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d.l.d. 1952

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HISTORY OF GRANT COUNTY, KANSAS

By

R. R. WILSON and ETHEL M. SEARS

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R. R. Wilson, compiler of the book



Ethel M. Sears, Associate Editor

Printed by
Wichita Eagle Press
Wichita, Kansas



Year 1950

RN 245117

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Dedicated

*To the Pioneers of
Grant County, Kansas*

SOMEHOW

Western Kansas kind of gets you
You leave its paths behind;
Only to find you, somehow,
Can't get it from your mind;
The shadows of the summer's eve
The columns in the snow
Seem to keep calling, somehow,
No matter where you go.

Your steps just seem to travel
The old familiar gait;
And like old friends the buildings
And the lowing cattle wait —
Almost before you know it
Your feet will take the track
And like a homesick pilgrim
You'll come a roaming back.

BY JUDGE HERBERT RHOADES, OMAHA, NEBR.
County Attorney, Grant County, 1908-1913

Introduction

I have long thought of writing a history of Grant County depicting that colorful period when it was first settled. I have tried to make only accurate statements. If there are some inaccuracies I ask your forbearance. In giving the history of Grant County I have touched on a part of the country where I grew to manhood.

Mrs. Ethel M. Sears, who lived in Grant County as a child, joined me in compiling facts and writing the book.

We wish to acknowledge the assistance of the many friends who gave so generously of their time in telling of their experiences.

CHAPTER I

OPENING OF THE COUNTRY

By Robert R. Wilson and Ethel M. Sears

It is believed that the Kansas that belonged to Spain was visited by Coronado in 1541, although there is little left to tell of that legendary march. United States took possession of the territory March 10, 1804. In 1822 the Santa Fe Trail was established, thus opening the trail from Independence, Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Kansas was originally occupied by four great tribes of Indians; the Comanches, Kansas, Osages, and Pawnees. They were dreaded foes of the emigrants traveling on the Santa Fe Trail. One method of attack was to encircle the wagon trains and kill and scalp their victims. Many times the Indians drove off their stock or killed it in a spirit of deviltry. The treaty of 1867 ended their claim to the territory, yet it was not until late in the '70's that they left the country in large numbers.

The state of Kansas is a part of a great plain extending from the Mississippi River on the east to the Rocky mountains on the west. It is approximately 200 by 400 miles in extent. In the eastern part the average elevation is approximately 850 feet, while near the western boundary it rises to 3,500 to 4,000 feet elevation above sea level. In the northern part of the state the surface rises uniformly from the Missouri River, while in the south it is irregular and both rises and falls. Many rugged bluffs and valleys mark the southeastern part of the state.

The waters generally flow eastward with a fall of as much as eight feet to the mile in some places.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill, defining the territory of Kansas, was passed May 30th, 1854 and in that year Leavenworth, Lawrence, Atchison and Topeka were

founded. Andrew H. Reeder became the first governor of Kansas. In 1861 Kansas became a state.

During the years of the Civil war Kansas was exposed to invasion by confederate forces, to raids by the Indians and by guerillas. Quantrill's raids added a dark chapter to the history of Kansas. The Cheyennes broke their treaty in 1874 and laid waste three counties on their way to the north and killed many people.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GRANT COUNTY

According to George W. Martin, Secretary of The Kansas Historical society, in 1873 that part of Kansas west of Range 25 west was divided into twenty-five new counties and twelve changes were made in the counties already established. The new counties were Decatur, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Sheridan, Thomas, Sherman, Lane, Buffalo, Foote, Meade, Scott, Sequoyah, Arapahoe, Seward, Wichita, Kearney, Grant, Stevens, Greely, Hamilton, Stanton and Kansas.

In 1883 Kearney, Sequoyah, Gray, Grant, Arapahoe, Kansas, Stevens, Meade and Clark counties disappeared. Hamilton, Ford, Seward and Hodgman were enlarged and Finney created to include the territory of the first named counties. In the redistribution of this territory the fourth standard parallel became the north line and the sixth standard parallel the south line of Hamilton, Finney and Hodgman counties. Hamilton extended east to the east line of range 37w; Finney beginning there extended to the east line of range 29w, and Hodgman extended from that line to the east line of Range 21w. The south line of Hodgman was the south line of township 24. Ford occupied the district south of Hodgman and Seward was bounded on the north by the sixth standard parallel and on the west by the east line of range 29w, and extended to the western and southern boundaries of the state. Township 21 of range 27 to 30 was detached

from Lane and the first two attached to Hodgman, and the last two to Finney. Finney was organized in 1883.

In 1887 the area of Finney, Hamilton and Ford counties was reduced. Haskell was created out of that part of Finney which had been established as Arapahoe in 1873. Ford, Hodgman and Hamilton again took the boundaries of 1873, and Grant, Stanton and Kearney were established with their former boundaries. In 1888, the last of the counties, Grant, Greeley and Kearney were organized; the east half of Grant came from Finney county and the west half from Hamilton county.

Grant county, generally speaking, is rather flat, with the exception of Bear Creek, which runs through the northwestern corner of the county, and the South Cimarron, which runs through the southern part of the county. Bordering it are bluffs. The north fork of the Cimarron makes a bend near Ulysses and goes south east.

In the early days the ground was covered with short grass, called *buffalo grass*. There were no trees.

As early as 1885 the settlers began coming to enter the land. There were different laws under which they could obtain title to public land.

KANSAS STATE SCHOOL LAND

This applied to section 16 and 36 in each congressional township. A person over twenty-one years of age could settle on a quarter section of school land, make a six weeks residence and get patent to the land by paying \$3.00 per acre, later changed to \$1.25 per acre.

GOVERNMENT LAND

PREEMPTION LAW

Not over 160 acres was allowed to one person and required payment of \$1.25 per acre. Proof must be made within twelve months, or could be made within six months, the applicant being required to improve the land

and reside on the land at least six months or more out of each year.

GENERAL HOMESTEAD LAW

Under the General Homestead law a person could enter as much as 160 acres of land, improve and cultivate a certain portion of said land, making it his or her home for a term of five years and not over seven years, and acquire patent to land without any cost other than proof fees. In later years this was changed to three to five years.

THE TIMBER CULTURE ACT

This was often referred to as the timber claim or tree claim. Under the act one could file on 160 acres or less. This act did not require any residence but a certain amount of cultivation and the planting and growing of a certain number of trees for a period of eight years. Only one timber claim was permitted in each section. This timber culture was not a success in Grant County because of the drouth during some years. After a great number of people failed to grow the number of trees required the government allowed them to make proof and receive patent to the land where they could show in the final proof by claimant and two witnesses that they had either planted trees or tree seeds for a certain number of years. The Timber Culture Act was finally repealed.

APPLICANTS TO ENTER LAND

An applicant to enter any of this land was required to be the head of a family or a single person who had attained the age of twenty-one years and was a citizen of the United States, or had declared his intention to become such, and had made no previous entry. A person was allowed to settle on a preemption and timber claim or a homestead and timber claim at the same time. In the early days a great many settlers succeeded in getting a homestead and a timber claim or a preemption and timber claim in the same section.

The following is a copy of a legal notice of intention to make final proof on a homestead.

First Publication on June 23rd, 1900
Notice for Publication
Land Office Dodge City, Kansas

June 16th, 1900

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Grant County, Kansas, at Ulysses, Kansas on August 4th, 1900, viz Robert R. Wilson, H E No. 19403 for $W\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 17 $N\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18 Township 30S Range 36W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz.

Loren P. Maim, Ulysses, Kansas
Clarence S. Blake, Ulysses, Kansas
Jasper N. Elwood, Zionville, Kansas
David E. Nicholson, Zionville, Kansas

Thos. A. Scates
Register

CHAPTER II

LAND DESCRIPTIONS

Following is a list of the early day settlers of Grant County, who entered land and received Patents from the State of Kansas and the United States Government.

Twp. 27s Range 35w

Sec.	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Harness E. Cirkel
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—J. Arthur Hunter	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Jacob Carter
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—John Renspear	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Elijah B. Kinnick
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—J. Arthur Hunter	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Asa Bartlett
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—John Renspear	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Russell Hill
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—John Schwesdfager	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Thomas Renspear	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Clarence Jones
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—John Schwesdfager	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Thomas Renspear	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Arthur Jones
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wm. F. Brown	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Claude Ray Stutzman
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Heirs of John	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Eli R. Spurgeon
Bordewick	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—George W. May
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wm. F. Brown	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Barbara Trafton
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Aaron R. Stevens	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Andrew J. Green
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Columbus P. Moyer	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Clarkson A. Thomas
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Wm. B. Ladner	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—John H. Hadley
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Aaron C. Moore	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—John A. Scovern
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Heirs of John	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Edward L. Ladner
Bordewick	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Andrew D. Osborn
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Lucy Randolph,	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—James H. Brown
widow of Willis Ran-	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Warren Beal
dolph, deceased	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Ned Stone
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Wm. L. Howard	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—John Asa Howard
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—James R. Neese	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Oristus G. Sprague
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—James R. Neese	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Heirs of Edward
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Clifton P. Moyer	M. Brabham
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Nettie Ridge	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Mary E. Michael's
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Clifton P. Moyer	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Eliza Hodges
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Nettie Ridge	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Wm. Trafton
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Frank McCue	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Charles D. Mason
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Elias B. Numbers	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Frank B. Hawk
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—John H. Mitchell	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Joseph W. Haines

Twp. 27s Range 35w

- NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Jay Trafton
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Harry W. Glazier
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Heirs of Sadie B. Michaels
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Harry W. Conkling
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—B. W. O'Connor
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—John W. Baughman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—John W. Baughman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—John W. Baughman
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Eli R. Spurgeon
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Una E. Henderson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Anna M. Bartlett
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Joel Carl
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—George F. Hadley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Ernest C. Woodcock
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—James W. Hadley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Louie A. Ford
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Isaac A. Robinson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Albert L. Munkers
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—James A. Robinson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—James J. Fletcher
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Mary E. King
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Mary E. King
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—George W. Henderson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Asa Bartlett
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Ira W. Coats
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Seth H. Crowley
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Mary E. Crowley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Cirtis Potter
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Charles Pennington
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—James F. Wilson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Virgil McCasken
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Frank W. O'Donnell
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—John L. Cannon
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—John Tholl
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Charles H. Glazier
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Albert J. Green
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Editha A. Glazier
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Barbara A. Trafton
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Craig Howard
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Isaac M. Willis
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Cora B. Harmon
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Edgar A. Tanner
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Benjamin Williams
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Charles S. Darfshaffer
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Charles L. Purchis
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Benjamin D. Hoag
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Mary E. Hadley,
 nee Crowley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Marion F. Brown
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Aron R. Stevens
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. F. Collins
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Margaret A.
 O'Donnell
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Margaret A. Reed
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Eli Bird
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Bertie A. Foster,
 widow of Eugene
 Foster
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Wm. B. Hoel
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Andrew J. Crum
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—George W. Hen-
 derson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Albert L. Minkers
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—John H. Mitchell
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—John Domingo
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Wm. T. Hopper
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Wm. E. Cissne
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—George W. Hen-
 derson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Jacob P. Morris
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—John W. Nicholson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Wm. J. Gibbs
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Asbery B. Day
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Thomas W. Marshall
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Harry J. Boten
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Asbery B. Day
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Charles L. Ladner
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Nancy Ann Crum
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Joseph L. Bartlett
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Edward Van Duyn
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Jackson W. Crum
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Wm. Plumb
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Wm. B. Ladner
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—John H. Hadley

Twp. 27s Range 35w

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Martha B. Singleton
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Leroy Ladner
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Benjamin D. Hoag
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Frank F. Hoag
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Edward F. Summers

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Josephus G. Glasgow
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—L. C. Stine
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—L. C. Stine
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—L. C. Stine
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—L. C. Stine

Twp. 28s Range 35w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—James L. McCoy
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Abraham L. Imel
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—James R. Wilson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—James R. Wilson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Jackson S. McGuire
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Wm. McGuire
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Josephus C. Glasgow
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Henry C. Murphy
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Benjamin T.

Munkers

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Oscar M. Ingmire
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—John T. Imel
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Horace B. Harmon
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Isaac Van Duyn
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—George W. Tousley
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Thomas E. Roberts
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Sarah Tousley
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Joseph E. Hilton
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Horace A. Gilbert
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Osman P. Hilton
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Millard F. Dew
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Calvin H. Neely
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—George M.

Munkers

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Wm. R. Moore
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Jesse E. Tarbet
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Thomas N. Morris
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—John A. McElhanev
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Samuel J. Pote
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—John A. McElhanev
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—George W. Tousley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Joseph B. Tousley
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Joseph B. Tousley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—James L. Tousley
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—John W. Nicholson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—John H. Hutchins

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Jesse C. Brownfield
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Walden W. Osborn
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Mary E. King
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Sylvester S. Standley
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Alexander M.
 Bruding
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—George L. Hendrickson

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—George A. Sanborn
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Sarah M. Matthews
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Bertha Grand
 Lenard

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Thomas A. Kirkpatrick

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Adolphe Mollet
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Edward Purcell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—George M. Purcell
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Wm. Priebe
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Philip H. Wood
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Willard B. Watkins
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Mordecai O.
 Washington

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Ivan Watkins
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Una E. Henderson

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—John W. Beck
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Arthur G. Van
 Alstine

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Wm. Spiess
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Eber H. Wentworth

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Squire Anderson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Fred E. Perkins
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Charlie W. Crouse
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—C. D. Hickok
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—C. D. Hickok
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—C. D. Hickok

Twp. 28s Range 35w

- SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—C. D. Hickok
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Lutitia Bernard
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Alfred DeBard
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Willis D. Goode
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Greenup W. Stark
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Price Jones
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Wm. W. Pierce
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Alfred DeBard
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Benjamin F. Orton
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Edgar V. Merchant
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Charles W. Pitcock
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—George F. Schirer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Wallace B. Melville
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—John H. Stout
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Dewitt P. Stout
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Joseph O. Shelton
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Isabel D. Menke
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Samuel B. Doel
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Samuel H. Hutch-
 ings
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—James W. Sanders
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Wm. McInteer
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Wm. P. Preble
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Wm. H. C. Sand-
 ridge
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Wm. W. Pierce
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Philip M. Miller
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Miles H. Menden-
 hall
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—James A. Menden-
 hall
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Henry W. Blanken-
 ship
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Drury Means
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—David W. Elder
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Wm. R. Beck
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—James G. Brenhoit
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Samuel T. Bartmess
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Zaccheus Henricks
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Elam Golden
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Peter H. Harvey
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Leatha Beymer
 formerly Pryor
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Agnes McVean
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Sarah A. Powers
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—James A. Menden-
 hall
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Zaccheus Henricks
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Leander McInteer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. H. Hart
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Julia Beach
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Daniel McKinley
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Wm. R. Tanner
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—John W. Gosney
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Sarah Tousley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Sarah Tousley
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Columbus Thomas
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Jacob T. Reynolds
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Wm. H. Dilley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Lewis C. Reynolds
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Lulu M. Doggett
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Walter M. Doggett
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Alice M. Ballard
 formerly Doggett
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Phillip M. Doggett
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Frank Brown
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—David Bellmyer
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—George W. King
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—John W. Doney
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Filix Deputy
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Charles J. Bliss
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Richard B. Gosney
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Jeremiah S. Newby
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—John Maretta
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Henry C. Fisher
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Charley J. Murray
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Joseph A. Rosproy
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—James R. Baldwin
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Wm. C. Robbins
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Warren Brockway
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Carl L. R. Bruce
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Charles W. Light
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Charles J. Hender-
 shot
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Citney A. Shidler
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Heber N. Burner

Twps. 28s Range 35w

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Stewart H.
 Herbison
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Scott Norton

S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—John Baugh-
 man
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Leslie Smith
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Wm. E. Coke

Twps. 29s Range 35w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Martin H. Bailey
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Charles G. Moore
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Mary E. Steinmetz
 formerly Rodaberg
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—George Pugh
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Wm. F. Doughty
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—George C. Under-
 wood
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Reuben W. Oplinger
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Samuel L. Leohner
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Robert D. Hood
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Mahala Bartlett
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Hamilton H. McNutt
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Schuyler C. Grant
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Grant Smith
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Joseph Bittiker
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Aaron Proctor
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Uriah L. Hood
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Edwin Smith
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Maurice H. Jones
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Warren Brockway
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Joseph D. Bates
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Frederick Hurst
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Frank Y. Hauck
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Albert R. Johnson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—James W. Warren
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Nettie L. Dodd
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Wm. W. Dodd
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Phil S. King
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Henry F. Brook
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Jacob M. Forsythe
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Herbert S. Rupert
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Thomas H. Bellmyer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—John H. Gray

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Riley Barnes
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Maude Gray
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Dessie Means
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Theodore C. Settle
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Monroe Bush
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—James L. McKay
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Harry S. Hanna
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Charles A. Moore
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Willis Archer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Frank C. Bowen
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Louisa L. Martin
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Emeline Ellis
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—John D. Archer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—David P. Ellis
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Finley R. Hanna
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Andrew L. Grennill
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Wm. DeViney
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Edwin M. Prickett
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Nellie Jones
 formerly Findley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Mary A. Prickett
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—John G. Schneider
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Wm. C. Guffey
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Dennison D. Ellis
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Charles J. Strain
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—John R. Reese
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Heirs of James L.
 Moody
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—C. C. Hyatt
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Mary A. Prickett
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—A. B. Hawes
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—A. B. Hawes
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Wm. H. Lighty
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Wm. H. Lighty

Tw. 29s Range 35w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Fred A. Rupert
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Charles D. Hickok
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Ira E. Revenaugh
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Charles D. Hickok
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Louise Wilson,
 widow of Frank Wilson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—George M. Cramp-
 ton
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Mary E. Revenaugh
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Heirs of James C.
 Revenaugh
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—John W. Orem
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Elbert C. Tade
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—George Robinson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Sherman Tillison
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—James E. Hickok
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—James E. Hickok
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Esther C. Hickok
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Harry H. Caldwell
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Darwin E. DaVolt
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—George W. Dobson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—David W. Holland
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—John H. Couer
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Flora M. Brinley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Edwin O. Stuart
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—John T. Collins
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Edward Busjohn
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Wm. H. Phipps
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Frederick Buthman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—John F. Jones
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Luella Tucker
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Wm. G. Warren
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Mattie Warren
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Fred J. H. Bayer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Herbert E. Howe
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—J. Frank Elliott
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Henry J. Howe
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Elizabeth Fields
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Gustavus A. Hetzner
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Wm. T. May
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Joseph P. May
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Wm. F. Fields
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—John E. Kyle

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. H. Harbaugh
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Edwin O. Stuart
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Evan L. Burks
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Charles W. Whallon
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Monroe A.
 Couer
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Mike Keegan
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—George
 Larison
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Wm. D.
 Pearson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Louis J. Rodner
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Louis J. Rodner
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—J. Andy Kephart
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—George W. Van
 Alstine
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Wm. H. Conter
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—John H. Couer
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Monroe A.
 Couer
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—George Larson
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Wm. D. Pearson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Ira E. Millett
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Henry E. Taburn
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Sherman Tillison
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Isaac K. Aydelott
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Wm. Blake
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Peter Hoffman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—John W. Armstrong
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Charles Burns
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Nancy M.
 Sawyer
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—John V. Couer
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Wm. H.
 Conner
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Martin L. Logan
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Florence King,
 widow
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Wm. T. Gilmer

Twp. 29s Range 35w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Wm. D. Pearson
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Charles W. B. Ensley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—George A. Ross
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Lewis J. Rodner
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—J. Andy Kephart
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Samuel J. Ensley
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Fount C. Kephart
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—John C. Stuart
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Henry Whallon

W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Fount C. Kephart
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Robert Nevenschwander
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Henry Whallon
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Edward Patton
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—George W. Elliott
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Edward Patton
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Martha E. Niceswander
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Herman L. Tucker
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Walter J. Davalt
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—P. M. Carnahan
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—P. M. Carnahan
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—P. M. Carnahan
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—P. M. Carnahan

Twp. 30s Range 35w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Theodore Brown
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Wm. Brown
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ —Frank Erath
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Frank Erath
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Wm. T. Willett
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Ona L. Davis
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Charles Schutz
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Elda W. Davis
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Charles E. Couer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Susanna Hirt
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Leander L. Ham
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Charles S. Reno
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Thomas McCormick
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Chester A. Harper
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Samuel J. Ensley
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Roy J. Harper
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Joseph H. Kephart
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Wm. McNabb
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—James W. Wilson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Charles W. Gardner
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Roy J. Harper
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Wm. C. Evans
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Wm. T. Edmonson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Levi Zumwalt
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Daniel N. Rhodes

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Heirs of Charles A. Doggett
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Wm T. Rosel
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Manda E. Williams
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Silas F. Hastings
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Wm. H. Oakes
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Wm. McCall
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Samuel J. Potts
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Jennie M. Kephart
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Robert F. Misener
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—John C. Stuart
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—John C. Stuart
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Samuel J. Potts
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Chester A. Harper
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Chester A. Harper
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—James A. Fuge
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Jasper F. Roseberry
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Ithamar J. Stuart
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Edwin O. Stuart
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Edward F. Towler

Tw. 30s Range 35w

- SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Ithamar J. Stuart
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—John Potter
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Ninevah Hacker
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Frank Ryckman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Josephine Haelsing
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Isaac M. Bogue
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Henry N. Fry
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—George W. Harper
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Margaret A. Fry
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Margaret A.
 Fry
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Harvey Cub-
 bage
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Cora E.
 Newbold
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Emma Swink
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Cora E.
 Newbold
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Emma Swink
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Henry
 Thomas
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Cornelius H.
 Prichard
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Harvey Loomis
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Cornelius H.
 Prichard
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Brice Hacker
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Budd L. Tallman
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Wm. H. Hall
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Henry Thomas
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—John J.
 McCurry
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Benton P. Ausbun
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Heirs of John Dacy
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Heirs of John Dacy
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Heirs of John Dacy
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Heirs of John Dacy
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Joseph D.
 Seymore
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Tobe Brewer
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Reason E.
 Brollier
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Robert E.
 Misemer
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Cornelius Dacy
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Wm. T. Sawyer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Benjamin F.
 Warren
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Wm. R.
 Williams
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—John W. Arm-
 strong
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—James R. Reynolds
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Mason Rhodes
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Charles E. Brollier
 SE $\frac{1}{2}$ 19—Wm. A. Lane
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Tobe Brewer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Arthur A. O'Keefe
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Jennie May
 Grogan
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Charley Dahl
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Cornelius
 Dacy
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Wesley R.
 Follick
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Jennie May
 Grogan
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Cornelius
 Dacy
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Matthew Duty
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Wesley R.
 Follick
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Frank Hacker
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Louis E. Springer
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Charley Dahl

Twp. 30s Range 35w

- $S\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Robert F. Misemer
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Jess P. Hall
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Jonas Potter
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Omer J. Kiser
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Wm. J. Wash
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Wm. Petrie
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Anna White
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Zola E. Harper
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Jasper F. Roseberg
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Thomas L. Roseberg
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Charles J. Priest
 $E\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—John Harper
 $W\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Lorena M. Welter
 $E\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—John Harper
 $W\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—John Harper
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Harry Gray
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Thomas Champion
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Onslow A. Harper
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Thomas Wallis
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Daisy Dean Makamson
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Joseph Benington
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—George L. Beymer
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Dana W. Julian
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Jesse L. Shepherd
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Jonas Potter
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—George W. Cross
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Edgar P. Fox
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—George W. Cross
 $W\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $W\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—John R. Meck
 $E\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $E\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—George L. Beymer
 $N\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—George B. Newton
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Jared M. Henson
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Thomas E. Lahey
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Amos F. Greathouse
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—George B. Newton
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Allen F. Hall
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Clarence K. Rowland
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Wm. F. Wells
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Heirs of Thomas Lahey
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Wilson F. Jennings
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Matthew O'Dea
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Wm. F. Wells
 $W\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Arthur F. Pitcock
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Pryor L. Troxler
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Clarence K. Rowland
 $E\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Heirs of Thomas Lahey
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Wm. M. Anderson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Charles A. Hill
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Wm. H. Greathouse
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Samuel Gilbert
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Ernest Morrison

Twp. 30s Range 35w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Robert W. Day
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—John L. Campbell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—John F. Curry
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Heirs of John Lahey
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Matthew O'Dea
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Thomas F.
 Lahey
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Tyler Suddarth
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Edgar P. Fox
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Finley B. Vanderhoof
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—James Lahey
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—James Lahey
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—James E. Hodges
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Joseph Ben-
 ington

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Timothy Nihill
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Edgar P.
 Fox
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Joseph Bennington
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Frank Fleming
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Albert G. Peck
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Heirs of Benson S.
 Fleming
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Fred M. McClel-
 land
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Fred M. McClel-
 land
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Fred M. McClel-
 land
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Fred M. McClel-
 land

Twp. 27s Range 36w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Josh Crooms
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Josh Crooms
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Plimmon J. Hutchin-
 son
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Michael J. Collins
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Ottis E. Garrison
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Ottis E. Garrison
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Carlotta Hitt
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Harry H. Corley
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Harry H. Corley
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Amzie Smith
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Mary S. Medlock
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Amzie Smith
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Carlotta Hitt
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Guy F. Smith
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Jonas Hill
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Guy F. Smith
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Alfred P. Dawson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Arthur L. Moore
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—George G. McFadden
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Edward Marxer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Earl Jarvis
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—L. B. Clark

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Charles L. Walker
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Waldo E. Hanscom
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Harry Walker
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—George Fenslage
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—James A. Stevens
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Wm. A. Moore
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Appoline Berns
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Earl J. Walker
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Wm. R. Richardson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Franziska Specht
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Alvis Specht
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Sarah B. Coffey
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—David H. Camp
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Daniel B. Updegraff
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Margaret Hoffman
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—James E. Corley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Robert A. Bullington
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—John F. Corley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—George McVey
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Annie L. Corley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Wm. H. McLaughlin
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Harrison Swiger
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Wm. R. Burrown
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Leatha R. Gowens

Twp. 27s Range 36w

- SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Otis J. Updegraff
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Plimmon J. Hutchin-
 son
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Louise O. Berns
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Joachin Huglin
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Fridolin Schindler
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—James H. Meadors
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Charles F. Huglin
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Wm. H. Miller
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Wm. H. Miller
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Lester P. Keithley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Halleck M. Keithley
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Elmer A. Parsons
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Charles O. Lewis
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—James H. Nichols
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Otho B. Scott
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Augusta Gall
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Mattie A.
 Basler
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Augusta Gall
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Mattie A.
 Basler
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Charles Hoffman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Isabel D. Menke
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Susan S. Coffey
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Mary A. Berns
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—A. Hamilton Wiley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Carl Walker
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Silsby B. Stevens
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Ignatz F. Eck
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Martin Berns
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Mary A. Cox
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Iva J. Colopy
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Leonard Deeg
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Sarah J. Smith
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Alfred Montgomery
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Mary E. Smith
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Henry C. Cobb
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—John Yohn
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Stansbury P. Mer-
 chant
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Luella E. Miller
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Myers Elliott
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—David J. Bullington
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Eva A. Bales
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Frank J. Coyle
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Wm. D. Bales
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—George F. Bales
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Rachel Coyle
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Samuel C. Gresham
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Jesse E. Smith
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Philip M. Butcher
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—George Basler, Jr.
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Wm. M. Minkler
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Heirs of James P.
 Smith
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Wm. W. Wilson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Charles N. King
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—John C. Smith
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Joseph A. Cissne
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Augustus Henry
 Huetson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—James Cissne
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Lawrence L. Coyle
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Wm. H. Mc-
 Cammon
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Edd Heberlee
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—James W. Heberlee
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Emma Halffield
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. M. Woodward
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Lawrence L. Coyle
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Rachel Coyle
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Oslow H. Ross
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—John W. Gorman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Oslow H. Ross
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Wm. E. Woodward
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Leonidas E. Ross
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Charles A. Jarvis
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Evert N. Athinson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Clark E. Ross
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Wm. F. Kauffman
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Charles O. Banister
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Wm. L. Ross
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Valentine B.
 Farquhar
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Wm. Rush

Twp. 27s Range 36w

- | | |
|---|---|
| SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Leander J. Farquhar | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Frederick D. Thomas |
| NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Wm. W. Farquhar | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Albert King |
| SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—James C. Vance | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—James R. Chadwick |
| NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Aubrey C. Moyer | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Thomas T. Bland |
| SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Elmer Frank Wolfe | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—George L. Talley |
| NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Brazil C. Norris | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Jasper Pottorff |
| SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—John E. Dimmitt | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—James F. Horn |
| NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Truman E. Detrick | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—George Basler |
| SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—James H. Karr | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—George Basler |
| NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Frank P. Woodward | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—George Basler |
| SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Joseph C. Findley | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—George Basler |
| NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—John C. Woodward | |

Twp. 28s Range 36w

- | | |
|--|---|
| NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Lenox Ash | W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and |
| SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Mary R. Willets | W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Wm. Hull |
| NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Uriah N. Heifner | W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and |
| SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Reuben H. Baird | E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—James B. Clark |
| NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Wesley F. Heifner | E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and |
| SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Thaddeus L. Salmon | E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Frank W. Brown |
| NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Wesley F. Heifner | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Francis E. Stewart |
| SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Wm. T. Heifner | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Joseph Graham |
| NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Matthew McCredden | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Charles Bratches |
| SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—James W. Love | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Edward Roberts |
| NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Oliver L. LeDou | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—John T. McMillan |
| SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wm. H. Roffen-
sperger | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—John M. Thomas |
| NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Thomas E. McMorris | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—John S. Salmon |
| SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Levi Forrister | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Moses C. Pollard |
| NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Charles H. Lawyer | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Wm. Lyle |
| SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—John W. Brennan | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—John W. Robinson |
| NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—James S. Logue | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—George F. Freeman |
| SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Charles W. Stewart | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Jesse M. Williams |
| NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Albert Shannon | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Wm. T. Heifner |
| SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Wm. H. Mathes | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Heirs of Isaac
Heifner |
| NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Henry R. Swingle | NE $\frac{1}{2}$ 11—Abraham M.
Heifner |
| SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Eli M. Henthorn | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—James Porter |
| NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Alexander W.
Hammond | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Wesley S. Heifner |
| SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Jacob A. Horner | SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Wm. M. Hitchcock |
| E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and | NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Susan A. Bevins |
| W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Charles W.
Bannister | SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—John A. McElhaney |
| | NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—James Rhoades |

Twp. 28s Range 36w

- SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Charles D. Smyth
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Lena M. Smyth
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Frank L. Bruce
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Charles E. Mott
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Oscar E. Wade
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Sarah E. Hess
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Franklin B. Hess
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Josephine Baum
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Edward J. Faulds
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Emma Bellamy
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Cyrus S. Thomas
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—C. D. Hickok &
 H. W. Stubbs
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—C. D. Hickok &
 H. W. Stubbs
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—C. D. Hickok &
 H. W. Stubbs
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—C. D. Hickok &
 H. W. Stubbs
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Albert Blocher
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Vel F. Hughes
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Wm. L. Trough
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Joseph Graham
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Charles W. Swingle
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Milton Poe
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Andson Rush
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Vera M. Martin
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Alias J. Stewart
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—James A.
 Nichols
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Andson Rush
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Heirs of Jacob
 W. Hewett
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Charles L.
 Bissell
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Heirs of Nellie J.
 Byers
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Charles L.
 Bissell
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Eugene M.
 Bissell
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Ed. Swagerty
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Isaac Taylor
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Alexander Cruthird
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Thomas McBride
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—John L. Hipple
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Addison P. Waldon
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Wilbur F. Sinkhorn
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Heirs of Thomas
 McBride
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Wm. McBride
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Thomas McBride
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Thaddeus L. Salmon
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Worley L. Whitton
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Milton S. K. Clark
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Lyman G. Call
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Wm. L. Williams
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—James Crosswhite
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Benjamin F. Orton
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Joseph H. Stevens
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Hiram B. Preble
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Andrew B. Steel
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Retta Davis
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Clifford Ridge
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Alfred S. Garton
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—John A. Scott
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—John A. Irwin
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—James W. Clark
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Soloman H. Smith
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Richard Farguson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Allen L. Fahue-
 stock
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Henry L. Salmon
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Eugene M. Bissell
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Mary F. Wilcox
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Isaac L. Strode
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—John S. Reeb
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Henry E. Athey
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Charlie Knorr
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Heirs of Benjamin
 Russell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Richard Farguson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Samuel M. Woods
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—John T. McMillan

Tw. 28s Range 36w

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Harry G. King
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Robert L. Hancock
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Wesley C. Comer
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Emerson C. Kern
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Blanche M. Leigh
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Robert L. Buffington
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Mary A. Harrington
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Reuben W. Oplinger
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Wellington S. Cooper
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Martha E. Foot
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Charles J. Bliss
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Lizzie M. Lathrop
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—James M. Alexander

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Charles B. Core
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—George E. Krisher
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—George W. Holman
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—John H. Gaither
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—George W. Holman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Rankin Hill
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Jacob R. Drake
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—George W. Coleman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Henry C. Holman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Powell C. Holman
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Heirs of Isaac Hoffman
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Heirs of Isaac Hoffman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—E. T. Battin
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—E. T. Battin

Tw. 29s Range 36w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Ethel M. Roberts
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Isaac Hoffman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Wilson J. Johnson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Gustave Brandenberge
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—David C. Harris
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Nannie Collins
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Joseph F. Powell
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Watson R. Hickman
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Hamilton H. McNutt
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wm. McQuitty
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Perry O. Moorehead
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—John Byrne
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Eva Catherine Blair
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Edward Moran
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Martin L. Gates
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Sylvester L. Lashley
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Mary E. Thrall
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—James E. Hancock
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Edwin H. Adams
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—James S. Reece
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Eugene T. Emery
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—James M. Sorrell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Albert Ewen
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—James D. McDowell

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Orville H. Olmstead
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Charles W. Olmstead
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Catherine Sharp
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Joseph Bittiker
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—George W. Sorrell
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Joel Martin
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—David Johnson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Dave Stout
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Lewis E. Martin
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Fred W. Bliss
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—James A. Thrall
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Heirs of Arza Thrall
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—James A. Thrall
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Thomas B. Young
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Wm. J. Bowen
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Dolin Collins
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Mary A. Baldwin
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Carrie A. Collins
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Wm. Owens
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Benjamin B. Wood
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Alvin Martin
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Hiram B. Preble
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Samuel Riggs

Twp. 29s Range 36w

- NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Ann Eliza Davidson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Rufus E. Dodd
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Russell R.
 Bechtelheimer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Joseph F. Rull
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Elveretta H.
 Everhart
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—John A. Wright
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—David A. Baldwin
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—John Roberts
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Wm. W. Everhart
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Samson Carpenter
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Artie Allen
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Francis M. Bland
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Wm. Hoyle
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—John J. Hoyle
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—James A. Thrall
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—James A. Thrall
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Howard H. Davis
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—G. G. Rosietter
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—John J. Wil-
 liamson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—James A.
 Thrall
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Henry A.
 Williamson
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—John J.
 Williamson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—James A.
 Thrall
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Lorenzo
 Buck
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—James M. Sycks
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Jesse A. Neely
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Thomas C. Harrison
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—John M. Sycks
- N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Henry A.
 Williamson
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Wm. Bittiker
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Wm. F. Fahnestock
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Isaac Sharp
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Lemuel A. Rosson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Jacob L. Fahnestock
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Francis M.
 Harrison
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Lorenzo Buck
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Jehu J. Rosson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—James A.
 Thrall
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Junius P. Warner
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Francis M.
 Harrison
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Jehu J. Rosson
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Jehu J. Rosson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—James A. Thrall
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Charlie D.
 Wellsford
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Jehu J. Rosson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Guy E. McCracken
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—James Mackey
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Harry D. Hammond
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—John T. McMillan
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Thomas M. Bland
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Charles M. Starr
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Jordan H. Rudisill
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Moses L. Starr
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Wm. A. Sharp
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Samson Carpenter
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—James F. O'Neal
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Wm. P. Preble
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—John Sycks
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Blure De Long
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Thomas L. Thurston
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Laura Schnellbacher
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Henry H. Smith

Twp. 29s Range 36w

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Delos V. Pugh
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Joseph E. Reynolds
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Finley W. Miller
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Wm. Brandenberger
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—George Hyle
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—George Hyle
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. F.

Sharpe

S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Aila D. O'Neal
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Alexander

Morgan

NE 27—Hugh W. O'Neal
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. S. Harris
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Gustave West-
 phal

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Charlie D.
 Wellsford

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Charley A.
 Downey

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—John Folk
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Charlie A.

Downey

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Jehu J.
 Rosson

E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Alexander
 Morgan

W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Jehu J. Rosson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Henry Pramme
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Heirs of Thomas
 C. Harrison

N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Jehu J. Rosson
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Gustave West-
 phal

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Martin Hohmann

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—John Moser

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Perry F. Raude-
 baugh

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Charlie Fahrnie

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Jacob S. Dewalt

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Emmett O. Neely

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Thomas S. Falls

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Wm. A. Jones

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Edgar B. May

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Abner M. McCay

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—John McLean

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Gabriel Largent

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—John F. Vanwey

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Gustave Westphal

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Warner G. Altizer

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Charles Folk

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Wm. M. Dorsett

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—John A. Buckles

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Bently Buxton,
 Admr.

E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—John A. Buckles

W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Wm. M.

Lowderman

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Marion S. Burson

E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and

W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—W. Albert
 Hunter

W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—John A.
 Buckles

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Marion S. Burson

E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Charles Folk

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—John H. Downs

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—John H. Downs

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—John H. Downs

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—John H. Downs

Twp. 30s Range 36w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—John F. Collins

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Stella V. Hill

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—John H. Downs

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Clara B. Hall,
 formerly Coder

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Wm. M. Lowder-
 man

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Charles H. Lowder-
 man

N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Charles Folk

Twp. 30s Range 36w

- $S\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Mary A. Coder,
 formerly Hood
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—James L. Porter
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wiley Hughes
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Allen J. Miller
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Allen J. Miller
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wm. M.
 Lowderman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Nathaniel Alters
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Harland F. Gregory
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Clara Gregory
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Reuben T. Richer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—John F. Watts
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Charles H. Shoe-
 maker
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Simon Fisher
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Asahel W. Gregory
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Lewis Fisher
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Elmore B. Under-
 wood
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Sidney H. Scanland
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Grant Smith
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Elbert Shoemaker
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Malindis B. Ben-
 scater
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—James Wandel
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Allen F. Kitchen
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Edith E. McGrew
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Wm. Falders
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Lafayette H. Lyons
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—James M. Woolman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—John W. Rohrback
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Banks P. Gregory
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—John M. Kitchen
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—John M. Hunter
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Thomas W. Watts
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—John Boyd
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—John Folk
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Abner Dooley
 Mize
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—John Waner
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Wm. F. Coder
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Archible R. Allen
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Wm. M. Lowderman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Sallie C. Chewing
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Harry B. Sawyer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Wm. H. Mead
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Wm. T. Gilmer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Nancy M. Sawyer
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Isaac Peterson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—James Shuff
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Samuel Gilmer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Clarence S. Blake
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Marshall Wells
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Charles A. Jarvis
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Winfield S. Banner
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Halie Morris
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Benjamin Burchett
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Benjamin Burchett
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Jerome Pettijohn
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—John F. Jenkins
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—John F. Blake
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—John F. Blake
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Earl M. Blake
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Grace Blake
 O'Loughlin
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—John F. Blake
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Clarence S.
 Blake
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Wm. D.
 Bougher
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Robert R.
 Wilson
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Allen F. Kitchen
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—John F. Blake
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—James A. Love
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Alexander Munro
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Robert R. Wilson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Emily K. Hoelcel
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Wm. H. Jay

Twp. 30s Range 36w

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Wm. H. Jay	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Lewis R.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Robert R.	Kitchen
Wilson	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Samuel Croft
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Clinton J.	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—John E. Burchett
Brollier	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Wm. E. Jarvis
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Charles W. Mitchell	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Wm. E. Jarvis
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Daniel W.	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
Hansen	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—John A. Fagg
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Robert S. Pearson	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—H. Frank Spencer
S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Elijah H. Hern	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Louis Kolb
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Clarence S. Blake
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Michael I.	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Louis Kolb
Bennett	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Wm. D.	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Cora May
Bougher	Hickman
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Wm. L.	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—John E. Rhodes
Muxlow	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—James E. Jarvis	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—George H.
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and	Brewer
W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Isaac F. Rosel
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Howard Sel-	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
lards	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Wm. L.	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Isaac F. Rosel
Muxlow	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Wm. H. Daum
E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—George H.
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and	Brewer
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Eddy L.	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Samuel Croft
Maddux	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—George E. Gordon
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—John W. McNeil
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Wm. L. Rossel
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—John M.	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Henry Heisinger
Kitchen	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Lewis N.
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Clarence S.	Kitchen
Blake	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Sherman Elliott	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Jas. Artman

Tw. 30s Range 36w

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Albert E. Sherman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—John E. Burchett
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—George T. Reynolds
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Charles A.
 Jarvis
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Catherine
 Simpson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—George O. Gay
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Thomas Bingham, Jr.
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Robert Schwarzer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—John R. Bingham
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—John M. Jarvis
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Wm. R. Schmidt
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Alexander Hen-
 drixson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Wm. R. McKee
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Charles W. Mitchell
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Edward Charles
 Truitt
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Marcus F. Gray
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Adam Truitt
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Wm. S. Truitt
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Albert J. Calkin

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Wm. S. Truitt
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Solomon Bingham
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Grant McClintock
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—John T. J. Gentry
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Herman Miller
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Thomas Bingham
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Wm. Bingham
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—John B. Jenkins
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Claude Harris
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Prince E. Stookey
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Francis M. Keith
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Wm. E. Owens
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Wm. Burnside
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Alva S. Blakesley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—George R. Simons
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Giles Rankin
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Wm. M. Rankin
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—George W.
 Gordon
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Mary E. Rosel
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Wm. T. Rosel
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Annie B.
 Heschel
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—C. W. Smith

Tw. 27s Range 37w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—James F. Ansman
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Elmer Walker
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Laura Law
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—John Franklin Gage
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Joseph Ferguson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—August Kaufman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Joseph Ferguson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Jacob H. Tobias
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Anton Shafer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Frank F. Lewis
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wm. G. Rowe
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Robert McQuiston
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—George W. Burgin
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—John W. Simpson

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Robert McQuiston
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Robert McQuiston
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Charles W. Quick
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—George W. Crites
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—David H. Evey
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Atchison, To-
 peka and Santa Fe
 R. R. Company
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Frank L. Keeler
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Edith M. Swinney
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Annie L.
 Swinney

Twp. 27s Range 37w

- SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Frank L. Keeler
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Charles W. Quick
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—James W. McRae
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Stewart M. Monroe
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Watson C. McConnell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Stewart M. Monroe
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Mary J. McConnell
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Andrew J. Crites
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Wm. T. Pogue
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—John Pogue
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—James E. McDermith
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Miles A. Yost
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Wm. Day
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Frederick Loges
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Benjamin S. Winder
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Adolph Cumming
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Wm. Schein
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Wm. Schein
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—David Suttlemyer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—James D. Haughey
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Daniel Savens
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Thomas P. Haughey
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Robert H. Loabs
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Aaron C. Moore
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Abraham L. Parsons
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Charles E. Lewis
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Stephen C. Parsons
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Edwin T. Reese
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Phillip A. Walker
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Charles N. Gartin
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Sarah B. Coffey
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Henry Hefner
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Alanson Hill
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Bulow W. Burgin
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Alanson Hill
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Adam Bohl
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—George W. Riley
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Wm. Cummings
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Wm. Cummings
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Henry Cummings
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Wm. F. Havekott
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Charles C. Gall
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Charles C. Gall
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Charles C. Gall
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Charles C. Gall
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Preston Davisson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Sandy T. Flint
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Albert A. Baker
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Henry Miller
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Geo. W. Browning
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Alonzo W. Anderson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Joshua H. Espey
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—George Estep
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—George T. Finch
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—John W. Butrum
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—John N. Baker
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Rosa E. Henthorn
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Granville G. Baker
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Heirs of
 Margaret R. Henthorn
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Rosa E. Henthorn
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Granville G. Baker
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—John N. Baker
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Heirs of
 Margaret R. Henthorn
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—James D. Helm
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Wm. M. Hudleson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—James A. Freed
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Harvey W. Cary
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Charles C. Gall
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Oscar Boyne
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—John R. Alexander
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Albertus B. Ewer
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Simon J. Peter
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Anson Hurd
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—John L. Biehl

Tw. 27s Range 37w

S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Simon J. Peter
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Bulow W.
 Burgin
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Bertha Basler
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—George Basler
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Wm. I. Hall
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Wm. I. Hall
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Columbus P. Moyer
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Aloys Eck
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—John K. Helea
 NW 25—George L. Porter
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Henry Sandman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—George Heinlein
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Wm. T. Downs
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Martha M. Short
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—John L. Bland
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Bernard Lynch
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Margaret Morris
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Edward Mc-
 Michael
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Thomas E. Murphy
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. O. Walker
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Esther C. Mahan
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—James W. Black-
 well
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Wm. McBride
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Morris Lewis
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—John A. Walker
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Mary A. Bartlett
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Sanford I. Flynt
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Arthur P. Hen-
 thorn
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Alvin Campbell

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Jessie D. Hen-
 thorn
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Jacob Wallig
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Granville G. Baker
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Robert G. Robertson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Anna S. Hiatt
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Wm. A. Pender
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Oliver L. Morris
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Charles E. Theilig
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Martin V. B.
 Atwood
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Jacob Bordine
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Theodore Palmer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Thomas L. Binney
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Levi H. Dale, Jr.
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Hettie Elliott
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Henry Heim
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Truman E. Kep-
 linger
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Leonard Dug
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Theodore J. Lehr-
 ling
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Henry Eschemann
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Robert L.
 Buffington
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Ross Barnes
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Wilford C.
 Carpenter
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—George M. Hof-
 meier
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Squire J. S. Street
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—T. V. D. Marel
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Ross Barnes
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Stephen A. Davis
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—John Leierer

Tw. 28s Range 37w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Joseph Baker
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—John Ausmus
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—John Leierer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Andson N. Henthorn
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Almerson N. Rath-
 burn

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Wm. C. McConnell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—George Basler
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—George Basler
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Henry B. Logue
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—John M. Ruckman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Harry Peet

Twp. 28s Range 37w

- SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Andrew Ommundson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Heirs of Wm. Logue
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Eunice Wightman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Charles F. Miller
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Heirs of Abel Binney
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—John S. Dow
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Mary F. Ford
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Ellen V. King
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Lemuel B. Young
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Wm. M. Jones
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Thomas F. Yarnall
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Charles P. Lee
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Augusta W. Gall
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Wm. H. Taylor
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Webster W. Baker
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Wm. D. Lewis
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Sadie A. Hiatt
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Caroline R. Gall
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Alonze Kennedy
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Charles S. Daggett
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Dean D. McCarthy
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Soloman S. Dickin-
 son
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Soloman S. Dickin-
 son
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Samuel C. Bell
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—John M. Talbott
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—James P. Huff
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Frederick A. Hen-
 thorn
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Leudwig Ommund-
 son
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—George W. Cook
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Isaac Ausmus
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—George W. Cook
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Frederick Ausmus
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—John C. Helmick
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Conrad S. Scott
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Heirs of Wm. B.
 McCall
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Charles W. Banister
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—James C. Vance
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Robert E. Byers
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Franklin P.
 Hettinger
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Charles Huxtable
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Richard H. Martin
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Reason L. Porter
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Pern Mustoe
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Charles A. Houser
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—James Elliott
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Henry H. Cochran
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Eldon Watkins
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—John M. Downs
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Joseph L. Merritt
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Kansas L.L.I. & I.
 Co.
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Ulysses Town
 Company
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Kansas L.L.I. & I.
 Co.
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Harry Bussinger
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—James Neff
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—James A. William-
 son
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—George M. Smith
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—John Boyd
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Eben M. Hill
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Charles Whitson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Wm. T. Atkinson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Grant Behymer
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—John A. Gillespie
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Frank L. Hawk
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—James F. Sawtell
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Hattie E. Doolittle
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Frederick C.
 Van Frank
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—John W. Kendall
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—James M. Martin
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Wm. W. Van Frank
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—James S. Davis
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Charles T. Melloan
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Charles Leierer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Siloam Goode
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Harry Bussinger

Twp. 28s Range 37w

- SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—George W. Stambaugh
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—James M. B. Fowler
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Thomas Craden
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Joseph Faller
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Thomas D. Hind
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Thomas W. Marshall
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Thomas B. Young
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Eli M. Henthorn
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Albert J. Alkire
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Rosa E. Hull
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Colyar S. Terrill
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Robert L. Bufington
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—John E. Emory
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Alfred W. Bull
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Levi M. Meiser
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Otho R. Sheldon
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Wm. Kifer
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Julius Claassen
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Elias D. Hughson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—John Moore
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Ola M. Moskedal
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Alexander Smith
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Benjamin H. Page
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Mont Anderson for Appomattox
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Matilda H. Leeper
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—George W. Brown
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Samuel M. Houck
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Charles M. Cochran
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Jacob J. Effort
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Wm. Milnes
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Melville C. Davis
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Robert Leeper
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—George W. Whitlock
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Elijah M. Wilson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—James A. McClure
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Miles L. Davis
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Wm. R. Hiatt
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Buchanan Neal
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Sylvester L. Tucker
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Thomas Workman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—John M. Clemmer
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—George Turbush
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—John B. Moore
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Heirs of Matilda Baker
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Sarah A. Johnson
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Henry N. Fruits
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Samuel M. Houck
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Lovina A. Bean
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Oliver H. Peed
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—George Ockuly
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Frank M. Lenhart
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Arthur H. Horn
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Oliver H. Peed
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Oliver Sponenburk
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Samuel F. Zornes
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Edward F. Shannon
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Benjamin Griffith
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—George Turbush
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Wm. A. Osborn
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Elias D. Hughson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Franklin M. Wellsford
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Ulysses Town Company
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—C. O. Chapman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Ulysses Town Company
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Ulysses Town Company

Tw. 29s Range 37w

- NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Wm. M. Gwinn
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Perry O. Moorehead
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—George Ockuly
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Byrd Hill
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—John F. Poe
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Calaway M.
 Wellsford
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Josiah M.
 Tannahill
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—John Ingersoll
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Wm. P. Preble
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Wm. P. Preble
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Robert W.
 Ralston
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Peter M.
 Danielson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Joshua Bat-
 doroff
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Jochannah
 Kendall
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Phillip F. Gers
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Josiah M.
 Tannahill
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Jochannah Ken-
 dall
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Robert W. Ral-
 ston
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—George Ockuly
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Frank M.
 Lenhart
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Raleigh N. Fruits
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Charles L.
 Bellmyer
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Sarah A. Winans
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Charles F. Morton
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Columbus Thomas
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Henry N. Fruits
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Charles F.
 Morton
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Wm. H. Zornes
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Eli J. Denman
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Patrick Curran
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Monroe Schref-
 fler
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Charles L.
 Bellmyer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—John Benning
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Charles L.
 Bellmyer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Daniel Sul-
 livan
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Jefferson Williams
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Daniel C. Sullivan,
 Jr.
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—James Easter
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Patrick
 Curran
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Melissa A.
 Leierer
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Wm. A. Warley
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Wm. M. McKay
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—George W. Perry
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Sylvia L. Brownlee
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Orlando A. Pickens
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Josephine Moskedal
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Alva S. Neely
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Edward D. Shaw
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Alfred C. Alkire
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—George L. Rule

Twp. 29S Range 37W

- SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—John B. Palmer
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Henry F. Raiston
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Truman H. Wadham
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Western Sutton
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—John Ingersall
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Erwin Atkins
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Perry F. Raudebaugh
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Charles P. Bowers
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Leander J. Farquhat
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—W. C. Kearney, Admr., Samuel J. Kearney, deceased
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Byrd Hill
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Charles P. Bowers
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Sevella Ann Bowers
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Emery M. Eastman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—John Waner
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Edward C. Tuckey
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Arthur Bell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Henry O. Wheeler
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Adelbert R. Bannister
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Charles M. Dobson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Lawrence McMahon
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Wm. T. Morgan
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Robert F. Hall
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Ira G. Marshall
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Ira G. Marshall
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Ira G. Marshall
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Ira G. Marshall
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—John E. McGillivray
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Ettv Crooms
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Mary J. Leierer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Guy F. McGillivray
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Albert E. Kettle
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Mary Ann Easter
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Samuel Miller
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—John B. Vaughn
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Fred W. Emery
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Anders Samuelson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Samuel Anderson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Olaf Anderson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Philip Farley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Samuel Farley
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—John McGillivray
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Claude B. Farley
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Henry F. Raiston
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Clara E. Brown
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Samuel H. Paruin
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Ira G. Marshall
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Robert B. Farley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Edward O. Hedger
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Earl F. Steen
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—James E. Jones
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Arthur Bell
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Fred B. Brown
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Thomas Neely
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Barney C. Henshaw
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Jacob W. Hewett
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Wm. H. Woodward
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Emery H. Grosclaude
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Heirs of Relda A. Neely
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—John A. Croomes
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Lyman A. Bender
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Wm. H. Whittington
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Leroy E. Ewen
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Barney C. Henshaw
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Tiras S. Brown
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Cal Collins
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Melville A. Lytle
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Howard Acuff
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Frank Rogers
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Noble C. Henshaw

Twp. 29s Range 37w

- SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. P. Humphrey
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Sarah J. Eddy
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—John Robinson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Charles P. Bowers
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Cynthia F. Rogers
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—John W. Gee
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—John McGillivray
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Owen W. McGillivray
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—John Robinson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Elmer E. Moore
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Philip Moran
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—John Moran
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—John Moran
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Olaf Anderson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—John Port
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—John Meline
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Alfred A. Anderson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Lizzie Anderson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Elizabeth A. Alexander

Twp. 30s Range 37w

- NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Alvin Eddie
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Olaf Rydberg
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Joseph A. Morris
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Eugene J. Fulton
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Charles A. Ewen
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Carl Eickholt
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Owen H. Martin
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—August Lindblade
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Reuben J. Bentley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wm. H. Bentley
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Thomas M. Taggart
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Samuel S. Taggart
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Samuel M. Alexander
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Wm. R. Alexander
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Samuel M. Alexander
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Jesse R. Dennis
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Andrew J. Asberry
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Andrew L. Mann
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Andrew B. Alexander
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Robert T. Martin
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Robert J. Holt
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—James Jackson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Thomas B. Wood
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW 6—Jacob E. L. Beem
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Reuben E. Buckmaster
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Samuel E. Lee
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Heirs of Wm. L. Beardsley, deceased
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Sarah J. Black
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—John H. Heim
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Harriet E. Taggart
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Arthur H. Hollingworth
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Clarence W. Sanberg
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Henry Evans
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Peter P. Doze

Twp. 30s Range 37w

- SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Wm. H. Storm
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Samuel S. Taggert
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Orlando A. Pickens
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Wm. B. Riney
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—James W. Rounds
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Maria Johnson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—James A. Love
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Benjamin Roblyer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Wm. R. Robbins
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Wm. E. M. Sooter
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Fernando W. Lyons
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Olaf Rydberg
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Edward S. Gulick
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Levi M. Gunn
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Edward D. Reed
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Samuel A. Swend-
 son
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—John F. Botts
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Wm. Ward Meeks
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Malinda Dehart,
 for heirs of Osmer D.
 Meeks, deceased
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Samuel J. Taylor
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Lee Roy Hess
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Peter F. Wilson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Robert H. Elwood
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Louis Willson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Malinda Dehart,
 widow of Thomas B.
 Dehart, deceased
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Samuel J. Taylor
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Wm. Lisenbee
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—R. R. Wilson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—R. R. Wilson
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—R. R. Wilson
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—R. R. Wilson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—M. M. Wilson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Richard Brollier
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Richard Brollier
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Robert G. Storm
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Lewis A. Stanwood
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Thomas M. Tag-
 gert
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Henry Simmons
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Lewis T. Morton
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Thomas S. Neely
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Harvey Utterback
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—James S. Taggert
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Frank Medcalf
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Tillman H. Harris
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—George W. Truitt
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—George W. Truitt
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Jeremiah Brollier
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Manfred Allison
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Steven M. Wood
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Rinda E. Wood
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Heirs of Robert T.
 Towler, deceased
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Frank A. Davis
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Michael M. Wilson
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Thomas J. Hess
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Edward F.
 Towler
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Edward C. West-
 fall
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Norman Carter
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Lee Roy Hess
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Emogene
 Towler
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—David E.
 Nicholson
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Norman
 Carter
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Jasper N.
 Elwood
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Wm. R. Pearson
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—James A.
 Dehart

Twp. 30s Range 37w

- $S\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $E\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—George A. Pearson
 $W\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Lewis W. Carpenter
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Joseph A. Morris
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Wm. C. Calhoun
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Wm. F. Robinson
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Joseph A. Morris
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—M. M. Wilson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Hattie M. Truitt
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Jasper N. Elwood
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Jasper N. Elwood
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Emogene Towler
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—John B. Eiwood
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Robert E. Gibson
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Edward F. Towler
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. J. Anderson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. J. Anderson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—John F. Swisher
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Clark Turner
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Azal J. Cook
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—James W. Dappert
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—James E. Elwood
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Loran P. Main
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—George W. Hoffman
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Benjamin T. Riney
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—James S. Taggart
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Jonas W. Kell
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Daniel Neese
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Wm. E. Ledgerwood
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Albert R. Neese
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Benjamin T. Riney
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Ludia L. Parr
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $W\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Ralph W. Beaty
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Johnson D. Herget
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Susan Johnson
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—John E. Fogleman
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Johnson D. Herget
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Lydia Clawson
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Noman Mason
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—George H. Kell
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Manfred Allison
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Flora B. Bowman
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $NW\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Richard Joyce
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Joshua C. Mason
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Richard Joyce
 $N\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Nancy Hogan
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—George A. Howell
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Clark H. Howell
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Heirs of George A. Howell, deceased
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Clark Turner
 $W\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Clark Howell
 $E\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Nancy Hogan
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Clark Turner
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Emogene Towler
 $S\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ 35—Wm. Trueblood
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Lindley Trueblood

Twp. 30s Range 37w

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Grant Heston
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Wm. O. Trueblood
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Richard Joyce
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Richard Joyce
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Richard Joyce
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—C. W. Edison

Twp. 27s Range 38w

E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—James W.
 McRae
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Wm. F.
 McAdams
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—George Hoffman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Frank L.
 Keeler
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Nancy Hoffman
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Thomas H. Bowen
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—George W. Abbott
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Elmer H. Bowen
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Charles E. Swinney
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Frank B. Shroyer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Ernest Flader
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wm. D. Shroyer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—LeRoy Abbott
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Charles C. Gall
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Kari Gall
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Johanna Fritz
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Horace H. Harden
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Wm. A. Smith
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Daniel G. Richards
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Fred E. Smith
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Euphemia O. Barnes
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Charley O. Mat-
 thews
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Sarah A. Searle
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Hugh F. Day
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—John Beeding
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Edward Lowmaster
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Willard F. Warner
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—John W. Couk
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—August Kiistner
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Thomas R. Hornaday
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—George Robinson
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Charles Allison
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Jacob W. Neff
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Fred R. Smith
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Albert R. Rivers
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Henry Miller
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Wm. N. Stansbury
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—John A. Harden
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Wm. E. Wilson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Wm. Dowers
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Wm. A. Stansbury
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—John M. Stevens
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Christopher C.
 Rider
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Isaac Hoffman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—George R. Rider
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Charles Hoff-
 man
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Annie L. Hoff-
 man, formerly Swinney
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Charles E.
 Swinney
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Thomas W.
 Swinney
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Karl Gall
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Charles G. Chown
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—James S. Hudleson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—John H. Watkins
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—George R. Rider
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—James A. Dwyer
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Christopher C.
 Rider

Twps. 27s Range 38w

- SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Charles G. Chown
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Ferd Smethers
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Wm. D. Vangilder
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Marshall P. Shockey
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Inez Aller
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Henry Rhoades
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Henry Rhoades
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Frank R. Rider
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Charles E. Scott
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Lincoln J. Rhoades
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Henry N. Wilds
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17 and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Nevens F.
 Davis
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Wm. A. O'Brien
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—James H. Rob-
 inson
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Peter Kiistner
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—John M. Johnson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Andrew J. Kirby
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Andrew J. Kirby
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Wm. P. Darby
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Andrew J. Kirby
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Hugh H. Durst
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Wm. J. Rhoades
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Jonathan G. Ben-
 nett
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Albinus H.
 Voorhis
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Lyman V.
 Bethel
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—John D. Holman
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Thomas F.
 Woods
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Minnie J.
 Main, formerly Davis
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—James S. Green
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Frank G. Rider
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Frank G. Rider
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Frank G. Rider
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—George Reynolds
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Isaac Reynolds
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Elijah W. Henkins
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Wm. R. Chown
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Samuel Bishop
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Wm. H. Chown
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—John H. Harriatt
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Clinton S. Lindley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Casper Wallig
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—James M. Yarbrough
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Hattie E Anderson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Edward Yarbrough
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Wm. C. Richardson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Wm. H. Sanford
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Alonzo C. Smith
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Wm. E. Ziegler
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—James W. Pond
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. H. Walden
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Willis M. Devine
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Frank G. Caywood
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Greeley Crawford
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Albert W. Nixon
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—George W. Snyder
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Jacob Wallig
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Morris Frey
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Wm. H. D.
 Shockey
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Samuel F. Klein
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Wm. H. D.
 Shockey
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Leander F. Shockey
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Charles H.
 Binney
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Benjamin P. F.
 McDonald
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—James Erwin
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Charles M. Cox

Tw. 27s Range 38w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Austin B. Babbitt
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Elisha M. McDaniel
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—John H. Jarvis
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Albert L. Houston
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Edward L. Geyer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Wm. P. Struthers
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—John F. Winger
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Samuel F. Klein
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Henry Hoffman
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—John G. Klein
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Davis Smith
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Thomas M. Devine
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—John Cooper

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—John L. Devine
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Joseph Lindley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Samuel B. Devine
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Joseph E. Tinchnor
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Wakeman C. Hibberd
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Rolla B. Smith
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Lewis W. Richardson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Ernest H. Gall
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Ernest H. Gall
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Ernest H. Gall
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Ernest H. Gall

Tw. 28s Range 38w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Joseph Lindley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Isaac Hoffman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Grant Behymer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Wm. H. McGlothlin
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Wm. H. Thompson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Adaline Thompson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Wm. H. Thompson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Maggie Thompson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wm. Morrison
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wm. Morrison
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wilhelm Meyers
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Joseph B. Herron
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Stephen Brown
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—John N. Plunkett
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Jerial N. Hoss
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—David Holmes
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Thomas N. Butler
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Ira Howell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Miles P. Jacoby
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Albert L. Mason
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Alice E. McDaniel
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—James M. Williamson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Wm. S. Burge
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Jennie E. Wilson,
 formerly Jennie E. Binney
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Charles F. Kinhead

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Arthur A. Caldwell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Herman R. Myers
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Jonathan E. Smart
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Stephen M. Durbidge
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—John B. Wright
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Wm. W. Pierce
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Robert H. Stowell
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Otho B. Scott
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Charles E. Stowell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Emma Holmes
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Robert H. Stowell
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—James M. Vaughn
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Armina Pope
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Angelina Cox
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Thomas B. Tuggle
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Joseph A. Thompson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Virgil S. Creveling
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Charles Boyd
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—John L. Bland
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Albert E. Reek
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Leslie C. Cash
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Henry Bland
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—James R. Thompson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—John Gibbs
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—John C. Borden
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Eben M. Hil
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—John F. Arthur

Twp. 29s Range 38w

- NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Henry Bland
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Thomas N. Tevis
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Annie Gibbs
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—James W. Shively
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Byron D. Williams
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Alfred L. Nutting
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Alfred J. Bennett,
 Jr.
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Walter E. Bennett
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Claude Chandler
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Claude Chandler
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Charles M. Cox
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Charles M. Cox
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Joseph W. Hoss
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Wm. Marriott
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Arnold S. Little
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Wm. Marriott
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Alexander Pointer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Lyman Holcomb
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Walter C. Hadley
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Lemuel Binney
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Kasper Hunzinker
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—James G. Cather
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Minerva Martin
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Alfred Leigh
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Henry Heckman
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—George Heckman
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—John C. Van Armon
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—George H. Wright
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—John D. Candle
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Henry M. Kable
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—John F. Bickford
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Alfred Leigh
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Wm. G. W.
 Vernon
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Roland B. Leigh
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—George Morrison
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Elijah Morris
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Simon H. Hadley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Frank M. Jones
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—James R. Thompson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Wm. Renner
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Sarah E. Marcum
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Grant Scott
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Earl M. Blake
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Wm. A. Goode
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Thomas C. Ashby
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—John M. Myers
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Wm. H. Wilson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—John Kennedy
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—John W. Renner
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Joseph L. Jolley
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Ira R. Yingling
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Robert Gillespie
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Charles E. Leigh
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—James M. Wilmott
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Samuel W. Benner
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Joseph W. Paevers
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Marcus Barnes
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Alfred B. Leigh
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Thomas Morris
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—James W. Shively
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Alfred Leigh
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Thomas P. Neville
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Henry M. Kable
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—James R. Pell
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Alexander Faulds
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—John W. Scrogum
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Charles E. Leigh
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Amos S. Woodward
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Leonard W. Miller
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Wm. L. Harris
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—James W. Abell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Preston Pell
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Sterling F. Jackson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Charles Pell
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Elijah Morris
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Charles W. Ritten-
 house
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Wm. F. Rocolé
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—John B. Seep
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Frank M. Jones
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Washington J. Cross
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Stephen B. Fuller
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Wm. H. Leigh
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—John W. Fanning

Tw. 28s Range 38w

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—John H. Myers
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Margaret A. Myers
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—George S. Rhoades
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Frank Vickers
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Joseph O. Shelton

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—John H. Lauver
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—E. H. Adams
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—John W. Beaty
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—John W. Beaty
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—John W. Beaty

Tw. 29s Range 38w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Wm. Escue
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Benjamin F. Batdorf
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Joseph C. Colin
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Eli J. Denman
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Walter S. Kersey
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—John Crooms
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Bernard T. Lynch
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—John Crooms
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—John W. Nelson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Rachel E. Thelig
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Wm. A. Griffis
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—James D. Helm
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Wm. G. Deeds
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—David A. Harris
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Thomas Tully
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Wm. Bates
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Marhsall I. Peters
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Charles C. Pell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Irena F. Brownlee
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Grace Blake
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—James W. Abell
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Wm. L. Harris
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Chester R. Wells
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Thomas W. Pudge
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Thomas W. Pudge
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Thomas Brody
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—David A. Rinchart
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Martha L. Berry
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Susan M. Ross
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Henry H. Boger
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Benjamin H. Berry
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Charles N. Jinks
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—George W. Stanbaugh
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Jacob Spohr
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Charles Vannoster

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—John Enler
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—Ezra W. Crouch
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Robert B. Kizer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Veley Perry
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Charles E. Theilig
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—John H. Herriott
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Joshua Crooms
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Robert Heim
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Wm. Escue
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Poke Jones
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Robert S. Jones
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Belle Jones
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Daniel C. Sullivan
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Edward Reed
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Joshua Crooms
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Henry Miller
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Samuel Miller
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Charles Lash
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Albert M. Zornes
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—James W. Monroe
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—George W. Hart
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Andrew Breese

Twp. 29s Range 38w

- NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Charles A. Quackenbush
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Malachi McCoy
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Frank Chadwinkle
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Andrew Bruce
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Jonas Easter
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Samuel Miller
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Charles O. Cross
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Adam G. Alexander
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—James W. Clauin
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Heirs of Samuel Scott, deceased
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Alvin R. Beaty
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Alvin R. Beaty
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Alvin R. Beaty
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—Alvin R. Beaty
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Charles Griffis
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Lewis Washington
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Philson S. Cauvel
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Charles Jinks
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Benjamin H. Berry
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—John G. Gress
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Levi H. Hoskins
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Maudy Berry
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Richard C. Bailey
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—George W. Vannoy
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Sylvia L. Brownlee
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Joanna Brownlee
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Alfred Hewitt
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Lovina A. Beam
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Alphaus A. Ward
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Mark McKinson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Alphaus A. Ward
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Benjamin F. Shackelford
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Frederick A. Gulick
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Joseph A. Young
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Cora B. Manning
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Sherman Haley
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Wm. M. Bauer
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Wm. B. Holden
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—John Tooley
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Malachi McCoy
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Frank Chadwinkle
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—James W. Williams
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—John Tooley
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Samuel Miller
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Thomas L. Conoway
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—John E. Hunt
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—John E. Hunt
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Jonas Easter
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—James W. Monroe
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Horace F. Lusk
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Charles J. Fox
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Jane Port
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Fred B. Brown
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Jeremiah J. Brown
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—John H. Shell
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Elmer Hulbert
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Andrew Breese
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Mary F. Wilcox
 S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Richard Sanchez
 N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Charles Orr
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—George H. Harris
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Jacob L. Harmon
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—James W. Lash
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. W. Lash
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—James W. Miller
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Enoch S. Williams

Twp. 29s Range 38w

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Wm. E. Fitzgerald
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Frank Byers
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Stephen H. Green
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Wm. B. Holden
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Clay S. Robinson
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Milton Stiles
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Sarah J. Gulick,
 formerly Black
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Elizabeth Christian
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Frank Byers
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Lucius E.
 Humphrey
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—John W. B. Taylor
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Mercy E. Hulbert
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Oscar Stiles
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Wm. R. Morris
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Benjamin E. Morris
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Ray G. Cochran
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Oliver P. Smith
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Oliver P. Smith
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Alden Burns
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Sarah L. Bartlett

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Enoch S. Williams
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Philip Voorhees
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Irenies R.
 Harmon
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Ethel Trotter
 Hickok
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—George H. Harris
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Jacob A.
 Harmon
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Irenies R.
 Harmon
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Jane Port
 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Jacob A.
 Harmon
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Wm. A. Shemwell
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Edward A. Kepley
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Calvin D. Alger
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Cleracy A. Port
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Alvin R. Beaty
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Alvin R. Beaty
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Alvin R. Beaty
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Alvin R. Beaty

Twp. 30s Range 38w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Eliza J. McGaughey
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Thomas E. Rose
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Jessie B. Webster
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 1—Wm. N. Johnson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—James D. Huggins
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Thomas M. Mann
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—Andrew J. Harmon
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 2—David Kepley
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Jacob L. Harmon
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—George W. Lucas
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—Clara E. Reynolds,
 formerly Brown
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 3—David Kepley
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—James H. Shermwell
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—John C. Applegate
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—Irenies R. Harmon
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4—David Aaron
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Benjamin L. Marvel
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—James I. Davis

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—Heirs of Almira
 Hixon
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 5—George W. Clester
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Haddon Bettes
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Warren O. Hulbert
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Haddon Bettes
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 6—Warren O. Hulbert
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Guy F. McGillivray
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Samuel D. Bettes
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Robert B. McNeely
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 7—Charles H. Reece
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Emanuel Hively
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—John A. Webster
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Hiram Mondy
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8—Clarence S. Voorhees
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—George H. Harris
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—James O. Johnson
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—James H. Freeman
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 9—George Camp

Tw. 30s Range 38w

- NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—John D. Robert
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Jacob Lucas
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Emstead G. Clod-
 felter
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 10—Franklin W. Kepley
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Clarence D. Kepley
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—James W. Grigsby
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Bessie Doyle
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 11—Lina Maxwell
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Charles E. Butts
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Sarah E. Maxwell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Renna Lee Mc-
 Gillivray
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 12—Lewis Dentsch
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Charles A. Max-
 well
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Myron H. Smith
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Lewis E. Thomas
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 13—Isaac Jackson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Heirs of Daniel W.
 Grigsby
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Otto G. Fischer
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Hattie A. Maxwell
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14—Roll F. Denison
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Harriet E. Taggart
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Charles Patrick
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Otto G. Fischer
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15—Daicy V. James
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—James W. Beaty
 & Jasper N. Beaty
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—James W. Beaty
 & Jasper N. Beaty
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—James W. Beaty
 & Jasper N. Beaty
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 16—James W. Beaty
 & Jasper N. Beaty
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—James O. Johnson
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—James T. White
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Vilando R. Clod-
 felter
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17—Wm. D. Burg
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Edward A. Chap-
 man
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Edmund G. Lake
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Francis M. Waddle
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 18—Ralph P. Lake
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Thomas B.
 Coombs
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Lloyd R. Bland
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Edward E. Smith
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 19—Charles N. Elmore
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—L. Clinton Zeger
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Clark H. Howell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Ada M. Jeffries
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 20—Philip P. Gayer
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Alma F. Jeffries
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Addie M. Bell
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Isaac P. Chenoweth
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21—Charles Ramsey
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Sylvester A.
 Swartz
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Samuel Hudgins
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Frank H. Phillips
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 22—Charles N. Elmore
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Otto G. Fischer
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Henry C. Elmore
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Wm. E. Taylor
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23—Alfred S. Jackson
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Wm. P. Hum-
 phrey
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Frank M. Ludlam
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Charles E. B.
 McCain
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 24—Gustave S. Miller
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Jacob Medcalf
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Reason A. Sikes
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—James W. Sanders
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25—Edward W. Skadden
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Thomas Sanders
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Wm. M. Boyd
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—Lydia O. Carter
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26—John K. Hill
 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. Mondy
 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Wm. M. Boyd
 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—George Sanders
 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 27—Nathan M. Boyd

Twp. 30s Range 38w

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Loyd R. Bland	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—McDonald Willbanks
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—Frederick Kolb	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Thomas W. Brack- ing
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—John L. Prigmore	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Wm. C. Winters
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 28—John S. McAfee	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—Archie L. Rowden
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Battie P. Clarkson	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 33—John A. Truitt
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—John M. Chitwood	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—David F. Boyd
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—James W. Wood	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—David F. Boyd
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 29—Henry Loadman	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—George Clodfelter
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Wm. A. Bland	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 34—Thomas Doran
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Jesse J. Kapp	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Floyd L. Satterlee
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Walter E. Collins	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Edward Satterlee
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30—Nathan M. Boyd	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Wm. L. Swager
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Levi J. Downey	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 35—Frank Satterlee
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—John S. McNeff	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Russel T. Beaty
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Charles Ramsey	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Russel T. Beaty
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 31—Ansel L. Bryant	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Russel T. Beaty
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Wm. Truitt	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 36—Russel T. Beaty
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Nelson C. Francisco	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 32—Edward K. Wilson	

The first person to receive title from the Government to a tract of land in Grant County was William H. Jay October 3, 1883 on the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, Twp. 30s, Range 36w.

The second to receive title was Clark Turner, March 5, 1884, on S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, Twp 30s Range 37w.

The third to receive titles were W. D. H. Shockey and Leander Shockey, November 20, 1885 on NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, Twp. 27s, Range 38w.

No doubt after reading land descriptions and names one would wonder why one person could obtain title to so many different tracts or quarters of land.

When Grant County was settled an individual was allowed to acquire title to a quarter section of land under four different acts, the pre-emption law, homestead law, timber culture law and the state or school land law. Section 16 and 36 in each congressional township was school land, owned by the State of Kansas. A few of the very early settlers were able to obtain a quarter of land under

the different land laws. Then in later years the State of Kansas made a ruling that the state land, or school land could be petitioned by settlers in the neighborhood of the land and brought on the market and advertised and sold by the treasurer of the county to the highest and best bidder, \$1.25 per acre being the minimum price. Under this ruling some people purchased several quarters of school land. Also, in later years, about 1915, the government applied the enlarged homestead law to the State of Kansas, which allowed a person to enter or file, on a half section of land and make proof on same. There was also a law which was called the Additional Homestead Law, which applied as follows; a person still living on their original homestead of 160 acres, or less, could file on an additional homestead within twenty miles, and make proof after a certain length of time. The original homestead and additional homestead not to exceed 320 acres or fraction thereof.

About the same time the government applied to the State of Kansas what was known as the Farming and Stock Raising Act, which permitted a person to file on 640 acres of rough land. I doubt very much if there was any land proved up in Grant County under the act, but in the adjoining counties, Hamilton, Kearney and Finney, there was a great deal of land proved up under the act, as the act applied very well in the sand hills of these counties. The government reserved the oil and mineral rights to all land proved up under this act.

The Isolation Act was where a tract of land, not exceeding 160 acres, or less, still remaining vacant and all the surrounding land being proved up, or filed on for a specified time, this tract of land could be petitioned by an applicant and brought on the market and sold by the United States Government Land Office to the highest and best bidder, \$1.25 per acre being the minimum price.

Under these different laws one person was able to obtain title to several quarter sections of land.



Santa Fe trail marker located at Wagon Bed Springs 1822-1872

CHAPTER III

SETTLERS MOVE IN

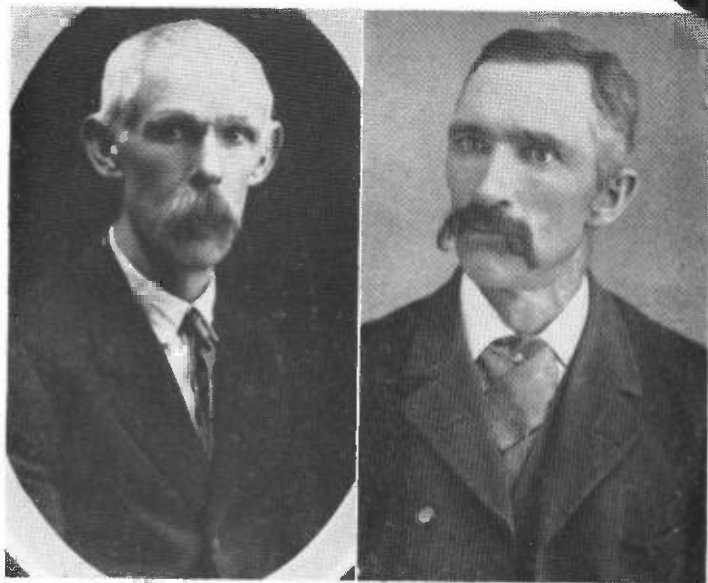
The Santa Fe Trail was the first great route from Independence, Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico. It crossed Kansas passing through Pawnee Rock, Dodge City and Garden City and on to La Junta, Colorado. A cut off from Cimarron passed through Grant County and many travelers took that road in coming in to take up land. The cut off was known as the *Dry Route*, as there was little water after leaving Cimarron until they reached Wagon Bed Springs. William Becknell is called the father of the Santa Fe Trail and was the first to take the Cimarron cut off.

The Santa Fe markers in Grant County are now located at sections: 1-29-35; 35-29-36; 9-30-36; 28-30-37; 33-30-37.

The main movement of settlers into Grant County was in 1885, 1886 and 1887. Up to that time there were only three cattle ranches in the county. There was what was known as the Pig Pen ranch (# brand), which was located on the south fork of the Cimarron river in the bend of the river just below where Highway 25 now crosses the river. This ranch and stock were owned by John O'Laughlin of Lakin, Kansas, and was managed by Richard Joyce, who at that time had a filing on a homestead on which the Wagon Bed Springs were located.

D. C. Sullivan Sr. had a ranch on the north fork of the Cimarron river about four miles southwest of the present town of Ulysses.

A ranch known as the T. V- ranch was located on the Cimarron river in the southeast part of the country. The manager was Billie Jay. These three ranches were



Richard Joyce and Daniel C. Sullivan, Sr., first white men to settle in Grant County in the year 1879.

all of the settlers of what is now Grant County, until the spring of 1885.

In the spring and summer of 1885 things started to move. The town of Old Ulysses was started and arrangements made to organize the county. The settlers began to arrive and take claims. A great many came and filed on claims and returned to their former homes and came back in 1886 to live.

In 1886 and 1887 the boom was on in full blast and every desirable quarter of land was filed on. The settlers moved to their claims in different ways. Some came in covered wagons drawn by horses, mules or oxen. Some shipped their belongings, including stock, in emigrant cars by rail to the nearest railroad station, which was Lakin or Hartland. The cars were loaded with household goods, farm implements and farm animals, such as cows, mules and horses. About twenty-five percent of

the settlers used ox teams for farming, freighting and going to town and church. They had no other means of conveyance. Some settlers had but one team of horses or mules and a few cattle. Sometimes they had the misfortune to lose one of the horses and would replace it with a cow from the herd. They would harness the cow the same as the horse, only turning the collar upside down.

Most of the settlers built sod houses and dug-outs. If they had stock they built sod stables for them. Some, who were financially able, built nice homes and barns of lumber.

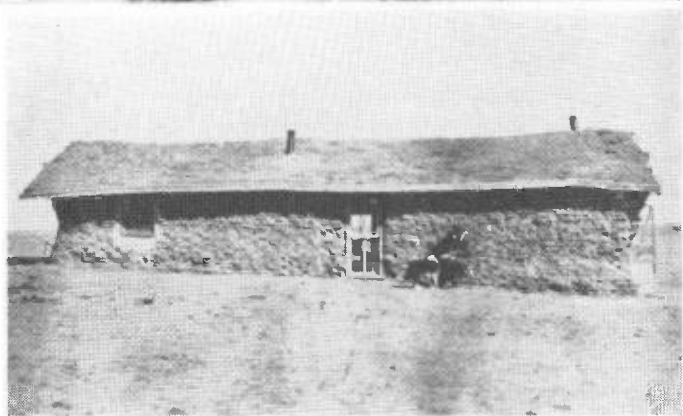
In some cases members of the same families built a house on the line dividing their claims.

SOD HOUSES

In preparing for the building of a sod house it was first necessary to plow the sod from the prairie. This was done with a common sod plow. The sod was from two to four inches thick and was cut in lengths about two feet long. This was done with a spade. The walls of the house usually were about two feet thick and seven feet high. They always hunted for a thick coat of grass so



When people traveled in covered wagons



Different views of early day sod houses

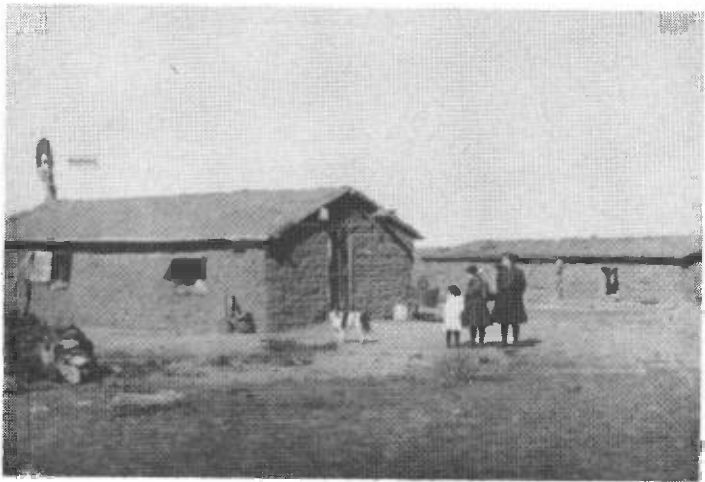
that the sod would be tough. Near the Cimarron river and other streams where there was a heavy alkali salt grass sod the sod was extra tough and was good for building sod houses. It was somewhat like adobe. To handle the sod so that it would not break apart it was placed on a board and carried to where they wanted it. There were no foundations but the sod was placed directly in **contact** with the ground. The houses were short lived as the wind and water soon caused the sod to disintegrate. If they had used cement foundations and laid the sod in mortar the houses would have stood for many years.

Almost any size windows or doors were used. It depended on what the builder wanted or could get. The frames were placed in the walls and the sod built around them.

The roofs were usually made of inch boards and were called, *car roofs*, as they were rounded similar to a box car roof. After the boards were in place a layer of tar paper was put over the boards, then covered with dirt



Henry F. Brooks sod house ten miles southeast of Ulysses. Located on SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Twp. 29s, Range 35w.



The Isaac Hoffman sod house eight miles east of Ulysses, located on SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Twp. 29s, Range 36w. Notice pile of cow chips to the left of the house.

or sod. Some used sheeting and shingle roofs. In some cases they put in board floors and others used the dirt floors.

These houses were built in all shapes and sizes; some with several rooms and partitioned with lumber, some with curtains. Calico or muslin was sometimes used to cover the walls for protection from the dirt. In some cases the inside was plastered with lime and gypsum, which could be found in different localities, especially along the streams or rough land. The outside walls were rarely plastered.

Besides dwellings, many other buildings were built of sod. They were warm in winter and cool in summer.

Dug-outs were dug into the ground about six feet, then covered over with boards and a heavy coat of dirt. A half dug-out was dug into the ground about three feet deep and a sod wall laid up for three or four feet and covered the same as a sod house. These half dug-outs were sometimes built from the top of the ground with lumber and shingle roof.

THE LITTLE OLD SOD SHANTY ON THE CLAIM

August 18, 1885—Author Unknown

I'm looking rather seedy now while holding down my claim,
And my victuals are not always served the best,
And the mice play shyly 'round me as I nestle down to sleep
In my little old sod shanty in the west.

The hinges are of leather, and the windows have no glass,
While the board roof lets the howling blizzards in;
And I hear the hungry coyote as he sneaks up through the grass
Round my little old sod shanty on the claim.

Yet I rather like the novelty of living in this way
Though my bill of fare is always rather tame;
But I'm happy as a clam, on this land of Uncle Sam,
In my little old sod shanty on the claim.

But when I left my eastern home, a bachelor so gay,
To try and win my way to wealth and fame,
I little thought that I'd come to burning twisted hay
In my little old sod shanty on the claim.

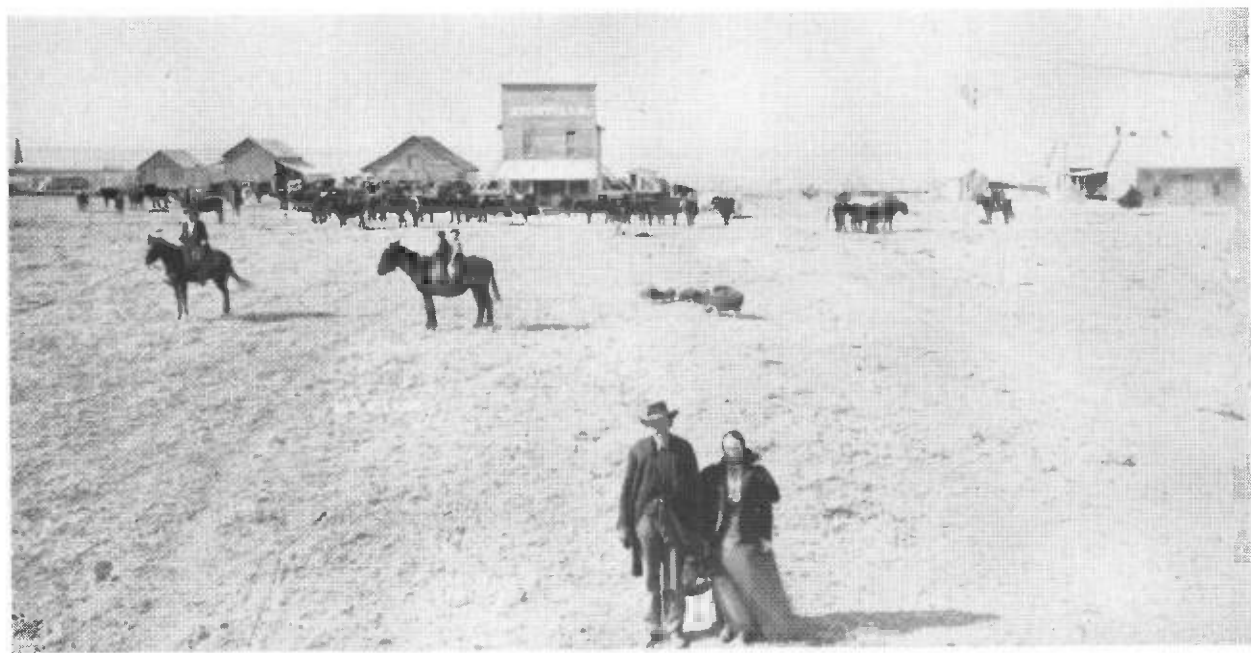
My clothes are plastered o'er with dough, and I'm looking like a
fright,
And everything is scattered round the room,
But I wouldn't give the freedom that I have out in the west
For the table of an eastern Mansard house.

Still I wish that some kind-hearted girl would pity on me take
And relieve me from the mess that I am in;
The angel! How I'd bless her, if this her home she'd make,
In my little old sod shanty on the claim.

And we'd make our fortunes on the prairies of the west,
Just as happy as two lovers we'd remain.
We'd forget the trials and the troubles which we endured at first
In our little old sod shanty on the claim.

And if fate should bless us with now and then an heir
To cheer our hearts with honest pride to flame,
Oh, then we'd be content for the toil that we'd have spent,
In our little old sod shanty on the claim.

When time enough has lapsed and all those little brats
To man and womanhood have grown,
It won't seem half so lonely when around us we shall look,
And we see the other old sod shanties on the claim.



*After the boom days in Grant County Zionville was used as a cattle ranch for several years by M. M. Wilson. **Nothing** remains there at this time.*

ESTABLISHMENT OF TOWNS

ZIONVILLE—located on S16—T30—R37, was established in 1885. M. M. Wilson was one of the early settlers and erected a store building which became the center of activity of the town. Sunday school and church services were held in the Wilson home. The present day site is marked by a cemetery. Some of the business men from 1885 to 1887 were as follows: M. M. Wilson, general merchandise; Taggart Bros., well boring; J. E. Elwood, livery, feed and sale stables; Brollier and Doze, real estate and loans; J. E. Elwood, proprietor Elwood hotel; M. M. Wilson, real estate and locator; M. Offill, contractor and builder; Mullen and Ledgerwood, flour, feed and grain; S. S. Taggart, money to loan; Wm. H. Storms, restaurant; L. A. Stanwood, attorney at law; W. C. Calhoun, agent for nursery stock; W. B. Riney, stone mason and plasterer; Calhoun and Skadden, real estate and loan agents; Neely hotel.

SPURGEON—located on S28—T27—R35, had a population of fifteen. The town lasted but four years. Early day citizens who lived in Spurgeon were W. W. Pearce, S. S. Stanley, W. F. Collins, Virgil McCracken, Charles LaFleur, G. C. Underwood, L. C. Reynolds and H. H. McNutt.

GOLDEN—located on S34—T29—R38, was established in 1886 with a population of fifty. The Golden cemetery now marks the spot. Business men of Golden were, Harmon and Son, manager The Golden Land and Loan Co.; B. E. Morris, real estate; T. S. Hurd and Co., Loan Agents; Clarence Vorhees, The Golden lumber yard; J. Lash and Co., General merchandise; Frank Byers, blacksmith; Clarence Vorhees, contractor and builder; J. A. Harmon, Western Supply store, merchandise.

SHOCKEY—located on S29—T27—R38, was established 1886 and grew to a town of fifty inhabitants. Business men of Shockey were Spivey and Holmes Bros., lumber, hardware, agriculture implements; Shockey,

Struthers and Co., real estate and locators; A. L. Houston, watch maker and jeweler; John Chamberlain, proprietor, Chamberlain House; L. Shockey, general merchandise; J. G. Klein, general merchandise; S. F. Klein, dealer in pumps and windmills; W. W. Little, blacksmith. Other residents were Wm. Shockey, after whom the town was named, T. R. Hornaday, J. W. Plunkett, David Holmes, A. W. Snyder, F. W. Rider, George Rider, Karl Gall, T. W. Swinney, Peter Kiistner, Peter Molz, L. Binney and Wm. Easton Hutchison.

GOGNAC—located on Sec. 36, Twp. 28s, Range 39w, was established in 1886 in Stanton County. Later the post office was moved to Grant County. The town consisted of one building and a store and post office combined. Citizens who lived in the vicinity were Brownlee, B. H. Berry, W. J. Cross and C. C. Pell.

SURPRISE—located on Sec. 16, Twp. 28s, Range 37w, was established in 1885. John Arthur, E. R. Watkins, Frederick Ausmus, Henry H. Cochran, and George W. Cook were some of the early day settlers.

LAWSON—located on Sec. 27, Twp. 29s, Range 35w, was established in 1886. The population of the town was twenty-five. Settlers living around Lawson were Dr. E. H. Burks, J. E. Hickok, W. D. Pierson, C. H. Stain and E. O. Stuart. Some of the business firms were, Ingersol and Kittle, general merchandise; E. L. Burks, manager of Lawson Lumber Yard; J. V. Cover and Co., Real Estate and Loans.

WATERFORD—located in Southeast Grant County on Sec. 33, Twp. 30s, Range 35w, was established in 1886. It was an Irish settlement on the border of the Grant and Stevens Counties line near the Cimarron river. Early day citizens of Waterford were Timothy Nihill, Larry O'Keefe, Mike Keegan, John Butler, Mathew O'Dea, Johnnie O'Dea, Wm. McCall, James Lahey, Johnny Lahey Sr., Thomas Lahey, and Johnny Lahey Jr.

CINCINNATI—located on Sec. 28, Twp. 28s, Range

37w, was established in 1887. The name was later changed to Appomattox. It had a population of about one thousand and was the chief contender for the county seat. Business men of that town were:

Merchants: James A. Neff, J. S. Davis, Alexander Smith, B. P. Mitchell, J. A. Gillespie and Co., Tom Elliott, James Elliott, E. S. Snow, Roberts and Dougherty, Roswell, L. S. Jones, Baker and Co., Luce Bros., A. H. Huston, B. D. Williams, Fred Besser, John Benning, J. L. Buskirk, Berrett and Worley, F. M. McNeely, S. D. Huffman, Tracy Bros., Potter and Davis, Lee and Horn, Reed and Ballard, J. W. Jamison, V. S. Creveling.

The builders were: W. A. Pender, Perry and Co., J. T. Cursman, W. F. Stover and Son.

There was one bank, The Peoples Bank.

The physicians were: Drs. S. C. Bell, J. A. Hooe, O. Stiles, J. B. Gibson, N. Smith Robertson.

The attorneys were: J. W. Clevinger, Alvin Campbell, H. C. St. John and A. T. Hollenbeck.

There was one hotel, The Grand Central, owned and managed by Jacob Elliott.

The land agents were Charles Melloan, Richardson, Bennet and Co., Craig and Miller, J. C. Colin.

The names of the saloon keepers were not available. Kansas, supposedly a dry state, openly sold liquor in some of the frontier towns.

The old town site of Cincinnati, later Appomattox, is marked by the farm of Henry Miller.

A great many people have wondered how one town could have so many names; Surprise, Cincinnati, Tilden and Appomattox. The town of Surprise was started about the same time as Ulysses. It was intended that these two towns should oppose each other for the county seat. A number of men living close to Surprise were interested in making Surprise the county seat and were opposed to Ulysses. They were unable to make a satisfactory arrangement with the Surprise Town Company for an

interest in Surprise. so they decided to locate a *People's* town under the Federal land laws and entered a tract of land two miles south of Surprise as a townsite, which they called, Cincinnati, early in 1887.

As the county was named Grant and the town of Ulysses being named for General and President Grant, it seemed that the new town of Cincinnati wished to be equally patriotic, so after Surprise and Cincinnati had consolidated, they changed the post office of Surprise to Tilden. Tilden was a candidate for president of the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1876 against Hayes. In 1887 Grover Cleveland was the president. The new town wished to be even more patriotic than before, so Colonel Taylor, who lived in Hutchinson, Kansas, and was president of the Surprise town company, and had served in the Civil War under General Sheridan, wrote to him and asked him for an appropriate name for a town to be made county seat of Grant county. General Sheridan wrote and suggested the name of Appomattox, as that was where General Lee had surrendered to General Grant in the Civil War. The name of the consolidated towns became Appomattox. The county seat election was between Appomattox and Ulysses.

OLD ULYSSES—located on S36—T28—R37, was established in 1885. It was a thriving typically western town of fifteen hundred. It became a progressive town with four hotels, twelve restaurants, twelve saloons, a bank, six gambling houses, a large school house, a church, a newspaper office and an opera house. Old Ulysses was moved to its present site in 1909. The old site is marked by a cemetery.

Business men prominent in Ulysses in the early days: Merchants, B. J. Crumley, Brown and Son, Roberts and Daugherty, Wellford, P. F. Raudebaugh, Jones and Lewis, W. P. Hayward, H. N. Wixom, A. B. Griffin, Walter Farrell, A. D. Taft, A. H. Newman, J. Lyle and Co., H. H. Cleveland, B. D. Williams, Smith and John-

son, C. R. Misner, A. M. Paton, who advertised Cold baths, 35 cents, clean towels and all necessities. D. C. Sullivan, who had a general store, advertised that he wanted to boot every man, woman and child in the county. Other trades represented were, Traub and Baldwin, harness makers; Woods and Swingle, house and carriage painting; Winans and Brown, tonsorial artists; Bellmyer and Zornes, blacksmithing; R. W. Oplinger, building contractor; Doney and Van Horn, bricklayers; J. D. Worley, bakery; Wm. Deveney and Co., art gallery; Clark Hughes and Co., building contractors; E. M. Youngman, painter; H. H. Cleveland, baler of hay; Heyman, shoe maker; John Waner, blacksmith; Doig and Crooks, loan agents; Warner and Hughes, well borers and F. Pearson, tailor.

George Earp tells us the following concerning the settling of Ulysses.

“During the month of June 1885 the writer hereof



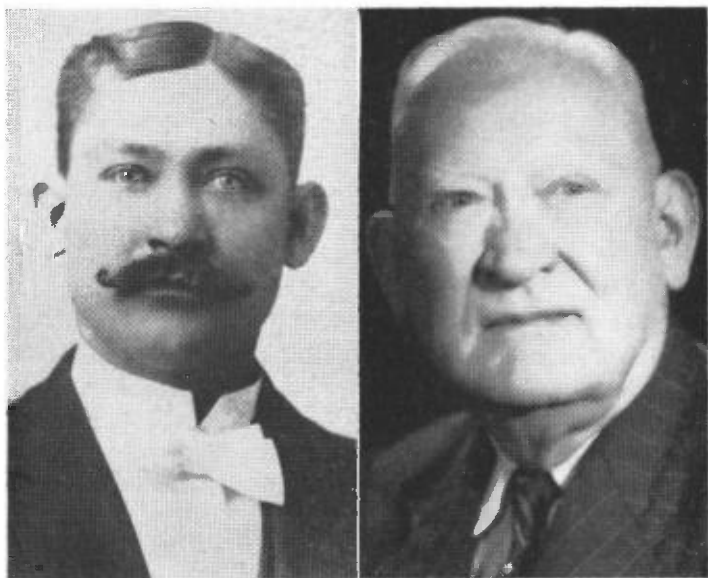
Western Kansas Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, which has now been replaced by garages, automobiles and trucks.

took a crew of surveyors from Garden City and Lakin, Kansas, to that part of what is now Grant County to have the original townsite of Old Ulysses surveyed and platted.

"The Ulysses Town Company, composed of the following members were, A. J. Hoisington, President; W. S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer. The other members being H. P. Myton, Addison Bennett and W. C. Edwards of Larned, and C. O. Chapman of Lakin. All the other members were from Garden City, Kansas. At this time, 1885, A. J. Hoisington was receiver and H. P. Myton was register of the United States Land Office, then located at Garden City. Soon afterward they were relieved and new officers were appointed under President Cleveland's administration. I was then elected townsite agent by the Ulysses Town Company.

"The Ulysses Town Company had secured from the state a section of school land, Section 36, Twp. 28, Range 37, which at that time was in Hamilton county. Later when Grant county was organized it fell within Grant county. At the time we arrived to plat the town there were several different ranch outfits and cattle brands and about twenty-five or thirty cowboys, who had been there for some weeks previously on the spring round up, and there were some six thousand head of cattle that had been rounded up and the cowboys were there for the purpose of cutting out the different brands and branding the calves. We had to wait two days until the cowboys had finished their branding before they could remove the cattle and herds to the different ranges. Some were from Eastern Colorado. We messed with cowboys and when they left we proceeded to survey the town site.

"After the townsite was surveyed and platted I built the first house in Grant County. It was a two story hotel which we named, Riverside hotel. Soon afterward in early August, 1885, several other buildings were erected; among them was the store building of Raudebaugh & Hill, who



Geo. W. Earp at the age of 27 years, (left) and now of Joplin, Mo., at the age of 85 and going strong (right). Who took an active part in locating Old Ulysses and Grant County. First postmaster and first Mayor of Old Ulysses. Has contributed much information in compiling this book.

opened a general store and B. J. Crumley & Son, also operating a general store. In my building I located my office, which I called, The United States Land Office, however the Interior Department at Washington ruled that location officers could not use the name of United States Land Office.

“All mail was handled in my office in a temporary box. All mail was addressed to Ulysses via Lakin, as no post office had been established at Ulysses.

“Later on in the fall several other buildings were erected, including a drug store, livery stable, saloon and gambling house. A sod house was built in which a Sunday School and church were organized. This was a community affair and Rev. B. J. Crumley held services.

“At that time lots were donated to all who would build on them. A school district was organized and public

school was held in an empty store building, until the brick school house was built. The first school held in Ulysses was in 1886.

"The Ulysses Town Company had two big wells dug on Main Street of Ulysses immediately after the townsite was surveyed. They had wind mills erected and large water tanks for horses and other stock. I hired two men, whom I located on homesteads, with three big strong mules abreast and a 14 inch sod plow to plow a furrow from Ulysses to Meade Center, Kansas, a distance of sixty-five miles. It has been said that this furrow was without a break, as there were no streams, hills or other obstructions to cross, just the high plain which was two hundred feet to water. There was no water between Ulysses and Meade Center. Meade was the prospective center of Meade county. We had signs erected telling how far it was to Ulysses and that there was plenty of good water there.

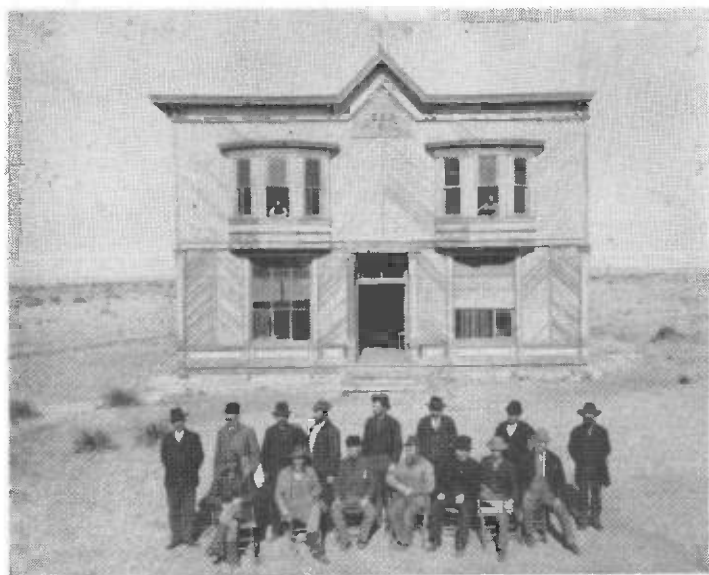
"It was not an uncommon event that the residents of Ulysses in the fall of 1885 would retire at night with no strangers in their midst and would get up in the morning and find that an army of covered wagons had moved in and made camp. The signs on the furrow led many to come to Ulysses to get water.

"A. H. Heber and Willis Emmerson of Meade Center, who had located there and opened a bank became so interested in the prospects of Ulysses that they purchased an interest in the Ulysses Town Company and they caused an addition to be added and named their principal street, Wall Street, which was about five blocks east of Main Street; the town then proceeded to grow toward Main and Wall Streets. That, however, was later on as the town began to grow and many buildings were being erected and all classes of business being established.

"Hamilton County, in which Old Ulysses was located, before Grant was established, proceeded to organize and establish a county seat and county govern-

ment. In the election for county seat of Hamilton County I was elected on the Syracuse ticket for clerk of the district court. I served out the two year term before Grant County was established by the Kansas legislature.

"Before Grant County could be organized under the law governing the organization of unorganized counties in Kansas, the town of Ulysses had grown in population so that it had the required number of inhabitants to organize as a city of the third class, and in April 1888 the writer was elected mayor. It was necessary to organize the city in order to police it and maintain some order against the many gun men and outlaws who located there. The conditions at that time forced the mayor to act as chief of police, also.



Court House in Old Ulysses, picture taken in the 1890's. Standing from left to right : B. C. Henshaw, C. M. Cox, E. M. Henthorn, Charles Glazier, Ed McGillivay, C. D. Hickok, Edward Bittiker and Luke L. Harmon. Seated from left to right: Henry Miller, J. J. Rosson, D. C. Sullivan, Sr., John McGillivay, E. F. Towler, J. A. Neely, and Joseph Bittiker. Upstairs windows, left May Towler, now Mrs. R. T. Beaty, Frank Byers and son Ora.

"The reason Grant County was not organized as an operating county was because it was not established by the Kansas legislature as a county until the later part of February, 1887. Then under the law governing such matters the county had to acquire a certain number of residents. Tom Jackson, of Newton, Kansas, an ex Civil War veteran, was appointed enumerator of Grant County. It took him several months to finish the enumeration and vote preference for the county seat. When this was finished, some time in 1888, the Governor designated Ulysses as temporary county seat and appointed a board of county commissioners and other officers to act until the county seat election could take place.

"Most of those western towns were rivals for county seats and had many killings and Ulysses was expecting much trouble along that line. There was bad blood between the two rival towns and gang wars during the enumeration by Col. Jackson. There were several men killed in Ulysses but not as a direct result of the county seat fight. Ed Prather killed Grant Wells by shooting him through the head. Both were Dodge City gun men and the difficulty was over a gambling debt between them. I was then postmaster, and the stage carrying the mail and passengers from the east came in about noon. There was a passenger wearing a silk plug hat. He went into the saloon near the Hotel Hoisington for a drink where Wells and Prather were drinking. Wells shot the hat from the man's head. He then picked up the hat and put it on. Prather shot at the hat and the bullet went through Well's head. It was generally thought that he meant to kill Wells and he used the hat as an excuse. Both were tough guys.

"I was mayor when Prather ran everyone out of the Hotel Hoisington. It was late supper time when he drove in with a woman. Both were drinking and in an ugly mood and used obscene language to the waitresses and they refused to wait on them. That made him furious

and he took two six shooters that he always wore, and drove everyone from the hotel and he and the woman took charge completely.

"Ben Morris and Sherman Ferguson were my city marshals, so they came for me and the three of us went to the hotel and arrested Prather and the woman and opened the hotel for the return of the proprietor and guests. At that time I was acting chief of police and the marshals always depended on me to direct them in any difficulty. We had no jail or other place to confine them so we told them if they would leave Ulysses and never return we would call their livery team and they could go. It was then about eight-thirty or nine P.M. so they agreed to leave and we put them in their buggy and they left for good, for the next day they went to Leoti, Kansas, where Bill Tilgeman was a marshal and Prather was killed by Tilgeman. Bill Tilgeman was a good frontier marshal and was later killed at Cromwell, Oklahoma, while serving there as a marshal. Cromwell was at that time a new wild oil town.

"To get back to Wells, he did not die at once and was laid on a pool table, although they expected him to die quickly. A messenger was sent on horse-back to the coroner in Hugoton. He had to come to Ulysses by horse and buggy. When he arrived Wells was not yet dead, so the coroner, gun men and gamblers proceeded to play poker and drink whiskey, waiting for Wells to die. When he finally died the coroner summoned a jury of poker players and the verdict was that Wells' killing was justifiable homicide."

Later town plats to be filed were Rock Island—Sec. 26—Twp. 28—Range 35—March 19, 1906.

HICKOK—Sec. 2—Twp. 29—Range 36—May 15, 1928.

NEW ULYSSES—Sec. 27—Twp. 28—Range 37—June 30, 1909.

All the town sites have been vacated by an act of the

State Legislature, with the exception of New Ulysses, now called Ulysses, and Hickok.

The town of Rock Island was never developed although many lots were sold, some to people who never saw the land. There were no buildings erected or improvements of any kind put on the land. There was no post office.

Post Offices in Grant County

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Discontinued</i>
SURPRISE Name changed to Tilden, May 26, 1887	March 17, 1886	See Tilden
TILDEN Name changed to Appomattox February 6, 1890	May 26, 1887	See Appomattox
APPOMATTOX	Feb. 6, 1890	Nov. 3, 1894
ZIONVILLE	August 18, 1886	Feb. 28, 1905
GOLDEN	Sept. 27, 1886	April 26, 1899
LAWSON	August 26, 1887	Feb. 28, 1925
WATERFORD, Stevens Co.	June 22, 1887	April 4, 1894
SHOCKEY Established as Laport, name changed to Shockey April 18, 1887	Nov. 23, 1886	Sept. 29, 1906
SPURGEON	Sept. 3, 1887	Jan. 13, 1891
CONDUCTOR Established as Clift, name changed September 14, 1887	Jan. 1, 1887	August 15, 1901
WARRENDALE	Dec. 11, 1891	August 15, 1901
WARRENDALE Office reestablished	June 3, 1907	April 29, 1916
ULYSSES	April 29, 1886	July 15, 1909

<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Discontinued</i>
NEW ULYSSES Name changed to Ulysses Jan. 25, 1928, still in operation	July 15, 1909	
LIVERPOOL	Jan. 31, 1899	May 15, 1903
DOBY	July 7, 1908	Nov. 29, 1916
ATHY	Sept. 5, 1916	Jan. 15, 1924
GOGNAC	June 19, 1886	Jan. 30, 1926

Ulysses and Grant County have been getting their mail by a Star mail route since the town and country have been in existence. While the county has had a railroad since 1922, it happens that the county can get better mail service by use of the Star mail route. It was first established in 1886 from Hartland, Kansas, a booming town west of Lakin, Kansas, on the main line of the A. T. & S. F. railroad. The route extended south to Hugoton, Stevens County, Kansas, a distance of sixty miles. The route carried mail, express and passengers for the towns and post offices of Surprise, Appomattox, Ulysses and Zionville in Grant County and Woodsdale and Hugoton in Stevens County. They used the old fashioned four horse stage coaches. One stage coach would leave Hartland each morning and one would leave from Hugoton. They met at Ulysses, about half way, at noon each day, except Sunday, and exchange mail, express and passengers and return to their starting places each evening. They drove at a very swift pace and had relay stations every twelve or fifteen miles where they changed horses. They hauled heavy loads of mail, express and passengers during the boom days. Hartland was a thriving town in those days. There were five large lumber yards, several grocery stores, livery stables, bank, drug stores, hotels and restaurants. Hartland drew trade from a large territory including Panhandle Oklahoma and Texas, as there were no railroads nearer than Hartland.

Today there remains nothing of Hartland but a side track; not even a building left. The old wooden bridge which crosses the Arkansas River still stands but is seldom used. The pioneers who crossed that bridge with such high hopes and drove on through the sand hills and into what was to be Grant County, have mostly gone, leaving their children to carry on, but they have left a heritage of courage and sturdiness.

The old mail route was changed from Hartland to leave from Lakin to Ulysses and the route from Ulysses to Hugoton was discontinued. Today the mail is carried by automobile and the trip is made twice daily, including Sunday. After the boom days the four horse stage was cut down to a two horse hack, from Hartland to Ulysses, then a one horse buggy and sometimes a two wheeled cart was used from Ulysses to Hugoton.

There is no Zionville and Woodsdale between Ulysses and Hugoton and as Hugoton receives their mail by way of Liberal, Kansas, on the main line of the Rock Island railway, there is no need for the mail route to continue from Ulysses to Hugoton.

The Rock Island railroad was built in 1888 and the town of Liberal was started.

At one time there were several Star routes running out of Ulysses. There was a route from Ulysses to Shockey, a route to Conductor and on to Warrendale, a route to Lawson and on to Toluca, a route from Ulysses to Golden and on to Dermot in Stevens County, a route to Gognac, Liverpool and Doby.

Today all of these Star mail routes and post offices have been discontinued and the same territory is being supplied by rural mail routes leading from Ulysses, which is the only post office in the county.

CHAPTER IV

PAPERS OF GRANT COUNTY

This chronology of Grant County newspapers was compiled by Margaret Maxwell of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, and was published in the *Ulysses News*, April 10, 1941.

GRANT COUNTY REGISTER (Ulysses)

July 21, 1885—Vol. 1, No. 1, A. Bennett, Proprietor,
Chas. D. Majors, Editor.

September 15, 1885—Vol. 1, No. 9—Herbert L. Gill,
Editor and Proprietor.

February 22, 1890—Vol. 5, No. 32—Last issue. Com-
bined with *Tribune*.

SHOCKEYVILLE EAGLE (Shockeyville)

March 16, 1886—Vol. 1, No. 1—Herbert L. Gill,
Editor and Publisher.

April 27, 1886—Vol. 1, No. 7—W. D. H. Shockey,
Editor. E. H. Youngman, Associate Editor.

July 27, 1886—Vol. 1, No. 20—W. D. H. Shockey,
Proprietor.

January 4, 1887—Youngman left the paper.

August 4, 1887—Vol. 2, No. 21—Last issue.

THE SURPRISE POST (Surprise, until March 10, 1887 in Hamilton County.)

June 3, 1886—Vol. 1, No. 1—George W. Perry,
Editor and Publisher.

March 31, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 41—Last issue.

THE GOLDEN GAZETTE (Golden, until March, 1887, in Hamilton County.)

February 15, 1887—Vo. 1, No. 2—J. A. Harmon,
Editor and Publisher.

March 9, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 5—Now located in Grant
County.

May 18, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 15—T. S. Hurd, Editor and Publisher.

October 28, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 38—John A. Webster, Editor and Publisher.

March 2, 1888—Vol. 2, No. 4—J. A. Harmon, Editor and Publisher.

April 13, 1888—J. O. Johnson, Associate Editor.

October 25, 1889—Vol. 3, No. 38—Ceased coming.

THE COMMERCIAL (Established 1886, Cincinnati)

April 7, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 45—Kendall & Perry, Editors and Publishers.

December 29, 1887—Vol. 2, No. 31—Changed location to Appomattox.

January 5, 1888—Vol. 2, No. 32—J. W. Kendall, Editor, Commercial Publishing Co., Publishers.

May 10, 1888—Vol. 2, No. 50—Alvin Campbell, Editor, J. W. Milnes, Business Manager.

July 5, 1888—Vol. 3, No. 5—Changed name to Appomattox Commercial.

APPOMATTOX COMMERCIAL

August 30, 1888—John M. Ruckman, Editor and Proprietor.

October 4, 1888—Vol. 3, No. 16—Ceased coming.

ENFIELD TRIBUNE (Ulysses, until March, 1887 in Hamilton County.)

January 12, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 1—Elmer A. Youngman, Editor; Edwin Lawrence, Associate Editor and Business Manager.

March 5, 1887 — Vol. 1, No. 8 — Now in Grant County.

March 19, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 10—Moved to Ulysses, changed name to Ulysses Tribune.

ULYSSES TRIBUNE

September 14, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 36—Lawrence left paper.

November 16, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 45—A. M. Payton, Business Manager until March 24, 1888.

December 1, 1888—Vol. 2, No. 47—Last issue.
Elmer H. Youngman, sold out to Ruckman and Perry and the paper became the Tribune-Commercial.

TRIBUNE COMMERCIAL

December 6, 1888—Vol. 3, No. 25—Ruckman and Perry, Editors and Publishers.
May 23, 1889—Vol. 3, No. 48—Last issue. Became Ulysses Tribune.

ULYSSES TRIBUNE

May 23, 1889—Vol. 3, No. 48—Ruckman and Perry, Editors and Publishers.
February 7, 1890—Vol. 4, No. 33—George W. Perry, Editor and Publisher. Ruckman left.
February 28, 1890—Vol. 4, No. 36—Name changed to Ulysses Tribune and Grant County Register.
September 12, 1891—Vol. 6, No. 13—George W. Perry, Editor. Name changed to Ulysses Tribune.

ULYSSES TRIBUNE

February 20, 1892—Vol. 6, No. 39—J. H. Lucas, Editor, C. E. Watson & Co., Publishers.
August 19, 1893—Vol. 8, No. 10—Ceased coming.

ZIONVILLE SENTINEL (Zionville)

June 30, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 1—W. C. Calhoun, Editor and Proprietor.
May 17, 1888—Vol. 2, No. 47—W. C. Calhoun, Editor and Proprietor; E. W. Skadden, Business Manager.
October 18, 1888—Vol. 3, No. 17—Ceased coming.

Zionville Boomer (Zionville)

September, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 1—R. R. Wilson, Editor and Proprietor, aged 13 years old.
October, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 2—Last issue.

THE LAWSON LEADER (Lawson)

October 28, 1887, Vol. 1, No. 7—J. V. Cover, Editor and Publisher.
January 20, 1888—Vo. 1, No. 17—Ceased coming.

- THE CONDUCTOR PUNCH (Conductor)**
 November 25, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 17—Sam Cummins,
 Editor and Publisher.
 February 3, 1888—Vol. 1, No. 27—Last issue.
- SHOCKEYVILLE INDEPENDENT (Shockeyville)**
 December 7, 1887—Vo. 1, No. 2—W. D. H. Shockey,
 Editor and Publisher.
 January 18, 1888—Vol. 1, No. 8—Ceased coming.
- THE STANDARD (Appomattox)**
 December 17, 1887—Vol. 1, No. 6—J. W. Merrifield,
 Nary and Wylie, Publishers.
 April 14, 1888—Vol. 1, No. 28—Merrifield and
 Wylie, Publishers.
 November 3, 1888—Vol. 2, No. 57—Last issue.
- DAILY REGISTER (Ulysses)**
 August 1, 1888—Vol. 1, No. 1—J. V. Cover, Editor;
 Herbert L. Gill, Publisher.
 August 15, 1888—Vol. 1, No. 13—Ceased coming.
- SHOCKEYVILLE PLAINSMAN**
 January 4, 1889—Vol. 1, No. 1—T. R. Hornaday,
 Editor and Publisher.
 August 20, 1889—Vol. 1, No. 53—Name changed to
 Ulysses Plainsman, presumably moved to Ulysses.
- ULYSSES PLAINSMAN**
 August 20, 1889—Vo. 1, No. 53—T. R. Hornaday,
 Editor and Proprietor.
 March 29, 1890—Vol. 2, No. 12—Ed Lucas, Editor
 and Publisher.
 October 18, 1890—Vol. 2, No. 41—Last issue.
- GRANT COUNTY NEW ERA**
 July 25, 1930—Vol. 1, No. 1—Joe Hart, Editor and
 Publisher.
 August 8, 1930—Vol. 1, No. 3—J. P. Evans, Editor.
 January 6, 1933—Vol. 3, No. 21—Ceased coming.
- GRANT COUNTY REPUBLICAN (Ulysses)**
 April 30, 1892—Vol. 1, No. 1—H. E. Evans, Editor
 and Publisher.

- January 28, 1899—Vol. 7, No. 40—E. M. Henthorn, Editor and Publisher.
- February 23, 1907—Vol. 15, No. 45—Henthorn and Williamson, Editors and Publishers.
- March 20, 1909—Vol. 17, No. 48—Henthorn, Williamson, and Davis, Editors and Proprietors.
- April 24, 1909—Vol. 18, No. 1—S. A. Davis, Editor and Publisher.
- September 3, 1926—Vol. 35, No. 21—Ben H. Lyle, Editor and Manager; J. R. Lyle, Owner.
- January 21, 1932—Vol. 40, No. 40—J. R. Lyle, Editor and Publisher.
- August 19, 1937—Vol. 46, No. 20—Bee Jacquart, Editor; Billy G. Robinson, Business Manager.
- October 7, 1937—Vol. 46, No. 27—Name changed to the Ulysses News.

ULYSSES NEWS

Continuing—Hart Dey, Editor.

From the Grant County Register we have the following article published in the first issue, July 21, 1885.

Grant county is not habilitated, so to speak. You search on the present map for it in vain. But you will soon see it again. It was wiped out three years ago, but the next legislature will surely restore it. It consists of townships 27, 28, 29 and 30 in ranges 35, 36, 37 and 38, thus making it 24 miles square. It is 30 miles from Lakin to Ulysses, which is situated in section 36, township 28, range 37, thus making it in the geographical center.

Grant surely has the finest body of land of any sixteen contiguous townships in Kansas. If we should say there is absolutely no waste land in the county we would only speak the truth, because there is not a foot of land that is not well covered with rich vegetation, and that does not lay well. If we wanted a tree claim we would just as soon look on the map

and take the first one vacant as to go and look for one.

And then when we add that at nowhere in the county will water be at a greater depth than 60 feet we have said enough. Indeed, wells have been sunk in the highest points, and nowhere are the wells over 50 feet and the water is the very best.

The county is filling up rapidly and Ulysses is the most thriving town in Kansas. If you want to locate come and see us and you will not go away without taking land.

The editor, in his exuberance, erred slightly in his statement as to the depth to water. It was found that it was necessary to go 200 feet in some places in the north-eastern part of the county.

Another article under the same date:

Everything is newness and bustle, but dispatch, haste, push is the motto. Where a month ago, on the 7th of June, six thousand head of cattle were rounded up on a gentle western slope near a beautiful lake, and not a habitation of any kind within seven miles, and only one within fifteen miles, there is now a bustling, prosperous young city, and all the country is dotted with the 'settlements' of locators.

Surely no such town ever before sprang up. The Arabian Nights have nothing like it. No such thing ever happened before in wonderful Kansas where towns spring up in a day, for here one month ago 16 townships with but one house—a cattle ranch—has a population of 500 souls the next month.

Good locations are still to be had, but you must come soon. The Town Company offers fine inducements to all wanting to embark in business, and no better location can possibly be found. We have several buildings already up, and a good hotel of 16

rooms, so you can be well accomodated. All we ask of you is to come and see us.

September 29, 1885

Grant!

THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE
SOUTHWEST LOOMING UP IN
GREAT SHAPE.

ULYSSES, THE GARDEN OF THE GODS!

LEAPING TO THE FRONT AND TERRORIZING ALL
CONTEMPORARIES - - -
STREAKED LIGHTNING MET WITH ACES
AND GONE BELLY UP!

With this issue the proprietor of the Register steps into the editorial chair with the perfect understanding with himself that he is going to stay right here in Ulysses. The reason why we have entered into the newspaper business here is simply because we believed that Ulysses, and Grant County, were without parallel in all southwestern Kansas. We were not mistaken. Following the tide of immigration we immediately upon our arrival perceived the most fertile land we had ever beheld, and the prairie dotted with the houses of settlers, characterized by their true homespun honesty, peaceableness, thrift and intelligence. We also note that in all our wide experience in western Kansas, and in the booming times of Colorado mining regions, never have we noticed such a great influx of immigration as Grant county is now receiving. It is marvelous and indicates the fact that before the expiration of three months every government spot now free in the county of Grant will be taken up by those most forward in the ranks of the rushing crowds. From Hartland, Lakin, Garden City, Meade Center and



Hotel in Old Ulysses built in 1887, moved to New Ulysses in 1909

every accessible point, the home seekers are heading for Grant county and the booming town of Ulysses

We treat merely of last Saturday's business as transacted by the reliable U.S. land agents, Goff & Earp, of Ulysses, in respect to locating home seekers in Grant county, and not on the business done by other agents in this county on that day. William H. Storm, Henry Evans and William Riney, of Attica, Harper county, Kansas; Stephen M. Wood and daughter, of Green City, Sullivan county, Missouri; P. P. Doze, Norwich, Kansas; A. H. Baldwin, Stock county, Ohio; George L. Barrick, Columbus, Kansas; Isaac Saul, Medicine Lodge, Kansas; Lewis H. Orr, Anthony, Kansas; William H. Whittington, Lyman A. Bender, Leroy T. Twen, Charles A. Ewen, Perry O. Moorhead, and Albert Ewen, of Harper county, Kansas, were located in Grant county on Saturday last by Goff & Earp, and we never saw a happier party than these gentlemen as

they expatiated on the beauty of the country and the merits of the soil.

October 13, 1885

ULYSSES!

THE EMBRYO COUNTY SEAT OF GRANT COUNTY
GEOGRAPHICALLY LOCATED AND THE GOVERNMENT LINES
TO BE REESTABLISHED BY THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

. . . . A census enumerator will be appointed to make a canvas of the county and get the sentiment of the people regarding the site desired for the county seat

Advertisement

NOTICE!

THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL

Is fitted up in good condition.
Parties coming to or traveling through
Ulysses
need not bring camp supplies.

Cheap rates and good accomodations.

Give us a call.

EARP & BLACK,
Proprietors

ULYSSES, KANSAS

OYSTER SUPPER Oct. 20, 1885

The Riverside Hotel was the scene of great festivity last evening, the occasion being a grand oyster supper given by mine hosts, Messrs. Earp and Black. The guests numbering about forty, hailed from Ulysses and the near vicinity. It was almost a one-sided affair, very few ladies being present, and they were married. The repast consisted of oysters,

coffee, cakes, pies and other tempting dishes, which were served by experienced waiters, and prepared in the highest style of the art by Monsieur Earp and Mesdames Morris and McNeley.

During the course of the evening the toast, 'Ulysses,' was responded to by Mr. F. B. Brown, who highly entertained his hearers in an able, witty and very interesting speech. This was followed by an answer to the toast, 'Our Hosts,' which was given in a few sensible and appropriate words by Mr. Samuel Houch, who, in behalf of the company assembled, accepted the opportunity and warmly thanked Mr. Earp and Mr. Black for the great hospitality displayed, and also spoke of the practical importance and worth of these gentlemen to the city of Ulysses as to its growth and future prosperity. After considerable solicitation and vigorous punching, Mr. Black arose, but having just returned from a long and tedious journey was too tired to say much, and after a few humorous remarks begged to be excused from further utterance.

The evening's exercises broke up in three cheers and a tiger for Earp and Black, and all happily wended their way homeward. It was a royal feast, a grand success, and the boys were hospitably entertained. The supper will long be remembeerd.

Under the date November 10, 1885, the editor of the Register gives an account of his rambles. We hope the present day reader does not think the account of the fish scrambling for room is too *fishy*.

RAMBLES

BY THE 'REGISTER' OVER THE PRAIRIE
AND INTO THE SHANTIES.

Saturday morning early presaged an unpleasant, and inclement day, but old Sol fought with energy, contraverted the prophetic sentiment of the dawn,

and the day proved glorious in its spring-like character. Rambling was in order, and getting on our prairie legs we looked around for a point, and soon westward could be seen rambling. Looking over our shoulder we noticed the extensive improvement and growth that the city has experienced within the past week. Passing a lake, distant a half mile from Ulysses, our gaze was attracted by a fishing scene exceptional to the common run. The water was shallow and the good sized catfish, thousands in number, were stumbling over each other in search of room, and the boys catching them by the bushel. One mile from our starting point and we arrived at

PRAIRIE QUEEN RANCH

Here, as soon as we set foot upon the claim, we were greatly impressed with the excellent situation and the many and varied characteristics lending beauty and worth to the pre-emption. We wandered on to the cozy-looking shanty and was cordially greeted by the embryo owner, Mr. B. M. Griffith, who at once hit out with his right, in true John L. Sullivan style, and struck us fair in the mouth with a choice Havana. The shanty was an improvement on the average seen on the prairie. It was a two-foot dug-out with a substantial board top and gable roof, 6 feet 7 in the clear, in dimensions 10 x 12 feet. We found the interior very comfortably fixed, containing swinging hammock, chairs, cooking utensils, and a stock of canned goods, flour, etc. The floor was carpeted and Mr. Griffith is making preparation to ceil and paper the room, and otherwise converting it into a perfect paradise of a home. A window facing the east permitted a grand view of Ulysses and a large scope of the country.

What a grand spot we found this to be! A sweeping view of the place interpreted our host's benign looks, and one could spend days there

without wishing for other company than the winding, flowing river, the rolling prairie, and the views of the distance. The claim is located in the south-east quarter of section 34, township 28, range 37, on first and second bottoms. The soil is black, sandy loam, full of moisture and easily worked. The north fork of the Cimarron river runs through the claim for a distance of a quarter of a mile, making a complete horse-shoe bend and forming a natural corral, and which, on account of its deep pools, is to be prized for stock raising purposes. The home of Mr. G. is picturesquely sited on the west bank of the river, and at any time it is not a surprising feat to stand at the door, throw a line into the stream, and within a few minutes have a mess of catfish, sunfish or bass. Game is also in abundance, and Mr. Griffith, who is a crack shot, frequently dines off of antelope. Along the east line of the claim a little plowing has been done, and it is Mr. Griffith's intention to break more ground for corn, wheat and other crops. He will also set out two acres of walnuts, and adorn the river banks with willows.

We cannot with our limited space do justice to this valuable piece of property and beautiful home. All that we can say is that the claim is inferior to none in this section of country, and on account of its close proximity and accessibility to Ulysses, the value of the place is enhanced; the plentiful supply of water and its natural advantages speak well for it as a cattle range, and the slope of the land to the south and east and richness of the soil bespeak its productive worth as a wheat growing claim. When everything is perfected as Mr. Griffith wishes, the Prairie Queen ranch will be a darling.

Mr. Griffith is from Cass county, Missouri, and was located by Earp & Black in August last and will prove up in March. With a more good-natured

and affable gentleman it has been seldom our fortune to meet.

We did not walk back. Mr. Griffith kindly brought us back in his phaeton, drawn at a breezy trot by his two beautiful ponies.

December 8, 1885

M. M. Wilson, of Parsons, Kansas, and Jerry Brolicher, of Harper, arrived in Ulysses yesterday to settle on their homesteads southwest. Both are accompanied by their families and in all number eighteen. They have come to stay, bringing with them lumber, household goods, etc. Mr. Wilson says he has over thirteen thousand feet of lumber on the road and will build the largest house in the county on his school land ten miles southwest of here, where he expects a town to grow up.

It was with this beginning that the town of Zionville was started by Mr. M. M. Wilson. Some people called the town Wilson City but the post office was Zionville.

The small town of Surprise, northwest of Ulysses, was looked upon as a possible contender for the county seat and at an early date the editor of the Register began a campaign against the town, as will be seen in the following article dated December 22, 1885. No Christmas spirit was evident.

Our struggling neighbor, Surprise City, has received a cyclone amidships that has proven disastrous to its vitality. It could not be otherwise withal the doomed town site received a complimentary notice.

The town site of Suprise is on section 16, in township 28, of range 37. One quarter of this section is owned by an individual by right of settlement, one-half is owned by the Suprise town company. On Tuesday the remaining quarter of this

school section was offered at public sale at Garden City. Unfortunately the Surprise town company was not represented at the sale. The quarter was purchased by the Ulysses town company for \$3.05 per acre.

Such flattering attention from the Ulysses town company should not be looked upon as a practical joke, but a kindness that the Surprise company will no doubt thankfully reciprocate at the next meeting.

March 16, 1886, the Shockeyville Eagle came out with its first newspaper. It would seem from the length of the article that Shockeyville was destined to be a metropolis.

SHOCKEYVILLE!

THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE —
INFANCY TO FULL GROWN MANHOOD!

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES —
A SOUTHWESTERN METROPOLIS —

RICH RESOURCES — TWO RAILROADS —
A WEALTHY TOWN COMPANY.

In December of '84, W. D. H. Shockey, then a resident of Cherryvale, Kansas, succeeded in the organization of a town company in that city, and was appointed as one of a committee of two to proceed to southwestern Kansas for the purpose of selecting a town site. From January 28 to March 28 of the following year this committee traversed this region and finally located at Sunset City, Morton county. Dissatisfied with the place and its future outlook, Mr. Shockey withdrew from the company at once and went to Garden City, subsequently to Lakin, and afterward started out to explore more thoroughly southwestern Kansas. After reaching Sullivan's ranch in the southeastern part of Hamilton county, he steered westward and finally entered

Colorado. As yet he saw no spot that in his superior knowledge and extensive experience exactly suited him. Turning eastward he renewed his search for the finest claim obtainable in the whole country, from almost all of which he could choose.

On the 9th of April, 1885, a solitary horseman wended his way along the vast prairie of south-western Kansas, and toward evening of the same day, when in section 29, township 27 south, range 38 west, a home-like feeling possessed him, and he camped on the spot. Just before dusk he closely observed the lay of the land, recognizing the rich and fertile soil upon which he stood, and with joyful feelings, Mr. Shockey staked the claim out and then slept like a rock. The next day he went to Lakin, where he was joined by his brother, L. T. Shockey, and securing lumber these gentlemen sought for the section upon which they made settlement by erecting shanties. This was the first granger settlement in old Grant county, the claims consisting of adjoining pre-emptions. The brothers proved up their land on October 23, 1885.

After proving up, upon earnest solicitation the Messrs. Shockey were eventually persuaded to form a town company and lay out into lots of eighty acres of each of their properties, and in this manner the town of Shockeyville was instituted. . . . The first improvement at Shockeyville was a dug-out by Mr. Shockey, in dimensions, 14 x 56 feet, which still stands as a venerable landmark. . . .

A casual observer will quickly perceive the exceptional business advantage and acknowledge Shockeyville a city of the greatest commercial importance.

From railroad points to more southern towns travel cannot help patronizing Shockeyville, and the pecuniary benefit derived from this trade alone is

quite an item. Buildings are, as a natural result, rapidly being constructed. . . .

Besides the buildings already constructed will be several stores, one of which is to be built by Mr. L. T. Shockey, 30 x 40 feet. A commodious \$2,500 hotel has just been completed, and a school house is occupied, the school district containing sixty-eight children. The social features of the town are almost unsurpassed in this section. Church and Sabbath school are among the Sunday attractions, and a weekly meeting of gentlemen and ladies make up a literary circle. Sociables also lend a charm to the town's renowned sociability and great hospitality. . . . The readers of these lines should come here and take their choice of hack lines, taste our pure water, soft water with no alkaline properties, obtainable at the town pump, at a depth of fifty-six feet.

In addition to the agricultural resources, Shockeyville has in prospect one railroad for certain and probably two. The Lakin, Shockeyville, and Trinidad railroad, running from Lakin to Trinidad via Shockeyville, will give the last named town superior advantages. A preliminary survey has already been made by Chief Engineer J. J. Coran, of Lakin, and the road is to be built in the very near future. Lakin and Chicago capital has been placed in the enterprise, and one of its most enthusiastic stockholders is J. Wilkes Ford, the Chicago banker and cattleman. The president of the company is John O'Laughlin, the secretary, J. M. Neeland, who is a successful merchant in Lakin and was at one time one of the heaviest coal operators in Iowa. When such men as above undertake such a project, there can be no doubt of an enterprise, and especially this one, will prove successful. The building of this road, as can readily be per-

ceived on the map, will make Shockeyville a supply point for the whole south, owing to it being sixteen miles nearer to southern towns than any place on the Santa Fe railroad, and further, the freighters will save over thirty miles travel and will have no sand hills to encounter. The L., S. & T. Co. is now making preliminary arrangements for the construction of the road.

Shockeyville's future is already assured by its natural resources, and further add to its stability a brief mention of the town company would be sufficient. The officers are: President, Frank P. Lindsay, of Lakin; secretary, W. D. H. Shockey; treasurer, L. T. Shockey; directors, J. J. Coran, of Lakin; Wm. Holmes, Shockeyville; Homer Leslie, Raymore, Mo., Henry Heckman, Leavenworth, Kansas. Other prominent stockholders are Logue and Berkey, the popular land agents at Lakin, M. L. Swift, a wealthy and prosperous merchant of Lakin; John O'Laughlin, one of our cattle kings; Capt. R. M. Spivey, of the Lakin bank and a representative of eastern capitalists; I. R. Holmes, mayor of Garden City; I. R. White, a prominent citizen and great hustler of Kendall; Levi Mitchell, of Cherryvale, and A. H. Voorhis, of Indiana. The remainder of the shares are in the hands of the Messrs. Shockey, who are disposing of them at \$500 each, and the daily value is being enhanced. The boom is on us and before the season is over there will be here a city of wonderful growth, with exceptional advantages and a prosperous commercial metropolis of great accessibility.

THE ZIONVILLE SENTINEL

June 30, 1887

Volume 1, Number 1

It is a matter of great pleasure to the Editor to be able to present to the public this, our first issue

of the Zionville Sentinel, and sincerely hope our efforts will be appreciated by a generous public, and receive a kind reception at the hands of the press of the great Southwest. We did not engage in this business with the expectation of soon becoming a bloated bond-holder or owner of a gold mine. Our only desire shall be to afford the citizens of Grant a truthful and reliable means of keeping posted on all matters of importance or necessary to their prosperity, and cultivate and improve our homestead just east of the city. The Sentinel will not be published in the interest of any clique or faction, ring or corporation, and will always stand guard over the rights of the honest settler, having in view always the up-building of our city in particular and county in general.

Politically, we shall be independent of, and above the schemes of wire-pullers and tricksters, ever advocating good morals, temperance and the advancement of society. With this brief explanation as to our future course and intentions, we send our publication out in the wide, wide world to battle for life and the interests of the actual settler on the public domain.

July 7, 1887

ZIONVILLE!

Conceded by All to be the Future Metropolis of Southern Grant.

An Unrivaled Town-Site, Abundance of Pure Water, Rich Farming Region,

All combine to Make Her One of the Leading Cities of the Great Southwest.

Now is the Time to Invest and Make One Hundred Per Cent on Your Money Before Fall.

Upwards of 200 People Own Property in Zionville, and the Number Rapidly Increasing.

A Word To The Wise.

Location.

The land on which is situated the booming little city of Zionville comprises the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, of section 16, township 30, range 37, being ten miles south of Cincinnati, 9 miles south and 2 west of Ulysses, 29 miles south of Hartland and 18 miles north of Hugoton. The Cyclone stage line runs a daily line of stages, both north and south, between Hartland and Hugoton passing through Zionville, and carries the United States mail each way. This route is a favorite thoroughfare of travel for 100 miles south, into No Man's Land and the Panhandle of Texas, frequently 100 teams passing through Zionville daily, many of them stopping for supplies, others remaining over night, nearly all do some trading if it is ever so little. This immense traffic is a source of much profit to the business-men of Zionville and as the country south of us is settled up a greater traffic will be the result. Zionville is located just the right distance, (29 miles) from Hartland for teams heavily laden to travel in a day, remain here over night and proceed on southward next day. So much for location and advantages, now for Past History.

The town-site was originally state school land, owned by the state of Kansas. In the fall of 1885, when there was no Grant county, almost nothing on these prairies, M. M. Wilson 'pitched his tent' on the southeast quarter of 16, entered the same under the state law and the following winter made proof and payment of same. During the winter he and his family lived in a tent, enduring much cold

weather and hardship. In the spring of 1886, Mr. Wilson erected a store-room and residence, which at that time was the best structure in what is now Grant county. During the summer of 1886 a petition was circulated asking for the postoffice department to establish a postoffice, which was done and the name Zionville was given it. Mr. Wilson was made postmaster, which position he has filled creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the government. The place made a slow growth until March, 1887, when Zionville Town Company was organized and later chartered under the state law. The members of the company compose twelve of our most prosperous and influential farmers. Each and every member is either a farmer or business-man in this immediate vicinity, which fact is a point in favor of home institutions conducted by home men.

Previous to the origination of the company the owners of the west half of section 16, R. Brollier and T. Neely, combined with Mr. Wilson and the result is the town-site is composed of 640 acres of as fine land for a large and populous city as can be found in the west.

Free Lots

To persons who will put up buildings, the company will give away, absolutely free, business and residence lots, as good as any on the town-site, and give a warranty deed, which is as good as the state of Kansas can give. Such opportunities as are now offered to you only occur about once in the life time of the average person, and if you neglect to take advantage of it you will regret it the rest of your life. All is to be gained and nothing lost, as you risk nothing. Investigate this grand chance to secure a fortune almost without effort! Look at Wichita and Garden City! They were no larger than Zionville a few years ago, with not half so

good a country to build them up. Act at once! Delay is dangerous!

In Conclusion,

We would say, if you are a capitalist in search of a profitable place for investment, you can find no better location or advantages than what Zionville offers you. If you are a business-man looking up a location to go into business, you need look no farther or you may miss the chance of a lifetime. There is no line of business but what will prosper from the start here. If you are in search of a quiet, peaceable home where you may enjoy the advantages of the east, where sickness and disease is almost unknown, come to Zionville by all means.

From The Golden Gazette came the following advertisement.

March 1887

GOLDEN

It is situated 35 miles southwest of Hartland and in the beautiful Cimarron valley, within 1/4 mile of the North Fork of the Cimarron river and on the line of K. C. & T. R. R. and D., G. & G. R. R.

THE

Petition will soon be submitted and work is now being pushed rapidly on the former railroad, which will be in Golden before the first of December, thus giving the people of Grant county a competing line with the Santa Fe. It is surrounded by the

PRETTIEST

Richest and most productive valley in the world, and is destined to be a commercial center and beautifully situated. Residence and business lots sold cheap to any gentleman or

LADY

Who builds thereon within a stipulated period.

No better water is to be found anywhere. We are having tri-weekly mail and expect to have daily mail. The citizens of Golden are industrious, genial, and will extend the hand of welcome to all who want to locate

IN GRANT COUNTY

The banner county of southwestern Kansas. All who are disposed to avail themselves of the Golden opportunity of gaining a fortune call or address the GOLDEN TOWN COMPANY, Golden, Kansas. Geo. W. Lucas, President, J. A. Harmon, Secretary.

Lots will be given away for a period of 60 days from March 23, 1887, to all who will contract to erect buildings thereon. Warranty deeds given as soon as buildings are erected. This is a very liberal offer. Golden is one of the best trading posts in S. W. Kansas.

The Lawson Leader carried the following advertisement,

LAWSON, THE MASCOT OF GRANT

This promising city, being but a few months of age, is fast achieving the proud reputation of becoming

ONE OF THE LEADING COMMERCIAL CENTERS

of southwest Kansas. It is located on the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 29s, Range 35w, in southeastern Grant County

ON THE PROJECTED LINE OF TWO RAILROADS.

The railroads looking toward us are Memphis, Denver, and Northern Pacific and a trunk line of the Missouri Pacific system. Lawson is situated on a prominence overlooking the beautiful Cimarron valley and the surrounding country for miles around.

It is surrounded by as

FINE AGRICULTURAL AND
GRAZING LAND

as to be found in the proud state of Kansas, and this land is occupied by live, energetic men, who are permanent fixtures of the grand county and who will add much to the development of the great Southwest, and the

UPBUILDING OF THEIR CHOSEN CITY,
LAWSON

An abundance of soft, pure water at 15 to 96 feet, and it has no equal in the southwest.

A Halliday wind engine is in position and a system of waterworks is in operation that has no equal.

Several good buildings have been erected and a good store building and a fine church and school edifice; a printing office, blacksmith shop, several residences and another store within 30 days.

Those who are desirous of locating in an intelligent and prosperous community we cordially invite to locate with us and reap the advantages of those who come first.

Lots are not sold but given away, and anyone can secure a lot. Come and get your choice lots.

D. W. Holland, President

C. D. Hickok, Secretary

The Conductor Punch—August 15, 1888

Another chance to make a fortune.

Invest in CONDUCTOR
THE RISING NEW TOWN IN SOUTHWEST
KANSAS.

No new town has brighter prospects or offers fairer inducements to business men and investors in Conductor, than this town. Situated in the heart

of a fine and productive agricultural country, just inside the Grant county line, and midway between Santa Fe and Ulysses, it is in a position to compete with both of them for the trade of that vast area of county.

The location is an exceedingly beautiful one, superior to any in this section of the state. Good water is reached at moderate depth and a public well of the best water in this section is now in operation.

ROCK ISLAND AND THE MULVANE EXTENSION OF THE SANTA FE RAILROAD.

A railroad to Conductor is promised in a few months over the route now being surveyed. A costly hotel has just been completed and many other general improvements are being made.

The Town Company is solid, substantial and liberal. Town lots are given away to all who will build upon them.

Deeded land and relinquishments can be bought at reasonable prices near the city. For further information address A. H. Adkison, President, Garden City, Kansas.

January 12, 1887, Enfield Tribune

WHY WE ARE HERE

The day of the lengthy salutatory is of the past, but there are some incidents connected with the founding of the Tribune that demand more than a passing notice.

The paper and the town are the embodiment (and we hope they may prove the realization) of a popular sentiment—an enlightened public opinion that resents tyranny and disreputable methods of conduct.

The history of the occurrences that led to the publication of the paper is already so well known

that it is not necessary to repeat them in these columns. It is not the purpose of this paper to provoke a personal controversy with anyone, much less with those whose stories are not credited by any intelligent man, but the editors of the TRIBUNE wish to state once for all that malicious and slanderous lies, by whomsoever made, will not keep us from holding up to contempt the men who are trying to impose upon the people, nor, will it hinder us from denouncing all projects that are conceived to enrich the few at the expense of the many. If we believe that any man in public position is a scoundrel and thief, we shall not hesitate to proclaim our opinion without fear or favor, if we think that any measure which comes before the people is a steal and swindle we shall oppose it every time, no matter what infamous lies may be circulated regarding our action.

The TRIBUNE appeals to the people of this community for their support, promising them that it will always encourage only that which, in its opinion, is calculated to promote the general welfare. Like its namesake of old the TRIBUNE will endeavor to advocate the people's cause, and will remain true to their interests. Independent in politics, free of control of all cliques, rings or factions, it will present the news each week without bias, and expects by a straightforward, honorable and consistent course to merit a fair share of public favor.

Cincinnati Commercial,

April 7, 1887

CINCINNATI!

THE COUNTY SEAT OF GRANT COUNTY, KANSAS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE FREE AND UNTRAMMELED
WEST TO STICK YOUR STAKE.

A TOWN SIX DAYS OLD, AND TWO HUNDRED
HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

One week ago we but little thought that today the Post would be published at another point than Surprise. Such however, is the case, and that point is a town that sprang into existence in less than a week.

For nearly a year, two towns in Grant county have been contending for supremacy, one seeking to gain advantage over the other as a leverage for the county seat. Citizens have taken sides and have manfully given their support to the town of their choice, while others have been content to remain at home and reap a rich reward from the work of the settlers. While good towns have been springing up all around us, we have been kept down by a lot of schemers who had interests elsewhere to develop. At last the people have arisen in their wrath, cut loose from outside parties and started a town of their own. Cincinnati is located on government land, on section 28, township 28, range 37, and no more sightly location could have been found in Grant county.

On the day of its location over 75 pre-emptions of lots were made and before night the first day, Mr. Jas. Mitchell had the lumber on the ground and the foundation commenced for the first building. The second day the excitement became intense, while crowds of people flocked to the new town site and up to the present writing the excitement has not abated one particle.

Cincinnati is destined to be the County seat of Grant County. Why? Because it is the people's town. No foreign town company is sitting on them like a nightmare, but the people are the proprietors. If you want a lot there is no dickering or bartering with a selfish town agent but you simply take your choice of what is unoccupied and put your building thereon, and Uncle Samuel looks after your title.

If you want to live and do business in the county of Grant, it is absolutely necessary that you should locate in Cincinnati.

On account of moving we are one day late this week and are thus enabled to mention the fact that Ulysses is frightened and that bad. Early this morning they were in Cincinnati distributing circulars to the effect that our town site was contested; that Cincinnati was doomed, etc. They may have placed a contest on our government townsite for aught we know but if they have, it avails them nothing. We have not proved up; the question of title is not the issue; they cannot prevent us making proof, while on the other hand the title to the land on which their hamlet is located is contested and the probabilities are that they will lose their entire townsite. As to their 'peoples addition' it is located in the swamp, just south of the present townsite, and every lot therein, that is suitable for business or residence, was gobbled by the originators of the scheme before the people had a chance to get there. Yes, 'Cincinnati is doomed'—to be the county seat! We are glad to say that their nefarious schemes have not shaken the people's confidence in Cincinnati a particle. Two hundred foundations are now built; and still we boom.

CINCINNATI! June 2, 1887

THE PRIDE OF GRANT COUNTY.

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL BUILDING.

THE COUNTY SEAT OF GRANT COUNTY, AND
THE WICHITA OF THE WEST.

Two months ago the ground on which stands the beautiful city of Cincinnati was unmarked except two solitary dug-outs; but there are over two hundred buildings on the town site, many of these being

large costly business houses. Where the coyote howled less than 65 day ago, all branches of business are being carried on with a vim unkuown to you who are accustomed to the sleepy go-as-you-please gait of the east. Here men and women of intelligence and refinement are met on every hand. The citizens of Cincinnati are a law abiding class of people who believe that the church and Sabbath school are potent factors in the upbuilding of the new town. Far seeing capitalists and prominent railroad men are investing in Cincinnati, knowing as they do that it is not only destined to be the county seat of Grant county, but the commercial metropolis and railroad center of the southwest.

There is an opening in Cincinnati for almost any kind of business. We can excuse the man who refused to buy the site of Chicago when it was offered him for a pair of boots; but blind, indeed, must be the man who cannot see the future of Cincinnati. The country is settled by an industrious and enterprising class of farmers who are rapidly developing it. There is no railroad land here, hence every quarter section has its settler. It was demonstrated last season that all kinds of cereals can be raised here with splendid results. No other town in Kansas or in the Union offers better chances for investment than Cincinnati. Lots that could have been bought for from \$10 to \$25 now sell at \$500 to \$1000 each. Now is the accepted time to come if you wish to secure good property in this, the coming metropolis of Southwest Kansas.

July 7, 1887, Cincinnati Commercial

The Useless Register told the truth in one item in last week's paper, when it said that A. Bennett offered his homestead filing on Cincinnati townsite, and that it was rejected. We mention the fact be-

cause the item was so surrounded by lies that we were afraid the people did not see it.

The papers were beginning their mud slinging early in their campaign for the much coveted county seat. From the Cincinnati Commercial we have another very frank article.

Serious Charges Sept. 15, 1887

THE COUNTY SEAT CONTEST FROM GRANT TAKEN TO THE SUPREME COURT

The Grant county seat contest was heard yesterday by Judge Guthrie, and a temporary injunction was allowed restraining the governor from acting on the report of T. J. Jackson, census taker of Grant county. The suit was brought by C. K. Ingham of Cincinnati, Grant county, who charged that the census taker committed gross frauds in favor of Ulysses, the other candidate for county seat. Among the allegations against Jackson were the following: That when he first went to Grant County to take the census he was drunk for two weeks, and that prior to that time he entered into conspiracy to speculate upon his office for pay by first making overtures to the town of Cincinnati, and this being rejected, by closing a deal with the town of Ulysses, where he made his headquarters. It is also charged that he entered the votes of sixty non-residents for Ulysses as the county seat, and their names being fictitious; that he excluded and would not permit a large number of qualified persons to vote for the rural town of Cincinnati, and that the number of persons thus prevented from voting was sufficient to affect the result.

It is also charged that a large number of persons voted for Cincinnati and Jackson completely changed their votes to Ulysses; that the people of Ulysses entered into an unlawful combination with

the electors of Zionville for their votes, and that Jackson helped carry out the corrupt contract; that he continued drunk and unfit to transact business and indecently exposed his person and was an object of aversion and disgust in many other ways. The form of oath which he is alleged to have administered to respectable persons was as follows: 'You do solemnly swear that this is as big a —lie as the rest of the —lies you have sworn to, so help you, John Rogers, or any other man.'

As he was leaving the county twenty qualified voters who were adherents of Cincinnati went to him to be enumerated and he told them, while in a beastly state of intoxication, 'to go to—,' and if the —wanted to vote they would have to follow him to—.' Aside from the specific charges, some of which were enumerated, there is a general one of bribery, corruption, partiality and fraud.

After Judge Guthrie's decision had been given, Attorney General Bradford, representing Governor Martin and L. J. Webb and E. A. Austin, attorneys for the town of Ulysses, appealed the case to the supreme court, claiming that Judge Guthrie erred in granting temporary injunction because the district court of Shawnee county has no jurisdiction of the subject matter, and that the petition filed by Ingham does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

From the Zionville Sentinel, July 21, 1887 we have the following letter from Richard Brollier.

PLAIN TRUTHS

Editor Sentinel: I wish to write a few lines for your paper and request you to publish the same. I see in the Cincinnati Commercial they have taken the liberty of using my name without my permission, which they have no right to do, more especially

when they lie as they have done. Now I have heard that Cincinnati charges me with receiving \$1700 for working for Ulysses, which I say was a lie and the man that told it is a liar and dare not face me. But this I will say, that I was offered 12 lots in Cincinnati for my vote and work for the town, said lots to be on the deeded land. The man who made me this offer was Clevenger, and he said he was so authorized by the town company. As he was working for the company and a mouth-piece for them, he charged me 'in the name of God' to say nothing about it. Now men I will back just what I say. I have done nothing in this campaign that I am ashamed of. I have worked direct against you, but I have done it honorable.

Richard Brollier

From the Cincinnati Commercial comes an advertisement for the new town, Appomattox.

December 29, 1887

CINCINNATI AND SURPRISE CONSOLIDATED
AND
GRANT COUNTY'S FUTURE COUNTY SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
CHRISTENED APPOMATTOX

THE COMBINED ENERGIES OF
THE CINCINNATI AND SURPRISE TOWN COMPANIES,
WHICH HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED UNDER THE NAME OF
GRANT CO. CONSOLIDATED TOWN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
WILL BE USED TO BUILD UP APPOMATTOX
AND MAKE HER THE COUNTY SEAT OF GRANT COUNTY
AND THE RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL CENTER
OF SOUTHWEST KANSAS.

THE COMPANY OWNS NEARLY 1500 ACRES OF LAND
ADJACENT TO THE TOWN SITE OF APPOMATTOX,

AND WILL OFFER LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
MANUFACTORIES

APPOMATTOX

IS SURE OF TWO RAILROADS NEXT SUMMER,
VIA: THE DODGE CITY, MONTEZUMA AND TRINIDAD R.R.
THE LATTER COMPANY HAS GIVEN A \$25,000 BOND
TO THE PEOPLE OF APPOMATTOX
THAT THEY WILL HAVE THE CARS RUNNING
INTO THE CITY BY JULY 1ST, 1888.
THE OTHER ROAD WILL REACH APPOMATTOX
BY THAT TIME IF NOT BEFORE.

APPOMATTOX IS SITUATED IN THE HEART
OF THE AGRICULTURAL REGION OF SOUTHWEST
KANSAS

AND IS TODAY

THE BEST TOWN IN THE WEST
THERE ARE SPLENDID OPENINGS HERE
FOR THE TRADESMEN, THE MERCHANT,
THE PROFESSIONAL MAN, AND THE SPECULATOR.

AN ABUNDANCE OF PURE, SOFT WATER
IS OBTAINED AT A DEPTH OF FROM 25 TO 70 FEET,
WELLS CAN EASILY BE DUG OR BORED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST
BEFORE THE RAILROADS ARE COMPLETED
AND WHILE PROPERTY IS CHEAP.

For particulars regarding the town or county,
address, C. K. Ingham, Sec. Town Co., Appomattox,
Grant County Kansas, or Taylor, Hedden & Ham-
mel, Agents, Hutchinson, Kansas.

The Grant County Register published the following in answer to a too enthusiastic Appomattox, dated Jan. 14, 1888.

Carry the news to 'Hanner' friend Gill, that the purity of the water in Appomattox inspires the citizens of Grant county with enthusiasm for this place for permanent location of county seat—Advocate.

And that's the bang up editor so long talked about. O Commercial! O Standard! we lied. 'Hanner'—listen to the Hoosier! Let him go back home for heaven's sake and his own. Somebody fire him; he's too much filled with tenderfoot juice for our comfort. His successor can continue about the purity of the Surprise schemers.

Feb. 4, 1888

It begins to look as if disappointment will reign supreme with those of Grant county who look for 'boodle' in the coming county seat campaign. 'The mills of the Gods grind slowly, and they grind exceedingly fine'

Surrender to Ulysses

The name of Cincinnati has been changed to Appomattox. The post office is Tilden. Appomattox is where Ulysses S. Grant whipped Generals Lee and Gordon. We suggest that when they make the next change that they call Cincinnati Leesburg and Surprise Gordonville. Let the battle field be Appomattox. Then history can repeat itself. Lee and Gordon can again surrender to Ulysses.

From the Appomattox Commercial came the account of the moving of the Eli hotel. Eli was 18 miles west of

Appomattox and was a rival town of Johnson for the county seat of Stanton county.

APPOMATTOX APPLAUDS THE REMOVAL OF THE ELI HOTEL SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED.

28 head of horses, 15 wagons and 30 men were required to move monster 18 miles across the plains. The building adds thousands of dollars to the value of property on Government townsite.

On Wednesday of last week a force of men and teams started to Eli after the hotel building of Baker & Co's. On Saturday morning they had the house on wheels, and started on their eighteen mile journey across the prairie to Appomattox. A two story building 36 x 50 feet coming into the city on wheels was a sight that made tender-feet open their eyes in wonder. It arrived here late Sunday afternoon and was greeted with enthusiasm by our citizens. To move such a structure as that in two days without accident was a feat which reflects credit upon those in charge of the work. The hotel is located on the corner of Main street and Grant Ave., on the government side of the town and will be completed at once. Placing this building on the people's town shows the rights of the people are recognized and thousands of dollars are added to the value of those lots. In a very short time Appomattox can boast of the very best hotel in Southwestern Kansas.

The Ulysses Tribune April 16, 1887

The fellows who are engineering the Cincinnati, or Hog Town, schemes are mainly animated with speculative motives. What else, indeed, would inspire them to continue their warfare against Ulysses.

Do they wish a People's town? They will find it at Ulysses where lots are just as free as at Hog Town.

When these people were beaten at Surpsie, had they possessed any regard for the general interest of the people of Grant, they would have retired from the scene, and thus ended the contention. But Cincinnati, or Hog Town, more properly speaking, will never amount to anything as a candidate for county seat.

From the Zionville Sentinel comes an announcement September 29, 1887, referring to a small paper edited and published by R. R. Wilson.

Born—Saturday, Sept. 24, The *BOOMER*, by R. R. Wilson. Although small in size it presents a neat appearance, and, no doubt, will do much to build up Zionville. The Boomer and Mr. Wilson have our best wishes for success.

At last, to everyone's relief, the election for county seat was over and the Register printed the following account;

VICTORY

BRAINS WIN THE RACE

ULYSSES THE PERMANENT COUNTY SEAT

THE PEOPLE OF GRANT SO DECLARE AT THE POLLS

APPOMATTOX KNOCKED OUT OF THE BOX

BY 236 MAJORITY

POOR MANAGEMENT ON THE PART OF APPOMATTOX

ULYSSES HAS A COMPLETE WALK AWAY.

THE GRANT COUNTY TICKET ELECTED. GREAT ENTHUS-

IASM DISPLAYED BY THE CITIZENS OF THE

VICTORIOUS TOWN.

BOODLERS ALL OVER THE COUNTY DISAPPOINTED IN NOT

GETTING BOODLE AND MANY REFUSING TO VOTE.

GEN. TAYLOR, J. A. GRAYSON AND C. K. INGHAM

IMPRISONED AT APPOMATTOX

BY INFURIATED CITIZENS CLAIMING A SELL OUT.

HURRAH FOR ANDY!

The county seat election in Grant county on Tuesday resulted in a glorious victory for Ulysses, the votes standing: Ulysses 578, Appomattox 268, Shockeyville 41, Golden 31, Spurgeon 2, or a majority of 236 for the old town in the center.

In Lincoln township, at Ulysses, nothing occurred to create disturbance. When the time arrived to open the polls, Hon. A. J. Hoisington addressed the large assemblage, expressed a hope that there would be no loud talking during the day and no trouble; that he would like to see an honest and fair election, and, therefore, after consultation with the Appomattox leaders, would place in nomination for judges of election, B. S. Fleming and Dr. Core of Ulysses, and J. Jamison of Appomattox, and for clerks H. G. King of Ulysses, and Matthews of Appomattox. Mr. Hoisington's remarks were loudly cheered. Mr. C. K. Ingham then endorsed what Mr. Hoisington had said and placed the nominations before the people, who unanimously elected the board of election. The judges and clerks then went to H. G. King's office and opened the polls. Throughout the day the best of humor prevailed. Naturally the Appomattox people went around with long faces toward the end, but bore their disappointment with as good grace as could have been expected. No one was surprised when they promised litigation in the courts. At 6 o'clock sharp the polls closed with about 75 Ulysses men in line who had not voted, thus depriving this city of a larger majority than she received. It was supposed by many that money would be used, but as the day advanced it was clearly discerned that no boodle was to be secured, although it was rumored that some of the Appomattox men promised money for votes. The Surprise people solidly supported Appomattox, having been per-

sued to do so the night preceding the day of election .

In other townships there was no trouble, everything passing off merrily and all willing that the best man win. At Golden there was an inclination on the part of some to prolong the county seat fight by voting for Golden, thereby endeavoring to prevent any town from getting a majority. This was also the case at Shockeyville with that town as a candidate. At Spurgeon the scheme was an ignominious failure. The vote at Golden stood Ulysses 65, Appomattox 33, Golden 31; at Shockeyville, Ulysses 23, Shockeyville 41, Appomattox 78; at Spurgeon, Ulysses 64, Appomattox 32, Spurgeon 2. Lawson came in almost solid for this city, the vote being 108 for Ulysses and 7 for Appomattox.

THE NEWS RECEIVED IN ULYSSES

All Tuesday reports arrived from the outside precincts, and as night approached sufficient information had been received to insure the success of Ulysses. Early the morning following news of an official nature came in and was received with great enthusiasm by our people. Flags were flying in the breeze, salutes were fired all over the city, and wild huzzas plainly gave evidence of the joyful feelings of the inhabitants. Crowds of people from all parts of the country thronged the streets that day, and every body wanted to shake hands. The impression prevailed that the impediment to the county's success had been removed and that Grant would now steadily develop into a county with a big metropolis in the center and a land of plenty. Property in the county took a jump, and our farmers were happy in the knowledge that by the settlement of the county seat in favor of Ulysses all had gained.

At Appomattox the people Tuesday night were

low spirited and mad. All sort of threats were made by the mob of infuriated citizens claiming they had been sold out by the leaders. General Taylor, J. A. Grayson and C. K. Ingham were taken into custody Tuesday night and searched. Ingham was subsequently released, while the other two were placed under guard. No blame was attached to Siloam Goode.

Until Wednesday night Grayson and Taylor, proof of whose treachery having been obtained, were guarded in a room in the large hotel, and had it not been for cool heads of the majority they would have been cold within a short time. A committee was appointed to arrange matters with them. The result arrived at we cannot definitely state, only that they gave checks to pay all debts they had contracted during the county seat fight, amounting to about \$3000. As soon as they were released they pulled out for Hartland. Grayson, it is said, was badly scared, and from all we can gather he had good reason to be. The boys in Appomattox are now cooled down and considering steps to be taken conducive to their best welfare. It was reported that no injunction would be placed on the county commissioners restraining that board from canvassing the returns, but it is said Taylor and Grayson left with a promise to get out an injunction, which they tried to do upon their arrival in Lakin, but Judge Abbott refused to issue the order.

Chapter V

COUNTY SEAT FIGHTS AND ELECTIONS

Charles F. Baker, then a young boy of Appomattox, gives his version of the county seat fight;

"The most absorbing topic at that time was, 'Who will win the county seat?' The fight was on between Ulysses and Appomattox for this honor. Reports were circulated that the new railroad would pass through one town or the other and there were premature celebrations with the firing of anvils back and forth. Appomattox took her brass band and journeyed to a town to the southeastern part of the county to gain their support and while passing through Ulysses struck up a lively air, which in reality was a blast of defiance. The visit was returned. Two survey loads of men from Ulysses came to look over the situation, heavily armed, as were many men in those days. They met with the Appomattox men in a saloon, where they drank heavily. Finally one of them struck George Brown over the head with the butt of a revolver. The crowd adjourned to the yard back of the saloon and lined up fifteen feet apart with about a dozen men on each side and everyone of them holding his revolver ready at his side. As a boy of ten years I believe I was the only innocent bystander and at that age I did not appreciate the tense situation, but was more interested in the various types of artillery displayed, which ranged from 38 Smith and Wessons to horse pistols nearly a foot and a half in length. The men of Appomattox had very serious faces while George Brown, deputy marshal, with blood running down his face but not daring to draw his weapon, stepped in between the two factions and made a most eloquent plea for peace. The men from Ulysses left without firing any shots. They were not aware that had a

fight started George Goode was stationed with a rifle in a vacant building with orders to shoot down their horses to prevent their escape.

"The official corruption of that time is unbelievable. Voters were brought in and bought. Finally the empty honor of owning the county seat was voted to Ulysses. I am not so confident that the citizens of one town were so much better than the other, only Ulysses had the breaks. One man of Appomattox was nearly lynched by an angry mob, as he was believed to have betrayed them.

"As it became apparent that Appomattox was to be the loser some of its business men affiliated with Ulysses, for, after all, they were in business for the purpose of making a living. One of these was Alvin Campbell, a lawyer, who maintained residence in Appomattox but walked back and forth to his office in Ulysses. He was an honest man and had prevented some crooked deals from being consummated, thus winning the ill will of the would be perpetrators. They lay in wait for him one dark night on the outskirts of Ulysses and seizing him gave him a coat of tar and feathers and turned him loose, naked, with a salvo of yells and pistol shots, to make his way across the cactus infested prairie, the three miles to Appomattox. Mr. Campbell saved his long beard from being coated with tar by lying on his face. It took courage to stand up for what one thought was right in those days."

E. R. Watkins tells practically the same story, adding the information concerning the bank.

"I was employed at the bank and knew nothing about what was going on until a hot headed young fellow dashed in and yelled at me to take my gun and go up to the joint. 'The Ulysses fellows are raising Hell!' he said. When I got there the men had formed a half circle around the building, evidently with the intention of riddling it with bullets. George Brown, the deputy marshal, walked dazedly around exhorting all to keep peace. I

verily believe but for Brown steadfastly doing his sworn duty by commanding all to keep peace, that building and all who were in it would have been shot so full of holes they could not have been counted.

"Getting to the election, will say that shortly before the Hutchinson contingent that was to furnish the money to bribe enough voters to carry the election, drove pompously up in front of the bank. One of them got out for the benefit of the on lookers carried quite a large sack into the bank. I was cashier at the time and was greeted cordially and presented with the sack that was full of apples. My heart sank as I knew right then and there we were beaten for the county seat. However they made an effort to subsidize one of the county commissioners to block the counting of the votes if it appeared we were beaten. They got him to a conference at which I was present and made a deal but so much pressure was brought on him that he forgot all about his bargain.

"On election day another party and I were asked to go to the Golden precinct to look after the interests of our town. There I saw a spectacle probably never seen elsewhere. Twenty-five men lined up headed by a loud voiced fellow who acted as auctioneer and cried out that here were twenty-five votes for the town that would pay the most money. At that time there was no secret ballot and if a voter was handed a ticket and held it in sight until deposited, his choice was known. No one seemed to pay any attention to this *Auction* for awhile but soon these fellows began taking tickets from the Ulysses representative and they all seemed to have occasion to go to an out building just after voting. Noting this I went outside and found a fellow standing in there who had been there since before the block of twenty-five began voting. Undoubtedly he was the *pay off*.

"When evening came and it was known that Appomattox was beaten the people of the town were furious. This was aggravated by the fact that the heads of our

Company had gone to Ulysses in the night and tried to sell out and not put up any money, as they had virtually promised. When the boodlers asked for their pay there were no funds. As a matter of fact the bunch who had promised so much had barely enough to pay their hotel bill. When the boodlers, the band boys, and the gun men found this out they formed a mob and put a guard over the three town company men and told them they were *goners*. Two of them were old soldier friends of my father, who was an early day settler in Reno county. They had been entertained in our home on different occasions and although their perfidy had cost me quite a lot I did not want to see them mobbed. They sent for me to come to their room and asked me if I could talk some fellows they had furnished with big six-guns into letting me have them. They were kept under guard the rest of the night and all the next day. Meanwhile the mob was planning how best to proceed. Knowing the men were well armed it was considered too risky to try to take them out of their room for execution.

“I was boarding at the hotel where the men were under guard. After dinner I was standing on the porch when I heard the leaders of the mob, who had gathered just south of the hotel talking in low voices. I edged over to the corner and heard their plan, which was to get everybody else out of the hotel that night and set it afire and shoot the men when they ran out. When I heard all this my blood ran cold as I was convinced that the mob meant just that. Toward evening a move was started to let the men go if their obligations were paid. After much palavering the leaders finally agreed to this. When the prisoners learned of this they were very much relieved, but how to get the funds for the pay off was the next question. The bank was a branch bank of the Bank of Hartland, and one of their cashiers had come down to see how the election went. The men called us in and asked us if we would take their notes and pay off the

several thousand dollars they owed. This was a hard proposition as we knew we had lost the election for county seat and would have a run on the bank as a result. We were assured we would be out the money but a few days as they would pay it back as soon as they could get back to Hutchinson.

“Under the pressure of circumstances we agreed to pay them out. I objected to taking their notes as I thought that notes given under duress would not be legal or valid. I proposed putting them on their honor and pay them without taking any notes. I was alone with them then, the other partner of the bank having gone home. I sent for Judge Hutchinson and asked them to repeat what they had said as to there being no coercion, so in his presence took their notes, both as officials of the company and as individuals. Arrangements were then made by A. F. Hollenbeck, an honest lawyer, to act as a go between and audit the claims of the mob. The Town Company then gave him checks to cover the claims which I OK'd as cashier of the bank. Hollenbeck, who afterward was Judge of the district of Lamar, Colorado, put in most of the night auditing the numerous claims and giving checks to cover them.

“After the arrangements were completed the prisoners were told they could go and they lost no time in getting into a livery rig and going to Hartland; from there they caught a train for Hutchinson. When the bank opened next morning the lobby was soon filled with mob members for their checks. There was a suspicion among them that they were being tricked into letting the men go and were in a dangerous mood. To aggravate this, in setting the time clock, I had forgotten to set it to coincide with the lateness of the hour and could not get it open until an hour later. When I explained this they did not make much fuss and when the safe opened I started paying checks. Then occurred an incident that caused me to lose faith in the honor and integrity of the human nature

generally and the Town Company heads in particular. When the stage from Hartland arrived with the mail the driver came into the bank and handed me a note signed by the president of the Town Company. It read, 'I will not be liable for any notes given by us on Oct. 9th, 1888 for the reason that we were in the hands of a mob who threatened our lives.'

"It was quite a jolt for me. There I was facing that mob with their checks and a notice that the men had fled on a train for Hutchinson and safety. I sent for our friend, Judge Hutchinson, wanting to get advice as to what to do about it. I stalled around, pretending to be looking for something a while but before the judge came the fellows in front began getting suspicious that something was wrong. One big loud mouthed fellow pushed his way to the cashier's wicket and cried, 'By G-d, Watkins, what's the matter? Ain't these checks good?'

" 'Sure they are good,' I replied, and went on paying checks. I could not break faith with them although I had been notified the Town Company would not be liable for the notes given. We afterward sued them in district court in Hutchinson and got judgment but collected but \$148, which two inactive members of the company figured was their share. The affidavit of Judge Hutchinson was a strong point in favor of us getting judgment. After the election our town gradually went to pieces, having no business to speak of. We notified our depositors to call for their money or transfer their accounts to the Bank of Hartland and we closed our bank."

George W. Earp, of Ulysses gives the following account concerning the county seat election;

"The reason Grant county was not organized as an operating county was that it was not established by the Kansas Legislature as a county until the later part of February, 1887. Then, under the law governing such matters, the county had to acquire a certain number of

inhabitants, and it was in 1887 that Grant acquired the requisite number and it was in the early part of 1888 when the governor appointed Col. Tom Jackson, of Newton, Kansas, a Civil War veteran, as an enumerator of Grant county. His duties were to take the enumeration of the county and at the same time the governor required him to take their designated preference for county seat. The towns for the selection of county seat were Ulysses and Appomattox. It took Col. Jackson several months to finish the enumeration and vote preference for temporary county seat. When it was finished it was found that Ulysses had the preference. It also showed Ulysses had the majority votes taken. The Governor, upon receiving this report, designated Ulysses as temporary county seat and appointed a board of county commissioners, a county clerk and a sheriff, which the law required him to do. Later Judge A. J. Abbott, of Garden City, who was the district judge for that whole southwest district, appointed a clerk of the district court for Grant county, W. W. Pierce. Pierce, at that time was living on his homestead in Northeast Grant county. H. M. Bacon was appointed sheriff, S. A. Swenson, county clerk and the following board of commissioners; Dick Brollier, Perry Raudebaugh and J. P. Hoffman. Dick Brollier lived on his homestead in the south part of the county and Perry Raudebaugh was operating a store in Ulysses.

“I think it is perhaps a true story that the Ulysses town company imported several noted gun men and some outlaws to *protect the security of the ballot* at the county seat election. Among the men were Bat Masterson, Luke Short, Ed Prather, Jim Brennan, John Brennan, Mat Brennan, Jim Drury, Bill Wells, Ed Short and others. A barricade of two inch lumber was piled up across the street from the polling place and the gun men stationed behind the barricade with Winchesters and six-shooters as a protection in case any trouble started or an attempt to steal the ballot box, which had been done in some

other county seat elections. There was no attempt made nor any other trouble of any magnitude on election day in Ulysses."

On the 16th day of October, 1888 was the county seat election. There were 920 votes cast as follows;

ULYSSES—578
APPOMATTOX—268
SHOCKEYVILLE—41
GOLDEN—31
SPURGEON—2

At the same time there was a special election held and the following officers elected

REPRESENTATIVE—C. F. La Fluer
COUNTY CLERK—W. F. Collins
COUNTY TREASURER—T. M. Bland
REGISTER OF DEEDS—J. A. Buckles
COUNTY ATTORNEY—T. W. Marshall
PROBATE JUDGE—George C. Underwood
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—W. W. Pierce
SHERIFF—B. F. Morris
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—F. B. Brown
CORONER—Dr. J. H. Lucas
SURVEYOR—Charles W. Quick
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—George Robinson, A. Ewen,
H. H. McNutt

The first general election was held November 6th, 1888, just twenty-one days after the special election and the following officers were elected after 645 votes were cast.

REPRESENTATIVE—Edward Patton
COUNTY CLERK—S. A. Swendson
COUNTY TREASURER—T. M. Bland
REGISTER OF DEEDS—J. A. Buckles
COUNTY ATTORNEY—Wm. Easton Hutchinson

PROBATE JUDGE—G. C. Underwood
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—W. W. Pierce
SHERIFF—W. M. Lowderman
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—F. B. Brown
CORONER—J. I. Bates
SURVEYOR—E. F. Towler
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—Virgil McCracken, 1st dist.,
D. C. Sullivan, 2nd dist.,
H. H. McNutt, 3rd dist.,

Second general election Nov. 5, 1889

COUNTY CLERK—George W. Earp
COUNTY TREASURER—Henry Bland
REGISTER OF DEEDS—S. M. Alexander
SHERIFF—H. E. Evans
CORONER—H. E. Athey
SURVEYOR—E. F. Towler
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 3RD DISTRICT—C. L. W. Green

General election Nov. 4th, 1890

REPRESENTATIVE—David Holmes
COUNTY ATTORNEY—T. W. Marshall
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—W. W. Pierce
PROBATE JUDGE—G. C. Underwood
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—F. B. Brown
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—Joseph Ferguson, 1st Dist.

General election Nov. 3rd, 1891

COUNTY CLERK—W. F. Perkins
COUNTY TREASURER—C. A. Maxwell
REGISTER OF DEEDS—S. M. Alexander
SHERIFF—W. M. Lowderman
CORONER—T. O. Harter
SURVEYOR—T. U. Salmon
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 2ND DISTRICT—J. H. Lucas

General election Nov. 8th, 1892

REPRESENTATIVE—Peter Bowers

COUNTY ATTORNEY—J. W. Gordon
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—W. W. Pierce
PROBATE JUDGE—J. B. Palmer
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—Clara Port
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 3RD DISTRICT, SHORT TERM—
S. S. Taggart
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 3RD DISTRICT, LONG TERM—
Henry Miller

General election Nov. 7th, 1893

COUNTY CLERK—C. D. Hickok
COUNTY TREASURER—C. A. Maxwell
REGISTER OF DEEDS—J. A. McElhany
SHERIFF—W. M. Lowderman
CORONER—H. E. Athey
SURVEYOR—Henry L. Kent
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 1ST DISTRICT—J. O. Shelton
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 2ND DISTRICT—J. J. Rosson

General election Nov. 6th, 1894

REPRESENTATIVE—Frank Byers
COUNTY ATTORNEY, SHORT TERM—T. U. Salmon
COUNTY ATTORNEY, LONG TERM—T. W. Marshall
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—H. E. Evans
PROBATE JUDGE—C. S. Scott
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—Epha M. Brownlee

General election Nov. 5th, 1895

COUNTY CLERK—C. D. Hickok
COUNTY TREASURER—E. F. Towler
REGISTER OF DEEDS—J. A. McElhany
SHERIFF—R. Brollier
SURVEYOR—A. S. Neely
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 3RD DISTRICT—Henry Miller

General election Nov. 3rd, 1896

REPRESENTATIVE—C. A. Maxwell
COUNTY ATTORNEY—E. M. Henthorn

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Ed. McGillivray
PROBATE JUDGE—Fred Hurst
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—J. A. Neely
CORONER—Charles Fox

General election Nov. 2nd, 1897

REPRESENTATIVE, SHORT TERM—Frank Byers
COUNTY CLERK—C. D. Hickok
COUNTY TREASURER—E. F. Towler
REGISTER OF DEEDS—John McGillivray
SHERIFF—L. Binney
CORONER—Charles Fox
SURVEYOR—R. H. Martin
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 2ND DISTRICT—Barney C.
Henshaw
M. M. Wilson appointed Oct 3rd. 1903 to fill vacancy.

General election, Nov. 8th 1898

REPRESENTATIVE—J. N. Elwood
COUNTY ATTORNEY—E. M. Henthorn
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—C. P. Bowers
PROBATE JUDGE—C. H. Glazier
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—A. A. Baker; Clarence J.
Smith appointed Jan. 7th, 1901 to fill vacancy.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 3RD DISTRICT—R. Joyce

General election Nov. 7th, 1899, being the last general
election held on the odd year. The law became
effective November, 1902.

COUNTY CLERK—C. D. Hickok
COUNTY TREASURER—R. R. Wilson
PROBATE JUDGE—Fred Hurst
REGISTER OF DEEDS—J. T. McMillan
SHERIFF—Charles C. Gall
CORONER—Thomas Lahey
SURVEYOR—T. S. Neely
COMMISSIONER, 1ST DISTRICT—Charles Cox

General election Nov. 8th, 1900

REPRESENTATIVE—W. M. Lowderman
COUNTY ATTORNEY—E. F. Towler
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—Nellie N. Brollier
Jennie E. Binney—Appointed Jan. 6th, 1902, to fill
vacancy

General election, Nov. 1902

REPRESENTATIVE—Sherman Williams
COUNTY CLERK—C. D. Hickok
COUNTY TREASURER—R. R. Wilson
REGISTER OF DEEDS—N. C. Henshaw
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—A. B. Leigh
COUNTY ATTORNEY—E. M. Henthorn
SHERIFF—Charles C. Gall
PROBATE JUDGE—T. L. Conoway
CORONER—G. R. Hickok
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Jennie E. Bin-
ney
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 1ST DISTRICT—Thomas W.
Swinney
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 3RD DISTRICT—R. Joyce

General election, Nov. 1904

REPRESENTATIVE—Ed McGillivray
COUNTY CLERK—C. D. Hickok
COUNTY TREASURER—H. V. Maxwell
REGISTER OF DEEDS—N. C. Henshaw
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—A. B. Leigh
COUNTY ATTORNEY—E. F. Towler
SHERIFF—J. W. Scott
PROBATE JUDGE—T. L. Conoway
CORONER—C. S. Blake
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Jennie E. Bin-
ney
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 3RD DISTRICT—R. Joyce

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 2ND DISTRICT—Long term,
Isaac Hoffman

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 2ND DISTRICT—Short term,
M. M. Wilson

General election, Nov., 1906

REPRESENTATIVE—Ed McGillivray

COUNTY CLERK—A. B. Leigh

COUNTY TREASURER—I. G. Marshall

REGISTER OF DEEDS—C. H. Binney

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—E. H. Gall

COUNTY ATTORNEY—E. M. Henthorn

SHERIFF—D. E. Nicholson

PROBATE JUDGE—Wm. Bechtelheimer

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—S. A. Davis

CORONER—G. R. Hickok

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 1ST DISTRICT—J. W. McRea

General election, Nov., 1908

REPRESENTATIVE—Robert Crary

COUNTY CLERK—A. B. Leigh

COUNTY TREASURER—I. G. Marshall

REGISTER OF DEEDS—C. H. Binney

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—W. G. Davis

COUNTY ATTORNEY—Herbert Rhoades

SHERIFF—D. E. Nicholson

PROBATE JUDGE—Wm. Bechtelheimer

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Renna L. Mc-
Gillivray

CORONER—R. E. Buckmaster

SURVEYOR—J. F. Blake

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 2ND DISTRICT—H. W. Ear-
lougher

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 3RD DISTRICT—J. F. Parsons

General election, Nov., 1910

REPRESENTATIVE—S. M. Alexander

COUNTY CLERK—J. E. Tarbet

COUNTY TREASURER—A. W. Anderson
REGISTER OF DEEDS—H. F. McCall
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Earl M. Blake
COUNTY ATTORNEY—Herbert Rhoades
SHERIFF—Thomas Craden
PROBATE JUDGE—R. E. Buckmaster
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Lulu M. Doggett
CORONER—G. H. Brewer
SURVEYOR—W. S. Truitt
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 1ST DISTRICT—J. W. McRea

General election, Nov., 1912

REPRESENTATIVE—P. A. Walker
COUNTY CLERK—J. E. Tarbet
COUNTY TREASURER—A. W. Anderson
REGISTER OF DEEDS—H. F. McCall
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Earl M. Blake
COUNTY ATTORNEY—Herbert Rhoades
SHERIFF—Thomas Craden
PROBATE JUDGE—R. E. Buckmaster
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—Emily K. Hochel
CORONER—G. H. Brewer
SURVEYOR—D. C. Sullivan
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 2ND DISTRICT—E. H. Gall
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 3RD DISTRICT—E. A. Kepley

General election, Nov., 1914

REPRESENTATIVE—R. Joyce
COUNTY CLERK—J. E. Corley
COUNTY TREASURER—J. E. Tarbet
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Augusta Gall
COUNTY ATTORNEY—H. W. Stubbs
PROBATE JUDGE—R. E. Buckmaster
SHERIFF—W. B. Ladner
CORONER—F. L. Bruce
SURVEYOR—D. R. Kepley
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Earl M. Blake

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Emily K. Hochel

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 1ST DISTRICT—Frank Lewis

General election, Nov., 1916

REPRESENTATIVE—D. C. Sullivan

COUNTY CLERK—J. E. Corley

COUNTY TREASURER—J. E. Tarbet

REGISTER OF DEEDS—Augusta Gall

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—W. A. Moore

COUNTY ATTORNEY—H. W. Stubbs

PROBATE JUDGE—R. E. Buckmaster

SHERIFF—W. B. Ladner

CORONER—G. H. Brewer

SURVEYOR—S. E. Hylton

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Deane Miller

COMMISSIONER, 2ND DISTRICT—J. M. Williams

COMMISSIONER, 3RD DISTRICT—E. A. Kopley

General election, Nov., 1918

REPRESENTATIVE—D. C. Sullivan

COUNTY CLERK—R. R. Bechtelheimer

COUNTY TREASURER—Deane Miller

REGISTER OF DEEDS—F. W. Miller

COUNTY ATTORNEY—H. W. Stubbs

PROBATE JUDGE—Louise Buckmaster

SHERIFF—G. H. Reynolds

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Mary H. Alexander

CORONER—G. H. Brewer

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—S. A. Davis

Nellie Sullivan appointed to fill vacancy.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 1ST DISTRICT—D. B. Udegraff

General election, Nov., 1920

REPRESENTATIVE—John W. Alford

COUNTY CLERK—R. R. Bechtelheimer

COUNTY TREASURER—Deane Miller

REGISTER OF DEEDS—Augusta Gall
COUNTY ATTORNEY—Israel Moore
PROBATE JUDGE—Dr. R. H. Miller
SHERIFF—Charles L. Walker
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Gladys Hen-
nigh
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Guy F. McGillivray
CORONER—G. H. Brewer
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 2ND DISTRICT—J. J. Carter
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 3RD DISTRICT—R. H. Joyce

General election Nov., 1922

REPRESENTATIVE—John W. Alford
COUNTY CLERK—Edward J. Pearsall
COUNTY TREASURER—Hattie A. McGillivray
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Augusta Gall
COUNTY ATTORNEY—Israel Moore
PROBATE JUDGE—Mae Gay
SHERIFF—Charles L. Walker
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Guy F. McGillivray
CORONER—G. H. Brewer
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Gladys Hen-
nigh
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT—J. R. Neese
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT—J. E. Tarbet

General election Nov., 1924

REPRESENTATIVE—Frank Thomason
COUNTY CLERK—Edward J. Pearsall
COUNTY TREASURER—Hattie A. McGillivray
Deane M. Hart, appointed to fill vacancy.
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Nannie Walker
COUNTY ATTORNEY—H. W. Stubbs
PROBATE JUDGE—Mae Gay
SHERIFF—D. E. Roseberry

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—C. W. Mahan
CORONER—G. H. Brewer
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Ida M. Damon
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 3RD DISTRICT—G. D. Blackwelder

General election, Nov., 1926

REPRESENTATIVE—Frank Thomason
COUNTY CLERK—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY TREASURER—L. Rowena Geyer
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Nannie Walker
COUNTY ATTORNEY—Wendell P. Wesley
PROBATE JUDGE—Mae Gay
SHERIFF—J. R. Neese
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Charles W. Mahan
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Deane M. Hart
CORONER—Dr. R. H. Miller
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT—Charles Shorter
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT—J. J. Carter
COUNTY ENGINEER—C. W. Hickok

General election Nov., 1928

REPRESENTATIVE—Dr. R. H. Miller
COUNTY CLERK—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY TREASURER—L. Rowena Geyer
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Jewel Rowland
COUNTY ATTORNEY—W. P. Wesley
PROBATE JUDGE—Mae Gay
SHERIFF—J. R. Neese
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Nannie Walker
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Deane M. Hart
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT—Robert O. Cantrell
COUNTY ENGINEER—C. W. Hickok

General election Nov., 1930

REPRESENTATIVE—Booker R. Hawes
COUNTY CLERK—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY TREASURER—Agnes M. Brewer
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Jewel Rowland
COUNTY ATTORNEY—James D. Dye
PROBATE JUDGE—Mae Gay
SHERIFF—Charles L. Walker
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—L. H. Damon
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Inez Burmeister
CORONER—Dr. H. H. Miner
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT—Charles Shorter
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT—J. E. Tarbet
COUNTY ENGINEER—C. W. Hickok

General election Nov., 1932

REPRESENTATIVE—Booker R. Hawes
COUNTY CLERK—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY TREASURER—Agnes H. Brewer
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Della M. Lahey
COUNTY ATTORNEY—James D. Dye
PROBATE JUDGE—Mae Gay
SHERIFF—Charles L. Walker
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Inez McAtee
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—L. H. Damon
CORONER—Dr. H. H. Miner
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 3RD DISTRICT—J. W. Teeter
COUNTY ENGINEER—C. W. Hickok

General election Nov., 1934

REPRESENTATIVE—Will R. Christian
COUNTY CLERK—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY TREASURER—Oscar J. Carroll
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Della M. Lahey
COUNTY ATTORNEY—Perle C. Frazee
PROBATE JUDGE—Mrs. T. B. Brown
SHERIFF—Lloyd Livesay

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Jewel Rowland
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—L. H. Damon
CORONER—Verlan C. Phillips
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT—G. M. Simmons
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT—Glenn E. Jarvis
COUNTY ENGINEER—C. W. Hickok

General election Nov., 1936

REPRESENTATIVE—Cecil W. Sturgeon
COUNTY CLERK—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY TREASURER—Oscar J. Carroll
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Della M. Lahey
COUNTY ATTORNEY—Perle C. Frazee
PROBATE JUDGE—Myrtie Newby
SHERIFF—Loyd Livesay
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Jewel Rowland
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Vern Johnson
CORONER—Verlan C. Phillips
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 3RD DISTRICT—Elmer Hen-
nigh
COUNTY ENGINEER—Fred W. Fowler

General election Nov., 1938

REPRESENTATIVE—Will R. Christian
COUNTY CLERK—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY TREASURER—Deane M. Hart
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Veris Kinsman
COUNTY ATTORNEY—W. P. Wesley
PROBATE JUDGE—Myrtie A. Newby
SHERIFF, SHORT TERM—E. A. Dougan
SHERIFF, REGULAR TERM—Walter Ford
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—Jewel Rowland
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Vern Johnson
CORONER—Verlan C. Phillips
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT—C. L. Dew
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT—Glenn E. Jarvis
COUNTY ENGINEER—Fred W. Fowler

General election Nov., 1940

REPRESENTATIVE—Will R. Christian
COUNTY CLERK—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY TREASURER—Deane M. Hart
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Veris Kinsman
COUNTY ATTORNEY—W. P. Wesley
PROBATE JUDGE—Myrtie Newby
SHERIFF—J. E. Kyle
CLERK DISTRICT COURT—Jewell Rowland
CORONER—Verlan C. Phillips
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Vern Johnson
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 3RD DISTRICT—Elmer Hen-
nigh
COUNTY ENGINEER—Fred W. Fowler

General election Nov., 1942

REPRESENTATIVE—Will R. Christian
COUNTY CLERK—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY TREASURER—Oscar J. Carroll. Carroll did
not qualify. Ora McGillivray appointed full term.
REGISTER OF DEEDS—John Carter Jr.
COUNTY ATTORNEY—W. P. Wesley
PROBATE JUDGE—Myrtie Newby
CLERK DISTRICT COURT—Jewell Rowland
SHERIFF—Walter Ford
CORONER—Verlan C. Phillips
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Ethel Miller
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT—W. L. Pucket
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT—Robert O.
Cantrell
COUNTY ENGINEER—Fred W. Fowler. Deceased Jan.
1943, G. G. McGillivray appointed road overseer.

General election Nov., 1944

REPRESENTATIVE—Will R. Christian
COUNTY CLERK—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY TREASURER—Ruth Tillett

REGISTER OF DEEDS—Nellie R. Waller
COUNTY ATTORNEY—W. P. Wesley
PROBATE JUDGE—Myrtie Newby
SHERIFF—Walter Ford
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Ethel Miller
CLERK DISTRICT COURT—Marjorie Fowler
CORONER—Verlan Phillips
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 3RD DISTRICT—Elmer Hen-
nigh
COUNTY ROAD OVERSEER—G. G. McGillivray

General election Nov., 1946

REPRESENTATIVE—Will R. Christian
COUNTY CLERK—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY TREASURER—Ruth Tillett
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Nellie R. Waller
COUNTY ATTORNEY—Howard B. Maxwell
PROBATE JUDGE—Myrtie Newby. Deceased, Veris
Kinsman appointed June 3, 1947.
CLERK DISTRICT COURT—Betty Teegerstrom
SHERIFF—Jack Ford
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Ethel Miller
CORONER—Verlan C. Phillips
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT—W. L. Pucket
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 2ND DISTRICT—Robert O.
Cantrell
COUNTY ROAD OVERSEER—G. G. McGillivray

General election Nov., 1948

REPRESENTATIVE—John W. Alford
COUNTY CLERK—G. F. McGillivray
COUNTY TREASURER—Wilma Arnold
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Nellie R. Waller
COUNTY ATTORNEY—Frank R. Collins
PROBATE JUDGE—Veris J. Kinsman
SHERIFF—Jack Ford
CLERK DISTRICT COURT—Betty Teegerstrom

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Ethel Miller
COUNTY COMMISSIONER 3RD DISTRICT—Jim Thurow
COUNTY ROAD OVERSEER—G. G. McGillivray
CORONER—Verlan C. Phillips

The smallest number of votes ever cast in Grant county was 89 votes in 1898; the largest number of votes cast, 1215 in 1948.

Chapter VI

BANKS, SCHOOLS and CHURCHES

BANKS IN GRANT COUNTY

From the State banking Department of Topeka I have the information concerning the banks that have operated in Grant County.

Grant County Bank, Ulysses, Kansas, was organized on March 2, 1887, with a capital of \$44,400. D. C. Sullivan Sr. was the president and C. E. Wickersham was the cashier. The last called statement was dated October 26, 1894. It is presumed it closed that year.

A bank charter was issued May 16th, 1887 to the Bear Valley Bank, Shockeyville. As the State Banking Department was not organized until 1891 there seems to be no record as to the officers or what capital they had.

There was a private bank, known as Grant County Farmers Union Bank, Ulysses, with a capital of \$15,000 which was given a certificate of authority on January 19, 1927. Frank Thomason was the president and Alvin Eddie the cashier. It closed Dec.28, 1929.

From George Earp we have the information concerning the banks not mentioned by the State Banking Department.

The Bank of Ulysses, Wm. Middlekauf, cashier. It was a private bank and owned by Wm. Middlekauf and his uncle by the same name. There was also another bank called the Salter Bank and owned by Mr. Salter. Both the above banks, which were neither incorporated or chartered as banks, liquidated before the banking law was enacted.

Grant county was without a bank from October 26, 1894 until April, 1907. The County Treasurer of the county did all the banking business, that is, in the way of



Grant County Bank Building Old Ulysses. Stage coaches on the old star mail route from Hartland to Hugoton met each day at noon to exchange mail, express and passengers, returning to their starting places each evening.

cashing checks and writing exchange. To send money away the county treasurer would take the money and write an official check, or draft, signed by the county treasurer and countersigned by the county clerk. It would answer as a medium of exchange almost anywhere.

The charter to the present and only bank in Grant county today was granted Sept. 24, 1906 and the bank opened for business in April, 1907, with the following stockholders and officers; C. D. Hickok, M. M. Wilson, R. R. Wilson, E. M. Henthorn, A. B. Leigh, G. R. Hickok, H. F. McCall, I. G. Marshall, C. W. Chandler and T. W. Marshall; C. D. Hickok, president, H. W. Earlougher, cashier, and R. R. Wilson, assistant cashier. The salary of the cashier was \$50.00 per month, being all the salary that was paid. The cashier did all the work himself, including the janitor work, book work etc. There were no adding machines in those days.

The following statement and figures show the first day of business at the bank.

Resources

Expenses	_____	\$	202.77
Cash	_____		2491.38
National Bank of Commerce			
Kansas City, Missouri	_____		1233.77
First National Bank			
of Garden City	_____		7462.53
Furniture and fixtures	_____		941.93
Bank building	_____		1166.07
			<hr/>
	Total	\$	13,948.45

Liabilities

Individual deposits	_____	\$	3938.20
Time Certificate	_____		10.00
Capital stock	_____		10,000.00
Undivided profit	_____		.25
			<hr/>
		\$	13,948.45

The first time certificate was issued to Ora Byers April 17, 1907 for \$10.00.

One year later April 17, 1908, the daily statement showed the following figures;

Resources

Loans and discounts	\$ 28,950.31
Expenses	238.55
Cash and sight exchange	13,993.29
Bank buildings	1,100.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 45,182.15

Liabilities

Individual deposits	\$ 34,151.01
Time certificates	106.00
Interest	816.09
Capital stock	10,000.00
Undivided profits	41.97
	<hr/>

Total \$ 45,182.15

The following is a condensed statement of the bank June 27, 1931.

Resources

Loans and discounts	\$ 150,865.75
Building and fixtures	10,000.00
Cash and sight exchange	77,476.64
	<hr/>

Total \$ 238,342.39

Liabilities

Deposits	\$ 198,065.22
Capital stock	25,000.00
Surplus and profits	15,277.17
	<hr/>

Total \$ 238,342.39

Officers of the bank were Linn Frazier, president; R. R. Wilson vice president; G. W. Dougherty, cashier;

S. Grant Jones, assistant cashier; Directors, Linn Frazier, R. R. Wilson, C. D. Hickok, R. H. Joyce and C. H. Binney.

Condensed statement of the Bank, March 10, 1950.

Resources

Loans and discounts	\$ 307,000.00
U. S. Government bonds	3,000,000.00
Other securities	15,000.00
Cash and sight exchange	938,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$4,260,000.00

Liabilities

Capital stock	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus	60,000.00
Undivided profits	75,000.00
Deposits	4,075,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$4,260,000.00

Officers and directors, G. W. Dougherty, president; Floyd Pinnick vice president and cashier; Harold Miller,



The present County Court House of Grant County, built in 1930

assistant cashier; J. P. Sullivan, E. M. Dougherty and Dan C. Sullivan, directors.

SCHOOLS OF GRANT COUNTY

During the years of 1885, 1886 and before the county was organized there were no school districts or public schools. Some neighborhoods had subscription schools, generally for a three months term, with tuition a dollar per month per pupil. The schools were housed in a sod house, dug-out, a frame shack or store building. Some of the schools were held in the homes of the teachers. Mrs. Matilda Baker held one of the first subscription schools in her home south of what became Cincinnati. It was in the spring of 1886, shortly after she had taken up land and had a house built.

In 1887, when the town of Cincinnati was organized, a school was held in a new store building. S. A. Swendson was the first teacher. Later the *opera house* was used and Maggie Morris was the teacher, followed by Wm. M. Jones. Bonds were voted in 1889 and a two room building was built west of the town. George Jackson was the teacher. After the town, now Appomattox, lost the election for county seat, many people moved away in the early '90's and the school accomodated pupils from as far distant as fifteen miles. The teacher and some girls used the extra room for living purposes, going home over the week end.

The history of the schools over the entire county was the same. Many were abandoned and schools were consolidated. Some families living a great distance from the school house would construct dug-outs in which the teacher and some of the pupils would live during the week. The older pupils helped out with the fuel situation by gathering cow chips at recess.

The Grant County Register published the following account of a meeting of the school board in Surprise, then in Hamilton county.

September 6, 1886

The district board of school directors No. 3, County of Hamilton, state of Kansas, met at Kendall's store in said district. This being the first meeting of the board there were no minutes of previous meetings.

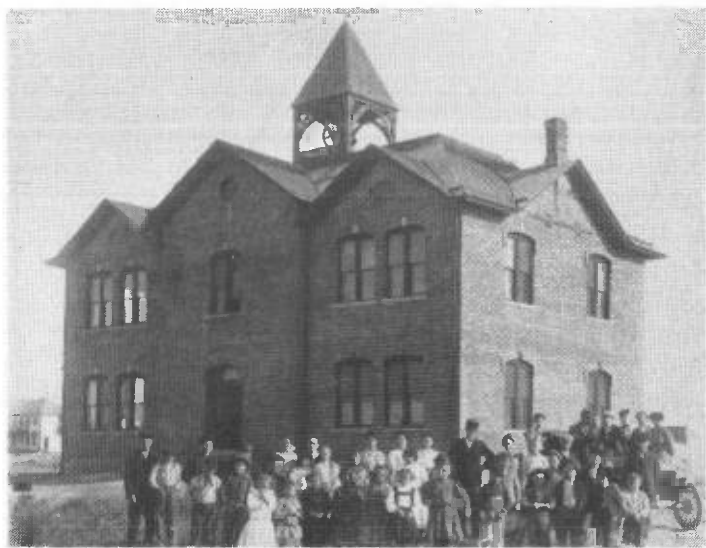
Voted that thirty dollars per month be paid Eunice Wightman for services as teacher.

Voted that five dollars per month be paid M. C. Davis for use of building for school purposes.

Adjourned,

J. A. Gillespie, Clerk

The records were not kept in all cases for the various schools but some of the books are in the office of the County Superintendent today. A few of the names of



*Brick school house in Old Ulysses, hotel in the back ground
Picture taken in 1907*

early day teachers were obtained from other sources. No attempt was made to compile a list of names of teachers employed after 1901.

1886

Eunice Wightman
Matilda Baker

1887

Nannie A. Crum
Maggie Fort
Sarah L. Bartlett
S. A. Swendson
Maggie Morris
Wm. Jones

1888

Maude E. McFadden
B. F. Hedger
Ada Thompson
Amanda Wood
Mrs. E. C. Wood
Rosella Leierer

1889

George Jackson
S. A. Swartz
Sally McCluney
B. J. Beardsley

1889

S. Ensminger
J. C. Colin
T. W. Marshall
C. H. Woodward
Chloe McElhaney
Thaddeus Salmon

1890

Estella Frost
Oscar Stiles
Sarah Hill
Mary J. Leierer
Nettie Dodd

1891

Alfred B. Leigh
Bertha M. Port
Olive McLaren
Mrs. C. M. Cole
Mrs. H. B. Scott

1892

C. F. Bell
W. S. Whittan

1893

Anna A. Kopley
Sallie L. Burks
Bertha Port
D. A. Cooper
O. S. Davis

1894

C. E. Johnson

1895

Hattie Harris
Epha M. Brownlee

1896

A. H. Newton
Mrs. A. H. Newton

1897

W. B. Hall

1898

Warren Baker

1899

C. J. Smith
W. I. Early

1900

Van Voris

1901

W. J. Rhoades
O. M. Becker

We are indebted to J. A. Neely for the list of teachers taking part in the institutes held in Grant county up to 1909.

- 1889—Supt.: F. B. Brown
Professors:
S. Ensminger
J. C. Colin
T. W. Marshall
C. H. Woodward
H. B. Scott (Lecturer)
- 1890—Supt.: F. B. Brown
Professors:
H. B. Scott
S. Ensminger
T. W. Marshall
- 1891—Supt.: F. B. Brown
Professors:
H. B. Scott
S. Ensminger
Mrs. H. B. Scott
(Music)
- 1892—Supt.: F. B. Brown
Professors:
H. B. Scott
C. F. Bell
- 1893—Supt.: C. A. Port
Professors:
D. A. Cooper
O. S. Davis
- 1894—Supt.: C. A. Port
Professor:
C. E. Johnson
- 1895—Supt.: E. M. Brownlee
Professor:
C. E. Johnson
- 1896—Supt.: E. M. Brownlee
Professors:
A. H. Newton
Mrs. A. H. Newton
- 1897—Supt.: J. A. Neely
Professor:
Warren Baker
- 1898—Supt.: J. A. Neely
Professor:
W. B. Hall
- 1899—Supt.: A. A. Baker
Professors:
C. J. Smith
W. I. Early
- 1900—Supt.: A. A. Baker
Professor:
Van Voris
- 1901—Supt.: Nellie Brollier
Professor:
O. M. Becker
- 1902—Supt.: Jennie E. Binney
Professor:
L. H. Bristol
- Miss Brollier resigned in 1902 and Miss Binney was appointed to fill the vacancy
- 1903—Supt.: Jennie Binney
Professors:
L. H. Bristol
Frank Constable
- 1904—Supt.: Jennie E. Binney
Professor:
Carson
- 1905—Supt.: Jennie E. Wilson
Professor:
Jennie Mae Van Fleet
- 1906—Supt.: Jennie E. Wilson
Professor:
Lockridge
- 1907—Supt.: S. A. Davis
Professor:
Daum
- 1908—Supt.: S. A. Davis

Published in the "Register"

Feb. 11 1888 TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION

There will be a meeting of the Grant county Teachers at Ulysses on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Association. This organization is one we have long felt the need of, therefore we hope every teacher, ex-teacher and those who expect to teach in the county, will lay aside all personal feeling and let us meet together as brothers and sisters in one common cause, and push to the front rank our educational interests.

The following programme has been arranged for the occasion, which we hope will be carried out to the letter:

- 10 A.M.—Devotional Exercises.
- 10:30 —Address on the educational interests of Grant county, By J. C. Colin.
- 11:00 —The advantages of a county test book, By S. A. Swartz.
- 11:15 —How to interest small scholars, By Miss Zella Rhoads.
- 11:30 —Should Music be taught in our common schools, By J. F. Sawtell.
- 11:45 —Song, and adjournment for dinner.
- 1:30 P.M.—Song and appointment of Committees.
- 1:45 —Social chat.
- 2:00 —Business meeting.
- 2:30 —Election of officers.
- 3:00 —Adjournment.

Stevens county teachers invited to meet with us, and will be entertained free. We hope the newspapers of both counties will copy above, and publish at least two issues.

John C. Helmick,
Deputy Sup. Pub. Inst.

After the county was organized Oct. 16, 1888 and during the balance of 1888 and 1889 there were thirty-six school districts and one joint school district with Stevens county. Later the number dropped to twelve.

Today the school districts have been reorganized and consolidated and at this writing there are eleven districts.

Grant county rural high school does not cover all of Grant county as a portion of the southeast corner of the county is attached to Satanta rural high school in Haskell county.

Grant County Rural High School was organized in 1911. Classes were conducted in three rooms of the old court house. Mr. Lipper was the first teacher and Mrs. Dan Sullivan was principal for two years. The graduates are listed according to years.

1914

Madison Alexander

1915

Bertha Belle Anderson

Alice May Byers

Olive Ruth Pitcock

1916

Jane McKay Alexander

Carl Howard Blake

Grant Sanford Jones

John Ralph McGillivray

1917

Clara Belle Blake

James Allen Hickok

Ethel Rhoda Carter

Mary McGillivray

Alta Ethel Steward

1918

Maggie Gordon

Virgil Mamie Gordon

Hazel Hallene Hoffman

1919

Louise Josephine Alexander.

1920

Jennie Carter

Maude Lucille Hoffman

1921

Reba Carpenter

Mable Carter

Cleo Leierer

Ethel Lewis

Fred Maxwell

Gladys McGillivray

Helen McGillivray

Ray Miller

Ada Peterson

1922

Ernest Adair

Marie Carter

Anna Ethel Gumm

Kenneth Hickok

Veris Johnson

Vern Albert Johnson

Doris Alice Pearsall

Loleta Pearsall

Elmer Pudge

1923

Chester Klick Pearsall
Opal Roseberry
Jesse Zongker

1924

Lillie Matilda Fogleman
Ethel Winona Hoffman
Lucille McGillivray
John William Murphy
Fred Pudge

1925

Ada Velma Brollier
Lewis Carpenter
Lowell E. Damon
Lovena Daniel
Charles Hoffman
Ethel Grace Kepley
Ralph Daryl Kepley
Blanche Leierer
Helen Marjorie Miller
Frank David Smyth
Mildred Dovex Thomason
Lemoine Edward Wheeler
Beulah Pauline Workman

1926

Fred M. Barnes
Alice Carter
Fred Fowler
Delos Hennigh
Kathleen Hickok
Roscoe Hutchinson
Arthur Johnson
John Lee Kennedy
Eva Kepley
Bessie Lewis
Margaret Lovelock
Herbert Lowe
Elmer McColm
Stanley Miller
Haskell Pearsall
Evelyn Peterson
Selma Ryder
Marjorie Stubbs

1927

Earl Carter
Ethel Dimmitt
Carrie Hollingsworth
Elva Harper
E. Bernice Kepley
Ray Kepley
Wilbur Keplinger
Argyle McGillivray
Marvin Scranton
Beatrice Stone
Victor Stone
Francis Thomason

1928

Lester Adair
Melvin Adair
Claude Bever
Lucile Binney
Mildred Binney
Raymond Brollier
Eddie Bunn
Gwenllian Evans
Nedra Evans
Faye Gay
Mildred Harper
Vera Kennedy
Verna Kennedy
Nina Keplinger
Hazel Kinsman
Wayne Leierer
Laurence McGillivray
Wilford Murphy
Verne Pearsall
Opal Peterson
Marcella Crebs
Laurence Steen
Karmyl Stone
Cecil Thomas
Opal Thomas
Charles Wheeler
Pebble Wray

1929

Marion Aeschliman
 Eldon Banker
 Francis Buckmaster
 Pauline Carter
 Daniel Gay
 Ernest Gentry
 Clarence Hackworth
 Ruth Hickok
 Fay Leierer
 Nola McGillivray
 Irene Peterson
 Wilbur Workman

Vivian Kennedy
 Leslie King
 Lucille Martin
 Mignon Moyer
 Tressa Peterson
 Fred Thomas
 Wilma Tyner
 Cecil Walker
 John Wiebe
 Viona Williams
 Emma Willis

1930

Alden Gilliam
 Ruth Greenslate
 Raymond Hammond
 Wallace Hand
 Frances Miller
 Ethel Murphy
 Beatrice Ramsey
 Roy Reaka
 Owen Steen
 Vaden Titus
 Dalbert Walker
 Alta Wheeler
 Anna Bell Willis

1932

Esther Byers
 Ethel Byers
 Gertrude Garver
 Orville Gibson
 Opal Hargadine
 Gaynell Goward
 Agatha Kenneday
 Edward Kepley
 Everett Meyer
 Kenneth Patterson
 Maybelle Pearsall
 Carl Pointer
 Fre Stewart
 Elmer Tarbet
 Lois Titus
 Opal Witt

1931

John Aeschilman
 Allen Anderson
 Velma Banker
 Carrol Barnes
 Charles Binney
 Loren Binney
 Everett Christian
 Ione Coerber
 Ruth Dimmitt
 Clyde Faulds
 Bernice Garrison
 Walter Gay
 John Hackworth
 Marietta Harper
 Melvia Housinger

1933

Grace Ansel
 Dorothy Bailey
 Laurence Barber
 Harold Binney
 Mary Christian
 Doris Lee Clay
 Maurice Cranston
 Beatrice Culley
 Pauline Dougan
 Lucille Finley
 Amy Fogleman
 Wayne Galloway
 Lloyd Garver
 Ruth Gillespie

Leslie Housinger
Floyd Kiistner
Gladys King
Hazel King
Emmett Murphy
Dan Sullivan, Jr.
James Terrill
Elizabeth Waiker
Earleen Williams
Kenneth Workman

1934

Jacqueline Carter
Hazel Cavern
Phyllis Forshee
Marie Hargadine
Irene Helwick
Lloyd Keller
Eldon May
William Meyer
Aileen Prior
Rex Schwein
Anita Smith
Marie Trexler

1935

Glenn Baker
Frank Buschman
Joe Cantrell
Dale Cessna
Cecil Damon
Elmer Davis
Lavon Hampton
Thelma Hoskinson
Madeleine Morris
Donella Purcell
Charles Simmons
Lois Stone
Robert Waller

1936

Ruth Binney
Ray DeGarmo
Roy DeGarmo
Garland DeWitt
Bennie Gay

Robert Hickok
Neola Jantz
Gwendolyn Mae Jarvis
Harry Joyce
Lucille Kopley
Arline Meyer
Ellen McGillivray
Katherine McGillivray
Cecil Pucket
Mary Ellen Sullivan
Nancy Terrill
Cleo Titus
Charles Walker
Forrest Walker
Inez Wheeler
Martin White

1937

Ethelynn Adair
Opal Banker
Marjorie Brewer
Marshall Brewer
Jack Brown
Frank Bruce
Velma DeGarmo
Loren Dimmitt
Hubert Hampton
J. D. Hampton
Tom Joyce
Celestine Keck
Margaret Kiistner
Leonard Perkins
Norman Prior
Myrna Reeves
Luella Simmons
Adrean Smith
Marion Stubbs
Martha Sturman
Mildred Trafton
Lenna Trexler
Vernie Walker
Judith White
Charles Wolcott

1938

Ruth Bullock
 Cecil Byers
 Franklin Byers
 Joan Carter
 Wilda Christian
 Annabelle Deyoe
 Wanda Ford
 Leroy Freed
 VaLeda Geyer
 Ethel Hampton
 Rachel Hampton
 Jesse Harmon
 Elton Hickman
 Pauline Howard
 Nellie Burr Kepley
 Vernal Lattimore
 Madge Lozar
 Juanita Lyman
 Thelma McColm
 Charlotte May
 Ellene May
 Betty Jane Reeves
 Harper Rowland
 David Sullivan
 Lloyd Trexler
 Velma Trexler
 Dale Walker
 Jack Waller, Jr.
 Mary Ruth Wiebe
 Esther Wiebe
 Anna Workman

1939

Kathryn Binney
 Paul Brewer
 William Cantrell
 Freda Carlisle
 Faye Deyoe
 Delma Ford
 Gladys Geyer
 Joe Jarvis
 Robert Jones
 Ardine Kennedy
 Nadine Kennedy

Cecil Kepley
 Nellie Oliver
 Maxine Rixon
 Daniel Schmidt
 Corrine Simpson
 Beatrice Teeter

1939 — 1940

Oscar Barnes
 Frederick Bashier
 Kathryn Brewer
 Robert Cantrell
 Glenn Ellis Dew
 Lloyd Gee
 Harry Goertzen
 Wayne Gumm
 Almira Hampton
 Marilyn Hennigh
 Charles Hickok
 Hubert McCall, Jr.
 Virginia McGillivray
 Ellen Mitchell
 Arlene Smith
 Arline Steen
 Harry Walker, Jr.
 Dorothy Yohn
 Lorene Walker

1940 — 1941

Merle Bangs
 Talmadge Brown
 Frances Jeanne Clay
 Mary Jane Hoskinson
 Flora Jones
 Ruby King
 Barbara McGillivray
 Mary Anne Reeves
 May Rosel
 Gene Schwein
 June Schwein
 John Silvey
 Dorothy Simpson
 Arthur Williams
 Mary Doris Wright
 Harriet Ungles

1941 — 1942

Mae Alexander
Frank Basler
Geneva Bullington
Eileen Cantrell
Cathryn Christian
Lois Cook
Gail Elliott
Robert Foresman
Wave Gee
Audrey Gumm
Merle Hallenbeck
Lloyd Hampton
Reece Hampton
Ruthe Hampton
John King
Eva Kratzer
Ruth Leierer
Roy Lighty
Robert Lyle
Norma Jean Meyer
Darlene McCann
Archie Oliver
Dale Pucket
Mary Silvey
Bob Titus
Ferne Tuttle
W. P. Wesley, Jr.

1942 — 1943

Lenore Alderman
Helen Bangs
Peggy Bangs
Mary Alice Basler
Howard Findley
Jack Ford
Naomi Ford
Vivian Hamon
Virginia Hampton
Doris Hennigh
Don Hickok
Ruth Julian
Charlene Kinsman
Douglas Lewis
Jean Miller

Robert Moore
Leo Ream
Joanne Rodgers
Leeman Smith
Lawrence Steen
Virginia Tallman
Howard Tarbet
Jane Walker
Wauneta Waller
Ernest Webster
Dale Williams

1943 — 1944

Marjorie Barnes
Paul Binney
Joe Byers
Donald Cantrell
Inez Mae Dew
Robert Deyoe
Harold Findley
Shirley Ford
Allene Hampton
Martha Hampton
Laurabelle Hampton
Ruth Hampton
Marion Hennigh
Carolyn Henry
Annabel Hickok
Lois Jarvis
Claude King
F. L. Clay, Jr.
Eugene L. Ratliffe
Louise Margaret Kratzner
Edward Lewis
Howard Lighty
Virginia Lyle
Mable Malone
Harold Metcalf
Wadean Miller
Ida Moore
Opal Pearce
Bernice Ray
Rosalie Reeves
Eleanor Schroll
Jo Anne Schwein

Bessie Taylor
Margaret Welk
Eldean A. Ratliff
Jessie Malone
Opal Wheeler

1944 — 1945

Marjorie Caldwell
Herschel Miller
Robert Packard
Jacqueline Higginbotham
Mary Wyant
Muriel Tuttle
Betty Yohn
Cecil Meyer
Betty LeMasters
Floyd Everleigh
Myrtle Teeter
Lilah Jones
Norma Jean Plymell
Helen Hampton
Faye Scrogum
Lillian Tudor
Robert Hart
Dorothy Cantrell
Ralph A. Mendenhall, Jr.
Clifford Bringham
Winnie Fay Bowen
Allen Jarvis
Clifford Wayne Lighty
Howard Ray Johnson

1945 — 1946

Norman M. Blubaugh
Betty Jean Carter
Lemoine Davis
Clifford F. Fort, Jr.
Wm. Fredrick Fowler, Jr.
William Frazier
Ernest R. Gall
Mary Hamon
Marjorie Lee Hampton
Jane Hill
Virginia Isley
Wanda Kinsman
Nadene Ladner

Esther Lighty
Irma McGlohon
Lolita Mendenhall
Norma Lee Mitchell
Pansy Mae Stitch
Kathleen C. Tudor
Lawrence Walker
Marian Walters
Dave Wechsler
Martea Wesley
Eva Joe Wyant
Mildred Yocum

1946 — 1947

Rachel Alexander
Betty Jean Eastman
Juanita Fern Eyman
Emma Joyce Eyman
Robert Gindlesberger
Luella Louise Hamilton
Evlon Hampton
Harold Lloyd Heaton
Bobby L. Highlander
Greta Joan Leierer
Victor Murdock Lewis
Lewis D. Porter
Charles Philip Shorter
Cecil Ralph Simpson
Charles L. Smith
John Julius Smith
Joyce Marie Strickland
Jerry L. Sullivan
Melba Torbet
John C. Wesley
Mary Adeline Wiebe
Wilma Shore

1947 — 1948

Ross Davis
Norma Ruth Gall
John Robert Guest
Inez P. Hamon
Gloria Ann Hamer
Donna L. Jarvis
Garold Jarvis
Bernice Harms

Martha Bell Hampton
Lovina Loewen
Marcella Louise Lance
Phyllis Jean Hampton
Neville Howard
Martha Bell Hampton
Thomas Hill
Neville Howard
Pauline Johnson
Jack Julian
Donna Kinsman
Harry William Lyle
Beulah Joyce Malone
Donna Jean Marshall
Jane RoAnn Maxwell
Gordon C. McCann
Max McCollm
Bennie Jean Mead
Robert E. Moore
Lewis M. Reeves
Patricia A. Ryan
Elvin Shelite
Billie Nadine Stagner
Thelma Ruth Shorter
Laura Lee Steen
Mary Florence Sullivan
Orville E. Tarbet
Glenn R. Tuttle
Patricia F. Waller
Morris William Warren
Jacqueline Joy Workman
Peggy Yohn

1948 — 1949

E. Milton Adair
Bobby Archer
Warren Beaumont
Norman D. Blehm
Donald B. Blubaugh
John F. Boylan
John Caldwell
James Robert Caldwell
Mary Ann Christiansen
Donald Damon
Charles Milton Dew

William T. Fort
Marilou Frazier
Arlene Joyce Kiistner
Roberta Lighty
Robert C. McCauley
Donald McGillivray
Ed McGillivray
Reitha Lena Malone
Robert Martin Newman
Carl Lee Metcalf
Mary Ruth Nevels
Donna Shorter
Oliver L. Spencer
Jimmie Stallings
Martha Ilene Telck
Clifton Tillet
Helen Ivadean Towe
Milton L. Williams
Velma Jane Willits

1949 — 1950

Barbara Aldrich
Jeannine Arthur
Jeaninne Beltz
Diane Blehm
Oathel Bonsall
Wayne Bonsall
Patricia Boylan
Wendell Cheek
Everett Christian
Connie Jo Coday
Bette Davis
Charles Davis
Therese Gish
Darrell Hamilton
Norma Lee Hammer
Evelyn Hamon
Don Hess
Don Highlander
Berniece Hollingsworth
Don Johnson
Robert Johnson
JoAnne Keen
Marjorie King
Betty Kratzer

Harold Lance
Ruby Lighty
Beverly Lindsay
Alie Lowen
Wanda Luna
James Martin
Kayo McGillivray
James Michael
Donna Reno
JoAnn Retherford
Joyce Ryan
Lenore Shelite

Lee Shore
Lorraine Simpson
Willia Mae Simpson
William Smith
Ruby Stallings
Ronnie Steen
Yvonne Stever
Joyce Strong
Tom Sullivan
Warren Palmer
Hope White
JoAnne Yohn

CHURCHES

It was in Zionville that the first Sunday school in Grant county was organized. My father, M. M. Wilson, offered his living quarters as a place to meet, it being one large room over the store and large enough to accomodate the people. Many came from long distances to worship. The furniture was arranged for that day and planks were brought up and benches improvised. Cowboys in the vicinity were invited to attend, the agreement being that they leave their six-shooters down in the store.

Occasionally church services were held. A Mr. Crumley and John C. Helmick preached at different times. Later a building was moved from Ulysses and used for a school during the week and Sunday school and church on Sunday.

In other parts of the county as soon as a place could be found that was large enough to hold a crowd of people they gathered there for Sunday worship. Afterward it was customary for the families to stop for a visit.

From the "Register" we have the following announcement, dated May 26th, 1886.

Union Sunday School of Ulysses; minutes of the Union Sabbath School held in this city last Sunday afternoon.

School opened by prayer, followed by scripture lesson and prayer of superintendent, readings of

minutes of previous meetings and report of executive committee called for; the chairman being absent committee was continued until next Sabbath. Classes were organized as follows; Bible Class No. 1, consisting of J. S. DeWalt, E. C. Olmstead, George Ewen, O. H. Olmstead, and A. S. Moskedal; Bible Class No. 2, consisting of Jessie Sanders, Belle Sanders, Myrtle Ewen, Millie Raudebaugh, Lillie Zornes, Florence Sanders and Cora Olmstead. Infant class consisting of, Tommy Fisher, Albert Raudebaugh, Charley Buck, William Dewalt, Vernon Dewalt and Pearl Olmstead. Bible Class No. 1 chose for their teacher J. S. Dewalt; No. 2, Miss Olmstead, and J. W. Sanders was appointed teacher of the infant class. Lesson, John V, 5:18. Collection from class No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 3c; superintendent, 5c; No. 3, 6c; Total 44 cents. Lesson the next Sabbath, John VI, 1:21. School closed by singing. Belle Sanders, Secretary.

Methodist Church Ulysses Quarterly Meeting
Jan. 7, 1888

The fourth quarterly meeting of the year, which began with a sermon by Rev. A. G. Foreman, of Hugoton, on Saturday night, December 31, 1887, and continued three days, closing with the quarterly conference on Monday night, Jan. 2, 1888, was a marked success throughout.

The Rev. Foreman preached to large and appreciative congregations Sunday morning and night, and as a pulpit orator he proved himself a master. A large number of communicants presented themselves at the altar when the invitation was given to partake of the Lord's supper. The church received seven additions by letter on New Year's day, four of whom are heads of families.

Presiding Elder Rev. A. P. George arrived on Monday evening and preached one of his excellent

sermons, which highly entertained everybody, while it was full of home thrusts against all kinds of wickedness. The congregation was remarkably large.

After the sermon the quarterly conference business was transacted, nearly all the members of the board responding to their names.

The church and Sunday School were reported in a prosperous condition, and perfect harmony exists all over the circuit.

Amidst the pressure of existing hard times the financial report was hopeful and showed that the people appreciate the efforts of the church, of which they are giving substantial evidence.

The following committees were elected to act during the coming conference year, viz:

On Missions—Mrs. Wixom, Mrs. Crumley, Mrs. Raudebaugh.

On Temperance—Miss Jennie Sanders, Mrs Ingersol, Mrs. Crumley, Mrs. Millie Raudebaugh.

On Sunday Schools—Mrs. Olmstead, W. L. Witton, Mrs. Wixom, Mrs. Bogardus.

On Church Extension—Bros. Ingersoll, Hughson and Olmstead.

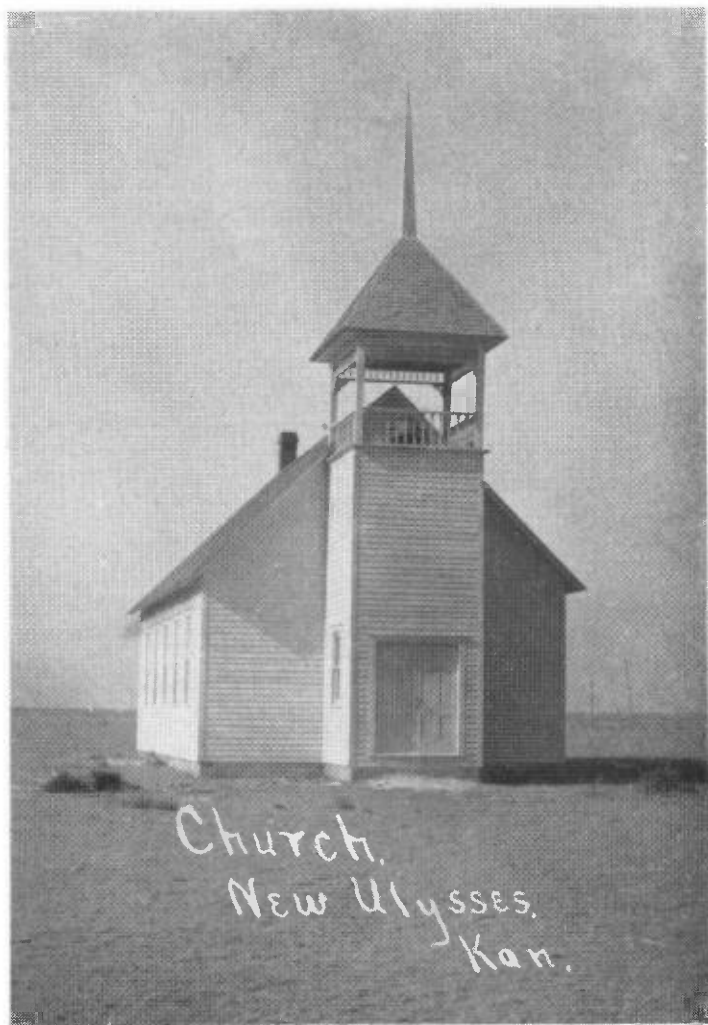
On Estimating Preacher's salary—W. F. Sinkhorn, W. Brockway, B. J. Crumley, C. W. Olmstead.

Board of Stewards—C. W. Olmstead, A. C. Moskedal, B. J. Crumley, W. F. Sinkhorn, W. Brockway, S. Carpenter, A. W. Breeding.

Board of Trustees—L. D. Buck, B. S. Crumley, E. D. Hughson, J. S. Dewalt, C. W. Olmstead.

The conference elected Rev. A. S. Lightwalter delegate to the Lay Electoral Conference.

A. S. Lightwalter
Preacher in charge.



The only church in Grant County for a good many years. Built soon after the town was moved in 1909 as a Union Church, now owned by the Church of Christ.

There were never many Protestant churches built in Grant county until recent years, services being held in any home or building offered for the purpose. The first church organization in Grant county was the Methodist church. They built a church and parsonage in the old town of Ulysses in the late 1880's. The county became so thinly settled in 1890 that the church was abandoned and the church and parsonage sold.

After the town of Ulysses was moved to its present location 1909 the people of the town took up a collection and built the little frame church, which now stands a block east of the high school buildings and is now being used as the Church of Christ. When the little church was built it was known as a Union church and could be used by any denomination. The present Methodist church was built in 1930. On account of the beauty of its structure it is sometimes called, *The Cathedral of the Plains*.

The Sheldon Memorial Christian church was organized in 1924 and the church was built in 1927.

The First Baptist church was organized in 1930 and the present church was built in 1948.

The Church of the Nazarene was organized in January, 1948; the church was built in 1948.

The Church of God was organized and built in 1931.

The Church of Christ was organized in July, 1929. They now own the little frame church that was at one time the Union church and only church in the county.

The Mennonite church is located five miles west and three miles south of Ulysses and was built in 1943.

The last church to be organized in Ulysses was the Bible Baptist Tabernacle April 23rd 1950, R. T. Eichenauer pastor. The church was built the same year.

The Mary, Queen of Peace church was a building moved from Hickok. Dan and Jerry Sullivan donated the lots on which the church was placed, also most of the cost of remodeling the building.

We are indebted to Mrs. Jerry Sullivan for the infor-

mation concerning the history of the Catholic church in Grant county

"Years ago the priest came in a buggy and held mass in the home of Dan and Mary Sullivan on the ranch. He made the trip about two or three times a year. Later mass was held in the court house in Ulysses. Still later the priest came and held mass in the homes in Ulysses.

"The church that we have now, Mary, Queen of Peace, was moved to Ulysses and the first mass was held in the Building December, 1946. The church was so named because it was begun in the year of our victory in the war. The church was blessed and formally dedicated by the Rev. Bishop Mark K. Carroll of Wichita on April 28, 1948. The pastor at the time was Father Theo. K. Rath.

"The first baby baptised in the church was Margaret and Oren Humphries' tenth child, a baby girl named Mary Alice. The first funeral Mass was for James Corley, and the first wedding was Charles E. Hickok and Jeanne St. Lawrence.

"There are about thirty families in the parish now and Ulysses is a Mission church. The priest resides in Lakin and serves Lakin and Ulysses. He has two counties in his care."

All the churches had their own welfare work and charities, but the local welfare office was opened August 1, 1933. The office was in the court house and Mrs. Helen Maxwell was appointed Welfare Director. She held the position for twelve years.

The commissioners had opened the office in accordance with the law passed by the legislature which met in January, 1933. The law stated that in order to receive any federal funds for the state of Kansas it was necessary to have public offices, with full time personnel in order to keep the records and do the required investigations.

In October the drought relief program was inaugurated and the approved projects were county road pro-

jects which were supervised by the State Highway department.

November 17th the Civil Works Administration program was authorized by the President of United States. The purpose of the program was to employ four million men. Grant County's quota was 100. On March 15th this program was discontinued and the W. P. A. came into being. Their first project was laying side walks around the court house.

The F. S. A. (Farm Security Administration) handles the loans to farmers. Those not qualifying were referred to the W. P. A. for employment.

The same congress that established the W. P. A. and F. S. A. also passed the Social Security law containing ten separate divisions. A state could meet the qualifications of one division without taking advantage of the others. Most of the states took advantage of the old age assistance first. Later came aid to dependent children and to the blind, and many others.

Chapter VII

TRANSPORTATION

People came to Grant county in every vehicle known at that time; covered wagons were the most common, as the family could live in them as they were getting settled. Some came by train and shipped their household goods, farm machinery and animals to the nearest station. Hartland and Lakin were two shipping points at the time. Freight lines were soon established and they brought in the things necessary for the pioneer life, taking out grain and hides. In 1922 the Santa Fe railroad built a branch line through Ulysses, terminating at Manter. This benefited the entire county as it enabled the farmer to market his products cheaply.

I owned the first automobile in Grant county. It was in April, 1908, before the town of Ulysses was moved to its present site. This automobile was a model F. Buick, two cylinders and chain drive. At that time C. D. Hickok, G. R. Hickok and I were in the real estate and abstract business and had an office in both Ulysses and Syracuse. G. R. Hickok had charge of the office in Syracuse. We also had a model F. at the Syracuse office to haul land buyers back and forth to the two offices. There were no graded roads then. The roads from Ulysses to Lakin and Garden City were so sandy that we could not pull through only after a rain, when the sand would be wet. The sand hill road south of Syracuse was kept in better condition and it was possible to go over it at any time with an automobile. In order to have a smooth road we had two furrows plowed, just wide enough to match the auto wheels, from Syracuse to Ulysses, a distance of forty-five miles, also when the railroad was built to Satanta

in 1912 we had two furrows plowed from Ulysses to Satanta.

Automobiles were not as reliable then as now. In starting on a trip a person needed coveralls on all the time as ten chances to one the spark plugs would have to be cleaned, the chain spliced, or a tire or tube patched. To get at the spark plugs everyone would have to alight as the front cylinder was under the floor boards and the rear cylinder was in front of the rear seat beneath the floor boards. There were no inflated spare tires and no filling stations. We hauled our gas from the railroad in barrels. Automobiles were not equipped with wind shields, tops or speedometers; they were extra. This automobile cost \$1165.00 complete. We had carbide lights and always carried a can of carbide and a jug of water in case we were caught out at night. This automobile could have made a speed of 37 miles per hour providing we could find a smooth, straight road, but ordinarily we could drive but from fifteen to twenty-five miles per hour over the prairie roads. There was considerable excitement when we met a team of horses, especially if it was where there was a



First train to arrive in Ulysses after railroad was built in 1922

fence on each side of the road. We would drive the automobile as near the fence as possible and turn off the motor, get out and help the frightened team past, and generally got a cursing from the driver of the team.

The first airplane to visit the county was in 1919 and the first one owned in the county was by Fred Fowler.

CRIME

As crime has been touched upon in other parts of the book I will mention but a few specific cases.

Grant county had about the same number of horse thieves, cattle thieves and outlaws as were common to new countries.

The first death recorded in the county was a Mexican who was hanged for stealing cattle and horses.

One instance of a murder was as follows: There were two men by the name of Brown and Vandever, who were living temporarily with a family a mile west of the town of Zionville; Brown was a single man and Vandever was married, his wife living with him. This was in the summer of 1886. A man by the name of Davis, who had a fine team of mules, harness and wagon, was doing plowing for different claim holders and would generally camp at night at Zionville, so that he could get water and provisions. He slept in his wagon and did his cooking over a camp fire. His home was in Missouri and he planned to return to that state and bring his family to Kansas. He was short of money and asked my father to let him have provisions on time, which he did, the man writing my father's name and address on a piece of paper and putting it in his pocket.

When Mr. Davis was ready to start on his trip to Missouri Brown and Vandever made arrangements to ride as far as Garden City with him. It seemed they stopped somewhere between Hartland and Lakin and camped for the night. There they murdered Mr. Davis and threw his body into the Arkansas river. They then drove the

team and wagon to Garden City, a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, and sold the team and wagon.

The next day my father drove his team to Hartland after a load of freight for his store and was told that a man had been found dead in the Arkansas river east of Hartland by some boys, and all the identification they had was a slip of paper in the man's pocket bearing the name, M. M. Wilson, Zionville, Kansas. After deciding through my father's description that the dead man was Mr. Davis and that Brown and Vandever had left with him, the law stepped in. They learned that Mrs. Vandever was still with the family west of Zionville. Six men came from Hartland, Lakin and Garden City. Four were on horseback, armed with Winchesters and six-shooters. Two men rode in a buggy and were well armed. The officers were Ed Wirt, of Garden City, Frank McAllister, Barney O'Conner and Billie McClure of Lakin, and John Carter and another man from Hartland.

They began by guarding the house where Mrs. Vandever was staying, reasoning that Vandever would return to see his wife. After guarding the house for two days Barney Kell, who lived a few miles from Zionville, came to the store and learned what had happened. He told the officers that he had seen Brown the day before in the town, Frisco, in Morton county, as he came through that town from Colorado, where he had been hunting some horses. Frisco was a new town about thirty-five miles southwest of Zionville. Kell told the officers that he had visited with Brown, as he had known him for some time, and Brown told him he was going to build a small building and put in a pool hall. The four officers on horseback deputized Kell and took him with them to Frisco. Kell told the officers if they would stay back and not interfere he would capture Brown alive. Kell met Brown in a livery stable and they were visiting, sitting on an old lounge in the office. When the officers saw Kell and Brown go into the livery stable they closed

in and stood outside watching through a crack in the barn. Kell had his six-shooter strapped on, as in those days about everyone carried guns. Brown had his gun in his inside pocket wrapped in a silk handkerchief. Kell asked Brown to let him see his six-shooter and Brown replied, "Let me see your six-shooter."

Kell replied, "It's the same old gun and you've shot it a good many times." and did not give it to him.

As Brown was taking the gun from his pocket to let Kell see it the four officers stepped into the barn and three times ordered Brown to throw up his hands, then all four officers shot at the same time. Kell said when he saw the Winchesters being pointed at Brown he threw himself back and they shot across his chest. Brown shot once and the bullet lodged above the stable door. It was Kell's opinion that if he had been let alone he could have captured Brown alive. As it was he died instantly. Brown's body was brought to Garden City and buried.

The morning Brown was shot the two officers who had been guarding the place where Mrs. Vandever was staying, started walking to Zionville a distance of a mile, having left their team and buggy there, and were about a half mile on their way when they saw a man on horseback coming across the prairie toward the house they had just left. They had their Winchesters and they ran back to the house and kept the man from getting to the house. Other people who were around the store at Zionville got on their horses and started after the man on horseback but his horse was too fast for them and they lost him. There was no doubt that this man was Vandever. It was the opinion that he knew of Brown being in Frisco and headed that way. He stopped at a farm house and asked for food for himself and horse. While the woman was getting his dinner a neighbor boy, who had been to Frisco that morning, stopped to leave some mail and told her the officers had killed a man by the

name of Brown. It was thought from that time Vandever changed his course. As far as was known he was never heard from again.

Mrs. Agnes L. Brewer has given us the sketch concerning the murder of Nellie Byers, a school teacher who lost her life Oct. 22, 1915.

"It seemed almost impossible to believe that such a tragedy could occur on so beautiful a day. Nelle Byers, a buxom brown-eyed, witty girl was teaching a little country school in southeastern Grant county, Kansas. It was a desolate setting. Nelle walked to and from the little one room white school house. Her walk was about three miles through the brown sand dunes, gray sage brush and on a rutty road which crossed the Cimarron river close to the school house.

"On this morning Nelle went to school as usual, and was to stay in my home that night, as it was Friday, and she would drive with us to Ulysses Saturday morning for the week end. Her sister, Alice had been visiting in my home that week.

"After lunch Alice and I saddled our horses and rode over to Edison's where Nelle boarded, and we were to wait for her to come from school. Five o'clock came and she had not come home and we were needing to go home. Alice, Mrs. Edison and I discussed what was detaining Nelle, but just then my husband drove in. He had come to see what was keeping us. We all decided we would go on home and leave my horse for Nelle to ride over to our place when she got home.

"We awakened about four o'clock Saturday morning and felt a little uneasy that Nelle had not come, so the three of us drove over to Edison's. My horse was tied outside and Fred Edison was just ready to ride over to the school house. We tried to believe that Nelle had spent the night with one of the children but thought it hardly

likely as she planned to go to town with us. My husband and Fred took our team and buggy and drove to the school house. When they found she was not there, and her clock was gone which she took home Friday night, they drove to one of the neighbors to ask the children if they knew where she went. They did not, only that she started home when they did.

"The men from this place joined our men and they notified the other neighbors and they all started to look for her. At about ten o'clock Saturday morning they found Nelle in a shallow ravine, not far from the rutty road she walked every day. The ground showed there had been a desperate struggle and that she had been dragged to the ravine. She had been lightly covered with Russian thistle.

"The bloodhounds of Concordia, Kansas, were sent for. The foot prints where the struggle had taken place had been covered by the men when they found Nelle and these foot prints were given the dogs for scent. They followed a trail which led to the home of Archie Sweet, a neighbor, who lived less than a mile from Edison's.

"Archie Sweet had already been suspected from his actions and too, he had served time in the penitentiary for a similar crime. He also, as we learned later, was living under an alias. When Sweet heard the dogs had been sent for he asked protection from them. He said he had been hunting over the ground, also that he saw Nelle that evening, was near enough he could have heard a scream or cry for help, but said he saw nobody else.

"Feeling was so high against Sweet that he was taken to the jail at Syracuse, Kansas, where his trial was held the following May. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence and sentenced to the penitentiary for life at Lansing, Kansas. He died in the penitentiary but maintained his innocence to the time of his death."

The "Register" published an account of a shooting, Sept. 29, 1888.

JOE FERGUSON SHOT

The city had another topic for a few days' conversation last Thursday when Joe Ferguson, in Ulysses on a visit from Woodsdale, was shot and dangerously wounded by William Housley, Deputy Marshal of Ulysses.

There seems to have been a long standing grudge between Ferguson and Housley. On the morning of the above day, about seven o'clock the two men were in front of the opera house and had a few words, when Housley warned Ferguson not to come nearer him. Ferguson declared he had no gun with him, and showed his fearlessness by disregarding Housley's warning. When they were close to each other Housley aimed at Ferguson's heart. Ferguson suddenly grabbed and threw the weapon down just in time to momentarily save his life, but not quick enough to protect his left leg, which received the 44-calibre between the thigh and knee.

Another account is that Housley first aimed at Ferguson's head, and then his breast, afterward the leg, and fired.

Housley immediately after the shooting procured his horse and made his escape out of town, followed soon after by Deputy Sheriff Lowderman, and Gabe Largent. At last accounts Housley was headed for the Strip with the pursuers a half hour behind him.

Ferguson was taken to an empty building on Central avenue, where was made an examination.

The ball entered the leg about four inches above the knee joint and struck the bone, which was considerably shattered. One piece of the missile was found just under the skin and a scale of lead was discovered elsewhere in the leg. Dr. Sutton, assisted

by Drs. Core, Roberts, Lucas, Gibson and Stiles, amputated the limb in the afternoon at about the upper third of the thigh. The patient at the present writing is very weak and in a critical condition.

Ferguson is a married man, a real estate and loan agent of Woodsdale, and a brother of Sherman Ferguson, marshal of that city. Mrs. Ferguson arrived from Woodsdale Thursday evening.

LATER

Deputy Sheriff Lowderman and Largent returned last evening with Housley, whom they caught in hiding at Springfield. Housley gave himself up when found without resistance. He is now under custody.

Chapter VIII

ANIMALS, FARMING, CLIMATE

When Grant county was settled in 1885, 1886, and 1887 the buffalo were practically gone from the scene, but their bones were thick on the prairies. These bones were picked up and hauled to the railroad and sold for \$6 to \$8 per ton, and shipped to eastern markets to be made into fertilizer. Many homesteaders picked up buffalo horns and polished them for souvenirs.

Other animals common to Grant county were skunks, badgers, ground hogs, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, gophers, rabbits and coyotes. Occasionally a herd of antelope would pass through, also a few mountain lions and wolves. The prairie dogs made vast colonies, especially where the ground was not plowed. Ground squirrels were destructive in the grain fields and gardens. It was common sport for the boys to make slip knots of twine and place the loop around the hole and then lie on the ground some distance away and when the squirrel popped up its head, to pull the string and lasso the unfortunate rodent.

Jack rabbits were used for food in some instances although the flesh was usually tough.

Rattlesnakes were a menace both to man and animal and it was a serious thing to be bitten by one. Among the nonpoisonous snakes was the bull snake, a huge unwieldy snake that lived mostly on gophers and prairie dogs. Other snakes were the hog snake and the blue racer.

Birds common to the country were the meadow lark, later declared the state bird, the curlew and plover found near water. There were also doves and sparrows.

A pelican was shot in Ulysses by Gabe Largent about 1889. It was the only one ever seen in Grant county.



Western Kansas farmer before the tractors and other modern machinery came into use

Some of the insect pests were tarantulas, scorpions, fleas, flies, bed bugs and grass hoppers. The grass hoppers were a real menace to the crops and many times would strip a field of all that was green.

FARMING

The first farming in Grant county was started in the spring of 1886. Settlers moved in from nearly every state in the Union. Some came from the corn belt and almost everyone started to raise corn as the main crop. The corn did fine until about midsummer, then the hot winds came and destroyed it. The settlers still continued to plant corn each year but added cane, rice corn, and Jerusalem corn. Rice and Jerusalem corn were similar to maize and kaffir corn. In the late '80's broom corn was planted and became a more successful crop than anything else in the way of a row crop. The first wheat that I remember to be sown was by my father, M. M. Wilson, in 1887. He planted about four acres as an experiment. It was planted in a

young orchard where the trees had been planted twenty-five feet apart. The wheat did well and made a good crop. A neighbor wanted to take his wheat binder and cut the wheat but Father was afraid he would break down the trees. He sent to Kansas City and bought a scythe cradle and the wheat was cut in that way and shocked. I doubt if many people living today know what a scythe cradle is.

After the four acres of wheat made good other settlers commenced sowing wheat. 1890 and 91 were good wheat years and 1892 was a bumper crop. 1893-4 were extremely dry years and were total failures for all crops. After 1894 almost everyone stopped planting wheat and planted cane, broom corn, kaffir corn and milo maize. They also began raising more cattle and horses.

After 1893-4 the county became very thinly settled and the few settlers remaining in the county put in their time raising feed for the stock. Grant county had a herd law concerning stock running at large but the settlers had a mutual understanding and would fence their farming land and turn their stock loose on the open range. This continued for many years. There was very little expense for grass land or farming land, either.

A copy of an article published in the Register regarding the range law is here given.

WAR AGAINST RANGE CATTLE

May 22, 1886

The following minutes of a meeting largely attended at Golden about eleven miles southwest of Ulysses, have been sent us for publication.

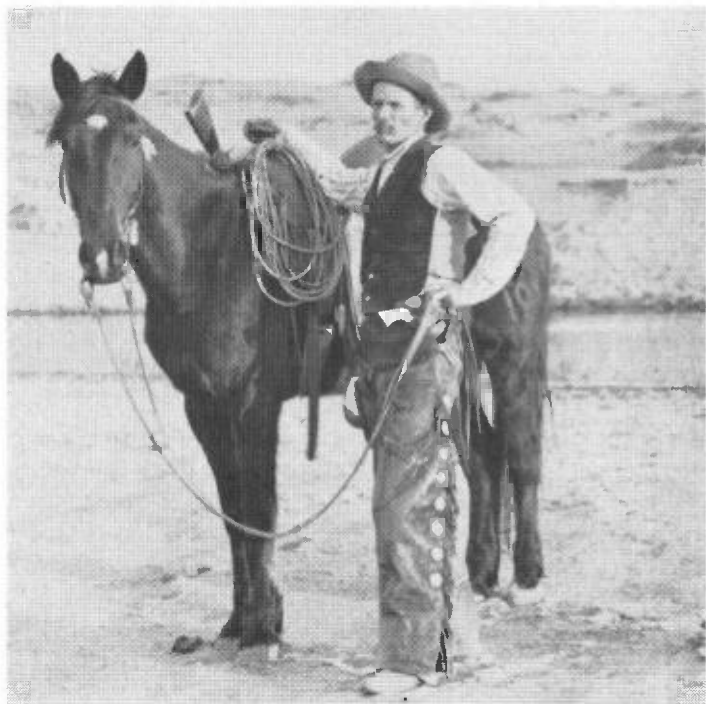
Meeting called to order and chairman chosen, who, stated the call, which was to discuss the subject of range cattle and devise some method of protection from their raids and to rid the section of their presence. After some forcible remarks a committee was appointed to wait on the cattle men and ask them to remove the cattle. Motion carried that a petition be

circulated praying the commissioners that a herd law be granted. A committee of four was appointed to visit the people of the adjoining townships and urge them to take similar action and to report at the next meeting to be held at Golden May 21st. It is resolved that all farmers drive the cattle off the range in a westerly direction until the cattle are in Colorado. Motion carried that these proceedings be printed in the Grant County Register, and that other papers west are requested to copy the same.

The early day settlers did not all prove up their homesteads and I judge that about one fourth of the homesteads were abandoned and reverted to the government and the remaining land became delinquent for taxes, so it was a free pitch in for everyone. The few people who remained in the county did very well and a great many built up large herds of cattle all during these years. The main farming was raising feed for their stock. About 1901-2 the settlers began taking tax deeds on delinquent lands on their cattle range and grouped them into a ranch or large body of land. The County Commissioners made a compromise relative to these tax deeds. They would issue a tax certificate on a quarter of land at a cost to the purchaser of about \$45 and if the land or tax certificate was not redeemed in six months the county would issue a tax deed, so in two or three years these tax certificates were all taken up by the settlers. Then in the years 1904-7 the remaining government land was filed on and proved up by new settlers. Many of these new settlers followed the same system of farming as the previous ones had done. This continued for several years. 1913 was a very dry year and a great many of the new settlers left the country. The fall of 1913 was very wet and a few settlers planted wheat, but not extensively, and a little wheat was planted each year from 1913 to 1925, but most of the people continued raising stock and feed for it until 1925, when the

tractors came into use and sod was turned over by the thousands of acres until almost the entire county was put under cultivation.

1922-24 were good wheat crops. 1923-25 were almost a failure. 1926 was a good wheat crop; 1927 a total failure. 1928-29-30 and 1931 were good wheat crops; 1931 being extra good but wheat sold as low as 23c per bushel. From 1932 to 1940 were dry years and no crops of any kind were grown, these being the years of the dust storms. 1941 to 1950 the crops of both wheat and maize have been good. 1947 surpassed any previous year for wheat. Summer following the ground for wheat was practiced as far back as 1912 and seemed to be successful but did not come into general use until ten years later. The soil



John Dacy who owned a ranch in southeast Grant County

is so rich in minerals that all it needs is to be left croplless for a year to conserve moisture. Contour plowing has done a great deal toward this, also.

A pest that has started growing since the buffalo grass has been plowed up is the Russian thistle. It is a moisture thief and every means has been taken to eradicate it.

The high price of cattle has encouraged the raising of them and the consequent overgrazing of pasture. This leads to erosion. It remains to be seen whether the plowing of vast areas will lead to another series of dust years.

HOW CHEAP DID LAND GET IN GRANT COUNTY

Through the late 90's and early 1900's land was very cheap. I was elected treasurer of Grant county in November, 1899, taking office in October 1900. I was only in office a few months when I received a letter addressed to the treasurer from a bank in Iowa, asking at what price I could furnish them a couple of quarters of nice smooth land with good titles. As I was new in the office and I knew nothing about who owned the land in Grant county at that time, I gave the letter to Mr. C. D. Hickok, who was county clerk. He read the letter and said, "Just throw it in the waste basket. You can't sell this land to anyone!"

I told him if I had a couple of quarters I would surely price them to this man. Mr. Hickok looked through some papers in his desk and came up with two quarters of smooth land and said if I could sell them for \$75 per quarter, or \$150 for a half section, which was 47c per acre, he would give me a commission of \$10. I wrote the banker and told him I could furnish him what he wanted for \$75 per quarter and abstracts showing clear title. He replied at once and said to send in the deeds and abstracts, which we did. He then sent the draft for \$150 and wanted ten more quarters at the same price. We raised the price to \$80 per quarter and he did not answer the letter.

An advertisement in the Register gives the price of land June 30, 1888.

FOR SALE, BY HERBERT L. GILL, ULYSSES, KANSAS.

On the river, a deeded quarter in township 29, range 38, for \$1200 without crops and \$1500 with crops. Crop worth \$500. Purchaser to assume mortgage of \$650, drawing 8 per cent interest. This claim rests on the Cimarron river and is one of the best in Grant county. There are two wells, a \$250 house, etc.

DEEDED QUARTERS FOR \$800

A fine claim in township 29, range 38, can be secured cheap. The quarter is deeded and can be purchased for \$800, payable as follows: \$100 cash, a \$300 mortgage to assume, and \$400 to assume in one and two years.

An advertisement for the sale of forest trees appeared in the Zionville Sentinel, April 26, 1888.

I am now prepared to fill orders for fruit and forest trees of any description. I have on hand a few cottonwood trees which I will close out as follows; Six trees for 5c; one dozen for 10c; 25 for 15c; fifty for 25c; 100 for 50c; five hundred for \$2.00 or \$3.00 per thousand. These trees cost me \$3.00 per thousand and in order to encourage tree planting I will sell them at the same price. Plant at least a dozen trees for future shade.

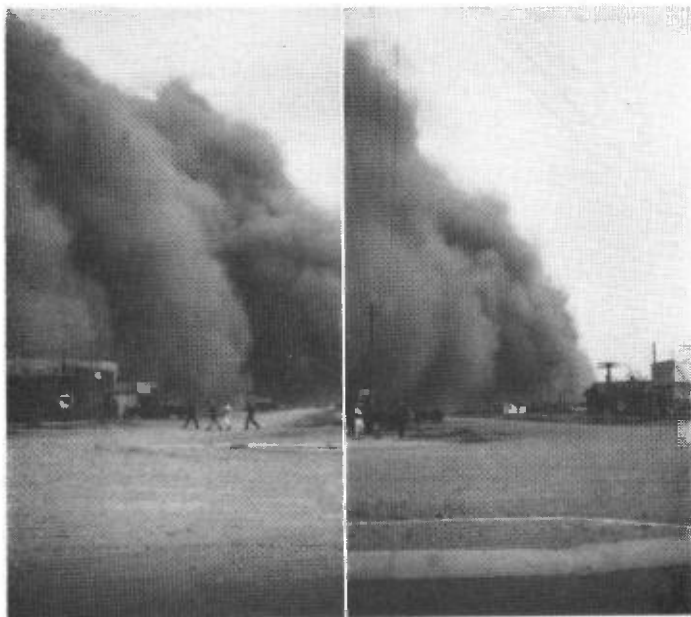
W. C. CALHOUN

The lowest assessed valuation of Grant county was 1898, being \$242,900. The highest valuation of Grant county was \$17,426,304 in 1949.

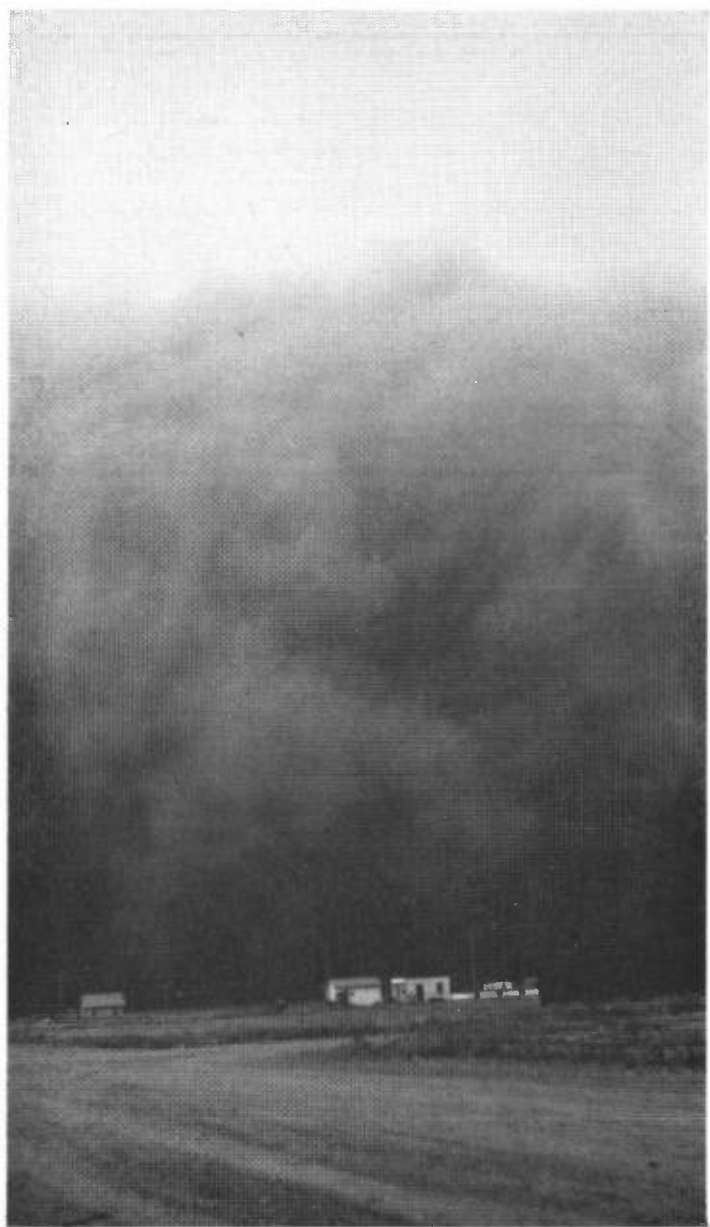
The lowest amount of taxes assessed against the county in one year was in 1898, being \$12,056.83. The highest amount of taxes assessed against the county was in 1949, being \$690,449.00. It is likely that it will be still higher in 1950.

THE DUST BOWL

While the Dust Bowl did not center in Grant county, it having extended from Canada to Central Oklahoma and Texas, it received and gave its portion of dust, nor was it but a few years in the making. The beginning was years before when the sod was broken up.



OLYSESSE
Kansas
D U S T
Storms.
And How!
Daylight
To Total
Darkness
In One
Minute.
Sunday
P.M. 3:10
April 14
1935
Photo by
R.L. GRAY
Ulysses



There were several good years of wheat crops, beginning in 1926, and this encouraged everyone to plow up land and plant wheat. In 1929 the land began blowing from the states to the north and in turn ours began to blow. It was the characteristic of the county for the land to blow in the spring, but as each year passed it became worse. The farmers tried listing their fields to save their ground from blowing away, but if not practiced by everyone the land from the adjacent farm would blow over the listed fields and destroy the effect. This was caused in some cases by absentee ownership of the land and the tenants not caring to labor over land that was going to blow away anyway, so they thought.

There was dust everywhere. After a storm it could be scooped up from the floor where it had sifted in beneath the door and around the windows. There came a disease known as *dust pneumonia*. It was similar to the condition known as *silicosis*, common to those who mined rock, where the fine particles literally cut into the tissues of the lungs. It was dangerous to be on the highways during a storm. Those who were traveling had to stop as the visibility was not more than fifty feet and in some cases zero. Live stock died from suffocation as well as the birds and rabbits.

The Black Blizzard of April 14, 1935 was the worst that our county had endured. It came one Sunday afternoon as an approaching cloud of black rolling soil. There was absolute darkness, accompanied by the familiar whirling and whining. It seemed as if it were the end of all life. It continued during the night and there was a great deal of damage done in loss of human and animal life and the destruction of meager crops. It was not until 1940 when there were wet years that helped to anchor the ground that we emerged from the dust bowl.

Will the dust bowl or the desert storms return to southwest Kansas? My opinion is that they will if this southwest should have a cycle of dry years as is had in



*Different views of the dust storm at Ulysses April 14, 1935
Daylight to darkness in one minute*

the 1930's. I have resided in this part of the country for 65 years, have seen settlers come and go several times. I have owned many thousands of acres of Southwest Kansas land in the past fifty years and taken great interest in watching the farming all these years and I think there is no way to keep the soil from blowing, only with vegetation, so a cycle of dry years would surely cause the land to blow. The only reason the dust bowl did not occur through the '90's when it was so dry was because the prairies were not all under cultivation.

After the settlement of Southwest Kansas a great many claim holders remained but for a short time, proving up their claims and mortgaging them, letting the mortgage holder take over the land. A great many came to stay and make a home. They tried farming for a few years and then when the dry years came they left, leaving their land to blow. One could see the marks of the bottom of the plow on the ground after the loose soil had blown away.

I sincerely hope the Dust Bowl will never return, and some think the farmers now have machinery they can use that will keep the soil from blowing, but I still contend that vegetation is the only thing that will keep the land from blowing away. You must have moisture for vegetation. *Irrigation is the answer.*

I had thought of irrigation in Grant county for a great many years prior to May, 1940, when I installed my first irrigation well. Three of my neighbors, W. L. Pucket, George M. Coffey and A. G. Dyck, to whom I had sold each a section of land, became interested in the irrigation project and each installed a well on their land, so the four of us built about eight miles of pipe line to connect the natural gas to our wells for power to pump the water. These four wells seemed to be successful and encouraged others to install wells. Today the entire neighborhood of some 25 or 30 sections of land is under irrigation from wells being installed and pumped with natural gas. It is easy to obtain natural gas as almost every section of land in the neighborhood has a gas well.

Irrigation has spread to different parts of the country where water can be obtained at reasonable depth. Irrigation wells are being installed over the southwest Kansas counties, also. So once where the buffalo roamed, the cattle men grazed their cattle, then the dust bowl came, and now are irrigation and gas wells and fine homes and happy people.



My first irrigation well in Grant County, installed in 1940, capacity 1,200 gallons per minute. Located on Sec. 4, Twp. 28s, Range 38w.

CLIMATE

The climate in the early days was dry and with winds blowing in the early spring, and there were cold winters. The summers were usually hot and dry. Hail storms were not uncommon. In some instances gardens and fields were completely wiped out within the course of a few minutes. The unfortunate pioneer mothers saw the work of a season gone and it meant the family must subsist on canned and dried food if they were to be had and there was money to buy them. Canned goods were brought in by freight wagons and were usually high in price.

The reputation for Kansas being the *Cyclone* state is not borne out by statistics. The cyclones, which are really tornadoes, occur from time to time in the middle states.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture reports that tornadoes are the most violent, least extensive, and most sharply defined of all storms. A person who has seen one and heard the terrific roaring that usually accompanies them is not likely to forget it. The approach of a tornado can be seen for a long distance and gives people

an opportunity to seek shelter. The characteristic vortex cloud, usually funnel shaped, is a mass of air revolving at a terrific speed that has never been measured. The centrifugal force of this whirl creates a partial vacuum at its center, which accounts for its explosive effect when it passes over a building.

Tornadoes originate at a considerable elevation above the ground and the funnel extends downward as it develops. Often the cloud fails to reach the ground and little damage is done. Again the tip of the funnel may rise and skip a space and then descend.

The settlers usually took refuge in their storm cellars when a tornado was threatened. The southwest corner was considered the safest as the storm came from that direction and carried the debris ahead of it.

One tornado that made history in Grant county occurred in 1889. Ethel Sears tells the story of that storm.

"There was a Sunday School convention being held in the *opera house* over J. A. Gillespie's store in Appomattox. I was a little girl at the time but I knew what it meant when someone looked out the window and cried out, 'There's a twister coming!'

"Some men closed the door and refused to let anyone out. My brother tried to return to the building but was blown from the stairway and landed across the street where he took refuge in a store. There was loud praying among the congregation and some quickly asked forgiveness from their neighbors but there was not much time for thoughts of the hereafter. The room was filled with a loud humming and a greenish light seemed to hang like a veil in mid air. I clung to my mother, shrieking like a banshee. One man stalked about exhorting people to trust in the Lord and we all soon would be with him in Paradise. I did not want to go to Paradise on such short notice; I preferred to stay in Kansas.

All at once the humming increased to a roar, then stopped and there was a silence as if time stood still, then

came a loud crash and the tin roof was torn from the building and the rain and hail that followed fell on the congregation. The man who had done the exhorting raised an umbrella and walked among the people and urged them to have faith. It had taken faith to stand up against the onslaught of the storm. Later the people derived considerable amusement in reminding each other of what had been said and done while the storm was in progress. Fortunately no one was injured aside from a good scare and being drenched with rain and peppered with hail. The building was badly damaged and crops were wiped out by the hail in some places.

"Another experience I had was of encountering a stampede of cattle out on the prairie. I knew I could never reach the shelter of our house when I looked up and saw the dark line approaching. I ran to a buffalo wallow and backed into a badger hole under a ledge. The ground shook with the thundering hoofs that soon began flying over where I lay. It seemed hours before they passed and I momentarily expected the ground above me to collapse. At last it was over and I ran home. Mother asked me where I had been and I replied, 'Oh, just out,' and pointed vaguely in the opposite direction.

"Oh, I wanted you to see the stampede," she said.

"I had had a ring side seat and a worm's eye view but I did not tell my mother."

THE GREAT BLIZZARD

From year to year as the month of January makes its appearance it has been the custom of old timers to tell of their experience in the January 7th, 1886 blizzard in Grant county and Southwest Kansas. There are very few left in Grant county at this time who had that experience. In my opinion this was the most destructive blizzard during my residence in Kansas. I can well remember this blizzard as I was then a lad of twelve years. My father's family consisted of nine, including my grandfather, who was eighty-three years old. We landed in

Old Ulysses in covered wagons December 7th, 1885. Ulysses had just started the summer of 1885. We camped in Ulysses a few days and then moved to our claims ten miles south of the present town of Ulysses. We dug a small dug-out, 8 x 16 feet, six feet in the ground and covered it with a few boards and dirt; we also built a dug-out stable for the horses. We used the main dug-out for our kitchen, dining and living room and we kept our provisions in it and furnished it with a cook stove, cupboard, table and chairs. We used it for everythnig but sleeping quarters.

Our sleeping quarters consisted of a small tent large enough for two beds, and two covered wagon beds placed on the ground near the tent and dug-out. We were sleeping there when this blizzard came upon us some time in the night.

The blizzard was so severe that we had to abandon the tent and wagon beds and pile into the dug-out. Had it not been for that shelter I would not be here to tell the story. The blizzard lasted for about thirty-six hours, ending the morning of January 8th. After it was over we dug our way out of the dug-out and shoveled the snow out of the tent and wagon beds, and the night of the 8th we again were back in our original sleeping quarters. We did not have a thermometer but I judge the temperature was 25 to 30 degrees below zero. We slept every night during that winter in the tent and wagon beds, except for the two nights during the blizzard. My grandfather withstood these hardships and afterward proved up a homestead.

We would sit in the dug-out until bed time and then rush for our sleeping quarters. We did not waste much time in preparing for bed. If we had had zippers in our clothes it would have helped out considerably.

This blizzard was so severe that it was almost impossible for man or beast to have stood it in the open prairie. There was a man by the name of Ford, who had a claim two or three miles north of the present town of

Ulysses. The story is, that this man had come from the railroad, either Hartland or Lakin, with his team the evening of January 6th, it being dark when he arrived home. He had some provisions for a neighbor and thought he should deliver them that evening. On his way back home the blizzard overtook him and he became lost and drifted with the storm. After the blizzard was over he and his team and wagon were found a few miles west of Hugoton. He had frozen to death and the horses were so badly frozen they had to be killed. He had drifted between thirty and forty miles from his home. He had moved to Grant county from Labette county. My father having to make a trip to Labette county after the blizzard accompanied the corpse and the widow by train from Hartland.

This blizzard was almost 100 per cent destructive to stock on the open range. Richard Joyce, the father of Harry Joyce Sr., of Ulysses, had three hundred head of cattle on the open range before the blizzard. In the spring when the cattle men had their round up Mr. Joyce did not find more than thirty head of his cattle.

Mr. Earp, who helped locate Ulysses, was telling me his experience concerning the blizzard. He was operating the Riverside hotel at the time. It was a small frame building and he was the only one in Ulysses who had any coal for heating his building; others living there at the time were depending on cow chips for fuel. Coal at that time was \$15 to \$18 per ton and had to be hauled thirty miles from the railroad by team and wagon. They gathered everyone in at the time of the blizzard and kept them in the hotel, which they tried to keep warm, and even at that they could scarcely keep from freezing by wearing overcoats and wrapping in blankets. No one slept. All the bedding was used to keep the people warm. The heating and cook stoves were going at full blast.

Mr. Earp's main business at that time was locating people on claims. He said after the storm subsided he

was locating settlers on homesteads and running lines to locate government corners of a claim but he could not drive a straight line with a compass guiding his directions on account of the frozen dead cattle along the line. In those days to measure the distance in locating these claims they would tie a cloth around the spoke of the buggy wheel and count the revolutions of the wheel.

All was not cold and death and hardship for the settlers. Spring in Grant county was a thing of beauty. The buffalo grass became green and the prairie was carpeted with flowers. The settler plowed some of the ground to raise feed for the stock; a garden was planted and there was always a chance that it might come through the summer heat and hot winds, and furnish much needed food.

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture shows the annual precipitation at Ulysses, Grant County, as follows:

1891—25.69	1911—13.37	1931— 9.63
1892—13.11	1912—13.93	1932—16.06
1893—10.60	1913—14.87	1933—19.61
1894—11.45	1914—14.53	1934—13.56
1895—15.62	1915—26.20	1935—11.79
1896— 8.42	1916—13.78	1936—15.26
1897—14.18	1917—13.62	1937—10.06
1898—22.73	1918—16.13	1938—16.85
1899—16.32	1919—18.47	1939—11.21
1900—16.11	1920—18.51	1940—16.74
1901—15.39	1921—14.52	1941—27.36
1902—13.95	1922—15.01	1942—21.53
1903—18.70	1923—22.65	1943—12.16
1904—20.84	1924—13.68	1944—24.69
1905—19.17	1925—17.98	1945—17.18
1906—24.75	1926— 9.71	1946—31.38
1907—18.74	1927—16.47	1947—15.75
1908—15.84	1928—25.65	1948—18.81
1909—13.02	1929—15.19	1949—23.66
1910—12.74	1930—22.42	

Whether the average precipitation over Kansas has shown any increase or decrease since the land opened for settlement and the prairie sod broken has been the subject of much discussion, especially in the western part of the state.

TEMPERATURES

The mean maximum temperatures recorded from thirty to forty-five years, at Ulysses, was as follows:

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
46.4	49.5	59.9	69.7
May	June	July	August
88.1	93.6	92.9	92.9
Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
85.1	73	58.8	46.9

Annual was 70.2

The highest temperatures and dates of occurrence at Ulysses; 1893 to 1945;

80—Jan. 22, 1943	108—July 10, 1896
84—Feb. 27, 1904	108—August 10, 1896
98—March 20, 1907	107—Sep. 4, 1945
98—April 17, 1909	97—Oct. 13, 1895
103—May 29, 1895	88—Nov. 25, 1910
111—June 21, 1893	86—Dec. 6, 1939

The early day settlers of Grant county were somewhat handicapped relative to getting water for their houses and stock, as there was no water near most of the homesteads. Anyone locating in the south part of the county near the Cimarron river could easily get water, also there were a few water holes along the north fork of the Cimarron river, which was near the center of the county.

A great many had to haul water as far as ten to fifteen miles in barrels or cans or any utensil that would hold water. Some homesteaders who did not have a team would carry water and provisions for miles on

foot. Some would take a small barrel, about thirty-two gallons, and roll the barrel across the prairie.

It was quite a feat to put down a well at that time as there were no well drillers to be had, and the first year or two the people dug their wells by hand with pick and shovel from almost any depth to over two hundred feet. These wells were from three to four feet in diameter and large enough for a man to work in them. Most of them were dug dry without curbing and the walls would stand indefinitely. Water was drawn with rope and pulley and two oaken buckets. A few people installed a pump and wind mill, also some used a horse to draw water by hitching a horse to the end of the rope run through two pulleys and attached to the bucket. Later on there were some well augers brought into the country and wells were dug with the augers, which made a twelve inch hole and cased with a casing of 1 x 4 lumber, as there were no metal casings at that time.

After the boom days most of the settlers left and there were hundreds of dug wells left open. The settlers who had stayed had accumulated live stock and the wells were a danger to them, so the stock men filled in many of them, caving of the earth around them with spud bars, spades and shovels, until the stock could walk across them.

Some of the earliest settlers, if they lived along the main traveled road charged for water, generally ten cents to water a team, and so much per barrel for water. Coal oil was hauled into the county in fifty gallon wooden barrels. Vinegar and molasses were also brought into the country in that way, but as there was always more coal oil used than vinegar or molasses there were more coal oil barrels in use. It was a task to remove the flavor from the water. After the barrel was empty it was the custom to burn it out to remove the coal oil taste.

During the 1890's, when so many people left the country and the northeast fourth of the county was so deep to water, there were a few families who remained

there and still hauled water. These families finally moved to the west half of the county where it was not so deep to water. There was only one family and one bachelor living in the northeast fourth of the county, twelve miles square, in 1900. The Burns family lived on section 18, twp. 27s, range 36w and if they had lived a fraction of a mile further west they would have been out of the twelve mile square. The bachelor lived on section 8, twp. 27s, range 35w.

Today it is differnt, as there are all kinds of equipment to install a well at almost any depth, any size and for any purpose.

Chapter IX

WARS

The Civil War had ended some years before Grant county was settled. When the country was opened for settlement many veterans came to take up homesteads. The "Register" gives an article concerning them.

Ulysses, Jan. 26, 1886

The County is full of 'em

For the purpose of ascertaining the number of old soldiers in Grant county, preparatory to the organization of the G. A. R. post in Ulysses, a paper has been placed in Johnson's store in order to secure a roster.

The list thus far is as follows; B. C. Henshaw, Co. G, 34th O. V. Z., James P. Huff, Cos. G. & A, 9th and 14th Mo. Cav.; Samuel F. Zornes, Co. I., 15th Iowa; John Ingersol. Co. G., 4th Iowa Vet. Vol Cav.; Charles Fox, 25th O. V. V. B., 145 Dept. Illinois. John Waner, Co. F. 35th Ind. and Co. C., 132 Ind.; Louis Fisher, Co. B., 39th, Ill.; Henry N. Fruits, Co. I, 2nd O. V. I.; W. A. Goode, Co. K., 5th Tenn. Mounted infantry; Alevander Wood, Co. C. 69th Ind. Vol. Inf.; A.W. Bull, 5th Cav., Co. I. Ill.; S. Goode, Co. K. 5th Tenn. Mounted Infantry.

The records of the Spanish American War and Philippine Insurrection are incomplete, however as the county was so thinly settled at that time it is reasonable to believe that there were but two who went, being Benjamin F. Henshaw and August W. Gall.

WORLD WAR I

* DECEASED

Anderson, Joseph J.	New Ulysses
Anderson, Olie	New Ulysses
Anderson, Olif	New Ulysses

Beck, Drury J.	Satanta
Blake, Carl	New Ulysses
Blake, Earl Milton	New Ulysses
Brewer, George H.	New Ulysses
Brewer, Sam *	New Ulysses
Bunyan, Ralph E.	Pond Creek
Byers, Ora O.	New Ulysses
Carlisle, James A.	New Ulysses
Carner, Edward C.	New Ulysses
Cox, Samuel T.	New Ulysses
Crooms, Ralph T.	New Ulysses
Dew, Henry V.	New Ulysses
Dubs, Alfred	Ashby
Elwood, Howard	New Ulysses
Estep, Harry Wilbur	New Ulysses
Ferrell, Chester	New Ulysses
Fisher, Otto J.	New Ulysses
Fleming, Frank	New Ulysses
Gordon, George W.	New Ulysses
Hacker, Sylvester B.	New Ulysses
Harp, Frank D.	New Ulysses
Hart, Charles B. *	New Ulysses
Hickok, Charles W.	New Ulysses
Hill, Roy E.	New Ulysses
Howard, Craig A.	Athey
Howard, Wesley J.	Athey
Jarvis, Claude E.	New Ulysses
Johnson, George Erion	New Ulysses
Jones, Sanford G.	New Ulysses
Kiistner, Willie John	New Ulysses
King, Roy R.	Lawson
Ladner, Charlie L.	New Ulysses
Lahey, Thomas J.	Moscow
Lahey, James Frederick	Moscow
Lighty, Raymond J.	Lawson
Lighty, Rolly J.	New Ulysses
Lozar, Andrew	New Ulysses

Manley, Leroy	New Ulysses
Micky, John Robert	New Ulysses
Moyer, Clifton Perry	New Ulysses
Oliver, Ben Devol	New Ulysses
Oliver, Stonewall J.	New Ulysses
Ratzlaff, Anton B.	Satanta
Renspeas, Thomas	Athey
Satterlee, Ernest G.	New Ulysses
Satterlee, Floyd L.	New Ulysses
Schrock, Edward D.	New Ulysses
Schwerdfager, Wm. L.	New Ulysses
Simpson, Everett	New Ulysses
Smith, Samuel Ray	New Ulysses
Steward, Owen W.	New Ulysses
Sullivan, Jeremiah P.	New Ulysses
Tune, Tom Payne	New Ulysses
Walker, Evert	New Ulysses
Zongker, Boyd W.	New Ulysses
Zongker, Elven G.	New Ulysses

This was to be the war to end all wars, so they thought. Bright faced boys marched away to martial music little dreaming it would all have to be done again in 1941.

Jerry Sullivan obtained permission from his commanding officer to take his Frazier saddle to France. He returned with it and it is one of his cherished possessions.

LIST OF REGISTRANTS WHO ARE SERVING OR HAVE
SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES AT ANY
TIME BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 16, 1940
AND JUNE 30, 1946

LOCAL BOARD NO. 1, GRANT COUNTY, ULYSSES, KANSAS

Allen, Eugene	Barnes, John R.	Binney, Clayton H.
Allen, Leroy L.	Basler, John F.	Blackburn, Orville L.
Allen, James L.	Basler, Frank E.	Blubaugh, N. M.
Allen, Brooks	Basler, Herschel	Bogart, Roland O.
Ansel, Eldon L.	Baker, Arthur M.	Bowen, Hubert Z.
Barnett, Charles	Bell, Vern A.	Bowen, Eugene T.

Bontrager, Joas M.
 Bradley, Thomas L.
 Brewer, Paul E.
 Brewer, Marshall A.
 Brewer, W. O.
 Brown, Talmage B.
 Brown, Leonard W.
 Bringham, C. C.
 Bullington, Roy L.
 Byers, Cecil E.
 Carlile, Pete
 Callahan, Larry G.
 Cantrell, Donald B.
 Carter, Marvin D.
 Clark, David G.
 Cox, Edward H.
 Collier, Wynn A.
 Collins, Clarence B.
 Clymer, Melvin L.
 Cummings, Russel J.
 DeGarmo, Harold F.
 Deyoe, Robert W.
 Dimmitt, Elmo E.
 Dimmitt, Ellis L.
 Dimmitt, Loren L.
 Dimmitt, Carl A.
 Dimmitt, Waldon F.
 Dunsworth, Ewell E.
 Douglas, Russel M.
 Eck, Walter J.
 Elliott, Gail E.
 Evans, Harry L.
 Evans, Buddie A.
 Evans, James Darrel
 Fischer, Herman G.
 Ford, Jack H.
 Fogleman, John R.
 Frazier, Wm. H.
 Gay, Walter R.
 Garver, Lloyd
 Gee, James L.
 Gregory, Aubrey E.
 Grubbs, Lloyd L.
 Hampton, James A.
 Hampton, Charles R.
 Hampton, Edward L.
 Hampton, Robert W.
 Hampton, George D.
 Hampton, James D.
 Hampton, Wm. L.
 Hampton, R. R.
 Hampton, Harold E.
 Hagerman, Harry H.
 Hagerman, F., Jr.
 Harbison, Frank D.
 Hamilton, Jesse J.
 Haddican, W. P.
 Hennigh, Delos T.
 Hickman, Oliver C.
 Hickok, Charles E.
 Hickok, James R.
 Hickok, Robert R.
 Hockett, James H.
 Hoskinson, E. E.
 Howard, Charles R.
 Howard, Clifford C.
 Howard, Clifford L.
 Howard, Craig A.
 Hollenbeck, Alva M.
 Isley, Earl E.
 Isley, Forrest W.
 Isley, Dallas J.
 Itschner, Russell W.
 Jones, Robert S.
 Joyce, Robert H.
 Kepley, Cecil D.
 Ladner, Charles E.
 Lewis, Richard T.
 Livesay, James W.
 Livingston, John R.
 Lozar, Oscar E.
 Lyle, Charles R.
 Martin, Willis T.
 Malone, George E.
 Marsh, Garold L.
 McCall, Hubert F.
 McGlohon, Roy C.
 Metcalf, Charles J.
 Metcalf, Harold N.
 Metcalf, Thomas E.
 Meyer, Henry, Jr.
 Meyer, Herman E.
 Meyer, William H.
 Miller, Earl H.
 Miller, Jean R.
 Miller, Hurschel D.
 Miller, Stanley H.
 Moyer, Adam P.
 Moyer, Aubrey H.
 Moyer, Orville C.
 Murray, Charles W.
 Neese, Andrew J.
 Neese, Herschel R.
 Newby, Arthur A.
 Oliver, Archie
 Perkins, Jack F.
 Perkins, Leonard C.
 Porter, H. D.
 Porter, J. C.
 Pucket, Cecil L.
 Ray, Joseph A.
 Ray, Leslie D.
 Ream, Leo W.
 Reeves, Walter C.
 Rider, George R.
 Richardson, Bannie
 Richardson, Beverly
 Riggs, Dwight W.
 Rodgers, John W.
 Rohrig, Albert
 Simpson, Edward W.
 Simpson, Glen E.
 Simshauser, H. L.
 Smith, George A.
 Smith, Henry R.
 Shauer, Tafiel
 Schwein, Gene E.

Spurlin, James B.	Trexler, Lloyd	Wiebe, Pete B.
Steen, Lawrence R.	Turner, William A.	Witt, Joe R.
Stith, Archie L.	Underwood, Gene	Williams, Dale H.
Sturgeon, Cecil W.	VanBuskirk, Earl	Wilkes, James H.
Sullivan, Daniel C.	Venard, John W.	Workman, Chas. E.
Sullivan, Jeremiah D.		Yohn, Ernest W.
Tarbet, Howard A.	Waller, Jackson, Jr.	Yocum, Elmer
Taylor, Joseph E.	Walters, Paul Alvin	Yolton, Joseph P.
Teeter, Elmer W.	Webster, R. E.	Zimmet, Vern E.
Trafton, William D.	Wesley, Wendell P.	

LIST OF INDIVIDUALS FROM THE LOCAL BOARD
AREA (NOT REGISTERED) WHO ARE SERVING
OR HAVE SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES AT
ANY TIME BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 16,
1940 AND JUNE 30, 1946

LOCAL BOARD NO. I, GRANT COUNTY, ULYSSES, KANSAS

Binney, Paul F.	Gall, Ernest R.	Piper, Earl F.
Bryan, Lewis E.	Gumm, Richard V.	Porter, Vernon L.
Byers, Joseph M.	Gumm, Wayne G.	Ratliff, Eldean A.
Carter, Vernon Dale	Hampton, I. D.	Ratliff, Eugene L.
Carpenter, James L.	Hawes, Clarence F.	Rider, Merl F.
Clay, Robert D.	Hickok, Donald U.	Rogers, James K.
Clay, Francis L.	Joyce, Thomas E.	Silvey, Wallace E.
Collum, Jesse A.	King, Marian E.	Smith, Charles L.
Davis, Bettye S.	Lewis, Donald E.	Tarbet, Raymond
Davis, Elmer C.	McCann, Gordon C.	Turner, John A.
Eveleigh, Floyd C.	Mendenhall, R. A.	Tyler, Harold E.
Findley, Harold R.	Meyer, Cecil R.	Witt, Ross J.
Findley, Howard F.	Pinnick, Floyd W.	Wolcott, Charles M.
Fort, Raymond E.		Young, Donald R.

WORLD WAR II HONOR LIST OF DEAD OR MISSING
AS OF JUNE, 1946

Allen, Eugene	Gutierrez, Elroy
Basler, Herschel	Hampton, Hubert P.
Cantrell, William Howard	Reeves, Morage L.
Tarbett, Raymond Leon	

As we go to press the Korean Conflict is on and it seems as if we are threatened with another World War.

Chapter X

ENTERTAINMENT — HEALTH

While Southwest Kansas was high and had a dry climate it had the usual infectious diseases common to most communities in the early days. Diphtheria was a disease that struck terror as there was no serum available. It was usually a question of whether the patient was strong enough to wear out the disease. La Grippe was fairly common in the late '80's. Every family had their home remedies as it was not possible to get a doctor in some cases. Some of the patent medicines advertised at that time, and used by many were, *Dr. Klein's Great Nerve Restorer — fits cured free. Dr. Isaac's celebrated Eye Water; Castoria, Hood's Sarsaparilla, Pearce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—The original liver Pills. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. A. V. Bane's Rheumatic cure for Asthma, Kidder's Pastille's for Asthma, Dr. Horne's Magnetic belt Electric belt for rupture. Standard Remedy Co. cures Ladies' female Weakness, Railroad Pain Cure for both internal and external use, colic, croup, headache, lame back and wounds.*

In 1888 Dr. Pierce came out with the joyful little ditty,

*“There is a place no love can reach,
There is a time no voice can teach,
There is a chain no power can break,
There is a sleep no sound can wake.*

Sooner or later that time will arrive. Thousands go to untimely deaths every year. For prolonging life take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you feel dull, languid, or low spirited and lifeless, have floating specks in front of

your eyes, an indescribable feeling of dread or feel bloated take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures all humors, such as common blotch or eruption, salt rheum, fever sores, scaly or rough skin, tetter, eczema, white swelling, goiters, bilious dyspepsia, torpid liver, consumption, weak lungs, spitting blood, bronchitis, catarrh and all chronic diseases. \$1.00 per bottle — six bottles for \$5.00."

One might think Dr. Pierce had covered the entire field of medicine, but there were others, such as, *Radway's Pills for Liver and Stomach*, *Merrel's Female Tonic*, *Wizard Oil for Rheumatism*, *Piso's cure for Consumption*, *weak lungs, spitting blood, bronchitis, catarrh*, *Radway's Ready Relief*, *Prickley Ash Bitters*, *Scott's Emulsion for Consumption*, *Paine's Celery Compound for Nervous Ailments*. And as if to cap them all, an Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y. advertised, All known diseases treated, especially *delicate diseases* in both men and women.

A common treatment for pneumonia and respiratory ailments was an onion poultice for the chest, no bathing of the patient and the doors and windows closed tightly, which created an atmosphere of rich odors. If the patient survived it was because he was meant to live.

Neighbors helped out in cases of illness, whether it meant doing the family washing or cooking while the housewife did the nursing, or some women who were skilled in the care of the sick came and took over. It would have been unthinkable not to go to *sit up* with the sick. However, this was a practice common everywhere at that time.

When a doctor could be called, some member of the family or a neighbor had to go for him, usually on horseback. At times he had to wait to show the doctor where the family lived.

The doctor's life was not easy. He was on call at all hours and was expected to go, no matter what the hour

or weather. His trips over the prairie in winter were taken on horseback or with a team and buggy, if the weather permitted. A team that knew its way home was an asset as the doctor could catch up on his sleep while riding. The doctor was a friend of the community, and many lonely families took heart when *Doc* arrived, sometimes to usher in a life, again to have to tell them it would be nip and tuck to save one. He carried his drugs with him in a bag, sometimes making up his prescription at the bedside of his patient.

The first doctor to locate in Ulysses was Dr. C. B. Core, about Dec. 1st, 1885. He came as a young man just from college. A year later he went back to Illinois and returned with his bride and stayed until 1889.

Dr. Core was succeeded by Dr. J. H. Lucas who practiced until 1893.

Dr. Roberts did not do a general practice but attended some of his close friends.

Dr. Sutton located in Ulysses but never took up general practice. He engaged in the abstract business.

Dr. Oscar Stiles lived on a homestead in a sod house in the southwest part of the county near the old town of Golden moving away in 1890.

Dr. McNutt lived on a homestead in the east part of the county near the old town of Lawson. He practiced in his neighborhood but did not remain long.

Dr. Dulin lived on a homestead about a half mile from the county line in Stevens county and practiced in Zionville neighborhood from 1886 to 1889.

Dr. J. H. Pinegar lived in Shockeyville and had a drugstore as well as practicing medicine. He had a homestead about three miles south of Shockeyville and practiced from 1886 to 1888.

Dr. Richards located in Hartland, which was then located seven miles west of Lakin. He practiced in the north part of Grant county. In later years he moved to Lakin, and Lakin then had two doctors, Dr. Johnston

and Dr. Richards, while Grant county had no doctors from 1893 to 1900 and the two doctors did most of the general practice in Grant county. As there was no means of communication except by horse and buggy it took from eighteen to twenty hours to get a doctor to a patient in the south part of the county. As a rule the patient would be pretty sick before sending for the doctor and in some cases the patient would be dead and buried before the doctor arrived.

In 1900 Dr. G. R. Hickok came to Ulysses to practice medicine and the county being so thinly settled there was not enough practice to keep him busy and he finally took up the real estate and abstract business.

Dr. R. E. Buckmaster moved to Ulysses in 1907 and he, also, took up other employment in addition to practice. When the town moved in 1909 he was elected probate judge of the county. He died in 1917. Ulysses was then without a doctor until 1920 when R. H. Miller moved to Ulysses where he practiced for twenty-five years, with the exception of the time when he was on the medical staff at Larned State Hospital. Dr. Miller is now retired and living in Ulysses.

Dr. Adams practiced medicine in Ulysses during 1926 and 1927.

Dr. Miner practiced medicine in Ulysses from 1928 to 1935.

Dr. Bell practiced medicine for a short time in Ulysses until his death in 1926.

Dr. Matthews and Dr. Hobbs practiced medicine in Ulysses for a very short time.

Dr. Hutchins, an osteopath, practiced in Ulysses during the 1930's.

Dr. Gammel practiced medicine in Ulysses from 1941 to 1942.

Dr. Marshall A. Brewer and Dr. Carrol D. Monroe are partners and at present are practicing in Ulysses. Dr. Brewer was born in Grant county.



BOB WILSON MEMORIAL

Grant County Hospital

Financed

Bob Wilson
\$100,000.00
Geo. & Helen Coffey
Building Site
County Bonds
\$100,000.00
Local Donors
\$50,000.00

1949 Board of Trustees

G. W. Daugherty
C. W. Hickok
R. H. Joyce
Verlan Phillips
O. P. Williams

Architects & Engineers

Mann and Company

Dr. Martin, osteopath, has been practicing in Ulysses since 1942.

Dr. E. R. Guber, a chiropractor, began practicing in 1949.

In the early days the doctors did the dental work that was necessary, mainly pulling teeth. Later dentists came to the country and took over the work. The following dentists have practiced in the county. Dr. Montgomery practiced in Ulysses during 1920. Dr. Coffey began practicing in Ulysses in 1930 and is still practicing there.

The doctors listed as having practiced medicine in

Appomattox are; Dr. S. C. Bell, Dr. N. L. Coiner, Dr. J. A. Hooe, Dr. O. Stiles, Dr. J. B. Gibson, Dr. N. Smith Robertson. Most of them were there but a short time and left when the town lost the county seat.

Interest in public health has been fostered by the social service and various clubs, until today there is a full time public health nurse, and health work in the schools. The Bob Wilson Memorial Hospital is soon to be dedicated.

ENTERTAINMENT

In the early days there were few amusements, there being no radios, telephones, automobiles, picture shows etc. Individual families had books but there were no libraries. Stereoptican views were the forerunner of the motion picture.

Many people found entertainment in having dances, parties, literaries, spelling and *ciphering* matches. During the school term almost every school district would organize a literary society and would meet once a week, generally on Friday night. They would have a president and secretary and would give a program of entertainment at each meeting during the school term, such as singing, speaking pieces, giving a play or dialogue. They also, would have a paper, which would give some of the local news, and usually the editor would have more jokes than news, about someone in the neighborhood, especially the young folks and their sweethearts. After the first part of the entertainment they would have recess and the president of the literary would appoint a committee of three to make up a program for the next meeting, also the president would appoint someone to edit the next literary paper.

After the recess, came the debate. These debates were planned the week before and the people who took part in them had a week in which to prepare. Some of the subjects would be as follows; resolved that water is a more destructive element than fire; resolved that bach-

elors should be taxed to support old maids; resolved that whiskey has caused more misery than war; resolved that the dish rag is more important than the broom, and many other subjects.

At the spelling schools there was considerable entertainment. The different schools would attend these spelling matches and there was great interest as to which school would win. There were some fine spellers, not only the pupils but their parents. There was scarcely a word in the McGuffy's spelling book that they could not spell.

Dancing was another entertainment for the young and old, although there were not many buildings in the neighborhoods large enough in which to hold dances. In case of a dance being held in a home the people would move out what little furniture they had and clear a room or two for a dance. When they danced in Ulysses they used the old court house. The southwest counties were very thinly settled and when they had a dance in Ulysses people from the surrounding counties of Stanton, Morton, Stevens, Haskell and Kearney county came. This was in the horse and buggy days and it usually took two days to attend the dances, but they had good crowds and all seemed to enjoy themselves. The old and young both came and brought the children. Not having baby sitters all the youngsters were brought and when they became sleepy they were put to bed on a pallet of comforts on the floor. The parents danced until the wee hours of the morning.

The people of Appomattox usually danced in what was called, the *Opera House*, which was a large hall over Mr. Gillespie's store. The dances common at that time were the square dance, schottische, waltz, polka and later the two step.

The people of the county nearly always had a fourth of July celebration by having ball games, and always wound up with a dance at night. Again the "Register"

gives an account of a Christmas gathering, dated Dec. 29, 1885.

CHRISTMAS GATHERING

The following met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ingersoll Christmas evening, and had a royal time in playing dominoes and cards, listening to music and in a social manner: B. Morris and wife, B. M. Griffith and wife, Misses Florence and Bessie Sanders, S. J. Kearney, Willie Kifer, E. S. Smith, R. L. Buffington, E. O. Hedges, Robert Hall, W. L. Robinson, R. J. Hill, W. Stark, B. Page and E. Kerns. During the evening a splendid repast was enjoyed by the guests.

The Surprise Post printed a program for a literary society, November 19th, 1886, held in Surprise.

LITERARY SOCIETY

Music

Declamation Lena Lewis

Select Reading Eunice Wightman

Music John Boyd

Song Rose Kendall, Mrs. Gillespie, and
W. P. Humphrey

Oration J. A. Gillespie

Declamation Caddie Milnes

Music

Declamation Mrs. Davis

Recess

Debate—Resolved, "That the social relations now governing the sexes are unjust, and should be replaced by those that admit of equal rights to all."

Affirmative, W. P. Humphrey. Negative, Alvin Campbell.

The following from the Register, an account of a pleasure trip taken Sept. 10, 1887.

C. D. Hickok and sisters, Misses Esther and May, Mrs. Baughman of Argonia, Miss De Long, and R. L. Thurston and family returned Tuesday from a five weeks trip overland to Pike's Peak, looking like gypsies. They went by way of Las Animas and Pueblo, enjoyed the beauty and grandeur of Colorado Springs and Manitou. They climbed the Peak and found fifteen inches of snow at the summit. Mr. Hickok informs us that their actual expense did not reach over ten dollars apiece, and they could have taken a more direct route and reached Pike's Peak in ten days from the time of their departure from here.

Nov. 27, 1886

BALL AND SUPPER

The ball given last Tuesday evening was the finest of social affairs and well attended. Woods' orchestra discoursed elegant music, and until two o'clock there were two sets on the floor. The round dances were especially appreciated. At 11 o'clock a grand supper was served by mine host, Hind, at the Riverside hotel to the following ladies and gentlemen: John Stout and Miss Amanda Wood, Clinton Stout and Miss Singleton, S. J. Kearney and Miss Renda Woods, W. L. Robinson and Mrs. M. Hind, Grant Crumley and Miss Vera Martin, Sherman and Miss Goode, Charley Wellsford and Miss Raudebaugh, Fred Emory and Miss Jolly, George Goode and Miss Vickers, Wm. Kifer and Miss Maxwell, D. Springer, R. A. Sikes and Wm. Fruits.

From the Appomattox Standard, published Sept. 29,
1888.

THE APPOMATTOX DRAMATIC CLUB WILL PRESENT

“ABOVE THE CLOUDS”

AT HUGOTON ON

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 2ND, 1888

THE CAST

Phillip Ringold, “Crazy Phil,” a mountain hermit _____ L. McNutt
Alfred Thorpe, a city nabob _____ H. Alpaugh
Amos Gaylord, A Country Gentleman
_____ H. J. Luce
Howard Gaylord, his son _____ Wm. Jones
Titus Turtle, a gourmand _____ F. M. Jones
Curtis Chipman, “Chips” in the rough
_____ Dora Stroh
Nat Taylor, Thorpe’s protege _____ Frank Hill
Grace Ingalls, A young artist
_____ Miss Lena Ingham
Hester Thorne, Gaylord’s housekeeper
_____ Miss Nellie Elliott
Lucretia Gerrish, “so romantic”
_____ Miss May Huffman

ADMISSION, 25 cents

I must tell you of attending a Fourth of July celebration in 1900, and a dance at night back in the horse and buggy days. My father and my younger brothers and I were batching at our ranch at Zionville. My father was away from home and two neighbor boys and I concluded we would take our lady friends to Hugoton for the celebration and dance. The girls lived a long way apart and a long way from where we lived and also a

long way from Hugoton, the distance so great that it could not be traveled in one day, so we arranged matters in this way; my sister, Mrs. H. V. Maxwell and her husband were living on a ranch nine miles northeast of our ranch. The second of July, I drove up and brought my sister home, so she could arrange for our company. The round trip was eighteen miles. The next day I drove to the northwest part of the county, a distance of twenty-three miles, to one of the ladies, then I drove to Ulysses, sixteen miles, and got the other ladies, then on to our ranch, a distance of eleven miles. Here my sister had arranged for the guests.

The next morning my friends came with their teams and buggies and we all started to Hugoton, a distance of eighteen miles. We spent the day there, and most of the night, then drove back to our ranch, my sister prepared breakfast for us, then after taking a short rest I started to take the ladies home. When I finished getting everyone back home it was the fifth of July. To attend this celebration I had traveled four days and a distance of 154 miles. While I was four days making the rounds one could make the trip in four hours at this time, with our modern way of traveling today.

The three ladies at the time were Jennie E. Binney, May Towler and Sadie Rosson, later Mrs. R. R. Wilson, Mrs. R. T. Beaty and Mrs. N. C. Henshaw. The other gentlemen were Bert Maxwell and Wm. Harris.

For a great many years the county held an annual two day picnic. They would have ball games, horse races and at night a platform dance. There were no rodeos, as most of the settlers had their own private rodeo as a daily chore, roping cattle and branding them.

Coyote hunting was a favorite sport — a bounty for coyotes being paid. There were no game laws in the early days and hunting consisted of the antelope, bob cat and jack rabbits.

The women held quiltings and made it a day of entertainment where they exchanged recipes, gossip, and just small talk. Their ailments came in for a thorough discussion, not without pleasure.

The young people met to sing as well as dance, then there were buggy rides. Sometimes wagon beds were placed on flat boards and they slid smoothly over the buffalo grass with a load of merrymakers, who might be going somewhere to a party, or just chipping, which was picking up cow chips to burn.

As the county became less populated it was the custom to invite everyone to parties. One such party was for the late Mrs. R. R. Wilson, then Jennie Binney. Practically the entire county was there. There was a dinner at noon, followed by dancing.

We are indebted to Mr. George Earp for preserving a copy of a play which was given in Ulysses December 1st, 1891, at the old court house.

THE HIDDEN HAND

Major Ira Warfield (Hurricane)	_____	F. B. Brown
Colored Servant	_____	J. W. Gordon
Gentleman Dick	_____	H. E. Evans
Black Donald	_____	George Earp
Col. LeNoir	_____	Frank Byers
Headlong Hal	_____	C. E. Watson
Barrister	_____	Wm. Easton Hutchinson
News Boy	_____	Frank Palmer
Capitola	_____	Mrs. Peter Bowers
Marah Rocke	_____	Allie Raudebaugh
Pit-a-Pat	_____	Eva Henthorn
Admission Adults	25c	Doors open at 7 P.M.
Children under twelve	15c	Curtain at 8 P.M.

Among the first clubs to be established in Ulysses, was The Earnest Workers established in 1887. An announcement appeared in the Register:

EARNEST WORKERS

The ladies of Ulysses have organized a society, to be known as the Earnest Workers of Ulysses, to promote social and friendly intercourse and aid of the needy. All ladies are cordially invited to meet with us and become members. The next meeting will be at Mrs. Turner's on Thursday, December 1st, 1887.

Mrs. P. Bowers, Secy.

The simpler forms of entertainment grew into clubs and lodges, and the buggy rides gave way to trips in the automobiles.

The Western Prairie Club, organized by Mae Patrick, in 1913, was the first Federated Woman's club. The women met at the home of Mrs. T. W. Marshall and the following women signed for membership; Mesdames Louise Buckmaster, Della Hickok, Lilah Stubbs, Mae Cox, Blanche Leigh, Edna Wilson, Annette Earlougher, and M. Tilla Marshall. The officers elected were, president, Mrs Stubbs; vice-president, Mrs. Marshall; Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Leigh. The members voted to join the state federation and the following committees were appointed; temporary program, Mesdames Leigh, Earlougher and Wilson; constitution and by-laws, Mesdames Marshall, Cox and Buckmaster.

During the past years the club has sponsored many worthy causes, among them the foundation of the present library and a public park.

May 7, 1938 the Business and Professional Woman's club was organized. The first officers were, president, Mrs. Bertha Hinshaw; vice-president, Mrs. Gladys Goodnight; recording secretary, Gertha Phifer; treasurer, Miss Bee Jacquart. The charter members were, Iowa Alford,

Dessie Cheatum, Ione Coerber, Bonita Custer, Gladys Goodnight, Augusta Gall, Bertha Hinshaw, Deane Hart, Mary Hickok, Mary Frances Hickok, Beatrice Jacquart, Estelle Joyce, Della Loughman, Georgie Leyman, Alma Pread, Louise Potts, Annabel Pearsall, Gertha Phifer, Marie Spires, Hazel Steen, Sue Sturman, Eleanor Uhrlaub, Fern Ulsh, Kathleen Wheeler. The presidents were; Bertha Hinshaw 1938-39; Marie Spires 1939-40; Sue Sturman 1940-41; Bee Jacquart, 1941-41; Deane Hart, 1942-43; Mildred Binney 1943-44; Gladys Gish 1944-45; Ruth Tillet 1945-46; Jerry Phillips 1946-47; Mary Hickok 1947-48; Hallie Bennington 1949-50.

Their main project has always been the hospital. They gave many contributions and will continue to help with it. They have helped with the swimming pool, the local hot lunch project and have had pen pals in foreign countries. They have helped and contributed to all national drives and the project for this year is a shelter house for the city park with equipment.

The Civic Club was organized March 31, 1927 by Mrs. H. F. McCall. The officers chosen were, president, Mrs. McCall; vice-president, Mrs. Arabel Adams; secretary treasurer, Mrs. Tobe Brewer. The charter members were, Mesdames Adams, Breyer, Adah Banks, Florence Harrison, Helen Galloway, Opal Julian, Mrs. H. F. McCall, Edith Peacock, Ruby Roberts, Jewell Rowland, Eva Roseberry, Lilah Stubbs.

Its gifts and good deeds are many. It has given generously to such causes as the dental clinic for school children, aid to needy families, and money to all federation funds. It was active in promoting the swimming pool for Ulysses.

The Junior Civic Club was organized through the aid of the Ulysses Civic Club, November, 1937, with Mrs. R. D. Gish as sponsor. The members signing the constitution were, Bee Jacquart, Eleanor Uhrlaub, Maybelle Pear-

sall Wiebe, Loleta Pearsall Wiebe, Mildred Binney, Phyllis Forshee and Frances Hammer.

Miss Bee Jacquart was elected president for 1937-38; the membership was limited to sixteen. The projects are much the same as the Ulysses Civic Club.

The Rebeccas, No. 142, organized November 17, 1890 by J. G. Denhollen of Wichita. Noble Grand, Beulah Robinson; Vice-Grand, Mary E. Harter; Secretary, Imogene Towler; Treasurer, Belle Lucas. Other members were A. W. Nixon, Dr. J. H. Lucas, C. W. Olmstead, J. L. Matthews, E. M. Henthorn, Mid Shockey, Reuben W. Oplinger, B. S. Fleming, George W. Perry, George H. Byers, A. R. Kilgore, O. A. Robinson, Perry F. Raudebaugh, T. W. Marshall, H. E. Athey, Thomas O. Harter, Edward F. Towler, Sarah L. Shockey, Lucy Byers, Mary E. Harter, Lizzie Raudebaugh, Allie C. Kilgore, Angie Matthews, Anna Earp, Allie Raudebaugh, Mary C. Oplinger and Mary Fleming.

The Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. A. Bright, assisted in the institution.

The charter was surrendered July 1, 1911, according to the secretary, Beulah Rogers.

The charter shows Rebecca lodge No. 635 was organized June 20, 1918. The charter members were as follows, E. H. Gall, Augusta Gall, F. D. Holler, Clothilda Holler, W. D. Trafton, Sarah Trafton, D. B. Updegraff, Cora Smith, J. A. Howard, J. F. Blake, Augusta Blake, J. E. Smith, R. R. Bechtelheimer, Bertie Bechtelheimer, and Nellie Updegraff.

Ulysses Lodge No. 435 A. F. & A. M. was organized Oct. 28, 1922, and received its charter Mar. 1, 1923.

The charter members were as follows;

Byron Fowler, W. M.	Charles W. Hickok, S. D.
Charles D. Hickok, S. W.	Frank Thomason, J. D.
James A. Carter, J. W.	Harry H. Caldwell, S. S.
Dr. E. Roseberry, Treasurer,	George Hoelcel
Roy E. Carter, Secretary	

The Eastern Star Chapter, No. 471 was granted a charter May 1, 1930. The members were as follows,

Iowa Alford	Bessie Dougan
Anna Hillery	Albert E. Dougan
Gladys Carter	Mabel Lyle
Eva Roseberry	David Hennigh
Estelle Joyce	Helen Galloway
Harry Joyce	Dr. E. Roseberry
Mabel Wesley	Opal Julian
Deane M. Hart	Beth Hoel
Birdie Bechtelheimer	H. D. Hoel

A notice appearing in the Register April 16, 1887, was as follows,

Notice of meeting,

ODD FELLOWS ATTENTION

Members of the I. O. O. F. are hereby notified that there will be a meeting at the Town Hall, Ulysses, May 6th, at 2 P.M. for the purpose of organizing a lodge. All members of the order are respectfully requested to attend. E. M. Henthorn, John H. Coover, A. N. Henthorn, C. B. Core, J. E. Hunt.

There seems to be no record as to whether the lodge was organized at that time but the Ulysses Lodge No. 356, I. O. O. F. was organized Sept. 18, 1889. The charter members were,

O. A. Robinson	J. A. Harmon
E. M. Henthorn	Thomas O. Harter
T. R. Hornaday	

The Ulysses Rotary Club was organized May 16, 1945. The charter members were,

Walter Armstrong	Dr. George C. Martin
Russel R. Bechtelheimer	Billy G. Robinson
Daniel C. Bradner	Earl B. Rodgers
Earl C. Brookover	Cleve W. Stoskopf
Dr. George C. Coffey	Herbert W. Stubbs
Alfred H. Epperson	Harry L. Sturman
Don T. Hart	Dan C. Sullivan Sr.
Henry Jongema	J. Edward Taylor

Owing to the fact that many moved away and the requirements are rather strict several of them did not remain in the club very long. For a time it seemed that the club would not survive, but at the present time it has a membership of the following,

Jerry Blakemore
Joseph B. Chilen
Dr. George M. Coffey
Robert A. Cantrell
Hart Dey
O. D. Downtain Jr.
James Durham
Robert Grady
Homer Hawkins
Paul Hevman
Roy Hilton
Bill Humiston
Boyd Dean Jones
R. Harry Joyce
Cecil Kepley
Boyd King
Murl Masters

Robert E. Martin
Howard B. Maxwell
Hubert McCall Jr.
Ralph Mendenhall
Glen Palmer (Rev.)
Howard Phifer
Harold Phillips
Earl B. Rodgers
Ray Russell
Frank Slayton
Cleve Stoskopf
Harry Sturman
Ralph Tuttle
H. G. Webber
Pete B. Wiebe
Ralph Winsted
Earl Williams

An article appearing in the Ulysses Tribune 1887 was as follows,

W. C. T. U.

A meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Geo. W. Earp Tuesday afternoon, the object being the organization of a temperance society. There were twelve ladies present and a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Mrs. George Dougherty, president; Miss Alice Maxwell, recording secretary; Miss Jessie Sanders, corresponding secretary; Mrs. B. J. Crumley, treasurer.

No other business was transacted at the meeting, which adjourned until the 27th of this month, when

the society will convene at Mrs. P. F. Raudebaugh's house.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ulysses is the name of the new society, which we hope will stick to the constitution, prohibit weakness of gossip, and grow in membership and strength.

We hope that the courage with which these ladies are imbued will not wane. An invitation to attend the next meeting is extended to all the ladies.

It is now in order to organize a Young men's Christian Temperance Union.

ULYSSES LIBRARY ESTABLISHED

May 2, 1931, the board of directors of the Grant County Library met at the court house. The members appointed were: Mrs. Ada Bruce for one year term, C. D. Hickok for the two year term, Mrs. Myrtle Kiistner for the three year term.

Bonds were filed and oaths taken before Mr. Guy McGillivray, the county clerk. These members were appointed in Jan., 1931. The board then met in the library room where it was organized by electing Mrs. Ada Bruce as president of the board and Mrs. Myrtle Kiistner as secretary.

The board examined the books and furniture in the library room and decided to prepare a budget of requirements to present to the board of the County Commissioners on July 1, 1931.

The secretary was instructed to give the minutes of this meeting to The Grant County Republican (newspaper) for publication.

It was decided upon the last Friday of this month at

2 P.M. for the next meeting. The following budget was prepared,

For shelving—\$50

For books—\$500

Meetings, postage, records etc.—\$150

Salary of Librarian—\$390 for 1½ years

Total budget presented to the county commissioners
—\$1090

The following rules were adopted and ordered published in The Grant County Republican:

1. The library room will be open on Wednesday and Saturday of each week from 9 A.M. until 6 P.M.

2. Books must be returned or rechecked at the end of two weeks. A fine of three cents a day will be charged on over due books. Fines must be paid and books returned before another book is checked out.

3. Lost books must be replaced or fines paid before another book is taken.

4. Only two books may be checked out by the same person at the same time.

5. Books must be returned to the county librarian and not left in offices or stores.

The library has always been located in the court house.

Grant County Library is today a well equipped library and compares favorably with many in larger cities. It has a pay shelf, a memorial shelf, an international shelf, encyclopedias, atlases, a department of art, music, and science. It also has a series of books dealing with famous families in America, and a clipping service, which has ample source material,

The summary for 1949 was as follows, books taken out, 242 nonfiction, 6919 fiction; magazines 1271; callers, 6868; reg. fines, \$95.85; pay shelf, \$123.38; books added, 475.

At present there are 6400 books. During the past year there were 87 adults and 124 juveniles who took out new cards.

There were 29 subscriptions to periodicals and 2 subscriptions to newspapers.

The budget for 1950
Librarian's salary—\$960
Books—\$400
Periodicals—\$100
Incidentals, postage
Assistant Librarian—\$750
Supplies—\$90

The Byrd-Prewett Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution was organized Nov. 16, 1940. The chapter covers Ulysses, Liberal, Lakin and Johnson. The charter members were,

Epperson, Katherine Alford (Alfred Harlan)
Forshee, Margaret Ethel Myers (David Sheldon)
Forshee, Phyllis Frances
Fowler, Marjorie Stubbs (Frederick William)
Hicks, Virginia Pierce (Chauncey Morrison)
Josserand, Jane Elizabeth
Keller, Marion Stubbs (Lloyd A.)
Lemert, Mildred Shay (Louie Smith)
McCall, Louise (H. F.)
Maxwell, Helen Martha Blackburn (Robert Fred)
Moore, Dorothy Nichols (Mrs.)
Moore, M. Isabel
Nichols, Osa Clark (Mrs.)
Spires, Marie E. Henry (J. B.)
Stubbs, Lilah Mary Shaw (Herbert White)
Terrill, Carrie Arbuckle Alexander (S. Colyer)
Warner, Mamie Smith (Leslie P.)
Winsted, Elizabeth Forshee (Ralph Walter)
Young, Charlotte Atkinson (Willard G.)

Chapter XI

EXCERPTS FROM A DIARY

I am indebted to Mrs. Mary Joyce for portions of a diary written by J. W. Dappert, given to her Feb. 20, 1937. It covers some of the subjects already touched on in this history but is unique in being a diary kept through that colorful period.

About July 17, 1885, I started from Avilla, Comanche County, Kansas, to explore the western part of the state. I had with me a Mr. Al Nefflin with his team of mules, covered wagon and camp outfit, consisting of a small coal-oil stove, tent and some groceries, a can of kerosene, corn for the mules, and all such commodities as I could think of as being needful for a trip of this kind. With us were my sister, the two Shidler sisters, Florence and Kate, and a Miss Clawson from Illinois and a Mr. Clossen, from Pratt Center, Kansas, presumably the sweetheart of Miss Clawson. Mr. Clossen drove a light one horse buggy and Miss Clawson accompanied him, but they kept right along with us on the road and camped with us for meals and nights. The four young ladies slept in the tent and the men in the wagon or under it. Florence Shidler supervised all the preparation of all our meals.

After leaving Avilla we followed a well traveled road through Protection, near where we had our first dinner, then through Ashland, past Jacob's Well, and camped for the night, having traveled forty miles the first day. So far the country was pretty well settled with new comers from the East, who had settled here the spring preceding.

The next day we continued westerly along a fairly well traveled trail, passing a string of shallow lakes, or

pools of water, and by 4 P.M. came to Crooked Creek, a dry stream, and a half mile farther came to Meade Center, the proposed county seat of Meade county, then a straggling village of new unpainted houses and having a population of about thirty souls, and with little good drinking water, so we went about four miles south by west and came to a spring branch inside a fenced pasture, where good water was plentiful and there we camped for the night. Some of the cow-boys came along presently and demanded to know our business thereabouts, but we were equipped with a six-shooter for myself and Mr. Heflin, also a Winchester repeater. The cow-boys seemed to know we could protect ourselves so left us with the admonition to close the gate when we left their premises. They also informed us in a friendly way that there were numerous deep canyons or gulleys to the west of us and that the best road going west would be to go back through Meade Center and follow a trail westerly from there, which we did the next morning. The trail was not so good as there had not been much travel over it but we presently crossed a trail leading southwest from Dodge City to Fort Sill, but it went the wrong way for our purpose, so after camping on the prairie for our dinner we kept going west until about 4 P.M. we finally came to the town of Rainbelt, so we took a compass course of North 66 degrees west, repeating the bearings at intervals, and we camped out that night on flat, desolate and uninhabited prairie.

We had taken a barrel of water with us and a supply of canned goods, purchased at Rainbelt. The store keeper had rather tried to dissuade us from going overland to Ulysses, saying there were no wells and we would suffer for water unless we took some along with us. I naturally supposed he wanted to sell us the barrel for \$1.50 and the water for fifty cents, also I knew if we ran short of water we could turn south and reach the Cimarron river where water would be available within a half day's travel,

but I thought it was a good idea to take the water with us just the same.

We camped that night without any more serious disturbance than the howling of the coyotes, and resumed our journey fairly early next day. This third day was excessively hot and St. Anthony danced in the brilliant sunlight, and mirages showed great lakes of water ahead of us a few miles, but always receding as we advanced toward them in a most elusive manner. We saw antelope and bands of wild horses, all looking forty or fifty feet high, due to *loomage* or the refraction of light, due to the hot rays of the sun. The landscape presented a dreary monotony of buffalo grass, not two inches high but which made good grazing for our mules and pony as we grazed them out at night with rope and iron picket pins.

There was not a sign of human habitation and we met no one on our third day of travel. Our water supply became so scarce that we dared not use any to wash our hands the next morning, and the girls thought that a great hardship. They thought we were lost and would never reach a settlement or a supply of water to continue our existence.

By noon of our fourth day I thought we should be getting near the vicinity of Grant county, so I began looking for some government mounds and pits of land surveys which I knew had been there only twelve years before this time. Presently I spied a yellowish spot upon the prairie and then found an old pine stake about two inches square, somewhat charred but with sufficient markings for me to read that it was the corner common to sections 3-4-9 and 10, in township 29 south, range 36 west. We continued our course North 66 degrees west another mile and a third and I was rewarded by finding another dim mound with the pits located about five feet to the east, west, north and south of the mound, but there was no stake lying or standing near. From this I judged we had reached the township corner which would

be but a mile of the elusive Ulysses. Still it was not in sight, but there had been a recent furrow plowed east and west along here and we knew we were near human beings. Within another mile we came to one unpainted building 12 x 14 feet in dimensions, marked with a painted sign, Land Office, and there were also two wall tents about 8 feet square, and a well just recently dug. The well interested us most for the water in our barrel was completely exhausted by this time.

At once three gentlemen appeared and wanted to locate us on a land claim for a small fee. We had been going for two days over the Public Domain and any part was open for settlement and any one of ten thousand quarter sections were available for entry, so why bother to have men find us a location.

We were ready for a drink but found the water strongly impregnated with alkali and we knew it would make us all ill if we drank too much, so we drank sparingly and then bid the gentlemen good day, and turned south to the Cimarron river. We soon struck broken land and there was a deep draw in our path, so we swerved westerly and after about ten miles came to the South Cimarron Valley, a nice green valley 100 feet lower than the surrounding prairie and there was a fine little stream of water flowing through its bed, clear cool and sparkling; the little valley was filled with lucious green grass, and about one fourth mile eastward was a small house and a number of corrals, stables, sheds and some barb wire fences, being later known as the Pig Pen Ranch. Presently some cow-boys came to see us and inquire our business. We told them we were just taking a look over the country. We soon pitched our tent upon the bank of the Cimarron river, cooked a delicious supper, and if the wild cats, coyotes, or cougars visited us that night we heard nothing of their activities.

My mission out to Grant county was to locate a soldier's homestead, or claim for Edward Reed, of Owa-

neco, Illinois. I had been appointed his guardian some time previously, but aside from getting a general view of the land I did nothing about it at this time.

The next day, the sixth day from the starting of this trip, we began our homeward trek for Avilla, taking a somewhat different road, and following down the Cimarron river valley upon a dim trail which led from the Pig Pen ranch down to other ranches along the stream. Our idea was always to be in reach of water, and also, we wanted to explore the *unregenerated and wild west*. At the ranch houses, about every ten or twelve miles we found wind mills or pumps, and our trail becoming more traveled as we progressed, until by early evening we came to a point near where Fargo was later located and afterward became the county seat of Seward county. Our camp that night was near the Cimarron river and no untoward events marred our peaceful slumbers.

We reached Avilla at ten A.M. of the ninth day. It was a wonderful trip and I have vivid recollections of many incidents which occurred upon the trip. I was then a young man of twenty-six, full of vitality, and thought nothing of the hardships of camp life. Our distance traveled, including the detours, being 350 miles, or an average of 35 miles per day, which with a big wagon and team of mules, was not so bad. Now after all these years and the difference in transportation, we made the trip from Avilla to Ulysses by automobile in 2½ hours. In my covered wagon days the trip took 3½ days

My second trip was early in October, 1885. My father had come to visit my sister and me and he did not want to buy the rolling land he saw about Avilla. I told him about the very smooth land I had seen in Grant county, so my father and I and two other men, Mr. Woodruff and Jonathan Schaeffer, drove westward by covered wagon. The third day of our trip we turned off more northerly and our trail now was rather dim, as there had never been much travel along there. To-

ward evening it began to rain, a drizzling sort of rain and we camped in the livery stable yard at Hugoton. Hugo, as it was then called, consisted of but five other buildings, besides the livery stable, a combined store and post office, two land offices and one dwelling.

By reference to my pocket diary, which I kept at that time, I find that for two days the weather was too cold and snowy to travel, so we visited the two land offices, got acquainted with the inhabitants of Hugo, and especially Calvert & Cullinson, land agents. My father acquired title to 800 acres of that desirable looking land and took up a timber claim upon 160 more. Both Schaeffer and Woodruff took up a homestead during the following two days, while I went down near the state line and located a timber claim for my father.

Having transacted all the business we could at Hugo we left on the morning of Oct. 22nd, going north upon a very newly established trail, camped at Ulysses and noted this town had grown greatly from what it had been there in the summer. There were now added two frame stores, a hotel, and five or six residences. We purchased some supplies as follows:

2 pounds bacon	_____	\$.30
2 pounds cheese	_____	.40
2 cans beans	_____	.50
2 pounds pork	_____	.40

		\$2.10

I copied the above from my memorandum book of that date to show the difference in prices today.

After leaving Ulysses we drove northward, up Lakin draw, past Sunk Wells, through the sand hills, now not so difficult of travel, as the melting snows had packed the sand so that the roadway was fairly firm. There was but one residence along the road northward after we left Ulysses until we reached Sunk Wells. There were several sets of buildings, some fenced fields where

crops of maize and barley seem to have been grown, and it looked to be quite a thriving community. We crossed the Arkansas river on a newly built pile-bent bridge about 400 feet long and camped that night in Lakin. The next morning we purchased additional supplies. Two loaves of bread, 25 cents; 3 pounds of beef steak, 40 cents; the prices did not seem at all exorbitant.

We got into Garden City on Friday afternoon, October 23rd but found a line of land claimants of some 200 people, all lined up and waiting their turn to go before the registrar to file their claims, and there was a U.S. Marshal present to keep the line in orderly condition, and when he saw me wearing my *six-gun* attached to a holster and belt he warned me to store it away somewhere and not carry it on the streets of the city. I acquiesced at once and hid it under the hay in our covered wagon. It was not possible for us to reach the door of the land office that day and we made the best of it by staying at the livery barn camp that night and got in line early the next morning but there were so many ahead of us that we did not reach the office door before noon, and then those tired, over-worked clerks quit for the day and took Saturday off as a holiday; so we had to remain in camp over Sunday.

My third trip to Grant county began Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, 1886, after receiving a long deferred telegram from my father stating he had sent a car load of stock and supplies to me, consigned to Lakin, Kansas. I started at once, intending to drive the 150 miles from Coldwater to Lakin with a buggy and one pony, and stopped at five miles north of Avilla and picked up Barney Kell, who proposed to accompany me on the trip and we went to Coldwater yet that evening. It was snowing and blowing that evening and we put up the pony at the livery stable and registered at the hotel, but their rooms were all taken, so we were put in a small plank out building, but we had ample covering. It

snowed all night and by morning a regular Kansas blizzard was raging. There was a coating of snow about two inches deep upon our bed, with mercury about zero, we did not venture out with a pony and single rig that day.

All that day the blizzard raged. It would have meant suicide to attempt to drive anywhere. During the following night the storm subsided somewhat but it turned very cold, the thermometer showing 18 degrees below zero in Coldwater, so I arranged with a livery stable proprietor to keep my pony for a time and Mr. Kell and I decided to take the stage coach to Kinsley and from there a Santa Fe train for Lakin. The driver of the stage coach said he would have to make the trip because the U.S. mail must go regardless of the weather, so we started about 8 A.M. Friday, Jan. 8, 1886; the driver, Kell and I being the only passengers who had the hardiness to venture our lives in that raging wind and cold weather. The coach was merely a spring-wagon without top or cover, to which was hitched two pretty husky mules, and we had several blankets and robes. The trail was covered with snow, with no sign of anyone having been over it since the storm and the snow also drifted in places from 2 to 12 feet in depth, and every indication pointed to the futility of us trying to make that trip of 60 miles that day and reach Kinsley. Even though the trail was covered with snow, the mules, by some uncanny instinct, managed to keep the road pretty well and so we reached Reeder City, the first stage stop, but by now Mr. Kell was pretty badly frozen. His feet, ears and nose were white with frost bite and he could not go on at all. Leaving him there with the idea of returning home when the stage returned next day the driver and I proceeded on our way. After a few miles we came to the head water breaks of the Medicine Lodge river and found the channel entirely filled with snow, and the trail, when open, crossed the channel sort of diagonally,

the banks having been graded down where access was easiest, but the mules missed the crossing, going straight across, and could not climb out over the steep bank. The driver reached down and unhitched the mules and let them scramble out as best they could, which they did fairly easily; and now the driver and I had to get out in the snow, neck deep, and literally lift that spring-wagon and carry it up the bank, after we hitched up the mules again and were soon on our way. I had gotten much snow in my boots, and by the time we reached the next stage stop, seven miles onward, my feet were pretty badly frozen as well as my ears and nose. Here I thawed out by applying snow and salt, and borrowed a jug of hot water, and after forty minutes were again on our way. The drifts were still numerous and deep but we had no other streams to cross and by 2 P.M. we reached Greensburg and got a good dinner for 25 cents. They advised us that it would be impossible for us to get through the many drifts to Kinsley, so we decided to stop over for the night.

Usually the two stage coaches operated by Green's Cannon Ball Company met at Greensburg and got dinner there but that day the one from Kinsley did not put in an appearance at all.

On Saturday, January 9th, the weather had moderated considerably and especially the wind had slowed down so the driver of the stage coach decided to make his way to Kinsley, and I was anxious to go on account of the car load of various goods which was awaiting my coming to Lakin and upon which there would be a heavy demurrage charge. We reached Kinsley at 3 P.M. and found that all traffic either coming or going upon the Santa Fe railroad was blocked by huge snow drifts covering the tracks 12 feet deep in places, and there were already three passenger trains waiting on the tracks not able to proceed. The railroad company was feeding the passengers at the Fred Harvey eating house, while the passengers,

about four hundred, were sleeping in the coaches in improvised beds, and using overcoats, cloaks and the like for covers. I slept that night on the floor of the depot, where about forty other men slept. The room was warm as someone kept replenishing the stove. The mercury reached zero outside that night.

About noon on January 12th we were told that a train of box cars, two engines with a snow plow ahead and a caboose at the rear would make an effort to buck the snow and would go west shortly. There were about twenty men boarded the caboose and we were soon experiencing a rough bucking, backing and bumping behind the snow plow. The engineer would put on full speed upon the track which had already been cleared of snow and then ran up to what seemed like a stone wall. The whole train would stop suddenly and the caboose would jump vertically a foot or two and settle back on the rails. After three hours we reached Dodge City, a distance of thirty-eight miles. It was then 3:50 P.M. and the road was still blocked on west of Dodge City and we could go no further. By 3 P.M. the next day we were on our way again to Lakin. There was no hotel there but a two-story section house that had eight small rooms upstairs and a dining room downstairs, operated by Mr. Artman, his wife and daughter. I went there at once and found Azel Cook, the man my father had sent out from Illinois in charge of the car load of stock and goods, and who had arrived well ahead of the great blizzard. He had unloaded the car promptly to save demurrage on it and had the mules and cattle in a livery stable, and had the other goods, feed and machinery stored in a safe place. He informed me that the apples and potatoes were frozen but everything else was all right. That night he and I occupied a room and bed together at the section house and I felt that I was fortunate as about thirty people had perished in that terrible blizzard and much live stock had frozen to death. Just in the easterly

environs of Lakin I saw the carcasses of more than a thousand sheep that had drifted with the wind until they came up against the snow fence of the railroad, and there piled up in the snow and frozen. There were some cattle among them and during the following weeks I saw hundreds of cattle, horses and sheep scattered about over the prairie. It was fortunate that I changed my plans for driving overland as the route was practically uninhabited and I surely would have perished.

Friday, January 15, 1886, my diary shows me that Cook and I arose early but the weather was too bad and another blizzard was now raging. About 7 A.M. another west bound train arrived and looking out I saw my father. He and my mother had read of the awful blizzard in western Kansas and a Taylorville paper had printed an article saying I was out in it and had probably perished. We sent a telegram to my mother assuring her we were alright and my father returned the next day. Cook and I started for Ulysses four days later. After spending the night at a place near Surprise we reached Ulysses at 11 A.M. and got a good dinner at Mother Ingersoll's new restaurant and fed the mules at the livery stable.

We did not tarry long in Ulysses, soon starting out south by west, following a recent wagon track across the prairie, and after about ten miles came to quite a sizeable new, two-story building with a store front, known later as Zionville. M. M. Wilson from Martinsville, Indiana, was the proprietor. We now made the store building our headquarters and home until we could erect our new residence upon our homestead and pre-emption claim. Azel Cook and I slept in our wagon and took our meals with the Wilson family.

I have a pretty complete record of our activities as we built our stable, moved into the east end of it and stabled the mules in the west end. Azel Cook and I took up adjoining quarter sections, his being a pre-emption and

mine a homestead, and we built our stable and dugout upon the line between the quarter sections.

On Sunday, January 31st I again sent Azel up to Lakin to get the rest of the car of goods, also employed Jerry Brollier to take his team and wagon and both were to get lumber for our proposed new house.

By Saturday night, February 6th, 1886, we had our new house completed, moved the cook stove and other furniture into it, and slept that night on a real feather bed.

We still had the cattle, chickens, and many other articles left up at Lakin and it was costing me \$2.50 per day for their keep at the livery stable, so on Monday, February 8th, I planned to go up to Lakin with Azel Cook and get the rest of the goods, but at daybreak there was a drizzling rain and a strong wind so we did not start out and within another hour a genuine blizzard was raging. I banked up the earth around the house, milked the two cows and put all the live stock in the stable, but could not water them as the fine pellets of snow or ice were coming so rapidly I could not get to the well. By Friday the storm had subsided and we left for Lakin. At Sunk Wells I met Mr. Rudisell, who caught and tamed wild horses and he regaled me with tales of this hazardous occupation.

At Lakin we loaded the remainder of the goods, with the exception of the twelve hens and one rooster, which I left with Mrs. Artman at the section house, and she was to keep and care for them, her pay being the eggs the hens might lay, until I could come for them. Mr. Brollier's and my wagons were filled with a self binder, a mowing machine, a rake, quite a complete house-keeping outfit, bed, stove, chairs, a table and other things too numerous to mention.

Cook and Brollier took the wagons down to my new homestead and I left on the train for Kinsley. I still had a lot of engineering work to do over there, the laying

out of the new town of Comanche, and a number of farm surveys, some of which I had started in late December and early January. From Kinsley I went by stage to Coldwater, and walked the ten miles from there to my old home.

I remained over in Comanche for about four weeks, attending to the most urgent of the surveys as I had arranged to do. While there I had Dodson & Bartlett put a tongue in my light buggy and after buying another pony I was ready to start back. Tuesday, March 15, 1886, with Flora Bowman as my passenger, started for Grant county on my fourth trip. The weather now was fine and this Miss Bowman, who had been a schoolmate of mine and a friend of the family back in Illinois, seemed to have no hesitancy in making a long trip with me. We traveled three days and covered 146 miles. When we reached my homestead Flora cooked a very palatable dinner and then we went down to the south of my land where she filed on a homestead as a pre-emption claim. Later that evening I took her to Zionville, where she remained a few days until my helpers and I could build her a sod house upon her newly acquired 160 acre claim.

Saturday, March 20th, 1886, the weather being fine, and the ground friable, we hitched the mules to the plow and plowed an acre or two of sod upon each of the Kell and Bowman claims, and started the foundations for their houses.

March 29th, after another blizzard which kept us indoors and all operations both building and digging of a well ceased. I started Azel Cook to Hartland to bring out the needed lumber for curbing the well. Hartland was about six miles closer than Lakin to our community and there was a new bridge built there across the Arkansas river. On the way home I stopped in Surprise and voted in the first county election, three commissioners being elected that day.

We three men worked quite vigorously during the

next two days, plowing up the tough sod down by the Cimarron river, hauling it up a quarter of a mile to the new Bowman building site in strips of about two feet in length, out of which we built up the walls about two feet thick. This sod house was 18 x 24 feet, outside dimensions. It had a door to the east, two half windows to the north and south, only a dirt floor, smoothed and leveled, the room being divided by a cloth curtain to form a bed room, and a main living room, kitchen and dining room being in the east end. The walls were smoothed down but not plastered, being lined with calico cloth, and a plank roof was covered with tar paper, so that for a quickly constructed house it was pretty snug and comfortable. The furniture consisted of some four chairs, a home made cupboard and table, and a home made bedstead and some benches, all being made by us, except the windows, which were purchased in Hartland. I have dwelt upon the details of construction to show how easily the needs and comforts of the early day settlers could be filled.

When we were digging the well we struck hard sand stone at the depth of sixteen feet and had to dig with a pick. When we got through this six feet of sand stone the water came in with a rush from all sides. It arose to a depth of five or six feet in the well. We now made a curb for the top eight feet, rigged up a pulley and two buckets, and the well was ready for use, the water being good and potable and seemingly plentiful. Previous to this we had been hauling our water from Wagon Bed springs, using barrels to transport it for domestic use, and now this well would serve us for watering our stock as well as serving Flora for household uses and was a convenience to us all. I drove over April 5th, and brought Flora to her new home.

We picketed our cows down near Wagon Bed springs, but they kept getting loose and straying away, especially Red Duke, my valuable short horn bull. One

day he got loose and started across the *impenetrable bog* where the bones of many cattle and buffalo lay imbedded in the muddy morass and then I thought his time had come to join the throng, but he stuck up his nose and his tail and walked and swam slowly along and within a half hour emerged on the other side. Ever afterward this animal kept shy of this boggy place, as did also the cows.

On May 7th-8th Mr. Johnston and I drove up to Hartland to meet Miss Lyla Clawson, the same young lady who accompanied me on my first trip out to Grant county in July, 1885. She now planned on taking up a pre-emption claim and acquire some of the valuable real estate. We brought her down to Flora Bowman's house. We drove her over the prairie about two days and she selected a claim a mile southwest from my claim and placed a *notice of occupation* upon a board and stake driven into the ground, but was shortly informed that there had been a prior claim upon the land by a Mr. Parr, who released his claim for a consideration of \$50; it was a very sandy tract, lying in the second bottoms of the Cimarron river but not touching the stream. Mr. Cook went to Hartland to get her trunks, baggage and necessary lumber to build her claim shack, and with the help of Kell we soon had her house ready.

May 29-30th, Mr. Johnston and I again drove to Hartland with the ponies and buggy, Jonas Kell driving the mules and big wagon, and we met Miss Susie Johnson, of Westhaven, Kansas, and we brought her down to take up the claim she had staked next to Miss Clawson. Kell brought down the lumber, her trunks and various supplies. During the summer Kell, Cook and I broke up land for these three young ladies and for ourselves, about ten acres on each of the six tracts. We men attended to getting groceries and supplies for them, going to Hartland about every two weeks for that purpose. By now the post office at Zionville had been established and any time any of us went past there we got the mail for all six claim

holders. We three men frequently took the three maids to church, and occasionally to parties and dances in the neighborhood; for at that time there was a man or a maid or family on nearly every quarter section of land in Grant county. Always there was a good sized crowd gathered at any and every kind of social function. We six usually had Sunday dinner together at Miss Bowman's as she was the most centrally located, and whose sod house was most capacious. Frequently we caught a nice mess of fish from the Cimarron river and would have a fine feast, also we caught some soft shelled turtles, and on Sunday Flora cooked a turtle dinner. We caught fish and turtles by seining.

In early August, 1886, we had quite a rainy day, about three inches of rainfall coming in twenty-four hours. The next day the water came down the valley in a raging, rushing torrent and filled the whole valley, in some places more than a quarter of a mile wide. A number of the younger men thought this was a favorable time to go swimming in the deep, muddy water, and among them was Osmer Meeks, who got tangled in some debris and was drowned. The swift current carried his body down stream and it was not recovered for twenty-four hours. He was a young man of about my age and had been one of my very best friends during my six months residence in that neighborhood and I felt his loss keenly. He was buried in Zionville cemetery. A large crowd attended the funeral.

I made a trip back to Avilla and while I was gone Azel Cook contracted Mountain fever and died at the home of M. M. Wilson. He was buried in the Zionville cemetery and sleeps in an unmarked grave. My father and I visited his grave in 1916, thirty years later, and I noted a badger had made his den there and a rattlesnake scurried to shelter beneath a tumble weed while we were standing there. He left his poor old widowed mother back in Illinois, and she knew nothing



These are the three ladies mentioned in Mr. Dappert's diary, chapter XI this book. Susan Johnson, Lyla Clawson and Flora B. Bowman, all proved up land near Wagon Bed Springs in 1886. This picture was taken during their residence on their homesteads.

of her son's death for a long time, but had great hopes of joining him when he should have arisen to affluence and wealth in his adopted land. I doubt if he ever sent his mother a penny of the money he was constantly begging from me.

I began the construction of my new sod house near the south side of my homestead on or about October 19th, 1886. It had sod walls two feet thick at the base, 14 by 30 feet inside dimensions for the main two rooms with a L kitchen 24 by 14 feet, inside dimensions, and a cellar about six feet deep under the main building. The roof plates were fastened to the walls by about a dozen iron bolts fastened to planks laid in the wall at the lower ends, and with screws and nuts to the roof plates or sills. The roof was covered with redwood shingles fastened to pine sheeting and the three gables were built with ship-lap lumber nailed to 2 x 4 inch studdings. We got the sod from down along the Cimarron river where the grass roots held the adobe clay together, plowing up the sod and cutting it into two foot lengths. We put in a tongue

and groove floor of hard pine, aiming to make a very good and comfortable kind of a house. The cellar was left without any work except to make the walls as smooth as possible. I made a crude stairway and a trap door inside the house for access, and one outside quarter window. I arranged for Mr. Will Riney to plaster the house. On the construction of the house I did not have a regular carpenter, but Edward Mullen was a good practical mechanic and I looked to him to direct the work. Barney Kell, George Hallows, Tillman Harris and I all helped with the construction. I also had to dig another well for this place. The total cost of well and house was \$282.82 not counting my own time spent on it for about forty-five days. It served as a place of abode for me and my bride for eighteen months, and then for a home for Tillman Harris for five years more and after he moved away the rustlers were about to tear it down and steal all the lumber, so I sold all the materials, fencing and all to Dick Joyce for \$25.00.

My new house having been completed about December 1st, 1886, my helpers insisted that we must dedicate it by having a grand dance, so the word was passed around that upon the evening of December 14th we were going to have a free dance. In those early days it was not necessary to issue formal invitations, but anyone who cared to come to dance might come. That evening sixteen young ladies and thirty young men and bachelors came to attend the festivities. Wm. Lisenbee was the principal violinist and could play a fiddle right well, especially with the square dance tunes; also he had a second violinist, whose name I have forgotten, but I have a memo that I paid Mr. Lisenbee \$2.00 for his services that night. Ed Mullen was the *prompter*, or caller, as the director of the dances was called. Among others I recall who were there were the three Misses Woods, girls who held claims a few miles northwest of my homestead, several young ladies whose names I cannot recall,

also there were a number of younger and older married couples present; Mr. Storm and wife, Mr. Harris, wife and children, some of the Riney folks, Elwoods, Neeces and others, but the order was good; no bootleg liquor being in evidence, and the young folks danced until midnight. The occasion was deemed a complete success.

There followed a long description of Mr. Dappert's wedding to Mary A. Fulton, of Table Rock, Nebraska. He returned to Grant county February 14th and he resumes the story.

"I had written Barney Kell to meet us at Hartland the evening we arrived but Barney was sick and could not do so. He sent Ed Mullen and George Hallows with the team of mules and big wagon and the ponies and light buggy to take my bride and me and our sizable lot of baggage out to the homestead. We got dinner at Sunk Wells, and the trip seemed to be a disappointment to my bride; the country, sand hills, rough garbed people we met, the open buggy in which she had to make that long trip of thirty-four miles and the newness and shabbiness of it all. Upon our arrival we found things at the homestead in a turmoil, Barney Kell being sick abed in the last stages of tuberculosis. The house was dirty and unkept and it was a real disappointment to my wife who had been accustomed to all the comforts and conveniences to be had at that time. Things were pretty complicated for a time. I had only limited funds, but my father had sent me 3,000 cuttings of trees to plant.

The first Sunday after we had settled down on our homestead, my bride and I took a walk eastward about a hundred rods, down to the Cimarron river. Richard Joyce was there, having just set fire to the grass and flags which grew in what we called the *bog*, a low marshy tract of land where the Cimarron made a big bend and where he had taken up a homestead. Presently we met Mr. Joyce and he told us he also had just gotten married and he thought he would soon bring his bride to live

upon his homestead, and was glad he would have us for his near neighbors. Presently while that fire burned fiercely two raccoons ran out of the fire and were shot by Mr. Joyce.

About May, 1887, I laid out and platted the town of Verbena, a tract of 40 acres about ten miles almost due north of Old Ulysses, and near the southern limits of the sand hills. In this survey I made the blocks 300 feet square, the lots facing a public square, being 24 by 140 feet, and other lots 50 by 140 feet, with 20 foot alleys and 66 foot avenues and streets. I think this survey occupied a good part of two days. I drove up there one morning and returned the next evening. This town was named for a wild flower that grew in profusion in the sandy soil. This town never grew into a city or town of renown and now is only a myth.

April 9th—26th, 1887, I surveyed and platted the new town of Cincinnati, being on a half section of land lying to the northwest of what is now New Ulysses, the county seat of Grant county. It was upon nice smooth level land and had an abundant supply of good potable water at the depth of 80 feet, while at Old Ulysses the water was a little shallower but was highly impregnated with an alkali, phosphate of lime and sulphide of sodium, and was not really fit water for man or beast. It was thought by the promoters of Cincinnati that the larger portion of the new settlers of this county would prefer a county seat town which had an abundance of water which was healthful and potable. This town was laid out as a competitor for the county seat. I laid out the eight blocks designed as the business section of the new city into lots 25 by 140 feet, and all the other lots 50 by 140 feet, making the alleys 20 feet wide and the main street 80 feet wide, and the other streets 60 feet wide. Driving back and forth from my house it took me 12½ days to complete the survey of 320 acres, the Town Company furnishing all the helpers and necessary stakes.

It required about four or five days to make up the plat and certificates, and my whole bill for all the work was \$90, which was promptly paid by me taking one business lot at \$40.00, a check for \$30.00 and cash for \$20.00. Somewhat later I purchased another lot there when the town began to boom, as there was no doubt in my mind but that this would become the county seat when voted upon by all the residents of the county.

Cincinnati grew rapidly during the following six months. The residents of Surprise were given lots free of charge, and even the privilege of having their houses moved free of charge into the new town, by the Cincinnati Town Company.

My sister, Sadie, invested in a lot in Cincinnati late in April, 1887. The Town Company gave a lot free to those who would erect a building upon the ground. Ed Mullen took charge of building a small merchandising building. The cost, when completed was \$314, of which \$64.50 was for labor. Almost at once my sister rented it to Kendall & Perry for \$16.00 per month. It looked like a very good investment, but this firm only occupied the building for three months then the town blew up, after the election for the county seat. The town dwindled away and became a ghost town. Within two years vandals tore down my sister's store building, and no one, it seemed could do anything about it. In that new country many inhabitants who remained through the hardships and drouthy years, seemed to think it was quite right to *rustle*, as they called it, anything which they could find belonging to those who had been fortunate enough to get out of the country. Constituted authority did not concern itself with the petty pilfering of claim houses, wire fences, or such form of property, but if a calf, sow or horse was stolen, the culprit would get the death sentence by hanging or other severe punishment, either by the courts or at the hands of the numerous self

constituted law and order leagues, or A.T.A. organizations.

The Joyce-Dappert Ice house. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Joyce lived a half mile to the east of my home, he having taken up his homestead among the first of Grant county. He was then foreman of the Pig Pen ranch and had ridden the range five years previously, and continued doing so all the summer of 1887, making week end trips to his homestead. During November and early December, 1887, Richard Joyce and I built an ice house on the north bank of the Cimarron river, just alongside a deep hole in the river below Wagon Bed Springs, while the little low water channel connecting such deep pools was but four or five feet wide and a foot or two deep. We made the ice house of sod two feet thick, made a door at the north end, placed sills on top of the walls, and a frame and plank roof, covered with tar paper, cut a ton of slough grass for use instead of sawdust to place under and around the ice to keep out the heat and thus preserve the ice. With this the building was ready for use when the weather became cold enough to freeze the ice properly. The materials required were: lumber, 676 feet, board measure, and twelve pounds of nails. The cost of all was \$21.50, which Mr. Joyce and I shared equally.

In early January, 1888, not long after the holidays, the weather turned cold and the snow was about four inches deep, and presently the ice in the Cimarron river froze to the thickness of 8 to 10 inches, and then Mr. Joyce and I began putting up ice for next summer's use. I cut the ice into blocks about 18 inches square and Mr. Joyce used a rope with a noose to lasso the chunks out of the water and skidded them up to the ice house door; we then laid a layer of hay on the ground floor, put a layer of ice on it, then a layer of hay, and so on until the house was filled. The dimensions inside being 16 by 18 by 6 feet, which, as I figured it would contain 48 tons of ice, but it took us several days to cut, convey, and pack

that ice. Upon Saturday evening of that January week we had cut and piled upon the bank enough ice to fill the house, and on Sunday morning the weather turned warm and the ice began to thaw, so we worked on the Sabbath day and there was considerable comment and criticism as to our breaking the Sabbath, especially the devout Mr. George Kell. One of our first customers for ice was the Kell family, who wanted sufficient ice to keep the baby's milk from spoiling while they went up to the north part of the county one Sunday morning. When Mr. Kell came to get the key to the ice house he got the necessary ice and afterward told that he got sufficient to make ice cream. It riled Mr. Joyce's Irish blood, and later on he met Mr. Kell and said to him, "Mr. Kell, you are a well educated man and I want to ask you a question," and Mr. Kell, thinking that Joyce really wanted some information, which he in his superior wisdom could give, told him to go ahead, then Joyce asked, "Who do you think is the worse sinner, the man who worked on Sunday to save ice from melting, or the d---d beggar who went to the ice house on Sunday and took it for his own use free of cost?"

Mr. Kell refused to try to answer the question.

All that summer the Joyce's, my wife and baby, Ivan, and I spent every Sunday making ice cream and feasting on it. We had seven cows giving an abundance of milk, and we either had Joyce's over or spent the day with them; also there were numerous yellow tail and cat fish in the deep pools of the Cimarron and we often spent an hour down on the river bank together, catching fish. We used bacon for bait and the fish would grab the bacon eagerly as fast as we could take them off the hook and rebait it.

In later years, especially in the June floods of 1914, the rather pretty little Cimarron river was greatly changed in its general characteristics. In the early days, over fifty years ago, when I first saw the stream in the vicinity

of Wagon Bed Springs it was a swiftly flowing branch, such as a man could jump across readily, in many places only five or six feet wide, but it had deep pools where the water was quiet, in pondlike places 100 feet or more in length and 30 to 40 feet in width, and from 8 to 10 feet deep. These deep pools were full of fish and soft shelled turtles. Then came the flood of June, 1914 which brought down a flood of water more than 37 feet deep.

Some various dealing I had from 1887 to 1888, my account book shows as follows; William Storm, an early settler, helped me dig two wells, and his son, Taylor Storm, a boy of twelve years, worked for me for 11 days and without too much entercange of cash, which then was scarce, I paid Mr. Storm for his son's services, the use of my corn planter, hay rake and ice from the new ice house; Storm's son working for 50 cents per day, plus his board. I also had an account with Mr. B. T. Riney, who used my corn planter to plant 43 acres of corn and owed me ten dollars on a trade of the year before. In settlement I took 90 pounds of beef, worth \$8.00 and he hauled some goods down from Hartland for me for \$1.25.

I lived in Grant county for the greater part of three years. In the meantime I built up a herd of cattle, starting with three head which my father had shipped out from Illinois, buying a few cows when I could get them cheaply, and with the new calves coming along, until August 1st, 1888, I had a herd of 37 head. I had to have someone to herd them, especially after the first year, by which time the country became pretty fully settled; for the settlers were planting corn and other crops, especially out on the flatter prairies, and a few or no fences to protect such crops. Early in 1888 the new herd law was passed by the state legislature, requiring owners of range stock to herd them or to keep them properly fenced. That new law compelled most of the large cattle men to remove their

herds down to the Oklahoma strip, or to the Panhandle of Texas.

The winter of 1887-1888 was not so severe as that of two years previous, but we had a rather early blizzard in October, with three or four inches of snow; and just before the blizzard came I went over to the sand hills, two or three miles south, and dug and pulled up sage brush with pretty large roots. The roots were crooked and curly but three to four inches in diameter. The brush was quite abundant, so that I could pull up a wagon load in just a few minutes, so I hauled five or six wagon loads, which was a provident thing to do as the weather turned very cold before Thanksgiving day.

Just a few days before Thanksgiving day a hunter came through who had been down in No Man's Land and killed a wild buffalo, and he was peddling the meat. I purchased $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds for 35c a pound. I would have purchased more but did not have the funds.

By the early spring of 1888 I got to thinking of matters in a serious way, and I found that I was wasting my time and energy trying to wrest a living out of my homestead. I had eighteen head of cattle, two mules and two ponies, just enough to keep me busy in looking after and attending them; the seven cows were helping to keep my grocery bills down, but the butter we sold was pretty low priced for twelve to fifteen cents per pound. I did not have enough cattle to make money out of them, and my father had the idea that this was to be an agriculture country, one where big crops of wheat and corn could be raised if the land were properly handled, while I held that it was strictly cattle country. The hot winds and dry weather wiped out the work of months within an hours time. I therefore, decided to commute my homestead by paying the required \$1.25 per acre, then either sell out or lease the land, let the cattle be cared for on the shares, or something of that sort, so I made application of final proof upon my homestead, advertised it in due

form, and on July 23rd, 1888, I took Richard Joyce, and as I recall, Tillman Harris, and my wife and Mrs. Joyce accompanying us, we went down to Hugoton, Joyce and Harris being witness as to my residence and improvements, and had no difficulty in getting the papers required and making proof, only it was a hard matter to raise the necessary \$200.00 which had to be paid with the application, but I was able to borrow the money from Middlekauf.

August 15, 1888, I moved up to Appomattox, the name having been changed from Cincinnati, and I lived in a two room cottage.

There was a bitter feud now raging between Appomattox and Ulysses, both towns making the supreme effort to win the honor of becoming the permanent county seat, in the election which would be held Nov. 6, 1888, the same day as the national election but overshadowing the latter in local importance.

Samuel A. Swendson had been appointed county clerk by Governor Martin, and he was a partisan of Appomattox. I had been appointed county surveyor by the board of county commissioners, and owning two business lots there, was naturally in favor of Appomattox. The actual seat of the county government up to this time was in Ulysses, where Mr. Swendson had an office upstairs over a grocery store, and which was a general county office for all county officials.

I was ordered to survey some 60 miles of public highways in Grant county, and began operations on August 16th, 1888. The viewers, appointed by the board of county commissioners for the first road were, Eli Denman, David Bellmyer and Columbus Thomas, and my chainmen were Orville Olmstead and David A. Baldwin. This road was along the township line through the center of Grant county, and passing the south edge of Old Ulysses. It was not a very good location for a highway, as going



Main Street scene New Ulysses 1909, the year the town was moved. Autos facing north. Occasion of the gathering was a railroad meeting.

west from Ulysses it crossed and recrossed the North fork of the Cimarron river eight times, requiring many bridges or fords. Most of the old government corners, set about 15 years previously, were still in existence. This road was to be 66 feet wide. Its survey 24 miles, required 4 days. Road number 2 was twelve miles long, going south from the first road, three miles east of the west county line, passing through the east edge of Golden and running south to the Stevens county line. The viewers were James Jackson, Jeriel M. Hoss and Joseph O. Shelton. The chainmen were Jerry Brollier and Albert R. Johnson. This 12 miles of survey required three days, and it crossed the North Cimarron once and two small draws, or branches. It was to be 66 feet wide. Some of the important corners were missing and had to be re-located by proportionate measurements. The third road crossed Grant county from the north to south one mile west of the center of the county, for the south 12 miles

and along the range line in the center of the county going north from the southeast corner of Old Ulysses for 12 miles.

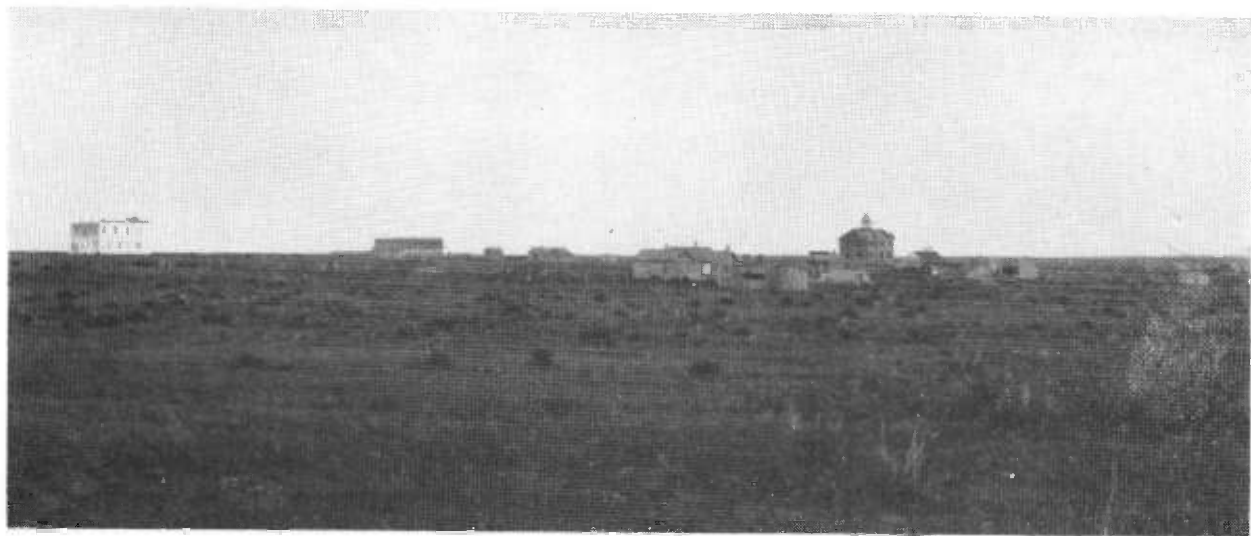
At the election of November 6th I lost what I most wanted. I was defeated as county surveyor by a man who, it was said, had had no experience whatever in land surveying. The town where I had two lots could never amount to anything and my cattle were leased for 5½ years, so we packed our things and left for Pueblo, Colorado, which is another story.

I have made six visits to Grant county since that day and at none of these visits has the country seemed the same as it was when I resided there. In 1916, the last time I visited Dick Joyce, it was strictly a cattle country, with pasture fences across the road at various and numerous places; and at some of the fence crossings there were what was called, auto gates. There were four or five such crossings between Hugoton and Richard Joyce's residence, but there were several regular gates which I opened one Sunday afternoon when we drove fifteen miles over the country. Maize and row crops were growing quite rank and thriftily. Harry Joyce took me and my father the next day around over that southern Grant county to the northwest corner of the Cook claim of thirty years before, then over to section 36 where Dick Joyce owned 480 acres of smooth upland, and Harry had farmed about 100 acres of this the preceding year. Here he showed us about 1,200 bushels of milo maize, over a thousand bushels of kaffir corn, and about 200 bushels of small eared yellow corn, all of which Harry told us he raised the year before, 1915, on 100 acres on what was very productive land, that is to say, if the rainfall and moisture came in favorable quantities.

I saw the country again in 1921, 1923, 1926 and 1931, when there was a very large crop of wheat all over the country. It was a wonderful sight all the earth a golden glow as far as human vision could reach. The only de-

plorable part was that wheat was selling for but 23 cents to 25 cents per bushel, scarcely the cost of production.

And now my tale is told. It has been tedious and too long, but the years covering the story, too, are pretty long; a life time for the average human being. I hope this record will be interesting and possibly instructive to those who may read it.



Birdseye view of Old Ulysses in the 1900's before the town was moved

CHAPTER 12

INDUSTRIES, POINTS OF INTEREST

MÓVING ULYSSES

Through the 1890's Ulysses dwindled to a very small town. About all the real estate had gone delinquent for taxes, and one fourth of the land in the county had been abandoned by the homesteader and was cancelled by the government. It again became government land and subject to entry. The county commissioners made a compromise and accepted a small amount of cash, \$8.00, and \$72.00 in county indebtedness for a tax certificate on a quarter of land, regardless of the amount due on it. Then in 1900 people began buying tax certificates from the county on the delinquent land. This made the town improve somewhat between 1900 and 1909. There was considerable indebtedness against the town and school district. The school district had a four room, two story brick building to show for its indebtedness but the town had nothing to show. The town had mostly city bonds, which had been issued as a refunding bond to take up a large amount of city warrants that had been issued in the boom days. Most of these bonds were not due until 1921, being thirty year bonds. The holders of some of these bonds brought suit and took judgment for delinquent interest and forced a large levy on the town to pay the judgment. This opened the eyes of the few people living on the town site. They had a meeting and employed an attorney to try to locate these bonds and see if he could compromise with the holders. It was impossible to locate many of them and it looked as if it would be impossible to improve the town under the existing conditions. No one living there was respon-



A part of the 30-room hotel at Old Ulysses ready to be moved to the new town

sible for the indebtedness, so I suggested we buy a quarter of land and move the town, which we did.

Kansas history says that the bond holders got an order from the court to give them the houses in town and before this could be done the Ulysses people put their houses on rollers and moved them three miles across the prairie where they formed a new town, which they called New Ulysses. It took them two days to move the town and when people came they held them prisoner until houses and stores were moved away. **THE WRITER OF THAT HISTORY WAS MISINFORMED.**

The town was *not* moved in two days. They were over two months moving it. There was no court order and there were no people held prisoner. Everything progressed peaceably. They commenced moving the houses in February, 1909. The court house and school house were left on the townsite also the little post office. The new town established a post office in New Ulysses.

In June, 1909 the people called an election and voted the county seat to New Ulysses, then the court house

was moved to the new town. The post office of Old Ulysses was discontinued and the name became Ulysses again. In later years the school house was sold and torn down and moved to the new town and rebuilt into a garage.

I am very sure of all these facts. I owned property in the town, and I bought the land for the town company and decded it to them. I was there through the entire procedure.

The following is a list of last settlers and business men of Old Ulysses just before the town was moved:

- A. B. Leigh—County Clerk
- I. G. Marshall—County Treasurer
- C. H. Binney—Register of Deeds
- W. G. Davis—Clerk of Dist. Court
- Herbert Rhoades—County Attorney
- D. E. Nicholson—Sheriff
- Wm. Bechtelheimer—Probate Judge
- Renna L. McGillivray—Co. Supt.
- Dr. R. E. Buckmaster—Co. Coroner
- J. F. Blake—Co. Surveyor
- H. W. Earlougher—Merchant
- C. S. Blake—Merchant
- S. M. Alexander—Prop. Hotel
- H. F. McCail—Cashier, Bank
- T. W. Marshall—Attorney
- E. M. Henthorn—Attorney
- Frank Byers—Blacksmith
- A. G. Williams—Post Master
- S. A. Davis—Editor
- Joseph Bittiker—Drug Store
- Colyer Terrill—Rancher
- C. D. Hickok & R. R. Wilson—Real Estate, Abstractors and Bankers

THE 1880'S PIONEERS WHO REMAINED THROUGH THE 1890'S

There were not many families who settled in Grant county during the 1880's that remained there through

the hard times and dry years of the 1890's. The following is a list of names of families who weathered that period.

Alexander	Hogan	McRea
Anderson	Hickok	McGillivray
Adams	Hurst	McCoy
Baker	Howell	McVean
Blakes	Hoffman	McMillan
Brollier	Harris	Neese
Basler	Hulbert	Nicholson
Berns	Joyce	Neely
Bittiker	Jinks	Porter
Bowers	Kable	Pudge
Byers	Kendall	Rossel
Binney	Kiistner	Rider
Berry	Kepley	Rosson
Creits	Leierer	Robinson
Cox	Leigh	Stuart
Conoway	Lowderman	Scott
Elwood	Lahey	Sullivan
Evans	Morrison	Swinney
Fogleman	Miller	Towler
Glazier	Martin	Trueblood
Gall	Maxwell	Thrall
Gyer	Moore	Theilig
Henshaw	Marshall	Ward
Henthorn	Main	Wilson

FIRST WHITE MEN TO SETTLE IN GRANT CO.

The first white men to settle in what is now Grant county, Kansas, were Richard Joyce and Daniel C. Sullivan, Sr. Both were born in Ireland in 1849, and came to America when they were young but did not become acquainted until they settled in Grant county in 1879.

Mr. Joyce first located at Lakin, Kansas in 1873, Lakin being 28 miles north of Ulysses. The Santa Fe Railroad had extended their line through Lakin and on to the Colorado state line the fall before, 1872. Mr. Joyce took a job working for the railroad company, there being plenty of work to do, as the company in order to get its land grant from the government, which was every alter-



Looking north on Main Street of New Ulysses soon after the town was moved

nate section of land located within ten miles on each side of the railroad right of way, providing the road was built to the state line by a certain date and the time being short they laid the ties on the ground without any grading and spiked the rails to the ties, so there was plenty of work improving the road bed during the following year. This was a very dangerous job on account of the hostile Indians. The workers were guarded by the soldiers to ward off any attack. Mr. Joyce did not think the soldiers standing guard were very reliable, and after the Indians had burned the Tom O'Loughlin store at Pierceville, 14 miles east of Garden City, Mr. Joyce gave up his job and moved to Dodge City. There he was employed by Lee and Reynolds government contractors who were putting up hay at Camp Supply in the Indian Territory. This job lasted five years; haying in the summer time and baling buffalo hides, twenty in a bale, in the winter time. Mr. Joyce returned to Lakin and for awhile hauled buffalo bones to the railroad, which were shipped east and ground into fertilizer.

After the railroad was built the buffaloes were killed

by many thousands, just for their hides, so within a few years the prairies were covered with bleached bones. The market price for these bones was \$6.00 per ton. After the buffaloes were killed off, which was in the late 1870's, the cattle men could make use of the prairie for grazing cattle. John O'Loughlin, who had located at Lakin when the railroad was built in 1872 and had a store there and traded mostly with the Indians, started a ranch on the South Fork of the Cimarron river in Grant county, a mile east of what was then known as the Wagon Bed Springs. The ranch was known as the Pig Pen Ranch (brand #). Mr. Joyce was put in charge of the ranch as foreman and then became a cowboy. He filed on the quarter of land on which was located Wagon Bed Springs, being the Northeast Quarter of Section Thirty-three, in Township thirty, South of Range thirty-seven West, in what is now Grant county.

Mr. Joyce was married to Mary T. Joyce, January 7, 1886, at Salina, Kansas, which was the day of the worst blizzard to be known in Kansas. At that time he owned a herd of three hundred head of cattle on the open range. After the blizzard all the cattle he was able to find was thirty head.

In the spring after they were married, Mrs. Joyce came to Grant county to live on the homestead. They made their home there until Mr. Joyce's death May 27th, 1917. He was buried in the northeast corner of the homestead, it being his request. Mrs. Joyce passed away August 25th, 1939, and is buried beside her husband.

The homestead, together with several quarters of land is still owned by their son, Harry Joyce, of Ulysses, and will likely remain in the Joyce family for years to come.

Mr. Joyce once told a story of isolation in Grant county in the early days: One fall, while he was manager of the Pig Pen ranch he took a vacation of three months, leaving a hired man in charge of the ranch,



*Graves of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Joyce on their homestead in Grant County,
near Wagon Bed Springs*

when he returned the man told Mr. Joyce that he had not seen a living soul since he left.

Daniel C. Sullivan was born March 1, 1849, in Ireland. He came to America when he was seventeen years old and worked his way westward from place to place, first working awhile in Pennsylvania, Omaha and then

to Denver, Colorado. After arriving in Colorado he worked at several different places. One place was the Georgetown mines, hauling logs to old Fort Kit Carson and finally located a ranch at the mouth of Mud Creek, near Las Animas, Colorado. After ranching there a few years he decided to move farther east into the state of Kansas. In 1879 he came to what is now Grant county, and settled upon a homestead on the North Fork of the Cimarron river being the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7 in township twenty-nine, south of range 37W, and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ -SE $\frac{1}{4}$ section twelve in township twenty-nine, south of range 38W, where he made his ranch home.

In 1884 he was married to Mary R. Sullivan the same name but not related. Afterwards Mrs. Sullivan moved to the ranch and was the first white woman to live in Grant county. She planted some cottonwood sprouts around their ranch dugout on the bank of the Cimarron river and some of these trees are living today and were the first trees to be planted in Grant county.

Daniel C. Sullivan, Jr., now of Ulysses, was born on the ranch December 22, 1885, being the first white child born in Grant county.

After Ulysses was started and Grant county became a county of its own, Mr. Sullivan moved to Ulysses and went into the mercantile business. In later years he moved back to the ranch and lived there until his death June 16th, 1913. Mrs. Sullivan passed away September 19, 1929.

The homestead, on which Mr. Sullivan settled, together with several thousand acres of other land, is now owned by his two sons, Daniel C. Sullivan, Jr. and Jerry P. Sullivan.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were buried in Denver, Colorado, with other relatives.

Mr. Daniel C. Sullivan, Jr. of Ulysses tells us of the beginning of the cattle industry in Grant county.



*Daniel C. Sullivan, Jr., first white child born in Grant County,
December 22nd, 1885.*

In those early days cattle were not fed in the winter time but were allowed to drift on south with the storms and often cattle were gathered the next year as far south as Beaver river in Oklahoma.

Large English and Scotch syndicates owned cattle herds in Eastern Colorado, and the J. J. Land and Cattle Co., also in Eastern Colorado. These large cattle outfits had chuck wagons and many cowboys and *remudas*. The wagons started at the spring round up as far south as the Beaver, or possibly the Canadian river, and worked their brands back north, taking much of the spring and summer to drive back to the home ranges. In the fall the fat steers were cut off and shipped to market.

Small cattle outfits, who did not have sufficient cattle to warrant a chuck wagon, would send a cowboy to report to some of these larger outfits. He would ride up to the wagon boss and say, "I'm reppin' for such and such a brand, or outfit."

Reppin', I suppose, meant representing a certain outfit. Some of these cowboys were rather case hardened. The story was told that one time a sheriff contacted the wagon boss and told him that he thought there was one cowboy in his outfit who was wanted for a killing over in Texas. They were not sure of the man, but the wagon boss decided on an unique way to determine the killer, so he placed a little paper with the words on it to the effect that "Some man in the outfit is being hunted as a killer and it might be advisable to leave before morning." Each man found this message in his tin cup when he went for his coffee. The following morning all the men were gone.

Some of those men were very brave in some ways but were afraid of things that were omnipotent. It was told on Bill Jay, who was a cowboy for the O'Loughlin outfit, and later for the TV Bar outfit, and the meanest man to his horse that any cowboy ever saw. When he was angry at his horse he would beat it with his quirt,

with the neck yoke from the chuck wagon or any club that came handy, all the time cursing and swearing, and often he would implore his Maker to have lightning strike the horse, and also himself, dead. One day in a storm when lightening jumped from horns and tails, and the trail herd was hard to hold, the wagon boss ordered all men out to guard on the herd. When the storm subsided a bit the cook went to the chuck box to prepare for supper. There he found Bill huddled shivering in the chuck box where he had hidden himself.

Those early day cattle herds are all broken up. No more are the J. J. Cattle Co., the XY and the 2 40. However, the smaller outfits yet operating are the Joyce's, down at Wagon Bed Springs, on the South Fork of the Cimarron; The Sullivans twelve miles north on the North Fork of the Cimarron and George Rider another twelve miles to the northwest on Bear Creek.

Sometimes in the winter when wheat pasture is good, Sullivans have as many as 3,000 head. They buy these cattle in Colorado and New Mexico in the fall and ship them off the wheat in the spring.

The Joyces have gone in for a better grade of cattle, and they have registered herds of Herefords. They pay a high price for the parent stock, and grow calves for sale to other breeders.

Those early Grant county people were good winners, and I certainly know they were good losers. I have known of ranchers, years back, who lost 100 per cent of their cattle in blizzards, yet they started over again and forged ahead. In later years I have seen these Grant county farmers lose all their wheat crop prospects in dust storms and drouths, yet the people who remained, profited more than those who left.

Mr. Sullivan gives us a later account of building their elevators.

Some time in November, just after the Armistice had been signed, following the First World War at some place

in Germany, was Jerry Sullivan who had served through the war with the supply train of the 353rd Division. It was many months before he was sent home on the transport ship.

On his arrival at home he learned that during the time spent in the war zones of France and Belgium that prices and all commodities had risen to unprecedented heights. He also learned that during his absence his mother, Mary R. Sullivan, had talked and talked to his brother, Dan, and the cowboys working with the cattle on the ranch, and she had finally prevailed upon them to plow 30 acres and drill it to wheat. Wheat was a very good price was the reason for the venture.

The 30 acres of wheat produced about 1,000 bushels in total, and the wheat was hauled to Moscow, Kansas, a distance of 32 miles and sold to the elevator there for \$1.25 per bushel. Dan C. Sullivan hauled most of this wheat with a team of six mules. It seemed like easier money than the handling of cattle, and that was all these men had ever done.

A short time after Jerry returned from the army there was much talk in Grant county that there might be a railroad built through the county by the A.T.&S.F. This came to pass and it was built as far as Ulysses, coming in from Satanta from the east. It was obvious that when the railroad was built the country would go to wheat farming and grass would be plowed under if the 'nesters,' as the cowboys called them, could make it grow.

The two brothers, Dan C. and Jerry P. and their mother held many long drawn out arguments and consultations as to the advisability of staying on, or to sell out and move farther west, possibly into Arizona, and try to start all over again in a new cattle country, where there was no railroad and maybe would never be any wheat farmers.

Mother Sullivan rather favored the idea of joining



Sullivan Brothers elevator in the new town of Ulysses

the wheat farmers and planting wheat, also. After all, had she not planted trees along the Cimarron river and they had made very good growth. In fact she had been very much in favor of farming and the sons and cowhands had not looked on this with much favor.

One day Dan was in Moscow, Kansas, talking with the elevator grain man to whom he had sold the 30 acres of wheat during the war. After talking with him Dan became enthused with the idea that maybe the Sullivans would do better if they did go out of the cattle business, and they might make some money by building an elevator and buying grain. Certainly the Sullivans knew very little about grain. They did know that corn and milo maize were good feed for saddle horses, and they recently had learned that wheat was a good thing to sell. Dan went home and talked it over with his mother and Jerry and returned to the elevator man and asked him to teach him the grain business. He said it was easy to learn, that the main thing was to know how to load the grain into the box car. He had a car under the spout at the time and he told Dan to go out there and put the grain spout from the elevator into the car and let the grain run through until the scale that was dumping the grain

showed the amount of grain that the car was stenciled to carry.

After about three hours Dan came out of the car for air as he had been scooping more grain than he knew was in the world. He was dust inside and out. His lungs were full of grain dust and his ardor for the grain business had cooled considerably. As he drove home he felt that certainly he had learned all about the grain business that was needed. He decided at once for Arizona and the cattle ranch. Probably this would have been as he decided had not the elevator man driven up the next day and told him that all cars were not that type of low constructed box cars. He also offered to go into business with Sullivans at Ulysses and put up half the money, and the contract was let to build the elevator. It looked as large as the Empire State building looked to Al Smith many years later.

The firm shipped the first car of grain, which was wheat from Ulysses, Kansas, loaded into a Great Northern box car. The wheat was scooped into the car and the farmer was paid 80c per bushel for the wheat. About three months after they had gotten into operation the elevator was finished. About that time the partner drove in and wanted to sell his half interest, as he had invested in some other elevators on south of the railroad. After some dickering the deal was made and the Sullivans became the sole owners. That was in the fall of 1922.

Jerry had never quite gotten over a cattle ranch in Arizona, and mother Sullivan just fell in with the idea, especially after Dan bought 8000 bushels of wheat from a farmer and the wheat turned out to be full of grease smut. This is a type that the miller cannot wash from the wheat, and it has a bad odor. Dan was in the box car scooping the wheat back when he awoke to the fact that his eyes were smarting and his skin was itching in a different manner than from grain dust. That 8000 bushels of wheat lost about all the profit they had made up to

date. It was a very black moment. However, they were too deeply involved in this bad venture to be able to get right out so they had to stay on. If Mother Sullivan and Jerry took their money out of the deal Dan would not have had enough to carry on, so Irish like they stuck together and Irish like the sticking together was rather tough going. Things finally broke for the better and one day Jerry suggested that they build another small elevator at the Hickok Switch which was eight miles east of Ulysses. The Hickok Switch elevator proved to be a very good venture as it kept Jerry over there scooping grain into box cars, while Dan was scooping at the Ulysses Elevator and in that manner they could not argue over the merits of the grain business and the Arizona cattle business. Even at that, they both came home at night so full of grain dust that the argument often came up.

In the year of 1928 while Dan lay ill with smallpox, and no one allowed to come in, a deal was made long range with a contractor to build another elevator at Mile Post 29, or it was later called, Sullivan Spur. This was a switch about six miles west of Ulysses, Kansas. At that time most of the land around there was in grass, but the virgin soil was later plowed, and the elevator proved to be a profitable venture. It had a capacity of 22,000 bushels and cost \$14,000.00. When this elevator was finished it totaled three elevators for the Sullivans. The Ulysses elevator having a capacity of 12,000 bushels and the one at Hickok has 10,000 bushel capacity. The Mile Post elevator was placed under the management of Roy Harrison. Things were looking better and the Arizona cattle ranch began fading into the distance.

This dry land farming was gradually being farmed better and farmers were selling their horses and buying tractors and learning to summer fallow lands and conserve moisture.

The old style wagon dump was used at the elevator and when the lever was jerked the front end of the wagon

popped up and the rear end dropped and the grain flowed out. In those days very often the farmer's daughter drove the load of wheat to town. Sometimes if the elevator operator was in a prankish mood, and the driver was new at putting a load of wheat through the elevator dump, it happened that a very quick trip up of the dump caused the driver to tumble backward from the wagon seat and go end over end down the wheat stream.

One day an old man came in and asked Dan if he thought the farmer would be taking much of a chance if he planted barley. A tall, tobacco chewing Tennessee addition to the community was squatting in the corner and chirped up, "Columbus took a chance!"

"He did, did he, and did he grow good barley?" was the next question from the old German. Dan sent this to a grain trade paper and was paid \$2.00 for his contribution to the furtherance of the grain business.

September 19th, 1929, Mother Sullivan passed away and she was taken to Denver, Colorado and was buried by the father. Her death was a great loss to the brothers as her advice was good and her influence was a steadying rudder in their operations. The entire community missed her.

The year 1930 came in with a medium wheat crop and the elevators were not very busy. Early in the year the brothers decided to build a storage plant at Ulysses, Kansas. This contract was let for the construction of a 200,000 bushel, concrete monolith elevator. It towered up over about everything and could be seen for miles across the plains. The year 1931 came in with a big wheat crop but the price fell to 23c per bushel and the farmers lost money by storing and the Sullivans had a great deal of money owed to them. No one had money and hard times were really here.

During the past few years other companies had entered the grain business at Hickok and Mile Post in competition. From 1933 to 1936 were the dust storm days

and the Sullivans did not keep the elevators open at the outside stations. Those were the times when land values dropped to nil. The elevators properties became almost of no value. Men labored for \$1.00 and \$2.00 per day. Again came the vision of rocks and cedars and dry gulches, barb wire fences and saddle horses, and the life of Riley. Had they only gone to Arizona they would have at least been able to eat beef, taken right out of their own herd. Probably out there in that land of brush and sage and rocks at least they would not have dust storms.

Then came the turn for the better. Dust storms stopped and again wheat and milo was grown and prices were good and wheat sold up to \$2.90 per bushel at Ulysses and farmers could pay off their debts. One day in 1946, with piles of wheat on the ground all over the county the Sullivans again decided to build. This time it was an addition to the 200,000 bushel existing plant. Contract was let and before long they had 600,000 bushel of storage space.

Back in the year 1934 Sullivans had bought a small 10,000 bushel elevator on the main line A.T.&S.F. at Coolidge, Kansas. Later they added 135,000 bushels of flat round top grain storage to that small elevator. In 1948 the contract was let for another elevator at Coolidge. This was to be of concrete monolith type and was to be of 255,000 bushel capacity. This elevator was finished in time for the 1949 wheat crop and was stored full of wheat within a few days. Still vast piles of grain on the ground and farmers asking for more storage. In 1950 a contract was let for 450,000 bushel addition to the 255,000 concrete plant at the Coolidge station. This plant at Coolidge looms up over everything along the Arkansas river.

At this point no one can predict where will be the end of elevator building in Western Kansas. Where the saturation point will be no one can tell. When this point

is reached and competition is great, and if crops are small, then again probably thoughts will drift back to the cattle pastures of Arizona.

The two Sullivans still carry on and they have sons and daughters who will also carry on. We hope they are never forced to go gazing off southwest, but on days when the wheat market breaks to cents at a clatter they may be found south side of the corral whittling on a soft stick, and it has been said by persons who have heard a bit of conversation that the words have an Arizona twang.

PIONEER COOPERATIVE

The Pioneer Cooperative was organized January 21, 1944. The following men were elected that day as the original board of directors: Mr. R. P. Dotzour, Johnson, President; Mr. R. R. Bechtelheimer, Ulysses, Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. E. A. Kopley, Ulysses, Vice-President; Mr. Roy Parsons, Hogoton, Director; Mr. Earl Steen, Ulysses, Director; Mr. Mack W. Brewer, Hugoton, Director; Mr. Otto W. Heilscher, Hickok, Director; Mr. George Coffey, Ulysses, Director.

The town of Ulysses was facing an electric power crisis. The Securities Exchange Commission had issued an order from Washington, D. C., for the Highland Utilities Company to sell some of its outlying properties including that in the town of Ulysses. The Highland Utilities Company had built the generating plant and electric lines in Ulysses in 1928. The Cooperative rapidly outgrew the capacity of the Ulysses plant and in 1948 a new plant of 3300 kw capacity was built two miles west of Ulysses.

The cooperative system will be complete by the first of September this year and will serve 1250 farm homes and 1250 residences of the small towns. The towns included are Ulysses, Big Bow, Hickok, Moscow, Manter, Rolla and Wilburton. The rural lines cover the south half of Hamilton, Kearney and Finney Counties, and all of Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Morton and Stevens Counties.

The cooperative will own and operate a total of 1600

miles of electric distribution line. The total investment of the cooperative in this area will be slightly in excess of \$3,200,000.

COMING OF GAS TO GRANT COUNTY

In 1930 a gas well was brought in on the Sullivan ranch and piped to Ulysses. Since that time there have been hundreds of wells brought in and we now have in the county many companies; the Stanolind, the Magnolia, Cities Service, Columbian Fuel, The Peerless, The United, Hugoton Production, Panhandle Eastern and Stanolind.

The following is quoted by the courtesy of the Stanolind Oil and Gas Company:

Stano Gasoline Plant.

Located in what was once a wheat field in the heart of Grant County, Kansas, is the Stano Gasoline Plant. Underlying the waving Kansas wheat lies the world's largest gas field—the Hugoton field—and the Stano Plant was built to process Hugoton gas. It can handle as much as 100 million cubic feet of gas every day.

From Hugoton gas, the Stano Plant extracts valuable petroleum products—natural gasoline and liquified petroleum gas or "LPG". When operating at 100 million cubic feet throughout, the plant can produce 26,000 gallons of LPG daily. Natural gasoline goes to a refinery to be blended into motor fuels. LPG is used as a fuel to supply heat and power for local homes and farms. The remaining gas is distributed to towns and cities as fuel.

The Stano Plant is owned and operated by Stanolind Oil and Gas Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and is part of Stanolind's expanding program to provide more fuel oil products.

A typical gas well in the Hugoton field isn't very impressive — just a few feet of pipe showing above the ground, protected by iron fencing. But from such modest appearing installations flows the gas that has assumed such a vital place in our economy.

Wells in the field are drilled one to a section. Altogether, about 265 are connected to the Stano Plant, some of them nearly 30 miles away. Gas flows through the field gathering system, made up of pipe ranging from four to 26 inches in diameter. Finally it enters the plant through an 18-inch line. The gas is measured coming from each well and again at the plant.

After the gas is processed and the products extracted, the "dry" gas leaves the plant through a 30-inch line for distribution to towns and cities as a fuel.

Usually in a gasoline plant, the gas must be compressed before its products can be recovered. But the gas in the Hugoton fields at a high enough pressure—350 pounds per square inch—that it can be processed directly. Eventually as more and more gas is produced and the pressure of the gas declines, Stanolind will install compressors to boost pressure back up to operating levels.

Gas entering the plant first goes through a scrubber, where foreign matter—like particles of sand, rust and water—drop out. Then it goes to oil absorption towers. As the gas enters at the bottom of the towers, absorption oil (kerosene) enters at the top. The gas rises through the tower while the oil flows to the bottom through a series of trays. The gas passes through the oil and its products (natural gasoline and LPG) are absorbed by the oil. The "dry" gas then leaves the top of the tower and goes to the gas pipeline company. The oil carrying the products—called "rich oil"—leaves the bottom of the tower. Then it is heated in heat exchangers and a Petro-chem heater and goes to another tower called the still.

In the still, the products are stripped out of the oil and go out the top as vapors. Then they are condensed into liquids and flowed to fractionation towers where they are separated. Finally they go into storage tanks from where they are shipped.

The absorption oil leaves the still at the bottom. Then

it is cooled and flowed back to a tank to begin the cycle over again.

Water for the plant and camp comes from two deep wells. Water helps cool the products and the absorption oil. In turn, it is cooled by evaporation in a big cooling tower. The wells can pump as much as 2,000,000 gallons of water a day, or enough for a city of nearly 20,000 people. However, since the plant has a closed water circulating system, only a small part of the potential water supply is needed.

Power is generated by three 500-kilowatt, 480-volt generators. If operating all at once they could supply a town of about 2,000.

Once placed "on stream" a gasoline plant runs continuously, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. That means there must be facilities for storing its products until they are shipped. Stano plant has seven 50,000-gallon storage tanks.

Liquified petroleum gas must be stored under pressure. Four of the big tanks are special high-pressure storage vessels. The other three store natural gasoline at a lower pressure.

Products leave the plant in tank cars and trucks. The natural gasoline goes to a refinery near Kansas City, where it is blended into motor fuels. LPG goes to homes and farms to supply power and heat. LPG produced at Stano is used in Kansas, northern Oklahoma and eastern Colorado.

Most of the plant staff live in Ulysses. They work regular shifts throughout the day and night. Some of the supervisory men live in the plant camp; they must be available in case of emergency.

Early in 1948 Stanolind became a part of Grant County community when it began construction of the Stano Gasoline Plant seven miles west of Ulysses. A year later the plant went "on stream" producing valuable products for use in the area. Nearly thirty men whose an-

nual payroll is over \$100,000, work at the plant. Stanolind is proud to be associated with the people and traditions of Western Kansas.

It is a far cry from the covered wagon and ox team—and the burning of cow chips, to the gas fields that furnish fuel for heat, well pumps, and for transportation. The companies have spent millions of dollars in Grant county.

Other industries at the present time are those common to a thriving community. The blacksmith shop has given way to automobile and implement repair shops. There are modern grocery and clothing stores, drug stores and cafes. Ulysses has a fine hotel, the Ralsamore, and recently a motion picture house was built. The R.E.A. is now establishing lines into the rural area.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE COUNTY

Wagonbed Springs is located on the ranch of Harry Joyce NE $\frac{1}{4}$ -S33-T30-R37. They are of historic interest in having been used by the early day caravan trains. This was the first water found on the Santa Fe Trail after leaving the Arkansas river at Cimarron, a distance of sixty miles. It was called the "Dry drive". It was a perilous route for man and animals in the dry seasons when wagon trains often ran out of water. Fierce Indians frequently attacked the caravans. It was near here that the famous western explorer, Jedediah Smith, lost four days without water, was killed by the Comanche Indians.

The springs get their name from the fact that at one time a wagonbed was sunk in order to make a casing and give clear water.

Little remains of the famous camping ground, but wheel ruts of the old trail in the area close by.

A D.A.R. marker has been erected near the Springs.

THE OLDEST HOUSE

The oldest house standing on its original foundation is on SW $\frac{1}{4}$ -S32-T-28-R-37-W. It was built by J. B. Moore,



This house was built in 1886 by J. B. Moore on his homestead SW 32-28-37 and is the oldest house in Grant County remaining on the original foundation. This picture was taken in 1949.

January, 1886. The house is still in good condition. A notice in the Ulysses Register announced it was to be built, Jan. 5th, 1886.

John B. Moore formerly of Rice county Kansas, is building on his land a first class dwelling house, one and a half stories and cellar, containing three rooms, and is 14 by 28 feet in dimensions. The building will be plastered and other improvements made that will not only make the abode comfortable but attractive in appearance.

Mr. John W. Baughman now owns the place. In the yard of that home still growing is a tree cactus. Two slips were brought from Colorado by Sarah L. Bartlett to her sister, Matilda Baker, in 1887. She gave one to her neighbor, Mrs. Moore, and there was quite a ceremony when it was planted. Mrs. Baker predicted, "Being a cactus, it will grow when trees will not." She had tried planting trees on that high plain and had not been successful.



This tree cactus was planted by the J. B. Moore family in 1887. Has withstood all the dry years and dust storms without any care, cultivation or irrigation. Picture taken in 1949.

That was a long time ago. The cactus has withstood drouth, tornadoes and dust storms. Those pioneer women have passed on but the children come back sometimes and stand by the old cactus and remember.

DEVIL'S HOLE

Devil's Hole is located in the northwest part of the county and is a sunken place a few rods north of Bear Creek. It is on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ -S21-T-27-R38w. The story has been told that a man by the name of Green who homesteaded this quarter of land was digging a well and stopped for dinner afterward he returned and found that the bottom had fallen out of the well and the walls kept caving in and the underflow of Bear Creek washed the dirt away until the well became several rods across and some forty or fifty feet deep. Mr. George Rider who now lives a couple of miles northeast of Devil's Hole says this is all a mistake, as he located where he now lives before there was a Grant county and before Mr. Green located on his homestead, and there was a hole there when he came to the country. There is no doubt the hole caved in at some time and the underflow washed it away, but there seems to be no record as to just when it happened. I saw it fifty-five years ago and it was then several rods across and was thirty-five to forty feet deep, with very steep banks.

Today Devil's Hole is pretty well filled up, due to prairies being in cultivation and so much dirt has been washed into the hole. The depression is now not more than ten or fifteen feet deep.

SUNK WELLS

Sunk Wells, while being just a few miles over the line in Kearney county played a big part in the history of Grant county, as it was a watering place and a stop over for freighters and emigrants passing through. George Hill, of Chula Vista, California, told the story of the sinking of the ground.



Ralsamore Hotel Ulysses, built in 1930, 53 rooms

Four of us had been on an expedition of bone picking and as we were returning home we camped for the night amidst the dry desolate sand hills, not far from a cattle trail. There was no water for miles around, so we thought, except what we had in our water barrels.

We slept soundly and were not aware of any unusual sound that night, but there must have been some sounds for when we awoke at daybreak we were astonished to see immense cracks in the earth near where we had been sleeping. About two hundred feet west of our camp we came upon a thrilling sight. It was a lake of water, two hundred feet or more in diameter in which the water had risen to within a few feet of the surface of the ground and was spouting twenty feet into the air. The columns of water spouting up in the dry, brown sand hills was an interesting sight. Within a few hours it had settled down to a smooth placid surface.

We were excited and curious as to what the water was like, so one of the men tied a rope about my waist and

lowered me down the steep, loose sides with a tin pail to procure a sample of water. We found it to be soft and clear and without salt.

We decided to name our discovery, "Bone Picker's Lake", but the name did not stick and was always known as "Sunk Wells".

We were slow getting to Lakin, due to our heavy loads, and the news had preceded us, brought by some cowboys whose herds had plunged into the water and about one hundred had been drowned. The rumor spread that other herds were headed that way and help was needed.

For a long time Sunk Wells was a menace to cattle and sheep. Erosion and trampling of cattle around the pit finally caused the pit to fill up with earth and now the place is only a slight depression. It lies near Highway 25.



A main street view of the present town of Ulysses, looking north from the Hickok building (1950).

According to the assessment rolls of March, 1950, Ulysses has a population of 1891, Grant county has a population of 4182. The number has risen and fallen in the past years but this is the first time the county has shown a population of over 4000.

I cannot close these pages without paying tribute to the pioneer women. Their lot was not an easy one. Some had left homes of plenty to come with their husbands to the new land where many of the comforts they had known were lacking. Some were widows who brought their children so that they could grow up on a farm and have future security. Then there were the maiden ladies who wanted land and a home. All had courage of high order.

Water was scarce and had to be carried from a neighbor's well in some cases. Only in rare instances was their ice for the preservation of food. Again, they saw the food they had raised in their gardens wiped out in minutes by hail or scorching winds.

Fuel was always scarce and high in price and it meant that cow chips must be burned. It was up to the women to make picking them up an attractive chore for the children.

In illness and death they sometimes learned there was a terrible price to be paid for *free land*, especially when a physician could not be found until it was too late.

During the lean years many women had to leave, but some stayed on through the poor years and the years when things began to be easier. Very few of those women are left. It is their children, who, having seen the ox teams and big wagons change to automobiles and even to airplanes, and the coming of gas and electricity for household use, remember and appreciate those valiant women who paved the way.