the state of Pennsylvania on April 3, 1856, being the son of Joseph and Isabelle (Turnbaugh) Hirt, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively.

Joseph Hirt was born in 1826 and was educated in the public schools of Germany and grew to manhood. In 1840, in order to escape military service, he came to the United States and located in Pennsylvania, and later did good service in the Civil War. Mrs. Hirt was born in 1834 and spent her life in the state of her birth, where she died in 1916; her husband died in 1904. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are now living.

Andrew Hirt was the only one of the family to come to Kansas; he located here on a farm in February, 1886. On July 30, 1882, he was united in marriage to Annie Laura Rice, who was born on December 19, 1862, in Pennsylvania, and is the daughter of George I. and Kate Rice, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania and were members of old established families, who had located in the state five generations before their birth. The first member of the Rice family to locate in the state was Zachariah, who came from Germany early in the eighteenth century. He was the father of twenty-one children and had one hundred and fifty-six grandchildren. Members of the family took an active part in the Revolutionary War, as well as the War of 1812 and the Civil War. George I. and Kate Rice were the parents of nine children, three of whom came to Kansas, as follow: Anna Hirt, of Cottage Hill township, Marshall county; Alberta

Arganbright and Milo M. Rice, both of whom are also living in Cottage Hill township.

To Andrew and Annie Hirt have been born the following children: Minnie Alice, who was born on January 29, 1884, and is the wife of LeRoy Rodocker and is the mother of two children, Leila and Dorothea; George Joseph was born on December 15, 1889, and died on February 14, 1894, and Charles Everett, who was born on January 26, 1895, and is now at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hirt are active members of the Lutheran church and are prominent members of the community.

When Mr. and Mrs. Hirt first came to Kansas they located in Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, and there rented land of Jackson Thomas, for seven years. They then purchased eighty acres of land two miles east of Cottage Hill. This farm they developed and improved and there they made their home for eight years, when Mr. Hirt traded the farm on his present home place of one hundred and sixty acres. This place he has developed and improved with splendid buildings and today has one of the best farms in the township.

J. M. MODEN.

Of the native-born Swedes who came to America and engaged in general farming and stock-raising with much success, in Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, was J. M. Moden, now deceased, who was born on October 4, 1857, and died on December 29, 1915. Mr. Moden spent his early life in the land of his birth and when twelve years of age came with his parents, John and Anna Moden, to this country. On their arrival in the United States the family located at Laporte, Indiana, where they remained for three years, after which they came to Kansas and here established their home on a farm southeast of Waterville. Here J. M. Moden grew to manhood on the home farm, and there his parents died some years ago.

On February 28, 1883, J. M. Moden was united in marriage to Amanda Nelson, who was born in Sweden on October 15, 1861, being the daughter of Daniel and Gustave Nelson. Her parents were also natives of that country and there they resided until 1868, at which time the father came to America and located in Riley county, Kansas, while the mother and the children did not join him in the new land until 1880. The parents then lived on the home farm until the time of their deaths, the father dying in 1895 and the mother in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Moden were the parents of the following

children: Frank, Clarence, Lillie and Melinda, all of whom are at home, and Laura Anderson, now a resident of Riley county.

At the time J. M. and Amanda Moden were married they moved to their present farm, which at that time consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of wild prairie, with not a tree or a shrub growing on it. This original farm was later developed and at the time of the death of the husband and father, they were the owners of four hundred and forty acres of prime land, which had been placed under the highest state of cultivation and improved with the best buildings. The house, a beautiful structure, is a model and modern home; the barns and other outbuildings are among the substantial structures of the township. It was only by hard work and economy that Mr. and Mrs. Moden made their work a success, for when they began their married life they were without funds and had no one to assist them. Not alone did they work for themselves, but for the growth and betterment of the community in which they lived and where they were ever held in the highest regard. Mrs. Moden now has the old home, just across the line in Riley county, and one hundred and sixty acres of the estate. She and Mr. Moden were reared in the faith of the Swedish Lutheran church; they were active in all church work and were prominent members of the community. Mr. Moden was not an office seeker, but took the greatest interest in the affairs of the township and the county.

FRANK THOMSON.

Irving, Marshall county, and one of the beautiful and progressive little cities of the state, has some splendid stores and business industries, among the number being the one owned and operated by Frank Thomson, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, on October 10, 1861, and is the son of John and Margaret Thomson.

John and Margaret Thomson were natives of Edinburgh, Scotland, and were educated in the schools of that country. John Thomson became a soldier in the British army and was stationed in the fort at Quebec, Canada. He later came to the United States and located at Brooklyn, New York, where he worked at his trade as a printer. In 1870 he and his family came to Kansas and established a home in Irving. He established the *Irving Gazette*, which he published for five years; he died in the year 1880. His wife, who was born in 1831, is now living with her son. John and Margaret Thomson were the parents of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity:



RESIDENCE OF FRANK THOMSON.

John, Bessie, Frank, Hugh, Margaret, Jean, Grace and Alice. John is a resident of San Antonio, Texas; Bessie is the wife of Thomas J. Moxley, of Blue Rapids, Kansas, now deceased; Hugh is a merchant of Irving; Margaret Filley is also a resident of Irving; Jean Moyer is now deceased and Alice Lhotak is also deceased.

Margaret Thomson, the mother, is truly a pioneer, having come to Canada almost eighty years ago, when that county was a wilderness and later coming to Kansas, when every cow path was a road and one could travel anywhere and everywhere without let or hindrance. She has voyaged across the Atlantic ocean three times and in her seventy-seventh year made a trip to California alone. Now in her eighty-sixth year, in full possession of all her faculties, she is enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life, surrounded by her children and grandchildren, who pay her homage.

Frank Thomson received his education in the schools of Irving and as a lad began work in the store of E. Peterson, a well-known merchant of that city. He remained in that store until 1892, when he began business for himself, and is today one of the successful and substantial merchants of the town. He is most progressive and, by business-like and honest methods, he has won the confidence of the people of his community, where he is held in high regard.

In 1889 Frank Thomson was united in marriage to Minnie E. Woodman, of Oketo, Kansas, and the daughter of W. D. Woodman and wife, who now reside at Vermillion. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomson have been born three children, John W., Reginald G. and Mildred E. John W. is a graduate of the home schools and of the University of Kansas and is now the efficient principal of the high school at Kensington, Smith county, Kansas; Reginald G. is a student in Baker University and will complete the course of study in the class of 1917 and Mildred E. will graduate from the Battle Creek, Michigan, Normal School of Physical Education in 1917. Mrs. Thomson and the children are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Thomson is a regular attendant and a liberal supporter of the local church. The family have long been active in the social and educational life of the city, where they are so well known and where they are held in much esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, who have lived in the county for so many years, have seen many changes in all lines of development. In 1870 when Mr. Thomson came to Irving with his parents, there was then little that would indicate a prospect of the present progressive and thriving little city. The wild prairies and the wooded tracts that surrounded the little town, have been transformed into well-cultivated fields and farms, improved with splendid and modern

buildings, that would suggest an era of great prosperity. The territory was then, and for many years later, being settled by an excellent class of citizens, whose ideals were of the highest and whose intentions were to make this section of Kansas one of the most productive and progressive. In all this great development Mr. Thomson has had his part, and in the management of an up-to-date mercantile establishment, he has builded wiser perhaps, than he thought.

Politically, Mr. Thomson is a Republican, and while not an office seeker, he has taken an active interest in the civic life of the city. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

WILLIAM T. GOSSIN.

Among the well-known and prominent farmers of St. Bridget township, Marshall county, is William T. Gossin, who was born on the farm where he now lives on November 4, 1867, and is the son of John C. and Catherine (Confrey) Gossin.

John C. Gossin was born at Utica, New York, on March 3, 1829, and died on February 26, 1915. His wife was born in Ireland, near the town of Longford, on June 24, 1830, and died on January 11, 1912. John C. Gossin was the son of Patrick and Catherine Gossin, both of whom were born in Ireland, where they received their education in the public schools and grew to manhood and womanhood. They later came to the United States and located at Utica, New York, where they lived many years before their deaths.

John C. Gossin received his education in the schools of his native state and there he was married to Catherine Confrey in 1854, at Utica. They established their home on a farm near that city, where they lived until 1857, when they came to Kansas and located at Leavenworth, and until 1861 Mr. Gossin was engaged as a steamboat employee. That year he came to St. Bridget township and here he homesteaded land. He and his family made the journey from Leavenworth to their new home in Marshall county with an ox team. He later used the oxen to break his land and put it under cultivation. The lumber with which he built his house was hauled from Atchison, that being his nearest market point for that material. Those days were most trying ones for the little family, but the father and mother devoted

their best efforts in developing and improving their farm, and in time, Mr. Gossin became one of the substantial and successful men of the township. During his early life on the homestead, he did much work for John Frees, in the flour mill, near Dubois, Nebraska, where he acted as fireman. At this work he engaged during the winter months, in order to get money with which to keep his family and make needed repairs and improvements on the place. He and his wife were most industrious and hard-working people and devoted their lives to their family, and were much interested in the moral and the educational growth of the community where they lived and where they were held in the highest regard. They were charter members of the St. Bridget's Catholic church, and ever lived true Christian lives. They were active in the building of the first church in the township, Mr. Gossin being a member of the building committee.

In addition to his original farm, Mr. Gossin became the owner of other land in various parts of the township. There is in the estate eight hundred and forty acres of the best land, most of which is under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He was a man who believed in the thorough cultivation of the soil and the keeping of high-grade stock. Being a man of exceptional ability and good judgment, he was often consulted relative to the civic affairs of the township, and while he was not an office seeker, he always took great interest in all local affairs.

To John C. and Catherine Gossin were born the following children: Sarah, Mary, John R., Margaret, Katie, Frank, Anna, William, Amelia and Theresa. Sarah Gleason is now a resident of Shawnee, Oklahoma; Mary Curtin resides at Kansas City, Kansas; John R. died in the year 1908; Margaret Gray lives at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Katie Busick lives at Hayward, Oklahoma; Frank died on March 25, 1897; Anna Mitchell died on September 17, 1913; Amelia Mitchell is a resident of Nemaha county, Kansas, and Theresa died at the age of four years.

William T. Gossin received his education in the district schools of St. Bridget township and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he assisted his father with the farm work and the developing of the place. He remained at home and at the age of nineteen years he took charge of the home place, which he managed with much ability. In 1893 he rented the farm and went to Oklahoma, where in September of that year, he made the race for a tract of land in the Cherokee Strip, that was then opened for settlement. He made the race from the south line of the strip and secured the second homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He remained in the territory until 1896, when he returned to Kansas, where he has been successfully

engaged in general farming and stockraising. In 1905 he was the secretary and promoter of the Axtell Development Company, and that year they drilled for oil, south of Axtell. Mr. Gossin invested seven hundred dollars in the enterprise, and while no definite results were obtained, many good indications of oil was discovered. He has always taken a keen interest in all enterprises that would tend to promote the welfare of the community in which he has lived for so many years, and where he is held in the highest regard.

Mr. Gossin is identified with the Democratic party and is one of the leading men of the organization in the county. He served his township for six years as trustee and was township clerk for four years, always giving the affairs of the township the same care and attention that he gave to his own business. He has served as delegate to the various conventions of his party and has rendered excellent service. He is a member of the Farmers Union and served as county president for two terms. He and his wife are devout members of the Catholic church and are prominent in the social activities of their home community. They are a most hospitable people and have made many friends throughout the county.

On April 9, 1896, William T. Gossin was united in marriage to Delia Shaughnessy, who was born in St. Bridget township on May 16, 1868, and is the daughter of Michael and Ellen (Ryan) Shaughnessy. Her parents were natives of Ireland, where they were educated and spent their early lives. The father was born in 1824 and died on June 13, 1906, and the mother was born in 1829 and died in February, 1885. When young they came to America and located at Madison, Indiana, where they were married in 1849. There they established their first home and lived until 1860, when they came to Kansas and joined the little band of early settlers in St. Bridget township, Marshall county. They located on a farm and in time became successful farmers and prominent people of the community. They remained on their original farm in the township until 1882, when they purchased the farm now owned by the son, James. As he prospered, Mr. Shaughnessy purchased more land and at the time of his death he was the owner of over one thousand acres of excellent Kansas land. Mr. and Mrs. Shaughnessy were devout members of the Catholic church and were prominent in the social life of the community, where they were held in the highest regard. They were the parents of the following children: Thomas, Edward, Michael, Ellen, the wife of Patrick Loot, of Axtell; Mary, the wife of B. Myers, of St. Bridget; Delia, the wife of Mr. Gossin, and Anna.

William and Delia Gossin are the parents of the following children:

Gilbert, Edward, Mary, Valentine, and Joseph. Gilbert was born on January 27, 1897, and is on his father's farm; Edward, on June 12, 1899; Mary, February, 21 1903; Valentine, February 14, 1905, and Joseph, March 25, 1901, and died in infancy.

Mr. Gossin is one of the hustling and intelligent men of Marshall county and has met with much success in his work. He devotes himself to his business and is a most careful and prudent business man. He is a man of broad and generous views, well read and informed on the current events of the day. He is most progressive and a firm believer in permanent and substantial public improvements. Good roads and good schools are to him an index of the future progress of the county and the state. He and Mrs. Gossin have a fine family and their home life is an ideal one.

FRANZ EDWARD NELSON.

One of the native sons of Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, who has won a prominent and influential place among the residents of his home township, is Franz Edward Nelson, the present trustee of the township and one of its successful farmers, who was born on September, 1878, and is the son of C. O. and Anna Matilda (Anderson) Nelson.

C. O. Nelson was born in Sweden on October 8, 1845, and there received his education in the public schools and resided until he was twenty-four years of age, when in 1869, he decided to come to America. On his arrival in this country he came direct to Kansas, and here he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in Cottage Hill township, one and one-half miles southwest of where Franz Edward now lives. This farm he developed and improved into one of the best in the township. He engaged in general farming and stock raising with success until 1902, when he moved to Waterville, where he has since lived a retired life. He increased his land holdings after a time and is now the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of splendid land, after having assisted his children to good homes and farms.

As a young man Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Anna Matilda Anderson, who was born in Sweden on September 25, 1845. She spent her early life in that country and when yet a girl she came to the United States with her parents. To this union the following children have been born: Annie Ollie, Sophie, Laura Alida, Frank Edward, Alfred William, Clarence Victor

and Amanda. Annie Ollie Johnson resides in Waterville, Kansas, where her husband is one of the leading carpenters of the town; Sophie Hager is a resident of Riley county, Kansas, where her husband is engaged in general farming and stock raising; Laura Alida is the wife of Sander Larson, a farmer of Cottage Hill township; Clarence Victor is engaged in farming on the old home place and Amanda is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are active members of the Lutheran church and are prominent residents of the community in which they live, and where they are held in such high regard.

Franz Edward Nelson received his primary education in the common schools of the township and later attended Bethany College at Lindsborg, where he completed the business and commercial courses in 1905. He then returned to the home farm, where he remained for two years and then purchased his present place, onto which he moved in 1906. He has made many valuable improvements and has developed his farm to a high standard of excellence and is engaged in general farming and stock raising with marked success.

On June 6, 1905, Franz Edward Nelson was married to Caroline Catherine White, who was born on June 14, 1877, in Denmark and is the daughter of Peter and Hannah (Madison) White, the former having been born in 1844 and died in 1880 and the latter was born in 1844, on May 6. Peter White and his family continued to live in Denmark until 1878, when they came to the United States and at once established a home in Walnut township, Marshall county, where the father died, and since the death of her husband, Mrs. White has resided in Washington county, Kansas. They were the parents of the following children: Dorathy, Margaret, Catherine and Mary. Dorathy Stenson resides in Cottage Hill, where Mr. Stenson is engaged in general farming and stock raising on his farm one mile south of the home of Mr. Nelson; Margaret resides in Marysville, where she is engaged in dressmaking, and Mary is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. White were members of the Lutheran church and reared their children in that faith. To Franz Edward and Catherine Nelson one child has been born, Margaret, whose birth occurred on November 11, 1908, and she is now a pupil in the public schools.

Mr. Nelson is independent in politics and has served his township as trustee and as assessor and was for a number of years a member of the local school board. He takes much interest in the Farmers Union, of which he is a member and he and his wife are active members of the Lutheran church.

PETER F. JACOBSON.

Sweden is the native land of many of the well-to-do and influential residents of Marshall county, and among the number, few deserve more special mention than Peter F. Jacobson, one of the substantial farmers and stockmen of Cottage Hill township, who was born on August 18, 1854, and is the son of Jacob and Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Erickson. The parents spent their lives in Sweden and were among the prominent people of the community in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard and esteem. The father was born in March, 1803, and died in 1866; his wife was born in 1816 and died in 1869. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living. Three of the family came to the United States: Charlie, Christena and Peter F. Charlie is now living at Vikberg, Kansas, where he is one of the well-known men of the community and Christena is the wife of Nels Johnson, of Randolph, Kansas. Charlie was the first of the family to seek a home in America. In 1868 he decided that he would seek a home in this country and later landed on the shores of the United States and at once proceeded to the state of Kansas, where he has met with much success.

Peter F. Jacobson received his education in the schools of Sweden and there grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-eight years, he sailed for the land where he hoped to make his future home. For a time after his arrival in this country he worked in the wire mills at Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1883 he came to Kansas and worked as a stone mason and carpenter in Waterville and in Cottage Hill township. During his single life in this country he made his home with his sister, Mrs. Charlotte Alm, in Ripley county, Kansas. In addition to his work in Marshall county, Mr. Jacobson worked for a time in Colorado, where he was engaged as a mason and carpenter, trades that he had learned in Sweden.

In 1887 Peter F. Jacobson was married to Mary L. Blomquist, who was born in Illinois on February 1, 1868, being the daughter of Peter Blomquist and wife, who were natives of Sweden and who came to the United States in an early day. They first located in Illinois and later came to Marshall county, where they homesteaded land in 1870. To Peter F. and Mary L. Jacobson have been born the following children: Judith L., James L., Ernest P., Emanuel R., Daniel, Gladis R., Helen M. and one that died in infancy, whose name was Rebecca. Judith L. was born on October 30, 1888, and received her education in the public schools and is now teaching at the

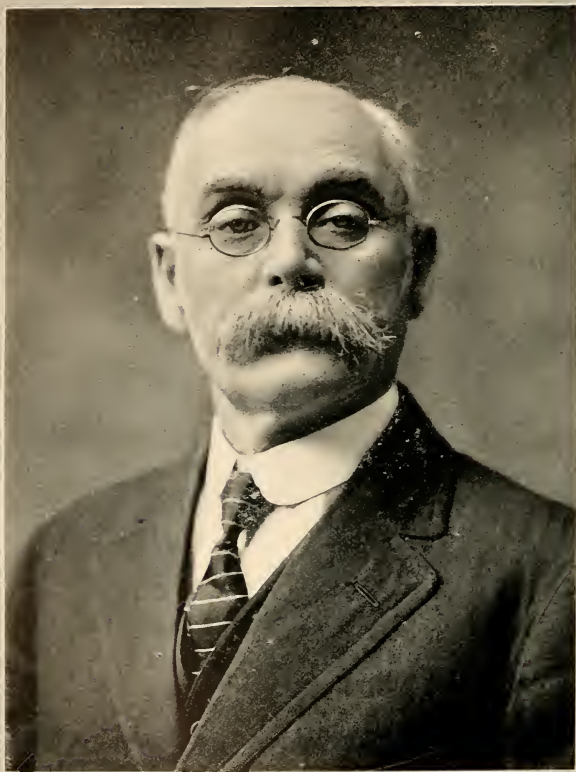
Spring school district; James L., February 21, 1890, is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and is now teaching in the high school at Salena, Kansas; Ernst P., December 19, 1891, at Denver, Colorado, and is now at home with his parents; Emanuel R., May 28, 1895; Daniel, June 7, 1897; Gladis R., March 7, 1900, and Helen M., April 5, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson are active members of the Baptist church and take much interest in all church work and they and their family are active in the social life of the community.

Mr. Jacobson is an independent Republican in politics and looks rather to the man than to party affiliations in the selection of officers to administer the affairs of the township and county. For a number of years he has held the position of treasurer of the school district, and has always taken an active interest in the development of the schools of the township, and one of his ambitions has been to have the schools attain the highest degree of proficiency. He is a shareholder in the Farmers Union at Waterville and in the Blue Rapids Fair Association, and has always taken an active interest in promoting the best interests of the county.

ROLEY S. PAULEY.

The Hon. Roley S. Pauley, former state senator from this district, former county treasurer and one of the most extensive landowners and stockmen in Marshall county, now living on his fine farm in Guittard township, this county, is a native of the old Hoosier state, but has been a resident of Kansas since 1878, in which year he came to Marshall county, and has thus been actively identified with the development of this part of the state since pioneer days. He was born on a farm in Monroe county, Indiana, June 23, 1849, son of Solomon and Americus (Smock) Pauley, the former of whom was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and the latter at Bloomington, in Monroe county, Indiana. In 1855 the Pauley family moved from Indiana to Iowa and settled in Monroe county, in that latter state, where Solomon Pauley died on October 18, 1892.

Roley S. Pauley was about six years of age when his parents moved from Indiana to Iowa and he was reared on a farm in the latter state, receiving his elementary schooling in the district school in the neighborhood of his home, supplementing the same by a course in a business college at Burlington, Iowa. In 1878 he came to Kansas and rented a farm in Rock town-



ROLEY S. PAULEY.



MRS. NORA E. PAULEY.

ship, where, in company with Henry C. Boggs, he "batched it" for two years, until his marriage in 1881, after which he bought a farm in Guittard township and there established his home. He later bought the farm he had first rented and on that place his eldest son is now living. When Mr. Pauley came to Marshall county he had four old horses and a wagon and little else, hence his rise to his present state of good fortune has been due to his own efforts, aided by his wife, a daughter of pioneer parents and who has been a most competent helpmate in all her husband's undertakings. From the very beginning of their married life Mr. and Mrs. Pauley have worked together and have prospered together. During the early years of their life on the farm, Mrs. Pauley thought nothing of going into the fields and making "a hand", and even after the babies were toddling about her feet she continued to aid in the field work. She recalls that at one time, she then having two small children, it became necessary for her to lend her assistance in the field driving a corn-stalk cutter. She fastened a box onto it and in this box she tucked the babies safely away, thus driving with them all day. Prosperity presently attended these admirably combined efforts and now the Pauleys have more than one thousand acres of valuable land, including a wheat farm over in Graham county on which, in the summer of 1916, there was raised six thousand bushels of wheat. The Pauleys have a beautiful home on their farm in Guittard township, have a fine family of children and are very pleasantly and very comfortably situated, long having been recognized as one of the most substantial and influential families in the county. Mr. Pauley early began raising standard live stock and for years fed cattle for the market, later taking up general farming, though continuing to engage extensively in the raising of cattle, and has done very well. He is president of the hog and cattle department of the Marshall County Fair Association, is a stockholder in that association and one of the most active promoters of the same. In addition to his extensive agricultural and live-stock interests, Mr. Pauley also has other interests and has for years been regarded as one of the most prominent factors in the general business life of the community. He was one of the organizers of the Bremen State Bank at Bremen, of the Citizens State Bank at Marysville and of the State Bank at Bigelow, but has recently disposed of those interests, his only banking connection at present being as a stockholder and member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Beattie. He also is a member of the board of directors of the Mutual Telephone Company and of the Farmers Union Elevator Company at Beattie. Mr. Pauley is a Republican and for many years has been

looked upon as one of the leaders of that party in this part of the state. Since 1885 he has been a member of the school board in his home district, which he helped to organize, and has been treasurer of the same all these years. In 1906 he was elected treasurer of Marshall county and in 1908 was re-elected, thus serving for two terms of two years each, during which time he and his family made their home in Marysville, the county seat, returning to the farm at the conclusion of his official service. In 1912 Mr. Pauley was elected state senator from the nineteenth Kansas senatorial district and served in the state Senate during the sessions of 1913 and 1915, rendering valuable service not only to his district, but to the state at large, his service as a member of the committees on live stock, fish and game and hygiene, proving of particular value. For years Mr. Pauley has been an active party worker and has been a frequent delegate to county, state and congressional conventions.

On December 22, 1881, Roley S. Pauley was united in marriage to Nora E. Totten, who was born on September 22, 1865, in a log cabin on a pioneer farm on the banks of Vermillion river, two miles west of her present home, a daughter of Joseph and Susan Totten, who had come to this county from Illinois in 1858, thus having been among the very earliest settlers of Marshall county. Joseph Totten was a carpenter and helped build the first houses in Marysville and at Frankfort. At the time he settled here the nearest trading point was at Leavenworth and he would haul his grain to that point in the fall, returning with a load of provisions sufficient for the coming year. During the early years of his residence here he was actively engaged in carpentering during the season for such work and his wife and children looked after affairs on the developing farm. In time the Tottens prospered and became the owners of a fine farm of two hundred acres. Joseph Totten was one of the first trustees of Guittard township, serving at a time when that township comprised one-fourth of Marshall county, and served in that capacity for several terms, performing a most excellent service during the formative period of the county's civic life. He died in 1892 and his widow survived him for ten years, her death occurring in 1902. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Mrs. Pauley was the ninth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Elizabeth, widow of George Thorne, living just north of Beattie; Emma, widow of Peter Jones, living on a farm two miles north of Beattie; John L., who died at Ottawa, this state; Florence, deceased, who was the wife of H. K. Sharp, former register of deeds for this county; Eliza N., deceased, who was the wife of John Morton; Henry T., who lives near Mina, this county; Frank H., who lives south of Beattie;

Charles, who died in infancy; W. J., of Spokane, Washington, and Cora, wife of Henry Weaver, of Guittard township.

To Roley S. and Nora E. (Totten) Pauley eight children have been born, namely: Della E., who was born on December 6, 1882, and is now at home; Ray S., December 17, 1884, now living on the farm in Rock township where his parents got their start, and who married Nellie E. Graham and has two sons, Monroe and Calvin; Susan A., deceased; Jesse T., born on November 17, 1889, who married Ida Peterson and lives on one of the Pauley farms in Guittard township; Lulu A., deceased; Elsie T., born on July 28, 1895, who is now a stenographer in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan; Cora E., April 26, 1900, and Wayne R., July 28, 1903. Mrs. Pauley and children are members of the Baptist church, to which Mr. Pauley is a generous contributor, and the family have ever taken an earnest part in the general social activities of their home community, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the common welfare thereabout.

During the annual contest held at Blue Rapids on May 11, 1917, in which specially selected representatives from all of the high schools of the county took part, their daughter, Cora E., distinguished herself by winning first honors in oratory, her subject being "Individual Preparedness."

Fraternally, Mr. Pauley has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Beattie since 1885; he is also active in Masonic circles, as are his sons. Mrs. Pauley is a charter member of the Beattie Eastern Star, in which she has always taken a prominent part having filled all of the chairs but that of worthy matron.

OSCAR A. SWANSON.

Among the well-known and prominent farmers and stockmen of Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, who have won recognition in the community where they live, is Oscar A. Swanson, who was born on May 16, 1877, on the farm where he now lives, and is the son of John and Anna Swanson, natives of Sweden.

John Swanson was born on November 24, 1839, and received his education in the public schools of his native land and there grew to manhood. In 1866 he decided to settle in America and on his arrival in this country he located in Michigan, where he worked in the lumber mills until 1870, when he came to Kansas and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres in

Cottage Hill township, Marshall county. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Anna Swanson and they continued to reside on the homestead for a number of years. They made many valuable improvements on the place and erected some substantial buildings. Much of the land was placed under cultivation, and here Mr. Swanson met with a great measure of success.

In 1877 the family moved to the farm where the son, Oscar A., now lives. In 1879, while reaping hay, the team of mules that John Swanson was driving ran away, and as a result of the accident Mr. Swanson lost his right hand and a part of his left hand. He was a man of much ability and possessed of keen business acumen. At the time of his death on January 25, 1905, he was the owner of six hundred and forty acres of land, all of which was under a high state of cultivation and nicely improved. Before his death he had moved to Randolph, where he lived for some years, and where the widow now resides at the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of six children: Selma, Frank, August, Oscar A., Arthur, and Ellen. Frank is a resident of Fulton, Kansas; Selma is the wife of H. Goff, of Riley county, Kansas; August is now deceased; Arthur lives in Grove county, Kansas, and Ellen resides with her mother at Randolph. Mr. Swanson was a man who was held in the highest regard by all who knew him. His life was devoted to the interests of his family and an endeavor to make better the district in which he lived. He had much to do with the general development of the township and was instrumental in the establishment of good schools and advocated the building of good roads. His life was a most worthy one, and at his death he left a large circle of friends who held him in kindly remembrance.

Oscar A. Swanson received his education in the public schools of the county and grew to manhood on the farm, where he now lives. For a good many years before the death of his father he operated the home place. On the death of his father, Mr. Swanson became the heir to one hundred and sixty acres of prime land and to this he added eighty acres in Washington county. He has made many substantial improvements on the place. In 1910 he built a splendid modern eight-room house, fitted with furnace, lights, hot and cold water and hardwood floors. He is a member of the Marshall County Fair Association, and has made an exhibit of rye, wheat, oats, corn, pop-corn, beets and fruits, raised on his place and won third prize. As a farmer, stockman and fruit grower he is recognized as one of the substantial and progressive ones of the county.

On October 2, 1901, Oscar A. Swanson was united in marriage to Augusta Johnson, who was born in Sweden and is the daughter of Nels and

Elsie (Anderson) Johnson, who came to the United States in 1882 and established their home in Riley county, Kansas. To this union five children have been born, Myron, Elsie, Mabel, Roy, and Dorothy, all of whom are at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson attend the Methodist Episcopal church and take an active part in the social life of the community.

Politically, Mr. Swanson is an independent and has always taken much interest in local affairs, and has exerted much influence in the civic life of the township. For the past nine years he has served as a member of the school board, and his best efforts have always been for the good of the schools. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and takes much interest in the work of that order.

W. J. KINSLEY.

W. J. Kinsley, one of the prominent men and substantial farmers of Marysville township, Marshall county, was born in Wisconsin on November 3, 1871, and is the son of John and Jane (Lootitt) Kinsley.

John and Jane Kinsley were born in England, he on July 4, 1845 and she on October 14, 1853. They were both of the farming class in their native land and grew to maturity on the home farm, receiving their limited education in the public schools. The father worked as a farm hand before he came to the United States and the mother did much work for people other than her parents. They came to America single and located in Wisconsin, where they were married on December 5, 1870. John Kinsley was a young man when he located in Wisconsin and there he worked in the lead mines, after which he enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and served eighteen months in the Civil War. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, where he was later married and where he and his family lived until 1880. Mr. Kinsley then came to Kansas where he purchased eighty acres in Marshall county. This he developed and improved and engaged in general farming for ten years, when he traded the tract for three hundred and twenty acres in Logan county, Kansas. This farm he also developed and improved and was engaged in farming and the raising of good stock, until 1913, when he sold the farm and moved to Overland Park, a suburb of Kansas City, Missouri, where he is now living a retired life. Mr. Kinsley was prominent in the life of Logan county, Kansas, but did not aspire to office. He is a member of the Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all the official positions in the order, including that of past noble grand.

John and Jane Kinsley are the parents of the following children: W. J., James, Christopher, A. T., Sadie, and one that died in infancy; Jennie, deceased; Louise, Elmer and Pearl. James is a farmer of Logan county, Kansas; Christopher resides in Logan county, Kansas, and is engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery; A. T. is president of the Kansas City Veterinary College at Kansas City, Missouri; Sadie Long is a widow and lives at Oakley, Kansas; Jennie is now deceased; Louise Pelfresne resides at Denver, Colorado, where her husband is an employee of a railroad; Elmer resides at Laramie, Wyoming, and is assistant state veterinarian, and Pearl is at home.

W. J. Kinsley received his education in the common schools of Wisconsin and Kansas and remained at home until he was fifteen years of age, when he worked as a farm hand until he was twenty-four years of age, when he rented eighty acres of land near Marysville, where he lived for one year, when he rented another eighty acres near Oketo, where he remained for three years. He then rented three hundred and twenty acres in the same vicinity, where he engaged in general farming and stock raising for ten years. He then purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Marysville and is engaged in general farming and stock raising, in which he has been most successful. He keeps a fine lot of Duroc-Jersey hogs and many high-grade Shorthorn cattle and ten to twelve horses. He has always taken much interest in local affairs. Politically, he is a Republican and for thirteen years he served as a member of the school board and was township treasurer for two years, when he was elected trustee of his township, which position he now holds. He is secretary of the Farmers Elevator Company and president of the local Farmers Union. His official life has always been above reproach and his services have been such that he has the confidence and respect of the entire community. He is most progressive and gives the same care and attention to his official positions that he does to his own personal work.

On October 14, 1896, W. J. Kinsley was united in marriage to Laura J. Kirkwood, the daughter of Amos W. and Mary (Slaughter) Kirkwood. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood were born in the state of Indiana, he on May 15, 1838, and she on September 17, 1846. Mr. Kirkwood was reared on the farm and attended the common schools. His father died when the lad was but fourteen years of age and it became necessary to look after himself. He worked as a farm hand, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted

in an Indiana regiment and served three years in the cause of the Union. He then returned to Indiana, where he was later married and there he and his wife lived for some time. They then took up their residence in Illinois, where they lived until 1884, when they came to Kansas, and here Mr. Kirkwood purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Marysville, where he lived until 1896, when he sold the farm and bought three hundred and thirty-three acres of land one mile north of where he had lived. There he engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1901, when he rented his place and moved to Manhattan, Kansas, so that his children might have better educational advantages. After a residence of four years in that place the family returned to Marysville, where Mr. Kirkwood lived a retired life until his death on April 18, 1916. Mr. Kirkwood was a man in whom the people had the utmost confidence and respect. He was a warm supporter of the Republican party and served his township as trustee for several years. Fraternally, he was a Free and Accepted Mason and had attained the order of Knight Templar. He was also a member of the Eastern Star and was active in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic. He attended the Presbyterian church and was a liberal supporter of that denomination. Mrs. Kirkwood was also reared on the farm and received her education in the common schools. At the age of sixteen years she left school and until her marriage she worked for others, away from her home. She was ever a constant help and inspiration to her husband in his work, and shared his hardships. She sympathized with him in reverses and joined him in thanksgiving over successes. Her life has been a worthy one and she is loved and admired by all. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and she has long been prominent in the religious and social life of her home community. She is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security; the Eastern Star and the Woman's Relief Corps, and has always been active in the latter organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood were the parents of eight children as follow: Charles N., Laura J., William M., Robert L., one, that died in infancy; Owen, who died at the age of eighteen months; Mildred I. and Nina H. Charles N. is engaged in farming and stock raising on the home place; Laura is the wife of W. J. Kinsley; William M., resides at Hull, Kansas, and is engaged in farming, as is his brother Robert L.; Mildred and Nina are graduates of Manhattan College and are now teaching in the Marysville public schools and are at home.

Laura (Kirkwood) Kinsley was born in Iroquois county, Illinois, on February 27, 1874. She received her elementary education in the public

schools and later attended the normal school at Marysville. After completing her education, she was for three years one of the teachers of the county before her marriage. She is a woman of fine attainments, cultured and refined and by her kindly disposition and womanly traits, she has won for herself many friends who hold her in the highest regard. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley are the parents of two sons, both of whom are at home: Elmer R., who was born on July 2, 1897, and is a graduate of the Marysville high school in the class of 1915, and Ross K., who was born on September 17, 1901, and is a junior in the high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley were active members of the Presbyterian church and are prominent in the religious and social life of the community, in which they live and where they are active in all that tends to the betterment of the home township and are among the strongest supporters of the best school system possible. Mr. Kinsley has for many years had much to do with the civic life of the township and the confidence placed in him has not been abused. His official work in the schools and in the general civic life of the township has been of the highest class.

JOHN L. HAMILTON.

One of the prominent and successful farmers of Blue Rapids City township; Marshall county, and the owner of four hundred acres of prime land, is John L. Hamilton, who was born on January 3, 1855, at St. Joseph, Missouri, and is the son of Frederick and Amelia (Bainbrich) Hamilton.

Frederick and Amelia Hamilton were natives of France and the state of Missouri, respectively. The former was born in 1818 and died in 1897; the latter was born on September 17, 1824, and died in 1901. Amelia Hamilton was the daughter of Frederick and Mary Bainbrich. The former was born on August 29, 1782, in Prussia, and the latter in December, 1792, in Wurtemberg, Germany. They were educated in the schools of those countries and later came to the United States, locating for a time at Philadelphia, where they were married on October 7, 1810. Some time after their marriage they went to Missouri, where they established their home on a farm and there the mother died on January 28, 1847. They were among the early settlers of the state and had much to do with the general development and growth of their home county, becoming prominent and influential members of the community.

Frederick Hamilton, when a lad nine years old, ran away from his home in France, and as a stowaway on a ship got passage to the United States. For a number of years he lived in the East and then decided to try his fortune in the West. He located in the state of Missouri, where he was later united in marriage to Amelia Bainbrich, a native of Missouri, where she was educated and grew to womanhood. During the gold craze in 1849 Mr. Hamilton was one of the first gold seekers to go to California. He later engaged as freighter and made many trips to Salt Lake and the farther west. Life on the plains was a hard and dangerous one and in time Mr. Hamilton retired from the work and engaged in general farming.

In 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton came to Marshall county, and established their home on a farm in Blue Rapids City township, where they were among the very earliest settlers. They settled on the farm now owned by George Dean. They developed and improved their holding and in time became successful in their agricultural operations. When coming from their home in St. Joe, Missouri, they were accompanied by Elbert Stout, who was for a long period a resident of the county.

John L. Hamilton, when a child of three years, came with his parents to Blue Rapids City township, where he has since resided. Here he received his education in the schools of that period and was reared on the home farm, where he became conversant with the early pioneer life of the times. His first home in the county, would not nowadays be considered a pretentious affair. His father had built two log cabins, ten feet apart. In one was a large fire place, around which the family spent their evenings, and the other was used mostly as a sleeping room. His home at that time was one of the best, considering pioneer conditions, and in fact, was one of the first in the community. It became a favorite stopping place for the settlers about Irving. At one time, Mr. Hamilton's parents entertained seventeen of the early settlers in their pioneer home. It was during those early days that the family entertained Senator Pomeroy and Doctor Reed. The latter had been sent from Fulton, Illinois, to seek a location for the Irving colony, and for two summers he stopped at the Hamilton home, after which he withdrew from the colony. Those were most strenuous times and were conducive in making all men kin. The greatest hospitality was extended to all, and no one was turned away, without receiving assistance, if it were needed. As the family prospered, the father boarded up the space between the two houses, thus making a much larger residence.

John L. Hamilton first attended school at Irving and in the winter of 1864 and 1865 attended school at Marysville. He continued to live with

his father, with the exception of three years, which he spent ranching in Oregon, from 1875 to 1878. He cared for his father and mother until their deaths, and when he left the old home farm he purchased the place where he now lives.

On December 28, 1881, John L. Hamilton was united in marriage to Alice Fitzgerald, who was born in Peterboro, Canada, on September 8, 1855. She was the daughter of William and Agnes (Davidson) Fitzgerald. Her parents were also natives of Canada and were of Irish descent. They remained residents of Canada until 1871, when they immigrated to the United States, and in February of that year located two and one-half miles east of Blue Rapids, on a farm. This farm was improved and developed and here the mother died in 1878; the father later moved to Blue Rapids, where he died in 1898. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Margaret Isabelle Hamilton, of Blue Rapids; Robert James, who died in the fall of 1871; Mrs. Alice Hamilton; Ross, who lives on the old homestead; William, now deceased, and Isaac Francis, who also lives on the old home farm.

To John L. and Alice Hamilton have been born the following children: Lula Isabelle, Gertrude May, Virgil Blain, Russell, Agnes Amelia and Hazel Maude. Lula Isabelle Estes is a resident of Blue Rapids; Gertrude May Pulleine lives at Home City, where her husband is a successful banker; Virgil Blain died at the age of seven years; Russell Myron is at home; Agnes Amelia, who is the wife of Mr. Hartling, of Kansas City, Missouri, was for a number of years one of the successful primary teachers of the state. She received her primary education in the local schools of the county and completed her work in the National Kindergarten School of Chicago. After completing her education she was for a time a teacher in the schools of Marysville, Manhattan and Wichita. Hazel Maude was educated with the view to becoming a teacher and is now engaged in that work at Jewell City, Kansas. She is playground instructor for the Redpath Chautauqua. All the children are graduates of the Blue Rapids high school and the girls have all been teachers. Mrs. Hamilton is an active member of the Baptist church and has ever taken much interest in all church work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have long been identified with the social life of the home community and have had much to do with the moral and educational development of the township. They have always displayed considerable interest in the educational life of their children and have encouraged the higher education for all.

Politically, Mr. Hamilton is identified with the Republican party. While

he has not been a seeker after office, he has had much to do with the civic life of the township. He has devoted his energies to the development of his four-hundred-acre farm, which is one of the best, in the district, and he is recognized as one of the substantial men of the county.

JOHN D. VANAMBURG.

John D. Vanamburg, of Elm Creek township, Marshall county, where he is a well-known farmer and a breeder of high-grade poultry, was born in Grundy county, Illinois, on August 3, 1861, and is the son of Graham and Martha (Turner) Vanamburg.

Graham and Martha Vanamburg were natives of the state of New York, where the father was born on August 20, 1820. They later established their home in the state of Illinois, where they lived for some years. In 1876 they decided to establish their home in Kansas, and on October 20 of that year they landed in Elm Creek township, Marshall county. After a year the family moved to Wells township, and soon after that they moved to Mitchell county, where Mr. Vanamburg engaged in general farming until the time of his death on September 22, 1901. To Mr. and Mrs. Vanamburg were born the following children: Gardner, Henry, Katherine, Anna, Mary, Homer, Jane, Philip, Lurinda, William, Sarah and John D. Gardner, who was a soldier of the Civil War, is now a resident of Marysville; Henry is a resident of Jewell county, Kansas; Katherine is deceased; Anna died in infancy; Mary became the wife of W. C. Barrett and died some years ago; Philip, also a soldier of the Civil War, is now deceased, as are Homer Jane and Sarah; Lurinda is the wife of H. Effland and they reside at Victor, Kansas, and William lives in Smith county, Kansas. Mrs. Vanamburg, who was born on August 2, 1815, died on December 24, 1879. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and took much interest in all religious work, and was a woman who was universally beloved by all who knew her.

John D. Vanamburg, the youngest of the family, was fifteen years of age when his parents left their home in Illinois and came to Kansas. He attended school in the state of Illinois, and completed his education in the schools of Wells township, Marshall county. He later went to Mitchell county, Kansas, with his parents, where he lived until 1885, when he returned to Marshall county. For a number of years he worked as a farm hand and learned the trade of stone mason at Oketo, and for eleven years engaged in

that work. In 1896 he rented a farm in Rock township and engaged in farming until 1904, when he purchased his present home farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Elm Creek township. He started life a poor boy and during his early life he assisted his father in a financial way. After assuming possession of his present farm, he remodeled his house, making it more modern and complete, and has also erected a splendid barn, forty by sixty feet. He has beautified and improved the place with a fine orchard and many beautiful shade trees, and today his farm home is one of the ideal places of the township. In 1914 he bought another one hundred and sixty acres and his farm now consists of three hundred and twenty acres.

On July 3, 1884, John D. Vanamburg was united in marriage to Augusta Kloxin, who was born in Germany on November 22, 1868, and is the daughter of John and Louise (Hawkins) Kloxin. She spent her girlhood in the family home near Pomerania, and in 1879, at the age of eleven years, she came with her parents to America. They located in Center township, Marshall county, where the parents lived for a number of years, before moving to Marysville, where they now live. They are the parents of eleven children and are among the highly respected people of the county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Vanamburg the following children have been born: Mabel, Eva, Elsie, Nellie, Benjamin, Alice, Christena, William, Daniel, Kenneth and Myrtle. Mabel, now thirty-one years of age, was married in February, 1903, to Mr. Gordon, of St. Joe, Missouri, and they are the parents of four children, three of whom are now living; Eva, twenty-nine years of age, is the wife of Mr. Duckworth, and they are the parents of three children; Elsie died in infancy; Nellie, twenty-five years of age, is the wife of A. McNew, of Elm Creek township, and they are the parents of one child; Benjamin, at home, is twenty-three years of age; Alice, twenty years of age, is the wife of Mr. Shell, of Elm Creek township, and is the mother of one child; Christena is seventeen years of age; William, fourteen; Daniel, thirteen; Kenneth, ten, and Myrtle, eight years of age. The family is a most interesting one and all take the greatest interest in the home life.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanamburg are active members of the Baptist church, taking much interest in all church work, and have long been prominent in the social and the religious life of the community. They have always shown much interest in the growth of the educational system of the township, and their influence and best efforts have been exerted in the promotion of those enterprises that would tend to the betterment of the community in general. They have been progressive, hard-working and economical people, who by their own efforts have made good in their work. Mr. Vanamburg is a mem-

ber of the Modern Woodmen of America and is one of the hustlers of the local lodge.

In 1912 Mr. Vanamburg engaged in the poultry business to a large extent and has met with much success, shipping his chickens to many of the states of the Union. He is also a successful general farmer and breeder and raiser of fine horses, cattle and hogs.

HENRY W. MOELLER.

Henry W. Moeller, a successful farmer and one of the well-known residents of Marysville township, Marshall county, was born in this county, on January 25, 1878, and is the son of Fred W. and Mary (Holle) Moeller.

Fred W. Moeller was born in Buckeburg, Germany, April 7, 1843, and there received his education in the public schools and grew to manhood. He continued to reside in Germany until 1855, when he decided to come to America, where he might have a better opportunity to obtain a home. After his arrival in the United States he proceeded to Illinois and after some years he rented a farm and engaged in farming for five years. He was married on June 27, 1867, to Mary Holle. He came to Kansas in 1869, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land near Marysville. This farm he developed and improved and became one of the successful farmers of the township. Here he made his home for many years when he retired from the farm, and moved to Marysville, where he operated a hotel and saloon for some time, and there he died on January 23, 1890. For a number of years he devoted a part of his time to the work of an auctioneer, and was recognized as one of the best in the district. He was able to speak both English and German in his work, and was thus in a position to make his profession most effective. Mr. Moeller was county commissioner for one term of three years—1876-79.

Mary (Holle) Moeller was born in Hessen, Germany, on December 3, 1845, and there received her education in the common schools and there spent her girlhood days. As a young woman she came to the United States in 1867 and located in Illinois, where she was united in marriage to Mr. Moeller the same year. They were residents of that state for some time after their marriage, and came to Kansas in 1869. She and Mr. Moeller were members of the German Lutheran church and were prominent in the social life of the community. To them were born ten children, two of whom died in infancy,

and Charles H. died in California in 1916 at the age of forty-five years. Mary Schroeder resides in Omaha, Nebraska, where her husband is a cigar-maker; Christina Luedders resides in Marysville, where Mr. Luedders is a clothing merchant; Fred H. lives at Emporia, Kansas, and is the agent of a wholesale grocery company; Philip is at Omaha and is engaged as a cigar manufacturer; Henry W. is the subject of this sketch; Emma Moser is a resident of Thomas, Oklahoma, where her husband is a farmer, and Alma Huber resides at Blair, Oklahoma, where Mr. Huber is a banker. After the death of her husband, in 1890 Mrs. Moeller remarried in 1893 to John Duever and lived on the farm till the death of Mr. Duever on February 23, 1904. Mrs. Duever, two years later, became the wife of Peter Rahde in 1906 and now resides at Marysville.

Henry W. Moeller received his education in the common schools of Marshall county, and at the age of fifteen years, began life for himself. For three years he worked as a farm hand, after which he worked in a bakery at Lincoln, Nebraska, for five years. He then gave up his work as a baker and returned to farm life. He rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, near Marysville, where he remained for one year, when he purchased his present farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres in Marysville township. He is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, and gives much attention to the breeding and the raising of Short-horn cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, and has some of the finest of these animals to be found in this section of the county. He feeds all the grain that he raises, selling the finished hogs and cattle rather than the grain.

On June 4, 1899, Henry Moeller was united in marriage to Rosa Klug, the daughter of Jonathan and Henrietta (Wiscow) Klug. Mr. Klug was born on May 14, 1849, in Wisconsin. Mrs. Klug was born on April 5, 1855, in Abbot Sherman, Wisconsin. Mr. Klug came to Nebraska in 1875 and there purchased a tract of land, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming. He and his wife are active members of the German Lutheran church, of which Mr. Klug has served as trustee for many years. They are the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living, as follow: Rosa, Matilda, Frank, Lizzie and Jessie. Matilda Goeble is a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, where Mr. Goeble is employed in the parks; Frank is a farmer and is now on the home place; Lizzie Knuistadt is a widow and is at home with her parents, and Jessie is at home.

Rosa (Klug) Moeller was born in Seward county, Nebraska, on March 18, 1879, and was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools of her community. Before her marriage she did some work away

from home. She and her husband are active members of the German Lutheran church and are prominent in the social life of the township, and are active members of the Knights and Ladies of Security. Mr. Moeller is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Nebraska. They are the parents of the following children: Uneeda, born on September 23, 1900; Elsie, August 28, 1902; Arthur, May 22, 1905; Alma, April 19, 1907; Marietta, October 28, 1912, and Henry Ford, December 4, 1915. Alma died at the age of five years in 1912.

Henry W. Moeller has by his own efforts risen from the position of a poor boy, making his own way in the world, since the age of fifteen years, to that of one of the substantial and influential men of the township, honored and respected by all who know him. His life has been one of activity and he has accomplished much that is worthy of note, and has always taken a keen interest in local affairs. As a farmer and stockman he is recognized as one of the most progressive and successful in the county.

JAMES L. POTEET.

James L. Poteet, deceased, was for many years a well-known farmer and stockman in Richland township, Marshall county. He was born on July 8, 1859, and died on February 19, 1915, after a useful and successful life. As a lad he located in Nebraska with his parents and there he was married on February 23, 1898, to Celest White, a native of Illinois and the daughter of Joseph and Lillie White, and after their marriage they established their home on a farm in Kansas, where they always lived.

Soon after their marriage, James L. Poteet and wife rented land one mile south of Summerfield. They had no money, yet they purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, in the fall of that year. To this they later added more land and became the owners of four hundred and eighty acres. It was by close management and application to business that they met with success. Mr. Poteet was a good manager and a man possessed of much business acumen. He thoroughly developed his excellent farm and erected a magnificent modern house of ten rooms in 1912. He installed every modern convenience such as water, lights, bath and a furnace.

Mr. and Mrs. Poteet were for many years active members of the United Presbyterian church and took much interest in all church work and were

prominent in the social life of the community, where they were held in the highest regard. Mr. Poteet was identified with the Republican party and always took much interest in local affairs, and was a man in whom all had the utmost confidence. He was a home man and after his marriage he never spent a night away from home. He and Mrs. Poteet were the parents of one child, Luther, who is now thirteen years of age and attending the public schools.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Poteet, has with much ability and success, managed the home farm and rents one hundred and sixty acres of the tract. With some hired help she has met with great success in her general farming and stock raising.

ED. W. RINGEN.

Ed. W. Ringen, one of the well-known and successful farmers and stockmen of Richland township, Marshall county, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, on March 5, 1865, the son of John and Louisa (Rholfing) Ringen.

John and Louisa Ringen were natives of Pennsylvania and Germany, respectively. The father came of German ancestors and was educated in the schools of Pennsylvania and there grew to manhood. He later moved to Dearborn county, Indiana, where he engaged in general farming and stock raising for many years. He and his wife were among the highly respected people of the community. Their later years were spent in the Hoosier state and there they died some years ago.

Ed. W. Ringen received his education in the common schools of his home district and grew to manhood in Dearborn county, Indiana, and there he lived until he was twenty-two years of age. At that time he decided to seek a new location, and in 1887 he came to Kansas, locating in Richland township, Marshall county, and here he worked by the month for some years. After having spent some eight years of his life working for fifteen dollars per month, he rented land until 1907, when he purchased his present farm. Here he has made all the improvements and today has one of the best developed and nicely improved places in the township.

On March 19, 1891, Ed. W. Ringen was united in marriage to Anna Heiserman, who was born at Lincoln, Illinois, on November 30, 1868, the daughter of Fred and Mary (Hund) Heiserman. The father of Mrs.

Ringen was a native of Germany, having been born in that country on January 25, 1834. It was there that he received his education in the public schools and there he continued to live until he was twenty-one years of age, when he left the land of his nativity and came to the United States. In 1855 he came to this country and at once established himself as a farm hand in the state of Illinois. There he married Mary Hund, who was born in 1847. Some years after their marriage they came to Kansas, with horses and wagon and established themselves on a homestead of eighty acres of land in Richland township, Kansas. This farm was later developed and improved and here Mr. Heiserman engaged in general farming and stock raising for many years, with much success. He soon became the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land and was one of the prominent men of the township. On that farm his wife died in 1908. They were the parents of the following children: Henry, of Liberty, Kansas; William, now a farmer of Oklahoma; Jacob, of Norton county, Kansas; George, a successful farmer of Marshall county; John, of Oklahoma; Fred, of Smith county, Charles, a farmer of Richland township; Albert, on the home farm; Walter, a farmer of Marshall county; Anna; Rosa, the wife of William Ringen; Lillie, the wife of John Wagner, of Richland township, and Edward, of Oketo township. Mr. and Mrs. Heiserman were ever prominent in the social life of the community, and were active in the moral and educational development of the township, and were among the highly respected people of the district.

To Ed. W. and Anna Ringen have been born the following children: Herbert Duncan, now deceased; Walter, born on October 24, 1892, and Cora born on January 4, 1895. Walter is a graduate of the State Agricultural School and thoroughly versed in the art of scientific farming. Mr. and Mrs. Ringen are active members of the German Lutheran church and are prominent in the social and the religious life of the county. Politically, Mr. Ringen is identified with the Republican party and has ever taken a keen interest in all local affairs, and is regarded as one of the progressive and substantial men of the township. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association.

During their early lives, both Mr. and Mrs. Ringen experienced many of the hardships common to the children of the pioneer families. Mrs. Ringen, being the eldest girl in the family, had much of the household duties to perform, and her task was no easy proposition. Their educational advantages were limited, and even when in school they scarcely ever attended more than two or three days a week. As boy and girl, in their respective homes,

they learned well how to do the work both in the house and on the farm. After their marriage they applied themselves to the task of getting a home and making it one of the best in the district. They have always taken much interest in the educational development, and their children are having the advantages of the best training the schools afford. Many labor-saving devices are installed in their home, and the washing, churning and the pumping of the water is all done by machinery. The house is a splendid one and has every modern convenience and is nicely located. The barns are complete and modern in every particular, and are arranged in the most systematic way possible.

Mr. Ringen's cattle are among the best in this section of the state. "Rocky Boy", the head of the herd, he obtained from Vermillion, and is a beautiful animal. Mr. Ringen exhibited him at the Royal Stock Show at Kansas City when he was five years old, in 1913. He is the sire of "Rocky Bob No. 560081", an animal in which the owner has the greatest confidence for future greatness. "Plumber" is another noted sire on the place, and was obtained in Nebraska. In addition to the sires, Mr. Ringen has some sixty cows on the farm.

JOSEPH A. SEDLACEK.

Joseph A. Sedlacek, one of the well-known and successful business men of Bremen, Marshall county, where he conducts an extensive business in hardware, furniture, automobiles and musical instruments, was born in Bohemia on June 21, 1853, the son of John and Katherine (Pecenka) Sedlacek.

John and Katherine Sedlacek were also natives of Bohemia, the former having been born in 1802 and the latter in 1821. They were reared on the farm and received the educational advantages of excellent schools. After completing his education, John Sedlacek engaged in farming until 1874, when he retired from active life, but lived on the home place. In 1878 he came to the United States to visit his son, Joseph A. Sedlacek, and remained in this country two years, when he returned to his native land and died on the home farm in January, 1889; his wife died in 1878. Mr. Sedlacek, before his marriage to Katherine Pecenka, had been married to Anna Jenik, who was born in 1794 and died at the birth of her son, John, who lived to be forty years of age. She was a highly educated woman.

John Sedlacek later married Katherine Pecenka, and to that union nine children were born, of whom three are now living as follow: Frank and

Wesley, of Bohemia, and Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Sedlacek were devout members of the Catholic church and were held in high regard. John Sedlacek was a man of much prominence and for five years was royal game warden of his district, a position of much moment. He was also a veterinary surgeon and had an extensive practice, throughout the territory. He was a strong advocate of the best schools and the highest class of public improvements.

Joseph A. Sedlacek had the advantages of good schools and supplemented his primary education with three years in a school of practical education at Moravia. After completing his education he engaged in business for himself and in 1876 came to the United States. He spent nine months in this country and then returned to his native land, but the next year he returned to America, and located in Marshall county, Kansas, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 31, Logan township. This he developed and improved and engaged in general farming and stock raising for ten years, when he rented the farm and moved to Bremen. When he located on his farm it was all wild prairie and the only improvements were a dugout and a well. He was in a position to make many needed improvements, as he landed in the county with over seventeen hundred dollars, which he brought from Bohemia. A frame house, good barn and corn crib were erected and in time many other valuable additions were made on the place, which, with the cost of land bought of Mr. Brennen, amounted to one thousand and twenty-five dollars.

When locating in Bremen, Mr. Sedlacek purchased two lots, on which he erected a two-story business block and residence at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. The upper floor of the business block he devoted to a public hall, and in the lower part he installed an up-to-date hardware business which he conducted with success until 1908, when the premises was destroyed by fire, his loss being several thousand dollars. The fire that destroyed his property also burned the greater part of the business section of the town. The year he had the fire he rebuilt, this time building a structure of brick, thirty-two by sixty-eight feet, and two stories, the upper story being devoted to a hall and four bed-rooms. The new building was in time completed at a cost of eight thousand five hundred dollars, and Mr. Sedlacek soon established his stock, valued at nine hundred dollars, which now stands at seven thousand five hundred dollars. In addition to his mercantile business, Mr. Sedlacek was for two terms justice of the peace and postmaster of the town from April 13, 1908, to January 1, 1915, when his son, who is associated with him in business, assumed the office.

Joseph A. Sedlacek was united in marriage on August 27, 1878, to Anna

Pecenka, the daughter of John and Anna (Flidr) Pecenka. John and Anna Pecenka were natives of Bohemia, where the former was born in 1825 and the latter in 1830. They received their education in good schools in their native land. After completing his education, John Pecenka engaged in grist-milling in his native land and continued in that business until 1861, when he came to the United States. On his arrival in this country he and his family proceeded to Iowa, where the father rented a farm and engaged in general farming for eight years. He then came to Marshall county, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land and at the same time pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres. With much hard work and strict economy he developed the farm and soon had it under a high state of cultivation, and here he engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death in 1902. For many years he was recognized as one of the substantial and progressive men of the township, where he and his family were among the prominent and respected residents. Before his marriage to Anna Pecenka, John Pecenka had been united in marriage to Kate Kasper, who died at the birth of her daughter and when her only son was two years of age.

Anna (Pecenka) Sedlacek was born in Bohemia on January 15, 1857, and when four years of age came with her parents to the United States. She received her education in the public schools of Marshall county. Mr. and Mrs. Sedlacek are devout members of the Catholic church and have always taken a deep interest in the social and civic life of the community. To them have been born the following children: Anna and Emilie, who died in infancy. Anna was a graduate of the Marysville Modern Normal College and later clerked in one of the stores of her home town. Her death occurred when she was twenty-eight years of age. John J., who was born on May 7, 1890, in Marshall county, was reared in Bremen, Kansas, and graduated from the common schools and from St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kansas, where he completed a four-year course of instruction in two years, receiving the degree of Master of Accounts, and was graduated in June, 1907. After completing his education he clerked for a time in one of the stores at Marysville, after which he came to Bremen, where he is now associated with his father in business, and is postmaster of that place.

On August 27, 1913, John J. Sedlacek was united in marriage to Katherine Jedlicka, the daughter of Frank and Ludmila (Hora) Jedlicka, who were natives of Bohemia and later settled in Washington county, Kansas, where they are now the owners of two hundred and forty acres of fine land and are among the prominent people of that section. Katherine (Jedlicka) Sedlacek was born in 1891 and received her education in the common schools.

She and Mr. Sedlacek are the parents of two children, John J., born on December 13, 1914, and Katherine M., born on February 16, 1916. The family are devout members of the Catholic church and active in the social life of the community.

JOSEPH B. WUESTER.

Joseph B. Wuester was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, in the year 1858. In 1860 his parents came to Marshall county, Kansas, and located on a farm three miles north of Beattie, where he grew to manhood. In the year 1880 he was united in marriage to Miss Rosa R. Schwarz and remained on the farm until 1884, when they engaged in the general mercantile and grain business in Home City, Kansas, which they conducted for about twenty years. In 1904 he organized the State Bank of Home City where he has always enjoyed the confidence of the people and prospered in business.

To this union were born three children, William, who died at the age of five years; Joseph W. and Charlotte R. Harry, both of whom reside in Home City. Charlotte R. was born on August 24, 1885, and was married to S. C. Harry, January 3, 1909. To them was born one child, Audrey La-Nelle, March 23, 1914. Joseph W. was born on November 26, 1887; he was married to Ruby Haw, September 18, 1911. To them were born two children, Charlotte La-Verne, January 25, 1913, and Blanche, June 18, 1916.

JOHN W. DENLINGER.

The late John W. Denlinger, a well-known and substantial farmer of Marshall county, who died at his home in Rock township in 1915, was a native of the great Keystone state, but had lived in the West since the days of his childhood. He was born at Blair, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1854, a son of John and Margaret (Wort) Denlinger, natives of that same state, who moved to Iowa about 1860, where the subject of this memorial sketch grew to manhood and where he lived until 1893, when he came to Kansas and bought a farm in Center township, this county, where he made his home until March of 1901, when he moved to a farm that he had bought in Rock township the year before and on which he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring there on December 10, 1915. At

the time of his death Mr. Denlinger was the owner of four hundred and forty acres of land and was regarded as one of the best circumstanced men in that part of the county. He was a Democrat and had served the public for two terms as treasurer of Center township and for three terms as a member of the school board. He was a member of the Baptist church, as is his widow, and ever took a proper part in local good works. Mrs. Denlinger is the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres surrounding her pleasant home in Rock township and she and her family are very comfortably situated.

John W. Denlinger was twice married. It was while living in Iowa that he was united in marriage to Ella Ford, who died on October 25, 1893. To that union five children were born, namely: John, deceased; George, deceased; Burt, who is a well-known farmer in Rock township, this county; Mrs. Jessie Waite, of Axtun, Colorado, who died May 7, 1917, and Orval, who died on July 3, 1897. George Denlinger was frozen to death on January 13, 1888, during a fearful blizzard in Iowa. He and his brother, John, were on their way home from school when overtaken by the blizzard which cost George his life, while John was badly frozen, but was not past resuscitation when found by a search party. John Denlinger, who came to Marshall county with his father upon the latter's removal from Iowa, was killed by an accidental shot during a "wolf drive" in this county on January 21, 1913. He left a widow and two small children, the youngest of whom was but an infant. The widow, who was born Emma Behrens, and her children were in a railway wreck at Randolph on October 16, 1915, when a car carrying sixty passengers went into Fancy creek, and the infant child of Mrs. Denlinger was drowned. Of the large number of persons drowned in that wreck the body of Mrs. Denlinger's baby was the only one not recovered from the water. Mrs. Denlinger was badly injured in the wreck, but recovered. She and her daughter, Venetia, make their home with the widow of her father-in-law on the Denlinger farm in Rock township.

On September 12, 1894, John W. Denlinger was united in marriage to Mrs. Lena (Hildebrand) Oswald, widow of Andrew Oswald, whom she married in 1886 and who died in 1891, leaving two children, daughters both, Mrs. Anna Drennen, of Lenora, this state, and Mrs. Helen Blackney, of Center township, this county. Mrs. Denlinger was born at Hanover, Kansas, May 5, 1869, daughter of John and Dora (Brocker) Hildebrand, natives, respectively, of Germany and of the state of Iowa, the former of whom is still living, a successful retired farmer, now making his home at

Hanover. John Hildebrand remained in his native Fatherland until he was seventeen years of age, when, in 1855, he came to the United States and proceeded on out West to the then end of the railway line at St. Joseph, Missouri, whence he walked over into this part of Kansas and presently homesteaded a tract of land in Marshall county on which, after his marriage, he established his home and became quite successful as a farmer and stockman, remaining there until his retirement and removal to Hanover, in the neighboring county of Washington. His wife, mother of Mrs. Denlinger, died in 1884. To John W. Denlingers' second union two children were born, Floyd and Alta, both of whom are at home with their mother. The Denlingers have a very pleasant home and have ever taken a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout.

JONATHAN CRAVEN LEWIS.

Jonathan C. Lewis, one of Franklin township's best-known and most progressive farmers, clerk of that township and for years actively identified with the promotion of the best interests of that community, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life. He was born in a log cabin on a pioneer farm in section 26 of Franklin township, June 5, 1879, son of William and Maria (Bruitt) Lewis, pioneers of Marshall county, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Lewis died in 1913.

Reared on the home farm in Franklin township, Jonathan C. Lewis received his schooling in the old school house in district No. 105 and remained at home, a valued assistant to his father and his brothers in the labors of developing and improving the home place, and remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began working on his own account, taking employment as a farm hand at seventeen dollars a month, and was thus employed for five years, at the end of which time he married and rented a farm in Guittard township, on which he made his home for two years. He then, in 1907, rented the place on which he is now living, a part of the old home place. His father gave him eighty acres and he has continued to make his home there, he and his family being very comfortably situated. Some years ago Mr. Lewis built a new house, to which he is now making

an addition, which will increase the size to a nine-room house of two stories, with heating plant. He also built a barn on his place and his farm is well improved and skillfully cultivated. He now owns a full quarter of a section of land, is quite extensively engaged in the raising of Shorthorn cattle and is doing very well. Mr. Lewis is a Democrat and is now serving the public in the capacity of clerk of Franklin township, a position to which he was elected in 1913, and is giving his most thoughtful attention to the public business.

On March 22, 1905, Jonathan C. Lewis was united in marriage to Otilie Hahn, who was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, April 24, 1880, daughter of George and Otilie (Engler) Hahn, natives of Germany, who were the parents of fourteen children, of whom Mrs. Lewis was the fifth in order of birth and all of whom are living. George Hahn was born in Germany on May 2, 1839, and remained in his native land until he was twenty-four years of age, when he came to this country and settled at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he established himself in business. Ten years later he returned to the Fatherland and there married Otilie Engler, who was born in Germany on January 21, 1865, and with his bride returned to St. Joseph, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1907. His widow is now living at Osawatomie, this state.

To Jonathan C. and Otilie (Hahn) Lewis five children have been born, namely: Gladys, who was born on December 14, 1905; Beulah, October 20, 1907; Mildred, January 26, 1910; Herbert, October 9, 1912, and Esther, November 15, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis take a proper interest in the general social activities of their home community and are helpful in promoting all worthy causes thereabout.

THOMAS B. SMITH.

Thomas B. Smith, now deceased, at one time one of the well-known and successful farmers of Murray township, Marshall county, was born in Banff, Scotland, on June 12, 1871, and was the son of John and Isabelle (Metven) Smith.

John and Isabelle Smith were also natives of Scotland and there received their education in the public schools, grew to maturity and were married. After their marriage they continued to live in the land of their nativity until 1883, when they decided to come to America, where they might make a home



THOMAS B. SMITH AND FAMILY.

for themselves and those dependent upon them. On their arrival in the United States they located on a farm in Fremont county, Iowa, where they spent the remaining days of their lives and where they were among the prominent and highly respected people of the district.

Thomas B. Smith received much of his education in the schools of his native land and in Iowa. He first came to Kansas with William Mawhor in 1887 and assisted him in driving cattle to the state. Mr. Smith continued this work for several years, when he later established his home in Marshall county.

In 1898 Thomas B. Smith was united in marriage to Leah Mawhor, who was born in Iowa in 1874 and is the daughter of William and Martha (Songer) Mawhor, the former having been born in 1832 and died in 1901 and the latter was born in 1842 and died in 1887. Mr. Mawhor was a native of Ireland and his wife was born in Illinois. For many years before his death Mr. Mawhor was in poor health and went to Excelsior Springs, Missouri, where he died. They were the parents of the following children: Alice, Grace, Leah, Samuel and May. Alice is now deceased and Grace and Samuel died in infancy; Leah is the widow of Thomas B. Smith and May is the wife of Roy Mason, of Beattie. By a former marriage Mr. Mawhor was the father of a son, Robert J., who now lives in Iowa.

After their marriage Thomas B. and Leah Smith established their home on a farm four and one-half miles southwest of Axtell, where they lived until 1902, when they moved to the present home farm, where Mrs. Smith now has three hundred and twenty acres of splendid land, all under high cultivation and well improved. The house is nicely located on a hill and is well protected by beautiful trees, and surrounded by a well-kept lawn. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were active members of the Presbyterian church and always took much interest in the religious life of the township. Politically, Mr. Smith was identified with the Republican party, yet he frequently voted for men, regardless of party affiliations. He was a great home man and took much pleasure in the company of his wife and children, and was a most affectionate husband and kind father. He and Mrs. Smith were the parents of the following children: Lawrence Darrell, who was born on April 27, 1899; Leah Alice, June 5, 1901; Howard Leverne, April 10, 1903, and Grace Leora, January 4, 1908. On July 15, 1914, while Mr. Smith was assisting a neighbor in threshing, he was killed by a stroke of lightning, at which time a horse was killed and several of the other workers shocked. It was a most peculiar circumstance, for there was but little indication of an electrical storm and there was but a small cloud in the sky. His death caused a gloom over

the entire community, for he was a man who was held in the highest regard and esteem by all who knew him.

Mr. Smith was a most progressive farmer and stockman and was recognized throughout the township as one of the substantial and successful men of the county. His life was a most active one, and his untimely death cut short a useful career. He was a firm believer in intensive farming and the keeping of the best of stock, and his farm was one of the ideal places of the district and his stock received the best care and attention. He always took much interest in local affairs, and while he was not an office seeker, his advice was often sought in matters pertaining to the welfare of the township and the county, and there were few men whose judgment was more worthy of consideration.

JONATHAN C. PARTHEMER.

Jonathan C. Parthemer, one of the real pioneers of Marshall county, the proprietor of a well-improved farm of one hundred and forty acres in Wells township and one hundred and sixty acres in section 33 of Bigelow township and since pioneer days one of the best-known residents of that section of the county, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Kansas since the days of his boyhood and has consequently been a witness to the development of this section since the days of the early settlement of this region. He was born in Union county, Ohio, March 28, 1854, son of J. S. and Maria (Clayton) Parthemer, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and of Ohio, both of Virginia parentage, who later moved to Iowa and thence to Kansas, becoming pioneers of Marshall county, where their last days were spent.

J. S. Parthemer was born at Middleton, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1818, son of Jacob S. Parthemer, and in 1839 moved with his father to Union county, Ohio, whence, in the middle fifties, he moved to Iowa, where he remained but a few years, however, coming to Kansas in 1859 and pre-empting a tract of land one mile east of the Barrett settlement, where he built a log cabin and established his home, one of the very earliest settlers in Marshall county. He later moved from the farm to Barrett, where he opened a grocery store, and in 1861 was appointed postmaster of that village, his commission being signed by Abraham Lincoln, a position he held for years and during which time he also was an active business man, influential in the labors of bringing about a proper social order in the early days

of the settlement. J. S. Parthemer also took an active part in the civic affairs of the new settlement and was the first justice of the peace in Barrett. He also served for some time as township clerk and as township treasurer and in other ways did his part in the public service, while he and his wife were ever active in church and other good works. J. S. Parthemer was twice married. In 1841 he married Maria S. Amerine, who died, leaving one son and four daughters, and in April, 1852, he married Maria T. Clayton, who was born in Union county, Ohio, October 9, 1831, and to that union was born one child, a son, Jonathan C., the subject of this sketch. J. S. Parthemer died at his home in Barrett on December 1, 1898, and his widow survived him for more than ten years, her death occurring on March 3, 1910.

Jonathan C. Parthemer was but an infant when his parents moved from Ohio to Iowa and was about five years of age when they moved from the latter state to Kansas. He grew up at Barrett, receiving his schooling in the first school house built in Marshall county, old district No. 1, at Barrett, the same having been conducted by Mrs. Mary A. Stagg. His first job when a boy was herding sheep on the plains, later becoming a cattle drover, helping to drive herds across the plains to Atchison and St. Joseph. Mr. Parthemer was the first person in Marshall county to use horses in the task of breaking the prairie soil and was told by old settlers that he was foolish for making the attempt, they holding that only oxen could be used in such work, but young Parthemer went ahead with his team of horses and was successful. By the time he was sixteen years of age he had saved money enough to buy an "eighty," a part of his present home place, and early began the improvement and development of the same. At fourteen years of age he secured the contract for carrying the mail on the star route from Barrett to Seneca, making a trip once a week, on Saturdays, and in other ways found outlet for his active energies, during the days of his boyhood. After his marriage in 1874 Mr. Parthemer settled down on the tract he had bought in Wells township and there lived until 1885, when he bought a half section of land over in Norton county, on the extreme western edge of that county, and made his home there for five years, or until 1890, when he sold the place, upon the coming of the railroad, as a site for the present town of Clayton. Upon disposing of his holdings in Norton county Mr. Parthemer returned to his Marshall county home and has since resided there, having one of the best-kept places in that part of the county. He now owns one hundred and forty acres in the home place and a quarter section in section 33 of Bigelow township, and has long been regarded as one of the substantial residents of that section of the county. In addition to his general farm-

ing. Mr. Parthemer has for years given his attention to the raising of cattle, is also an extensive breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs, and has done very well in his operations. Mr. Parthemer holds the original patent to his home place, the same bearing the signature of A. Lincoln.

On October 4, 1874, Jonathan C. Parthemer was united in marriage to Harriet Mosher, who was born in Knox county, Illinois, April 22, 1854, daughter of Reuben and Mary (McCombs) Mosher, natives of New York state, who came to Kansas in 1858 and settled in Nemaha county, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the former dying in September, 1885, and the latter, in March, 1902. To Mr. and Mrs. Parthemer four children have been born, namely Mrs. Maude Wolfe, of Vermillion township, this county; Mrs. Daisy Stauffer, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Pearl Whiting, of Blue Rapids, this county, and Jacob, born on December 22, 1893, who is at home, a valued assistant to his father in the management of the latter's agricultural interests. Mr. Parthemer is a Republican and has ever given his close attention to local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office. He is a member of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that organization.

ROBERT WULLSCHLEGER.

Robert Wullschleger, who for years was one of Marshall county's best known and most successful building contractors, operating in partnership in that line with his brother, Jacob Wullschleger, but who since 1907 has been farming in Center township, where he has made a decisive success of his farming operations, is a native of the republic of Switzerland, but has been a resident of this country since 1882. He was born in the canton Aargau, November 3, 1863, son of Isaac and Anna Wullschleger, both natives of that country, who spent their lives there and who were the parents of nine children, all of whom save the first-born, who died in Switzerland, came to this county and further reference to whom is made in a biographical sketch relating to Jacob Wullschleger, elder brother of the subject of this sketch, presented elsewhere in this volume, to which the attention of the reader is respectfully invited for additional information in this connection.

Reared in his native Switzerland, Robert Wullschleger was early trained to the trade of a carpenter, that having been his father's vocation.

as was his elder brother, Jacob Wullschleger, and in the fall of 1882 the two brothers came to this country and located in Livingston county, Illinois, expecting to engage there in building contracting. Not finding conditions there to their liking, they came to Kansas and worked in and about Wichita for a year, at the end of which time, in 1884, they came to Marshall county and located at Marysville, where they found an excellent field for their activities as building contractors and where they remained in business for twenty-eight years, during which period they built many of the best buildings, not only at the county seat, but in other parts of the county, including nearly all the buildings at Home. In 1907 the brothers retired from the contracting business and invested in farm lands in Center township, where both are now living and where they are prospering. Robert Wullschleger first bought a quarter of a section, the place on which he now lives, and as he prospered there bought a quarter section adjoining on the west and is now farming the half section. In addition to his general farming he is giving considerable attention to the raising of high-grade live stock and is doing very well. His residence and farm buildings are of an excellent type, designed throughout for comfort and convenience. His residence is built of stone and is reached by a paved driveway. The farm buildings are in keeping with the same, the farm plant being one of the best and most substantial in that part of the county. Mr. Wullschleger is a Republican and has given his earnest attention to local political affairs since becoming a resident of Marshall county, but has not been a seeker after office. He and his family are members of the Evangelical church and take a proper interest in church work and other good works of the community in which they live.

Robert Wullschleger has been twice married. It was in 1886, two years after he located at Marysville, that he was united in marriage to Louise Brandenburger, who died on February 5, 1892, leaving four children, Robert and Richard, who are farming one of their father's farms; Freda, who is keeping house for her brothers, and Emma, who is at home. On December 2, 1895, Mr. Wullschleger married, secondly, Elsie Keller, also a native of the republic of Switzerland, who was born in the canton Bern on October 15, 1871, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Luders) Keller, who later became residents of this county and here spent their last days. Mrs. Wullschleger has been a resident of this country since 1889, when she and her brother, Amiel, came to Kansas and located in Marshall county. A year later their father and their brother, Samuel, joined them here and in 1891 the mother and Amelia, Albert and Fred came over and

joined the family. Mrs. Wullschleger's eldest sister, Bertha, lives in her native land and she had another brother, Gottfried, who died there. Samuel Keller and his wife both died in 1909.

To Robert and Elsie (Keller) Wullschleger six children have been born, namely: Louise, who was graduated from the Marysville high school and is now teaching school; William, born on June 21, 1900; Albert, February 24, 1902; Emil, May 20, 1905; John, July 7, 1907, and Margaret, January 4, 1909.

HANS P. LARSON.

The late Hans P. Larson, a substantial farmer and landowner of Rock township, this county, who died at his home in that township in the summer of 1915, was a native of the far-away kingdom of Sweden, but has been a resident of this country ever since he was twenty-one years of age. He was born at Hallen, in Sweden, December 3, 1857, son of Lars and Mary Hanson, natives of that same country, who came to America in 1880, proceeding on out to Kansas and settling in Marshall county, where two or three of their children had preceded them some years before, and here they spent their last days.

Upon attaining his majority, Hans P. Larson determined to try his fortunes in the new land beyond the sea and in 1879 came to the United States, proceeding to Kansas and joining his sister, Mrs. P. Johnson, in Marshall county. For a year after coming here he was engaged in railway construction work at Vermillion and then went to Kansas City, where he secured employment in the roundhouse and shops of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, where he gave such a good account of himself that he presently was promoted to the position of locomotive engineer, a position he held for twenty years, running for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In 1906 Mr. Larson retired from the railway service and returned to Marshall county. Here he bought a fine farm of a quarter section in Rock township, established his home there, improved the place until it became one of the best-kept farms in that part of the county, and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on June 21, 1915. Mr. Larson was a Republican in his political faith and by religious persuasion was a Lutheran, ever giving his earnest attention both to civic affairs and to church work, a good citizen in all that term implies, and his widow and children are members of the Lutheran church.

In 1883, three or four years after coming to this country, Hans P. Larson was united in marriage to Eva Betty Benson, who also was born in Sweden, March 20, 1865, daughter of B. and Celia (Nelson) Benson, natives of that same country, the former born on April 5, 1829, and the latter, February 11, 1837, who came to this country in 1892 and located at Kansas City, where their daughter then was living, and where they remained until 1908, when they came to Marshall county to make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Larson.

To Hans P. and Eva Betty (Benson) Larson five children were born, namely: Louis Barnhart Larson, now foreman in Rand's iron works at Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Clara Marie Gunderson, of Colome, South Dakota; Mrs. Esther Eldere Nord, living near Winifred, this county; Peter Herman Larson, born on October 1, 1899, who is operating the home farm for his mother, and Edna Adena, born on January 15, 1901. The Larsons have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live.

GOTTFRIED KELLER.

Gottfried Keller, a substantial farmer of Center township, proprietor of a fine farm of a half section of land in that township, is a native of the republic of Switzerland, but has been a resident of Marshall county for more than thirty years. He was born on a farm in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, September 30, 1860, son of Nicholas and Anna Keller, natives of that same country, who came to the United States in 1885 and came on out to Kansas, settling in Franklin township, this county, where the former died five years later, in 1890, he then being fifty-six years of age, and where his widow died in 1900, she then being sixty-eight years of age. They were the parents of four sons, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being Charles, of Center township, this county; John, of Franklin township, and Fred, who is now living in Oregon.

Reared in his native Switzerland, Gottfried Keller came to this country in 1885, with his parents. After a year spent on the farm with his parents, in Franklin township he rented a farm in Guittard township for one year; and rented a part of the county farm, and after a year he began farming in Richland township, where he remained a year, at the end of which time

he began farming in Logan township and was there thus employed until 1893, when he moved back to Franklin township and established his home in that township and there made his home for ten years. In 1901 he bought his present farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Center township and in the spring of 1903 moved onto the same and has since made his home there. After taking possession of that place Mr. Keller erected all the buildings now there, with the exception of some minor buildings, and has otherwise improved the place in up-to-date fashion, now having an excellent farm plant. His farm is right at the edge of the village of Winifred and is a very attractive place of residence. Mr. Keller takes an active interest in the general affairs of the community and is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator Company at Winifred. He is a Democrat and for four years served as township treasurer and was then re-elected for two years. He is a member of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America and he and his family are members of the German Lutheran church.

In 1883 Gottfried Keller was united in marriage to Rosa Kohler, who also was born in Switzerland, daughter of Samuel Kohler and wife, and to this union twelve children have been born, three of whom died in infancy, the others being: Robert, a farmer in Franklin township; Fred, a farmer, of Center township; Edward and Ernest, assistants to their father on the home farm; Mrs. Anna Bruensbach, of Balderson township, and Emma, Ida, Rosa and Edith. The Kellers have a very pleasant home and take a proper interest in the general social activities of their home community.

JAMES SHAUGHNESSY.

James Shaughnessy, one of the well-known and prominent farmers and stock breeders of St. Bridget township, Marshall county, was born in the township on November 1, 1870, and is the son of Michael and Ellen (Ryan) Shaughnessy.

Michael and Ellen Shaughnessy were natives of Ireland and there received their education in the public schools and spent their early life in the Emerald Isle. The former was born in 1824 and died on June 13, 1906, and the latter was born in 1829 and died in February, 1885. As a young man Michael Shaughnessy came to America and located in the state of Indiana, where he was married at Madison in 1849. There he and his wife established their



JAMES SLATTERY AND FAMILY.

home and lived until 1860, when they came to Kansas, where they joined the colony of early settlers in St. Bridget township, Marshall county. They obtained a farm and soon became prominent in the community and had much to do with the development of the district. They remained on the original farm until 1882, when they purchased the farm now owned by the son, James. Here Mr. Shaughnessy engaged in general farming and stock raising in which he was most successful. As he prospered he purchased more land and at the time of his death was the owner of one thousand acres of the best land. He was a man of strong personal qualities and was possessed of much business acumen. He was a firm believer in the highest class of farming and the keeping of the best of stock. He was known throughout the county as one of the most successful breeders and raisers of high-grade stock in the district. He and his wife were devout members of the Catholic church, Mr. Shaughnessy being one of the founders of the parish in St. Bridget township and one of the builders of the church. He was identified with the Democratic party, taking much interest in local affairs and had much to do with the growth and development of the township and county.

To Michael and Ellen Shaughnessy were born the following children: Thomas, Edward, Michael, Ellen, Mary, Anna, Delia, James. Edward and Thomas are now deceased; Michael lives at Kansas City; Ellen is the wife of Patrick Loot, of Axtell; Mary is the wife of B. Myers and is a resident of St. Bridget township and Delia is the wife of William Gossin, of St. Bridget township.

James Shaughnessy received his education in the common schools of St. Bridget township and at Axtell and was reared on the home farm. As a boy he put in much of his time herding cattle on the range and while thus engaged he came to know the habits and characteristics of these animals, which has been of much value to him as a stockman. He now has six hundred acres of the best land and is engaged in general farming and stock raising. In 1911 he began the breeding of thoroughbred Hereford cattle and his herd today is one of the finest in this section of the state. The present leader of the herd is "Beam Ultin No. 366158," bred by Gudgeall and Simpson of Independence, Missouri, and was later owned by the University of Missouri and purchased by Mr. Shaughnessy in 1916. He now has some forty cows and he sells many of his cattle in all parts of the country for breeding purposes, as well as for the range. He is a member of the American Hereford Breeders Association and is well posted on the care and attention that should be given to all breeding animals. He has a splendid barn.

thirty-four by thirty-six feet, with a shed twenty by one hundred feet, all of which is modern in every respect and especially adapted for the feeding and care of his stock. In addition to the care of his stock he had last year one hundred and fifty acres of corn and seventy acres of other grain. His beautiful house, one of the best in the township, is situated almost in the center of his large tract of land, making it convenient for him to reach every part of the place with as little trouble as possible.

On April 28, 1896, James Shaughnessy was united in marriage to Laura Brolyer, who was born on August 27, 1872, in Miami county, Indiana, and is the daughter of Henry and Nancy J. (Hubbard) Brolyer, the former having been born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on February 11, 1836, and died on January 23, 1902, and the latter was born in Fayette county, Indiana, on December 25, 1841, and was the daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Glidwell) Hubbard. Mr. and Mrs. Brolyer were married at Wabash, Indiana, on October 27, 1861, and remained residents of the state of Indiana until 1884, when they came to Kansas and located in St. Bridget township, Marshall county, where they became prosperous farmers, and are held in high regard by all. They are the parents of the following children: Luella C. Bryan and Charles now deceased; Mrs. John Carney of Murray township; Mrs. Laura Shaughnessy; Mrs. Rose Kabriel, of near Mina; Oliver, of Nebraska; Edward, of Marysville, this county, and Emil, of Geary county, Kansas.

To James and Laura Shaughnessy the following children have been born: Leebert, a graduate of the Axtell high school and now attending the St. Joe Commercial College; Vincent has completed the public school course, graduating June, 1915; Rose, in the eighth grade of the public schools; Agatha, in the fifth grade and Fern and Charles, also in school. Mr. and Mrs. Shaughnessy are devout members of the Catholic church and are prominent in the social life of the community, where they are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them.

JOHN V. SMITH.

John V. Smith, deceased, was for many years one of the well-known and successful farmers and stockmen of Richland township, Marshall county. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, on March 14, 1838, and was the son of Thomas Smith and wife. He received his education in the schools of his native land, where he lived until 1867. At that time he and his brother,

Michael, decided to come to America, and they set sail for the new land, where they hoped to make a home. On their arrival in this country, they proceeded to St. Louis, where they worked as laborers for six years. In 1873 they came to Marshall county, where they purchased one hundred and sixty acres, which they later divided. When they came to the county, the brothers had twenty-five hundred dollars, which they had saved from their work in St. Louis. They paid nine hundred dollars for the quarter section of land, which today is worth some eighteen thousand dollars. On that farm John V. Smith devoted many years of his life to general farming and stock raising and met with much success. He added to his land holdings and at the time of his death was the owner of eight hundred acres of excellent land. He moved to the present home place in 1896. This he developed and improved with the best of buildings. The house is a most attractive one, painted white, its location among the stately evergreen trees, presents a most pleasing effect. The barns and outbuildings are substantial and are in keeping with the most excellent upkeep of the farm.

On July 10, 1876, John V. Smith was united in marriage to Catherine Lynch, who was born in Ireland on January 16, 1854, and was the daughter of Edward and Mary Lynch. The father died when Catherine was eight years of age, and thus bereft of a father, her early educational advantages were neglected. She grew to womanhood in her native land, and in 1873 she and her brother, Peter, came to America, and here joined their uncle, Peter Lynch, in St. Bridget township, Marshall county. Mr. Lynch had been agent for new settlers in the county since 1857 and was a man of much influence and force of character. Here Catherine Lynch and her brother established their home and here she lived until the time of her marriage, three years later.

To John V. and Catherine Smith were born the following children: Thomas, Edward, John L., Robert, George, William, Mary, Agnes and Katie. Thomas, Edward and John L. are all successful farmers in the township. Three of these children, Thomas, Mary and Agnes, each taught school for about four years in Marshall county. The family belong to the Catholic church at Summerfield. The mother and daughters are members of the altar society. Robert and William are engaged in farm work at home; George is a senior in the high school at Summerfield; Agnes Gallagher lives at Summerfield where she is the postmaster; Mary is at home and Katie is assistant postmaster at Summerfield and married Vincent Mulharn, of Richland township. John L. Smith is the father of two children, Regina and Helen, and Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher have two children, Edward and Howard.

THOMAS HARRY.

Thomas Harry, one of Marshall county's best-known and most substantial pioneer farmers, for many years one of the leading citizens of Guittard township, a shareholder in the Farmers Elevator Company at Beattie and one of the county's large landowners, is a native of England, but has been a resident of Kansas since 1881 and has consequently seen this section of the state develop from its original prairie state to its present highly-developed condition. He was born in Herefordshire, England, March 9, 1860, son of John and Elizabeth (Thomas) Harry, who spent all their lives in their native land and who were the parents of four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth.

Reared on a farm, Thomas Harry received his schooling in his native land and remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when, in 1881, in company with William Price, a stonemason, he came to this country and proceeded on out to Kansas, settling near Beattie, in this county, where he began working as a farm hand. In 1884 he bought a tract of eighty acres in section 7 of Guittard township and began developing the same. The pioneers along the timber belts advised him against investing in prairie land, but he had a wider vision than they and he presently was able to prove to the doubters the wisdom of his judgment. As he prospered in his operations he bought another "eighty" and by the time of his marriage in 1890 was a well-established and successful farmer. In 1904 Mr. Harry bought his present farm and is now the owner of six hundred acres of excellent land, the most of which is well improved and highly cultivated. In addition to his general farming Mr. Harry has long given considerable attention to the raising of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs and has done very well, for years having been regarded as one of the leading farmers and stockmen in that part of the county. Mr. Harry is a Republican and for thirteen years, or until about four years ago, served as a member of the school board in district No. 124 and in other ways lent of his time and his energies to the promotion of the best interests of his home community.

In 1890, at Home, this county, Thomas Harry was united in marriage to Mary A. Lewis, who was born in Yorkshire, England, May 14, 1867, daughter of William Lewis and wife, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and who was but two years of age when her parents came to this country, and to this union six children were born.

namely: William J., who is farming one of his father's farms; Charles C., who also is farming one of the home places; Ethel, who was graduated from the Beattie high school, later attended the State University at Emporia, and since 1915 has been teaching in the public schools of this county, and Raymond T., Zoie M. and Arthur L., who are at home. The mother of these children died on July 20, 1916.

Mr. Harry is a member of the local lodges of the Modern Woodmen of the World and of the Knights and Ladies of Security and has long taken an active interest in the affairs of the same. As a promoter of local interests in a general business way he has ever taken a proper part in the community activities and is one of the shareholders in the Farmers' Elevator Company at Beattie.

HENRY H. FARRAR.

Henry H. Farrar, one of the best-known and most progressive young farmers and stockmen of Marshall county, the proprietor of a fine farm in Guittard township, former clerk of Murray township and the holder of banking and other extensive interests in this part of the state, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in Lincoln township, this county, October 25, 1882, son of Horatio N. and Martha L. (Minter) Farrar, natives of Ohio, who became early and influential residents of this county, where the former spent his last days and where the latter is still living, now making her home at Axtell.

Horatio N. Farrar was born in the city of London, Madison county, Ohio, and became a well-to-do farmer and stockman. He and his brother, Thomas Farrar, served as soldiers of the Union army during the Civil War, serving as member of a Kentucky regiment. He married in Madison county, Ohio, Martha L. Minter, who was born in that county on April 19, 1850, and in 1870 came with his wife to Kansas and settled in Marshall county, where he spent the remainder of his life, one of the most active and influential pioneer residents of this county. Upon coming to Marshall county Horatio Farrar entered a soldier's claim to a quarter section homestead in Lincoln township and there established his home. He prospered in his farming operations and eventually became the owner of a full section of land, in addition to extensive banking and other interests in the county. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Bank of Axtell and for years served as president of the same. Politically, Mr. Farrar was a Republican

and from the very beginning of his residence in this county took an active interest in local civic affairs, long having been regarded as one of the leaders of his party in that part of the county. For some time he served as treasurer of Lincoln township and in other ways gave of his time and energies to the public service, ever interested in such movements as were designed to advance the common welfare hereabout. Horatio Farrar died on August 24, 1913, and his widow is now making her home in Axtell. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eighth in order of birth, and all of whom are living.

Henry H. Farrar was reared on the home farm in Lincoln township and received his early schooling in the schools of Axtell, from which he was graduated in 1903. He then taught school for a year and later entered Baker University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1908, one of the members of that class being the young woman who later became his wife. During his university course Mr. Farrar took a particularly active part in the athletic events of the institution and in 1907 won a medal for high jumping, his performance in that line breaking all records for the state of Kansas. Mr. Farrar was married in the fall of the year following his graduation from the university and in that same year became engaged with his father and one of his brothers in the live-stock business. He had previously bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in sections 35 and 36 in Guittard township and there established his home and has ever since lived there, he and his family being very comfortably and very pleasantly situated. In addition to his own quarter section, Mr. Farrar has an interest in a half section of land near Axtell; has shares in the Farmers' Elevator Company at Beattie, and a considerable block of stock in the bank at Axtell. He is a Republican and for some time served as clerk of Murray township, but resigned that position in 1910. Mr. Farrar has been an extensive breeder of live stock, giving his special attention to Shorthorn cattle and to sheep, having now a flock of seven hundred head of the latter and is known as one of the most successful sheep raisers in the county. He has ever taken a warm interest in the general welfare of the county and has given his intelligent attention to numerous movements designed to advance the same.

On September 2, 1908, at Baldwin, Kansas, Henry H. Farrar was united in marriage to Ivy Riley, who was born in Johnson county, this state, January 26, 1885, daughter of James Francis and Elizabeth Lucretia (Williams) Riley, natives of Ohio, who became pioneers of Kansas and who are now living at their pleasant home in Baldwin, this state. James F.

Riley was born at Zanesville, Ohio, June 6, 1838, eldest of a family of nine children, and his wife was born near Circleville, in that same state, December 6, 1841, the sixth in order of birth in a family of fifteen children. She moved with her parents by wagon to St. Louis and by boat up the Missouri river to Johnson county, Kansas, settling, in 1864, near Monticello, where she taught school until her marriage to Mr. Riley on September 17, 1865. Fifty years later, at their home in Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Riley celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, the occasion being made one of much felicitation on the part of their many friends, the reunion and celebration being attended by all members of the immediate family, eleven of the eighteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, besides a numerous company from this and other states. The event attracted much attention among the newspapers and a comprehensive account of the celebration, together with a reproduction of portraits of the celebrants, appeared in the *Topeka Capital*, while the *Brooklyn* (New York) *Daily Eagle* featured the affair by giving it a half page, with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Riley, together with a very interesting story relating to Mr. Riley's experiences as a "bull-whacker" along the old Santa Fe trail in pioneer days in Kansas and other interesting and illuminating reminiscences of that period in the history of Kansas.

James F. Riley came to Kansas in 1858, when even the eastern counties of the then territory were inhabited chiefly by Indians, when there was no Kansas City, Kansas, and when what is now Kansas City, Missouri, was known as Westport Landing. He helped to lay out the original site of White Cloud, in Doniphan county, and was present at the barbecue that was given in Kansas City when the first shovelful of dirt was thrown in building the first railroad that entered the place. During the five years from 1859 to 1864 Mr. Riley made numerous trips in hauling freight by ox and mule trains from Ft. Leavenworth across the plains to Salt Lake City and to Ft. Union and Albuquerque, using the now famous Santa Fe trail and having many thrilling experiences with the Indians. In 1864 he was sergeant of cavalry in the Kansas State militia and aided in guarding Lawrence against the expected raid of the Confederate General Price in October of that year. Two or three years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Riley bought two hundred acres of land from Polly Greenfeather and other Indians on Indian creek in Johnson county, where they made their home until their retirement from the farm in 1901 and removal to Baldwin, where they now reside. To them were born nine children, four sons and five daughters, of whom Mrs. Farrar is the youngest, and all of whom are living. In keeping with

the pioneering instinct of their parents, this family of nine children is now widely scattered and its members engaged in various pursuits. The eldest son, Charles Allen Riley, and three daughters, Mrs. Ralph Coppock, Mrs. Joseph J. Baker and Mrs. Thomas J. Coppock, are prosperous farmers and ranchmen in Alberta, Canada. The eldest daughter is the wife of Col. Andy J. James, the widely-known auctioneer of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, and owner of "Meadow Brook Stock Farm" in Johnson county. Three sons are engaged in educational and philanthropic work. The eldest, Thomas J. Riley, is general secretary of the Brooklyn bureau of charities, Brooklyn, New York; Edgar F. Riley is director in the Teachers' Training School of the Wisconsin State Normal at Plattville, and the youngest son, Elmer A. Riley, is head of the department of economics and sociology in Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio.

To Henry H. and Ivy (Riley) Farrar two children have been born, Virginia, born on February 24, 1911, and Roberta, February 19, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar are members of the Methodist church at Axtell and take a proper interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live.

FRANK THEO WOHLER.

Frank Theo Wohler, one of the progressive and well-known of the younger farmers of Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, and the manager of his mother's splendid farm of four hundred and eighty acres, was born on July 16, 1890, and is the son of Theo and Sophia (Elstroth) Wohler.

Theo Wohler, the father, was born in Liperdetmold, Germany, on October 24, 1861. When he was but four years of age he came with his parents, Fred and Louisa Wohler, to the United States. Fred Wohler on his arrival in this country, with his family came at once to Marshall county, and established his home on a farm in Cottage Hill township, where he and his wife spent the remaining days of their lives, he dying in 1909 at the age of ninety-two years and the wife and mother died in 1870 at the age of seventy-six years. When Fred Wohler came to America with his little family, it took the courage and the determination of a strong man, and one who had faith in his ability to make good, in a strange land and amid a strange people. On his arrival in the county he was without financial support of any kind, yet he had the determination to win. After homesteading a tract of land, he at once



WÖHLER AND FAMILY.

built a small log cabin in which the family lived for some time. He had but one horse and with that he broke a part of his land and planted his first crop. In a short time he began to prosper and became the owner of one of the splendid farms in the township, all of which he placed under high cultivation and improved with substantial buildings. He and Mrs. Wohler were the parents of four children as follow: Henry, August, Gatha and Theo. Henry and August are successful farmers in Riley county, Kansas; Gatha is the wife of William Klocke, one of the successful farmers of Missouri, and Theo is now deceased.

Theo Wohler was reared on the home farm in Cottage Hill township and was educated in the public schools of Marshall county. He remained on the home farm and assisted his father with the work, and at the age of twenty-one years he assumed the management of the farm. In 1882 he purchased the place, which then contained one hundred and sixty acres and to which he added until at the time of his death on January 10, 1913, he was the owner of four hundred and eighty acres, all of which he had under a high state of development and well improved. A few years after he had purchased the original farm, he built a fine horse barn, after which he erected a large cattle barn, twenty-eight by one hundred and fifty feet. In 1906 he built the beautiful modern house at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, and which is one of the best farm residences in the township. He took the greatest interest in his family and did everything possible for their convenience and happiness. As a farmer and stockman he was recognized as one of the successful and substantial men of the township and county. He kept the best grade of hogs and the finest Aberdeen Angus cattle. He was a feeder and a shipper of cattle and hogs and each year he placed many of these animals on the market, receiving the highest market price. He placed the buildings of his farm in the center of the tract, and from the farm home they have the finest view of the whole of the place. The farm buildings are so arranged as to give the greatest degree of proficiency and economy of time. He gave his stock the most careful attention and his farm was kept in the highest state of cultivation. Mr. Wohler was a leader and not a follower in the management of a farm and the care of stock. He made his life work a study, and was known as one of the most proficient men in his line in the county.

On March 24, 1882, Theo Wohler was united in marriage to Sophia Elstroth, the daughter of Henry and Marie (Elstroth) Elstroth, both of whom were born in Germany and there received their education in the public schools and were later married. Mrs. Wohler was born in Westphalia, Ger-

many, on May 11, 1856, and there she received her education in the public schools and grew to womanhood. In 1881 she left the land of her nativity and came to the United States, to be with friends in Marshall county. It was here that she met and married Theo Wohler, by whom she became the mother of the following children: Ortwin, a successful farmer of Cottage Hill township, Marshall county; Lillie, the wife of Ed Kaump, one of the successful residents of Riley county, Kansas, and Frank Theo.

Frank Theo Wohler was born on July 16, 1890, and received his education in the district schools of Cottage Hill township and grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad he assisted his father with the work on the farm, and became thoroughly conversant with the duties of the management of a large estate and the care of stock. Today he is recognized as one of the progressive young farmers and stockmen of the township, and in the management of his mother's large farm he has demonstrated his ability to do big things. Since the death of his father he has kept the farm in the best condition and has maintained the upkeep of the excellent buildings on the place. He does general farming and keeps a high grade of stock, some of which is among the best in the county. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the township and is a firm believer in the progressive spirit of the times.

The Wohler family are active members of the Evangelical church and have long been prominent in the social life of the community where they live and where they are held in the highest regard and esteem.

ABEL W. GIBSON.

Abel W. Gibson, one of Wells township's well-known and substantial farmers and stockmen, a pioneer of Marshall county and the proprietor of a well-kept farm of one hundred and forty-three acres in Wells township, is a native of the Hoosier state, an honored veteran of the Civil War from that state, but has been a resident of this county since 1881. He was born on a pioneer farm in Putnam county, Indiana, not far from the city of Greencastle, October 11, 1841, a son of Castleton and Lucy (Wilson) Gibson, natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Indiana.

Castleton Gibson was born in 1820 and was little more than an infant when his parents, Louis Gibson and wife, moved from Kentucky up into Indiana in 1823 and settled in the then wilds of Putnam county. Louis

Gibson, a Virginian and a member of an old Colonial family, the Gibsons having settled in New York in Colonial days, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and received a land warrant for his services during that war. Alexander Wilson, father of Lucy Wilson, also was a soldier during that war and received a land warrant, he and Louis Gibson exercising their warrant rights by taking land side by side in Putnam county, Indiana, where they established their homes and where they spent the remainder of their lives. Alexander Wilson's father, Michael Wilson, carried all kinds of seeds into Putnam county and set out the first apple orchard in that section of the Hoosier state. A few years ago Abel W. Gibson took a trip back to his old home in Indiana and he found some of those original trees still standing on the old home place and still bearing excellent fruit. On those two pioneer farms, side by side, Castleton Gibson and Lucy Wilson grew up and were married and there spent their lives, Castleton Gibson's death occurring in 1883. He was a cousin of General Gibson, of Civil War fame.

On that pioneer farm in Putnam county, Indiana, Abel W. Gibson grew to manhood, receiving his schooling in the local schools and proving a valuable aid to his father in the labors of the farm. He was not twenty years of age when the Civil War broke out, but in September of 1861, the first year of the war, he enlisted his services in behalf of the Union and went to the front as a member of Company B, Forty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with that command served for three years and ten months, during which time he participated in many stirring engagements and suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Rebels for ten months. The Forty-third Indiana was commanded by Col. William E. McLain, of Terre Haute, and Company B of that regiment was headed, successively, by Capt. Marion Darnell, Capt. Marmaduke Darnell and Capt. William Yelton. During his service with that command Mr. Gibson was in many skirmishes on the Mississippi river and participated in the battles at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Ft. Pillow, the capture of Memphis, Helena, Arkansas, and Marks' Mills, Arkansas, April 25, 1864. It was in the latter engagement that the Forty-third Indiana was "smashed" and Mr. Gibson was there taken prisoner by the enemy, being sent to Tyler, Texas, where he was held for ten months. He got out, however, before the war was closed, but upon seeking to rejoin his regiment found it disbanded or destroyed and he was at Indianapolis when the war ended, and there received his honorable discharge on June 15, 1865.

Upon the completion of his military service, Abel W. Gibson decided to try his fortunes in the then rapidly developing Northwest and in the fall

of 1865 went to Iowa, settling in Decatur county, that state, where he took a homestead and prepared to establish a home, after awhile returning to his old home in Indiana for a bride and after his marriage there in January, 1868, settled down on his homestead farm in Iowa, where he remained until 1881, when he disposed of his holdings there to advantage and came to Kansas. Upon coming to this state Mr. Gibson located in Smith county, but his experience there that year with the burning winds, which destroyed all crops in that section of the state, discouraged him and he moved over into Marshall county in 1882 and bought his present farm in Wells township, where he established his home and where he since has resided. Mr. Gibson has an excellent farm of one hundred and forty-three acres and for for the past twenty-five years has given considerable attention to stock raising, in addition to his general farming, and has done very well. During the past ten years his attention has been particularly directed to the raising of Herefords and he has been a successful producer along that line. He has a fine herd of registered Herefords, the same now being headed by "Woodrow," from the Drennen herd. Mr. Gibson disposes of his calves each year at good prices, in 1916 selling more than six hundred dollars worth of such stock. He is a member of the American Hereford Association and takes a warm interest in the affairs of that association.

On January 22, 1868, in Putnam county, Indiana, Abel W. Gibson was united in marriage to Sarah C. Ellis, who was born in that county on May 9, 1845, a daughter of Adam and Caroline (Call) Ellis, natives of Kentucky, who moved to Mississippi and thence to Indiana, in which latter state they established their home not far from the Gibson and the Wilson homesteads. Mrs. Gibson died at her home in this county on May 30, 1894, leaving two children, Alice, who is now housekeeper for her father, and Burt, now living at Peyton, Colorado, who married Bessie Greenleaf and has three children, Lucy, John and Joseph. Mr. Gibson is an independent Republican and has rendered public service as a member of the school board in his home district. He is an active member of Robert Hayes Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Blue Rapids, and in the affairs of that patriotic organization has long taken a warm interest. He also is an active member of the local Anti-Horsethief Association and is the only member of that association that ever stole a horse; Mr. Gibson often recalling with a chuckle that during his days of soldiering he took a horse that did not belong to him and stole away from the "Johnnies," but he salves his conscience by the declaration that as soon as he had reached a point of safety from the

pursuing enemy he turned the animal loose. Despite the fact of his advancing years, Mr. Gibson is a hale and hearty old gentleman, vigorous and well preserved, and retains the heartiest zest in living and a keen interest in current affairs.

JOHN G. GRAHAM.

John G. Graham, one of the well-known and most successful farmers and stockmen of Richland township, Marshall county, was born in the state of Illinois on October 19, 1868, and is the son of James Thomas and Melissa Jane (Gilchrist) Graham.

James Thomas and Melissa Jane Graham were born in Illinois and there they received their education in the public schools and there grew to maturity and were later married. After their marriage they continued to live in Illinois until 1871, when they went to Iowa and located in Adair county, where they remained for thirteen years, when they came to Kansas and settled in Richland township, Marshall county. Here they established their home on a farm, where Mr. Graham engaged in general farming and stock-raising with much success for many years. He and his wife were among the prominent people of the township and were held in the highest regard and esteem. They always took the deepest interest in the affairs of the community. They made their home on the farm until a few years ago, when they retired from the more active duties of life and moved to Summerfield, where they have a beautiful home.

John G. Graham received his education in the common schools and grew to manhood in Marshall county. At the age of sixteen years he began working for himself as a farm hand, and when yet a young man, he purchased eighty acres of land in Nebraska, where he engaged in farming for a time, when he sold the place and in March, 1908, purchased his present farm, which he has improved and developed into one of the best farms in the township. On this farm of one hundred and sixty acres he is engaged in general farming and stockraising and is recognized as one of the substantial men of the township, and a successful breeder of high-grade stock. His home, with its beautiful white house and barns, situated amid a fine grove of evergreen trees, presents a most pleasing view. His farm, with its well cultivated fields aglow with the golden grain and his pasture with the herds of the finest cattle and the best of hogs, is evidence of thrift and prosperity. Few farms in the district are better kept and few are maintained in better condition with outside buildings.

John G. Graham has always taken an active interest in local affairs and has had much to do with the growth and development of the township. He is identified with the Republican party and in 1914 was elected trustee of his home township. He assumed the office with the confidence and the respect of the entire community and he gave to his official duties the same care and attention that he has always given his own business. Because of his successful administration during the years for which he was chosen in 1914, the voters returned him to office in the fall of 1916, it being evident that his services were appreciated and that his work was well done. He is an active member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As a lodge man he takes much interest in the work and is devoted to the cause of the orders of which he is a member.

On March 23, 1892, John G. Graham was united in marriage to Clara Conard, who was born in Pawnee county, Nebraska, on August 11, 1871, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Winter) Conard. Mr. and Mrs. Conard were natives of the state of Indiana, where they were educated in the public schools. They were later married, and soon thereafter came to Nebraska, where they homesteaded land and engaged in general farming and stock raising with success. They have ever been among the highly respected people of their home community and are held in the highest regard.

To John G. and Clara (Conard) Graham have been born the following children : Ray W., Ava Eola, Iva Igetta, Thelma Elizabeth and Walter Ivan. Ray W. was born on January 9, 1893, received his education in the public schools and is now at home assisting his father with the work on the farm; Ava Eola was born on June 19, 1895; Iva Igetta was born on December 13, 1896; Thelma Elizabeth was born on October 3, 1898, and Walter Ivan was born on December 18, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are among the prominent and highly respected people of the township, and have ever taken a keen interest in the general development of the community. Their home life is ideal and they take much interest in the welfare of their children.

James Thomas Graham, the father of John G. Graham, was born on October 8, 1836, and the mother was born on October 7, 1842. They were the parents of the following children: Alva E., A. R., W. M., H. W., John G., L. W., J. T., Iva L., G. W. and Frank I. Alva E. was born on December 25, 1859, and is now a resident of Norton, Kansas; A. R. was born on October 18, 1861, and is a well-known carpenter of Summerfield, Kansas; W. M. was born on December 27, 1863; H. W. was born on March 14,

1866, and now lives in the state of Washington; L. W., born on August 4, 1871, is a resident of the state of Nebraska; J. T. was born on June 16, 1874, and is also a resident of the state of Nebraska; Iva L. Howard was born on December 13, 1876, and is now a resident of Oklahoma, where her husband is a professor of schools and a minister; G. W., born on December 10, 1878, is now living at Denver, Colorado, and Frank I., who was born on December 21, 1885, is now a successful farmer south of Home City, Marshall county.

John Conard, the father of Mrs. John G. Graham, was born in 1845 and was for many years one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Nebraska, is now a resident of Howell county, Missouri, where he moved in 1893. Elizabeth Conard, the wife of John Conard, was born in 1842 and died on October 13, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Conard were the parents of the following children: Joseph, Clara, Jessie, Myrtle and Ray. Joseph is a successful farmer of Richland township, and near neighbor of Mr. and Mrs. Graham; Jessie Graham is a resident of Nebraska, where her husband is successfully engaged in farming; Myrtle Evans is a resident of Missouri, where Mr. Evans is engaged in overseeing an experimental station in the state of Missouri, and Ray is now deceased.

GEORGE MILLER.

George Miller, one of Wells township's well-known and progressive farmers and stock breeders and the proprietor of a fine farm of three hundred and forty acres in that township, is a native of the state of Illinois, but has lived in Marshall county since the days of his childhood, having come here with his parents from Illinois back in pioneer days. He was born in Madison county, Illinois, September 3, 1866, son of Charles and Belle (Trevor) Miller, natives of that state, who left Illinois with their family in October, 1871, and came to Kansas, settling three miles north of Blue Rapids, in this county, among the very earliest settlers in that part of the county.

Upon coming to Marshall county Charles Miller pre-empted an eighty-acre tract of land at the point above indicated, three miles north of Blue Rapids, established his home there and has ever since resided on that pioneer farm, being now in the eightieth year of his age. He and his wife are the parents of nine children, those besides the subject of this sketch being

as follow: Mrs. Fannie Howes, living in the neighboring county of Nemaha; Mrs. Lillie Neuman, of Marysville; Mrs. Celia McNew, also of this county; Mrs. Cordelia Buck, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Florence Morris, also of Los Angeles; William L., of Osborne county, this state; Melissa, who is at home with her parents, and Maud Christianson, living near Bremen, Kansas.

George Miller was just past five years of age when his parents moved from Illinois to this county and he grew to manhood on the home farm north of Blue Rapids, receiving his schooling in the neighborhood schools and proving a valuable aid in the labors of developing and improving the farm. In 1886, at the age of twenty years, Mr. Miller married and began farming on his own account, he and his wife making their first home in Wells township. A year later he rented the Scully place west of Marysville, and there made his home for thirteen years, or until 1899, when he bought his present farm in Wells township and has since made his home there, he and his family being very comfortably and very pleasantly situated. Mr. Miller has a farm of three hundred and forty acres and has one of the best farm plants in that part of the county. He is progressive in his operations, his farming being carried on in accordance with modern methods, and he is doing very well. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Miller gives considerable attention to the raising of pure-bred Hereford stock and now has about thirty-five head of registered Herefords, his herd being headed by "Woodrow," his strain being the same as that of his neighbor, A. W. Gibson, a veteran breeder of Herefords. Mr. Miller disposes of his stock at private sale and gets good prices for the same, in the year 1916 having disposed of two thousand dollars' worth of thoroughbred cattle. He is a member of the American Hereford Breeders' Association and keeps fully alive to the developments in the live-stock business.

In 1886 George Miller was united in marriage to Emma Goodwin, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, March 20, 1865, daughter of Judge Jarvis and Carrie (Cornell) Goodwin, natives, respectively, of England and Ontario, who moved from the latter place to Wisconsin and four years later, in 1878, came to Kansas and settled on a farm in Wells township, this county. Judge Jarvis Goodwin early became one of the most active and influential men in Marshall county and was widely and favorably known throughout this part of the state. In 1888 he was elected judge of probate for Marshall county and served for eight years in that important office. Judge Goodwin died in September, 1897. His wife had long pre-

ceded him to the grave, her death having occurred in 1879, the year after she came to Marshall county.

To George and Emma (Goodwin) Miller seven children have been born, namely: Mrs. Edna Cook, of Ness county, this state; Earl, who is farming in Blue Rapids township, this county, and Bessie, Vern G., Hazel, Charles and Everett, who are at home with their parents. The Millers have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of their home neighborhood. Mr. Miller is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He also is a member of the Anti-Horsethief Association.

ANTHONY CHARLES PECENKA.

Anthony Charles Pecenka, one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of the Bremen neighborhood in this county, former trustee of Logan township, former clerk of that same township and formerly and for years a well-known and influential school teacher in this county and in the neighboring county of Washington, is a native of the state of Iowa, but has been a resident of this county since the days of his boyhood, his parents having settled here back in pioneer days. He was born at Cedar Rapids, in Linn county, Iowa, December 6, 1863, son of John and Anna (Flidr) Pecenka, Bohemians, who came to this country after their marriage, settling in Iowa, but later came to Kansas and settled in this county, where their last days were spent, earnest pioneers of this region.

John Pecenka was born in the village of Ridky u Litomysle, in the district of Chrudim, kingdom of Bohemia (Cechy), June 14, 1825, and his wife, Anna Flidr, whose ancestors were of the Svobodnik, or freemen, was born in the village of Osyk, in that same district, October 31, 1830. They were married in their native land and afterward came to this country, locating at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where they remained until 1869, when they came to Kansas and settled on a farm in the then Marysville, now Logan, township, Marshall county, where they established their home and where they spent the remainder of their lives, Mrs. Pecenka dying there on January 5, 1897, and Mr. Pecenka, November 17, 1902. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth, the others being as follow: John, of Bremen, this county; Joseph,

whose present address is unknown to his family; Frank A., of Condee, South Dakota; Mrs. Anna Sedlacek, of Bremen, this county; Wacław, of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Mary Pejsa, of Hanover, this state; Milos A., of Bremen, and Mrs. Emilie Sedlacek, also of Bremen.

Having been but a lad when his parents came to this county from Iowa, Anthony C. Pecenka was reared on the home farm here and grew up familiar with pioneer conditions, even in the days of his youth becoming a practical farmer. He early became imbued with the desire for a higher education and upon completing the course in the district schools entered the Atchison Institute at the age of twenty, in 1884, and after a short course there and at the St. Benedict College of Atchison, Kansas, in 1885, began teaching the home school and was thus engaged during the following winter. He then took a further course of instruction in 1887-89 at the Campbell University of Holton, Kansas, and in 1898 was graduated from the junior scientific course at the Modern Normal College at Marysville. Meanwhile Mr. Pecenka had been continuing to teach school, farming during the summers, and after his marriage in 1890 rented a farm and established his home; continuing for some time after his marriage to teach, his teaching experience including schools in this county and in the neighboring county of Washington, but finally finding it difficult to give his proper attention to both of these vocations, gave up teaching and has since confined his efforts to farming and stock raising and has done very well, being now the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres on rural route No. 2, out of Bremen, and the possessor of one of the pleasantest and most comfortable homes in that community, he and his family being delightfully situated. Mr. Pecenka takes an active interest in the general business affairs of his home community and is a stockholder in the Farmers' Elevator Company at Hanover and a stockholder in the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union of America, in the affairs of both of which organizations he takes a warm interest. Politically, Mr. Pecenka is a Democrat, though inclining to independence of party on local issues, reserving his right to vote for the men best qualified for the offices sought and in 1895 was elected clerk of Logan township, a position he held for four years. In 1902 he was elected trustee of that township and held that office for four years, his friends declaring that his administration of the affairs of that important office was the most satisfactory that had ever been rendered there.

On January 7, 1890, at the Catholic church of St. John the Baptist at Hanover, in the neighboring county of Washington, Anthony C. Pecenka

was united in marriage to Christina Pacha (Pejsa), who was born at Minden, in Sanilac county, Michigan, April 17, 1865, daughter of Matej and Marie Pejsa, Bohemians, who were married in their native land and later came to America, presently settling in Michigan, where the former died, his widow later coming to Kansas with her children and establishing her home here. Matej, or Mathias, Pejsa was born in the village of Drhovice No. 2, in the kingdom of Bohemia (Cechy), February 24, 1806, and his wife, Marie Placha, was born in the neighboring village of Drazice No. 18, February 19, 1824. They were married in the latter village on November 26, 1844, and five children were born to them in Europe. In the latter part of September, 1853, they came to the United States and located in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, in the latter part of December of that same year. In the February following twins were born to them. In August, 1854, Matej Pejsa and his family moved up into Canada and there remained until in May, 1859, when they moved down into Michigan and settled in Sanilac county, Matej Pejsa buying a tract of land in the immediate vicinity of Minden, in that county. The land agent at Detroit, from whom he purchased the land, had difficulty with the spelling of the foreign name and with a careless disregard for the proper preservation of the family name and the accuracy of the land record, recorded the purchase in the name of "Matthis Pacha," which latter spelling of the name, in order to keep the record straight, the family afterward observed and has since maintained, all the members of this considerable family, with the exception of Albert Pejsa, of Hanover, this state, continuing to spell the name Pacha. Matej Pejsa died in Michigan in November, 1868, and his widow maintained her residence there until 1875, when she came to Kansas with her family and established her home on a farm, where her last days were spent, her death occurring on June 5, 1895. Of the large family of children born to Matej Pejsa and wife, Mrs. Pecenka is the youngest, the others of these children who grew to maturity, several having died in infancy, being as follow: Frank, of Pleasant Plain, Iowa; Jacob, of that same place; Matej, of Richwood, Union county, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Benda, of Lanham, Nebraska; Joseph, of Marysville, this county; Mrs. Katherina Triska, of Hanover; Mrs. Anna Klecan, of Hanover; Mrs. Elizabeth Hladik, who died on February 1, 1893; John, of Black Duck, Minnesota, and Albert, of Hanover.

To Anthony C. and Christina (Pejsa) Pecenka have been born eight children, namely: John Anthony, born on January 5, 1891; Katherina and Christina (twins), February 1, 1893; Mary, December 11, 1898, who died on April 8, 1901; Mary, October 4, 1901; Zita, April 24, 1903; Francis

Anthony, May 11, 1906, who died on July 13, 1906, and Francis Alois, August 6, 1908, all of whom are at home. Katherine Pecenka was graduated from the Marysville high school in the spring of 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Pecenka are members of the Catholic church and their children have been reared in the faith of that church. The family have a very pleasant home and have ever taken a proper part in the general good works and social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting the general welfare.

FRANK SEDIVY.

Frank Sedivy, one of the well-known and successful farmers and stockmen of Blue Rapids City township, Marshall county, where he is the owner of two hundred and ten acres of splendid land in section 2, was born in Bohemia on December 13, 1860, and is the son of Frank and Anna (Machacek) Sedivy.

Frank and Anna Sedivy were also natives of Bohemia and there they received their education in the schools of that country, grew up and were later married. They established their home in their native land and continued to live there until 1870, when they decided to come to America, where they might better have an opportunity to make a home for themselves and those dependent upon them. On their arrival in the United States they at once proceeded to Iowa, where they resided for a year, after which they came to Kansas, and here they settled in Marshall county, near the Riley county line. A home was made on the homestead of eighty acres, where the father engaged in general farming and stock raising until the time of his death in 1885, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife, who was born in 1835, died in 1908. During their residence in the county, where they led worthy lives, they made many friends, who held them in much regard and esteem. They were the parents of the following children: Frank, Louis, Anna and William. Louis is a resident of Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, where he is the owner of two farms and he is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. Anna is the widow of L. Swacha and is living in Grant county, Oklahoma. William is a well-known farmer of Blue Rapids township.

Frank Sedivy resided in the land of his birth until he was ten years of age, when he came to this country with his parents and with them settled in Marshall county. Here he received his education in the common schools

and grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad he assisted his father with the farm work and became impressed with the dignity and independence of the life of a farmer. In 1891 he purchased a farm of eighty acres four miles south of the town of Blue Rapids. The farm at that time was for the most part undeveloped and unimproved. Mr. Sedivy at once entered into the task of making development of the place, and in addition to the building of a good house and barn, he made many other valuable improvements that added much to the beauty and the value of the place. In 1904 he traded the farm for his present place in Blue Rapids City township. Here he has erected several buildings and made many valuable improvements. Today he is known as one of the substantial and successful men of the township and the county. He is a stockholder of the Farmers' Elevator Company and of the Fair Association of Blue Rapids.

Politically, Mr. Sedivy is identified with the Republican party and has always taken an active interest in local affairs, and for many years has been a member of the local school board. He is a progressive citizen and takes the keenest interest in the development of the schools of the township, and has had much to do with the growth and prosperity of the county in general.

On March 31, 1891, Frank Sedivy was united in marriage to Antonia Pishny, who was born in Moravia, on February 7, 1865, and is the daughter of Ignatz and Antonia (Roman) Pishny. Her parents were also natives of Moravia and there they received their education in the schools of that country and grew to maturity and were married. They were the parents of five boys and two daughters, and when the daughter Antonia was thirteen years of age, in 1878, the parents decided to come to America. Here they located in Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, Kansas, where they still reside. Mr. Pishny is eighty-five years old and has retired from farm work. Each of his sons are living on their own farms in the same township.

To Frank and Antonia Sedivy have been born five children, as follow: Richard, Bessie, Helen, George and Mila. Richard, a graduate of the animal husbandry course of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is employed at Tremonton, Utah. Miss Bessie is a graduate of the short course of Kansas State Agricultural College. Helen is a graduate of the Blue Rapids high school and is now one of the successful teachers of Marshall county, and Georgia is a student in the Blue Rapids high school and is completing her senior year.

Mr. and Mrs. Sedivy endured many of the hardships of life, before they succeeded. Now they have many friends in their community and are held in the highest regard by all.

JOHN RUEGER.

Among the many well-known residents and successful farmers and stockmen of Guittard township, Marshall county, is John Rueger, who was born in Sauk county, Wisconsin, on September 8, 1863, the son of Leonard and Leona Rueger.

Leonard Rueger was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1820, and there received his education in the public schools and grew to manhood. When but a young man he left his native land and came to the United States, and after his arrival in this country he proceeded at once to Wisconsin, where he engaged in general farming until 1874. He then came to Kansas and located in Balderson township, Marshall county, where he first purchased eighty acres of land, on which he built a log house, in which he and his family lived for a number of years. After having settled on the land he at once engaged in the breaking of the tract, and with his oxen he soon had some of the farm under cultivation. He later purchased another one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he sold to his sons, and at the time of his death in 1888 he was the owner of eighty acres of excellent land.

Leonard Rueger was first married to Leona Rueger and by her he was the father of five children, of whom John was the youngest. After the death of Leona Rueger, Leonard Rueger was later married to Roseine Wendle, and to this union two children were born. Mrs. Rueger is now living in western Kansas at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Rueger and his family were active members of the Catholic church and were for many years prominent in the social life of the community in which they lived, and where they were held in the highest regard and esteem.

John Rueger received his education in the local schools, and was ten years of age when he came to Kansas with his parents. As a lad he began working for six dollars per month on the farm, and for thirty-one years he worked for Xavier Guittard, who owned the section of land, where John Rueger now owns one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Rueger purchased the tract from Mr. Guittard, having earned the money during his many years of labor on the place. In addition to this one hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, he is the owner of another eighty acres, that he has added to his original place. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising with much success and keeps a fine lot of Durham cattle and many fine hogs. He is also a shareholder in the Union elevator at Beattie, and is recognized as one of the prominent and successful residents of the township.

In 1907 John Rueger was married to Mary Wiler, who was born in Switzerland on February 26, 1878, and is the daughter of Christ and Elizabeth (Street) Wiler. Mr. and Mrs. Wiler were also natives of that country and there they received their education in the public schools, grew to maturity and were married. After their marriage they continued to live in the land of their nativity until 1881, when they decided that they would come to the United States. On arriving in this country they located in Balderson township, Marshall county, where they lived nine years, after which they moved to Oklahoma, where they lived until the time of their deaths some years ago. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom are now living.

To John and Mary Rueger have been born two children, Arthur F., who was born on February 10, 1908, and Eugene J., born on January 7, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Rueger are devout members of the Catholic church and have long been prominent in the social life of the district. They have always taken a keen interest in the development of the educational and the social life of the community, and are held in the highest regard for their many excellent qualities.

Mr. Rueger has seen many changes in the country since as a lad he herded cattle for Guittard. During those early days much of the country was a wild tract of prairie land, and at times not less than four hundred Indians were encamped not far from the present home of Mr. Rueger.

JOSEPH MANNING.

Joseph Manning, one of Franklin township's well-known and substantial farmers, an honored veteran of the Civil War and the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section 18 of that township, is a native of Ohio, but has been a resident of Marshall county since 1870, when he came here from Iowa with his family and settled in Franklin township, where he ever since has made his home, one of the best-known pioneers of that part of the county. Joseph Manning was born on a farm in Franklin township, Clermont county, Ohio, November 20, 1837, son of John and Ursula B. (Morgan) Manning, both natives of that same state, the former of whom also was born in Clermont county, son of John Manning, one of the earliest settlers in that part of the state.

In 1850 the younger John Manning and his family left Ohio and moved

to Appanoose county, Iowa, where he established his home and where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, honored pioneer residents of that county. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth. Joseph Manning was about thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Iowa and he at once became a valued assistant to his father in the labors of developing and improving the new homestead. He was living there when the Civil War broke out and in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command for three years, or until the close of the war. Upon the completion of his military service, Mr. Manning returned to his home in Iowa and on December 31, 1865, was united in marriage there to Maria I. Holshouser, who was born in Putnam county, Indiana, August 30, 1849, fourth in order of birth of the eight children born to her parents, Milus A. and Caroline (Atkinson) Holshouser, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Indiana, who moved from the Hoosier state to Iowa in 1850 and settled in Wapello county, later moving to Appanoose county, where they spent their last days.

A few years after his marriage Joseph Manning and his wife came to Kansas and pre-empted a homestead of a quarter of a section of land in section 18 of Franklin township, this county, with the view to establishing a home there, but five years later returned to their old home in Appanoose county, Iowa, where they remained until 1883, when they returned to their homestead farm in this county and here have resided ever since, long having been regarded as among the most substantial and influential residents of that part of the county. Mr. Manning also owns a quarter of a section of land in Jewell county. For years he has given considerable attention to the raising of Shorthorn cattle and formerly was an exhibitor at county fairs and stock shows, once having received a prize on his cattle at the county fair. Mr. Manning is a Republican and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, having held several township offices at one time and another. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church and have ever given their thoughtful attention to the affairs of the same. To them six children have been born, namely: William A., who died in infancy; Nevada A., who died at the old family home in Iowa on February 14, 1882, at the age of fourteen years; Edward A., now a bookkeeper in the office of a cement factory at Kansas City, Missouri, who married Miss Nellie Faulkner, of Marysville, and has two children, a son and a daughter; Gertrude M., who married Clarence Bevers, a farmer living near Beattie, this county, and has one child, a son; Hallie M., who married Dr. E. L.

Wilson, Jr., of Marysville, and O. Clyde Manning, who is at home assisting his father in the management of the home farm. The Mannings have a very pleasant home and have ever taken a proper part in the social activities of their home neighborhood, helpful in advancing all good causes thereabout.

HERMAN J. ANDERSON.

Among the native sons of Sweden who have come to the United States and settled in Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, and here successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, is Herman J. Anderson, who was born in the west part of Sweden on March 20, 1862, being the son of Jacob and Lottie (Swenson) Anderson.

The parents of Herman J. Anderson were also natives of Sweden and there they received their education in the public schools and grew to maturity and were married. They continued to live in the land of their nativity until 1869, at which time they decided to come to America. On their arrival in the United States they came direct to Kansas, where they established their home in Riley county. Here the father homesteaded a tract of land which he later developed and improved into a splendid farm, and there he engaged in general farming and stock raising until the time of his death in 1879, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife was born in 1826 and died in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were excellent people and were held in the highest regard and esteem by all who knew them.

Herman J. Anderson received his education in the district schools of Riley county and there grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad and young man he assisted his father with the farm work. After the death of the father, Mr. Anderson assumed the management of the home place, where he remained until 1886, when he came to Marshall county and purchased a part of his present large farm of some eight hundred acres. The farm was much smaller at the start, but he has added to the original tract, as he could and as he prospered. He has two sets of farm buildings, which are most substantial and well kept.

It was in 1884 that Herman J. Anderson was united in marriage to Mary Isaacson, a native of Sweden, and who came to the United States with her parents at the time the parents of her future husband came to this country. The family settled in Riley county and there her father homesteaded a farm which he developed and improved, and there he engaged in

general farming and stock raising until the time of his death in 1904, at the age of seventy years. The widow of John Isaacson is now living at her home in Riley county at the age of eighty years.

To Herman J. and Mary Anderson have been born the following children: Edward, William, Elmer, Mabel and Alice. Edward, who is now thirty years of age, is farming a part of his father's farm; William, twenty-eight years of age, is engaged in general farming on a part of his father's farm; Elmer, nineteen years of age, and Mabel, sixteen years old, are both at home; Alice died at the age of five months. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and long prominent in the social life of the township, where they were held in high regard and esteem. Mrs. Anderson, a most estimable woman and one who made many friends, was born on September 22, 1864, and departed this life at her home in Cottage Hill township on January 21, 1916.

Politically, Mr. Anderson has always taken a keen interest in the civic life of his home township and county, although not an office seeker, has held the position of justice of the peace for one term. He is a man of pleasing qualities, and because of his progressive spirit and excellent judgment his advice is often sought on matters of public importance. He is a stockholder in the County Fair Association and in the State Bank at Waterville, and also in the Elevator Company, the Telephone Company and the Lumber Company at Waterville. He has always used his best interest in the development of his home district and is a strong advocate of the building of good roads and the support of the best schools, and in these matters his influence has been fraught with much good.

JOHN ALFRED LINDQUIST.

Among the many native born Swedes, who came to the United States and located in Marshall county, is John Alfred Lindquist, of Cottage Hill township, who was born on March 11, 1861, being the son of John and Carolina Larson, who were also natives of Sweden, where they spent their lives and there died some years ago. They were among the highly respected people of the district in which they lived and they were held in the highest regard and esteem. Their lives were spent in humble, but honorable circumstances. They were of a religious turn of mind, and they reared their family to be honest men and women. Their lives were spent amid adverse

circumstances, yet they were ambitious to have their children enjoy more of the pleasures of life than was given to them.

John Alfred Lindquist remained a resident of his native country until he was twenty-six years of age, when he decided that he would come to America, where the advantages were better for young men and where he might obtain a home for himself. After landing in the United States, without a cent in cash, he at once proceeded to Waterville, Marshall county, where he engaged as a farm hand, at sixteen dollars per month. He continued in this work for a year, and then he rented a farm and engaged in general farming for himself for six years. He saved all that he could during that time, and then he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which is a part of his present farm of four hundred acres in Cottage Hill township. He paid two thousand nine hundred dollars for the place and there were but few improvements on the farm at that time. He later erected a splendid house and other farm buildings, but retained the old stone barn that was on the place at the time he made the purchase. By hard work and close application he has prospered in his work as a general farmer and stockman and has increased his farm to its present large proportions, and he is recognized as one of the substantial and influential men of the township and county.

On October 6, 1889, John Alfred Lindquist was united in marriage to Matilda Larson, who was born in Sweden on October 2, 1861, the daughter of Lars and Christina Gustafson. Her parents were also natives of that country. There the parents received their education in the public schools and there the father died in 1884. Three years after the death of the husband and father, Mrs. Gustafson and her daughter, Matilda, came to the United States, where the other members of the family had located some time before, and it was here that the mother died shortly after her arrival in this country. The family located in Kansas and here Mr. and Mrs. Lindquist met and were later married. To them have been born the following children: Carl Herman, Endfred Theodore, Hilder Eugenia, Albin Herbert, Helga Matilda, Ernest Robert, Gerda Elfreda and Lillie Melvena. Carl Herman is one of the successful young farmers of Cottage Hill township and is meeting with much success in his chosen work; Endfred Theodore is a farmer of the county; Hilder Eugenia is the wife of Victor Nelson, a farmer of Cottage Hill township; Helga Matilda is attending high school at Waterville, and the other children are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Lindquist are active members of the Lutheran church and are prominent in all church work as well as in the social life of the community in which they

live and where they are held in the highest regard and esteem. Mr. Lindquist is a deacon of the church in Cottage Hill township, and has had much to do with the success of the local organization.

Politically, Mr. Lindquist is a member of the Republican party and has always taken an active interest in local affairs. While he is not an office seeker, he believes that every man should take an interest in the selection of the best men to administer the affairs of the township, the county and the state. In the life of Mr. Lindquist is well illustrated the result of consistent work and close application to business. Coming to this country a poor young man, he has risen to a position of one of the influential and substantial men of the county.

CLARENCE E. NICHOLS.

Among the men who have located in Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, and have met with a large degree of success as general farmers and stock raisers is Clarence E. Nichols, who was born in the state of Illinois on September 26, 1867, and is the son of John L. and Sarah (Milmine) Nichols, natives of Massachusetts and Canada, respectively.

John L. Nichols was born in the city of Boston on January 20, 1833, being the son of John Nichols, who was born in 1797, where he lived until 1836, when he and his family came to Illinois and was one of the early settlers in that state. There he homesteaded forty acres of land and there he reared his family. It was in the locality of the family's first home in that state that the son, John L., grew to manhood and received his education in the local schools. At the outbreak of the Civil War, John L. Nichols was one of the first to give his services to his country in defense of the Union. For four years he served as a sergeant in Company B, Second Illinois Cavalry, and rendered excellent services in some of the hardest campaigns of the war. At Forts Henry and Donelson he was shot in the body and in the leg, and never fully recovered from the effects of these wounds. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois, where he lived until 1871, when he with his family came to Kansas. In the year before Mr. Nichols came to Marshall county, where he purchased land at five dollars per acre and later had a most difficult time in keeping up the payments. The markets were far distant and the prices were low, and where there was grain or produce to sell, it brought but very little. When the family came to the

state from Illinois, John L. and his son, Clarence E., made the trip in a box car, having made the journey with the horses and the household goods. The farm the family settled on was undeveloped and unimproved and required much hard work and close economy to bring to the high state of excellence in which Mr. Nichols had placed it some years later. He engaged in general farming and stock raising until the time of his death on February 10, 1902. He was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he and his wife were prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Sarah Nichols was born in her Canadian home on April 12, 1837, and there she received her education in the local schools and grew to womanhood. In 1853, she came with her parents to Illinois, where the family home was established and she was later united in marriage to Mr. Nichols. Her parents, Alpheus and Hannah (Kennedy) Milnine were of Scotch-French descent and were prominent members of the local community. Mrs. Nichols died at her home near Waterville on March 25, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols were the parents of two children, Clarence E. and Laura M. Butler, who with her family live in Enid, Oklahoma.

Clarence E. Nichols received his education in the common schools and at the Chaddock College, Quincy, Illinois. At Quincy he was united in marriage, by the Rev. M. P. Lackland, on June 11, 1890, to Clara A. Bryner, who was born on November 14, 1862, at Andersonberg, Pennsylvania, and is the daughter of John H. and Margaret Ann (Rice) Bryner. Mr. and Mrs. Bryner were of German descent and the families were old ones in the state. The mother of Mrs. Nichols died in 1863 and her father in 1874 and she was reared by her grandfather, Benjamin Rice, a native of Pennsylvania, and there she spent her young life and was educated in the academy. After completing her education, she came West with the intention of teaching, but instead she was married. To Mr. and Mrs. Nichols three children have been born: Laura M., born June 10, 1891, a teacher; Alma B., who was born on April 18, 1893, and is now a teacher at Baker University, and S. Geneve, born on July 3, 1896, and is one of the teachers in the Cottage Hill schools. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Nichols being assistant superintendent and district steward.

Mr. Nichols has a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres on which he has lived for forty-five years, having come here with his father in 1870. He has done much in the way of development and improvement, having remodeled and added to the house and beautified the place

by the planting of trees and shrubs, and today has one of the ideal country homes of the township. He is one of the progressive men of the township and county, and his farm is an index of the careful attention that is given it. The well-cultivated fields and the well-kept buildings are an evidence of the high standard of living to which Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have accustomed themselves. He keeps a fine lot of stock, and is recognized as one of the substantial and successful farmers and stockmen in the district.

Politically, Mr. Nichols is identified with the Prohibition wing of the Republican party and has represented the party as a member of the central committee. He is president of the Farmers Union and a director of the County Fair Association. As president of the Farmers Elevator Company at Waterville, he has managed the affairs of that organization with marked success, and has won the confidence and respect of the entire body of stockholders. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is one of the active workers of that organization. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of the township, and his best efforts have always been for the betterment and growth of the district. He is a firm believer in the best schools and substantial public improvements, and while he has never been an office seeker, his advice is often sought on matters pertaining to the civic life of the county.

IGNATZ PISHNY.

Ingatz Pishny, one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Cottage Hill township, and the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land, was born on October 16, 1866, in Bohemia and is the son of Ignatz and Antonia Pishny, both of whom were natives of that country, where they lived until 1878, when they came to the United States. On their arrival in this country they came direct to Kansas, where they located in Blue Rapids township, Marshall county. Here the father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he developed and improved, and here he farmed for three years, when he purchased eighty acres in section 36, Cottage Hill township, where he and his wife now live, he at the age of eighty-two years, and she at the age of seventy-three years. To them were born seven children, as follow: Antonia, who is now the wife of F. Sedivy, of Elm Creek township, where he is one of the prominent residents; Ignatz, the subject of this sketch; Francis, who is now deceased; Frank, who is a resident of Cottage Hill township and the owner of one hundred and sixty

acres of land; Ladislav J., a well-known blacksmith of Cottage Hill township; Joseph, who conducts a bakery and restaurant at Waterville, and Ernst, the owner of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Cottage Hill township, where he is a farmer and stockman.

Ignatz Pishny was but eight years of age when he came to the United States with his parents, and located in Cottage Hill township, where he received his education in the public schools and grew up on the home farm. After reaching manhood he was employed on a farm until he was thirty-five years of age. During much of this time he was a foreman of the farm and ranch of Fred A. Stocks near Blue Rapids, Kansas. In 1901 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 30, Cottage Hill township, to which he added more acres and then sold the place and bought his present farm in 1910. This farm he has developed and improved to a great extent, having placed many substantial buildings, including a garage, barn and other buildings. He is a shareholder in the Fair Association and the Farmers' Elevator Company of Waterville.

On November 24, 1891, Mr. Pishny was united in marriage to Ann Krasny, who was born in Bohemia on November 15, 1869, and is the daughter of Frick and Frances (Novak) Krasny. The parents of Mrs. Pishny were also natives of Bohemia and there they grew to maturity and were married. The father lived his life in the land of his nativity and there he died some years ago. In 1889 the mother with her children, Emil, Joseph, Gabriel and Mary came to the United States and located in Omaha and there the mother died in 1892.

To Ignatz and Anna Pishny have been born the following children: Frederick, Vladimir, George, Benjamin, Ignatz, Jr., and Beatrice. Frederick is a resident of Cottage Hill township and is engaged as a farm hand, and the other children are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Pishny are active in the social life of the community, and have long taken an active interest in those enterprises that tend to the betterment and the growth of the township and the county. Mr. Pishny is identified with the Democratic party and is now serving as one of the members of the school board. His interest in the success of the schools has always been intense, and to him, perhaps, more than to any other man is due the high-grade schools and the splendid school house of the district. The new building is one of the finest in the county and the schools are up to the highest standard.

Mr. Pishny is one of the most progressive men and substantial farmers and stockmen of the district, and his influence has been demonstrated in the advanced condition of the schools as well as the other civic condi-

tions of the township. He gives his best attention not only to his affairs, but to the good of the community as well, and he is held in the highest regard by all.

JOHN SEEMATTER.

Among the substantial farmers and stockmen of Center township, Marshall county, is John Seematter, who is a native of Switzerland, his birth having occurred there on February 6, 1863. He is a son of Henry and Anna (Begert) Seematter, both natives of Switzerland.

Henry Seematter was born December 22, 1822, and died in 1892. He was a farmer and cheese-maker in his native land, but left there in 1883, coming to the United States and settling at Marysville, Kansas, and here he conducted a creamery for about ten years. His wife was born in 1831, and died on February 22, 1913. They were the parents of five children: Jacob, a farmer of Logan township, this county; Marie, the wife of A. Brauchie, living in the western part of Oklahoma; Anna, the wife of Fred Rubin, living in Switzerland; John, the immediate subject of this review; and Eliza, the wife of F. Hadorn, a farmer of Rock township, this county.

John Seematter received his education in the schools of his native land, and in 1882 came to the United States to join his brother, Jacob, who had come to this country two years previously. The brothers farmed together for ten years on the Frank Smith farm, east of Marysville, after which John Seematter rented land in Logan township and engaged in farming and stock raising, and has been very successful in his chosen vocation, as is now evidenced by his fine farm of six hundred and forty acres. In 1908 he traded a half section of land which he had acquired for his present farm in section 27. Mr. Seematter has made many and varied improvements on his place, installing new and modern machinery and is an up-to-date farmer and stockman. He has set out a fine vineyard; has good and substantial farm buildings, and makes a specialty of breeding and raising Aberdeen Angus cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. He also keeps a fine apiary on his estate. Besides his farming interests Mr. Seematter is a shareholder in the Winifred Farmers Union.

In 1889 John Seematter was married to Rosa Goetz, who is a native of Germany, but left her native country in 1889, coming to Marysville, Kansas, to join her sister, Mrs. Katherine Ungerer. She was a daughter of Dan Augustine and Martha Goetz, both of whom were natives of Germany,



where they lived and died. John Seematter and wife are the parents of eight children: Henry, now living in Montana; Ernst, a farmer of Center township, this county; John, living at home; Anna, the wife of H. Ring, a farmer of Elm Creek township, this county; Rosa, a graduate of Frankfort high school, is now a teacher at Winifred, Kansas; and Albert, Herman and Paul, all of whom are still at home with their parents, the last named being a student of the high school at Frankfort.

Politically, Mr. Seematter is an independent voter, preferring to vote for men rather than for parties, and fraternally, is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

H. RUNKLE.

H. Runkle, one of the well-known and successful farmers of Waterville township, Marshall county, was born in the state of Indiana on July 6, 1860, and is the son of Emanuel and Margaret (Sawyer) Runkle, both of whom were natives of Ohio and of Pennsylvania-German descent.

Emanuel Runkle was born in 1828 and died on November 2, 1897; Margaret Runkle was born in 1827 and died on December 22, 1898. They spent their early lives in their native state and later located in Indiana, where they lived for a number of years. In 1865 they came to Kansas, and later established their home on a farm west of Waterville, Marshall county. They purchased a farm, which they developed and improved and there made their home until they retired from the activities of farm life, and moved to Waterville where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Runkle were the parents of the following children: Philip, of Kansas City; Mrs. D. O. Parker, now deceased; H. Runkle, the subject of this sketch; Alonso, on the old home place, and Samuel, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Runkle were among the highly respected people of the district in which they lived and were held in the highest regard and esteem.

H. Runkle received his education in the log school house of the early times, on the plains of Kansas. He seldom had the opportunity to attend school for more than two months in the year. As a lad he went on many a hunting trip with his brother, Philip, and brought home the slaughtered buffalo and deer. At times his mother would hang out a red cloth to attract the attention of the deer, when his brother, Philip, would shoot the animal. The father would go after buffalo in the fall, and many a wagon-load he

would bring home with him. There were many Indians in the country at that time and there was a large camp on the home farm. The family made friends with the red men and the father was one of their best friends.

H. Runkle lived on the home farm and there grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-three years, he engaged in farming for himself. He purchased a farm on which he lived for a number of years. In 1909 he traded his farm for the telephone exchange, which he operated for two years and sold the business. He then purchased his present farm in Waterville township, where he has made many valuable and substantial improvements. His house is one of the best modern structures in the district and his barn is a modern and convenient structure. He has a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres of high-class land, all of which is nicely improved and under a high state of cultivation.

On June 13, 1883, Mr. Runkle was united in marriage to Emma Shirck, who was born in Monrovia, Atchison county, Kansas, on April 22, 1864, and is the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Young) Shirck, both of whom were natives of the state of Pennsylvania. Samuel Shirck was born in 1839 and died in 1910; Mrs. Shirck was born in 1842 and died in 1907. At the age of fourteen years, Mrs. Shirck came to Kansas with the Hipple family, who were pioneers of this section. Mr. Shirck came to the state in 1856, and here he was married and established his home, and for a number of years taught school in Atchison county, before locating in Marshall county. He later engaged in general farming and became one of the successful men of the county. He later retired to Waterville, where he died. His home farm, in Washington county, was one mile west of the county line from Marshall county, and was known as one of the best developed and improved in the district. To Mr. and Mrs. Shirck were born the following children: Emma Runkle, Anna Allingham, a resident of New Mexico; May Ritzel, who resides on the home farm in Washington county and Harvey, a mail carrier on a rural free delivery route.

To Mr. and Mrs. Runkle have been born the following children: Grace, Jessie, Elsie, Mabel and Clarence. Grace Hubbard is living at home with her parents; Jessie is the wife of Ellis Alley, and is a resident of Cottage Hill township; Elsie Runkle lives at Waterville and is a telephone operator; Mabel Reboul lives at Green, Kansas, and Clarence is at home.

Mr. Runkle has always been a hard-working man and has met with much success in his work as a general farmer and stockman. His life has been a most active one and by hard work and close economy he has risen

to a substantial and influential position in the county. He is independent in politics, and while he has never been an office seeker, he has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the township and county, and his advice is often asked in matters pertaining to the important affairs of the district. He is a man of progressive ideas and is recognized as one of the successful men of the community.

Fraternally, Mr. Runkle is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Mrs. Runkle is a member of the Royal Neighbors and also one of the active members of the Lutheran church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Runkle are among the representative people of the community in which they live and where they are prominent in the social life of the township, and where they are held in the highest regard and esteem.

HENRY TRAXLER.

Henry Traxler, one of the substantial men and high-class farmers and stockmen of Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, was born in the state of New York, on October 14, 1848, being the son of Adam and Sylvia (Roberts) Traxler, who were natives of Pennsylvania and the state of New York, respectively.

Adam Traxler was the son of Henry Traxler, a member of one of the old families of Pennsylvania and was of German origin. When Adam was a lad his father moved to the state of New York and there the boy was educated in the public schools and grew to manhood on the home farm. It was there that he was united in marriage to Sylvia Roberts, and some years later they established their home on a farm in Richland county, Ohio, and there they died, the mother in 1864 and the father in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Traxler were excellent people and highly regarded in the community in which they lived.

At the time of the death of his father, Henry Traxler was nineteen years of age and was one of a family of seven children, two of whom are now living. After the death of his father he remained in Ohio for three years and then moved to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he farmed for one year. During his residence in that county he was married and in 1879 he and his wife came to Kansas, and established their home in Norton county. They homesteaded a tract of land and for a time lived in a dug-out or sod house. Here the little family experienced many of the hardships

of pioneer life on the plains. In 1882 they moved to Brown county, where they lived for one year and in 1883 they came to Marshall county, and for three years lived in Logan township, southwest of Marysville. They then took up their residence in Herkimer township and purchased a good farm, and there Mr. Traxler engaged in general farming until 1891, when he purchased a farm in Waterville township, where the family lived for ten years. He purchased his present farm in Cottage Hill township, and is now the owner of four hundred acres of splendid land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He has erected a beautiful ten-room, modern house, with hot water heat, bath, hardwood floors and every convenience possible. He has a splendid barn with silo, for the housing of his stock and his grain. He is much interested in his Red Polled cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. He is to a large extent replacing his Duroc-Jerseys with Poland China hogs, and now has some fine animals. His well-kept fields and pastures dotted here and there with the herds of fine cattle and droves of hogs, present a pleasing sight. The buildings are kept in a fine state of repair and the place is beautified with trees and shrubbery and a fine young orchard.

In 1870 Henry Traxler was united in marriage to Hannah E. Moore, who was born in Ohio in November, 1850, and is the daughter of Alex and Mina (Corson) Moore, both of whom were natives of Ohio, and who later settled in the state of Iowa, where they established their home on a farm and there the father died, and after his death the mother came to Kansas. To Henry and Hannah Traxler have been born the following children: Edwin, who is a teacher, having graduated from the normal school and is now working for a degree at Emporia; Herbert is at Kansas City; one child that died in infancy; Clyde, who died at the age of five years, and Maud, Robert, Ralph and Stanley, who are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Traxler are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have long been prominent in the social life of the community in which they live and where they are held in high esteem and regard by all. Mr. and Mrs. Traxler are members of the Knights and Ladies of Security and he is one of the influential men of the district.

Since coming to Marshall county, Mr. and Mrs. Traxler have by their own efforts and hard work, accomplished much that is worthy of note. They have one of the ideal farms and beautiful homes of the county, where they take much pleasure in the entertainment of their neighbors and their friends. Politically, Mr. Traxler is a Republican and while he takes much interest in local affairs, he has never been an office seeker.

HIRAM LILLIBRIDGE.

Among the many well-known and substantial farmers and stockmen of Waterville township, Marshall county, Hiram Lillibridge ranks prominently. He is the owner of three hundred and ten acres of splendid land in section 18, and was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on March 28, 1847, being the son of Thomas and Sophia (Brooks) Lillibridge.

Thomas and Sophia Lillibridge were natives of the state of Vermont and there they received their education in the local schools, and later, with their parents moved to the state of New York, where they were married. The father was born in 1807 and died in 1865. The mother was born in 1818 and died in 1895. After their marriage they established their home in the state of New York, where they lived for a time and then moved to Pennsylvania, where Mr. Lillibridge engaged in general farming. Some years later the family moved to Crawford county, Iowa, where they remained until the spring of 1860, when they settled in Oketo township, Marshall county. Here Mr. Lillibridge homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he made his home until the time of his death. The trip from Iowa to their new home was made with oxen and a covered wagon, and the family experienced many of the hardships of that method of travel. They lived for a time in a dug-out on their homestead, during which time Mr. Lillibridge broke his land with his oxen and prepared the soil for the planting of his crops. In addition to his work on the farm, he was a well-known freighter, and made many trips from Marysville to Atchison with his team of oxen. His death occurred in the Rocky Mountains. His wife died at the home of her son, Hiram, at the age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of nine children, two of whom are now deceased, Hiram being the fourth eldest born. They were active members of the Baptist church and always took a keen interest in church work.

Hiram Lillibridge came to Marshall county with his parents. He received his education in one of the pioneer schools, held in a dug-out. He was married when he was but eighteen years of age and soon thereafter homesteaded eighty acres of his present farm in Waterville township. Here he constructed a dug-out in which he and his wife lived for some years. He at once proceeded to develop and improve his farm, which was at that time raw prairie. He had but twenty dollars when he was married. He worked as a farm hand and in that way bought himself a yoke of oxen, and he worked for twenty-five days for John Tulle and Newton

Cook, in return for which they broke five acres of his land. As he began to prosper he built a log house, and in this the family lived until the present frame house was built forty-two years ago. Those first few years were trying ones to the young man and woman, who had attempted to establish a home for themselves on the wild and unbroken prairie of Kansas. They had the determination to win, and by hard work and close economy, they did in time become successful and influential people in the district. The territory was at that time sparsely settled, and their nearest trading point was at Marysville, where they were compelled to go for the few necessities of life that they could get. There were no roads, and the trips to market were as few as possible.

On July 15, 1865, Hiram Lillibridge was united in marriage to Margaret M. Cook, who was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, on January 29, 1847, and is the daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Willis) Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were both natives of the Hoosier state, the former having been born in 1811 and died in 1877, at the age of sixty-seven years; the latter was born in Rush county and died on June 3, 1884, at the age of seventy-one years. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cook established their home on a farm in Hamilton county, where they lived until 1865, when they decided to seek a home on the plains of Kansas, and that year they homesteaded eighty acres in section 19, Waterville township, Marshall county. Their early life on the prairie was fraught with many hardships, for the country was but thinly settled and was for the most part undeveloped. They shared the hardships with other pioneers, and a bond of friendship and hospitality was developed that would be hard to find in a more advanced district. Their lot was a common one and each shared the hardships and the few pleasures with the others. They had three sons who took an active part in the Civil War, one of whom was killed in battle and another died a few weeks after coming home.

To Hiram and Margaret M. Lillibridge were born the following children: Ollie, Matthew, William, Mary, Isabelle, John, Lulu, Daniel L., Daisy and Hiram, Jr. Ollie was the wife of L. Park and to them ten children were born, four of whom with the mother are now deceased; Matthew is a farmer and stockman of Washington county, Kansas; Mary J. is the wife of Al Arganbright, a resident of Waterville township, and to them have been born nine children, all of whom are now living; Isabelle is the wife of Bert Arganbright, of Waterville township and to them have been born five children, one having died some years ago; John P. is a landowner and farmer of Waterville township; Hiram, J., resides in Nebraska;

Lulu, now deceased, was the wife of A. Mapes and to her three children were born; Daniel L. was killed when but two years of age; Daisy is the wife of J. Brooks of Frankfort, and to them no children have been born. Mr. and Mrs. Lillibridge have twelve great-grandchildren and forty-five grandchildren, and one of their greatest pleasures is experienced on home-coming days. Mrs. Lillibridge is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Lillibridge is a regular attendant and a liberal subscriber to its support. They are estimable people and are held in the highest regard by all who know them. Their lives have been active ones and they have accomplished much that is worthy the emulation of all. Their early married life was started under the most trying circumstances, but as the years came and went, they advanced on the ladder of success and in the affection of the people with whom they associated.

Mr. Lillibridge has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the township and county. Although he has never been a seeker after office, he has felt it to be his duty to assist in the selection of the best men to administer the affairs of county and state. He is a stockholder of the Farmers Elevator at Waterville, and a man of much force and influence. He has his farm rented, yet there are few days in the year that he is not busy looking after his extensive interests.

JAMES W. STEWART.

James W. Stewart, a substantial and influential farmer of Waterville, township, Marshall county, was born in the state of Illinois on December 14, 1857, being the son of Samuel and Sarah (Leach) Stewart, natives of the state of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. The parents were married in Pennsylvania and soon thereafter established their home in Illinois, where the mother died in 1873 at the age of fifty-seven years. Two years after the death of his wife, Samuel Stewart moved to Iowa, locating in Wappelo county, where he died in December, 1889, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Samuel and Sarah Stewart were the parents of nine children: Hezekiah, Calvin, Julia, Irene, Sarah, Helen, Melvin, Clark, and James W. Hezekiah is a resident of Boone county, Iowa; Calvin resides in Grundy county, Iowa; Julia Bowen is a resident of Illinois; Irene Heath is a widow and resides with her daughter in South Dakota; Helen Smith lives in Minneapolis;

Melvin lives in Grundy county, Iowa; Clark M. is a resident of Marysville, this county, and James W., in Waterville township. Samuel Stewart was a member of the Fifty-fifth regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and the son Hezekiah was in the Seventy-fifth regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, both seeing much active service during the Civil War.

James W. Stewart received his education in the public schools of Illinois and remained a resident of his native state until he was eighteen years of age; he then moved to Iowa, where he remained for two years, when he came to Kansas in 1878. Here he located on the old Indian reservation and three months later sold his claim and purchased eighty acres in Herkimer township at five dollars per acre, on ten-year time. The times were hard and Mr. Stewart had many difficulties to encounter for a few years in meeting his payments, but in the end he succeeded and at the same time developed and improved the place. He sold the farm in 1888 and located three miles northwest of Waterville, where he obtained eighty acres of excellent land. This he also improved and engaged in farming until 1906, when he sold out and purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres at the edge of Waterville and forty acres further north. This is a splendid farm, highly developed and nicely improved, with a beautiful modern house and other farm buildings. With the excellent and substantial buildings, surrounded with trees and shrubbery, the place is one of the ideal country homes of Marshall county, and as a general farmer and stockman, Mr. Stewart is meeting with much success.

On August 1, 1879, James W. Stewart was married to Eugenie Hill Yale, who was born in the state of New York and is the daughter of Samuel and Margaret Hill, both of whom were also natives of that state. Mrs. Stewart received her education in her native state and there she grew to womanhood and was united in marriage to Tracy Yale. They came to Kansas where Mr. Yale died some time afterward. To James W. and Eugenie Stewart the following children have been born: Edward, who is deputy county treasurer at Tologo, Oklahoma; Gladys is the wife of Louis Eddy, of Marysville; Fred is engaged in farming in Cottage Hill township; Frank resides in Iowa; Walt is at home; Walter is a clerk at Toluca, Oklahoma; and Fletcher is at home. The children received their education in the common and high schools of the county, and are well prepared for life's battles. Mrs. Stewart and the children are members of the Lutheran church and the family is prominent in the social activities of their home community.

Mr. Stewart is identified with the Republican party and has held the office of township treasurer. He is a member of the Ancient Free and

Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is vice-president of the County Fair Association and one of the active members of the board of management.

ORTWIN F. WOHLER.

Ortwin F. Wohler, one of the substantial and progressive farmers and stockmen of Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, where he has a splendid farm home and an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, was born on the home farm in the county on December 24, 1885, being the son of Theo and Sophia (Elstroth) Wohler.

Theo Wohler was born in Lueppedelmold, Germany, on October 25, 1861, and died at his home in Marshall county, on January 10, 1913. When he was but four years of age, he came with his parents, Fred and Louisa Wohler, to the United States. The family established their home on the farm in Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, where the father and mother spent the remaining days of their lives. Fred Wohler died in 1909 at the age of ninety-two years and Louisa Wohler died in 1879 at the age of seventy-six years. Fred Wohler and his family came to this country without any money, yet with the determination to make a home in the new land. Mr. Wohler at once homesteaded a tract of land in Cottage Hill township and built a log cabin in which the family lived for number of years. He broke his first land with one horse and planted his crops. It was in this manner that he laid the foundation for a successful life as a farmer and stockman. He met with much success and at the time of his death he was the owner of one of the splendid farms of the county. Fred and Louisa Wohler were the parents of four children: Henry, August, Gotha and Theo. Henry and August are residents of Riley county, Kansas, and Gotha is the wife of William Klocke, of Missouri.

Theo Wohler was reared on the home farm in Cottage Hill township and received his education in the local schools. He assisted his father with the work on the farm, and at the age of twenty-one years he assumed the management of the place, and in 1882 he purchased the home farm of one hundred and sixty acres. To this farm he added until at the time of his death he was the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of splendid land, all of which was under a high state of cultivation and well improved. In 1892 he built a large horse barn and a few years later he erected the cattle

barn, which is twenty-eight by one hundred and fifty feet. In 1906 he built the splendid modern house at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Wohler was a great home man and took the greatest pleasure with his family. He was a great admirer of good horses and kept a fine lot of draft animals. He was a breeder and raiser of grade hogs and Aberdeen Angus cattle. He was both a feeder and shipper, and each year he placed a carload of good cattle on the market.

On March 24, 1882, Theo Wohler was married to Sophia, the daughter of Henry and Marie (Elstroth) Elstroth, both of whom were natives of Germany, and in that country Mrs. Wohler was born on May 11, 1857, and there she was educated in the public schools and grew to womanhood. In 1881 she left her home in the fatherland and came to some of her friends in Marshall county, and the next year was married. She now resides on her fine farm, and since the death of her husband the son, Frank, operates the farm. Besides Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Wohler were the parents of two other children, Ortwin, the eldest and a successful farmer of the township, and Lillie, the wife of Ed. Kaump, a resident of Riley county, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Wohler were active members of the Evangelical church and always took much interest in all church work.

Ortwin F. Wohler received his education in the local schools and grew to manhood on the home place. When but a lad he decided that he would be a farmer and always took much interest in all farm work and the care of stock. After reaching manhood, he soon obtained a farm for himself, and is today one of the progressive and successful young farmers of Marshall county. He pays much attention to the breeding and raising of cattle and has a fine lot of Aberdeen Angus cattle on the place.

On April 13, 1910, Mr. Wohler was united in marriage to Emma Sand, a native of Riley county and the daughter of G. and Eliza Sand, both of whom were natives of Germany and early settlers in Marshall and Riley counties. To Mr. and Mrs. Wohler one child has been born, Mable, whose birth occurred on July 18, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Wohler are active members of the Evangelical church and are prominent in the social life of the township, where they are held in the highest regard and esteem. They have one of the neat and desirable farm homes of the county, and take the greatest pleasure in the entertainment of their neighbors and friends.

Mr. Wohler is identified with the Democratic party and has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the township and county. In the selection of men to administer the affairs of the district, he looks rather to the

man than to any party affiliation. He is one of the progressive men of the community, and is a firm believer in the building of good roads and the support of the best schools.

MICHAEL FREDERICK FOCKS.

Michael Frederick Focks, now deceased, and who was long a resident of Marshall county, was born at Barth, Germany, on January 5, 1850, and died on May 23, 1915. He was the son of J. F. and Margaret (Brunzagsn) Focks, the former of whom was born in 1811 and the latter in 1821. The parents received their education in the schools of Germany and there grew to manhood and womanhood and were there married. The father was a ship carpenter and for many years worked at his trade in the land of his nativity. In 1871 he and his wife decided to leave the fatherland and seek a home in America. After their arrival in the United States they at once proceeded to Chicago, where they lived until the next year when they came to Kansas. The father obtained a farm in Waterville township, Marshall county, and engaged in general farming and stock raising until the time of his death in 1885 and here the widow died in 1899. They were the parents of two children, Lena, who died in 1888, and Michael Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Focks were highly respected and were active members of the Lutheran church and took great interest in all church work. During his residence in the county, Mr. Focks was active in local affairs, and soon became interested in the new order of things. He was a man of much ability and possessed of excellent judgment.

Michael Frederick Focks received his education in the schools of Germany and there he was reared and continued to live until he was eighteen years of age, when he decided to come to America. He landed in the United States in the years 1868, and at once continued his journey to the city of Milwaukee, where he lived for two years. His life in the Fatherland had been spent as a seaman and a fisherman and at Milwaukee he sought a position on the Lakes. In 1870 he went to Holly Springs, Mississippi, and did much traveling through the south. In 1872 he came to Kansas, where he homesteaded the present home farm of the family, in Waterville township, Marshall county. He built a log cabin of two rooms, and at once started the task of developing his farm. The tract was a good one, of rich bottom land, and in 1878 he purchased another eighty

acres, making the farm one hundred and sixty acres. This tract he thoroughly developed and improved, and in time his farm was known as one of the best in the township, and Mr. Focks was recognized as one of the successful and substantial men of the county. He took the greatest interest in his general farming and stock raising, in both of which he was successful.

Mr. Focks was a man of unusual attainments and of splendid education. He was always a great reader and kept well posted on all current events. He was broadminded and possessed of excellent judgment, and his advice was often sought in matters that pertained to the welfare of the township or county. Having been educated in the excellent schools of his native land, he well knew the value of an education, and was in a position to advise in all matters pertaining to schools and school work. For twenty years he was a member of the school board of his township and served as clerk of the organization. He took the greatest interest in his family, and was a great home man, giving his family the best that he had to give. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church and always took much interest in all church work, and were prominent in the social, educational and the religious life of the community.

On December 28, 1876, Michael Frederick Focks was united in marriage to Mary Schroeder, who was born at Bloomington, Illinois, on January 20, 1857, and is the daughter of Anthony and Sophia (Siebert) Schroeder. Her parents were natives of Mecklenburg, Germany, where they were educated in the public schools and were later married. They established their home in their native land, where they continued to live until 1854, when they came to the United States and located on a farm near Bloomington, Illinois, where they died, the former in 1863 and the latter in 1903. They were the parents of two children, Mary and Minnie, the latter, now deceased, was the wife of John Henning, of Minneapolis. Some years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Schroeder married Gottlieb Liepold and to this union two children were born, Bertha, now deceased, and Albert, of Bloomington, Illinois.

Michael Frederick and Mary (Schroeder) Focks were the parents of the following children: Amelia, Minnie, Frederick, Hulda, Henry, Louis, Rudolph, Bertha and Albert. Amelia is the wife of Will Hall and lives at Red Rock, Oklahoma; Minnie Mills, of Kansas City, Missouri; Frederick A. is a railroad man and lives at Crane City, Missouri; Hulda Dwyer, of Kansas City, Missouri; Louis died in 1892; Rudolph resides in South Dakota; Bertha Talbot resides at Marysville, and Henry and Albert are

at home. Henry was born on January 16, 1884, and Albert on January 7, 1894. The family have long been among the prominent people of the county and have had much to do with the social activities of their home communities.

Michael Frederick Focks was a man who accomplished much during his active and useful life. Coming to America as a lad, and without funds and without friends, he had his own way to make, and in this he was most successful. He always had a high regard for morality and correct living, and during his rambling life of the first few years he was always careful of his associates, and to his family he brought a clean and manly life.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson, mayor of the town of Vermillion, proprietor of an extensive lumber business at that place and also connected with various other business enterprises there and at Axtell, treasurer of Noble township, former clerk of Murray township and a substantial landowner of Marshall county, is a native of the kingdom of Sweden, but has been a resident of this county since the days of his early childhood and is thus as thoroughly identified with the affairs of this region as though "native and to the manner born." He was born on February 10, 1867, son of Peter and Margaret (Pearson) Johnson, also natives of Sweden, who came to this country with their family in the spring of 1870 and proceeded on out to Kansas, locating in the northern part of Marshall county, near the present site of the town of Summerfield, right on the Nebraska line. There Peter Johnson homesteaded a tract of land and proceeded to develop the same, making his home there until 1878, when he bought a farm two miles south of Axtell in Murray township. He did well in his farming operations and eventually became the owner of three hundred and twenty acres. He had been trained to the trade of stone mason in his native land and followed that trade to a considerable extent after coming here, building the foundations for many of the early buildings in the northeastern part of the county, including the foundation for the first Catholic church at Axtell. His father-in-law, Andrew Pearson, who with his wife, accompanied the Johnsons to this country from Sweden, was a carpenter and actively followed that trade for some years after coming here. He and his wife made their home with the Johnsons. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were among the charter members of the Swedish

Lutheran church in the Swedish settlement in Lincoln township and were influential members of that community. They lived to see their family well established and the community into which they had come when this region was an open range populated and prosperous, with flourishing towns and villages and farms improved to the very last word in agricultural development. Peter Johnson died on January 22, 1914, and his widow survived him a little less than two years, her death occurring on January 2, 1916. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first-born, the others being as follow: Jonas, who is now living retired at Kackley, this state; Gustave, who is living on a farm south of Axtell; Frank O., a banker at Courtland; William, a merchant at Axtell; Mrs. Minnie Floberg, of Lincoln township; Victor and Edward, who have remained on the old home place in Murray township, and Dena and Rosa, who are also living on the old home place.

Andrew Johnson was but three years of age when his parents came to Marshall county and he grew to manhood as a farmer, assisting his father until he was twenty-two years of age. As a lad he herded cattle on the open range on land now occupied by the town of Summerfield and he has been a witness to the development of the county from the days when the homes of the settlers were few and far between. After his marriage in 1889, he then being twenty-two years of age, he engaged in the mercantile business at Courtland and was thus engaged at that place for four years, at the end of which time he sold out there and moved to Axtell, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Two years later he sold his store and took up the feed and mill business, continuing engaged in that line for five years, at the end of which time he took up the hardware business and conducted a hardware store there for five years. He then moved to Vliets, where he opened a lumber yard and was there engaged in the lumber business for seven years, or until 1912, when he moved to Vermillion, purchased an extensive lumber establishment at that place and has since been engaged in that business there. Mr. Johnson has done well in his business engagements and has made some excellent real-estate investments, being the owner of a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Murray township, which is being operated by his eldest son; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 36 of that township and a quarter of a section across the road in the adjoining county of Nemaha, and also owns an "eighty" a mile and a half north of the village of Vliets. He also continues to own his old home place in Axtell. During his residence in Axtell, Mr. Johnson was one of the most active business men there and he is still retained as a member of

the board of directors of the Axtell Telephone Company and a member of the board of directors of the Citizens Bank of Axtell. Mr. Johnson is a Republican and has for years taken an active part in local political affairs. For years he was a member of the council at Axtell and also served as clerk of Murray township during his residence there. While at Vliets he served for seven years as a member of the school board and is now treasurer of Noble township. In 1914 he was elected a member of the council of Vermillion and is now mayor of the city of Vermillion.

On July 11, 1889, Andrew Johnson was united in marriage to Christine Pearson, who was born in Sweden, daughter of Per Pearson and wife and who came to this country with her parents when she was sixteen years of age. To this union three children have been born, namely: Ernest G., who is working his father's farm in Murray township; Arthur W., who is assisting his father in the lumber business at Vermillion; Leonard A., who is a student at Wesleyan Business College at Salina. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Swedish Lutheran church in Lincoln township and have ever given their earnest attention to community good works, helpful in promoting all measures having to do with the advancement of the common welfare.

JOHN DENNIS FARWELL.

Among the prominent and well-known residents of Waterville, Marshall county, and one of the early settlers of the county, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on July 22, 1832, being the son of Selah and Nancy (Plank) Farwell, natives of the state of New York.

Selah Farwell was born on a farm and was the son of Solomon Farwell, who was the son of Abel Farwell, a native of the state of Massachusetts and a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Nancy Plank Farwell was the daughter of Henry and Margaret (Van Ingen) Plank. Henry Plank was a son of John Plank and Nellie Margaret Gordinier. John Plank was a soldier of the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Farwell was of Dutch descent, her grandfather, Joseph Van Ingen, was a captain in the War of Independence, and his father was a well-known surgeon, who came to the United States from his home in Rotterdam, Holland, and served as a surgeon in the same war.

When John Dennis Farwell was but a few months of age, his Grandfather Plank induced his parents to move back to Lewis county, New York,

the old home of the family, and there Mr. Farwell received his education in the local schools. When he was sixteen years of age he entered the academy at Denmark, where he completed his education. He then taught school for a time at fifteen dollars per month and boarded around, as was the practice in those days. His father was a carpenter, at which trade he worked for many years, in connection with the operation of a saw-mill and grist-mill. On reaching an advanced age, the father retired from the business and moved in 1848 to a farm near Denmark, New York, which he sold and moved to Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1856. In 1872 he moved to Waterville, Kansas, where he died in 1894. He was a man who was devoted to his family, was industrious and held in the highest regard by all in the community in which he lived. His life was a most active one, and he accomplished much for the opportunities that he had.

John Dennis Farwell, as a lad and young man, was not strong, and after teaching school and clerking in a store for some years, he decided that he would locate in what was then one of the Western states. In 1854 he left his home in the state of New York and settled at Morrison, Illinois. He rented a farm and engaged in general farming, and during the winter months taught school. He later purchased a farm for one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, and had to go in debt for the place. He made many improvements and did much in the way of development. He then sold the farm for six thousand five hundred dollars and in 1868 came to Kansas. He stopped for a time at Lawrence, Kansas, and then joined an excursion in search of a location. Their destination was Ft. Sheridan, but when they got as far as Hays City, the soldiers stationed at that place stopped them on account of a band of Indians and vast herds of buffalo moving south in the locality. The next day the train proceeded on its way over the prairie. Many buffalo were seen and some of the larger ones tried to butt the engine off the track, and at three different times the herd was so dense that the train had to run slowly, for the sake of safety. They at last reached Ft. Sheridan, but owing to the raids of the Indians, they started on the return trip early the next morning. At the request of the paymaster for the Kansas & Pacific Railroad, Major E. D. Reddington, who was to follow, was requested to keep watch for him as he was fearful the Indians would attack his train. Mr. Farwell and the roadmaster, rode on the front of the engine, and during their novel ride, saw many herd of antelope. While thus riding, they discovered a turned rail in the track, but not in time to prevent a wreck of the tender of the engine and a number of the cars. An investigation



MR. AND MRS. JOHN D. FARWELL.

showed that someone had pulled the spikes, and turned the rail. It was a most exciting time, for the first thought was of the Indians in that section of the country. It was not long until a white horse, ridden by the chief and followed by many of his tribe, appeared. The train was surrounded, but the men of the party guarded the train as best they could. Mr. Farwell with some others of the party, took the engine and made for Carlisle, where they telegraphed to General Sheridan, at Ft. Hays, who sent a relief party to the scene of the holdup. Mr. Farwell then proceeded to Manhattan and from there he staged it to Irving, Marshall county, and homesteaded a farm south of Waterville. Then, after voting for General Grant for President, he returned to Illinois and with his family he returned to Kansas on March 4, 1869, and established himself on the farm. The lumber with which he built his first house, he obtained at Atchison, and while it was but cottonwood, he paid fifty-five dollars per thousand for it. This farm he developed and improved and here he engaged in farming, until 1879, when he sold his large farm of eight hundred and eighty acres and moved to Marysville. In the fall of 1869 Mr. Farwell was elected township clerk and while serving as such he made the contract with the King Bridge Company in 1870 and supervised the building of the first iron bridge built in Marshall county, which bridge is still in use over the Little Blue river at Waterville, although the bridge is forty-seven years old. He was elected register of deeds and served in that office for four years. He was a most painstaking official, and his records were at all times up-to-date. It was one of the requirements of Mr. Farwell, that the office was not to be closed for the day until the records were compared and in order for the next day's business. He was the first official in the county to employ a woman in the office, and it is to his credit, that his record is one of the best that has been made by any official. After his term as register of deeds expired, he was the first one to introduce the hectograph, with which he furnished reports of all instruments filed in the register of deeds office, now reported by the Coles Abstract Company, and conducted a loan and abstract office in Marysville, until 1903, when he retired from the business and moved to Waterville.

John Dennis Farwell was first married on October 20, 1856, to Lydia Hollingshead, who was born in the state of Illinois on January 1, 1837, and died on July 16, 1865. Of this union three children were born: Etta N., Alice E. and Elmer S. Etta N. was born on March 27, 1858, and is now the wife of Mr. Sconten, and she is a resident of the state of Cali-

fornia; Alice E., who was born on December 2, 1860, is the wife of C. G. Thomas, a retired resident of Waterville, and Elmer S. was born on December 20, 1863, and died on December 12, 1913. He was a graduate of the Troy polytechnic school of New York, having completed the course in civil engineering in that institution. On July 3, 1867, Mr. Farwell was married to Abba Hartwell, who was born in Lewis county, New York, on April 4, 1842, and to this union three children were born, only one now living, Fred Henry, who is a resident of Orange, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Farwell are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Waterville, and for nineteen years, Mr. Farwell was superintendent of the Sunday school at Marysville and for four years at Waterville. They are most estimable people and have long been active in social and the religious life of the county, where they are held in high regard and esteem. He was for many years a trustee of the church and has always been a liberal supporter of the local churches and the various societies of the denomination. He has been a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons since 1856, and he is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is the oldest member of the former order in the county, in point of service and membership. He was a charter member of the order at Waterville, and of the Royal Arch Masons at Marysville, and is also a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Marysville.

Mr. Farwell is a man of much ability and possessed of a splendid education. He has always been a great lover of good literature and is a writer of note. He is a great student of history and has contributed a number of historical facts to this present volume. He has also completed a genealogical history of the Farwell family, which is now on the press. His life has been a most active one, and he is known as the "grand old man" of Waterville. His life in the county connects the early pioneer times with the present, and in all the remarkable growth and history of the county, he has taken an important part. He is one of the progressive men of the district, and today is one of the best informed on the past and the present time. To him is due much of the progress in the educational, moral and physical development of this section of the state. Coming to the county, when much of it was an unbroken prairie, he has seen the transition to the splendid farms, fine homes and up-to-date towns and cities.

Mr. Farwell remembers with pride when living on the farm, of having raised and tamed two buffalo, that ran with his cattle, and believes that those animals might have been domesticated to advantage.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

James Sullivan, former sheriff of Marshall county and one of the best-known farmers, stockmen and grain buyers in the county, proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Vermillion township, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life. He was born on the pioneer farm on which he is now living, October 19, 1872, son of James and Bridget (Drew) Sullivan, natives of Ireland and pioneers of Marshall county, whose last days were spent on their home farm in Vermillion township, both dying in the year 1902.

The senior James Sullivan, who for years was one of the best-known figures on the plains during the days of the freighters along the old Overland Trail, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1838, and there spent his youth. In 1857, he then being nineteen years of age and of an adventurous turn of mind, he came to the United States and proceeded up into Wisconsin, glowing word at that time going out of the Northwest and attracting many settlers to that part of the country. The lay of the land there did not suit him, however, and he presently came down into the Territory of Kansas and became a freighter on the old Overland Trail from Atchison and St. Joseph to Denver and was thus employed when the Civil War broke out. Ardently espousing the cause of the Union he enlisted his services in behalf of that cause and served valiantly as a member of the Missouri Militia until the close of the war, returning then to the old position as a freighter on the Overland Trail and was thus engaged until his marriage in 1867, when he bought a quarter of a section of land in Vermillion township and there "settled down," spending the rest of his life there, the farm on which his son, the subject of this sketch, is now living. The last trip James Sullivan made over the Overland Trail in 1867 was with a load of shelled corn, eighty bushels, which brought fourteen cents a pound on the market at Denver, corn being greatly in demand there for meal for the miners. The quarter section James Sullivan bought in Vermillion township was a parcel of school land and he paid seven dollars an acre for the same. His first house was a log cabin and he started breaking his land with an ox-team. From the very beginning he prospered in his farming operations and eventually became a well-to-do landowner, being able to give his children a good start in the world when they branched out for themselves. His wife, Bridget Drew, also was born in Ireland, in 1843, and both were devout members of the Catholic church,

raising their children in that faith. They were among the organizers of the Catholic church at Lillis and their second son, James Sullivan, the subject of this sketch, was the first person baptized in that church, to the necessities of which his parents ever were liberal contributors, as well as active workers in all departments of the parish work. To this pioneer couple eleven children were born, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Thomas, who died when nineteen years of age; Michael, now a resident of Noble township; William, also of Noble township; Mary E., who married Warren Osborn and lives near Frankfort; John, deceased; Hannah, who married George Moss and lives in Wells township; Katherine, who married J. M. Brophy and lives at Frankfort; Joseph, deceased, and Daniel and Margaret, who died in infancy. The parents of these children both died in 1902, after many years of usefulness in the community in which they had settled in pioneer days and which they had lived to see develop grandly.

The junior James Sullivan was reared on the farm on which he was born, receiving his schooling in the neighboring district school, and remained on the farm, assisting his father and his brothers in the labors of the same. Upon the death of his parents in 1902 he inherited the home quarter section and continued farming there until his election in 1908 to the office of sheriff of Marshall county, as the nominee of the Democratic party. So efficiently did Mr. Sullivan perform the duties of that office that he was re-elected in the following election and thus served for two terms as sheriff of this county. Upon the completion of his term of service as sheriff he returned to the home farm from Marysville and began buying grain and live stock, carrying on these operations quite successfully in addition to managing his farm, and has been thus engaged since that time, long having been recognized as one of the most substantial farmers and stockmen in that part of the county. In addition to his term of service as sheriff of Marshall county Mr. Sullivan for twelve years prior to his election as sheriff served as clerk of his school district. In 1906 he was the nominee of his party for commissioner from his district, but was defeated by twenty-three votes. He has long taken an active part in the political affairs of the county and is recognized as one of the leading Democrats in his neighborhood.

On January 12, 1908, James Sullivan was united in marriage to Julia Brophy, who was born at Kingston, New York, June 26, 1873, a daughter of Michael and Anna (Delaney) Brophy, natives of Ireland, who had come to this country with their respective parents in the days of their youth, the

families settling in New York. In 1879 Michael Brophy came west with his family and located at Atchison, where he was engaged as a building contractor until 1882, when he came over into Marshall county and bought a farm in Cleveland township, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on July 12, 1884, he then being forty-five years of age. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring on January 21, 1914, she then being seventy-five years of age. They were the parents of seven children, those besides Mrs. Sullivan, the third in order of birth, being as follow: Mary, who married George McCarthy and lives in Noble township, this county; Bridget, who makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Sullivan; Andrew, a farmer, of Clear Fork township; Edward, of Vliets; Margaret, who married Edward Brown and lives in the neighboring county of Pottawatomie, and John, of Frankfort.

To James and Julia (Brophy) Sullivan one child has been born, a daughter, Mary E., who died in 1914, at the age of three years. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are members of the Catholic church at Lillis and give their earnest attention to the affairs of that parish, as well as to the general social activities of the community in which they live. Mr. Sullivan formerly was a member of the Knights of Columbus. He is an active, energetic farmer and business man and has done well his part in helping in the development of his native county, in the general industrial and civic affairs of which he has always taken a deep interest.

SAMUEL CURTIS.

Samuel Curtis, one of Marshall county's most substantial citizens and the proprietor of the largest farm operated under individual management in this county, his ranch just east of Vermillion being one of the best-equipped farm plants in this part of the state, is a native of the state of Michigan, but has been a resident of Kansas since he was twenty years of age. He was born on a farm in vicinity of Ovid, in Shiawassee county, Michigan, May 14, 1857, son of Edwin Marcus and Mary Ann (Blanchard) Curtis, natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and of Vermont, both members of old Colonial families, who settled in Michigan and became substantial farming people in the Ovid neighborhood. They later moved to Laingsburg and spent their last days there.

Reared on the paternal farm in Michigan, receiving his schooling in the

neighboring schools and from boyhood trained in the ways of farming, Samuel Curtis remained in Michigan until he was twenty years of age, when, in 1877, he came to Kansas and began farming in the vicinity of Caney, bringing to this state with him seed wheat from Michigan. He made a success of his first crop, but the second crop was taken by cinch bugs. Mr. Curtis then disposed of his interest at Caney and in 1879 moved to Brown county, where he remained, further engaged in farming, until his marriage in the spring of 1881, when he moved over into Nemaha county and bought a farm of eighty acres of unimproved land in section 31 of Center township, that county, near the Marshall county line, northwest of Vermillion, going in debt for the same to the amount of eight hundred dollars. There Mr. Curtis built a house, broke the land and at the same time broke an "eighty" adjoining on the north. As his farming operations developed he leased three other "eighties" and there he continued farming quite successfully until 1890, in which year he disposed of his home tract to advantage and moved over into Marshall county, buying the northeast quarter of section 12 of Vermillion township, established his home there and has ever since resided there, long having one of the best-improved places in that part of the county. Upon taking possession of that place Mr. Curtis found but sixty acres of it broken and the only building on the same a small shed of a barn, all the present substantial and up-to-date improvements on the place therefore having been made by him. As he prospered in his operations Mr. Curtis added to his holdings until he now is the owner of a ranch of nine hundred and eleven acres, the largest farm operated in Marshall county, and to all of which he gives his personal oversight. His wife is the owner of one hundred acres in the adjoining county of Nemaha, making ten hundred and eleven acres under the Curtis ownership and management. For years Mr. Curtis gave much attention to the raising of cattle, handling about six hundred and fifty head annually, but of recent years has not been so extensive a feeder. He also handles one hundred and fifty or two hundred head of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey hogs a year and has done much to improve the strain of swine throughout that section. Mr. Curtis employs six married men on his place, the families being housed on the farm, and his operations are conducted in strict accordance with modern agricultural methods. Mr. Curtis was the first man in his part of the county to recognize the necessity of proper fertilization of the farm lands of this section and in 1902 bought the first machinery for that purpose sold in Vermillion.

On May 24, 1881, Samuel Curtis was united in marriage to Lucy M. McClanahan, who was born at Macon, Missouri, daughter of James and

Eliza (Towne) McClanahan, natives of Ohio, who were married in Missouri and later came to this state, settling in Brown county, where they spent their last days. James McClanahan was a "forty-niner" and later settled at old Albany in Nemaha county, this state, in the early fifties, and there his first wife died. He then returned to Missouri and during the Civil War period was superintendent of a coal mine at Brevier, in Macon county, that state. There in 1862 he married, secondly, Eliza Towne and in 1865 returned to Kansas and again settled in the neighborhood of old Albany, north of Sabetha, but later traded his land there for a farm north and east of Sabetha and there spent the rest of his life. The home place there is still in the possession of the family, now owned by a brother of Mrs. Curtis. By descent on the maternal line Mrs. Curtis is a member of the Betty Washington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Lawrence, taking descent from James Towne, a soldier of the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. James Towne, born in 1756, died in 1837. His wife, Lucy Bettis, to whom he was married in 1778, was born in 1758 and died in 1843. Their son, Oliver Towne, born in 1779, married Damens Luce, and their son, Nathaniel Towne, born in 1807, in Ohio, married, in 1829, Matilda Hevil, born in 1800. Nathaniel Towne died in 1846 and his widow survived him until 1872. Their daughter, Eliza Towne, born in 1830, was married in 1862, as noted above, to James McClanahan and Mrs. Curtis is one of the children born to this parentage.

To Samuel and Lucy M. (McClanahan) Curtis seven children have been born, namely: Edna M., who married A. B. Beacham and is now living at Powell, Wyoming; Rose E., who began in the automobile business at Lincoln and is now engaged as an automobile salesman at Kansas City; Floyd Towne, who is engaged on the home farm; Norman Ivan, who is now developing a homestead farm in the neighborhood of Gillette, Wyoming; Stella, a member of the class of 1917, Mt. St. Scholastica Academy, at Atchison, and Lucy and Gloria, both still in school. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are members of the Presbyterian church and have ever taken a proper part in local good works, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live. Mr. Curtis is an independent Republican. Externally, he is affiliated with the local lodges of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Knights and Ladies of Security, in the affairs of all of which organizations he takes a warm interest.

JOHN CLIFTON, M. D.

Dr. John Clifton, one of the best-known physicians of Marshall county and who has been practicing his profession at Vermillion for nearly twenty years, during which time he has done much for the development of that thriving village, was born on a farm in the near vicinity of Meredosia, in Morgan county, Illinois, October 20, 1864, son of John W. and Elizabeth (Hoover) Clifton, natives of Indiana, who later returned to their native state, where the latter spent her last days and where the former is still living.

John W. Clifton was born in 1840. He became a farmer in Illinois and was living there when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted his services in behalf of the Union and served as a member of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Not long after the completion of his military service he moved with his family to Fulton county, Indiana, where he is still living a ripe old age. His wife died there in 1880. They were the parents of nine children.

Not until he had reached years of maturity did Doctor Clifton turn his attention to the study of medicine. He was but a child when his parents moved from Illinois to Indiana and he grew to manhood on a farm in Fulton county, that state. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school in the district schools of his home county and for twelve years was thus engaged, meantime completing the academic course at the Valparaiso (Indiana) Normal College. In 1888 he married and afterward began the study of medical works. In 1896 he entered the Central Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, and was graduated from that institution in 1898.

In the next year, 1899, Doctor Clifton opened an office for the practice of his profession at Vermillion and has ever since been located there, having an excellent practice in and about that flourishing village. Doctor Clifton is a diligent student and keeps fully abreast of the advance made in his profession. He is a member of the Marshall County Medical Society and of the Kansas State Medical Association and in the deliberations of these learned bodies takes a warm interest. The Doctor is a Republican of the unadulterated variety and ever since becoming a resident of Marshall county has given his earnest attention to local political affairs.

In 1888, while living in Indiana, Doctor Clifton was united in marriage to Rose Bailey, who was born in that state, a daughter of Dr. Allan Bailey and wife, of Akron, Indiana, and to this union four children have been born, Archie, deceased; Beatrice, who married Roy Talbert and is

now living at Topeka; John and Jessie, at home. Doctor and Mrs. Clifton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper part in church work and in other local good works. The Doctor is an active lodge man and is affiliated with the local lodges of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights and Ladies of Security, in the affairs of which several organizations he takes a warm interest.

THOMAS J. FARRAR.

Thomas J. Farrar, a well-to-do retired farmer and landowner, of Rock township, former trustee of that township, former member of the board of county commissioners of Marshall county and an honored veteran of the Civil War, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of this county since 1880. He was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of London, in Madison county, Ohio, March 10, 1843, son of Henry and Melinda (Chenoweth) Farrar, the former a native of England and the latter of Ohio and the former of whom became a Kansas pioneer, spending his last days on his farm in the vicinity of Beattie, this county, a well-to-do and influential pioneer citizen.

Henry Farrar was born in Yorkshire, England, on March 19, 1815, and was but five years of age when his parents came to this country, settling in the vicinity of Cincinnati, later moving on up into Madison county, Ohio, where Henry Farrar grew to manhood and where he married Melinda Chenoweth in 1837. Afterward he employed himself in farming pursuits in that county and became the owner of about six hundred acres of land in the vicinity of London, the county seat. He also took an active part in local civic affairs, served his township as assessor and in other public capacities and was also treasurer of his school district. In 1873 Mr. Farrar disposed of his interests in Ohio and came to Kansas, realizing the possibilities that awaited the pioneer in this section of the state, and bought a tract of land in Guittard township, this county, the next year, 1874, establishing his home there. He was an excellent farmer and prospered in his operations, presently becoming the owner of fifteen hundred and twenty acres in Guittard and Rock townships, which he afterward divided among his children. He maintained his home on his original farm, about one mile southeast of Beattie, where he spent his last days, his death occurring there in 1895, in the residence he built there in 1880.

Henry Farrar was twice married. His first wife, Melinda Chenoweth, died at her home in Madison county, Ohio, in 1857, at the age of forty years. To that union ten children were born, seven of whom grew to maturity, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Mrs. Owen Thomas, deceased; Horatio N., an honored veteran of the Civil War and a pioneer of this county, now deceased, a memorial sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume; Jonathan, a substantial farmer of Vermillion township, this county; Mrs. Margaret Crooks, living near Frankfort; Mrs. Isabelle Durkee, deceased, and William H., of Stevens county, this state. On September 30, 1858, in Madison county, Ohio, Henry Farrar married, secondly, Mrs. Rachel (Gregg) Seal, who was born in that county, and to that union two sons were born, Romeo, a mechanic, of Blue Rapids, and Spurgeon, of Chicago. The mother of these children died in Chicago and was buried in this county. By her previous marriage to John W. Seal, who died about 1855, she was the mother of one child, a daughter, Eva, who married John Warner, of this county.

Reared on the home farm in the vicinity of London, Ohio, Thomas J. Farrar was living there when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted his services in behalf of the Union and went to the front as a member of Company C, First Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and saw service with that command in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, later being detailed to guard prisoners of war at Chicago. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Farrar returned to his home county in Ohio in 1864 and in 1865 was married there. He established his home on a farm in Oak Run township, that county, and there resided until 1880, when he came to Kansas, his father having located in this county several years previously, and in 1881 he bought his present farm in Rock township, this county. On that place when he bought it there was a small, two-room house and an orchard had been planted on the place. He at once set about improving the place and it was not long until he had one of the best-improved farms in that part of the county. At his home place in Rock township Mr. Farrar owns one hundred and sixty acres and he also has a farm of one hundred acres in Vermillion township. Since 1908 he has been living practically retired from the labors of the farm, though continuing to keep an eye on the management of the same. Mr. Farrar is an ardent Republican and has ever given his close attention to local political affairs. In 1895 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners from his district and served very acceptably during his incumbency in that important office. He also has rendered service as trustee of his home township.

As noted above, it was in 1865, in Madison county, Ohio, that Thomas J. Farrar was united in marriage to Anne Holway, who was born in Devonshire, England, and who left there in 1861 and came to this country with a sister, settling in Ohio. She completed her schooling at Oberlin, engaged in teaching school in Madison county and was thus engaged at the time of her marriage to Mr. Farrar. Some years later, in 1868, her parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Hartnell) Holway, came to this country and settled in Madison county, Ohio, where their last days were spent. To Mr. and Mrs. Farrar ten children have been born, two of whom died in infancy, the others being as follow: Imogene, who married James Temple and is now deceased; Robert H., who married Lulu Storm and is farming in Rock township; Mary E., who is at home with her parents; Frank C., deceased; Thomas H., who married Clara L. Clark and is farming in Wells township; Nellie J., a trained nurse and a graduate of the Wesley Hospital, Kansas City; Anne W., who is teaching school at Sterling, Kansas, and Iasarah, a graduate of the Frankfort high school, now teaching at Delphos. The Farrars are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all agencies having to do with the advancement of the common welfare. Mr. Farrar is an active member of the Frankfort post of the Grand Army of the Republic and is now serving as chaplain of that patriotic organization.

ELI GIERHART CARNEY.

Eli Gierhart Carney was born in Etna, Licking county, Ohio, January 16, 1839, and is a son of James and Lovesia (Gierhart) Carney. James Carney was born and reared in the state of Ohio. He was the son of John Carney, who was born in the north of Ireland and was of Scotch-Irish descent.

On coming to the United States John Carney was married to Bridget Chaney, who was a daughter of Sebidea Chaney, who was a very early settler of Ohio. The Chaney's were of Welsh descent. When John Carney's family were grown up and married they moved to Lagrange county, Indiana, and settled there in the years 1838 and 1840, all coming to that place with the exception of his son, James.

Daniel and Anna (Hanna) Gierhart were the parents of Mrs. Lovesia

Gierhart Carney. These parents were reared near Hagerstown, Maryland, and were the descendants of old Colonial stock and of German descent. They moved to Greenfield township, Fairfield county, Ohio, while it was still in a state of nature. He was a justice of the peace for many years and was noted for his good judgment in getting parties to settle their difficulties before the cases came to court. He was a blacksmith by trade and was a great help to the early settlers when that part of the country was being opened up. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

James and Lovesia Gierhart Carney had the following children born to them: Daniel J. H. Carney, now deceased; Eli Gierhart Carney; Sarah Bitsbarger and Elizabeth Delinger. Sarah Bitsbarger lives at Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Elizabeth Delinger died in the state of Michigan about 1900. James Carney, the father of E. G. Carney, died on January 18, 1844. Lovesia G. Carney, mother of E. G. Carney, was a good weaver. She could weave almost any kind of cloth worn by farmers of that day, and could cut out and make it up. She could do all kinds of work that usually fell to the lot of the women of her time. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and lived up to its teachings. She died at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, January 1, 1881.

E. G. Carney learned the blacksmith trade when he was fifteen years old. After he had served over four years apprenticeship he started a shop in Jefferson, Fairfield county, Ohio. On June 24, 1860, he was married to Catherine Alspach, who was the daughter of John D. and Elizabeth (Heimbaugh) Alspach. They were both born and raised in Fairfield county, Ohio. Their parents were among the early settlers and were of German descent.

After following the blacksmithing for eleven years, E. G. Carney came to the state of Kansas, arriving in Frankfort, Marshall county, on November 9, 1871. Shortly after coming here he bought a claim of John Rayen in section 6, township 3, range 10. He did some smithing and also engaged in raising the bigbone Poland China hogs. When he proved up on his claim he traded it for two hundred acres of raw land in Murray township, section 3. To this tract he has added and he now has four hundred and forty acres in his home farm. He also owns a fine farm in Franklin county, containing two hundred and ninety-six and three-quarter acres. His home farm is well improved and is in excellent condition for cultivation.

Eli G. Carney is a supporter of the Democratic party. In 1867 he became a member of the Nepthalia Lodge No. 262, Free and Accepted Masons, in Carroll, Fairfield county, Ohio. Mr. Carney does not belong to any church, but is a believer in all churches that are well based on Holy

Writ; and he also holds that it makes little difference to what church a man may belong, if its teachings are lived up to. Mrs. Carney has been a member of the church since her girlhood. She has been a kind wife and a kind mother and an industrious woman.

To Eli G. and Catherine Carney the following children were born: John H., Alta, Eli E., Charles, deceased; Oliver O., Alice and Catherine M. All these children are living on farms near the parental home. Catherine Alspach Carney was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, June 24, 1843.

WILLIAM L. McKEE.

William L. McKee, one of Center township's best-known and most substantial farmers and the proprietor of a quarter of a section of fine land in that township, a part of the section upon which his father settled upon coming to Kansas in the early days of the settlement of Marshall county, is a native of the Dominion of Canada, but has been a resident of Marshall county since the days of his boyhood and has therefore been a witness to and a participant in the development of this county since pioneer times. He was born on a farm in Smith township, five miles from Peterborough, in the county of that name, province of Ontario, Canada, June 4, 1856, eldest of the seven children of John and Mary Ann (Findlay) McKee, both natives of Ireland, of Scottish descent, who became pioneers of Marshall county and here spent their last days.

John McKee was born in County Donegal, Ireland, October 23, 1828, and was but an infant when his parents emigrated to Canada in 1830 and settled in Peterborough county, Ontario. There he grew to manhood and in Smith township, that county, began farming on his own account after his marriage in 1852, remaining there until the fall of 1869, when he came to Kansas on a prospecting trip and in September of that year bought a section of railroad land in Center township, this county, section 17, for which he paid five dollars and twenty-five cents an acre. He then returned to his home in Canada, disposed of his affairs there and brought his family to Kansas, arriving at Frankfort on January 15, 1871. The first month was spent with his brother, William McKee, three and one-half miles south of his homestead, and there the family remained while a house was being erected on the place in section 17. The house was built in the center of the section and into that new home the family moved in August, 1871.

John McKee was an excellent farmer and it was not long until he began to get his section under cultivation, quickly becoming regarded as one of the leading farmers and stockmen in that part of the county. Among the early improvements he made on his place was the planting of an orchard covering twenty acres of his tract and a vineyard covering a half acre or more, that orchard developing into one of the finest orchards in Kansas. He also planted long stretches of hedge and the improvements surrounding his home made of the place one of the most attractive farm plants in the county. Mr. and Mrs. McKee were members of the Baptist church and upon the organization of a congregation of that denomination in that neighborhood, the Center Baptist church, Mr. McKee donated two and one-half acres of the southeast corner of his section on which to erect the church, of which for years he was a deacon. Mrs. McKee died on April 20, 1890, and in October, 1896, Mr. McKee retired from the farm and moved to Marysville, where, alternating his residence there with visits to his children, he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on August 29, 1913. He was an ardent Republican and ever gave his earnest attention to local civic affairs, but was never a seeker after public office.

On June 11, 1852, John McKee was united in marriage, in Canada, to Mary Ann Findlay, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 4, 1835, and who was thirteen years of age when she emigrated with her parents, William Findlay and wife, to Canada, the family settling in the Peterborough neighborhood in Ontario, where she lived until her marriage to Mr. McKee. To that union seven children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch, as noted, above, was the first-born, the others being as follows: Mrs. T. M. Bishop, of Frankfort, this county; Nina, who married S. M. Ferrell and is now living at Vance, Mississippi; Florence, wife of Theodore Polack, of Marysville; Susan, deceased, who was the wife of Allen Reed, also now deceased, and Robert and John, twins, who died before the family left Canada.

William L. McKee was fifteen years of age when he came to Marshall county with his parents in 1871 and he ever since has made his home on the home place in section 17 of Center township, a period of more than forty-five years. From the time the family came to Marshall county he was a valuable assistant to his father in the labors of developing and improving the home place and is now the owner of the northwest quarter of the section his father bought upon coming here. In addition to that he farms another quarter section and is doing very well in his operations, conducting

his place along modern lines of agriculture, being accounted one of the up-to-date farmers in that part of the county.

On October 20, 1896, William L. McKee was united in marriage to Louise Fitzgerald, who also was born in Smith township, Peterborough county, Ontario, January 14, 1867, daughter of Thomas Edward and Agnes (Hall) Fitzgerald, who were born and reared in Canada, the former of Irish and the latter of Scottish descent, who spent all their lives in their native land. To this union one child has been born, a son, Maxwell Fitzgerald McKee, born on April 23, 1898, who is assisting his father in the management of the home farm. Mr. McKee is a member of the Center Baptist church and Mrs. McKee, of the Methodist church of Marysville. They take a proper interest in church affairs as well as in other neighborhood good works and have ever been helpful in promoting worthy causes thereabout. Mr. McKee is a Republican and takes a warm interest in political affairs, but has never been included in the office-seeking class.

JOSEPH CHADDOCK.

Joseph Chaddock, one of the pioneers of Marshall county and the proprietor of a fine farm and one of the prettiest homes in Noble township, is a native of the state of Illinois, but has been a resident of this county since he was twenty-one years of age. He was born on a farm in Fulton county, Illinois, January 12, 1856, son of James and Sarah (Test) Chaddock, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1801 and the latter, in Ohio. James Chaddock was but a boy when his parents moved from Virginia to Ohio and in the latter state, he grew to manhood, later moving to Illinois, where he died in 1868. His wife had preceded him to the grave about four years, her death having occurred in 1864.

Being but a boy when bereaved of his parents, Joseph Chaddock made his home with his eldest brother until he was seventeen years of age, when he began working on his own account. In 1877, he then being twenty-one years of age, he came to Kansas, locating at Frankfort, and presently bought a farm in Lincoln township, this county. Two years after coming here he married and on that pioneer farm made his home for four years, or until 1881, when he sold the same to advantage and bought the farm on which he is now living in Noble township and there has ever since made his home, a period of more than thirty-five years, his being one of the oldest settled and

best-improved farms in that part of the county. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Chaddock has given considerable attention to the raising of live stock and has done very well. Upon taking possession of his present home farm Mr. Chaddock built a small house which served as a residence until 1898, when he erected his present splendid farm residence. He is the owner of two hundred and twenty acres of excellent land and his well-kept farm plant is recognized as one of the prettiest places in the Vermillion neighborhood.

On November 19, 1879, Joseph Chaddock was united in marriage to Rilla Freeman, who was born in Illinois, June 24, 1857, daughter of Eben and Anna Freeman, natives of Providence, Rhode Island, and of Ohio, respectively, whose last days were spent in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Chaddock were reared in the same community in Illinois and were playmates in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Chaddock are members of the Presbyterian church and take a proper part in neighborhood good works, ever helpful in advancing worthy causes thereabout. Mr. Chaddock is an independent Republican and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL FORTER.

Samuel Forter was born in Marbach, Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland, December 6, 1858. His parents were Samuel Forter and Anna Elizabeth Walt, both well educated. The Forters came of a long line of well-to-do farmers and military and civil officers of high rank. The Walts were artisans and teachers. Anna Elizabeth taught embroidery and fine needlework in the cantonal school of domestic science in the city of Altstaetten.

On May 20th, 1868, Samuel Forter and his wife, Elizabeth, with seven children, arrived in Highland, Illinois, near which town Mr. Forter carried on farming until 1873, when they moved in prairie schooners to Marysville, Kansas, reaching there on October 12, 1873. The family consisted of the following children: Emil, Alfred, Samuel, Hulda, Lina, Jacob and Maggie. In 1874 the youngest son, Adolph, was born. In the winter of 1875, after a discouraging effort at farming for the benefit of the grasshoppers in 1874, the father, mother and younger members of the family moved to a new farm in northern St. Clair county, Missouri, Emil, Alfred and Samuel remaining in Marysville. Samuel Forter, Sr., died near Bryant, Arkansas, October 29,



1902. Elizabeth Walt Forter died in Denver, Colorado, January 24, 1911. The children of the family are all living. Emil, Hulda (now Mrs. Harburg) and Adolph reside in Denver. Alfred, Samuel and Lina (now Mrs. Wiedrich) reside in Marysville, Kansas, and Jacob and Maggie (now Mrs. Munns) reside in Cushing, Oklahoma.

Samuel Forter has been a resident of Marysville since October, 1873. He worked on a farm until 1877, then learned the blacksmith trade and by 1879 had a business of his own, which he conducted until 1899.

During those years he contributed much time and energy in other directions, and for twenty years there were very few entertainments or events given for the benefit of the public, toward which he did not furnish the major portion. He organized the fire department, of which he was chief until 1900; he was president of the State Firemen's Association for two terms, 1897-9 and declined re-election. He helped organize the National Firemen's Association in 1898 at Chicago, Illinois; was chairman of the legislative committee for this latter organization during the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh Congresses. He founded the Helvetia Society in Marysville and helped organize the Barks Military Band, of which he was president for eighteen years and of the Barks Orchestra, for the same period. He was physical instructor in the school of the Marysville Turner Society for fourteen years, and was director of singing of the Swiss and the Turner societies and some churches for many years. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, United Workmen, Select Knights, Maccabees and a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, passed through all of the principal chairs of all the lodges and societies of which he was a member and was many times elected grand and supreme representative. He now holds membership in the Knights of Pythias only, and is an honorary member of the Swiss and Turner societies.

In the fall of 1899 Congressman Calderhead took Mr. Forter out of his blacksmith shop and made him his private secretary, which place he filled satisfactorily for four years. During those four years he served as assistant clerk to the committee on post offices and post roads; also to the committee on banking and currency. In February, 1904, Eugene F. Ware, United States commissioner of pensions, appointed him a "special pension examiner in the field," and for the greater part of seven years he was engaged in pension work in the states of Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Colorado, Missouri and Kansas, serving under Commissioners Ware, Warner and Davenport, from whom he received many complimentary letters which he prizes very highly.

In February, 1911, he resigned as pension examiner to accept the postmastership at Marysville. He served as postmaster from April 1, 1911, to March 15, 1915, when he was let out to make room for a Democrat.

Emma Elizabeth Calderhead is the daughter of Rev. E. B. Calderhead and Martha Boyd Wallace. Rev. E. B. Calderhead was the youngest son of Rev. John Calderhead and Margaret Brown, who was a granddaughter of John Brown, of Haddington, Scotland, a noted divine of his day.

Rev. John Calderhead came to America and settled in Belmont county, Ohio, where E. B. Calderhead was born near Uniontown, January 4, 1810, and who was graduated from Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, in 1836, and from the Alleghany Associate Reformed Theological Seminary in 1840 and was licensed to preach by the Steubenville Presbytery the same year, being assigned to three charges, namely, Jonathan's Creek, Rush Creek and Thornville, Ohio. In 1861 Mr. Calderhead was appointed on the board of church erection and continued a member of that board during the remainder of his life. In 1861 he removed to New Athens, Ohio, for the purpose of educating his children in his own alma mater and lived in that excellent college town until he came to Kansas. He died at the home of his son, W. A. Calderhead, in Marysville, Kansas, September 25, 1892.

Martha Boyd Wallace was a daughter of William Wallace and Elizabeth Gilfillan. William Wallace was a son of John Wallace and Elizabeth McKee, who came to the United States in 1793 and settled in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, midway between Pittsburgh and Washington, Pennsylvania. There John Wallace served as an elder in the Robinson's Run congregation for fifty years and there was born William Wallace, May 18, 1798. There William lived all his life and on September 5, 1822, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Gilfillan, a daughter of Alexander Gilfillan, of Upper St. Claire, Pennsylvania.

The Gilfillan family has been prominently identified with the history of Upper St. Claire for more than two hundred years; some member of the family serving as magistrate during all that period. William Wallace and Elizabeth Gilfillan were the parents of four children: Alexander Gilfillan Wallace, who was for many years an editor of the *United Presbyterian*, the official paper of that church. Rev. A. G. Wallace was a greatly gifted man and at his death the magnificent Wallace Memorial church was erected in Washington, D. C.

William J. Wallace succeeded his father and grandfather as elder of the congregation at Robinson's Run. He is still living. Martha Boyd Wallace and Sarah Jane Wallace were the daughters. Sarah J. Wallace married

George Kelso, a farmer of the same county, and she survives him and is living at Washington, Pennsylvania. Martha Boyd Wallace was united in marriage to Rev. E. B. Calderhead, November 28, 1843, and she died on February 16, 1872. They were the parents of eleven children: William Alexander, John Wallace, James Harvey, Sarah Jane, Joseph Walker, Samuel Coman, Emma Elizabeth, Silas Brown, Owen Oliver, Almanara Boyd and Renwick Wallace. William A. is a lawyer, and was a member of Congress from the Fifth congressional district of Kansas for seven terms. John Wallace was a Union soldier and gave his life for his country. James Harvey is secretary of the board of railroad commissioners of North Dakota. Sarah J. is the wife of J. F. Hanna, of Marysville. Joseph Walker died at the age of eighteen years. Samuel Coman is superintendent of a building and loan association in Seattle, Wash. Emma Elizabeth is the wife of Samuel Forter, of Marysville, Kansas. Silas Brown is general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, with offices at Walla Walla, Washington. Owen Oliver is secretary of the state board of railroad commissioners of Washington and resides in Olympia. Almanara Boyd is the wife of Joseph L. Rogers, of Vermillion, Kansas, and Renwick Wallace resides in Fairbanks, Alaska, where he conducts a large music store.

Emma E. Calderhead, the second daughter of Rev. E. B. Calderhead and Martha Boyd Wallace, was born at Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio, on October 4th, 1857. When she was four years of age her parents removed to New Athens, Ohio, and resided there until coming West in 1869. She attended the private academy of Mrs. H. E. Monroe, of Atchison, Kansas, and at the age of fifteen began teaching. Later, she came to Marshall county to make her home and taught in the public schools of the county. She taught in the country districts of what was known as the McLeod school, north of Marysville, and in the McDonald school, each for one term, and in the Thomas school in Elm Creek township for two years.

On July 1, 1884, Samuel Forter and Emma E. Calderhead were married at the home of J. H. Calderhead in Beloit, Kansas, Rev. J. A. Pinkerton, of the First Presbyterian church, performing the ceremony. From that time Mr. and Mrs. Forter have resided in Marysville, Kansas. In 1890 Mrs. Forter accepted a position in the city schools of Marysville, beginning her work in the Ward school, primary department, from which, after two years' teaching, she was promoted to the Central school, fifth grade, and the following year was placed in charge of the seventh grade and first year high school work. She continued teaching for six years, resigning to take up secretarial work in the office of W. A. Calderhead.

In 1913, owing to a mid-term vacancy in the seventh grade, Mrs. Forter was requested by the board of education to take charge of the work for the remainder of the year, which she did. Having by that date attained the dignity of grandmother, Mrs. Forter felt complimented at being thought equal to the task. In 1915 Mrs. Forter taught one week in the English department of the high school, which closed her life work in the school room.

In 1902 Mrs. Forter was chosen department president of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Kansas, and at the close of her year's work she was presented with a handsome diamond badge as a testimonial of esteem by the members of that organization. She also served as president of the Woman's Federated Clubs of the Fifth congressional district. In 1916 Gov. Arthur Capper appointed Mrs. Forter a member of the advisory board of the state Republican committee and she gave time and effort to the campaign, speaking in various places in the state. In April, 1917, Governor Capper again honored her by appointing her on the council of defense board of Kansas, and she is at the present time engaged in organizing the women of the state and preparing for any emergency which may arise during the war with Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Forter are the parents of two sons, Samuel Alexander Forter, born on October 15, 1886, and Cecil Alfred Forter, born on November 18, 1888. These boys were educated in the public schools of Marysville, Samuel graduating on May 28, 1903, and Cecil graduating on May 20, 1904. They entered the University of Kansas before reaching sixteen years of age and each completed a course in civil engineering in the required time, receiving degrees in that branch.

Samuel Alexander Forter, a member of the Beta fraternity, graduated from the University of Kansas in 1908. He entered the employ of the James A. Green Constructing Engineers Company; he was engaged in engineering work in the far West, first in New Mexico and Arizona, and then had charge of irrigation work in Idaho, putting in the irrigation plant in the Gooding tract of thirty thousand acres. He then went to Brogan, Oregon, where he built the great earth dam, the second largest earth dam in the world. Returning to Kansas, he constructed the state fish hatchery at Pratt, Kansas. He then went to American Falls, Idaho, where he constructed the famous Snake river dam, across the Snake river at American Falls. The next year he put in an irrigating plant on a rice plantation near DeWitt, Arkansas, on the White river. In the fall of 1914 Samuel A. Forter began business for himself and is now a constructing and consulting engineer with offices at American Falls, Idaho, where he is engaged in active engineering work.

Samuel A. Forter and Lucille Tavey were united in marriage in the church of the Good Shepherd, in Ogden, Utah, on February 24, 1914, by Rev. Wm. W. Fleetwood. Lucille Tavey Forter is the daughter of Henry Cartwright Tavey, son of Peter Tavey and Frances Cartwright, who was born in London, England, and of Martha Allen, daughter of John and Martha Allen, who was born in Sheffield, England. Henry W. Tavey and Martha Allen were married in Ogden, Utah; they now reside in Blackfoot, Idaho.

Lucille Tavey Forter was educated in the schools of Ogden, Utah, finishing her education in a private school in Alabama. She went with her husband to Arkansas immediately after her marriage and spent six months in an engineers' camp and helping with household duties. She displayed great fortitude and courage and a true wife's interest in her husband's work. On Monday, March 19, 1917, Mrs. Samuel A. Forter was summoned as a juror in the civil case of Commons vs. Hall, on an action to collect a note and she served on the first jury composed entirely of women empanelled in Power county, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Forter reside in American Falls, Idaho.

Cecil Alfred Forter was graduated from the department of civil engineering, University of Kansas, in 1909, and immediately accepted a position in the office of the city engineer of Topeka, Kansas, where he remained until January, 1916, when he accepted the superintendency of the city crematory, which he reorganized and put on a business basis. In December, 1916, he resigned this position to become sales engineer for the John Baker, Jr., Asphalt Company, which position he now holds. Both he and his brother, Samuel, are members of the American Society of Civil Engineers and Cecil was secretary of the Kansas Society of Civil Engineers for three terms, relinquishing the office in 1917.

Cecil A. Forter and Elizabeth Tusten were united in marriage in Trinity Episcopal church, Lawrence, Kansas, December 8, 1909, Rev. Irving E. Baxter officiating. Elizabeth Tusten is the daughter of Harmon William Tusten, born in Goshen, New York, of Revolutionary ancestry, a paternal uncle having served on the staff of George Washington. The little city of Tusten, New York, is named in his honor and his statue adorns the public square of the city. William Harmon Tusten came to Wisconsin in his early manhood and later moved to Kansas. He was one of the promoters of the colonization of Russell county and was an active and influential citizen of the county.

Mathilde de Neveu, the mother of Mrs. Cecil A. Forter, is a daughter of

Gustave de Neveu, a son of the historic French family of that name. Gustave was born at Savigny, France, March 30, 1811. He was educated at the famous military academy of La Fleche and at the College of Vendome. He located finally in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, purchasing six hundred and forty acres of land, which included the beautiful lake, afterward named de Neveu lake and now a noted summer resort.

In 1840 Gustave de Neveu was married to Harriett Puttoff Dousman, a daughter of a noted French-Canadian family. Mrs. de Neveu was born on the island of Mackinac, December 16, 1818. Mathilde de Neveu is a daughter of that union and was united in marriage to William Harmon Tusten in Wisconsin. Elizabeth Tusten, a daughter, was born in Herington, Kansas. She attended high school in Warren, Pennsylvania, and later was a student of the University of Kansas at Lawrence, where her parents resided at the time of her marriage to Cecil A. Forter. Mrs. Cecil A. Forter was especially prominent in the musical life of the university and took a leading part in the rendition of classical music, both operatic and sacred. She is a member of the Theta Sorority, and since her marriage has become identified with musical circles in the city of Topeka. She is a beautiful woman, endowed with great personal charm. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Forter have one son, Cecil Alfred Forter, Jr., born on August 24, 1911.

If any of the descendants of David McKee, of Anahilt, among whom may be named the Wallaces, Calderheads and the descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Forter, should ever visit County Down, Ireland, they may see the homes of their ancestors, which are still standing. On the Lisburn road, going from Lough Neagh to Saintfield, attention will be attracted to the ivy-covered gables of the old homestead. Here lies the land once granted by the crown for loyalty and on which stand Moor Hall and The Temple, the ancestral homes of their forefathers and still inhabited by one of the name.

The Wallace branch of the family are descendants of the Scotch clan of that name and are of the family of the Duke of Argyll.

The name, Calderhead, is the same as the Scotch name Calder or Cawdor and has been preserved by Shakespeare in the play "Macbeth," Cawdor Castle being the scene of the murder of King Duncan by Macbeth, who had been promised the much-coveted position of Thane of Cawdor, for committing the crime. A thane was a body-guard and counsellor to the king and was a position of title, honor and trust. The old family castle still stands, though in ruins, in the parish of Nairn and Inverness, Scotland.

The Wallace family, descendants of the Scotch family, has always been prominently identified with churches. John Wallace, William Wallace, his

son, and William Jamison Wallace, his grandson, served an aggregate of one hundred and five consecutive years as elders of the United Presbyterian church of Robinson's Run, Pennsylvania.

David Wallace was the founder and president of Monmouth College, Illinois, and his son, John Findlay Wallace, was the first engineer on the Panama Canal. David Wallace was a nephew of William Wallace and a cousin of Martha Boyd Wallace, the mother of Mrs. Forter.

WILLIAM H. DEXTER.

William H. Dexter, one of the well-known and substantial farmers of Center township, this county, is a native of the Dominion of Canada, but has been a resident of Marshall county since he was nine years of age, having come here with his parents in 1870, and may thus properly be regarded as one of the pioneers of the county, having been a witness to its development since the days of the open range. He was born on April 6, 1861, son of Asahel and Jane (Whitfield) Dexter, natives, respectively, of Canada and of England, who became pioneers of Marshall county and whose last days were spent here.

Asahel Dexter was born in Canada on March 14, 1809, and there grew to manhood. He married Jane Whitfield, who was born in England on September 24, 1817, and who had emigrated to Canada with her parents in the days of her girlhood. After his marriage Mr. Dexter continued to make his home in Canada until 1870, when he came to Kansas with his family and settled in this county. Here he bought a half section of land in Center township and established his home, spending the rest of his life there. When he bought the place he erected there a small shack, which did duty as a home until the next year, when he built a substantial dwelling house, but not until he had made two attempts on the same, for the framework of the new house had hardly been completed when a tornado came along and demolished it. The second structure has stood all the storms since and is still standing, the subject of this sketch still residing there, his continuous home since he was ten years of age. Asahel Dexter was a good farmer and soon had his pioneer farm improved in good shape. In common with all the early settlers he suffered the privations due to grasshoppers and scorching winds in those early days, but he persevered despite all discouragements and was presently well established. As he prospered he added

to his land holdings and as his sons started out for themselves he helped them to acquire farms of their own. He and his wife were earnest members of the Baptist church and helped to found the church of that denomination at Marshall Center, Mr. Dexter for years being a deacon of the same. In his later years Mr. Dexter retired from his active labors of the home place and turned the management of the same over to his youngest son, the subject of this sketch, who now owns the home place. Mrs. Dexter died on May 24, 1887, and Mr. Dexter survived her a little less than four years, his death occurring on February 4, 1891, he then lacking less than three weeks of being eighty-two years of age. He and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the last-born, the others being as follow: Maria, who died before the family left Canada; George, deceased; Matilda, deceased; Thomas B., who is living a mile east of the old home place in Center township; John, who died before the family left Canada; Sarah Jane, deceased; Mrs. Mary Richardson, of Hill City, this state; Mrs. Margaret Parker, deceased; Asahel, deceased; Teesdale, of Trenton, Nebraska; Martha, of Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and Edmund, who lives three miles west of the old home, in Elm Creek township.

William H. Dexter, as noted above, was but nine years of age when his parents came to Marshall county and he was reared on the pioneer farm that his father opened for cultivation, even from the days of his boyhood an able assistant in the labors of developing and improving the same. He completed his schooling in the Marysville schools and early began to relieve his father of the responsibility of farm management, continuing to live on the old home place, which is still his home and which he now owns. Mr. Dexter has three hundred and ten acres in that tract, a well-improved and profitably cultivated farm, on which there are two sets of farm buildings. In addition to his general farming he has given considerable attention to the raising of live stock and has done very well.

On December 29, 1897, William H. Dexter was united in marriage to Hettie Hewitt, who was born at Blue Rapids, this county, daughter of Richard and Jane (Strange) Hewitt, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and of Missouri, early settlers of Blue Rapids township, who are now living at Jennings, Oklahoma, to which place they moved in 1893. To that union four children have been born, Margaret Alice, Frederick William, Ralph Hiram and Wilma Hettie, the two former of whom are now students in the Marysville high school. Mr. and Mrs. Dexter are members of the Baptist church and Mr. Dexter is a member of the board of trustees of the same. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

LYNN ROSEGRANT BRODRICK

Lynn Rosegrant Brodrick, business manager of the *Advocate-Democrat* at Marysville and partner with his father, the editor and postmaster of Marysville, in the publication of that influential newspaper, was born at Marceline, Missouri, February 18, 1892, son of Harry M. and Emma L. (Rosegrant) Brodrick, further mention of whom is made in a biographical sketch of the former presented elsewhere in this volume.

Lynn R. Brodrick was about eight years of age when his parents located at Marysville and he grew to manhood in that city, receiving his schooling in the public schools, and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1909. From boyhood he had been an active assistant to his father in the office of the latter's newspaper, the *Marysville Advocate-Democrat*, and on March 1, 1913, was given a one-third interest in the paper by his father and has since been acting as business manager of the paper. The plant of the *Advocate-Democrat* is one of the most up-to-date newspaper plants in this part of the state and the paper is managed along modern lines, long having been regarded as one of the ablest and most influential newspapers in this part of the state. Lynn R. Brodrick is a Democrat and in 1915 was elected chairman of the Marshall county Democrat central committee. He is now serving as secretary of the committee and is recognized as one of the most active young Democrats in the county.

On November 17, 1914, Lynn R. Brodrick was united in marriage to Jennie Schmidt Fulton, who was born on June 1, 1891, at Marysville, the daughter of E. R. and Jennie (Schmidt) Fulton, further mention of whom is made in a biographical sketch of the former, presented elsewhere in this volume.

Mrs. Brodrick secured her early education in the Marysville schools and graduated from the high school in the class of 1910. She completed her education by taking a year's course at the National Park Seminary at Washington, D. C. She was an active and energetic worker in church circles, having joined the Presbyterian church at the age of seventeen and engaged in Sunday school and church work. She and her husband took an earnest part in the general social activities of Marysville. On January 13, 1917, at the age of twenty-five years, seven months and twelve days, she passed away at her home after a brief illness.

Mr. Brodrick is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar and has held Masonic offices. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of

America. In the affairs of these organizations and the others to which he belongs he has always taken a warm interest. In the general affairs of his home town he has taken an active interest even from the days of his boyhood and has always given his time and influence to the advancement of the general welfare of the city and the county at large.

WILLIAM H. McATEE.

William H. McAtee, one of the best-known farmers of St. Bridget township, former trustee of that township and for years manager of the grain elevator at Mina, is a native son of Kansas and has lived in this state all his life. He was born in the city of Atchison on November 10, 1861, son of W. J. and Sarah A. (Lancaster) McAtee, natives of Ohio, the former of whom was an honored veteran of the Civil War, and who became substantial pioneer citizens of Marshall county, where they made their home for many years.

W. J. McAtee was but a boy when his parents, James McAtee and wife, moved from Ohio to Missouri and in the latter state he spent his young manhood. There his father died and the family later, in 1858, came to Kansas, settling on Elm creek in this county, among the very earliest settlers in this part of the state. In 1856 W. J. McAtee moved into Doniphan county and thence to Atchison, where he was living when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted for service in the Fourth Regiment, Missouri State Militia, and with that command saw considerable active service during the war. In 1865 he returned to Atchison and with his family moved to Marshall county and located on a farm in Elm Creek township, where he remained until 1876, when he retired from the farm and moved to Blue Rapids, where he made his home until 1881, when he returned to farming and made his home on a farm in the Axtell neighborhood until 1887. In that year he definitely retired from farming and moved to Horton, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1912, he then being seventy-six years of age.

William H. McAtee was not yet four years of age when his parents moved from Atchison to this county and he spent his boyhood on the home farm in Elm Creek township, later moving with the family to Blue Rapids, where he completed his schooling. When twenty-one years of age, in 1882, he began working on his own account and rented a farm, on which, after

his marriage in 1884, he established his home and there he lived until 1903, when he took charge of the grain elevator at Mina and was thus engaged until in July, 1915. In the meantime he had bought the farm of one hundred and twenty acres in St. Bridget township, on which he is now living, and had been improving and developing the same, and upon his retirement from his management of the elevator moved to that farm, where he and his family are now pleasantly and comfortably situated. Mr. McAtee built a new house on the farm, a house of eight rooms, with bath and modern conveniences, the dwelling being beautifully located on a hill and commanding a fine view of the country for miles. His farm is otherwise well-improved and he is regarded as one of the progressive farmers of that township. Mr. McAtee is a Republican and for one term served the public as trustee of St. Bridget township, rendering a valuable service in that connection.

Mr. McAtee has been twice married. In 1884 he married Ada Williams, who died on May 2, 1895, leaving two children, Claude, who is now operating the grain elevator at Mina, and Mrs. Ida Packard, of St. Bridget township. In 1896 Mr. McAtee married Lottie Packard, daughter of J. W. Packard, formerly of Marshall county, now a resident of Enid, Oklahoma, and to this union nine children have been born, Mrs. Vera Burton, of near Axtell, Frank, Cora, William, Loyal, Howard, Chester, Iola and Anna, the latter of whom died in October, 1916. The McAtees are members of the Baptist church and take a proper interest in church work, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live, and have ever been helpful factors in advancing all good works in that community.

LACKLAND BROTHERS.

The impetus given to the breeding of Holstein cattle in Marshall county by the Lackland Brothers, owners of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres three miles north of Axtell, has been of incalculable benefit to the live-stock interests of this county and it is undoubted that they have done very much toward developing the valuable animal industry of this part of the state. The firm of Lackland Brothers has been engaged in the breeding of pure-bred Holstein cattle for the past four years and has been very successful, their stock being sold at private sale to breeders and cattle fanciers over a wide range of territory in Kansas, Texas, Nebraska and Missouri.

In October, 1916, they shipped half a carload of fine stock to New Mexico buyers and their market is being constantly extended. They are constantly giving their earnest attention to the extension of the very valuable plant they have created on their stock farm north of Axtell. The farm is well improved, the improvements including two capacious silos and all grain raised on the place is fed to the cattle. At the first annual Marshall County Stock Show held at Blue Rapids on October 2, 1916, Lackland Brothers took first and second prizes with their Holsteins and all the Holstein stock exhibited at that fair originated from their herd, eight head of such exhibits taking prizes.

The Lackland brothers are natives of Illinois, born in the city of Bloomington, that state, sons of the Rev. M. P. and Edith (Tryner) Lackland, both natives of that same state, who were for many years engaged in educational work at Bloomington, the Rev. M. P. Lackland later engaging in the gospel ministry, and who are now living retired in their comfortable home north of Axtell. The Rev. M. P. Lackland was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, and early engaged in educational work, presently being made president of Chaddock College. One of the instructors in that college was Edith Tryner, who was born in Bloomington, Illinois, in 1855, and was engaged in teaching for five years before her marriage to Mr. Lackland. After their marriage both Mr. and Mrs. Lackland continued in their educational work and for seven years Mr. Lackland was engaged as professor of mathematics in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. He then engaged in the gospel ministry, as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was for seventeen years engaged in ministerial labors. In 1881 he had invested the proceeds of his share in the old home in Illinois in land in this county, having bought the first quarter section in the northeast corner of Murray township, and upon his retirement from the ministry a few years ago came to Marshall county and is now living here. To the Rev. M. P. Lackland and wife were born three children, W. T., H. W. and Margaret, the two sons being the well-known young stock breeders now doing business in this county under the firm name of Lackland Brothers.

W. T. Lackland was born on March 11, 1884, and was educated in the Ohio Wesleyan University and in the Chicago University, from which latter institution he received his bachelor degree. He then was engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work in Illinois for five years, at the end of which time he became engaged as a traveling salesman for a wholesale furniture house at Chicago and was thus engaged for five years, at the end of which time, February, 1913, he came to Kansas and has since

been engaged in the live-stock business in this county, as set out above. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1904 W. T. Lackland was united in marriage to Myra Barnes and to this union four children have been born, Mabel, W. T., Jr., Barnes and Elizabeth Jane.

H. W. Lackland was born at Bloomington, Illinois, December 5, 1891, and completed his schooling in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, after which for two years, 1912-13, he was engaged as teacher of mathematics in the high school at Magnolia, Illinois. He then accompanied his brother to Kansas and has since been engaged in the stock breeding business in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Lackland Brothers. The Lacklands are members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and of the similar association of breeders in Kansas and take an active part in the deliberations of the same.

Margaret Lackland studied two years in the Illinois Woman's College, one year in the University of Illinois and completed her schooling in the Illinois Wesleyan University, from which institution she received her degree. She then taught four years in the Brimfield (Illinois) schools and succeeded her brother as teacher of mathematics in the high school at Magnolia, and was thus engaged at the time of his marriage to Prof. H. H. Hayes, instructor in mathematics in the high school at Peoria, Illinois.

GEORGE B. BAUMAN.

One of the well-known and prominent retired farmers of Beattie, Marshall county, is George B. Bauman, who was born in Ottawa county, Michigan, on September 2, 1864, being the son of Henry and Harriett (Stettler) Bauman.

Henry Bauman was born in Switzerland in 1823, where he lived until he was nine years of age, when he came with his parents, William Bauman and wife, to the United States and located in Seneca county, Ohio. There he received his education in the public schools and grew to manhood on the home farm, later locating in Michigan, where he engaged in general farming in Ottawa county, and where he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1863. He was detailed to Indiana service and on account of ill health he was given an honorable discharge. He later located in Nebraska and in 1870 he came to Kansas, where he settled in section 4 Rock township, where he purchased eighty

acres of land. The tract at that time was all wild prairie. He built a house and outbuildings, broke the land and engaged in general farming and stock raising until the time of his death in 1889. As a young man he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for some years. Harriett Stettler Bauman was born in Pennsylvania in February, 1832, and died in March, 1911. To them were born the following children: Jacob F. James F., William H., Jr., Sarah, Emma, George B. and Elmer. William H., Jr., is a farmer of Marshall county and resides at Beattie; Jacob F. is retired and lives at Salem, Oregon; James F. is a retired fruit grower of Fresno, California; Sarah Dawson is a widow and lives at De Soto, Missouri; Emma died when she was ten years of age and Elmer died in infancy.

George B. Bauman was but six years of age when his parents left their home in Michigan and came to Gage county, Nebraska, where he was educated in the public schools and was reared on the home farm. After completing his education he remained on the home farm, and assisted his father with the work until his father's death. In 1910 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Marshall county, on which he built a splendid modern house and made other valuable improvements. His farm, which is located just south of the city limits of Beattie, is one of the best in the township. Here he is engaged in general farming and stock raising with much success. He keeps a splendid lot of hogs and Shorthorn cattle, and is today recognized as one of the substantial men and successful farmers and stock raisers of the county. He has always taken an active interest in local affairs, and has for many years been associated with the Republican party. He has served as treasurer of Rock and Guittard townships, in which positions he gave excellent service.

In 1895 George B. Bauman was united in marriage to Mary Bulkley, who was born in Fayette county, Indiana, on January 18, 1869, and was the daughter of Thomas and Clementine (Porter) Bulkley, both of whom were natives of Indiana, where they received their education in the public schools, grew up and were later married. In 1879 they came to Rock township, Marshall county, where they established their home on a farm, where they resided until the time of their deaths some years ago. In 1912 Mary (Bulkley) Bauman died, and on July 17, 1913, Mr. Bauman was married to Aurora Kingsbury, who was born on February 11, 1876, in Johnson county, Nebraska, the daughter of David and Harriett (Moore) Kingsbury. To Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury, who are now deceased, there were three children born, Aurilla D. Hardins, Aurora S. Bauman and Charles H. Kingsbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Bauman are active members of the Methodist Episcopal

church and are prominent in all the social and religious life of the township, where they have lived for so many years and where they are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them. Mr. Bauman is a member of the board of trustees of the church, and is active in the membership of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights and Ladies of Security. His life has been a most active one and he has accomplished much that is worthy of note.

JAMES M. DILLEY.

James M. Dilley, one of Guittard township's best-known and most substantial farmers and former trustee of that township, is a native of the state of Illinois, but has been a resident of Kansas since the days of his childhood. He was born on a farm in Carroll county, Illinois, November 22, 1864, son of Richard and Mary (Barnes) Dilley, who were the parents of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch and his twin brother were the last born. Richard Dilley was born on December 27, 1828, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and when a young man moved to Illinois, where he engaged in farming, later coming to Kansas and settling on a farm in the neighborhood of Hamlin. He died at St. Joseph, Missouri, in November, 1913, near the eighty-fifth year of his age. Richard Dilley was twice married. His first wife, Mary Barnes, mother of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, died in 1877 and in 1878 Mr. Dilley married Martha Burgess, who is still living. To that union one child was born.

James M. Dilley was reared on a farm and completed his schooling in the schools of Hamlin, this state. Following his marriage at the age of twenty-one he began farming on his own account, on a rented place, and two years later, in 1887, bought the farm in Guittard township, this county, where he ever since has made his home and on which he has made all the present substantial improvements. Mr. Dilley is the owner of a quarter of a section of land in section 18 and has a very pleasant home, his house being situated on the Rock Island highway, two and one-half miles northwest of Beattie. In addition to his general farming he long has given considerable attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, specializing in Shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, and has done very well. Mrs. Dilley has more than a local reputation as a breeder of Barred Plymouth Rock

chickens and has frequently made successful exhibits of her poultry at the fairs at Topeka, Marysville and other points. Mr. Dilley is a Democrat and has long given his earnest attention to local civic affairs, having served for some time as trustee of his home township.

On December 24, 1885, at Hiawatha, Kansas, James M. Dilley was united in marriage to Anna J. Martin, who was born at Seneca, this state, February 27, 1870, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Merry) Martin, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Canada, who came to Kansas in 1867 and settled in Marshall county, later moving to Nemaha county, and to this union seven children have been born, namely: Arthur, a graduate of the Beattie schools, now farming in Franklin township, who married Myrtle Pautz, of Brown county, and has one child, a son, Martin; Richard, a farmer in Guittard township, who was graduated from the high school at Beattie and taught district schools for six terms, married Edna Capps, of this county, and has one child, a daughter, Lauretta; Addie, who also was graduated from the Beattie schools and from Nazareth Academy, taught school for four terms, married Martin Flannigan, a grain and live-stock dealer at Summerfield, and has two daughters, Catherine and Mary; Clyde, also a graduate of the Beattie schools, who is at home; Annabel, at home; Coburn, also at home, and one, the sixth in order of birth, who died in infancy. The Dilleys are members of the Catholic church and take a proper interest in the affairs of the same, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful factors in the promotion of all causes having to do with the advancement of the common good thereabout.

JACOB WULLSCHLEGER.

Jacob Wullschleger, for years one of the best-known and most successful carpenters and builders in Marshall county, but since 1908 a farmer in Center township, proprietor of a fine place of a quarter of a section there, is a native of the republic of Switzerland, but has been a resident of this country since 1882. He was born in the canton Aargau, Switzerland, August 5, 1859, son of Isaac and Anna Wullschleger, both natives of that same country, the former born in 1829 and the latter, in 1830, who spent all their lives there, the latter dying in 1872 and the former in 1877. Isaac Wullschleger was a farmer and carpenter and a substantial citizen in the neighborhood in which he lived. He and his wife were the parents of nine chil-



JACOB WTTSCHEGGER AND FAMILY.

dren, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth and all of whom came to this country save Ida, the first-born, who died in her native land, the others being as follow: Mrs. Anna Costin, of Wichita, this state; Emma, who is married and lives in Oregon; Robert, one of the best-known residents of Center township, this county, who for years was engaged with his brother, Jacob, in building operations in this county; Richard, also of Center township; Otto, who is now living in California; Ferdinand, of Oklahoma City, and Mrs. Albertine Lenderman, who is living on a farm near Oklahoma City.

Jacob Wullschleger received his schooling in his native Switzerland and early learned from his father the carpenter trade, at which he and his brother, Robert, worked there until the fall of 1882, when they came to the United States, proceeding to Livingston county, Illinois, not long afterward coming on over into Kansas, locating near Wichita. In the spring of 1884 they came to Marshall county and located at Marysville, where they began working as carpenters and builders and were there thus engaged for a period of twenty-eight years, during which time they became recognized as among the most successful building contractors in this part of the state, many of the best buildings not only at Marysville, but in other parts of this and surrounding counties having been erected by them. In 1907 Jacob Wullschleger bought a quarter of a section of land in Center township and decided to become a farmer, the love of the soil being inherent in him, the Wullschlegers for generations back having been farmers. In 1908 he moved to the farm and has since lived there, he and his family being very well situated. Mr. Wullschleger has one of the best farm plants in the county. His buildings are of an excellent type and occupy a beautiful site on rolling land, or rather a group of knolls, offering admirable opportunities for landscape gardening. Much stone is used in the buildings and the driveway up to the house is enclosed between stone walls. Besides the commodious residence there are two barns, a garage, an ample granary, corn cribs and the like, all well kept, and an orchard in the rear. In addition to his general farming operations Mr. Wullschleger gives considerable attention to the raising of grade Holstein cattle and is doing very well. Politically, he is a Republican, but during the years of his busy life in this county has not found time to seek public office.

On April 18, 1885, the spring after he came to Marshall county, Jacob Wullschleger was united in marriage to Rosa Schwartz, also a native of the republic of Switzerland, born in the canton of Bern on April 27, 1865, daugh-

ter of Christ and Anna (Hanni) Schwartz, who came to America in 1883, arriving in Marshall county on December 31 of that year. Christ Schwartz died in Oklahoma in 1892 and his widow survived him three years, her death occurring in 1895. To Mr. and Mrs. Wullschleger six children have been born, namely: Otto, born on January 8, 1886, who is at home assisting his father in the operations of the farm; Anna, November 10, 1887, who married Lawrence Griffis and is living at Frankfort, this county; Ida, April 7, 1890, born at Laramie, Wyoming, where the family spent one year, who is now a nurse in the Sisters hospital at St. Joseph; Huldah, April 18, 1893, at home; Ernest, January 15, 1900, and Walter, July 17, 1905. The Wullschlegers are members of the Evangelical church and take a warm interest in church affairs, as well as in the general social affairs of their community, helpful in promoting all worthy causes thereabout.

ALFRED JOHNSON.

Alfred Johnson, recently deceased, was one of Lincoln township's best-known and most substantial farmers and was the proprietor of a farm of two hundred acres in section 28 of that township. He was a native of the kingdom of Sweden, but had been a resident of this county for more than thirty years. He was born in Sweden on March 10, 1857, son of John Benson and Brigitta Johnson, natives of that same country, who spent all their lives there and who were the parents of six children, those besides the subject of this sketch being as follow: Herman, deceased; Amelia, deceased; Josephine, deceased; Edwin, a farmer in Lincoln township, this county, and Klaus, who is still living in his native land.

Reared in Sweden, Alfred Johnson remained there until March 31, 1884, when he sailed for this country in company with a cousin, with a view to joining the considerable Swedish colony that had been established in this county. He arrived at the station at Frankfort on April 4, 1884, with just two dollars and fifty cents in his pocket with which to start in a new country. Without delay he secured employment on the Spiller farm, engaging his services there at the wage of sixteen dollars a month, and was thus engaged for two years, at the end of which time he had saved two hundred and fifty dollars. With that money he bought a team of horses, a set of harness and a wagon and thus equipped for work on his own account rented a farm of sixty acres in Rock township. That was in 1887 and those who recall the

two dry years that followed that date may have some notion of the discouragement that must have attended Mr. Johnson's first attempt at American farming. The succeeding two years, however, were better and at the end of that time he saw his way clear to the purchase of a small farm. It was then that he bought eighty acres of the farm on which he is now living, assuming in that transaction a couple of mortgages carrying twelve and one-half per cent. interest. During the first year of Mr. Johnson's ownership of that farm he raised excellent crops and he felt that he was "getting on his feet" in the new land. This emboldened him to build a house on the place and that structure, a building fourteen by twenty feet, left him, including the outstanding obligation on his land, seventeen hundred dollars in debt, but he continued to prosper and by the time of his marriage seven years later had the place all paid for and admirably improved. In 1903 Mr. Johnson bought an additional "forty" and in 1905 bought another "eighty," which gave him an excellent farm of two hundred acres, on which he and his family were very pleasantly situated. The farm house, an admirably appointed dwelling of nine rooms, sets well up on an attractive knoll and is approached by a beautiful driveway bordered by maples and evergreens planted by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. In addition to his general farming Mr. Johnson gave considerable attention to the raising of live stock and did very well, his Durham cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs being a source of a good bit of extra revenue.

On February 21, 1900, Alfred Johnson was united in marriage to Netta Lew, who also was born in the kingdom of Sweden, November 1, 1867, daughter of Jons Assarsson, who was born on October 29, 1816, and died on April 4, 1898. Mrs. Johnson traces her genealogy back in an unbroken line to the year 1500 and the family, beginning with Bengt, have lived on the same farm in Sweden for three hundred and twenty-two years. Jons Assarsson married Ingrid Johanna Palsdatter, who was born on September 6, 1828, and who died on December 18, 1890, and had the following children: Anna Brita, Per, Petronella, Karl Ludwig, Neta, John and Nils. In May, 1888, Mrs. Johnson came to America in company with her brother, Johan, their destination being the Swedish settlement in this county, where they had kinsfolk living. After a few weeks spent there she went to Kansas City, whence she presently returned to Sweden and there resumed her place as a teacher; but later returned to the United States and at Cambridge and Boston, Massachusetts, was engaged as a teacher in an evening school. From there she went to Rock Island, Illinois, and there entered Augustana College and after a course in that institution returned to Kansas and was engaged

as a teacher in the parochial school in the Swedish settlement in this county, and was thus engaged for two years, at the end of which time she went to Kansas City and there taught school for a year. She then returned to Marshall county, where she married Mr. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson has had a fine career as a teacher and a student and has written considerable poetry which has been published and which occupies a well-defined place in the "History of the Swedish Settlement of Marshall County."

To Alfred and Netta Johnson five children were born, namely: John Arthur, born on December 10, 1900; Walton Alfred, July 3, 1902; Reuben Milton, March 6, 1904; Ruth Signe, October 21, 1905, and Herbert Theodore, February 15, 1907. Mr. Johnson was a member of the Swedish Lutheran church and of which he was a member of the deaconate and secretary of the local congregation. For twelve years he was treasurer of the church, with which he had been connected since 1888. Mrs. Johnson is secretary and treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church and gives her earnest attention to the various beneficences of the church, as well as to all local good works, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the general welfare of the community in which she lives. Mr. Johnson was a Republican, as is Mrs. Johnson, and was a member of the school board. He took an active interest in local political affairs and was an earnest exponent of good government.

Mr. Johnson died on May 7, 1917, and was buried at the Swedish cemetery on May 9, 1917.

ARTHUR D. MORSE.

Arthur D. Morse, a well-known and substantial farmer and stockman of Wells township, this county, is a native son of that township, born on a pioneer farm within half a mile of his present home, and has lived in that vicinity all his life. He was born on June 22, 1869, son of George N. and Louisa (Osborn) Morse, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Illinois, who became pioneers of Marshall county and active and influential residents of the settlement in which they made their home in Wells township.

George N. Morse, an honored veteran of the Civil War, is still living in this county, of which he has been a resident since 1867. He was born in New York state in May, 1843, son of John Morse and wife, and when a boy moved with his parents to Illinois, where he grew to manhood and

where he was living when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the service of the Union and served with an Illinois regiment until the close of the war. Upon the completion of his military service he returned to Illinois and remained there until 1867, when he came to Kansas and homesteaded a tract of land in section 24 of Wells township, this county, where he built a frame house, one of the first frame houses in that part of the county, and there established his home, remaining there until his retirement from the farm and removal to Frankfort, where, of late years, he has maintained a home. He is an active member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and has ever taken a warm interest in the affairs of that patriotic organization, though of late years he has been practically an invalid and unable to attend the meetings of the post. His wife is a native of Illinois, born in Knox county, that state, a daughter of Robert and Betsy (Rountree) Osborn, natives, respectively, of Illinois and Kentucky, the former of whom was a son of Stephen Osborn, an Illinois pioneer. In 1866 the Osborns moved from Illinois to Kansas and settled about a mile north of the Barrett settlement in this county, Robert Osborn homesteading a tract of land in that community, thus becoming early settlers in Marshall county. To George N. Morse and wife four children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth, the others being Mrs. Hattie Feldhausen, of Vermillion township, this county; Fred, of Junction City, Kansas, and Mrs. Ida Leach, deceased.

Arthur D. Moore was reared on the homestead farm in Wells township and received his schooling in the district school in that neighborhood, the old Osborn school. From boyhood he was a valued aid to his father in the labors of developing and improving the home place and remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he bought his present home place of eighty acres in the immediate vicinity of his old home place and after his marriage shortly afterward established his home there and has ever made that his place of residence. Mr. Morse formerly owned another tract of eighty acres in Wells township, but sold that place to invest in cattle for a range of two hundred and forty acres he bought in Pottawatomie county in 1909 and which latter place he still owns. He has made extensive and up-to-date improvements on his home place and he and his family are very comfortably situated there. Mr. Morse is a Republican and ever since 1896 has served as treasurer of his home township.

On December 28, 1892, Arthur D. Morse was united in marriage to Emma L. Lefler, who was born in Brown county, this state, not far from the village of Severance, March 13, 1872, daughter of Henry and Anne

(Evans) Lefler, natives, respectively, of the state of Ohio and of the principality of Wales, who became pioneers of Kansas. Henry Lefler, who was born at Toledo, Ohio, in 1840, was living in the state of Iowa when the Civil War broke out and in 1861 he enlisted for service in the Union Army as a member of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served for three years, being mustered out in 1864. In 1866 he came to Kansas and entered a soldier's claim to a homestead tract in Brown county. While living there he married Anne Evans, who was born in Wales in 1849 and who was but a small child when her parents came to this country in 1853 and settled in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Missouri, where she grew to womanhood. In the spring of 1873 Henry Lefler disposed of his interests in Brown county, this state, and moved to Smith county, where he homesteaded another tract and where he made his home until 1882, when he came to Marshall county and located on a farm in Wells township, where he lived until his retirement in old age and removed to Frankfort, where he died in 1897. His widow survived him for fourteen years, her death occurring in 1911. They were the parents of three children, those besides Mrs. Morse, the second in order of birth, being Franklin, who died in infancy, and Mrs. Lydia Isabelle Wilson, a widow, of Frankfort, who makes her home much of the time with her sister, Mrs. Morse. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper interest in the general beneficences of the same, as well as in the general good works of the community in which they live. Mrs. Morse is a member of Henderson Corps No. 9, Woman's Relief Corps, at Frankfort, and has been secretary of that patriotic organization since 1907.

SAMUEL WESLEY TILLEY.

Samuel Wesley Tilley, proprietor of beautiful "Long View Stock Farm," in Wells township, and one of the best-known breeders of pure-bred Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs in Kansas, is a native of the Dominion of Canada, but has been a resident of Marshall county since his childhood, his parents having come here in the summer of 1869, and is therefore familiar with the development of this county since pioneer days. He was born in Canada on October 2, 1865, son of James and Margaret (Watt) Tilley, natives of the Dominion, who became pioneers of this county, the former spending his last days here and the latter still living in this county.

James Tilley was born in 1832 and was reared in the province of Toronto, where he married and where he continued to make his home until 1869, when he came to Kansas with his family, settling in Marshall county in June of that year. Upon coming to this county Mr. Tilley homesteaded a tract of eighty acres in Wells township, the place now owned by the subject of this sketch, and there established his home. He was an energetic and progressive farmer and it was not long until he began enlarging his holdings, gradually acquiring large tracts of land, which he later distributed among his sons as they began to branch out for themselves. Mr. Tilley also was one of the pioneer breeders of pure-bred live stock and became very successful. He was a Republican and from the time he secured his citizenship took an active and an influential part in local political affairs. For five years he filled the important office of "pathmaster," or highway commissioner. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and ever took an earnest part in local good works. James Tilley died in October, 1901, and his widow, who was born in 1834, is still living at her old home in this county. They were the parents of four sons, the subject of this sketch having three brothers, Richard Henry Tilley, of Rock township, this county; John James Tilley, of that same township, and William Edward Tilley, who lives on a farm in section 10 of Wells township, north of "Long View Stock Farm."

As noted above, Samuel W. Tilley was not yet four years of age when his parents came to Marshall county and he grew to manhood on the old homestead in Wells township, a valuable aid in the labors of developing and improving the same and in extending his father's successful operations, particularly in connection with the latter's early operations in stock breeding. His schooling was obtained in district No. 45 and he remained at home until his marriage in 1893, when he built his present house on "Long View Stock Farm," where he since has resided and where he and his family are very pleasantly situated. Mr. Tilley is the owner of four hundred and eighty acres in his home place and of another tract, a farm of two hundred acres, northeast of there, on the Vermillion river. As early as 1881 Mr. Tilley became interested in the breeding of pure-bred Hereford cattle, operating along that line in connection with his father, and has ever since given his close attention to the improvement of the strain of cattle throughout this section of Kansas. He now has a herd of more than one hundred and forty registered Herefords, the present leader of the herd being "Letham Fairfax, 414471," purchased for four thousand one hundred dollars at the world-record sale held at the Warren T. McCray stock farm at Kentland, Indiana,

May 17, 1916, when seventy-one head of cattle were sold at an average price of two thousand one hundred and eighty dollars. Another prized bull in Mr. Tilley's herd is "Kelsey, 415690," purchased as a calf from the herd of the Drennen brothers, Mr. Tilley thus having two of the finest bulls in Kansas. He also owns a half-sister of "Letham Fairfax," "Celia Fairfax, 317650," worth two thousand dollars. Mr. Tilley has admirably-equipped feeding and housing facilities for his herd and his farm plant is provided with all the modern accessories for the successful prosecution of agricultural and breeding operations. He has a number of imported cows and at the 1916 exhibit of the Marshall County Fair Association at Blue Rapids was awarded first prizes in everything in the class of his exhibits, and he also won first and sweepstakes at the Washington county fair. Among his cows are gets from such famous bulls as "Weston Stamp, 86091," "Majestic Baron, 190860," "Majestic Prince, 59182," and "Onward XVIII, 151572," a prize winner. Mr. Tilley also has been engaged in the breeding of pure-bred Poland China hogs for the past thirty-five years and for the past fifteen years has kept a record of his pens, having done much in the way of improving the strain of swine throughout this part of the state. Mr. Tilley is a member of the American Hereford Breeders' Association and of the American Poland China Breeders' Association and in the affairs of these two associations takes an active interest, being widely known among breeders throughout the country. In his political views Mr. Tilley is an independent Republican and he has served for four terms as clerk of his home township.

In 1893 Samuel W. Tilley was united in marriage to Mary Catherine Walmer, who was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of John Thomas and Rachel Elizabeth (Love) Walmer, also natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom died in that state and the latter of whom came to Kansas in the fall of 1903 and has since made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Tilley. To Mr. and Mrs. Tilley seven children have been born, namely: John Wesley, who is assisting his father in the operations of "Long View Stock Farm;" Elverina, deceased; Victor Thomas, now a student in high school at Frankfort; James Laverne, Marion Walmer, Earl Blair (deceased) and Margaret Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Tilley are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the various beneficences of which they take a proper part, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout. Mr. Tilley is a member of the local branch of the Anti-Horsethief Association and has taken an interested part in the activities of that energetic organization.

CHARLES ERICKSON.

Charles Erickson, a well-known farmer of Lincoln township and the proprietor of a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres in section 24 of that township, may properly be regarded as one of the pioneers of Marshall county, for he has lived here since 1870, having been but a boy when his parents settled in this county, among the very first settlers of the considerable Swedish settlement that later sprang up in the eastern part of the county. Mr. Erickson is a native of Sweden, born on January 13, 1857, son of John and Mary Erickson, both natives of that same country, the former born in 1814 and the latter in 1825, who became pioneers of Marshall county and here spent their last days.

In the spring of 1870 John Erickson and his family came to the United States and came on out to Kansas, settling in this county, which at that time was beginning to attract settlers in considerable numbers. Upon his arrival here John Erickson homesteaded a "forty" in section 24 of what later came to be subdivided as Lincoln township, but which then was included in Noble township, and there established his home, one of the first Swedish settlers in that part of the county. He built a small frame house, a mere "shack" in comparison with the residences of that section today, but which even at that was a better dwelling than most of his neighbors, who were living in sod shanties or dug-outs. The Ericksons endured all the hardships and privations of pioneering on the plains, but stuck to the farm even in the face of early discouragements and eventually became well established. John Erickson was a man of strong physique and a good farmer and he and his sons worked together to such advantage that they presently were able to enlarge their land holdings and became the owners of a fine farm of a half section of land. John Erickson lived to the age of eighty-six years, his death occurring in 1900. His widow survived him nine years, her death occurring in 1909. They were the parents of two children, sons both, the subject of this sketch having had a brother, August, who died at the age of thirty-two years.

Charles Erickson was but thirteen years of age when he came here with his parents in 1870 and he grew to manhood thoroughly familiar with pioneer conditions hereabout. In the absence of any properly organized schools in that section at that time, he pursued the studies that had been interrupted when he left his native land by careful home reading. From the very beginning of his residence here he was a valued aid to his father in the labors of developing and improving the home farm and is now the owner of the

half section his father acquired there, one of the best-improved farms in that neighborhood. Mr. Erickson is living in the old house, one of the first houses erected in Lincoln township, and is surrounded there by an excellent farm plant. In 1914 he erected a set of buildings on his north quarter, where his son, Ivan, and family now make their home. For eight years Mr. Erickson was engaged in Hereford breeding and had a fine herd of thoroughbreds, which he sold in 1913, preceding a trip with his wife to Colorado, Mrs. Erickson's state of health at that time requiring a change of climate. Mr. Erickson is a Republican and upon the organization of Lincoln township as a separate civic entity was elected treasurer of the same and served in that capacity for two terms.

In 1882 Charles Erickson was united in marriage to Justina Johnson, who was born in Sweden on June 16, 1861, and who had come to this country in 1881. Mrs. Erickson died on February 10, 1916. To that union three children were born, Ellen, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Ivan, farming on the home place, who married Anna Fromm and has one child, a daughter, Ellen, and Clarence, who is at home with his father, helping to farm the home place. Mr. Erickson is a member of Vermillion Lodge No. 30, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and takes a warm interest in Masonic affairs.

ANDREW KJELLBERG.

Andrew Kjellberg, trustee of Lincoln township and for nearly fifteen years a member of his local school board, proprietor of a well-improved farm in section 22 of his home township and for years actively identified with the development of that part of the county, has been a resident of Marshall county since 1881, having come here with his parents when but a boy. He was born at Rockford, Illinois, November 4, 1867, son of Andrew and Johanna Kjellberg, natives of the kingdom of Sweden, the former born in January, 1833, and the latter, September 9, 1831, who came to the United States in 1866, locating at Rockford, Illinois, where they remained until 1881, when they came to Kansas and settled in this county, where Mr. Kjellberg spent his last days and where his widow is still living.

The senior Andrew Kjellberg was a carpenter in his native land and upon coming to this country and locating at Rockford, he followed his trade in that city and became a stockholder in a furniture factory there. In that city he made his home until 1881, when he came to Kansas with his family

and settled in Rock township, this county, establishing his home on a farm in section 11 of that township, presently becoming owner of that entire section. Mr. Kjellberg was a good farmer and with the assistance of his sons developed a fine farm, on which he made his home until 1893, when he sold his place and moved to Vliets, where he spent his last days, his death occurring on July 24, 1897. To him and his wife six children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Mrs. Anna L. Long, of Collinsville, Oklahoma; John, of Rock Island, Illinois; Levine, deceased; Emma, who makes her home with her brother Andrew and family, and Charles, a farmer two miles north of Vliets.

The junior Andrew Kjellberg was not yet fourteen years of age when his parents came to this county from Illinois and he grew to manhood on the home farm in Rock township, completing his elementary studies in the schools of that neighborhood and supplementing the same by a course in Bethany College at Lindsborg. In 1890 he began farming for himself on a part of his father's section of land and in 1892 he and his brothers assumed entire management of the big farm and directed its operations. After the farm was sold in 1893 Andrew Kjellberg engaged in farming a quarter of a section at Vliets with his father and in 1896 was married there. In 1900 he bought the farm on which he is now living, in section 22 of Lincoln township, established his home there and has ever since made that his place of residence, he and his family being very comfortably situated. Mr. Kjellberg owns two hundred and fifty-six acres, which he has improved in excellent shape, having a good house, ample farm buildings, a capacious silo and other equipment for an up-to-date farm plant. He raises about a carload of Duroc-Jersey hogs each year and is doing well in his farming operations. Mr. Kjellberg is a Republican and has long given close attention to local political affairs. Since 1900 he has been a member of the school board and in November, 1916, was elected trustee of Lincoln township, a position of responsibility and trust which he is now filling very acceptably.

On February 20, 1896, at Vliets, Andrew Kjellberg was united in marriage to Ellen A. Peterson, who was born in Morris county, this state, March 14, 1876, daughter of John A. Peterson and wife, the former of whom is still living, a resident of Marshall county since 1882. John A. Peterson was born in Sweden on December 24, 1844, and came to the United States in September, 1871, locating at Chicago, where he worked in a machine shop and foundry for three years, or until 1874, when he came to Kansas and homesteaded a farm in Morris county. There he made his home until 1882,

when he disposed of his interests in that county and came to Marshall county. Mr. Peterson owns a farm adjoining that of his son-in-law, Mr. Kjellberg, and makes his home with the latter. In 1873 John A. Peterson was married to Mrs. Anna Brunquist, a widow, who was born in Sweden and who died in 1879, leaving two children, Mrs. Kjellberg having a brother, Arvid Leonard, who is now living in Iowa. By a former marriage Mrs. Peterson had a son, Oscar W., now living in Minnesota.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kjellberg have been born seven children, Arthur, Elton, Cora, Judith, Clifford, Marshall and Gladys. The Kjellbergs are members of the Swedish Lutheran church and take an active part in church affairs, Mr. Kjellberg being treasurer of the local congregation.

SAMUEL J. BEATY.

Samuel J. Beaty, lately deceased, was a substantial stockman, farmer and landowner of Marshall county, who lived at Vermillion. He was a native son of this county and had lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm two and one-half miles north and one-half miles west of the present village of Vermillion on October 6, 1859, son of Major Steele and Elizabeth (Watson) Beaty, natives, respectively, of Ohio and of Indiana, who settled in this county in 1857 and here spent the remainder of their lives, influential and useful pioneers.

Major Steele Beaty was a son of Virginia parentage, born in Ohio in February, 1826, who in his youth moved to Indiana, where he married Elizabeth Watson, who was born in that state in February, 1836. In the spring of 1856 he and his wife went to Iowa with a view to settling in that state, but not satisfied with conditions found there, came to Kansas and in June, 1857, settled in Marshall county, one of the first families to locate in this county. Upon coming here Major Beaty bought a pre-emption claim in what later was organized as Noble township, built a log cabin on the same, established his home there and proceeded to develop the claim, soon becoming quite well fixed. During the Indian trouble of that year he was one of the company organized to put down the rebellious redskins and in other ways did well his part in the work of creating a proper social order hereabout. Major Beaty prospered in his farming operations and gradually added to his land holdings until he became the owner of eight hundred and forty acres and was accounted one of the most substantial resi-

dents of that part of the county. He was a Republican and ever took an active part in local political affairs and in 1888-90 served as a member of the board of county commissioners. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian and he and his wife were active in good works in the early days of the settlement of the county. Major Beaty helped build the local house of worship of the Church of God, later taken over by the Presbyterians, also helped to build the Presbyterian church at Vermillion, of which he was a ruling elder. In 1894 Major Beaty retired from the farm and moved to Vliets, where he and his wife made their home until 1901, when they moved to Vermillion, where they spent their last days, dying within two days of each other, Mrs. Beaty dying on January 22, 1912, and the Major dying two days later, January 24, 1912. They were the parents of three children, Samuel J., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Lorena Cannon, of Baldwin, this state, and William W. Beaty, now living at Linn, in the neighboring county of Washington.

Samuel J. Beaty was reared on the home farm in Noble township and supplemented the schooling he received in the early schools of this county by a course of two years at Monroe Institute at Atchison. Until 1890 he remained connected with his father's extensive farming interests and then began farming on his own account, buying an eighty-acre farm one-half mile west of Vermillion, to which he presently added an adjoining quarter section, and now has there a well-improved and profitably cultivated farm of two hundred and forty acres. There Mr. Beaty made his home until 1914, when he retired from the farm and moved to Vermillion, where he had been living up to the time of his death on May 28, 1917. Meantime, Mr. Beaty continued to add to his land holdings and was the owner of six hundred and forty acres of excellent land, all located in Noble and Lincoln townships. Mr. Beaty was a Republican and has never given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, but had not been included in the office-seeking class.

In December, 1884, Samuel J. Beaty was united in marriage to Claudia Randall, who was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, December 26, 1884, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Yates) Randall, natives, respectively, of the state of New York and of Missouri, the latter of whom was a daughter of Kentuckians who had settled in Missouri at an early day in the settlement of that state. In 1880 the Randalls came to Kansas, locating on a farm three miles southwest of Axtel, where they lived until 1894, when Mr. Randall joined a son in the development of a homestead in Oklahoma, where he died in 1899. His widow survived him about four years, her death

occurring in 1903. To Mr. and Mrs. Beaty were two sons, Fred Steele Beaty, born on January 11, 1889, who is now living at Kansas City and Claude S. Beaty, January 25, 1891, who is now living at Chicago, Illinois, who married Beth Eaton, of Topeka, and has one child, a daughter, Betty Ann, born on December 4, 1916. Mr. Beaty was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is Mrs. Beaty, and they ever lent their aid and influence to all movements having to do with the advancement of the general welfare of the community.

Samuel J. Beaty died at his home in Vermillion on May 28, 1917, aged fifty-seven years, seven months and twenty-two days. His death was the cause of deep regret to his family and a large circle of friends.

LLOYD BENNETT.

Lloyd Bennett, one of the best-known and most progressive farmers and stockmen of Wells township, is a native of Virginia, but has been a resident of Kansas since the days of his boyhood and has therefore been a witness to the development of this part of the country since pioneer days. He was born in Harrison county, in that section of the Old Dominion now comprised in West Virginia, August 9, 1859, son of A. H. and Sarah (Husted) Bennett, also natives of Virginia.

A. H. Bennett was an ardent Union man and when the Civil War broke out was an active champion of the movement to bring about a separation of the loyal western part of the Old Dominion from the seceding state and he went to the front as a soldier of the West Virginia regiments, serving until the close of the war. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in West Virginia and he afterward married again and in 1871 came to Kansas with his family and homesteaded a tract of land in Cloud county, where he established his home and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1910.

Lloyd Bennett was about twelve years of age when he came to Kansas with his father and he remained on the homestead farm in Cloud county until he was sixteen years of age, when, in 1875, he came over into Marshall county and began herding cattle on the Hadley farm three miles south of Irving. He then began working on the W. J. Williams farm and was thus engaged until his marriage in 1881, when he rented a farm one mile north of Bigelow and began farming on his own account. A year later he bought

eighty acres of his present farm in section 12 of Wells township and there established his home. Upon taking possession of that place Mr. Bennett began a systematic series of improvements and it was not long until he had a well-improved and profitably cultivated farm. As he prospered in his operations he added to his place and now has a very well-kept farm of one hundred and sixty acres and one of the best farm plants in that part of the county. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Bennett has long given considerable attention to the raising of high-grade live stock and has done very well. He has a cement silo on his place and in other ways his farm plant shows evidences of the progressive character of his farming.

In 1881 Lloyd Bennett was united in marriage to Arta Belle Wells, who was born in this county in 1858, daughter of John D. and Elizabeth Wells, who were among the earliest settlers in Marshall county and further and fitting mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and to this union six children have been born, two sons and two daughters, George L. Bennett, of Kansas City, and Archibald, Ethel and Edith, who are at home, and two who died in infancy. The Bennetts have a very pleasant home and have ever taken a proper interest in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in the promotion of all worthy causes thereabout. Mr. Bennett is a Democrat and gives a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

LARS PETER OLSON.

Lars Peter Olson, a well-known and substantial farmer of Lincoln township and the owner of a fine home and two hundred and forty acres of land in section 7 of that township, is a native of the kingdom of Sweden, but has been a resident of Marshall county since 1879. He was born on January 20, 1852, son of Benson and Engelina Olson, also natives of Sweden, who spent all their lives in their native land. He received his schooling in his native land and remained there until he was nineteen years of age, when, in 1871, he came to the United States and was for two years engaged in railroad work in Pennsylvania. He then, in 1873, returned to Sweden, married there, and in 1879 came back to this country and proceeded on out to Kansas, locating in Marshall county, which has ever since been his home.

In 1880, not long after his arrival in Marshall county, Mr. Olson bought a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of school land one and one-

half miles east of the Swedish Lutheran church and proceeded to improve and develop the same. In 1900 he sold that place to advantage and bought his present place of two hundred and forty acres in section 7 of Lincoln township, where he and his family are very comfortably and very pleasantly situated. Mr. Olson has done well in his general farming and stock raising operations and has improved his farm in excellent shape. In 1893 he thought to broaden his field by homesteading a tract of land over in the western part of the state and rented his home farm and went to Wallace county, where he homesteaded a quarter of a section of land and spent two years there developing the same. These were dry years, however, and he lost on his venture. He returned to his home farm in this county in 1895 and has since been quite content to regard Marshall county as a good enough place of residence for anyone.

In 1875, in Sweden, Lars Peter Olson was united in marriage to Josephine Benson, who was born in that country on February 7, 1854, daughter of Benson and Anna Anderson, who spent all their lives in their native land, and to this union seven children have been born, namely: Augusta, who married Albin Odberg, of Kettle River, Minnesota, and has two children, Gertrude and Matilda; Oscar, now living at St. Joseph, Missouri, who married Hilda Bragg and has two children, Gladys and Charles; Edwin, who died in 1908; Elmer, who is at home; Theodore, a farmer of Lincoln township, who married Edla Helstrom and has two children, Evelyn and Audrey; Dell, who is at home, and Emma, who is living at St. Joseph, Missouri. The Olsons are members of the Swedish Lutheran church and Mr. Olson has served as deacon of the same for the past thirty years. He is a Republican and takes a warm interest in political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

JAMES G. STRONG.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was William Strong, born on the eastern shore, Maryland, January 8, 1783; he moved to Jefferson county, Ohio, where Samuel S. Strong was born, November 3, 1807. The family then again removed to Liberty, Indiana, where, on April 12, 1832, the son, Samuel S. Strong, married Temperance Crist, a daughter of George W. Crist, who was born near Albany, New York, in 1770, of German parentage. In 1834 this young couple moved to Lebanon,



JAMES G. STRONG.

Indiana, where the father of the subject, James G. Strong, Sr., was born on March 4, 1836. After receiving his primary education in the common schools, he attended the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, and then the Law School of Cincinnati, where he graduated in the class of 1859. He was married on April 25th of the same year to Rebecca M. Witt at Lebanon, Indiana, whose people had been pioneers from Kentucky and North Carolina. Her father, Michael Witt, was a brother of Mary Witt, the mother of Joaquin Miller, and her grandfather Wall was an own cousin of Daniel Boone. Their wedding trip was a wagon journey of two hundred miles in company with the large family of Samuel S. Strong to Livingston county, Illinois. James G. Strong, Sr., taught school and practiced law at Dwight, Illinois, and later engaged in the grain and banking business. He was one of the incorporators of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific railroad, on which nearly four hundred thousand dollars was expended, and was a director and its secretary and treasurer. He was also a large bond and stockholder in the Kankakee River Improvement Company. In 1870 he was elected to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois, where he introduced the first bill ever presented to the Legislature of that state for the appointment of a board of railroad commissioners. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate, serving as chairman on the printing committee and introducing bills which saved the state over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Business losses caused him to enter the government Indian service in South Dakota through the influence of Gen. John A. Logan, and three years were so spent at Yankon Agency. Locating at St. Marys, Kansas, in 1882, he again engaged in the grain and milling business and in 1891 moved to Blue Rapids, Kansas, and engaged first in the milling business and later entered into the practice of law with his son. He died at Blue Rapids, September 4, 1895; his wife survived him until August 4, 1914, and is buried beside him at Blue Rapids, Kansas. They have three living children: Emma Temperance, now the wife of Frank B. Chester, the owner of a seven hundred and twenty-six-acre farm four miles south of Valparaiso, Indiana; Ella May, now the wife of Z. T. Trumbo, of Pontiac, Illinois, where he is assistant superintendent and chief clerk of the Illinois State Reformatory, the second largest institution of the kind in this country; and James George, the subject.

James G. Strong was born at Dwight, Livingston county, Illinois, on

April 23, 1870. He received his common school education in the local schools of Dwight and Bloomington, Illinois, and St. Marys, Kansas; he then attended Baker University, took a correspondence school of law and studied under his father and was admitted to the bar in Marshall county, Kansas, and in 1895 entered into partnership with his father in the practice of law at Blue Rapids, Kansas, where he has attained success both as a lawyer and a business man.

As a lawyer, Mr. Strong served his city as its attorney for fifteen years without losing it a case; was assistant attorney general for Marshall county two years and closed up and kept closed the "joints" which had been engaged in the sale of liquor. He was elected without opposition as county attorney in 1916, which position he now fills with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He stands high in his profession and has won his success by ability and work.

As a business man, Mr. Strong has been unusually successful. Starting without means of any kind after the death of his father, when he was twenty-five, and receiving no gifts by inheritance or otherwise, he worked his way to success in the business world. He organized the Blue Rapids Telephone Company in 1894, became its president three years afterward, built it up to its position as one of the best equipped and conducted exchanges in the country and is still its president. In 1913 he organized the Marshall County Power and Light Company and began the rebuilding of the splendid water-power which had long been the pride of Blue Rapids, but which no one had been able to make either permanent or profitable. He was able to secure capital and gather around him able associates and, despite many obstacles and local prejudice is fast building a network of transmission lines from a magnificent hydro-electric plant to all adjoining cities, now furnishing electric current for light, heating and power to the cities of Blue Rapids, Marysville, Waterville and Irving, besides furnishing power to two large plaster mills. Over one hundred thousand dollars has been spent upon the proposition. Mr. Strong is the only resident stockholder and is at present a director and the secretary and manager.

Aside from his work as a lawyer and business man Mr. Strong has found time to serve six years upon the board of education; he takes a leading part in the Commercial Club, the Chautauqua, the county fair and all matters pertaining to the business and educational life of the community. He has led in the work for good roads, was vice-president of his congressional

district of the State Automobile Association and is president of the Blue Valley Highway and director of the Kansas White Way Highway.

Mr. Strong has always been a loyal Republican and served fifteen years on the county committee; he was elected to the national convention of 1912 for Roosevelt, but did not leave the party; was in the state "harmony convention" in 1914 and a member of the committee which wrote the resolutions which were adopted and helped unite the party. He has assisted in many speaking campaigns and is an ardent admirer of the "old soldier," being generally their choice speaker on Decoration Day.

On December 18, 1894, James G. Strong was united in marriage to Frances E. Coon, of Blue Rapids, and a daughter of Emir J. Coon, deceased, and the granddaughter of Judge John V. Coon. The latter was one of the organizers of the city of Blue Rapids. He was born at Phelps, New York, March 30, 1822, where, in the year 1842, he was united in marriage to Charlotte M. Miller. Moving to Elyria, Ohio, after his graduation as a lawyer, he won prominence and success in his profession, and there his only son, Emir J. Coon, was born. After service in an Ohio regiment in the Civil War, the son united in marriage with Elizabeth Boynton, a member of the prominent Boynton family. In 1870 Judge Coon assisted in the organization of the town colony composed of well-to-do people from Genesee, New York, and Elyria, Ohio, who located at the "Rapids of the Blue River" and incorporated and platted the city of Blue Rapids. They built the splendid stone dam at the head of the rapids at a cost of thirty thousand dollars which still stands as a monument to the quality of their work. Judge Coon divided his time between Blue Rapids and Elyria until 1876, when, together with his son and their families, they took up their permanent residence in Blue Rapids, where he soon became the leading lawyer and was recognized as one of the ablest real estate lawyers in northern Kansas. He recognized the value of the gypsum deposits found near Blue Rapids and, with his son, built the first plaster mill, and thus began the industry which has made the town renowned for its high grade wall, molding and dental plasters. At the time of his death, January 3, 1895, he was mayor of the city and county attorney-elect. His widow was born in 1821 and is living today with the subject of this sketch, being the oldest resident in Marshall county.

To James G. and Frances E. Strong have been born two children, George Eugene Strong, born November 30, 1895, who graduated from the Blue Rapids high school in 1913. He then attended the State University

at Lawrence for three years and graduated from the University of Chicago on June 12, 1917, with the degree of Ph. B. He is now deputy county attorney for his father in the county attorney's office at Marysville, Kansas. Erna Elizabeth Strong was born, August 30, 1898, and will graduate from the Blue Rapids high school with the class of 1919. In a beautiful home, the life of this family is a most ideal one and, with the grandmother and great-grandmother, comprises four generations.

Mr. and Mrs. Strong are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Strong is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Blue Rapids; the Knights of Pythias at Frank, Kansas, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Manhattan, Kansas, as well as the Modern Woodman and the Sons of Veterans.

CHRISTIAN BERGMANN.

Christian Bergmann, one of Lincoln township's best-known citizens and an honored veteran of the Civil War, a well-to-do farmer, now living practically retired from the active labors of the farm on his well-kept place in Lincoln township, is a native of Germany, but has been a resident of this country since he was twenty-five years of age and of Kansas since 1877, being therefore very properly regarded as one of the pioneers of this section. He was born at Riemendorff, Germany, March 2, 1835, son of Christian Gottlieb and Johanna Christiana (Schneider) Bergmann, natives of that same country, who emigrated to America in 1860, entering the United States by way of Quebec. The family left Riemendorff on May 10, 1860, and sailed from Hamburg on the 19th of that same month, arriving at Quebec on July 2. From that city they proceeded to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they established their home.

Christian Bergmann was twenty-five years of age when he came to this country and upon arriving at Milwaukee he secured employment as a laborer. He was living there when the Civil War broke out and upon the President's first call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion of the Southern states he and his two brothers, Ernest and Ehrenfried Bergmann, enlisted their services in behalf of their adopted country and went to the front as members of Company E., Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which command Christian Bergmann served for three years and three

months, seeing some of the most active service of the war. His brother, Ernest Wilhelm Bergman, was killed at the battle of Brandy's Station, Maryland, and Ehrenfried Bergmann was killed at the battle of Antietam. In this latter battle, September 17, 1862, Christian Bergmann received a severe bullet wound in the left leg. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, he received another bullet wound in that same leg. In referring to the coincidence of being shot twice in the same member, Mr. Bergmann is wont to declare that the "Rebs" were trying to shoot his left leg off, but didn't have powder enough. Besides the important battles just mentioned, Mr. Bergmann participated in the battle of Winchester, the battle of Cedar Mountain and numerous minor battles and skirmishes, his regiment often being in the very thick of things. His war experience gave him an intensely patriotic regard for his adopted country, a regard that has only grown stronger with the passing years and he says he has reared five sons for Uncle Sam's army if the country should ever need their services.

Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Bergmann returned to Milwaukee and in the fall of 1865 was married. He remained in Wisconsin until 1869, when he moved to Nebraska and settled in Pawnee county, where he farmed until 1877, when he moved down into Kansas and rented a farm on the western edge of Center township, in the neighboring county of Nemaha, where he established his home and where he remained for twenty years, at the end of which time, in 1897, he moved across the road from that place and bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Marshall county, where he since has made his home and where he and his family are very comfortably situated. Upon taking possession of this latter place, Mr. Bergmann was confronted with the task of developing it from its raw prairie state, but that task has been performed most effectively and he now has a well-improved and profitably cultivated farm on which he is living in comfort, now practically retired from the active labors of the farm, although he continues to give the same his careful oversight. He has a neat home and well-kept grounds and takes much pleasure in the same.

On October 26, 1865, in Dodge county, Wisconsin, Christian Bergmann was united in marriage to Augusta Krause, who also was born in Germany, in February, 1847. Of the children born to this union eight are still living, namely: William Frederick Christian, the owner of a farm adjoining that of his father on the north; Matilda, wife of John Daniels, a farmer, living one and one-half miles northeast of Vermillion; Emma Henrietta Louise Sophia, wife of Harvey Bishop, living near Vermillion; Henry, a farmer, of Lincoln township; Albert Conrad.

who is farming in Cleveland township; Edward William, of Axtell, who owns a farm in Murray township; George Gustave, also a Murray township farmer, and Bertha, who is at home with her parents. The Bergmanns are members of the Lutheran church and take a proper part in church work. Mr. Bergmann is a Republican and has ever given a good citizen's attention to political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

William Johnson, first trustee of Lincoln township and the proprietor of a well-improved and profitably operated farm of two hundred and forty-one acres in that township, is a native of the kingdom of Sweden, but has been a resident of this country and of Marshall county since he was twenty-one years of age. He was born on March 28, 1863, son of Par and Mary Johnson, also natives of Sweden, who spent all their lives in their native land.

Reared on a farm in his native land, William Johnson remained there until he was twenty-one years of age, when, in 1884, he came to this country and proceeded on out to Kansas, arriving at Frankfort, this county, on April 3 of that year. Upon his arrival here he secured employment at farm labor in Rock township and was thus engaged there for two years, receiving from fifteen dollars to twenty dollars a month for his labor. In 1888 he married and for two years thereafter rented a farm in Rock township, later renting a farm in Noble township, where he lived a year, at the end of which time he bought a farm of eighty acres one mile east of his present farm. He later moved to a farm in section 16 of Murray township and after two years of residence there bought a farm in Rock township, where he made his home for five years, or until 1897, when he bought the farm on which he is now living and where he ever since has made his home, he and his family being very comfortably situated there. In addition to his general farming Mr. Johnson has given considerable attention to the raising of graded live stock, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. He has made excellent improvements on his place and has one of the best-kept farms in that part of the county. Mr. Johnson is a Republican and has for years taken an active part in local civic affairs. He was trustee of Noble township for one year and when Lincoln township was organized was elected trustee of that township and was re-elected for three terms

without opposition, his term of service expiring on January 1, 1916. Mr. Johnson also has been a member of the school board for twelve years and in other ways has done his part in advancing the interests of the community in which he lives.

In 1888, four years after coming to this country, William Johnson was united in marriage to Ida Johnson, who also was born in Sweden and who had come to this country in 1886, and to this union seven children have been born, namely: Clara, born in 1889, who married John Olson and is now living at Seattle, Washington; Thorsten, 1890; Albert, 1892; Esther, 1894; Florence, 1898; Leonard, 1902, and Ebba, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Swedish Lutheran church and for years have taken an active part in church work and in other neighborhood good works.

RUDOLPH YAUSSI.

Rudolph Yaussi, one of the well-known and successful farmers of Walnut township, Marshall county, was born in Switzerland on February 15, 1851, the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Begert) Yaussi, the former of whom died in Switzerland and the latter spent her last years in Marysville, Marshall county.

Christian Yaussi followed the butcher business in Berne until his death in 1863. Five years after his death the mother with her six children came to the United States locating near Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas, on a farm, where she resided for many years, coming to Marysville, Kansas, where some of her children resided, in her later years, and where she died at the age of eighty-five, loved and respected by all who knew her, for her kind and hospitable disposition and true Christian spirit.

Christian and Elizabeth Yaussi were the parents of seven children as follow: Rosa, Fred J., Elizabeth, Rudolph, Gottlieb, Frank and Mary. Rosa, now deceased, was the wife of John Detwiler; Fred J. is deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of Gottlieb Buehler, died in Switzerland; Gottlieb is a prosperous farmer in Brown county, Kansas; Frank is a well-known merchant in Marysville, and Mary is the wife of John Aegerter, of Garber, Oklahoma, and Rudolph is the subject of this sketch.

Rudolph Yaussi was educated in the schools of Switzerland and at the age of seventeen he came to the United States with his mother and the rest of her family and located in Brown county, Kansas. After this young

Rudolph worked as a farm hand in Kansas and Missouri for some years; rented and worked a farm in Missouri one year. He then returned to Brown county, Kansas, where he acquired eighty acres of land, which he farmed for a few years; he then sold out and moved overland to Smith county, Kansas, where he traded a good team of mules for a relinquishment on a one hundred and sixty acre homestead of raw land. Here he made his home in a "dugout" in true pioneer style, suffered untold agony with rheumatism for months, but stayed with it and his tireless energy won for him a fair return for his work. After six years he sold his place in Smith county and came to Marysville, where he purchased two hundred and forty acres four miles west of town, on which he resided about fifteen years. He sold this place to two of his sons and bought a two-hundred-acre farm nearer Marysville, where he now resides, and which he has made one of the best in the county, both as a live stock and grain farm.

In 1876 Rudolph Yaussi was united in marriage to Mary Aegerter, and to them were born ten children: Rosie, John, Emma, William, Mary, Frank, Lida, Rudolph, Edward and Sophia.

In 1896 Mary (Aegerter) Yaussi died in Marysville, Kansas. Some years later Rudolph Yaussi was married to Mary (Studach) Goepfert, a native of Switzerland, and to them was born one child, a daughter, Zella, now attending the high school at Marysville.

Mr. and Mrs. Yaussi are consistent adherents of the Evangelical church. Mr. Yaussi is also a member of the Swiss and Turner societies of Marysville.

JAMES L. FLANAGAN.

James L. Flanagan, one of the younger and most successful farmers and stockmen of Richland township, Marshall county, was born in McLean county, Illinois, on August 22, 1881, being the son of James and Catherine (Dunn) Flanagan.

James Flanagan was born at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, on February 25, 1852, where he resided until he was seven years of age, when with his parents, Martin and Julia (O'Connell) Flanagan he came to the state of Illinois. The parents established their home near Chenoa, and it was here that the son, James, received his education in the local schools, grew to manhood and was married. Martin and Julia Flanagan were natives of Ireland and came to the United States in 1848, and were married in this

country two years later. They were the parents of nine children and were a highly respected people.

In 1876 James Flanagan was united in marriage to Catherine Dunn, who was born on September 16, 1855, and was the first white child born in Chenoa township, McLean county, Illinois. She is the daughter of Patrick and Mary (Murray) Dunn. They were natives of Ireland, and after coming to the United States, located in Ohio and then in Illinois, after which they established their home in the Dakotas, about 1853. Some nine years after their marriage, in 1885, James and Catherine Flanagan left their home in Illinois and came to Kansas and settled on their present farm in section 17, Richland township, Marshall county. The tract at that time was undeveloped and unimproved. A house, eighteen by twenty-six feet was erected, and divided into three rooms, and in this the family lived for a number of years. A small stable was built and the land was broken, with three mules that they had brought with them from their home in Illinois. They also brought hedge plants, box-elder seeds and sprigs of cottonwood. These they planted, and today the magnificent trees are evidence of the careful thought of those early pioneers. As they began to prosper, Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan purchased more land, and at the time of the death of Mr. Flanagan on January 10, 1910, they were the owners of nine hundred and sixty acres of splendid land, all of which was well improved.

To James and Catherine Flanagan were born the following children: Julia, John, James L., Mary, Martin, Nellie, William and Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan were devout members of the Catholic church and were ever active in all the services of the church. Three of their daughters are sisters in parochial schools; Julia is a teacher at the convent at Clyde, Kansas; Mary is at Monett, Missouri, and Nellie is at Concordia, Kansas. John died when he was twenty-one years of age and Martin is the manager of the elevator at Summerfield, and William and Catherine are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan were ever held in the highest regard by the people of their home community. Mr. Flanagan was a most patriotic citizen and a man of high ideals, and was recognized as a progressive farmer and successful stockman. He always took a keen interest in local affairs and had much to do with the growth and prosperity of the township and of the county. He was an independent voter and for two terms he served the township as trustee. His life was a worthy one; he was a kind and indulgent husband and father, and a generous neighbor and friend. His death was mourned by the entire community, for all knew that a good man had gone

to his reward. Mrs. Flanagan is still living at the old home and takes much interest in the management of the place.

James L. Flanagan was but three years of age when he came with his parents to the farm in Marshall county. Here he was educated in the local schools and in Marysville Normal, and was reared on the home farm, where he now lives and where he as a lad and young man assisted his father with the farm work. He is now operating the place for his mother and is meeting with much success in general farming and stock raising. He is the owner of shares in the Elevator Company at Summerfield and is one of the substantial men of the township. He is a devout member of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Democratic party and takes much interest in local affairs.

LEWIS MILTON STEVENSON.

Lewis Milton Stevenson, one of Murray township's most substantial and progressive farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres one and one-half miles west of Axtell, has been a resident of Kansas since 1882, in which year he came down here from Nebraska, after having resided in that state a couple of years after a long residence in the state of Iowa. Mr. Stevenson is a native of the state of Illinois. He was born on a farm in Knox county, that state, November 7, 1846, son of Edward and Mary (Keys) Stevenson, the former of whom was born at Baltimore, Maryland, and the latter at Dover, Delaware, both representatives of old American families, whose last days were spent in Illinois.

Edward Stevenson was born in 1807, the son of Zachariah Stevenson, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married in the East and in the early forties emigrated to Illinois, settling on a quarter of a section of land in Knox county, one of the pioneers of that part of the state, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. She died in 1865 and he survived her for nearly twenty years, his death occurring in 1884. They were the parents of six children, of whom but two survive, the subject of this sketch having a brother, James Stevenson, who is living in Missouri.

Lewis M. Stevenson was reared on the paternal farm in Knox county, Illinois, growing up familiar with pioneer conditions, and received his education in a little old district school house built of slabs and from boyhood made a "hand" on the farm. He was nineteen years of age when his

mother died and after that he began shifting for himself. presently, in 1866, going to Iowa, where he began working as a farm hand at eighteen dollars a month, working with a hoe from sunup to sundown. Four years later he married in Iowa and began farming on his own account on a rented farm. Three years later he bought a farm in Shelby county, that state, a tract of railroad land it was, borrowing the money from the county treasurer with which to pay the same, and from the very beginning was successful in his farming operations, soon coming to have one of the best-improved farms in Shelby county. There he lived until 1880, when he sold his farm to advantage and moved to Beatrice, Nebraska. After traveling around a bit, Mr. Stevenson decided to again engage in farming and in 1882 came to Marshall county and bought a quarter of a section of land in Richland township, seven miles northwest of Beattie. He developed that place into a splendid farm and in October, 1907, sold the same. The next month he bought a quarter section in Murray township, just west of Axtell, built a fine house on the same and in March, 1908, established his home there and has ever since made that his place of residence, he and his family being very pleasantly and very comfortably situated. Mr. Stevenson has made other valuable improvements on his place and has one of the best-equipped farm plants in that part of the county. He gives considerable attention to the raising of pure-bred Duroc-Jersey hogs, in addition to his general farming, and has done very well, long having been regarded as one of Marshall county's most substantial farmers.

In 1870, in Iowa, Lewis M. Stevenson was united in marriage to Mary Minerva Easterly, who was born on a pioneer farm in Jones county, Iowa, in 1853, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Jane (McConkey) Easterly, natives of the state of Ohio, who moved to Iowa in 1851 and there established their home. Jonathan Easterly and wife were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are still living. Of these surviving children Mrs. Stevenson is the eldest, the others being as follow: Margaret Ellen, who married Danville Tarbox, of Jones county, Iowa; John L., a resident of Charles City, Iowa; Mrs. Flora Clementine Simmons, of Jones county, Iowa; Mrs. Jennie Moe, of Animosa, Iowa; Elmer Ellsworth, of Seattle, Washington; U. S. Grant, of Olin, Iowa, and Mrs. Ada Belle Harper, of Saskatchewan, Canada.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson twelve children have been born, namely: Lemuel Lester, who taught school for one year and then turned his attention to photography and is now conducting a photograph studio at Emporia, this state; Jonathan Lewis, who was graduated from the Kansas State

Normal School at Emporia, taught school several years and is now the owner of a farm in the neighborhood of Plymouth, this state; Elnora Jane, who completed her schooling at the State Normal School at Emporia and at Campbell College, Holton, and is now a member of the excellent corps of Marshall county's public school teachers: May, a graduate of Kansas State Normal, taught for nine years in the schools at Hoxie and for two years in Arizona and is now the wife of J. M. Hall, of Hoxie; Mary Ethzelda, also a former public-school teacher, who is now conducting a dressmaking establishment at Denver; Arthur G., also a teacher, who is farming in the neighborhood of Holton; Bertha, also formerly a teacher, who married Arthur Jones, a farmer, living north of Beattie; Mrs. Clementine Wanklyn, also a former teacher, who is now living six miles south of Beattie; Nellie Pearl, who is now teaching school in Colorado; Chalmers, who also formerly taught school, but is now employed as a machinist at Hoxie; Olin, a machinist at Manhattan, and Clayton, who is at home assisting in the management of the home farm. Perhaps no other family in Marshall county has contributed so many persons to the public-school teaching force as has the Stevenson family and the members of the same have ever been actively concerned in the social and cultural development of the county and of the Axtell neighborhood in particular, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout.

JOSEPH DWERLKOTTE.

Joseph Dwerlkotte, cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Marysville, Kansas, and a landowner in Marshall county, is a native of Germany, but has been a resident of this county since the days of his boyhood. He was born and reared on his father's estate near the village of Dinklage, Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg, April 10th, 1874, the seventh son of Clemens and Bernadina Dwerlkotte.

Reared on the farm, Joseph Dwerlkotte received his elementary training in the common schools and afterwards took a three years course in a normal and agricultural college. At eighteen years of age he made up his mind to come to this country, and took passage at Bremen on February 12th, 1893, and arrived in the port of New York on February 26th. From there he came west to Custer county, Nebraska, and worked on a farm near the town of Oconto for eighteen months. In July, 1894, he came to Marshall

county, where he engaged in farming in Elm Creek township, near Marysville, for about twelve years. In the year 1900 he was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Minkenberg, also a native of Germany, born in the village of Steinfeld-Oldenburg, in 1879. Mr. Dwerlkotte was a very successful farmer and upon the organization of the Citizens' State Bank of Marysville in 1907, he entered that institution as assistant cashier and moved to Marysville, where he has since resided. Upon the resignation of Mr. Laughlin as cashier in 1913, Mr. Dwerlkotte was chosen as his successor, which position he still occupies.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dwerlkotte four children have been born, Edith, Leo, Ludowiena and Joseph, all of whom are living excepting the last named. Mr. Dwerlkotte is a Republican in political affairs. Religiously, he is affiliated with the Catholic church, and fraternally with the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. At the present time he holds office as grand knight of Marysville Council No. 1777.

CORWIN BALLARD.

Corwin Ballard, trustee of Bigelow township, a former well-known school teacher in this county and the proprietor of a well-kept farm of eighty acres in Bigelow township, is a native of the neighboring state of Nebraska, but has been a resident of Marshall county since he was ten years of age. He was born on a farm in Richardson county, Nebraska, April 6, 1871, son of Jesse and Martha (Huntsinger) Ballard, the former a native of the Hoosier state and the latter of the Buckeye state, who spent their last days in this county, substantial residents of Franklin township.

Jesse Ballard, who was an honored veteran of the Civil War, was born in Carroll county, Indiana, June 23, 1843, a son of Jermaine and Mary Ann (Baum) Ballard, natives of Indiana, who came west and settled in Richardson county, Nebraska, in 1860. When the Civil War broke out Jesse Ballard was eager to take his part in the defense of the Union and believing his chances for getting to the front would be better for enlisting in Iowa, went over into that state and enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Battery, with which he served until mustered out at the close of the war, and during which service he saw some very stirring action. The effects of constant heavy gun fire so affected Mr. Ballard's hearing that he ever afterwards suffered from an annoying deafness. Upon the completion of his military

service he returned to Nebraska and there married Martha Huntsinger, who was born at Xenia, Ohio, October 9, 1848, a daughter of Eli and Mary (Harrison) Huntsinger, natives of Pennsylvania, who had settled in Nebraska. After his marriage Mr. Ballard continued farming in Nebraska until 1881, when he came to Kansas and settled in Marshall county, buying a quarter of a section of land in Franklin township, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1908. His wife had preceded him to the grave about thirteen years, her death having occurred in 1895. They were the parents of four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first-born, the others being Libbie, deceased, and Otha and Leroy, who are now living in Colorado.

As noted above, Corwin Ballard was about ten years of age when he came to Marshall county with his parents in 1881. The course in the district schools of Franklin township he supplemented by a course in the high school at Marysville and then took a course in the State Normal School, after which he entered Ottawa University and was there taking the classical course when the death of his mother and sister in 1895 interrupted his studies. He did not return to the university and in 1899 began teaching school in district No. 36, in Oketo township, this county, where he taught for two years. He then rendered further teaching service in the Bigelow schools and in the school in district No. 65 and in 1904 began farming on his own account. For two years he farmed a rented place and then bought his present farm of eighty acres in section 4 of Bigelow township, where, after his marriage in 1909, he established his home and where he and his family are very pleasantly and very comfortably situated. Mr. Ballard lately has gone in somewhat extensively into the breeding of Holstein cattle and is doing very well. His farm is well improved and his operations are carried on in accordance with the principles of modern farming. Mr. Ballard is a Republican and from the days of his youth has given his thoughtful attention to local civic affairs. In 1914 he was elected trustee of Bigelow township and in 1916 was re-elected to that important office, now serving his second term and giving to the duties of that office his most intelligent attention.

In 1909 Corwin Ballard was united in marriage to Daisy Walls, who was born near what is now the village of Bigelow, in this county, January 18, 1881, daughter of William H. and Rachel (Strange) Walls, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia, who were married in this county and are still living here, and to this union two children have been born, Lulu R., born on January 23, 1910, and Eunice E., July 4, 1911. Mr.

and Mrs. Ballard are members of the Christian church and take a proper interest in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live.

REV. GUSTAF NYQUIST.

The Rev. Gustaf Nyquist, rector of the Swedish Lutheran (Salem) church in Lincoln township, this county, and one of the most active and influential men in that part of the county, is a native of the kingdom of Sweden, but has been a resident of this country since he was twenty-four years of age and of Kansas since completing his theological studies in 1900. He was born in Dalsland, near the line separating Sweden from Norway, December 17, 1871, son of Alexander and Katharina (Larson) Nyquist, also natives of Sweden, who spent all their lives in their native land. Alexander Nyquist was a merchant tailor. To him and his wife eight children were born, four of whom are still living, those besides the subject of this sketch being Alfred, who came to the United States in 1893 and at Chicago worked at his trade as a tailor until 1899, when he returned to his native land and is now continuing the business established there by his father; Mrs. Laura Anderson, of Norway, and Mrs. Inga Kullgren, also of Norway.

The Rev. Gustaf Nyquist received an excellent foundation for his ministerial vocation in the schools of his native land and in 1896 came to the United States and shortly afterward entered the divinity school of the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1900 and in that same year was ordained to the ministry, being shortly afterward given charge of a church at Topeka, this state. He later was transferred to Omaha and also for some years, in addition to his ministerial labors, was engaged in educational work. In 1911 Mr. Nyquist took a special course in the Augustana Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Illinois, and was given charge of the Swedish Lutheran Salem church in Lincoln township, this county, and has since been engaged in the ministry, having done much in that time to enlarge the scope of the local congregation's influence along all lines; the church having expanded both materially and spiritually under his effective ministration. Salem church is well established and good work is reported in all departments of the congregation's activities in the prosperous community thus covered. Both as a leader in the general community

life of that neighborhood and as a faithful minister of the gospel, Mr. Nyquist has given his most earnest and devoted attention to the various needs of the community along religious, social and cultural lines and has done a good work, his efforts being appreciated greatly throughout that entire section.

On December 30, 1903, the Rev. Gustaf Nyquist was united in marriage to Louise Lofgren, who was born in Riley county, this state, May 5, 1883, daughter of Charles and Alida (Sellberg) Lofgren, natives of Sweden, who settled in this state years ago, and to this union five children have been born, namely: Joy, born on July 7, 1907; Harold, April 18, 1909; Lowell, June 30, 1911; Noble, January 13, 1913; Earl, January 24, 1915, and Floyd, April 11, 1917.

WILLIAM B. HUNT.

Genesee county, New York, recognized as one of the greatest agricultural counties in the United States insofar as the richness of the county is concerned, was the birthplace of William B. Hunt, one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of Blue Rapids township, Marshall county, where he is the owner of four hundred acres of splendid land, which is improved with the best and most modern of buildings. His birth occurred on May 6, 1854, he being the son of James and Esther (Bond) Hunt.

James Hunt was born in Somersetshire, England, on February 4, 1826, and was the son of Thomas and Jane Hunt. Thomas and Jane Hunt were also natives of that section of England, and there they received a limited education in the public schools of those times, and there they grew to maturity and were later married. They reared their family of children and they died in that country many years ago, after a life of usefulness, highly respected by the entire community. James Hunt received his education in the schools of his native country, and there he was united in marriage, on May 15, 1852, to Esther Bond, who was born in Devonshire, England, on December 1, 1834, and was the daughter of Thomas and Annie Bond. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hunt continued to live in England until the spring of 1853, when they decided that they would leave that country and seek a home in America, where they believed their opportunities would be greatly enhanced. On completing the ocean voyage, they landed at Quebec and then proceeded to Genesee county, New York, where they established a home on a farm. In that county they made their home until 1871, when they came



MRS. ELLA L. HUNT.



WILLIAM B. HUNT.

to Kansas, and here purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land of the railroad company in Blue Rapids City township, Marshall county, at eight dollars per acre. This farm he developed and improved and he became a successful farmer and stockman, and one of the influential men of the county. He and his wife were always held in the highest regard and esteem and were among the active people of the social life of their home district.

To James and Esther Bond Hunt were born the following children: William B., Emma, Frank, John, Charles, Thomas, Esther, James and Sydney. Emma is the wife of William Means and is now a resident of North Yakima, Washington; Frank L. is a resident of Anthony, Kansas; John lives at Manhattan, Kansas; Charles is a resident of Ottawa, Kansas; Thomas is now deceased; Esther became the wife of James Means; James lives at Pond Creek, Oklahoma, and Sydney is a resident of California.

James and Esther Hunt were active members of the Episcopal church and always took much interest in all church work and were prominent in the community. They were a highly respected people and because of their pleasing qualities and high regard for others, they made many friends. They devoted their lives to their home, their children and the interests of the community, until the time of their deaths, the father dying on November 17, 1907, and the mother on July 1, 1912.

William B. Hunt received his education in the schools of New York state and there received a splendid education. He was reared on the farm in his native state and at the age of seventeen years, came with his parents to Kansas in 1871. Here he engaged in general farming with his father, with whom he remained until he was twenty-four years of age, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself.

On March 24, 1878, William B. Hunt was united in marriage to Ella L. Ham, a native of Brooklyn, New York, where she was born on July 29, 1861, being the daughter of Ezbon and Harriett E. Haseltine. Her father was born at Kinderhook, New York, in April, 1820, and the mother at Bath, Maine, in November, 1838. They were married in the state of their nativity, where they lived for a number of years, when they came to Kansas and established their home on a farm in Marshall county, where they became prominent in the affairs of the community. To them were born the following children: Ella, now the wife of William B. Hunt; Edgar S., of Arkansas; Charles E., of Blue Rapids City township, Marshall county; Carrie M. Blair, of Elm Creek township, where Mr. Blair is one of the successful farmers of the district, and Frank Alonzo, a resident of Center township.

Mr. Ham died September 3, 1898, and some years later, Mrs. Ham was united in marriage to James R. McAtee, of Blue Rapids.

To William B. and Ella L. Hunt have been born the following children: Esther B., Harriett A., James E., William W., Jennie, Frederick Robert, Stuart L., and Louis Eugene. Esther B. Lewis is a resident of Rock Island, Illinois; Harriet A. Axtell resides at Blue Rapids, where Mr. Axtell is one of the prominent dealers of the county; James E. is engaged as farmer near Prince Albert, Canada; William W. is a successful farmer of Blue Rapids City township; Jennie Christianson resides in Waterville township, where her husband is successfully engaged in general farming; Frederick Robert and Louis Eugene are at home and Stuart L. is a student in Manhattan College. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are active members of the Presbyterian church and have always taken much interest in all church work and are prominent in the social life of the community in which they live and where they are held in the highest regard and esteem.

Politically, William B. Hunt is identified with the Republican party and since reaching his majority, he has taken the keenest interest in the civic life of his township and the county. For a number of years he has served as township clerk and has been a member of the County Fair Association. He is a most diligent worker and uses his best efforts in carrying out the wishes of the people. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is one of the active participants in the work of the local order.

In 1892 Mr. Hunt erected a house, which he remodeled in 1916, making it one of the most modern eight-room houses in the township. He has installed every modern convenience, having a furnace, bath, water, sun-porch, and was the first in the county to place in the home the Delco lighting system. The house is most beautifully situated, a mile south of the town of Blue Rapids, on the Marysville and Blue Rapids road, and overlooks the beautiful valley of the Blue river. No more ideal place could be found for a country home, and the view presents some of the most magnificent scenery of the district. His barns and out-buildings are modern and are kept in the highest state of repair. The farm buildings are so arranged that they present the most satisfactory arrangement and convenience for the care of the stock and grain of the farm. His cement silo is the only one of the kind in the township, and is modern and substantial. Mr. Hunt is a most progressive man, and conducts his farm according to the latest methods of farming. His fields are under the highest state of cultivation, and during the growing season of the year they present a pleasing sight with the golden grain, waving in the light of the Kansas summer sun. Every detail of the

farmer's art is known to him, and his excellent tract of land is recognized as one of the finest in the county. He keeps a splendid lot of stock and his herd is one of the finest in this section of Kansas. He operates his farm with the most improved machinery and is a firm believer in modern and up-to-date methods.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are intelligent, well read and cultured. One of the greatest pleasures of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, is that derived from entertaining their friends. Their lives have been most active ones, and by their own efforts they have risen to places of prominence and influence. They are devoted to their children and have reared a splendid family of boys and girls, who are assuming responsible places in their home communities.

THE LAMB FAMILY.

John Thomas Lamb was born at Tobinsport, Perry county, Indiana, December 13, 1844. He was the ninth child in a family of thirteen children of his father, Dorastus Lamb, who married Elizabeth Miller, who was born on March 29, 1804. To them were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are now dead.

Elizabeth Batt was born on July 10, 1823, and was married to Dorastus Lamb on December 27, 1840. Their first son, Ezra, was born July 20, 1842, and John Thomas Lamb, their second son, was born on December 13, 1844. All of the brothers and sisters are now deceased, except Nora Lamb Lewis, who married William Lewis at Seneca, Nemaha county, Kansas, October 16, 1873, and resided on a farm in that county until March, 1875; then moved to Blue Rapids, Marshall county, and resided there until October 1, 1900, her husband having charge of a meat-market there. He sold out and moved to Manhattan, where he was custodian at the Agricultural College for about fourteen years, and on January 15, 1914, they moved to their fruit farm near Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where they still reside.

John Thomas Lamb received his education in the local schools of his home community, for fifteen years; he then went to Illinois, for one year, near Equality; then to Memphis, Tennessee, and enlisted in Company K, Sixth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, November 1st, 1862, and was discharged on November 5th, 1865, as corporal, at Selma, Alabama; he then returned to his home in Indiana. In the spring of 1866 John Thomas Lamb and his two sisters, Nancy Newberry and Nora Lamb, left Tobinsport, Indiana,

and reached Atchison on the first day of April. It took them three days to reach Marshall county, near Vermillion, as they had to come by team, there being no railroad then. He bought eighty acres of land at that time in section 9, township 4, range 10, and later purchased another eighty acres from his brother, Zopher Lamb, who came to Marshall county in January, 1866, and purchased this one hundred and sixty acres for himself and his brother, John.

John Thomas Lamb was a home-loving man, and the members of his own family knew him best, but above all, the testimony can be given to him by all who knew him, that he was a true Christian, a constant reader and teacher of the best literature obtainable, a good neighbor and loved to visit the school located just east across the road from his family residence, being the school district named for him, "Lamb District No. 134." Messrs. Watkinson, Charles Grable and John Thomas Lamb were the three first school officials of this school district and he was treasurer thereof for over twelve years. Thereafter, he and his wife, Elizabeth, loved to watch the school children play, bringing back to their minds the youthful days of their school-life in comparison to the advantages the children enjoy today. And they always at Christmas time took the children apples by the bucketful and shared the joys of their Christmas tree or entertainment and exchanging of presents, making the days happier for the children as well as enjoying the joy, peace, and happiness, themselves. He was a soldier and a lover of liberty. On May 9th, 1916, the members of Allison Circle, of Vermillion, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, presented a silk flag to the Lamb School in memory of Comrade and Sister Lamb. The ladies were accompanied by several of the veterans and friends, and quite a number of the patrons of the school district were also present. Miss Buckles, the teacher, had prepared an appropriate program of recitations and songs. The flag was presented by Mrs. Samuel Arnold, who also conducted with the Presbyterian minister, the funeral services, as leader of the members of Allison Circle at Vermillion, for Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Auld Lamb, on November 16th, 1914. The Lamb children thanked the ladies for the honor and respect shown the memory of their father and mother, and Mr. Charles Wallace, district clerk for many years, and still clerk, paid tribute to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and talked patriotism right royally, also. All joined lustily in three cheers for Old Glory, May 9th, 1916.

In politics, he was a Republican from childhood until death, and a very diligent worker at all times for the cause in his community and fre-

quently was their delegate. In church societies he was a true believer and often declined to join any particular society, because of conscientious scruples, as he would not confess any particular faith that was not in him. His reason forbade him to accept some of the doctrines, nevertheless he always helped, financially, any and all church societies, as all were working for the betterment of humanity, and provided for his wife and three daughters to attend church, Sunday school and young people's church societies, of which they frequently were delegates. He lived a good Christian life daily; he had formulated his own high ideals and had the courage to live up to them, regardless of the cost. True enough, we do not find that very often, but there are not many of them who exist. His three daughters are indeed proud of the fact, and will try and observe and do likewise. In business affairs he always worked for the benefit of the community in which he lived, and was president of the Vleits Bank for a number of years. By occupation he was a farmer, and was always planning that his wife and three daughters might enjoy the home prepared by a devoted husband and kind and loving father. He always took an active part in the affairs of the community in which the family lived. The father and mother moved on to the present home as soon as they were married, Friday, February 14th, 1873, and lived on the same farm all their lifetime. Their eldest daughter, Ora Adelia Lamb, was born on July 2, 1874; their second daughter, Emma Lydia Lamb, was born on March 24, 1876; and their youngest daughter, Julia Effa Lamb, was born on April 4th, 1879. The three children were educated at the Vermillion city school until No. 134 Lamb School was organized and completed; then the last days of school life were spent there. Later, after receiving their county diplomas (three to the eldest daughter, Ora) they were sent to Marysville, to the normal and Ora attended the Holton College (Campbell University) for a business education for two years about 1889 and 1891 and prepared herself for the business world. She taught school for two years south of Marysville, and then worked for J. A. Broughten for over twenty years as stenographer, in his law office, combining the work with the telephone work as collector and bookkeeper for the past twelve years for the Marysville Telephone Exchange Company, and previous for W. W. Hutchinson and W. C. Evans, now deceased, in the same capacity.

Emma Lydia Lamb also taught school near home and later went to Rawlins, Wyoming, about May 27th, 1903, the time of Marshall county's flood. Later, in 1904, she made a trip through Yellowstone Park, Salt Lake,

Utah, and down the Columbia river to California and returned home again via Denver, Colorado, about July 5th, 1904.

Their youngest daughter, Julia Effa Lamb, was married at the home of her parents to Clarence D. Steele, a young farmer of more than ordinary ability, February 14, 1910. They now live on the home place with her sister, Emma, since the death of their parents. He is an ideal farmer, with the latest methods, such as mogul tractors, and has the management of the three hundred and twenty acres of land, that John Thomas Lamb had arranged to be closely together, as he had by industrious and continuous labor saved and provided for his wife and three daughters a comfortable home and plenty of funds to start life much easier than he and his wife. The parents had saved and done without many of the comforts of life that the children might enjoy the blessings given by our gracious God, and the freedom of our country. The father bravely helped to give them as a legacy, with the two hundred acres of Marshall county's valuable land, free and clear of all incumbrances, that they might have the same industrious habits as their parents, is a legacy that they may be proud to inherit and rekindle the fire of patriotism in our hearts for the defense of liberty and justice today.

In later life he enjoyed much happiness in his home, with his family, until sickness brought sadness at times, but the constant thought of others, which he had cultivated in youth, made it much easier for his family in caring for him, especially his daughter, Emma Lydia Lamb, who was his constant nurse for many years and took such good care of him, as she worshipped her father, until he was called by death on August 12, 1913. His wife, being deaf, and eldest daughter, Ora Adelia Lamb, working in Marysville as stenographer, and the youngest daughter, Effa, being married and having her own home to care for, the greatest responsibility rested with his second daughter, Emma Lydia Lamb, who devoted her time and life work in caring for her father at home. He often remarked, "It will not be for lack of care, if I do not get well." But his long-continued sickness finally took him away from this material condition, and the children will always remember their father kindly, and try to live as he did. All who knew him best always spoke very highly of his business integrity and pleasant manner.

Elizabeth Gray Lamb, (*née* Auld) was born on April 2nd, 1848, in Ohio, near Deersville, Harrison county; her mother, Eleanor Alexander, was born on April 10th, 1820, in Ireland, and was one year old when her

parents came to Ohio, near Deersville, Harrison county. Eleanor was married to James Auld in 1838; to this union there were eight children born, four of whom died in infancy. She was left a widow in 1853. She and her four children, Mary, Elizabeth, Martha and James, came to Kansas in 1858, in company with two other families, the Strongs and the Bradfords. A few years after she was married to Harrison Foster and lived east of Frankfort, now called the Van Vleit farm, west of Vleits, Kansas. Her husband died in a short time, and she was left with her above named children. Later, she married Francis Austin, and was living west of Frankfort when her daughter, Elizabeth Gray Auld, was married at their home to John Thomas Lamb on February 14th, 1873, and immediately they moved to their home on his farm near Vermillion two and one-half miles northwest thereof, and both resided thereon until both were called by death from the activities of life here below. They were both active in the social and religious life of their community. Their influence had much to do with the high standard of morality in the district in which they lived, and they were held in the highest regard by all who knew them. They became prominent in the agricultural life of Marshall county, owning at the time of their demise two hundred acres of land, part of which one hundred dollars per acre could not purchase.

Elizabeth was a youth-keeping woman, with her strength, ambition, enthusiasm and culture. In the larger, better life, and in the uplift and progress of this wonderful age, she had her opportunities. In the buoyancy and optimism which she brought to her work, she renewed her glad days of her girlhood. While young, she came with her widowed mother, two sisters and a brother to Frankfort about 1858 and was one of the early pioneers of Kansas. She held membership in that vast army of noble men and women who by sacrifice, toil, and perseverance transformed Kansas into the peaceful, intelligent, healthy, law-abiding commonwealth that we view today. What an honor to be numbered among the pioneers of Kansas. It was her privilege to usher into the world the new-born babe; to administer to the sick, to help clothe and feed the needy; to build schools. She saw the modern home of others supplant the log cabin; the overland express take the place of the ox team. She often assisted when a child, in hauling wood and timber at their home. The night concert of the coyote has been replaced by the marvelous Victrola. In 1858 she found Kansas a wilderness, lying in undisturbed virgin sleep, waiting for the coming of the cunning hand of industry to blossom in plenty; she was a forerunner, ever

marching onward to the light; never shirking and never turning back. She was one whose faith was indexed by her works. The year the grasshoppers visited Kansas, 1874, their eldest daughter was born. But, being an excellent woman of high intelligence and courage and always taking an active part in the incidents of the early history of Marshall county, and being highly respected by all the early settlers, they all worked together, and their lives were characterized by self-sacrifice, she with her husband, denying themselves many comforts and much that their friends thought necessities, that they might preserve intact the property accumulated by their industry and devote the same to the use of their three daughters. In addition to the property given, the personal efforts of their lives were untiring for their country, their home and liberty. These three children are always striving to make happy their three children, of their own household, but never forgetting the children of society—many of these are grown-up children, who have been dwarfed by circumstances or by economic conditions, so that they have found but little of cheer and much of misery in life, and always made them a little better off by considering them a little.

Her ambition was that her three daughters might be useful citizens and they are trying to obey, as Ora Adelia is now one of the progressive and successful business women of Marysville, and the efficient bookkeeper, stenographer and collector for the Marysville Telephone Exchange Company, as she attended Campbell University at Holton and then in 1892 took a post-graduate course at Campbell, preparing herself to work as stenographer and bookkeeper. She has purchased a comfortable home just east of the Catholic church grounds (one block therein), within the city of Marysville. Ora is improving her permanent home, and enjoys her city life, but still loves her farm home, being the home her father and mother started. Her sisters, both now reside thereon, and all three sisters aim to perpetuate their parents efforts to maintain this home and add thereto in honor of their parents. It would have been hard to find a more happy family until death came and claimed the father; then the mother's desire was to be with her husband, as the three children were all grown, and by their father's and mother's careful training—spiritual and moral—and business, our mother felt satisfied that her work here on earth was completed. The mother will be missed in the community in which she lived so long, over fifty-six years near Frankfort, where she first settled on a farm, and the present Vleits, not known then, and was always highly respected and greatly loved by all who knew her. She was a member of the Church of God, now our Presby-

terian church in Vermillion, and was always a faithful worker for religion, regardless of church denomination, as all goodness and practical piety make for the betterment of the community in which we live.

The Farmers' Union, now located in Vleits, was first organized at Lamb School house and named "Lamb" for Mr. and Mrs. Lamb.

Emma Lydia Lamb, second daughter, lives on the home place with her sister, Julia Effa Steele, and husband. They farm three hundred and twenty acres of land, and raise wheat, corn and alfalfa in large quantities and many other smaller products for the feeding of their chickens, which they raise in large quantities, both for the sale of the eggs and the young chickens, having two large and commodious hen-houses therefor. They also raise nice stock, substantial, medium-grade mules, horses, cattle and hogs. They are successful and progressive farmers in the true sense of the word—farmers—as in this day and age, to be a successful farmer means the combination of culture and strength, all of which the two daughters, and the youngest daughter's husband have obtained by education and their strong physical life; by inheritance the two daughters are strong physically, and by culture, intellectually.

Mary A. Auld, a sister of Elizabeth Lamb, was born on December 23, 1840, and came from Ohio in 1858 and lived with her widowed mother near Frankfort until her marriage on June 16, 1869, to James Gorman, of Pottawatomie county, Kansas, where she lived until she and her husband went to Ft. Dodge, Kansas, where she died on July 4, 1916. She had the honor of being numbered among the pioneers of Kansas, and taught school in Marshall county in the early days, and later she lived in her log cabin as a bride, and for a number of years after.

James Auld, her brother, was born on January 21, 1852, and came to Marshall county when about five years old, from Ohio and died in Minnesota, leaving a wife and four children surviving him.

One sister, Mrs. Martha J. Lieb, survives Elizabeth, and was with her during her last illness of about four days' sickness, her death being caused by a complication of diseases.

Martha J. Lieb (*nee* Auld) was born on April 10th, 1850, on a farm near Deersville, Harrison county, Ohio, and came at the age of eight years with her widowed mother, Eleanor Alexander Auld, two sisters and one brother, James, in 1858, to Marshall county, residing near Frankfort, where all three sisters were married at their family home west of Frankfort, she to Charles Lieb, on December 29th, 1869, and went with him to his

home in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, near Onaga, two and one-half miles southeast thereof, where he died four years thereafter of pneumonia, leaving her with two small children. She still lives on the farm, where she went as a bride, and she has seen her share of pioneer life; she can recall when the Indians were seen every day hunting and fishing, and the grasshoppers in 1874 so thick that they resembled a big storm cloud. She received her education in the country schools of Marshall county, around Barrett and Frankfort and was one of the best spellers, when they had their old-fashioned spelling schools. She is sixty-seven years old at the present time, and would not be afraid to spell with some of the school-teachers of today, as the present teachers do not devote the time to spelling they did in the early days of pioneer life.

CARL M. BELKNAP.

Carl M. Belknap, superintendent of the plant of the Electric Light and Water Company at Marysville, county seat of Marshall county, was born in that city and has lived there all his life, one of the best-known men in the town. He was born on August 27, 1881, son of Sota and Gussie Belknap, who settled at Marysville in 1878, and who were the parents of three sons, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being Curtis W. Belknap, deceased, and Clovis I. Belknap, of Chechalis, Washington. The mother of these sons died in 1886, Carl M. Belknap then being but five years of age. Sota Belknap, the father, was born in Minnesota in 1854, son of William B. Belknap.

JOHN LOFDAHL.

John Lofdahl, a well-known and substantial farmer of Lincoln township and the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of excellent land in that township, now living practically retired from the active labors of the farm at his pleasant home in section 30, is a native of the Kingdom of Sweden, but has been a resident of this country and of Marshall county since 1881. He was born on May 18, 1851, son of Lofs and Hannah Lofdahl, also natives of Sweden, who came to this country with their family in 1881 and after a brief stop with kinsfolk at Rockford, Illinois, came on over to Kansas and settled

in Marshall county, where both died in the fall of 1884. Lofs Lofdahl and wife were the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Sarah, a resident of Lincoln township, this county; Nels, a resident of Rockford, Illinois; August, who died at Rockford in 1882; Albert, who formerly owned the farm on which the subject of this sketch now makes his home and who died there in 1897; Mrs. Christina Elberg, of Rockford, Illinois, and Mrs. Sophia Youngsten.

Reared on a farm in his native Sweden, John Lofdahl was well prepared to take up farming upon his arrival in this country in 1881. He had married in his native country three or four years before coming here and shortly after his arrival in Marshall county bought a farm in partnership with his father and his brother, Albert, but in 1885 sold his interest in the same and for five years thereafter rented a farm. In 1890 he bought a quarter of a section of land in section 20 of Lincoln township, a place on which he had been living for a year, and proceeded further to develop and improve the same. When he took possession of that place it had on it a small house and a shed of a barn, but he made substantial improvements on the place and brought it up to a high state of cultivation. In 1899 he bought the "eighty" in section 30 on which he is now living, and in 1906 bought an additional tract of one hundred and twenty acres in section 31 of that same township, now having, as above noted, three hundred and sixty acres, all in Lincoln township, and all of which is well improved. In July, 1916, Mr. Lofdahl retired from the active labors of the farm and moved onto his "eighty" in section 30, where he has a very pleasant home and where he and his family are quite comfortably situated. Mr. Lofdahl is an independent voter and has given close attention to local civic affairs since becoming a resident of Marshall county. For twelve years he served as treasurer of his local school district.

In 1877, while living in his native land, John Lofdahl was united in marriage to Charlotte Anderson, also a native of Sweden, born in 1854, and to this union twelve children have been born, namely: Vilander, who is a farmer in Lincoln township; Mrs. Bertha Christianson, now living in Burt county, Nebraska; Mrs. Effie Johnson, of Vliets; Martin, who is operating the farm of his Aunt Sarah and a part of his father's land; Edith, who lives in Omaha; William, who is farming his father's place in section 31; Friedolpf, who is farming in Burt county, Nebraska; Tekla, who is living in Kansas City; Elmer and Arvaid, who are farming their father's place in section 20, and Herbert and Elvera, at home with their parents. The Lofdahls are members of the Swedish Mission church and have ever taken a proper part in church work

and in other neighborhood good works, helpful in promoting all movements designed to advance the common welfare. Mr. Lofdahl has prospered since coming to this country and has long been looked upon as one of the substantial residents of the eastern part of the county.

JACOB A. BEVERIDGE, D. D. S.

Dr. Jacob A. Beveridge, a popular young dentist at Marysville, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life. He was born in the village of Home on August 15, 1890, son and only child of Jesse and Rebecca (Logsdon) Beveridge, the latter of whom is still living. Jesse Beveridge, whose father was an honored veteran of the Civil War, was born on a farm in the vicinity of Springfield, the capital of the State of Illinois, in March, 1867, and died at his home in this county in 1901. He was a son of Jacob and Nancy (McNeil) Beveridge, the former of whom was born in Ohio in 1830 and in that state grew to manhood, living there when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted his services in behalf of the Union and went to the front with an Ohio cavalry regiment, with which command he served until the close of the war.

CHARLES B. JONES.

Charles B. Jones, one of the best-known and most substantial farmers and stockmen of Bigelow township and the proprietor of a fine farm of three hundred and forty acres lying in sections 8 and 16 of that township, with his home and well-kept farm plant in the former section, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a pioneer farm in Wells township on April 22, 1873, son of James M. and Louise A. (Jones) Jones, natives of Kentucky and pioneers of Marshall county, and the latter of whom is still living here.

James M. Jones was born in Bath county, Kentucky, September 18, 1839, a son of Charles and Rebecca (Robins) Jones, also natives of the Blue Grass state, the former of whom was of Virginia parentage, his parents having moved over into what then was Kentucky county of the Old Dominion before the days of the organization of that great western district

into a state. In Kentucky J. M. Jones grew to manhood and there in 1860, he married Louise A. Jones, who was born in that state on January 12, 1840, daughter of Joseph Jones and wife, the latter of whom was a Boyd, also natives of Kentucky, where they spent all their lives. In 1865 J. M. Jones and his wife came to Kansas and settled in Marshall county, driving over from Atchison, their first destination having been the John D. Wells farm. In that neighborhood, in Wells township, Mr. Jones bought a quarter of a section of land, erected a log cabin on the same and there established his home. After breaking up his land he set out trees and later built a better house. In 1875 he sold his farm and with his family moved to California, a change of climate being sought for the benefit of his wife's health. Returning to this county in the spring of 1876 he resumed his home in Wells township and there rented land until 1883, when he bought the southeast quarter of section 8 in Bigelow township, the place where the subject of this sketch is now living, and later added an adjoining "forty" to the place. There Mr. Jones spent the rest of his life, a substantial farmer and stockman. He made excellent improvements on the place and always kept a good herd of cattle, prospering in his operations. He took an active part in local civic affairs and served as treasurer of Bigelow township for two terms. His death occurred on August 16, 1900, and his widow is now making her home with her son, Samuel Jones, a substantial farmer of Bigelow township, and the only survivor, besides the subject of this sketch, of the eight children born to his parents.

Charles B. Jones was the fourth in order of birth of the children born to his parents, and he was reared on the farm, receiving his elementary schooling in the district schools and supplementing the same by two terms of study at the Ellenbecker Normal School at Marysville and a course in Campbell University at Holton. In 1897, upon his return from the university, Mr. Jones took charge of his father's farm and in 1901 bought eighty acres of the old home place, continuing farming there with such success that in 1911 he bought an adjoining tract of two hundred and sixty acres and now has a well-kept and profitably cultivated farm of three hundred and forty acres, on which he is doing very well. He has made many and valuable improvements to the place and is now very comfortably situated there. Mr. Jones is a Republican and takes an earnest interest in local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

On April 20, 1910, Charles B. Jones was united in marriage to Mrs. Nettie (Fenwick) Williams, daughter of William and Melissa (Boyd) Fenwick and widow of James W. Williams, to whom she was married in

1895, that union having been without issue. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones one child has been born, a son, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live. Mr. Jones is a member of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias at Irving, and in the affairs of those two popular organizations takes a warm interest.

J. L. JUDD.

J. L. Judd, one of the real pioneers of Marshall county and for many years a well-known farmer and stockman of Bigelow township, now living retired in the pleasant village of Irving, is an honored veteran of the Civil War and a native of the state of Ohio, born in Lorain county, that state, August 12, 1845, a son of Rasmus and Phoebe (Hall) Judd, New Englanders, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, who became pioneers of Lorain county, Ohio, and there spent their last days, substantial farming people. Of their six children, but three are now living, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Garwood H. Judd, who is a miner in Colorado. Mr. Judd was in a heavy artillery regiment in 1863 and in 1865 he was in an infantry regiment. He was discharged at Salisbury, North Carolina.

Reared on a pioneer farm in Ohio, J. L. Judd received his elementary schooling in a little old log school house in the neighborhood of his home and was living there when the Civil War broke out. In 1863, at Brighton, Ohio, he enlisted for service in Company K, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later was attached to the One Hundred and Fiftieth Heavy Artillery, with which command he served until mustered out at the close of the war. Upon the completion of his military service, Mr. Judd, in company with several of his army comrades, entered college at Poughkeepsie, New York, and after a comprehensive course there, in 1870, came to Kansas and walked over from Atchison to Marshall county. He presently bought a quarter of a section of land in Bigelow township, this county, paying for the same five dollars an acre, and then began working as a farm hand, clerking in a store at Irving and doing such other labor as his hands could find to do in order to earn the money with which to complete the sale, building up his farm in the meantime as well as he could. He built his dwelling house of stone quarried from his own land and

broke up his land with a double yoke of oxen. Indians still were quite numerous here at that time and Mr. Judd recalls that they were great beggars. His nearest market for grain was at Marysville and he had to haul his wheat twenty miles on the old trails across the hills. As he prospered in his farming operations, Mr. Judd added to his original quarter section until he became the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres in section 17, which he still owns, besides a considerable tract of pasture land in Pottawatomie county, where his son, G. H. Judd, is engaged in cattle feeding.

Mr. Judd's wife, who was Lillian Twaddle, born in Huron county, Ohio, died in 1913, at the age of fifty-nine years. To Mr. and Mrs. Judd six children were born, namely: Daisy, who married J. Sheppard and is living at Irving; Charles, of Grand Island, Nebraska; Garwood, who is at home; Bessie, who died in her girlhood; Guy, who also died in his youth, and Laura, who married Owen Jones, and who died in March, 1917. Mr. Judd is a Democrat and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, but has never been a seeker after public office. He is a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and has ever taken an active interest in the affairs of that patriotic order.

RUDOLPH A. KAPITAN.

Rudolph A. Kapitan, former township trustee, a well-known farmer of Bigelow township and proprietor, in partnership with his younger brother, Wesley Kapitan, of a fine farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres in section 19 of that township, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here the greater part of his life. He was born in the village of Irving, in a house which occupied the site now occupied there by the Knights of Pythias hall, April 17, 1875, a son of Wesley and Mary (Brozik) Kapitan, both natives of the far-away kingdom of Bohemia and both of whom are now deceased.

Wesley Kapitan was born in 1848 in the city of Prague, the capital of Bohemia, and there received a college education. When he was twenty years of age he came to the United States and located in the city of Baltimore, where he was married and where his eldest child was born; remaining there until 1874, when he and his little family came to Kansas and located at Irving, in this county, where he became for awhile engaged as a laborer

and where he remained until 1876, when he went down into the adjoining county of Riley, homesteaded there a tract of eighty acres, established his home there and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1894. Wesley Kapitan was twice married. His first wife, Mary Brozik, who was born in Bohemia in 1848, died in 1883. She was the mother of six children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being as follow: Olivia, who married F. Chalupnik and is now living near Irving, in this county; Rudolph, the immediate subject of this biographical sketch; Wesley, mentioned above as a partner in the farming operations of his brother, Rudolph; Matthew, twin brother of Wesley, now living at Tenney, Minnesota, and Antonia, now deceased. After the death of the mother of these children, the elder Wesley Kapitan married Mrs. Verona Konigsmark, a widow with four children, who is now living on her farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Riley county.

Rudolph A. Kapitan early began to be self-supporting, beginning work on neighboring farms when eight or nine years of age, and picked up such schooling as he could get in the district schools. When twenty-one years of age, in 1896, he began working as a butcher at Hanover, this state, and the next year went to Nardin, Oklahoma, where he opened a butcher shop of his own and was thus engaged there for four years or until his butcher shop was destroyed by fire, when he returned to his native county and opened a butcher shop at Blue Rapids, where he was engaged in business until 1908, when he and his brother, Wesley, bought their present farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres in section 19 of Bigelow township, which they ever since have been operating. Wesley Kapitan, who was born in Riley county on August 14, 1877, is unmarried and makes his home with his brother, who, after his marriage in 1911, established his home on the farm. Since taking possession of that farm the Kapitan brothers have made many improvements on the same, including the extensive remodeling of the house along modern lines, the building of a fine new barn and a double garage and other improvements in keeping with the character of the fine farm plant they have established. The Kapitan brothers also are quite extensively engaged in the raising of high-class live stock and are doing very well. The brothers are Democrats and give close attention to local political affairs. Rudolph A. Kapitan was appointed trustee of Bigelow township to fill out an unexpired term and in 1912 was elected to that office and was re-elected in 1914, serving until his resignation, he having found that the proper discharge of the duties of that office interfered too much with the constantly expanding interests of his agricultural business.

On September 12, 1911, Rudolph A. Kapitan was united in marriage to Margaret Jones, who was born in the principality of Wales on April 7, 1884, and who was but two years of age when her parents, Harry O. and Rose (Owens) Jones, also natives of Wales, came to this country in 1886 and settled in Kansas, both still living in Bigelow township, this county. Mrs. Kapitan is the fourth in order of birth of the eight children born to her parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Kapitan two children have been born, Kelma, born on December 27, 1912, and Elwyn, January 5, 1914. The Kapitans are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper part in church work, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare thereabout. Rudolph A. Kapitan is a skilled musician, has played in several large bands and has taught bands. He still takes much interest in musical affairs and has been a great help along that line in the Bigelow and Irving communities.

EDWIN D. BROLYER.

Edwin D. Brolyer, the well-known plumbing and heating contractor at Marysville and one of the leaders in that line throughout this part of Kansas, is a native of the old Hoosier state, but has been a resident of Kansas since he was eight years of age and of this county all the time since then, with the exception of about a year spent as a bank clerk at Emporia and the time he spent completing his schooling in the state university. He was born on a farm in Wabash county, Indiana, May 13, 1876, son of Henry and Jennie (Hubbard) Brolyer, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana, who came to this county in the early eighties and settled on a farm north of Axtell, where Henry Brolyer spent his last days, his widow later moving to Axtell, where she is now living.

Henry Brolyer was born on a farm in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, February 11, 1836, and was eleven years of age when his parents moved to Indiana, where he grew to manhood on a farm in the vicinity of Wabash. He married Jennie Hubbard, daughter of a farmer in the Peru neighborhood, bought land in that vicinity and there continued farming until the fall of 1884, when he came to Kansas with his family, arriving in Marshall county on September 4 of that year. Upon coming to this county Henry

Brolyer bought a farm of eighty acres three miles north of Axtell, paying ten dollars an acre for the same, and there established his home. Henry Brolyer was a good farmer and made substantial improvements on his farm. There he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1902. His widow is now living at Axtell, in the seventy-sixth year of her age, she having been born in 1841. She is a member of the Christian church, as was her husband, and their children were reared in that faith. There were eight of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth and all of whom are living save two.

As noted above, Edwin D. Brolyer was about eight years of age when his parents came to Marshall county and he grew to manhood on the home farm north of Axtell, receiving his elementary education in the district school of that neighborhood. This schooling he supplemented by attendance at the Kansas State Normal School during the years 1897-1901, and then entered the medical department of the Kansas State University at Lawrence, with a view to fitting himself for the practice of medicine, but presently abandoned that idea, preferring a life of trade rather than that of a profession, and after eighteen months spent in the medical school accepted a position as a clerk in a bank at Emporia and was thus engaged for eight months, at the end of which time he returned to Marshall county and bought a general store at Mina, which he successfully operated until 1904. He then traded his store for a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Center township and farmed the same from March, 1904, until December, 1905, when he sold the place and moved to Marysville, where he entered upon his present line of business and has since been very successfully engaged along that line. During his school days, Mr. Brolyer "spelled out" his vacations by working at the plumbing trade and completed his apprenticeship at Wichita, becoming a very proficient plumber and steam-fitter. He was thus well equipped for the business when he established his plumbing shop at Marysville and it was not long until he had built up a fine business covering this section of Kansas and the adjacent sections of Nebraska, his contract work taking him over a wide territory. Mr. Brolyer has equipped a number of large buildings with their heating plants, one of his most notable contracts having been that in connection with the equipment of the Community House at Marysville, and his reputation for excellent workmanship is now well established. Mr. Brolyer is a Republican, ever giving his thoughtful attention to local civic affairs, but has not been included in the office-seeking class.

On April 28, 1903, Edwin D. Brolyer was united in marriage to Myrtle Grant, who was born in this county on May 2, 1881, daughter of

William H. and Louvina Grant, natives of Illinois and early settlers in Marshall county, locating near Vermillion, where Mr. Grant became a large landowner. To Mr. and Mrs. Brolyer two children have been born, Kenneth, born on March 6, 1906, and Tressa, January 16, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Brolyer are members of the Christian church and are active workers in the same. They have a very pleasant home at Marysville and take a proper part in the general social activities of their home town. Mr. Brolyer is a Mason and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security and takes a warm interest in the affairs of these two organizations.

MILO M. RICE.

Milo M. Rice, one of the well-known and prominent residents of Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, was born in the state of Pennsylvania on November 17, 1864, and is the son of George I. and Kate (Rice) Rice, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and members of old families of the state. The first member of the Rice family to settle in Pennsylvania was Zachariah, who was born in Germany and settled in the state in the eighteenth century. He was the father of twenty-one children and his grandchildren numbered one hundred and fifty-six. Members of the family did good service in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812, and were prominent in the localities in which they lived.

George I. and Kate Rice received their education in the schools of their native state and there grew to manhood and womanhood. The former was born in 1841 and the latter in 1842, and they have spent their lives in the state of their nativity and are now living on the old home farm. They are the parents of nine children, three of whom came to Kansas: Anna Hirt, who resides in Cottage Hill township, Marshall county, where her husband is a farmer and influential man in the district; Alberta Arganbright is also a resident of Cottage Hill township, where Mr. Arganbright is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and Milo M., the subject of this sketch. The Rices have long been prominent in the social and religious life of the state of Pennsylvania and are active in the work of the Lutheran church.

Milo M. Rice received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and was reared on the home farm, where he lived until he was seventeen years of age when in 1883 he started in work for himself. He came to Ohio that year, but remained there but two months, when he came to

Kansas in June of the same year. Here he engaged as a farm hand and attended a teachers' institute, after which he taught school for one winter. He then rented two hundred and forty acres of land; he later bought eighty acres, on which he has since resided, with the exception of three years that he lived at Baldwin, when he and his wife moved to give their children a better opportunity to obtain an education. His farm is one of the splendid tracts of land in the county and is nicely improved. The buildings are well kept and the fields are under a high state of cultivation. He always kept high-grade stock, which was among the best in the district. In 1906 he retired from the more active duties of farm life, yet he takes much interest in the management of his farm.

On February 7, 1886, Mr. Rice was united in marriage to Lura E. Clark, the daughter of James and Emma Clark, natives of Pennsylvania and the state of New York, respectively. They established their home in Illinois and later came to Kansas. Lura Ethel (Clark) Rice was born in Illinois, in Lee county, on October 2, 1867, where she received her early education and later came with her parents to Kansas. The father is now deceased and the mother is making her home at Baldwin with her son, William, who is a graduate of the Baker University and is now with the Baldwin State Bank. The Clarks moved to Baldwin in order to educate their children and there they lived for a number of years. They were people of high ideals and took the greatest interest in all educational matters and were prominent in the community in which they lived and where they were held in the highest regard and esteem.

To Milo M. and Lura (Clark) Rice have been born the following children: George Clark, William Fletcher and Clarence Albert. George Clark was born on October 30, 1887, and after completing his education in the common schools entered Baker University, where he received his degree and is now a resident of Los Angeles, California, where he is a bookkeeper for the Williams Company; William Fletcher was born on December 9, 1888, and completed the common-school course and is a graduate of the Commercial Class of Baker University and is now a resident of California, and Clarence Albert was born on November 8, 1892, and is now engaged in farming on the home place, where he is in partnership with his father, in general farming and stock raising, and is meeting with much success.

The village of Cottage Hill is located on the farm of Milo M. Rice and he is known as the father of the village, he having been one of the earliest settlers in this community and had much to do with the foundation

and growth of the place. He has always taken much interest in local affairs and has been much interested in the development of the village, where he has had so many interests.

Politically, Mr. Rice is identified with the Republican party and has been one of the prominent men in the civic life of the district. In 1908 he was elected trustee of his home township and served in that capacity for eight years, when he declined re-election. During his term as trustee many substantial developments were made and his interests were ever for the good of the community in which he lived. The best schools and good roads received his utmost consideration, for in these he believed that the future of the township and the county largely depended.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice are active members of the Lutheran church and have always taken great interest in church work and are prominent in the social life of the community. Mr. Rice is one of the active members of the Modern Woodmen of America and to him is due much of the success of the local lodge. He is a man of pleasing qualities and has a wide influence throughout the county.

THOMAS MALONE.

Thomas Malone, one of the most successful of the younger farmers and stockmen of Richland township, Marshall county, was born in Richardson county, Nebraska, on May 14, 1881, being the son of John R. and Mary M. (Ashley) Malone.

John R. Malone was born in Scioto county, Ohio, in 1843, and his wife was also a native of that county, having been born on November 9, 1849. John R. was the son of William Malone, also a native of Ohio and of Irish descent. Mrs. Malone was the daughter of Jeremiah and Useba (Conklin) Ashley, both of whom were natives of Ohio. On September 5, 1866, John R. Malone and Mary M. Ashley were united in marriage and soon after their marriage they left Ohio and established their home in the state of Nebraska, where they remained until 1881.

On August 6, 1863, John R. Malone enlisted in Company D, First Regiment Heavy Artillery of Ohio, and gave three years of his life to the cause of the Union. He received his honorable discharge at Knoxville, Tennessee, on June 20, 1865, after having seen much active service and had been in many of the hard-fought battles of the Civil War. After his discharge he returned to his former home in Scioto county, Ohio, where he was married

within the next few months. With his bride he went to Richardson county, Nebraska, where he rented land and engaged in general farming and stock raising, with much success. In 1881 he and his family made the journey to Marshall county with horses and wagons and established their home in Richland township. There they resided on a farm east of Beattie for three years, after having lived in Richland township for two years. In 1886 Mr. Malone purchased the excellent farm in Richland township, that is now owned by the son, Thomas. This farm he developed into one of the best in the township and made several important improvements. The house was one of the best in the township and the barn was a substantial structure; these with the excellent condition of the farm, made the place one of the attractive homes of the county.

To John R. and Mary M. were born the following children: Dora, John, George, Richard, J. W., Ida, Harvey, Mary, Thomas, Eli, Susan, Alice and Harry. Dora is now deceased; John is a resident of Salina, Kansas; George is at home; Richard is a farmer near Axtell; J. W. is a resident of Apple Lane, Kansas; Ida, who was the wife of Ed Warner, is now deceased; Harvey is deceased; Mary is the wife of Charles Wolf and resides in Colorado; Thomas is the subject of this sketch; Eli is engaged in farming on a farm adjoining that of his brother, Thomas; Susan is the wife of Bert Wolf, of Denver, Colorado; Alice is the wife of Howard Shue and resides at Denver, Colorado, and Harry is on a farm one-half mile south of the farm home of his brother, Thomas.

John R. Malone lived on his farm in Richland township, until the time of his death on November 4, 1902. His life was an active one and he accomplished much in the years that he lived. He was a poor young man when he came to the new country in the West with his bride, and with her assistance he was able to surmount many of the difficulties which came his way. He devoted his best energies to his work, and by diligence and economy he in time became one of the prominent men of the township and county. He and his estimable wife were ever active in all the affairs of the community that would tend to the betterment of the moral, social and financial condition of the people. They were held in the highest regard and esteem, and were among the most worthy people of the district in which they lived for so many years.

Thomas Malone received his education in the district schools of Richland township and has lived on the present home farm, since he was but a lad. The older members of the family received their education in the schools of Beattie, before the family came to this township. After com-

pleting his education he decided to engage in farm work and since that time has devoted his attention to high-grade farming and stock raising. He owns the old homestead consisting of two hundred and forty acres in section 26 and eighty acres in section 27, all of which is in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

On November 30, 1913, Thomas Malone was united in marriage to Bertha Hostettler, daughter of Albert and Margaret Hostettler. Her parents were also natives of that country and there they received their education in the public schools, grew to maturity and they were later married. They continued to live in the land of their nativity until 1894, when the daughter, Bertha, was one year old, when they decided to seek a home in America. On their arrival in the United States they came to Kansas and after a residence of three years at Herkimer, they located on a farm east of Home City, where they remained for a time, when they moved to their present home in Guittard township, where Mr. Hostettler is successfully engaged in general farming and the raising of good stock.

Thomas Malone is recognized as one of the progressive and substantial men of the township, where he has lived for so many years, and where he and his wife are held in the highest regard and esteem, and where they are prominent and active in the social life of the community. Mr. Malone is an independent in politics, yet he takes much interest in local affairs and uses his best efforts for the growth and development of his home district.

HENRY F. DETWEILER.

Henry F. Detweiler, one of Murray township's substantial and progressive farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres in section 27 of that township, is a native of Illinois, but has been a resident of this county since he was seventeen years of age. He was born on a farm in Clay county, Illinois, March 31, 1866, son of Henry and Mary (Hillyer) Detweiler, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1832, and the latter, of Ohio, born in 1842, who came to Kansas in 1883 and settled in Marshall county, where they spent the remainder of their lives, honored and influential pioneer citizens.

On coming to this county Henry Detweiler settled on a partly-improved farm six miles northwest of Axtell and there established a home for himself and family. He developed the farm, making valuable improvements

on the same, and there he and his wife spent their last days, his death occurring in 1898 and hers in April, 1907. He was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of prime land. They were earnest members of the Christian church and their children were reared in that faith. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom four sons and three daughters are still living, namely: P. L., of Mina, this county; O. B., of Wichita; Henry F., the subject of this biographical sketch; Mrs. Anna Hawkins, of Topeka; Mrs. Belle Jackson, of Rice county, this state; Mrs. Stella Beason, of Montana, and H. A., a farmer, living one and one-half miles south of Axtell.

As noted above, Henry F. Detweiler was seventeen years of age when he came to this county with his parents and he completed his schooling in the district school in the neighborhood of his home. At the age of twenty-one he began farming on his own account and for some years, in partnership with one of his brothers, was engaged in farming on rented farms, being thus engaged for some years. He rented the John Montgomery farm northwest of Axtell. After his marriage in 1892 he began farming alone and in 1893 bought one hundred and sixty acres of the farm on which he is now living. The next year he established his home there and has ever since made that his place of residence, he and his wife being pleasantly and comfortably situated there. When Mr. Detweiler took possession of the place there were but few improvements on the same, including a little old house. He built a new house and farm buildings to match and has one of the best-equipped farm plants in that part of the county. In 1901 he bought an adjoining tract of one hundred and twenty acres and now has a well-developed and profitably cultivated farm of two hundred and eighty acres. His home is beautifully situated on a hillside, commanding a view of the country for miles about. The house is equipped with a modern heating and lighting system and the commodious barn and other farm buildings are in keeping, everything being nicely arranged for comfort and convenience. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Detweiler gives considerable attention to the raising of live stock and has done very well.

In the spring of 1892 Henry F. Detweiler was united in marriage to Agnes Wilson, who was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, daughter of James and Margaret Wilson, and who was visiting with her sister in this county when she met Mr. Detweiler, their marriage taking place shortly afterward. Mr. and Mrs. Detweiler are members of the Presbyterian church and take an earnest interest in the various beneficences of the same. Mr. Detweiler is a Democrat and ever gives his thoughtful attention to local political affairs,

but has not been included in the office-seeking class. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Axtell and of the local lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Security, and in the affairs of both of these organizations takes a warm interest. He and his wife have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community in which they live, helpful in promoting all worthy causes thereabout.

LYMAN H. ARMSTRONG.

Lyman H. Armstrong, president of the Bigelow State Bank at Bigelow, a substantial landowner and stock breeder, member of the Marshall County Fair Association and formerly and for years one of Marshall county's best-known school teachers, is a native of the great Empire state, but has been a resident of Kansas since 1884. He was born at Marcellus, in Onondaga county, New York, January 26, 1861, son of Addison H. and Adelia M. (Brown) Armstrong, the former of whom, born in Bennington county, Vermont, May 12, 1823, died at his home in New York in 1891, and the latter of whom, born on May 10, 1833, is still living at Marcellus, New York. Addison H. Armstrong and wife were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth and five of whom are still living.

Reared on a farm in New York, Lyman H. Armstrong received his elementary schooling in the public schools and supplemented the same by a course in the Monroe College Institute, after which he began teaching school in his home county. When twenty years of age, in 1881, he went to Michigan and taught school near Union City, in that state. In 1884 he came to Kansas, his destination here being Frankfort, in this county, and for a year after his arrival here worked on the farm of T. F. Rhodes. He then taught district schools in this county until 1887, when he entered the State Normal School at Emporia and after a comprehensive course in that institution resumed teaching, in 1890, being employed as principal of the schools at Oketo. During the next two years he was employed as a teacher in the high school at Marysville and for two years thereafter as principal in the schools at Beattie. While at Beattie Mr. Armstrong bought his present farm of two hundred and forty acres in sections 3 and 15 of Bigelow township and began the development of the same, continuing his school work during the winters and spending his summers on the farm. In 1893

he further enlarged his land holdings and ever since then has lived in and out of Bigelow. In 1904 Mr. Armstrong retired from the school room in order to give his whole attention to his rapidly developing agricultural and live stock interests. At the time of the organization of the Bigelow State Bank in 1907 Mr. Armstrong was one of the original stockholders and was elected vice-president of the same. Following the death of John E. Chitty, president of the bank, in 1911, he was elected to succeed Mr. Chitty, and has since been president of the bank, a position for which he is eminently qualified. In addition to the land holdings above mentioned Mr. Armstrong is the owner of an "eighty" of valuable land on the north edge of Bigelow and is regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of that part of the county.

Mr. Armstrong is a Democrat and ever since he came to this county in 1884 has taken an earnest and an active part in local civic affairs. For six years he served as township clerk in Clear Fork and in Bigelow townships and was the first clerk elected in the latter township after its organization. He also has taken an earnest interest in the agricultural development of the county and has rendered excellent service as a member of the Marshall County Fair Association. Fraternally, Mr. Armstrong is affiliated with the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America at Bigelow and is clerk of the same. Mr. Armstrong has a wide acquaintance in banking and general business circles throughout this part of the state and has long been recognized as one of the important personal factors in the development of the business life of the community.

ALFRED LINDEEN.

Alfred Lindeen, one of Lincoln township's well-known and substantial farmers and the owner of a fine farm home there, is a native of the kingdom of Sweden, but has been a resident of this country and of Marshall county since 1886. He was born on July 16, 1856, son of Gust Anderson and Anna Johnson, also natives of Sweden, who spent all their lives in their native land.

Reared on a farm in his native Sweden, Alfred Lindeen received his schooling there and grew to manhood on the home farm, becoming in turn a farmer on his own account, and there he remained until he was thirty years of age, when, in 1886, he came to the United States and proceeded on out to Kansas, locating at Frankfort, in this county. In that vicinity Mr.

Lindeen, who had arrived in this country with very little money, secured employment at farm labor, at a wage of fifteen dollars a month, and for two years was thus engaged. He then rented a farm and for three years worked the same quite successfully. At the end of that time he bought eighty acres of the farm on which he is now living and, in the meantime having married in 1889, established his home there. Mr. Lindeen is a good farmer and as he prospered in his operations added to his land holdings until now he is the owner of two hundred acres of excellent land in Lincoln township, forty acres in section 17, eighty acres in section 16 and eighty in section 28. He has a fine farm house and farm buildings in keeping with the same, his farm plant being operated along modern lines, and he is doing well. He has an excellent orchard on his place and in addition to his general farming devotes considerable attention to the raising of cattle, Shorthorns and Polled Angus, and Poland China hogs, the latter being of the white-spotted variety, a splendid type of big, rapid growers.

As noted above, it was in 1889, about three years after he came to this county, that Mr. Lindeen was married. His wife, Clara Back, is also a native of Sweden, born in 1859, who came to this country in 1887. To that union five children have been born, namely: Freda, wife of John Anderson, a farmer, living on section 15 of Lincoln township, this county; Eben, a farmer; Albin, who married Ellen Odell and lives at Axtell, and Emil and Albort, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Lindeen are members of the Swedish Lutheran (Solem) church, of which Mr. Lindeen has been a member of the board of trustees for twelve years and for five years a teacher in the Sunday school. He is a Republican and gives his earnest attention to local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

CALVIN WARNICA.

Calvin Warnica, one of Marshall county's substantial pioneer farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm in Vermillion township about three miles east of Frankfort, is a native of the Dominion of Canada, but has been a resident of this county since pioneer days, having come to Kansas with his mother, widow of a Civil War veteran, who came here from Michigan and became a Marshall county homesteader in 1873. He was born at Berry, near Toronto, July 20, 1853, sixth in order of birth of the seven children born to his parents, Joseph G. and Melvina (Denrure) Warnica, natives of

New York state, the former of whom was of German descent, who had settled in Canada after their marriage. In a biographical sketch relating to William D. Warnica, elder brother of the subject of this sketch, presented elsewhere in this volume, there is set out at some length further details of the history of the Warnica family that will not need to be repeated in this connection, the attention of the reader being respectfully invited to that sketch for additional information. Suffice it to say that Joseph G. Warnica was a carpenter, who moved with his family from Canada to Michigan in 1857 and established his home in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, where he was living when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted his services in behalf of the Union and went to the front as a member of the Michigan Engineer Corps, in which service he lost his life. His older sons later came to Kansas and became pioneers of this part of the state. In 1873 the Widow Warnica and her three younger children, including the subject of this sketch, then twenty years of age, came to Kansas and homesteaded a tract of land five miles west of Frankfort, in this county, where she established her home and where she died three years later.

Calvin Warnica was but a child when his parents moved from Canada to Michigan and in the latter state grew to manhood. He was but ten years of age when his soldier father lost his life and as the older children grew up and started out for themselves he continued to stay with his mother and when she came here and entered her homestead he remained with him, helping to develop the same. He later homesteaded an eighty-acre tract of his own and after his marriage in 1876 established his home there, remaining there until in 1892, when he sold that place and bought his present farm in section 18 of Vermillion township, where he since has made his home. In addition to his home farm of one hundred and ninety-seven acres Mr. Warnica is the owner of a farm of two hundred and thirty-six acres in Morris county, this state.

In September 17, 1876, Calvin Warnica was united in marriage to Joan Osborn, who was born in Knox county, Illinois, October 4, 1856, daughter of Robert and Betsy (Roundtree) Osborn, natives of Kentucky, who came to Kansas in the latter sixties and settled in this county, locating on the farm on which Mr. and Mrs. Warnica are now living, Robert Osborn becoming one of the substantial pioneers of that part of the county. Mr. Osborn died in 1893, at the age of seventy-one years, and his widow is now living at Frankfort at the age of ninety-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Warnica ten children have been born, namely: George E., who was a soldier during the Spanish-American War, a member of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Kansas

Volunteer Infantry, and who is now living at Junction City, this state, where he is engaged as a carpenter; Oscar N., who died when thirty-one years of age; Robert A., who died at the age of four months; Charles C., a farmer of Vermillion township; Emma, who died at the age of fifteen months; Winifred, who married P. Skadden and is living in Wells township; Edna, wife of H. T. Harper, of Colorado; Walter R., who is engaged in the offices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company at Topeka; Leroy, of Frankfort, this county, and Geneve R., a graduate of the Frankfort high school, who is at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Warnica are members of the Christian church and have ever taken a warm interest in local good works. Mr. Warnica is a Republican, and ever since coming to Marshall county in the days of his young manhood has given his earnest attention to local political affairs, a consistent exponent of good government.

HENRY SCHULTE.

It is well to note the elements of success in the lives of representative citizens of any country, and especially of those who had to do with the early history and the future growth and prosperity of their home community. Among these representative men of Elm Creek township, Marshall county, is Henry Schulte, who was born in Oldenburg, Germany, on November 25, 1857, and is the son of Arnold and Elizabeth (Dwelkotte) Schulte. These parents were also natives of Germany and there they spent their lives; the father died in 1906 at the age of ninety-three years, and the mother died in 1878 at the age of forty-three years. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living, Henry being the fifth born. Arnold Schulte was a successful farmer as was his father, Arnold Schulte, before him. Mr. and Mrs. Schulte were devout members of the Catholic church and were highly respected in the community in which they lived.

Henry Schulte was educated in the schools of his native land and there he grew to manhood. At the age of sixteen years, in 1874, he decided to seek his fortune in America. On his arrival in the United States he located at Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked in that vicinity for eight years as a farm hand. He then purchased a dairy, which he operated until 1883, when he sold the business and came to Kansas. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Elm Creek township and engaged in general farming. There was an old house on the place, in which he lived for some years. He had

gone in debt for his farm, and was determined to make good. Being a hard worker and possessed of excellent business judgment, he was on the way to success. In 1893 he built a splendid seven-room brick house and in 1912 a large and modern barn. The latter structure is conveniently arranged for feeding and has a hay mow that will hold over sixty tons of hay. In 1916 he built a large barn for the housing of his stock. This building is one of the best of its kind in the community. He takes the greatest interest in the upkeep of his farm and buildings, and is considered one of the most successful of the general farmers and stockmen in the county. He keeps only the best of cattle and hogs, and each year he has many fine animals to put on the market at the highest prices. He has increased his original farm until he is now the owner of seven hundred acres of most excellent land, the greater part of which he has in a fine state of development.

In 1883 Mr. Schulte was united in marriage to Tressia Cohorst, who was born in Oldenburg, Germany, on October 27, 1865. In her native land she received her educational training and there she continued to live until she was eighteen years of age, when in 1883, she came to America with her parents, Fredinald and Fredricka (Wassenberg) Cohorst. The family, on their arrival in the United States came to Kansas, where the father established a home for his family on a farm in Elm Creek township, Marshall county, and there he engaged in general farming, with success, until the time of his death some years ago; the mother is still living in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Cohorst were always held in the highest regard by the people of their home township.

To Henry and Tressia Schulte have been born the following children: Henry, Fredia, Ferd, Joseph, Frank and Aloysius. Henry A. is now a successful young farmer and stockman of Elm Creek township; Fredia is the wife of Joe Lubeke, who is engaged in farming on Mr. Schulte's farm in the township; Ferd is deceased; Joseph, after completing his education entered the First National Bank of Marysville, and is now the assistant cashier; Frank is at home and Aloysius is attending Benedict's College at Atchison, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Schulte are active members of the Catholic church and are among the most prominent and popular residents of the township, where they are held in high regard and esteem. They have by their genial personality and consideration for the interests of others, won for themselves a high place in the estimation of the people of the district. They have ever taken much interest in the affairs of the community, and have always advocated and practiced a high standard of living. They have had much to do with the high standard of social conditions that exist in Elm Creek town-

ship, and they have supported those enterprises that would tend to advance the best interests of the county.

Mr. Schulte is a man of broad views and excellent judgment and ability, and while he has never been a seeker after office, his advice is often sought on matters that pertain to the public welfare. He is an advocate of good roads and the best schools. He believes it the duty of all men to use their best efforts in the selection of the best officials to administer the affairs of the county and the state. Politically, he is an independent, and has served his township as trustee and treasurer, and has been road overseer, all of which positions he has filled with distinction. He gave the same care and attention to the affairs of the township that he gives to his own business. He and his wife have a pleasant home and an ideal family. Mr. Schulte is an active member of the Catholic Men's Benevolent Association, and is devoted to the cause of Christianity and morality.

OLIVER R. MANLY.

Oliver R. Manly, a well-known young farmer of St. Bridget township, this county, was born in Missouri on August 27, 1889, son of Allen and Emma (Steadman) Manly, the former of whom was born in Ohio and is now living in Barber county, this state. Allen Manly was the eldest of seven children born to his parents and was married twice, his second marriage having been without issue. To his union with Emma Steadman eight children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Joseph, who is living in Barber county, this state; Mrs. Sadie Abernacky, of Wichita; Mrs. Audrey Boden, deceased; Mrs. Maggie Smith, of Springfield, Missouri; Lonnie, of Barber county; Anna, who also lives in Barber county, and Charles, who is working for his brother, Oliver R. Manly, in this county.

Reared on a farm, Oliver R. Manly has been engaged as a farmer all his life and early discerned the possibilities of modern methods applied to agriculture, being an ardent advocate of progressive methods in tilling the soil. In 1911 he came to Marshall county and has since made his home here, being now engaged in farming the old James W. Manly farm in St. Bridget township, the place belonging to his brothers-in-law, his labors co-operating with theirs in bringing that place to its highest development and most profitable cultivation.

On October 17, 1916, Oliver R. Manly was united in marriage to Mrs.

Sadie (Manly) Rodgers, who was born in Murray township, this county, November 11, 1879, daughter of James W. and Mary A. (Ford) Manly, the former of whom was a son of Beveridge and Sidney (Bowes) Manly, pioneers of Marshall county, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. James W. Manly was born in Ohio in 1852. In 1875 he married Mary A. Ford, who was born in Livingston county, Illinois, April 14, 1855. They settled in this county and at the time of his death in 1915 James W. Manly was the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres in St. Bridget township, where his widow still makes her home, being tenderly cared for there by her daughter, Mrs. Oliver Manly.

To James W. and Mary A. (Ford) Manly five children were born, namely: Mrs. Lillie Pattridge, of Murray township, this county; Sadie, the wife of Oliver R. Manly, the subject of this biographical sketch; John H., who is assisting in the farming of the home place in St. Bridget township; James R., of Marysville, and Robert Elmer, who is also at home assisting in the management of the farm. In 1900 Sadie Manly married George Rodgers, who was born in Monmouth, Illinois, March 2, 1880, son of Duty and Mary (Bowes) Rodgers, natives of Illinois, who came to Kansas in 1882 and settled on a farm in Murray township, this county. George Rodgers died on May 20, 1915, leaving a widow and one child, a daughter, Rachel, who was born on February 8, 1903.

THOMAS H. SKALLA.

Thomas H. Skalla, a pioneer of Blue Rapids township, Marshall county, and for many years one of its highly respected citizens and successful farmers, was born in Bohemia on December 25, 1841, and he lived in that country until 1867. In his native land he received his education in the public schools and became identified with the farm life. His parents were also natives of that country, and Mr. Skalla remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when in 1863 he was united in marriage to Teresie Hromatke, who was born on December 3, 1843. After their marriage they established their home amid the scenes of their early life, and there they lived for four years. They were progressive young people, and their desire was to reach a higher plane, than that to which they had been accustomed. With this desire in view they decided to seek a home in America. On their arrival in the United States they at once came to Iowa, where they lived in Lynn county



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS H. SKALLA.

for three years. They then moved to Riley county, Kansas, where they homesteaded eighty acres of land in 1870. They built a log cabin and proceeded to develop their new farm. They met with much success and made many valuable improvements on the place and there they resided for ten years, after which, in the year 1880, they came to Marshall county, and established their home in Blue Rapids township. Here they purchased a farm, which at that time was undeveloped and unimproved, but which in time they made into one of the fine farms of the county. They increased their land holdings and in time became the owners of over four hundred acres of splendid land, all of which was placed under high cultivation and well improved. The tract was later sold to the children, all of whom were helped to good farms of their own.

To Thomas H. and Teresie Skalla were born the following children: Joseph, Thomas, John, Julia, George, Jennie, William, Emma, Amiel, Fred and Clara. Joseph is a successful farmer; Thomas is a prominent farmer of Blue Rapids township; John is a merchant of Blue Rapids and is meeting with much success; Julia Lamb resides in Blue Rapids township, where her husband is a successful farmer and stockman; George is also a well-known and progressive farmer of Blue Rapids township; Jennie Dobrorlmy resides in Cottage Hill township, where her husband is meeting with success on the farm; William is in Colorado; Emma Woriechek is a resident of Cottage Hill township where she and her husband are among the prominent people of their community; Amiel is engaged in general farming and stock raising in Blue Rapids township; Fred is at home; and Clara Nowak resides in Blue Rapids township, where Mr. Nowak is engaged in farming with success.

Mr. and Mrs. Skalla are active members of the Catholic church and have reared their family in the faith of that denomination, and they are among the highly respected people of Marshall county, where they have lived for so many years, and where they have had so much to do with the general development of the district. Their lives have been active ones, and their early days on the plains were full of adventure and hardships. They made the journey from Iowa with horses and wagon and were twenty-eight days on the way. Blue river at the time they crossed it, was so low that their seven-year-old boy was able to cross without any assistance.

On their arrival at their new farm in Marshall county, Mr. Skalla built a residence in which the family lived for some years. He built a log cabin in Riley county. The only tool that he had was an ax, and his only assist-

ance was his team of horses. He and his wife were determined to have a home of their own and their efforts were crowned with success. Today they are among the substantial residents of the county and are now enjoying their lives on the farm where they have lived for the past thirty-seven years.

GODFREY H. NELSON.

Godfrey H. Nelson, former treasurer of Lincoln township, the first man to settle in section 23 of that township and the owner there of one of the best quarter-section farms in Marshall county, is a native of the kingdom of Sweden, but has been a resident of this country since 1874 and of Kansas since 1876, being thus very properly regarded as one of the real pioneers of Marshall county, the development of which he has watched since the days of the open range and to which development he has added his full share as a citizen, for years having taken an active and influential part in the public and general affairs of the community. He was born on October 2, 1853, son of Carl August and Mary Nelson, also natives of Sweden, who spent all their lives in their native land, and he remained in his native land until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to this country and two years later settled in Marshall county. Four sisters and one brother of Mr. Nelson preceded him to this country, namely: Albertina, wife of Claus Anderson, who is a pioneer farmer in section 22 of Lincoln township, this county; Albin, of Chicago; Mrs. Henricka Anderson, of Chicago; Mrs. Mena Chinland, also of Chicago, and Mrs. Selma Nelson, of South Bend, Indiana.

It was in 1874 that Godfrey H. Nelson left his native land and crossed the ocean to the United States, landing here practically penniless. For a short time after his arrival in this country he was engaged as a teamster at Providence, Rhode Island, working for the B. B. Knight Manufacturing Company, beginning that employment at a wage of one dollar and fifty cents a day. Presently that wage was reduced to one dollar and twenty-five cents and then was cut to one dollar, which Mr. Nelson regarded as insufficient and he made up his mind to come West. Borrowing enough money to take him to Chicago, he remained in that city for six months, working at odd jobs until in October, 1876, when he came to Kansas, with a view to joining his sister, Albertina, and her husband, Claus Anderson, who had a short time before settled in the eastern part of Marshall county, in what then was Noble township, but which later was created into Lincoln township. Mr. Nelson

missed his train at Atchison, but through the kindness of Superintendent Downs, of the railroad company, was enabled to ride to Vermillion on an extra train. Upon his arrival at Vermillion he walked out to his brother-in-law's farm through the lush grass of the open prairie and the prospect both pleased and amazed him. The broad prairie, with the grass waving in the fall breezes like the waves of the ocean, presented to him a new and novel view and he was deeply impressed by the sight, as well as convinced that land that could produce grass in such amazing luxuriance could be converted into the most wonderful farms. Until the June following his arrival in this county Mr. Nelson remained with his brother-in-law, working for his board, and then he took employment with Capt. Perry Hutchison at Marysville and was thus engaged for more than three years, during which time he aided in the construction of the elevator. After his marriage in 1880 Mr. Nelson rented a farm in Rock township and there made his home for three years, at the end of which time he bought the farm on which he is now living, a quarter section in section 23 of Lincoln township, paying ten dollars an acre for the same, established his home there and has ever since resided on that place, which he has improved and brought up to a degree of cultivation excelled by no other farm in the county. Upon taking possession of that farm Mr. Nelson was the first settler in the section in which his place lies. He put up a small house, twelve by sixteen feet, and started out in a modest way, for he had gone heavily in debt for his farm, having saved but four hundred dollars at the time he bought it, but he prospered from the very start and now has a fine home and a well-improved farm and he and his family are very comfortably situated. Mr. Nelson has traveled quite a bit not only in the United States, but in Canada, and he is always glad to get back to Marshall county, regarding this as one of the best agricultural regions in the entire country. Starting on his unbroken farm heavily in debt and facing responsibilities that might have daunted a less stout-hearted man, Mr. Nelson now does not owe a dollar and has a fine piece of property in Vermillion and now lives as a retired farmer, and believes that any other man can do as well with Kansas land if he tries.

In February, 1880, Godfrey H. Nelson was united in marriage to Augusta Johnson, who also was born in Sweden, in 1848, and who came to this country in 1871, and to this union three children have been born, Effie, who is at home; Mamie, who is now engaged as a stenographer in Kansas City, Missouri, and Everett W. Nelson, who has ever been a capable assistant to his father in the management of the home farm and who recently was appointed postmaster of Vermillion, which important public office he is now

filling. The Nelsons are members of the Swedish Lutheran church and for years have taken a proper part in the various beneficences of the same, as well as in the general social activities of their home community. Upon becoming a citizen of this country Mr. Nelson affiliated with the Republican party and continued thus to affiliate until the memorable campaign of 1896, when he became an ardent supporter of Mr. Bryan and has ever since continued a Democrat, long having been regarded as one of the leaders of that party in this county. For four years he served as treasurer of Lincoln township and for twenty-two years as a member of the school board. For four years he was committeeman from his precinct and a member of the Marshall county Democratic central committee. Fraternally, Mr. Nelson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Knights of Pythias at Vermillion. In the local lodge of the last named order he has filled all the chairs and is a past representative of that lodge in the grand lodge of the state.

NELS E. JOHNSON.

The late Nels E. Johnson, an honored veteran of the Civil War and for years one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of Lincoln township, this county, was a native of the kingdom of Sweden, but had been a resident of this country since he was ten years of age. He was born in the old province of Skane, in the southern part of Sweden, November 21, 1842, and was ten years of age when his parents came to this country, in 1852, locating at Galesburg, Illinois, where his father died in the following year, 1853, and there he was living when the Civil War broke out. On August 22, 1862, he then being under twenty years of age, Nels E. Johnson enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of Company F, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command until he was seriously wounded at the battle of Arkansas Post. He was removed to a hospital at St. Louis and there, May 30, 1863, was honorably discharged, on a physician's certificate of physical disability.

Upon recovering from the effects of his wound Mr. Johnson returned to Galesburg, Illinois, and was there employed as a clerk in a furniture store until he presently formed a partnership in the grocery business and was there engaged in that business until 1883, when he disposed of his interests in Illinois and came to Kansas, arriving in Marshall county in the spring of that year. Upon coming to this county Mr. Johnson bought a quarter of a section

of land in Lincoln township, proceeded to improve the same and there he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on March 14, 1915.

Nels E. Johnson was twice married. In 1877 he was united in marriage to Matilda Lindquist, who died in 1881, and in 1889 he married Hannah Grans, who was born in Rockford, Illinois, March 8, 1871, daughter of G. A. and Anna S. Grans, natives of Sweden, who came to the United States in 1868, settling in Illinois, where they remained until 1882, when they came to Kansas and in 1884 settled in Lincoln township. G. A. Grans became a substantial farmer in Lincoln township and there spent his last days, his death occurring on December 27, 1906. His widow, who was born on January 27, 1831, is still living.

To Nels E. and Hannah (Grans) Johnson three children were born, Sigel R., born on October 1, 1890, who married Ethel Samuelson and is living on the old home place in Lincoln township and are the parents of one child. Ruby, born on March 2, 1917; Norman V., May 10, 1893, a farmer of Rock township, this county, who married Luella St. John and has one child, a daughter, Irene May, and Clayton, March 13, 1907. Some time after the death of her husband Mrs. Johnson left the farm and moved to Vliets, where she is now living.

GEORGE VAN VLIET.

George Van Vliet, a member of one of the pioneer families of Marshall county and a substantial landowner of this county, present proprietor of the old Barrett farm in Vermillion township, he and his family making their home there in the first frame house erected in Marshall county, is a native of the Dominion of Canada, but has been a resident of this county since 1869 and has therefore seen the development of this region since the early days of its settlement, a development to which he has contributed no small share. He was born in the city of Montreal, Canada, September 22, 1854, son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Hodgson) Van Vliet, who also were born in Montreal, the former of German parentage and the latter of English descent, who later came to Kansas and settled in Marshall county, becoming early recognized as among the most substantial and influential residents of the Frankfort neighborhood, and here they spent their last days.

It was on Thanksgiving Day, 1869, that Hiram Van Vliet and his family arrived at Frankfort, seeking a new home in this county. After looking about a bit he bought a quarter of a section of land in section 19 of Noble

township, paying fifteen hundred dollars for the same, and there he established his home, one of the first settlers in that part of the county, and there he remained for twenty years, or until his retirement from the farm in 1889 and removal to Frankfort, where he died in 1898. Hiram Van Vliet and wife were the parents of four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being Dr. John Van Vliet, now deceased, who for years was a well-known physician at Wheaton, this state; Mary, who is still living on the old home place in Noble township, and James, who also lives on the old home place.

George Van Vliet was fifteen years of age when he came to Kansas with his parents in 1869 and he was from the very beginning of his residence here a valuable factor in the labors of developing and improving his father's farm in Noble township. In 1882 he bought a farm northeast of Frankfort and after his marriage in the summer of 1884 established his home there, living there and in Frankfort until January, 1911, when he moved to the old Barrett place at the village of that name, and has since occupied the old Barrett home, the first frame house erected in Marshall county. Upon taking possession of that historic old house Mr. Van Vliet moved the same up on the hill, built a modern porch and an addition to the house and otherwise remodeled it and now has a very comfortable home. That house was built by Albert Barrett, founder of the village which bears his name and for many years one of the foremost citizens of this part of Kansas. It was constructed throughout of walnut and oak and when erected became a social center for all the countryside in that part of the county. Mr. Van Vliet has been quite successful in his farming operations and is now the owner of more than seven hundred acres of excellent land, including a quarter of a section surrounding his home place, a half section on Irish creek and two hundred and forty acres northeast of Frankfort.

On July 30, 1884, George Van Vliet was united in marriage to Phoebe Barrett, youngest of the eight children born to Albert G. and Mary (McKeever) Barrett, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Indiana, who came to Kansas in 1855 and located in Marshall county, among the very earliest residents of this county. Albert G. Barrett was a mill man and upon coming here established a mill at Barrett, the settlement which sprang up around the same being the first considerable settlement in this part of the state. His mill was the first saw- and flour-mill in northeastern Kansas and the settlers for many miles about patronized him. Further mention of the life of this enterprising pioneer and useful citizen is made elsewhere in this volume and it is not necessary here to enlarge on the same, it being

sufficient to say that Mrs. Van Vliet's parents performed nobly their part in the development of Marshall county, that both lived to ripe old age and in their passing left a memory that is as enduring as the community they virtually established and to which for years they gave the best that was in them.

To Mr. and Mrs. Van Vliet three children have been born, Mrs. Elizabeth Haskins, who lives on a farm in the vicinity of the village of Vliets, in Noble township; Winifred, who married W. J. Schiller, of the Central Lumber Company, Kansas City, and died on June 29, 1916, leaving an infant son, George Walter Schiller, and Hiram, who died on January 15, 1902, he then being twelve years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Van Vliet have ever given their earnest attention to the general social activities of their home community and have been helpful in promoting all movements designed to advance the common welfare thereabout. Mr. Van Vliet is a Democrat and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs, but has not been included in the office-seeking class. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and takes a warm interest in the affairs of the local lodge of that ancient order.

KASPER WESTBURG.

Kasper Westburg, owner of the northwest quarter of section 22 in Rock township, this county, where he has a very comfortable home, is a native of the kingdom of Sweden, born there on December 16, 1862, son and only child of Hans and Eva (Peterson) Johnson, who spent all their lives in that country. Hans Johnson died in 1874 and his widow married again and lived until 1914, she being seventy-two years of age at the time of her death. By her second marriage she was the mother of three children, Martha and Sandra, who are living in their native land, and Carl, who came to this country and is now living at Kansas City, Missouri.

Upon attaining his majority Kasper Westburg decided to come to the United States and upon his arrival here came on out to Kansas, arriving at Frankfort, in this county, April 17, 1886. For three months after his arrival here he was engaged in farm labor in the vicinity of Frankfort and then began working as a stone mason, quarrying rock at Frankfort. He then presently rented a farm in this county and worked the same for four years, at the end of which time, in 1892, he pushed on farther west and homesteaded a quarter of a section of land in Wallace county, this state, taking

possession of the same in 1893, building a claim shanty on the place and starting in to develop the farm. While thus engaged he divided his time between his homestead tract and a job he secured over in Colorado as a farm hand, driving back and forth from the farm on which he was employed to his homestead, under the mistaken impression that he could hold his homestead in this fashion. Upon losing his homestead Mr. Westburg went over into the gold fields of the Cripple Creek country and was there engaged seeking fortunes until 1897, when he returned to Marshall county and rented a farm in Rock township, on which he "batched" until his marriage in 1899. He then rented the old Kellberg farm and there lived for five years, or until 1904, when he bought his present well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section 22 of that same township, where he since has made his home and where he and his family are very pleasantly situated.

On April 1, 1899, Kasper Westburg was united in marriage to Louise Carlson, who was born in Sweden, daughter of Carl J. and Petronella (Johnson) Carlson, and who left Sweden in 1895, her parents continuing to reside in that country. To this union one child has been born, Raymond K., born on May 2, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Westburg are members of the Lutheran church and take a proper interest in church work and in other good works in the neighborhood of their home. Mr. Westburg is a Republican and gives a good citizen's attention to the political affairs of his adopted country.

HERMAN JOHNSON.

Herman Johnson, one of Marshall county's substantial pioneer farmers and the proprietor of a fine farm in section 2 of Vermillion township, where he has made his home for nearly forty years, is a native of the far-away kingdom of Norway, but has been a resident of this country ever since the days of his young manhood. He was born on a farm near the city of Christiania, Norway, February 24, 1847, son and eldest of the seven children of P. J. and Karen Johnson, natives of that country, who spent all their lives there, the former, who died in 1915, living to the great age of ninety years.

Reared on the home farm in his native Norway, Herman Johnson remained at home until after attaining his majority, when, in 1868, he came to the United States and proceeded on out to Minnesota, whence so many of his countrymen had preceded him, and there he became engaged as a

member of a railway construction crew. In 1871, at Preston, Minnesota, Mr. Johnson married Lottie Nevins, of Elyria, Ohio, and presently went with his wife to Elyria, in the vicinity of which city, in Lorain county, he became engaged in farming and was thus engaged there for six years, at the end of which time, in 1877, he came to Kansas on a bit of a prospecting trip and bought a tract of one hundred and twenty acres in section 2 of Vermillion township, this county, and in the spring of the following year, 1878, brought his family out here and settled on the farm, where he ever since has made his home and which he had developed into one of the best-improved and most highly cultivated farms in that part of the county. The land for which he paid seven dollars an acre is now well worth one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre and he has never regretted the choice which caused him to settle in Marshall county. In addition to his general farming, Mr. Johnson has long given considerable attention to the raising of live stock and has done very well. He has some particularly fine Percheron stock on his place and formerly exhibited his horses at the local fairs. He has given much attention to this line of stock and has done much to improve the strain of horseflesh in his neighborhood.

Mr. Johnson has been twice married. His first wife, Lottie Nevins, whom he married in Minnesota, died at her home in this county in 1895, leaving six children, namely: Gertrude W., who is a trained nurse, now living at Carrollton, Missouri; Grace, wife of Doctor Olson, of Clay Center, this state; Karina, who is a clerk in a dry-goods store at Manhattan, Kansas; Edward S., who is engaged in the hardware and agricultural-implement business at Rockford, Minnesota; Carl O., who is a graduate architect and is now engaged as a building contractor at Clay Center, and Mina, a graduate nurse, who married Lewis Rea and is now living on a farm near Carrollton, Missouri.

On October 14, 1909, Mr. Johnson married, secondly, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Wharton) Richards, of Olney, Illinois, widow of Henry Richards, whom she married at Olney in 1894 and who died in 1900. Mrs. Johnson was born in Indiana on December 18, 1858, a daughter of Joseph and Catherine Wharton, natives of that same state, who moved to Illinois in 1859. Joseph Wharton served as a soldier of the Union during the Civil War, a member of a company in an Illinois regiment of volunteer infantry, and during that period of service was captured by the enemy and was held in Libby Prison for thirteen months and fourteen days. Both he and his wife spent their last days in Illinois, the latter dying in 1885 and the former living until 1892. It was at Olney, Illinois, that Sarah Elizabeth Wharton grew to

womanhood and there she married Henry Richards, who died six years later, without issue. Some time after her husband's death she came out to Kansas on a visit to friends and here she met and married Mr. Johnson. The Johnsons have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of their home community. They are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Johnson is a member of the Frankfort lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Daughters of Rebekah, of which latter lodge Mrs. Johnson also is a member. Mr. Johnson is a Republican and has given his earnest attention to the political affairs of his adopted country ever since acquiring citizenship here, but has never been a seeker after public office.

WILLIAM M. DRUMM.

William M. Drumm, one of Marshall county's best-known and most substantial landowners and the proprietor of a fine farm in Bigelow township, is a native of the old Buckeye state and has been a resident of this county since 1883, when he came over here from Missouri and settled on the place where he has now been long established and where he and his family are very comfortably situated. He was born on a farm in Logan county, Ohio, January 17, 1848, the fifth in order of birth of the ten children born to his parents, Samuel H. and Mary Jane (Holmes) Drumm, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia, whose last days were spent in Illinois. Of their ten children, five sons are still living, three sons and two daughters being deceased.

Samuel H. Drumm was the son and only child of John and Frances (Hanson) Drumm, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in the state of Ohio. John Drumm left his native Germany with his parents, en route to the United States. The parents died on board ship on the way over and upon his arrival in this country he settled in Virginia, later moving to Ohio. He enlisted for service upon the declaration of war against England in 1812 and rendered valiant service during the second American war of independence, but was compelled to suffer the humiliation of surrender under General Hull at Detroit. Samuel H. Drumm grew up in Ohio and there married Mary Jane Holmes, who was born in Virginia in 1818, a daughter of Nathaniel and Betty (Whitley) Holmes, the former of whom also was a soldier during the War of 1812. Some time after his marriage Samuel H. Drumm moved to Illinois, settling on a farm in

Edgar county, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1901, he then being eighty-four years of age. His widow survived him until 1904.

William M. Drumm was but a child when his parents moved to Illinois from his native Ohio and there he grew to manhood on a farm, remaining there until he reached his majority, when, in 1869, he went to Missouri, where he began working at farm labor, later becoming engaged on county bridge work. After his marriage in 1874 he began farming on his own account, on a rented place, but the next year, in 1875, he bought a forty-acre farm in Nodaway county, that state, where he made his home until 1882, in which year he sold out his holdings in Missouri and with his family and some necessary household articles drove over into Gage county, Nebraska, leading a cow behind his covered wagon, with a view to buying a tract of Indian land that had just been opened to settlement. He found the price of that land too high, however, and the next year, in 1883, fitted out another covered wagon and drove on down into Kansas and settled in his present location in section 16 of Bigelow township, this county, where he bought land and where he ever since has been established, now owning two hundred and twenty acres in the home tract in section 16 and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 22 and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 15. When Mr. Drumm bought his home place in this county the same was partly broke and there was a log cabin on it. He built an addition to that humble house and lived in the same for a year or two, at the end of which time he moved to the village of Bigelow in order to secure for his children better advantages in the way of schooling, continuing, however, to farm his place and to improve and develop the same. In 1892 he moved back to the farm, built a new house and made other essential improvements and has lived there ever since, now having one of the best-established farm plants in that part of the county. Mr. Drumm is a Democrat and has ever given his thoughtful attention to local political affairs. He was a former member of the school board at Bigelow and in 1916 was a member of the Democratic county central committee, representing his home township.

In 1874, while living in Nodaway county, Missouri, William M. Drumm was united in marriage to Mary Lynch, who was born in that county on February 14, 1852, a daughter of Thomas and Lizzie (Mercer) Lynch, natives of Kentucky, and to this union eight children have been born, three of whom died in infancy, the others being as follow: Alta, who married Charles Phillips, now living in Garfield county, Oklahoma, and two children, Vera

and Milton E.; Odessa, who married Lee Fraker, a bookkeeper, living at Kansas City, Missouri, and has one child a daughter, Helen; Charles E., who is now conducting a gold-cure institute at Grand Island, Nebraska, in partnership with Charles Judd; Mary, who married Joseph Wasser, of Frankfort, this county, and has one child, a son, Garwood, and Clarence Milton, who is now at home assisting his father in the management of the farm. Clarence M. Drumm was graduated from the normal school at Grand Island and later taught in that institution. During his school days he achieved considerable note as an athlete and for some time was a baseball player, attached to the Nebraska state league of baseball clubs. Charles E. Drumm (called Ed), taught school for ten years and in 1908 was elected county superintendent of Marshall county. He served for four years before going into the gold-cure business.

For forty-two years William M. Drumm has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, now affiliated with the lodge of that order at Irving, and has ever taken a warm interest in the affairs of that ancient order. He also is a member of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen and takes much interest in the affairs of that order.

ERSKINE W. JOHNSTON.

Erskine W. Johnston, a progressive and up-to-date young farmer of Rock township, this county, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life with the exception of three or four years spent in Labette county, in the southern part of the state. He was born on a farm in Rock township, not far from his present place of residence, January 25, 1890, son of Henry and Laura E. Johnson, the former of whom, born in 1847, died in April, 1905, and the latter of whom, born in 1854, is now living at Frankfort. Henry Johnston was a native of Canada and came from there to Kansas in pioneer days. He was twice married and by his first marriage was the father of two children, William, who lives four miles west of the old home in Rock township, and Mrs. Janie Ward, of Westmoreland, in the neighboring county of Pottawattomie. By his second marriage Henry Johnston was the father of three children, Mrs. Bertha McConchie, of Washington, this state; Earl B., of Westmoreland, and Erskine W.

Erskine W. Johnston was reared on the farm on which he was born in Rock township and completed his schooling in the high school at Frank-

fort. He then engaged in the agricultural-implement business at Frankfort and was thus engaged until 1911, when he went to southern Kansas and bought a farm in Labette county, where he remained until 1915, when he sold out there and returned to Marshall county and bought the farm on which he is now living and where he and his family are very pleasantly and very comfortably situated. Upon taking possession of that farm Mr. Johnson erected a handsome modern residence and his well-kept farm plant is in keeping with the same, the plant bearing many evidences of the up-to-date character of the owner's methods of carrying on his farming operations.

In 1911 Erskine W. Johnston was united in marriage to Fay Slater, of Frankfort, this county, daughter of H. and Catherine Slater, who came to this state from Indiana and located at Frankfort, where Mr. Slater, who is now living at Axtell, formerly was engaged in the laundry business. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child, a son, Clement, born on March 1, 1916. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper part in church work, as well as in the community's general social activities, and are interested in all measures having to do with the common welfare. Mr. Johnston is a Republican and, fraternally, is affiliated with the local lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Security, in the affairs of which he takes a warm interest.

JOHN F. HARPER.

John F. Harper, a well-known and substantial farmer of Marshall county, an extensive landowner in Vermillion township, who formerly and for years was engaged in the grain business at Vermillion, but who for the past fifteen years or more has made his home on his well-kept farm in the township of that name, is a native of Virginia, but has been a resident of this county since the days of his young manhood. He was born in that section of the Old Dominion which since the days of the Civil War has been known as West Virginia, October 3, 1858, son of Thomas and Margaret Jane (Ferguson) Harper, natives of Scotland, who became pioneers of Marshall county and here spent their last days.

Both Thomas Harper and Margaret Jane Ferguson, though born in Scotland, were reared in the neighborhood of Belfast, in the north of Ireland, their respective parents having moved there during the days of their childhood, and there both were orphaned. When about sixteen years of age they both came to this country with kinsfolk and settled in New Jersey, not far

from the city of Philadelphia, where they grew up and were married, later settling in western Virginia, where they lived until 1876, when they moved to the state of Illinois. Three years later, in 1879, they came to Kansas and located in Vermillion township, this county. There Thomas Harper bought a farm and there he made his home until 1890, when he retired from the farm and moved to the village of Vermillion, where his last days were spent, his death occurring in 1900, he then being seventy-six years of age. His widow survived him but two years, her death occurring in 1902, she then being seventy-eight years of age. They were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being as follow: Mrs. Elizabeth Hough, of Norton county, this state; Mrs. Howard Schaefer and Mrs. Isabelle Oliver (twins), the former of whom lives at Vermillion, this county, and the latter in Norton county, and Thomas, a substantial farmer, of the neighborhood southeast of Frankfort.

John F. Harper was reared on a farm in West Virginia and was about eighteen years of age when his parents moved to Illinois. There he completed his schooling, attending school a couple of terms after going to that state, and was about twenty-one years of age when the family came to Kansas and settled in this county in 1879. Two years later, in 1881, he rented a tract of land and began farming on his own account, at the same time engaging in the live-stock business at Vermillion, and was thus engaged for twenty years, at the end of which time he bought his present home farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Vermillion township and has since made his home there, he and his family being very comfortably and very pleasantly situated. In addition to the farm of three hundred and twenty acres here referred to, Mr. Harper is the owner of a farm of one hundred and ninety-eight acres north of there and is quite well circumstanced.

Mr. Harper has been twice married. In 1883 he was united in marriage to Hattie Dilley, who died in February, 1889, leaving two sons, Glenn and Harry, both of whom are now living at Caddoa, Colorado, the former being there engaged in the lumber business and the latter farming. On May 3, 1893, John F. Harper married, secondly, Rosa Crawford, who was born at Cottage Hill, in Jackson county, West Virginia, December 16, 1863, a daughter of James and Jane (Dudgeon) Crawford, the latter of whom died in 1874 and the former of whom, born in November, 1831, is still living in West Virginia. Rosa Crawford came to Kansas in October, 1888, and it was here that she first met Mr. Harper, whom she married in 1893. To this union three children have been born, Armour, who is now attending the Salina Business College; Mabel, a student at the State University at Law-

rence, and Justin. The Harpers have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of their home community. Mr. Harper is a Republican and has ever given a good citizen's attention to political affairs, but has not been a seeker after office. He is a Mason, a member of the local lodge of that ancient order at Vermillion, and is also a member of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, in the affairs of both of which organizations he takes a warm and active interest.

JOHN A. WINQUIST.

John A. Winquist, one of Marshall county's pioneers, a large landowner in Lincoln township, and who claims the distinction of being the head of the largest family in Marshall county, is a native of Sweden, but has been a resident of Marshall county since 1875, he having come here with his father in that year, and has thus been a witness to and a participant in the development of this county since pioneer days. He was born on February 19, 1855, son of Nels and Olina B. Winquist, natives of the same county, the former born on August 15, 1817, and the latter, March 5, 1821, who became pioneers of Marshall county and here spent their last days.

In 1870 Nels Winquist and his two sons, John A. and Severin, then mere boys, the former being but fifteen years of age, came to the United States with a view to making a new home on this side of the water. Upon his arrival here Mr. Winquist located in Connecticut, where he began working in a stone quarry. The next year he and his two elder sons were joined by the mother and the other three children and the family remained in Connecticut until 1875, when they came to Kansas and located in this county, where they established their home. Upon coming here Nels Winquist homesteaded a tract of forty acres in what is now Lincoln township, the nucleus of the large farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. There he constructed a dug-out, sixteen by fourteen feet in dimensions, with a dirt floor, boarded sides and a sod roof, and in that humble abode the family lived for three years, at the end of which time they were able to erect a modest frame house, fourteen by twenty. There Nels Winquist spent his last days, his death occurring on January 17, 1889. His widow survived him about seven years, her death occurring in 1896. They were the parents of five children, those besides the subject of this sketch, the second in order of birth, being as follows: Mrs. Augusta Benson, now deceased; Severin, who died

in 1904, after having been engaged in farming in partnership with his brother John; Malcolm, who died in 1872, the year after he came to this country, and Hannah, also now deceased.

John A. Winquist was fifteen years of age when he came to this country and was twenty when he came out to Kansas with the family in 1875. From the beginning of his residence here he worked hard, not only he and his brother laboring with their father in the task of developing the homestead tract upon which the family settled, John A. Winquist taking extra employment as a corn-husker at ninety cents a day during the winters. His brother Severin herded cattle during the summers, at a wage of twelve dollars a month and with the extra money thus earned the brothers bought a horse. For the greater part of the time after he came here until his death Nels Winquist was an invalid and upon the two brothers devolved the task of working the farm, the eldest brother taking care of his parents until their death. After his father "proved up" the homestead he took charge of it and proved not only a capable manager but a good farmer. He and his brother Severin ever worked in partnership, an excellent arrangement, for they worked harmoniously and to good effect and made money, John A. Winquist becoming sole owner of their joint holdings upon the death of his brother in 1904. Mr. Winquist is now the owner of eight hundred and forty acres of excellent land in Lincoln township, the same having on it two sets of improvements, the home place comprising a half section of land in section 14. In addition to his general farming he does a good bit in the way of raising live stock and markets about one hundred head of hogs annually.

On July 20, 1890, John A. Winquist was united in marriage to Hannah P. Sanquist, who also was born in Sweden, July 19, 1873, a daughter of A. P. and Johanna Sanquist, who came to Kansas in 1887 and located in Lincoln township, but later moved to Beattie, where they are now living. To Mr. and Mrs. Winquist seventeen children have been born, namely: Martin W., born on August 4, 1891; Elsie O. N., September 21, 1892; Frank R., November 15, 1893; Mabel V., November 27, 1895, who married Edward Doering, a farmer living west of Axtell, in Murray township, and has one child, a son, Ralph Willard; Lillie A., January 27, 1897; Mildred E., March 29, 1898; Albert S., January 13, 1900; Aaron Leroy, March 6, 1901, who died on September 25, 1901; John Leroy, June 21, 1903; Lila B., July 14, 1904; Clifford R., August 21, 1905; Carl E., September 10, 1906; Hobart D. and Hannah (twins), January 14, 1909, the latter of whom died in infancy; Winifred V. and Wilfred H. (twins) April 26, 1911, the lat-

ter dying at the age of one year, and Doris L., August 9, 1913. The Winquists are members of the Swedish Lutheran church and Mr. Winquist was a former member of the board of trustees of the same. He is a Republican and for some time served as clerk of Lincoln township.

THOMAS H. LEWIS.

Thomas H. Lewis, a well-known and substantial farmer and stockman of Franklin township, this county, was born on a pioneer farm in that township and has lived there all his life. He was born on September 18, 1871, son of William and Maria Lewis, pioneers of Marshall county, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and grew to manhood on the old homestead farm, receiving his schooling in the school in the Brooks district. As a lad he used to herd cattle on the plains and helped to break the sod, retaining distinct recollections of the old oxen used on the farm. He remained an assistant to his father in the labors of improving and developing the home place until he was twenty-one years of age, when he rented a tract of land and began farming on his own account. In 1907 he bought a quarter of a section of land in section 35, Franklin township, from his mother-in-law and has since made his home on that place, bringing the same up to a high state of development. The place was well improved when he bought it, but he has made numerous valuable improvements to the same and now has one of the best-kept farms in that part of the county.

In 1903 Thomas H. Lewis was united in marriage to Lena Tangeman, who was born on a pioneer farm in Center township, this county, June 5, 1877, daughter of John and Dora (Duever) Tangeman, natives of Germany, who became pioneers of Marshall county, where the former spent his last days and where the latter is still living. John Tangeman was born in the province of Hanover on June 22, 1835, and was trained to the trade of a blacksmith, at which he worked in the army. In 1866 he married Dora Duever, who was also born in Hanover, May 31, 1837, and in that same year he and his wife came to the United States, the vessel on which they came over being fourteen days in making the passage. They located at Chicago, where Mr. Tangeman worked at his trade until 1871, when he came to Kansas and homesteaded a tract of forty acres in section 4 of Center town-

ship and there established his home in a dug-out, in which humble abode a son was presently born. Later, he built a ten-by-twelve house of cottonwood lumber and in that little house two other children were born. During the grasshopper visitations his small attempts at farming were thwarted by the voracious pests, which ate every growing thing on the place. His first crop was five or six acres of corn, for which he received twelve and a half cents a bushel; a similar price being also all he could get for a few potatoes he also was able to raise. At that time Indians still were quite numerous in this part of the state and the family often was annoyed by the lazy aboriginals coming to the house and begging for something to eat. Presently, however, better times set in and Mr. Tangeman's affairs began to prosper, he after awhile becoming the owner of a quarter of a section of land, on which he did well and where he spent his last days, his death occurring on February 2, 1906. His widow is still living and now makes her home with her children. There were seven of these children, of whom Mrs. Lewis was the sixth in order of birth, the others being as follow: William, deceased; Ernest, a merchant at the village of Home; G. J., a farmer in the vicinity of Winifred; August, a merchant; Mrs. Amelia Reinhardt, wife of a hardware merchant at Home, and Henrietta, deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis two children have been born, Ruth, born on November 7, 1906, and Russell C., December 22, 1915. The Lewises have a pleasant home in Franklin township and take a proper interest in the general social activities of that neighborhood. Mr. Lewis is a Democrat and takes an earnest interest in local political affairs, but has never been a seeker after public office.

HENRY REB.

Among the old settlers of Marshall county the name of Henry Reb, one of the real pioneers of this county, who died in Vermillion township on March 24, 1874, is held in pleasant remembrance. He was one of the very earliest settlers in this county and did well his part in the work of developing that part of the county in which he settled. Henry Reb was born in Rheinisch Bavaria, Germany, in 1830, and was trained as a blacksmith and wheelwright in his native Fatherland. There he lived until after he had attained his majority, when, in 1852, he came to this country and lived in the states of Michigan and Iowa for a few years, and in 1858 came to Kansas and settled in Marshall county. Upon coming here Mr. Reb bought a quarter

of a section of land in section 30 of what later was organized as Vermillion township and there set up a smithy and wagon shop, the only industry of the kind for miles around, and his services were in immediate demand, soon having plenty of work. Some four or five years after his marriage in 1860 Mr. Reb abandoned his smithy and gave his whole attention to the development of his farm, on which he established his home and where he spent the rest of his life, leaving at the time of his death in 1874 an estate of two hundred acres of rich bottom land, now owned by his widow, who continues to make her home there. During the Civil War Henry Reb gave his services to his adopted country and rendered valuable service to Kansas as a member of the Home Guards. He was a member of the German Evangelical Association, as is his widow, and both took an active part in church and other good works hereabout in pioneer days.

On September 14, 1860, in this county, Henry Reb was united in marriage to Anna Regina Lodholz, who was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, November 10, 1838, daughter of Joseph Frederick and Anna Mary Lodholz, natives of that country, the former of whom died in the Fatherland in 1843. Four years later, in 1847, the elder son of the Lodholz family, Godfrey Lodholz, came to the United States and about five years later, in 1852, another son, George Lodholz, also came. Two years later, in 1854, the Widow Lodholz and her daughter, Anna Regina, and another son, Frederick, followed and settled at Terryville, Connecticut, where they remained until 1858, when they came to Kansas, accompanied by Godfrey Lodholz and his family and settled on a tract of land they pre-empted six miles north of Beattie, in this county. Upon coming to Kansas the Lodholz family proceeded by rail and steamer as far as Atchison, where George met them on horseback and there procured another horse and a wagon and thus hauled their household goods over here to their new home in Marshall county, he having preceded them the year before and selected the land on which they made their home. Two years after coming to this county, Anna Regina Lodholz married Henry Reb and has ever since made her home on the land he pre-empted upon coming here, one of the honored and respected pioneer residents of Marshall county.

To Henry and Anna Regina (Lodholz) Reb five sons and two daughters were born, namely: George Henry, who is at home farming the home place for his mother; Anna Mary, at home; John F., a Marshall county farmer, who married Lulu L. Jones and has two sons, James Henry and John Maynard, who are now attending high school at Blue Rapids; Frederick C., who died aged two years and nine months; William G., owner of a farm

adjoining the old home place on the southwest, who married Susan J. Anderson and has one child, a son, Ralph William; Helena Christina, at home, and Louis C., owner of a farm adjoining the home place on the northwest, who married Pearl H. Smith, to which union one child has been born, a daughter, Christine Lenore. As noted above, Mrs. Reb is a member of the German Evangelical Association and her children, Henry, Mary, Helena, William and wife, Louis and wife, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Barrett; John and his wife belong to the Christian church. Mrs. Reb has a pleasant home and has ever given her earnest attention to local good works. As one of the real pioneers of Marshall county, she is thoroughly familiar with the history of that section of the county in which she has lived ever since coming out here in the fifties and is a veritable mine of information on matters relating to the early settlement of the county.

HUTCHINSON JOHNSON.

The late Hutchinson Johnson, who was one of the pioneers of Bigelow township, this county, and the proprietor of a fine farm in that township, where his widow continues to make her home, was a native of the great Keystone state and an honored veteran of the Civil War. He was born at Troy, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1840, a son of James and Euphemia Johnson, the former of whom was twice married. Hutchinson Johnson was reared at Gallipolis, Ohio, and became a farmer in Meigs county, that state, where he was living when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted his services in behalf of the Union and went to the front with one of the Ohio regiments. Upon the completion of his original term of enlistment he re-enlisted in Company G, First Artillery, February 3, 1864, and served with that command until the close of the war, his total period of service covering four years. Mr. Johnson was the owner of a piece of farming property in Ohio, but not long after the completion of his military service sold that farm and in 1866 went to Iowa, settling on a farm in Wapello county, that state.

In Iowa, in 1874, Hutchinson Johnson married Amanda Reeves, who died in 1875. In the next year, 1876, he was united in marriage to Laura Smith, who was born in Iowa on June 12, 1857, daughter of Willis and Minerva (Smith) Smith, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson continued to make their home in Iowa until 1881, when they disposed of their interests

there and came to Kansas, settling on the farm in Bigelow township, this county, where Mrs. Johnson is still living. Mr. Johnson bought a tract of one hundred acres upon settling there, built a house and barn and presently had a well-established farm plant, which he continued to develop and improve until the time of his death, one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of that section of the county. He gave considerable attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, with particular reference to Jersey cattle, and did very well in his farming operations. Since his death his widow, who has continued the operations of the farm, had added an adjoining "forty" to the place and is now the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and forty acres. Mr. Johnson, who died on October 24, 1907, was a Republican and gave a good citizen's attention to local political affairs. He attended the services of the Methodist Episcopal church and was an active member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Irving, in the affairs of which patriotic organization he ever took an earnest interest.

To Hutchinson and Laura (Smith) Johnson eight children were born, namely: Amanda, born on January 1, 1878, who married Edgar Williams and is now living at Alice, Texas; Sydney, May 12, 1882, now living near Barrett, who married Edith Jones and has three children, Arline, Winifred and Geneva; Clarence, February 19, 1884, now living at Barrett, who married Nellie Hodges and has one child, a daughter, Thelma; Effie, November 17, 1887, at home; William, January 5, 1891; Ray, July 26, 1893; Eva, January 15, 1897, and Velma, August 26, 1899. Ray Johnson is serving in the United States navy, now stationed on the "Huntington" in the Gulf of Mexico. The Johnsons have a very pleasant home and take a proper part in the general social activities of the community.

JOHN H. HUNT.

John H. Hunt, one of Bigelow township's well-known and progressive farmers and stockmen and the proprietor of a well-improved farm in section 13 of that township, is a native of Tennessee, but has lived in this county since the days of his infancy. He was born at Lebanon, in Wilson county, Tennessee, April 17, 1870, son of Henry N. and Elizabeth (Champion) Hunt, both now deceased, the former of whom was born in that same county and the latter in the state of Massachusetts, who became pioneers of Marshall county.

Henry N. Hunt was born on June 13, 1813, and grew to manhood in

Wilson county, Tennessee, the place of his birth. On November 3, 1854, in that county, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Champion, who was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, December 29, 1834, and he continued to make his home in Tennessee until the year 1870, when he became attracted to the possibilities that then were opening to the earnest settler in Kansas and moved out to this state, settling on a farm of sixty-seven acres just north of Blue Rapids, in the township of that name, that having been before the original Blue Rapids township was divided into four, and there he spent his last days, his death occurring on June 28, 1875, just about the time he was becoming well established on his farm. His widow later married Thomas Donahue and continued to make her home in this county the rest of her life, her death occurring on October 25, 1895. Henry N. Hunt and wife were the parents of seven children, those besides the subject of this sketch, the fourth in order of birth, being as follows: Henry N., who died at Mulhall, Oklahoma, in 1916; William S., who is living in Oklahoma; James R., of Blue Rapids City township, and Carrie, Mary and Sarah, deceased.

John H. Hunt was but five years of age when his father died. He was reared on a farm, attending the district school in the neighborhood of his home in Blue Rapids City township, and at the age of fifteen began working as a farm hand in that neighborhood, later working with his stepfather as a teamster in bridge-construction work. He was married in 1888 and in 1893 began farming, renting land in Wells township, where he lived until 1907, when he bought his present farm in section 13 of Bigelow township, where he since has made his home and where he and his family are very comfortably situated. Mr. Hunt is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land and his farm is well-improved and profitably cultivated. In addition to his general farming he is giving considerable attention to the raising of high-grade Hereford cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs and is doing very well.

On June 4, 1888, John H. Hunt was united in marriage to Ella Davis, who was reared in the neighborhood county of Nemaha, daughter of Daniel and Maria (Seward) Davis, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and of Virginia, who came to Kansas about the year 1869 and settled on a farm east of Corning, in Nemaha county, remaining there until about 1883, when they came over into Marshall county and located in Blue Rapids City township, where Daniel Davis farmed the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1907, he then being seventy-two years of age. His widow is still living, being now in her eighty-fifth year. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunt four children have been born, namely: Daniel H., who married Cordelia Smith, of Bigelow, and

is now farming at Bigelow; Albert C., who married Velma Carpenter, also of Bigelow, and is now farming in the vicinity of Hoxie, in Sheridan county, this state; Ruth R., who married Frank Morton, a farmer, of Wells township, and has one child, a son, Charles L., and Charles Lester, who is at home ably assisting his father in the management of the home farm. The Hunts are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a proper interest in church work, as well as in the general social affairs of the community in which they live, helpful in advancing all good causes thereabout. Mr. Hunt is a Democrat, but has never been included in the office-seeking class.

ROSS MANLY.

In the memorial annals of St. Bridget township, this county, there is no name held in better remembrance than that of the late Ross Manly, who had been a resident of that township since the days of his boyhood and who became one of the best-known and most substantial farmers of the Summerfield neighborhood, leaving to his widow and children, at the time of his death in 1901, not only the inestimable heritage of a good name, but a comfortable home and a fine bit of farm property in St. Bridget township, where the family still make their residence.

Ross Manly was a native of Ohio, born on a farm in Harrison county, that state, May 5, 1860, son of Beveridge and Sidney (Stephens) Manly, natives of that same state, the former born on July 14, 1819, and the latter, September 1, 1824, who became pioneers of Marshall county and here spent their last days.

Beveridge Manly was a farmer in his native state and along in the middle seventies became attracted to the possibilities awaiting the earnest homestead farmer in Kansas. He came out here with his family and settled in the northeastern part of Marshall county, in that portion of what then was Guittard township now comprised in St. Bridget township, and became a well-to-do landowner, the proprietor of a fine farm of more than seven hundred acres, on which he engaged extensively in cattle raising, in addition to his general farming operations. His wife died on the home farm on January 2, 1892, and he survived her until 1907. They were married on March 4, 1846, and were the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this memorial sketch was the fourth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Allen, who lives in Barber county, this state; Robert, a

resident of Axtell; James, who died at his home in St. Bridget township; Rachel Ann, widow of J. Gallagher, living at Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Josephine Jennings, deceased, and Lucy, who married Walter Smith and is now deceased.

Ross Manly was still a boy in his teens when his parents came to this county and he grew to manhood on the home farm in St. Bridget township, completing his schooling in the schools of that neighborhood, and remained at home until his marriage, when he bought a partly-improved farm of eighty acres in section 17 of St. Bridget township, where he lived until after the death of his mother in 1892, when he bought an additional eighty, the west half of the northwest quarter of section 17 of that same township, and there established his home, his father thereafter making his home with him. Ross Manly was a good farmer and in addition to his general farming gave considerable attention to the raising of high-grade live stock and did very well, coming to be regarded as one of the most substantial and progressive farmers in that part of the county, and owning at the time of his death on May, 2, 1901, a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he had erected a comfortable and attractive dwelling and which he had improved in excellent fashion. He was a Democrat and had ever given a good citizen's attention to local political affairs, but had never been included in the office-seeking class.

Ross Manly was united in marriage to Margaret Coughlin, who was born in St. Bridget township, this county, November 1, 1863, daughter of John and Honora (Rodgers) Coughlin, natives of Ireland, who were married in Kentucky and who came to Kansas in 1858, settling in St. Bridget township, this county, where they built a log cabin and made their home, thus having been among the very earliest settlers in Marshall county. In that pioneer log cabin five of the nine Coughlin children were born. Of these children Mrs. Manly was the third in order of birth, the others being as follows: Mary, who married Robert Manly, of Axtell; Catherine, who married W. Bowers and is living in Illinois; Anna, who married B. Gallagher, of Stockton, this state; John, who died when five years of age; Joseph, a well-known farmer of St. Bridget township; Bernard, of Axtell; Jennie, deceased, and Alice, who is living at Summerfield with her widowed mother.

To Ross and Margaret (Coughlin) Manly three children were born, Alfred R., Earl and Roy, all of whom are at home with their mother. Mrs. Manly is a member of the Catholic church, as was her husband, and their children have been reared in that faith, the family ever taking an earnest

interest in parish affairs and in all neighborhood good works. Mrs. Manly is the owner of a quarter of a section of land surrounding her home and she and her family are very pleasantly and very comfortably situated.

WILLIAM T. BUCK.

William T. Buck, president of the State Bank of Vliets, and owner of the grain elevators in that village, is a native of the Old Dominion, born in Augusta county, Virginia, May 21, 1854, son of Napoleon I. and Mary M. (Fahnestock) Buck, the former also a Virginian and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, both of whom spent their last days in Virginia.

Napoleon I. Buck was born in Morgan county, in that section of the Old Dominion now comprised within West Virginia, April 9, 1822, son of Isaac and Sarah (Waugh) Buck, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England. Isaac Buck was born in 1797 and was but a lad when his parents came to this county, settling in Virginia, and when the second war of American Independence broke out in 1812 he ran away from home in order to take part in that war, and served for fourteen days before his father could get hold of him and take him back home. When he grew to manhood he took a very active part in Virginia politics and served for some years as a member of the Legislature in that state. Isaac Buck was twice married and was the father of thirteen children by his first wife and four children by his second wife. He died in Virginia in 1891, at the great age of ninety-four years.

Reared on a farm, Napoleon I. Buck for some time followed farming. He was appointed sheriff of his home county to fill an unexpired term and was later elected to that office. Upon the completion of his official term he engaged in the mercantile business at Sangerville, Virginia, and five years later sold his store and bought an interest in a paper-mill at Mossy Creek, same state, and was thus engaged for nine years, or until the Civil War broke out, destroying his business. Broken in health, Napoleon I. Buck was unable to enlist in the service of the Confederate States to aid in supporting the contention of his native state, but he paid a substitute, a valiant Irishman, one thousand dollars in gold to represent him at the front. At the close of the war he engaged in farming at Mt. Solon, Virginia, and there he spent his last days, his death occurring on June 15, 1881. His widow, who was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, 1828, and to

whom he was married in 1850, survived him twenty-five years, her death occurring in 1904. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth and all of whom are living save one.

William T. Buck spent his early years on a farm and received his elementary schooling in the rural schools, supplementing the same by a course in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He early became interested with his father in the paper-mill and when his father later became an invalid took charge of the mill for him. In 1885 he left Virginia and came to Kansas, locating at Shannon, in Atchison county, where he became a farmer and grain dealer, remaining there until 1897, when he came to Marshall county, locating at Vliets, where he bought one of the elevators and also helped to organize the State Bank of Vliets, of which he is now the president. Later Mr. Buck bought the other elevator at Vliets and is now the owner of both elevator A and elevator B at that place, long having been recognized as one of the leading bankers and grain men in Marshall county. Mr. Buck also is the owner of a quarter of a section of excellent land in Shannon township, Atchison county, and has other interests, all of which rank him as one of the substantial men of this county. He is a member of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis and gives his earnest attention to the general business affairs of this section. Politically, Mr. Buck is a Democrat and is the committeeman for his party in Noble township.

On April 18, 1906, William T. Buck was united in marriage to Carrie J. DuBois, who was born in the state of New Jersey, July 18, 1864, daughter of Louis P. and Sarah J. (Jones) DuBois, natives of that same state, who are now living at Vliets, members of the household of Mr. and Mrs. Buck, both now being past eighty years of age. Louis P. DuBois came to Kansas in 1858, having been sent out here as a means of seeking restoration of his failing health, and entered upon the open, free life of the range, presently becoming engaged as a freighter between Atchison and Denver and was not long afterward appointed captain of the "bull-whackers." He later became engaged in mining in New Mexico, but after awhile returned to New Jersey, where he married and where he remained until after his first child, Mrs. Buck, was born, after which he returned to Kansas with his family and rented a small farm in Atchison county. Leaving his family there he returned to his mining property in New Mexico, but after some years disposed of his interests there and settled down in his home in Atchison county, where he remained until 1914, when he retired and moved to Vliets, where, as noted above, he and his wife are now living, he at the age

of eighty-two and she at the age of eighty-one. Mr. and Mrs. Buck have a very pleasant home at Vliets and take a proper part in the general social activities of the village and of the community at large, helpful in promoting all movements having to do with the advancement of the common welfare hereabout.

HENRY W. KOENEKE.

Among the well-known and successful business men of Marshall county, is Henry W. Koeneké, the cashier of the Herkimer State Bank, since its organization on August 2, 1909. This banking institution was opened for business on January 25, 1910, with the following board of directors: W. H. Koeneké, George J. Hoerath, Henry W. Koeneké, Joseph Bluhm, J. G. Schmidler and E. R. Fulton. W. H. Koeneké was selected as president of the institution; George J. Hoerath, vice-president, and Henry W. Koeneké, cashier. The bank was capitalized with ten thousand dollars, and now has a surplus of two thousand dollars and deposits of over seventy-three thousand dollars. The management of the institution has been successful, and by their business-like methods they have won the confidence and respect of all. In May, 1913, on the death of W. H. Koeneké, the board elected George J. Hoerath, president, and Joseph Bluhm, vice-president, and E. W. Koeneké was selected as a member of the board of directors to fill the place of his father, and in January, 1916, he was selected as assistant cashier of the bank.

Henry W. Koeneké is the son of W. H. and Julia (Brockmeyer) Koeneké, and is a native of this county. The father was born in Cook county, Illinois, on a farm on July 15, 1852. He attended the common schools of that county for a time and at the age of eight years, came with his parents to Kansas. They located on a tract of wild land in Logan township, Marshall county, and here, on the wild and unbroken prairie, they established their home, amid the most primitive conditions. There were but few settlers in the immediate vicinity at that time and the little family experienced many of the hardships of pioneer life. The farm was developed and somewhat improved with primitive structures, and in time they were in a position to look forward to better days. The farm was enlarged, better and more modern buildings were erected, and their position became one of substantial progress. As a young man W. H. Koeneké, in addition to his interests on the farm, engaged in the lumber business, having associated himself with his brother-in-law, William Winters, with whom he remained until 1888, when

Mr. Koencke purchased the entire business, which he operated by himself. In addition to the lumber trade the men also engaged in the buying and selling of grain, which Mr. Koencke continued. In 1888 he erected a large elevator at Bremen and there did an extensive business in grain and lumber. In early life he foresaw the future possibilities of Kansas land and became owner of over fourteen hundred acres, which was in time placed under high cultivation and nicely improved.

W. H. Koencke was a most progressive man and possessed of much business acumen. He was not at all satisfied with having a thing partially done, but he wanted it done right. He and his wife were prominent in the work of the German Lutheran church, and Mr. Koencke was treasurer of the local society until his death on May 25, 1913. He was a member of the Republican party and took the greatest interest in the affairs of the township and the county. For many years he was treasurer of the township, and served as a member of the school board. He was a strong advocate of the best schools and good roads, and through his influence both received much consideration.

W. H. Koencke was united in marriage in May, 1878, to Julia Brockmeyer, the daughter of Frederick and Fredericka (Martin) Brockmeyer, both of whom were natives of Germany and came to the United States in an early day, and for a time located in Connecticut, but later came to Kansas at a time when the country for the most part was one stretch of wild prairie. Here they established their home on a farm in Hanover, where the father engaged in general farming, until the time of his death. Julia (Brockmeyer) Koencke, whose birth occurred on June 5, 1859, was the first child born to her parents after their arrival in Kansas. Here she grew to womanhood and received her education in the local pioneer schools. Her death occurred on May 17, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Koencke were the parents of eight children as follow: Sophia, E. W., Mary, Julia, Henry W., Martha and two that died in infancy. Sophia Kruse is a resident of Logan township, where Mr. Kruse is a successful farmer and stockman; E. W. is assistant cashier of the Herkimer State Bank and manager of the lumber yard at that place; Mary Geyer is a resident of Waterville, Kansas, where her husband is manager of the telephone system; Julia Harmann is a resident of Logan township, where Mr. Harmann is a well-known and successful farmer of the district and Martha is a student in the schools of Logan township.

E. W. Koencke was born in Marshall county, on February 22, 1884, and was reared in the town of Herkimer and educated in the public schools, later attending college at Midland for one year, after which he took a course at a

business college in St. Joe. After completing his education, at the age of twenty-one years, he engaged in the flour-mill business with his father, at Shady Bend, Kansas. After continuing in the business for three years he returned to Herkimer and for two years engaged in general farming and stock raising. He then purchased the elevator in Bremen, which he sold after six years. He then purchased the lumber yard at Herkimer, which he still manages in connection with his duties as assistant cashier of the bank.

E. W. Koencke was united in marriage on September 14, 1910, to Sophia Scheibe, the daughter of John Henry and Minnie (Breneke) Scheibe, both of whom were natives of Germany and there received their education in the public schools and there lived until 1864, when they came to the United States, and were married in Marshall county, in 1870. After coming to this country, Mr. Scheibe located for one year in Illinois, after which he resided in Marshall county, for six months, when for the next two and one-half years, he worked on a railroad near Salt Lake, Utah. He then returned to Marshall county, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in Walnut township. This farm he developed and improved and here he engaged in general farming and stock raising, with much success until the time of his death on August 29, 1906. Minnie (Breneke) Scheibe was born on March 18, 1852, and after coming to the United States located in Cook county, Illinois, where she lived until 1868, when she came to Marshall county and was married two years later. Mr. and Mrs. Scheibe were for many years active members of the German Lutheran church, and were among the organizers of the local church at Afton, Kansas, and Mr. Scheibe was the first to be buried in the cemetery there. They were the parents of the following children: Anna Frohberg, of Afton, where her husband is a well-known farmer; the second child died in infancy; Christina Berger lives at Afton, where Mr. Berger is a farmer; Herman is also engaged in farming near Afton; Bertha Ludicke lives at Home City, where Mr. Ludicke is engaged in the lumber business; Lena Draver lives on a farm near Afton and her husband is engaged in general farming; Sophia is the wife of E. W. Koencke; Albert is a farmer near Afton and Alfred is on the home place.

Sophia (Scheibe) Koencke was born in Walnut township, Marshall county, on March 25, 1885, and received her education in the local schools and was reared on the home farm, where she lived until the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Koencke are the parents of one child, Minnie Julia, who was born on August 16, 1913. They are active members of the Lutheran church and are prominent in the social and religious life of the town.

Henry W. Koencke was born in Marshall county, on February 27, 1890, and was reared in Herkimer, where he received his elementary education in the public schools, having completed the common-school course at the age of fourteen years. He then attended Midland College for three years, after which he completed the course in the Gard Business College at St. Joe. For some time after completing his school work, he was engaged with his father on the farm. In September, 1909, he was employed by the First National Bank at Marysville, where he remained until 1910, when he assumed his duties as cashier of the Herkimer State Bank. He is a young man of sterling worth and held in the highest regard by all.

MORLEY P. ROBINSON.

Morley P. Robinson, one of the well-known and successful farmers and stockmen of Blue Rapids City township, Marshall county, and the owner of eight hundred acres of splendid land, was born in Peterborough, Canada, on January 30, 1869, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Neely) Robinson.

The parents of Morley P. Robinson were natives of Yorkshire, England, and Ontario, Canada, respectively, the father having been born in the year 1812, and when two years of age, was brought by his parents to Canada, and it was there that the father and mother of our subject received their education in the common schools. They were reared on the home farms in their respective communities, and were later married. As a young man, John Robinson engaged in general farming and continued in the work until the time of his death in 1872. The widow and her children continued to live at their Canadian home until 1878, when they came to Marshall county, and established their home on a farm in Center township, where they had an undeveloped and unimproved farm of three hundred and sixty acres. The mother, with the elder children of the family erected a house, sixteen by twenty-four feet, and in this they lived for a number of years. The farm was improved and developed and here the mother died in 1896 at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were highly respected people and held in high regard by all who knew them. Mrs. Robinson, in her prairie home, demonstrated her ability as a manager, and with her children met with success as farmers and raisers of stock. Their lives for the first few years were hard ones, and it required a strong determination for a woman, with a family of children, to settle on an undeveloped prairie farm among strangers.

To her and her family much credit and praise are due for the magnificent work that they accomplished. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were active members in the Methodist Episcopal church and were prominent in all religious work. They were the parents of nine children, only one of whom is now deceased.

At the age of seventeen years, Morley P. Robinson took charge of the home farm, and though but a lad, he met with success. He remained on the old home place until 1894, when he purchased a farm of his own, of one hundred and sixty acres in Franklin township. Here he engaged in general farming until 1901, when he sold the place and moved to Logan county, where he owned two thousand acres of ranch land, with a Mr. Suggett. During the time Mr. Robinson was on his ranch in Logan county, his family remained at Carden. During the greater part of five years Mr. Robinson was employed on his ranch, when in 1908 he purchased his present farm. The place at that time was unimproved and undeveloped, but has since been transformed into one of the fine farms of the district. The house is a large and handsome residence and his barns, feeding sheds, silos and other buildings are all arranged with a view to economy and comfort. Mr. Robinson is an extensive buyer and feeder of cattle for the markets, and twice a year he ships five hundred head of the finest animals. He also keeps many hogs and each year places many on the market, for which he receives the highest market prices. His reputation is known throughout the county, as a successful buyer and shipper of stock and as a salesman of automobiles. He and his brother, Neil, are much interested in the county fair association, being shareholders and are active in its management. In 1916 Mr. Robinson exhibited a Shorthorn bull, on which he won first prize, and at the same time he won second prize on a young mule that he also had at the fair.

On November 20, 1894, Morley P. Robinson was united in marriage to Laura McKee, who was born at Peterborough, Canada, on April 16, 1870, and is the daughter of John F. and Sarah (Chalmers) McKee. When the daughter, Laura, was one year old, the family left their home in Canada and came to the United States and established their home in Center township, Marshall county. The mother died some years ago and the father is now living in Elm Creek township, and is known as one of the substantial men of the township, and one of the well-known farmers of the county.

To Morley P. and Laura (McKee) Robinson have been born three children: Harold M., John Victor and Ethel. Harold M., now twenty years of age, is now at home. He is a graduate of the Blue Rapids high school and has completed the sophomore year at the University of Kansas. John

Victor, seventeen years of age, is also a graduate of the Blue Rapids high school and is at home. Ethel is fourteen years of age and is a student in the Blue Rapids schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are highly respected people and have many friends throughout the county, who hold them in the highest regard and esteem. They have long been active in the social life of the community. They are broadminded and progressive, and take much interest in the educational and moral development of the county. Politically, Mr. Robinson is identified with the Republican party, and while he is not an office seeker, he takes an active interest in the civic life of the township and the county.

BURTON MARSHALL WINTER.

Burton Marshall Winter, one of the best-known and most successful stock-breeders in northern Kansas and the proprietor of a fine farm, the old Winter homestead, in Wells township, this county, is a native of the great Empire state, but has been a resident of Kansas ever since he was eight years of age and has therefore seen Marshall county develop from its pioneer state. He was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, August 22, 1864, son of John Marshall and Sarah Boyd (Goodman) Winter, both natives of that same state, who later came to Kansas and established themselves on a homestead farm in this county, where the former spent his last days and where the latter is still living.

John Marshall Winter was born in Warren county, New York, May 21, 1832, a son of Moses Winter, a native of Massachusetts, of old Colonial stock, and on November 12, 1856, was united in marriage, in Warren county, to Sarah Boyd Goodman who was born in that same county, April 6, 1834, daughter of Samuel and Lovice (Tuttle) Goodman, also of old New England stock, tracing back to the "Mayflower" contingent, members of the family also having rendered service in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. John M. Winter established his home in the city of Buffalo, where he lived until 1872, when, on account of the failing state of his wife's health, he came to Kansas with his family and settled in Marshall county. Upon his arrival here Mr. Winter bought a piece of land near Blue Rapids, but was not satisfied with that location and presently bought a homesteader's right to an "eighty" in Wells township, of which he took possession in March, 1872, and later bought an adjoining "eighty" of railroad land, still later buy-



MR. AND MRS. JOHN M. WINTER.

ing another adjoining tract of eighty acres, thus giving him a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he developed and on which he for years gave much attention to the raising of registered live stock, with particular attention to Hereford cattle, and did very well. On that pioneer farm John M. Winter spent his last days, his death occurring on April 10, 1902. To him and his wife were born three children, of whom the subject of this sketch is now the only survivor, the others having been Nancy, who died in infancy, and Catlin Goodman, who died at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Winter, in October, 1883, took into their home as an adopted daughter a four-year-old girl, Madge Fay Walrath, who subsequently assumed the name of Winter. On October 2, 1901, she was married to John A. Boyd, and lives in Irving, this county, where Mr. Boyd is a farmer and also rural route mail carrier.

Burton M. Winter was but eight years of age when his parents came to this county and his schooling, which had been begun in the schools of Buffalo, was completed in the school in district No. 7, in the neighborhood of his new home in this county. He grew to manhood on the home farm and has lived there ever since, with the exception of one year spent in Arizona, in 1904, he having gone there seeking betterment of health through a change of climate. After the death of his father in 1902, Mr. Winter assumed charge of the old home farm and is now proprietor of the same, a fine tract of land, with his home on the original homestead "eighty" in Wells township, the remaining quarter section lying over the line in Bigelow township. Following his father's example Mr. Winter has continued the breeding of registered Hereford cattle and has a fine herd, now numbering thirty-four head, the products of his cattle barns being disposed of to special buyers and to large breeders, the reputation of the Winter herd having been well established throughout this part of the country ever since John M. Winter founded the herd on his farm in November, 1875, the foundation of that herd having been a registered Hereford heifer he bought at the Woodward sale on Elm creek, the original stock having been brought into this state from Ohio about 1872. John M. Winter continued breeding and had a large herd at the time of his death, his sales over this part of the state having done much during the years of his activity toward improving the strain of cattle in this section. In 1904 Burton M. Winter disposed of his herd and went to Arizona, but upon his return from there a year later renewed the herd and has ever since given close attention to the same. For several years and at the time the original Winter herd was sold in 1904, the famous "Theodore" was the head

of the herd and since renewing his herd in 1905, Mr. Winter has had several notable sires, the present leader of his herd being "Simoon, No. 102857"; dam, "Lakeview Queen VIII, No. 204372." Former heads of his herd were "Go On VI, No. 219256"; "Albert, No. 368527", from the William Acker herd, and "Sir Simoon XLVII, No. 451694". Mr. Winter has a splendid herd of Herefords, gets good prices for his stock and makes a proper profit on his sales.

On March 21, 1900, Burton M. Winter was united in marriage to Effie A. Young, who was born in Ohio on April 20, 1868, daughter of Albert and Mary J. (Bird) Young, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Ohio, who moved from the latter state to Minnesota in 1874 and thence, in 1876, to Kansas, locating at Frankfort, where Mr. Young became engaged as a stationary engineer. He formerly had been engaged as a locomotive engineer on the Rock Island railroad. His wife, who was born in December, 1845, died at her home in Frankfort on February 20, 1896, and the next year, 1897, he went to Arkansas, where he since has made his home. He was born on May 31, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Winter have an adopted son, Donald Marshall, who was born on January 22, 1909. They attend the Presbyterian church and take a proper interest in the general social activities of the community in which they live. Mr. Winter is a member of the Farmers Union, of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association and of the American Hereford Breeders Association, in the affairs of which organizations he takes a warm and active interest.

HENRY BOTTGER.

Henry Bottger, the oldest resident of Vliets, former postmaster of that village, former justice of the peace in and for Noble township, owner of the elevators at Vliets, of which village he has been a resident practically ever since it was established and which, as a contracting carpenter, he did much to build up, is a native of Germany, but has lived in this country since he was seventeen years of age and is an honored veteran of the Civil War. He was born at Flensburg, the most populous city in Sleswick-Holstein, September 11, 1834, son of Jacob and Dora Bottger, natives of that same country, the former of whom was a millwright and miller and who spent all their lives in their native land, and there he received an excellent education in his boyhood. When seventeen years of age he came to the United States,

arriving at the port of New York on May 28, 1852, and for two years thereafter worked in the city of Schnectady, New York, going thence to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he began working at the carpenter trade and which city he presently left, going to St. Louis, seeking work as a journeyman carpenter. Later he went to Kansas City, where he was offered work on condition that he accept city lots in part payment of his service. Kansas City lots at that time did not seem as valuable as they now are and he declined that offer, going thence to St. Joseph, where he worked a short time and then came over into Kansas and began working at his trade in Doniphan county, where he remained three years, at the end of which time he went to Andrew county, Missouri, where he began working as a carpenter and where, in 1860, he was married. Mr. Bottger was living in Missouri when the Civil War broke out and in the spring of 1861 upon the President's call for volunteers, he enrolled his name for the Missouri state Union service. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted as a member of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command until he was honorably discharged in Mt. Pleasant hospital at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865, on a physician's certificate of physical disability. During his military service Mr. Bottger was attached to the Seventeenth Army Corps and was in numerous important battles, the last one of which was the battle of Bentonville, in North Carolina. Shortly after that engagement he was taken seriously ill and was transferred to the hospital at Washington, where he presently received his discharge, as noted above.

Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Bottger returned to St. Joseph, where he rejoined his wife and baby, and presently went back up into Andrew county, north of there, where he again engaged in construction work and was thus engaged until 1882, when he came over into Kansas and bought a farm of one hundred and forty-two acres, northwest of Vliets, in this county. Mr. Bottger improved that farm and lived on the same until 1894, when he moved to Vliets, later selling his farm, and in the village again resumed his old vocation of carpenter and builder, employing quite a force of men and building many of the buildings in that village, including the school house and the elevators, as well as a row of houses which he owns, and has done very well in his operations. Mr. Bottger is a Republican and for some time after moving to Vliets served as postmaster of that village. He also has served as justice of the peace.

Henry Bottger has been twice married. It was on December 31, 1860, that he was united in marriage to Alcelia Jane McLaughlin, who died on

December 13, 1873, leaving four children, John and George, who are now living in Oklahoma; Fred, who is at home with his father, and Mrs. Mary St. John, who is living on a farm in Rock township, five miles northwest of Vliets. On August 24, 1881, Mr. Bottger married Mary Jane Ballard, who died on November 26, 1913, without issue. Mr. Bottger is a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Vliets and of the local lodge of the Free Masons, in the affairs of both of which organizations he takes a warm interest. He is now the oldest inhabitant of Vliets and is held in high esteem there and throughout the county generally.

CHARLES H. TARVIN.

Charles H. Tarvin, one of the well-known and successful men of Marysville township, Marshall county, was born in Kentucky on November 9, 1863, being the son of G. W. and Anna S. (Hicks) Tarvin.

G. W. and Anna S. Tarvin were born in Kentucky, he on September 14, 1824, and she on July 25, 1828. They received their education in the common schools of that state and were reared on the farm. After their marriage they established their home on a farm, and there Mr. Tarvin engaged in agricultural work until April, 1865, when the family immigrated to Kansas. Here he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Marysville township, Marshall county, and engaged in general farming and stock raising until the time of his death on December 11, 1905, his wife survived him until April 15, 1915. They were good Christian people and were devout members of the United Brethren church, of which Mr. Tarvin was a minister for over fifteen years. He always took much interest in local affairs and lived a progressive life. He was identified with the Republican party and served his township for a number of years as a justice of the peace.

G. W. and Anna S. Tarvin were married in their Kentucky home on October 14, 1850, and there they lived for fifteen years, when they and their family came to Kansas. They were the parents of seven children as follow: L. S., who is a minister at Mankato, Kansas; Mattie H. Randolph resides at Marysville, Kansas, where her husband is city clerk; Willie G. died at the age of two years; John M. resides at Blue Rapids, Kansas, where he is a well-known and successful stockman; Charles H., the subject of this sketch; Sallie H. and George W., now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Tarvin had much to do with the moral and social development of the communities in which

they lived and were held in the highest regard and esteem. Their lives were devoted to their family and the good that they might do among the people of their home district. They were strong advocates of the best schools and the moral training of the young, and their influence had much to do with the high standard of living in the township.

Charles H. Tarvin was but two years of age, when his parents left their home in Kentucky and came to Kansas, and located in Marysville township, where he grew to manhood on the home farm, and received his education in the local schools. At the age of sixteen years, he started out for himself, and for five years he worked as a farm hand in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. He then returned to Marshall county and rented the farm of his father for two years. He then purchased forty acres of the place, on which he lived for twenty years. At that time his father died and Mr. Tarvin came into control of the home place, where he has since lived. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, which is well improved. He does little of the active work on the farm, but rents the place to his son, and devotes his time to his extensive interests in the buying and the selling of stock.

In 1889 Charles H. Tarvin was united in marriage to Cora C. Tays, the daughter of Dr. R. L. and Laura (Barnes) Tays. Doctor Tays was born in North Carolina on October 25, 1850, and was reared on a farm in that state and received his elementary education in the local schools. He later studied medicine and was engaged in the practice from the time he was twenty-one years of age until the time of his death on April 30, 1916. He practiced for some years in the state of Missouri and in 1883 came to Kansas, locating in Herkimer, where he died. He was a man of pleasing qualities and made many friends. He was a member of the Masonic order and became a past master. Politically, he was identified with the Republican party and served his county as coroner for some years. Mrs. Tays was a native of Missouri and grew to womanhood on the home farm and received her education in the local schools. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and took much interest in all church work, and she and Doctor Tays were prominent in the social life of the community for many years. Her death occurred in 1878, where the family was living at the time. They were the parents of three children as follow: Cora, the wife of Charles H. Tarvin; William Lee, in the United States army and one that died in infancy.

Cora (Tays) Tarvin was born in the state of Missouri on December 18, 1872, and received her education in the common schools. Mr. and Mrs. Tarvin are the parents of six children as follow: Earl D., born on Novem-

ber 17, 1889, and is now an electrician at Marysville; Tays R., January 15, 1891; Monarie, February 13, 1892; Merle G., April 12, 1896; one that died in infancy and Teddie McKinley, January 25, 1900. The children are all at home with the exception of the first named.

Mr. and Mrs. Tarvin are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they have long been members. They take much interest in moral and social development of their community and are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them.

Politically, Charles H. Tarvin is identified with the Republican party and is one of the progressive and prominent men of that organization in Marshall county. He served for eight years as township trustee of Marysville township, and his official life was one of honor and respect. He is a man of much ability and the affairs of the township were conducted in a most business-like and practical manner.

FRANK LARKIN.

Frank Larkin, one of the well-known and successful farmers and stockmen of Richland township, Marshall county, was born in Will county, Illinois, on August 2, 1860, and was the son of Charles and Mary (Austin) Larkin.

Charles and Mary (Austin) Larkin were born near Kent, England, and there received their education in the public schools and there grew to maturity. They later came to America and located in Illinois, where they resided for many years. Their birthplace was at Kent, the father having been born in 1832 and the mother on April 2, 1830. Charles Larkin was reared on a farm and engaged as a farmer in his native country until 1850, when he decided to come to America. After a residence of some years in Illinois, he came to Kansas in 1868, and here he remained for twelve years and was engaged in general farming. He later located in Nebraska, where he continued his work as an agriculturist. In 1880 he came to Richland township, Marshall county, and established his home on the farm that the son, Frank, now owns. It was here that he engaged in general farming for some years before his death. His wife died on January 10, 1898. When Charles and Mary Larkin first came to Kansas they located in Greenwood county, where they experienced many of the hardships of the early pioneer. There were no bridges over the streams, and during high water, when they could

not get to the mill, it was necessary for them to grind their corn in the coffee-mill. This was but an illustration of the many devices that they had to use in order to live in the new country in that early day. They secured five hundred acres of good land. They later sold one hundred and sixty acres of the land for two hundred dollars and traded a Canadian horse for one hundred and sixty acres. They then located in Nebraska, where they homesteaded land and remained for some time. After coming to Marshall county, they purchased land in Richland township for five and eleven dollars per acre.

Charles and Mary Larkin were the parents of the following children: Mary, William, Charles (1), Alvin, Frank, Louise, Emma, Charles (2), Albert and Edward. Mary, now deceased, was the wife of Ed. Goodsale, a successful farmer, and they were the parents of ten children, all of whom are now living; William H. is a resident of Seattle, Washington, and is married and he and his wife are the parents of seven children; the first-born Charles died in infancy; Alvin is a resident of Dickerson county, Kansas, and is a laborer; Louise, now deceased, was the wife of J. Volle and was the mother of two boys; Emma is deceased; Charles (2) is married and lives at Beattie and is the father of four children, three of whom are living; Albert and Edward are deceased.

Frank Larkin was but eight years of age when his people located in Nebraska and there he attended district school and grew to manhood. At the age of seventeen years he began freighting between Table Rock and Pawnee City, Nebraska, and engaged in this work for two years when engaged in the dray business and transfer at Pawnee City, where he remained until 1884. He then came to Marshall county, and established his home on the old home farm of his father, which he purchased, and is now the owner of two hundred and forty acres of splendid land, all of which is nicely improved. Here he has done much in the way of general improvement; the house has been rebuilt and other substantial improvements have been made. Here he is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and has a fine bunch of Shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs and Percheron horses, all of which are graded stock. As a farmer and stockman he is recognized as one of the successful and progressive ones of the township.

On November 3, 1883, Frank Larkin was united in marriage to Lizzie B. Goodridge, who was born in Pawnee City, Nebraska, on July 9, 1866, being the daughter of Frank J. and Estelle (Carey) Goodridge, who were natives of Maine and the state of New York, respectively. Frank J. Good-

ridge came to Nebraska when he was but sixteen years of age and later engaged in freighting from Denver to St. Joe, Missouri, making the trip through the old trail that passed through the farm now owned by Frank Larkin. These trips were made with oxen, and many hardships were encountered in the long and slow journey. Mr. Goodridge died in 1911 at the age of sixty-six years; his widow is now living at Pawnee City at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of ten children, two sons and three daughters now living.

To Frank and Lizzie B. Larkin have been born the following children: Walter, Roy E., Stella, Murray, and twin girls that died in infancy. Walter is now deceased; Roy E. is engaged in general farming near Mina, Marshall county; Stella is the wife of H. Sturrat, and they live near Mina and are the parents of three children, and Murray is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Larkin are members of the Christian church and are prominent in the social and the religious life of the community.

Politically, Mr. Larkin is identified with the Democratic party and has always taken much interest in local affairs and has served as a member of the school board and as road boss of his township. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Mrs. Larkin is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Eastern Star. They have a beautiful home and are devoted to their family and are interested in all that tends to the betterment of their home community.

LOUIS J. WAGNER.

Louis J. Wagner, a well-known and successful farmer and stockman of Summerfield, Marshall county, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, on February 8, 1871, being the son of Jacob and Eliza (Crusa) Wagner.

Jacob Wagner was born in Germany in 1840 and there received his education in the public schools and grew to manhood. As a young man he came to the United States and located in Indiana, where he was married. He and his wife established their home in Franklin county, Indiana, where they continued to reside until 1880, when they came to Kansas. Here Mr. Wagner purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, which is now owned by the son, Louis J. The tract at that time was wild prairie and unimproved. A frame house was built and the task of development was at once begun. After four years of active life on his new farm, Mr. Wagner died in 1884. Eliza

Wagner, who was born in Indiana in 1840, is now living a retired life in Summerfield, Kansas. She and Mr. Wagner were the parents of the following children: Harry, Louis J., Charles P., John, William and Edward. Harry is now deceased; Charles P. is engaged in general farming and stock raising on his excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Richland township; John also owns a farm in Richland township, of one hundred and sixty acres and is a well-known farmer and stockman; William is engaged in the jewelery business at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, and Edward lives at Summerfield.

Jacob Wagner was twice married, and to his union before he married Eliza Crusa, were born three children as follow: Todd, Katherine and Addie. Todd resides in Des Moines, Iowa; Katherine Mertes, resides in California and Addie Poffenberger lives near Fairbury, Nebraska.

Louis J. Wagner was five years of age when his parents left their home in Indiana and came to Kansas. Here he received his education in the district school and grew to manhood on the home farm, where he remained until 1910. He then moved to Summerfield, Kansas, where he engaged in the buying and selling of stock, and is now one of the largest buyers and sellers of stock in the county. Some years ago he purchased the old home farm of two hundred and forty acres which he now owns, and where he has made many substantial improvements. He now has his farm rented and devotes his attention to the buying of stock. He is also the owner of a one-half interest in the pool hall at Summerfield, as well as other property of value.

On September 20, 1898, Louis J. Wagner was united in marriage to Dora Hungate, the daughter of Dallas and Hattie (Nance) Hungate. Mr. and Mrs. Hungate were born in Illinois, where they received their education, grew to maturity and were married. They then left their home in that state and located in Missouri, and later took up their residence in Nebraska, where they lived for a time before coming to Marshall county. Here they established their home in Summerfield in 1909, and are still residents of that place.

Louis J. and Dora Wagner are the parents of two children, Famie, born on February 8, 1901, and Cecil, born on June 8, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are active members of the United Presbyterian church and have long been prominent in the social life of the community, where they are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them. Mr. Wagner is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and has ever taken an active interest in the civic life of the township and city. He is identified with the Republican party and is now representing his ward in the city council. Few men

are better known throughout the county than Mr. Wagner. His business of buying stock takes him to all parts of this section, and by his business-like methods he has won the confidence and respect of the business men and farmers of the district. His life has been an active one and he has accomplished much that is worthy of notice. By hard work and hustling qualities he has risen to a position which places him as one of the substantial and successful men of the county.

CHARLES A. SPRATT.

Among the busy men and successful residents of Blue Rapids township, Marshall county, is Charles A. Spratt, the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, and one of the finest gravel pits in the state of Kansas. He was born in Buchanan county, Iowa, on December 7, 1865, and is the son of Otis and Esther (Hardick) Spratt.

Otis and Esther Spratt were born in England, and there they received their education in the public schools, grew to maturity and were married. They continued to reside in the land of their nativity until 1855, when they decided to come to America. After their arrival in the United States they at once proceeded to the state of Iowa, where they established themselves on a farm and there they continued to live until 1879, when they came to Marshall county, Kansas. They settled on a farm five miles west of Oketo, on the old Indian Reservation, which they developed and improved, and where they lived for many years. They were a most estimable people and were held in the highest regard by all who knew them.

Charles A. Spratt received his education in the schools of Iowa and in Oketo township, and grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad he assisted his father with the farm work. He remained at home until 1890, when he came to Blue Rapids township, where he purchased his present farm, which he has developed and improved and where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising with much success. He is a great fancier of fine horses, high-grade Jersey cattle and good hogs, and his place is at all times well stocked with these animals. He has among the animals on the farm some of the finest in the county, and is recognized as one of the best stockmen of the district.

In 1886 Charles A. Spratt was united in marriage to Ida Bickell, daughter of John Bickell and wife, prominent residents of the county. To this

union three children were born: Mrs. John March, Ralph and Benjamin. The two former are residents of Blue Rapids township and the latter is living in Idaho. Ida Bickell, who was a woman of unusual attainments and greatly admired by all, died in 1893. On November 1, 1900, Mr. Spratt was united in marriage to Roseman Summers, and to this union two children have been born, Cecile, who was born on April 22, 1904, and Iris, whose birth occurred on July 4, 1905. Mrs. Spratt was born at Chanute, Kansas, on April 1, 1881. She was left an orphan at a young age, and was reared by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Roush, of Chanute, who came to Blue Rapids township in 1897. She received her education in the schools of Chanute and at Blue Rapids, and has spent her mature life in the community where she now resides and where she and her husband are among the worthy and prominent people. They are active in the social life of their home district and are earnest members of the United Brethren church, to which they are liberal supporters and in which they are active workers. Few people of the township take greater interest in the educational and moral development of the district.

Politically, Mr. Spratt is a member of the Republican party, and while he has never aspired to office, he has always taken the greatest interest in the civic life of his home township and county. He is most progressive and is an advocate of substantial public improvements and is a supporter of the best schools. He has long been a member of the Marshall County Fair Association, and has given his best efforts to its success.

On his farm Mr. Spratt has a splendid gravel pit of some forty acres in extent. The pit is one of the most valuable deposits of clean, pure gravel in the state. He ships to all parts of the state in carload lots, and employs a number of men in the pit at all times. The product is most valuable for concrete work, building material and high-grade road work.

JAMES E. KEEFOVER.

Among the well-known and successful farmers of Walnut township, Marshall county, who have met with much success in his chosen profession is James E. Keefover, who was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, on May 30, 1869, and is the son of George and Ann (Freeland) Keefover.

George Keefover was born on March 27, 1820, and was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, where he received much of his education in the public schools. He later attended school in Morgantown, Virginia, and taught

school in that state, and was there married. Mrs. Keefover was born in Virginia in 1846 and died in 1890. In 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Keefover left their home in Virginia and came to Kansas and here with their five children, they established their home in Brown county. They remained in their new home but a short time when they came to Marshall county, and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres in section 31, Walnut township. A slab house was built and in this the family lived for a time. The first winter was a hard one and the little family suffered many hardships and privations. The winter was a hard one and the house was but rudely constructed and was a poor shelter from the strong winds that blew across the wild waste of prairie. Such a life demanded the determination of the strongest men and women, and Mr. and Mrs. Keefover had come to Kansas in order to obtain for themselves a home, and they exerted every effort to that end. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Keefover engaged in the breaking of his land preparatory to the planting of his crops. He had no horses and oxen were used to do his work and for ten years he used these animals. He later traded a part of his oxen and seventy dollars in money for the one hundred and sixty acres of land where the son, James E., now lives. He continued to live on the old homestead for many years, but later moved to Waterville, where he operated a feed store until the time of his death in 1904. Mr. Keefover was three times married, twice in West Virginia and then after he came to Kansas. He taught school in Walnut township and was a man of much ability and great force of character.

James E. Keefover was but a babe when his parents left their home in Virginia and came to Kansas, where he received his education in the public schools and grew to manhood on the home farm, where as a lad and young man he assisted his father with the farm work. He later rented one hundred and sixty acres of his present home place of two hundred and forty acres of his father, after which he purchased the tract of the estate. Here he has made many valuable and substantial improvements and today has one of the ideal farms of the township. James E. Keefover is one of a family of six children, the others being: Jasper, a successful farmer of near Barnes, Kansas; Caroline, who was the wife of Frank Jacques, is now deceased, and at her death she left to mourn her husband and two children; William J., a successful farmer, of Oketo; Thomas W., a well-known farmer, of near Axtell, and Frank A., of Tacoma, Washington.

James E. Keefover married Lenora Scholfield, the daughter of John A. and Sarah (McCurdy) Scholfield, natives of Steuben county, Indiana, where

they received their education in the public schools, grew to maturity and were married. In 1865 they left their home in Indiana and came to Waterville, Kansas, where Mr. Scholfield was engaged in the feed business. His wife died in 1871 and Mr. Scholfield is now residing at Waterville at the age of sixty-eight years.

To James E. and Lenora Keefover have been born the following children: Walter, now twenty-four years of age and at home; Eplia H. Hearn, now twenty-three years of age and resides near Afton, Kansas, where her husband is a successful farmer; Myrle is twenty years of age and at home; Harry J. is a student in the high school at Waterville; Claude, aged sixteen, Thelma, aged ten, and Vern, aged eight, are at home and all attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Keefover have a well-established home and are prominent members of the social life of the community and are held in the highest regard and esteem by all who know them. Mr. Keefover has never been an office seeker, yet he has always taken the keenest interest in local affairs.

OSCAR W. H. ZIMMERLING.

Oscar W. H. Zimmerling, one of the best-known and most progressive young farmers of Franklin township and the local agent for Marshall county for the Haynes Automobile Company, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life, a continuous resident of the farm on which he still makes his home, one of the pioneer farms of Franklin township. He was born on that farm on June 20, 1884, son of Ernest Zimmerling and wife, pioneers of this county, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

Reared on the home farm in Franklin township, Oscar W. H. Zimmerling received his schooling in school district No. 104 and remained with his father, a valued assistant in the labors of developing and improving the home farm, until his father's death, after which he inherited a quarter of a section of the old home place and has continued to make his home there. Since coming into possession of the farm Mr. Zimmerling has made numerous important improvements on the place and now has one of the best-kept and most skillfully cultivated farms in that part of the county. In addition to his general farming he has for some years given considerable attention to the raising of high-grade live stock and has done very well. In 1916 Mr. Zimmerling accepted the local sales agency for the Haynes Automobile Com-

pany for Marshall county and is doing very well along that line, having been quite successful in extending the sales of this make of car throughout this section. Mr. Zimmerling is a Democrat and has ever given his thoughtful attention to local political affairs, but has not been a seeker after public office.

On November 25, 1915, Oscar W. H. Zimmerling was united in marriage to Clara Brandt, who was born in Rooks county, this state, November 19, 1893, daughter of Fred C. and Louisa M. (Jesberg) Brandt, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Kansas, who were the parents of nine children, of whom Mrs. Zimmerling is the eldest. Fred C. Brandt was born in Germany on December 16, 1854, and was for years a well-known farmer in Rooks county, this state. He died in 1910 and his widow, who was born in Lee county, this state, on January 25, 1865, is now living near St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerling are members of the Evangelical church at Marysville and take a proper interest in church work, as well as in the general social activities of the community in which they live and are helpful factors in the promotion of all worthy causes designed to advance the common welfare. Mr. Zimmerling is a member of the local lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Security and takes a warm interest in the affairs of the same.

FRANCIS J. MARKSMAN.

Francis J. Marksman, a well-known farmer of Vermillion township, this county, is a native son of Marshall county and has lived here all his life. He was born at Frankfort on July 27, 1878, a son of John and Mary (Rooney) Marksman, early settlers in Marshall county, the former of whom is now living at Kansas City, Missouri, where the latter died in 1914.

John Marksman was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1844 and remained there until he was eighteen years of age, when, in 1862, he came to the United States, locating in New Jersey, and shortly afterward enlisted as a soldier of the Union for service during the Civil War as a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. During that service he was severely wounded during the battle of Cold Harbor. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Marksman went to Ohio, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Kansas and began to work for the railroad company at Atchison, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Marshall county, having

been made foreman of the railway section at Frankfort and in that village he made his home, engaged in railway work seven years, at the end of which time he bought a tract of one hundred and twenty acres in Vermillion township and there established his home. He was a good farmer and gradually increased his land holdings, with the assistance of his sons, until he became the owner of six hundred acres of well-improved land. In 1912 he sold forty acres of his farm and retired from active farming, he and his wife moving to Kansas City, Missouri, where Mrs. Marksman died on December 22, 1914, at the age of sixty-nine years. She was an earnest member of the Catholic church, as is Mr. Marksman, and their children were reared in that faith. Of these children the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth, the others being as follow: John, a farmer, now living at Watsonville, California; Katherine, who, as Sister Ignatia, is now a teacher in a parochial school at Topeka; Mary, who is a trained nurse, now engaged in that humane profession at Kansas City, Missouri; Anna, who as Sister Hyacinthia, is a Sister of Charity at Leavenworth; James, who died in infancy; Ella, who married M. Ahern and is now living in Chicago; Margaret, who was graduated from St. Margarets at Kansas City and is now a trained nurse in that city; Elizabeth, who is keeping house for her father at Kansas City, and Joseph, living on the home farm in Vermillion township, who married Nellie Shyne, who also was born in this county, and has one child.

Francis J. Marksman, who is the owner of a tract of eighty acres, was reared in Vermillion township, having been but an infant when his parents moved there from Frankfort, and received his schooling in district No. 98. From the days of his youth he was a valued assistant to his father in the labors of the home farm and upon his father's retirement in 1912 he and his brother, Joseph, assumed the management of the place and successfully operated the same. Francis J. Marksman is a member of the Catholic church. In his political views he is a Republican and gives a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the local council of the Knights of Columbus and takes a warm and active interest in the affairs of the same.

Mr. Marksman was married to Miss Tresa Deneke, of Beloit, and they are now living on his own farm.

F. A. TRAIN.

One of the substantial and busy men of Blue Rapids, Marshall county, is F. A. Train, the president and manager of the Blue Rapids Lumber Company, which he organized in 1903. He was born at Clinton, Iowa, in 1865 and is the son of George and Mary Train.

George and Mary Train were natives of Alsace-Lorraine, France, and Wittenburg, Germany, respectively. They spent their lives in their places and there received the greater part of their education. They later came to the United States and were for many years residents of Iowa, where they died some years ago. The father came to this country in 1841, at the age of thirteen years, and for some years lived in Canada, after which he was a resident of the state of Illinois, where he lived before moving to Iowa.

In the schools of Clinton, Iowa, F. A. Train received his education and there he grew to manhood. At the age of nineteen years he was employed by the Foster Lumber Company at Fostoria, Pottawatomie county, where he remained for four years. In 1888 he engaged in the work in Colorado, when after a year in that state he came to Kansas and was at Belleville for fourteen years and had charge of the business of the Chicago Lumber and Coal Company. He then came to Blue Rapids in 1903 and organized the present lumber company with a capital of eight thousand dollars, which today has a working basis of over sixteen thousand dollars. They carry a full line of lumber, coal and building material, and are doing an extensive business.

F. A. Train was united in marriage in 1885 to Alice G. Stevens, of Fostoria, Kansas, and to this union six children have been born: Frances M., L. B., B. F., William R., Louis B. and Leola. Frances M. Tablow is a resident of Stillwater, Oklahoma; L. B. is in the lumber business at Pomona, California; William R. and R. F. are with the Boise-Payette Lumber Company of Boise City, Idaho; Louis B., of Hayward, in the lumber business, and Leola E. Reese resides in Blue Rapids. Since coming to Blue Rapids, Mr. and Mrs. Train have taken an active interest in the social and the civic life of the town, and are among the prominent residents of that city, and are active members of the Episcopal church.

Politically, Mr. Train is identified with the Republican party and has served as mayor of his home town for a term of two years, and is now a member of the council and had served in that capacity for eight years, up to May, 1917. He has given much thought and attention to his official

life, and his highest aim has always been to give his best services to the community. Being a man of excellent judgment and much experience, his services have been most valuable to the city in the many improvements that have been made during the past few years.

Fraternally, Mr. Train is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and has reached the Chapter degrees and is a member of the Knights Templar at Marysville. He is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He takes much interest in the work of the societies of which he is a member and has long been one of their most active workers.

F. A. Train is one of the most hustling of the business men of his home town and is recognized as one of the most progressive and successful residents of the district. He is a man of pleasing qualities, and because of his business-like methods he has met with the success that he deserves. He came to Blue Rapids but a few years ago, yet in the time that he has been here, he has won the confidence and the respect, not alone of the business world, but of the entire community. Politically, socially and financially, he has met with success, and is today held in the highest regard by the community.

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