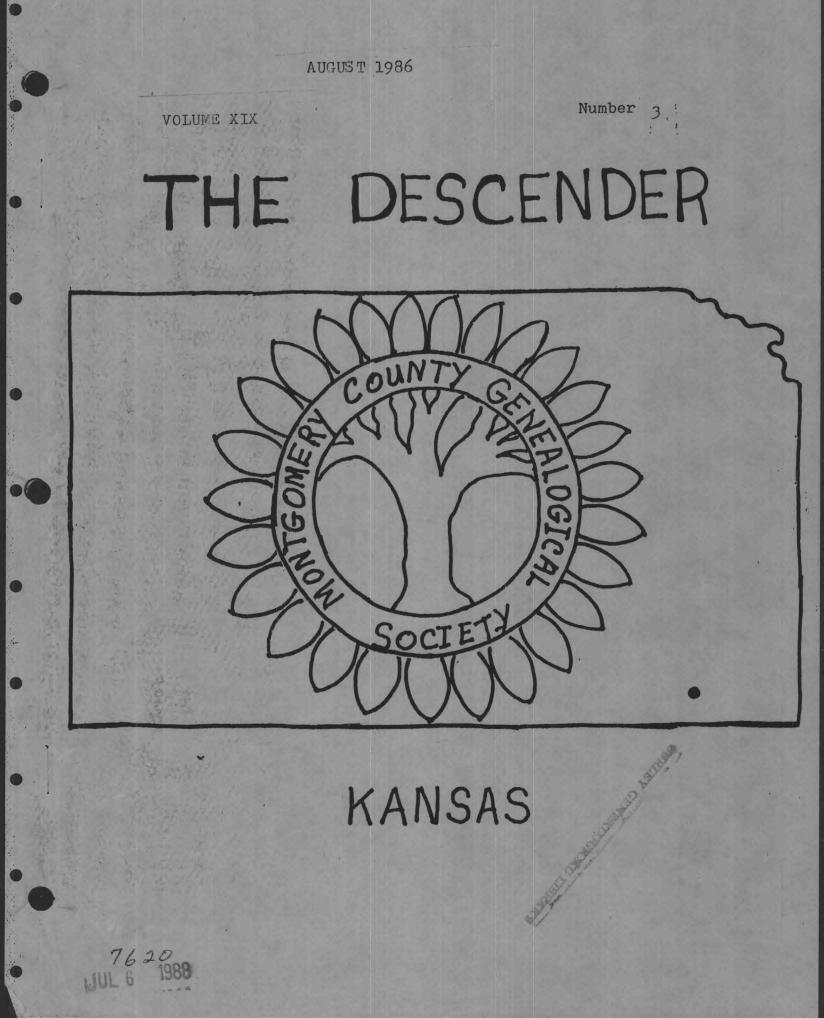
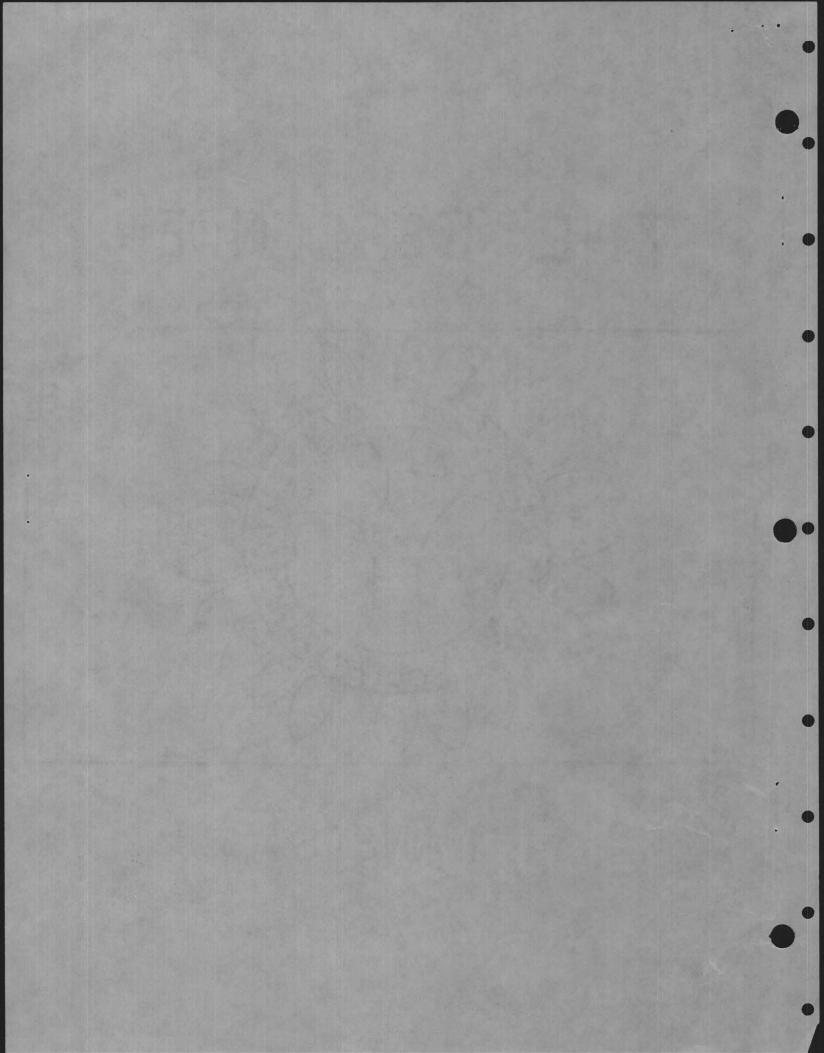
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AUGUST 1986

VOLUME X1X

PAGE

MONTGOMERY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Box 444, Coffeyville, Kansas 67337

President	-	 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	Pastor Herman GUY
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Editor	-	 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mrs. Judy HALL

The Montgomery County Genealogical Society meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m. These meetings are held in the Community Room of the Coffeyville Public Library at Tenth and Willow Streets. Single memberships in the Society are \$5.00 or \$7.00 for husband and wife. Out-oftown memberships are \$7.00 (due to postage) per year. Our year runs from January 1st to December 31st.

"The Descender" is published quarterly: February, May, August, and November. The price of a single magazine is \$1.50. Free memberships are \$7.00 (due to postage) per year. Our year runs from January 1st to December 31st.

Neither the Editor nor the Society accepts responsibility for the accuracy of the material which has been submitted for publication.

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BOOKS FOR SALE

The following is a list of books which are typed and xeroxed pages. The covers are clear plastic with a sturdy white seam binder. The art work on the under cover is drawn by artist Don SPRAGUE.

The books will be sent with postage included in the above prices. Send your orders to:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Box 444 Coffeyville, Kansas 67337

Index of Marriage Records in Montgomery County, Kansas 1870 - 1884. Brides also indexed. Price \$9.75.

Rural Cemetery Book I

South half of Montgomery County, Kansas, including smaller towns and ghost towns. Does not include larger towns of Coffeyville and Caney. 186 pages. Price \$10.00.

Rural Cemetery Book II

North half of Montgomery County, Kansas, including smaller towns and ghost towns. Does not include Independence, Cherryvale, or Elk City. 67 pages. Price \$7.00.

Elmwood (Slosson) Cemetery Index

The oldest Coffeyville cemetery in south part of town. DALTONS are buried here. 88 pages. Price \$7.00.

Drum Creek Township Book

1870 - 1900. This book was researched by one of our out-of-town members, Mr. Robert VanDYNE, of Salina, Kansas. This book is the latest one we have published and includes federal and state census, cemeteries, maps and histories of people in the Drum Creek Township. Price \$11.00.

THE PRAIRIE PIPE LINE COMPANY

(This information is continued from our May 1986 issue)

<u>CADY</u>, Frank F. Born April 15th, 1888, at Ena, Texas. Entered service of Magnolia Petrolem Company August 1st, 1917, as Oiler and Engineer, and continued with that Company until September 26th, 1918, when he entered the service of The Prairie Pipe Line Company as Laborer on Texas Division. December 1st, 1918, promoted to Engineer and December 6th, 1920, promoted to Chief Engineer on Texas Division, where he has been in service since that time. Continuous service date August 1st, 1917.

<u>CAIN</u>, James. Born October 10th, 1873, at Springfield, Illinois. Entered service of the Company April 1st, 1915, as Laborer in F. D. No. 1. On June 1st, 1916, promoted to Assistant Engineer and has been in service since that time. Continuous service date April 1st, 1915.

CALLAHAN, Patrick J. Born July 15th, 1858, at Lockport, New York. Entered service of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company September 5th, 1908, as Laborer on Northern Division. October 2nd, 1908, promoted to Fireman. March 10th, 1910, entered the service of Oklahoma Pipe Line Company, at Council Hill, Oklahoma, as Chief Engineer, continuing with that Company until January 1st, 1914, when he reentered the service of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company, as Chief Engineer on Northern Division. February 1st, 1915, transferred to The Prairie Pipe Line Company, in the same capacity, and has been in service since that time. Continuous service date September 5th, 1908.

<u>CAMPBELL</u>, Arthur J. Born December 19th, 1883, at Lawrence, Kansas. Entered service of the Company July 10th, 1916, as Clerk in General Office, at Independence, Kansas, and has been in service since that time. Continuous service date July 10th, 1916. (Continued next page)

The Prairie Pipe Line Company contd.

CAMPBELL, Vern C. Born October 23rd, 1893, at Nottingham, Indiana. Entered service of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company May 20th, 1911, as Laborer in F. D. No. 9 and resigned of his own accord October 1st, 1911. Reentered service of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company June 1st, 1912, as Laborer and Assistant Gauger, continuing in that capacity until May 25th, 1914. May 25th, 1914, to May 7th, 1919, had service in United States Navy. Entered service of The Prairie Pipe Line Company June 14th, 1919, as Gauger and has been employed in that capacity and at present is located in F. D. No. 26. Continuous service date June 1st, 1912.

CAMPBELL, William C. Born March 18th, 1871, Kitanning, Pennsylvania. Entered service of National Transit Company December 1st, 1891, as Linewalker and Estra Operator, continuing until October 15th, 1892, when he entered the service of Buckeye Pipe Line Company as Engineer and Operator. July 1st, 1897, promoted to Gauger. November 1st, 1897, entered the employ of Indiana Pipe Line Company, as Gauger and Assistant Foreman. November 10th, 1909, entered the service of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company as Engineer and Operator. January 1st, 1911, promoted to Gauger, in various districts, and February 1st, 1915, transferred to The Prairie Pipe Line Company, in the same capacity. October 16th, 1918, promoted to Foreman of Gaugers at Bartlesville, Oklahoma. December 7th, 1919, promoted to District Foreman and at present is Foreman of District No. 21. Continuous service date December 1st, 1891.

<u>CAPPS</u>, Thomas M. Born September 2nd, 1863, at Liberty, Missouri. Entered service of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company December 1st, 1914, as Laborer in F. D. No. 2. February 1st, 1915 transferred to The Prairie Pipe Line Company, as Linewalker, and has been continuously employed in that capacity, as well as Laborer to present time. Continuous service date December 1st, 1914. (Continued next page)

The Prairie Pipe Line Company contd.

<u>CARMICHAEL</u>, Sim. Born September 8th, 1865, Woodford County, Illinois. Entered service of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company February 1st, 1905, but not considered a regular employee until November 14th, 1906, when he was employed as Fireman on Northern Division. August 4th, 1913, promoted to Tour Engineer and on February 1st, 1915, tranferred to The Prairie Pipe Line Company, in the same capacity, having been continuously employed since that time. Continuous service date November 14th, 1906.

<u>CARROLL</u>, Clyde W. Born October 22nd, 1886, at Bogard, Missouri. Entered service of the Company August 1st, 1915, as Laborer on Northern Division. November 15th, 1915, promoted to Fireman. November 11th, 1917, promoted to Engineer-Operator and at present classed as Operator on Northern Division. Continuous service date August 1st, 1915.

<u>CARROLL</u>, John B. Born December 23rd, 1873, at Detroit, Michigan. Entered service of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company November 23rd, 1905, as Laborer on Northern Division. April 1st, 1909, promoted to Tour Engineer, continuing as such until February 1st, 1915, when he was transferred to The Prairie Pipe Line Company, in the same capacity, and has been in service since that time. Continuous service date November 23rd, 1905.

<u>CARROLL</u>, John P. Born June 24th, 1880, at Bogard, Missouri. Entered service of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company December 6th, 1911, as Operator on Northern Division. February 1st, 1915, transferred to The Prairie Pipe Line Company, in the same capacity. June 19th, 1919, promoted to Assistant Oil Dispatcher and has been in service since that time. Continuous service date December 6th, 1911.

CARROLL, Leo W. Born April 10th, 1888, at Glen Falls, New (Continued next page)

The Prairie Pipe Line Company contd.

York. Entered service of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company May 10th, 1911, as Laborer and continued in that capacity, in different districts, until February 1st, 1915, when he was transferred to The Prairie Pipe Line Company, as Assistant Connection Foreman in F. D. No. 3. October 22nd, 1917, promoted to Connection Foreman in F. D. No. 6, and has been in service since that time. Continuous service date May 10th, 1911.

<u>CARTER</u>, David K. Born October 27th, 1893, in Carroll County, Arkansas. Entered service of the Company March 1st, 1917, as Laborer and continued as such, in various districts, until March 1st, 1920, when he was promoted to Gauger in F. D. No. 21. Continuous service date March 1st, 1917.

<u>CARTER</u>, William A. Born February 13th, 1884, at Joplin, Missouri. Entered service of The Prairie Oil & Gas Company February 1st, 1912, as Laborer in F. D. No. 1. July 1st, 1913, promoted to Assistant Engineer and on February 1st, 1915, transferred to The Prairie Pipe Line Company, in the same capacity. April 16th, 1916, promoted to Fireman. June 1st, 1916, promoted to Engineer and has been employed in F. D. No. 1 since that time. Continuous service date February 1st, 1912.

<u>CARTER</u>, William Luvin. Born April 27th, 1894, in Cedar County, Missouri. Entered service of the Company July 1st, 1915, as Laborer and continued in that capacity, in various districts, until 1919, when he enlisted in the United States Army, serving until 1920. Reentered service of the Company during 1920 as Foreman and has been in service since that time in that capacity, as well as Laborer, Assistant Engineer, Fireman and at present is Engineer in F. D. No. 9. Continuous service date July 1st, 1915.

(To Be Continued)

HOW IS YOUR TRIGGER FINGER ?

Submitted by R. L. EDWARDS

Probably not any of your ancestors met their death from a trigger finger. But many of your ancestor's tombstone pictures may be somewhat blurred should you have a negligent trigger finger. The following is offered in the interest of taking better pictures of tombstones you have found:

You have found one of the old white tombstones used in the middle 1800's. It is a slab stone about two and one-half inches thick. It can be square top or round top. Probably more round top stones have fronts with scrolls, etc., in the design; while the square top type stones seem more common with plain inscriptions. Some of these stones can be two and one-half feet wide by six feet tall. You do not see the two feet of the stone buried in the ground, unless the stone has been laid out flat on the ground, probably in two pieces. Some stones have bases in which slots have been cut to receive the stone. The stones fit somewhat loosely but are secure so long as the base has not cracked from water freezing in the groove. These latter stones appear in the early 1800's.

You approach the stone. The inscriptions may be a block type letter as a capital, or a lower case type letter. The type may be both types in the same inscription. Hand written scroll is also used. If you are lucky you may be able to read the inscription right off. Other times you will need to study out how each line is made, recognizing single letters one at a time. Sometimes you will have a real puzzle to solve, and could be unsuccessful.

Does the stone carry a large amount of moss? Does it have black patches where moss has been? Are there small spots where the moss is gray colored? If you have a putty-type knife with a three inch wide blade, you may push it at an angle broadside to the surface following a line of the inscription. This should remove some of the accumulated moss and expose some of the whiter (Continued next page)

surface of the stone. You should not provide any scraping which removes some of the actual stone material. The scraping process will tend to whiten the stone surface. An old pocket knife may be used to carefully remove a bit at a time, the moss in the area of the letters. You may find that the stone is softer and may have a gray to black streaks under the moss. Do not remove any part of this material which is a part of the stone. You should be better able to read the inscription with the moss removed.

As an aid to providing greater contrast between the letters of the inscription and the stone, you can whiten the area of the stone which should show white, and darken the letters of the inscription. Common chalk sticks can be rubbed over the face of the stone. The area adjacent to the outline of the letters should receive a pass with the chalk sticky, trying to follow the outline of the letter. A puff of breath of air directed at the stone will cause the particles of chalk falling into the inscriptions to be removed. As much of the flat area of the stone as you wish should be covered uniformly with chalk.

There may be some material better suited for darkening the bottom of the letters of the inscriptions. At this time it seems the common graphite pencil is adequate and available. A soft pencil may be used in the bottom of the letters to pencil in enough darkness to outline the letters of the inscription. There is no need to sharpen the point. A knife with replaceable blades is fine for sharpening. Don't forget that periods and commas were used in the inscriptions.

A gray tombstone was frequently used, and may be harder to read than those of the white stones. The grains of material in the gray stones seems to be some coarser than in the white stones, and is thus harder to prepare for a picture. The preparation of a gray stone is the same as for a white stone. Sometimes a choice of either the chalk or the pencil method will be sufficient. Other methods can be applied to the granite stones. For (Continued next page)

those with polished surfaces and raised letters, with the polished surfaces and raised letters, with the polished surface removed around the letters; if necessary, the removed area can be further lightened by rubbing the surface with chalk. When the inscription letters have been cut into a polished area, the cut numerals and letters can be coated with chalk, covering the area of the inscription giving attention to the edge where the inscription meets the polished surface. Another method which produces a perfect image of the inscriptions, is to squeeze some shaving cream from a tube onto the inscription area. Then using the three inch putty type knife at an angle, the shaving cream is worked back and forth lengthwise along the inscription. Surplus cream can be advanced to the next line. The knife at a straighter angle will cleave off the extra cream, and the remaining surplus cleaned upon a paper towel. Toothpaste has been used, but is so diluted from the tube that it soon starts running from the vertical inscription.

Are you ready to take your picture? Have you removed weeds, brush, etc., and tied back flowers, etc., which may block sight of the inscriptions? Is the weather threatening? If so, it is a good idea to have several trash bags of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' by 3' size, to slip over the stones to keep them dry until you can prepare them, and after preparing them, if you cannot take the picture immediately. You may want to tie them at the bottom and come back later.

Will your camera be facing into the sun? Sometimes the inscriptions on the shady side of the stone will give a better picture than when the sun is bearing down on the inscriptions at 2:00 p.m., behind the camera. But is you are taking a picture into the sun, it must not be shining into the aperture of the camera. On low stones a downward slant can be given to the camera. Other pictures can be taken into the sun if the sun is shaded off the camera. Two light weight 6' sticks with two 3' (Continued next page)

sticks cross-wise to them, secured with a couple loops of adhesive tape make a good framework on which to mount one of the trash bags. Someone must hold the framework above and forward of the camera shielding the camera from the sun.

If the sunlight is bearing directly down on the inscription, there may be too much light and a washed out (overexposed) picture could result. In this case the shade may be held so the light is cut off from the sun. The tombstone must be shaded across its entire area.

You have now taken all the tombstone pictures you need from this cemetery, and are anxious to move on. Don't go just yet. Have you removed the materials used in preparing the stone? You should have brought several plastic jugs of clean water. You must have a good stiff brush. A six inch mason's brush is fine. An old paint brush is not suitable. Wet the parts of the tombstone which will catch the rundown from cleaning the higher inscriptions. Wetting the lower parts of the stone will cause them to be less likely to absorb any of the white or dark material which drains over them. The chalk will almost melt away as soon as wet. The loose graphite will wash out easily. Some graphite will continue to cling, and should be brushed vigorously up and down and across the letters of the inscriptions. Use plenty of water on the brush, and rinse the tombstone, washing all the chalk, graphite, and moss to the ground, leaving no parts of the tombstone to have streaks when it is dried.

There is considerable rubbing to remove all the white shaving cream from the inscription letters. The brush will load itself with lather and need to be wiped before another pass on the inscriptions. You may leave white streaks on the lower portions of the stone if not rinsed thoroughly. It is your responsibility to leave a clean tombstone.

Is it necessary to have an expensive camera to take pictures of tombstones? The writer believes not. There are no controls (Continued next page)

for light or exposure time on his cameras. Since color pictures taken ten to twelve years ago are now faded, all tombstone pictures are taken on Kodak Verichrome pan for black and white pictures. To avoid jerking the camera when shooting a picture, the same technic applies as is used in firing a rifle in a markmanship contest; that is, a steady pull on the trigger till the firing pin (or shutter) is released, with no jerk to destroy aim.

Have you thought about sending your cemetery inscription readings to the County and State Genealogical or Historical Societies in the state where your inscriptions were read, for a permanent record? Why not do so?

DO YOU KNOW THE AUTHOR?

Submitted by Ivan PFALSER

This original document was found by Ivan PFALSER in August of 1985 in an accumulation of other papers and photographs related to Caney, Kansas. It was included in an auction sale of Sam MARION's personal property. The document is old and torn. It is being typed just as it reads. Comments put in parenthesis.

Four years after the Civil War, Ervilla Badgly, Jan came from Vandailey, Ill. to Caney when it was

wilderness and settled on claim south of town of Enis---(maybe ville)

was on his place.

Thomasons, Ames, Kirk, Jim Wilson all came us. Here one year when Foots, Ridgeway After they ran the whiskey out of Enisville They moved part of town up here and part to St. Paul. Father run the meat market in Enisville.

(Continued next page)

Do You Know The Author? contd.

Jasper West built first house in Caney First preacher come. Preached funeral. First preacher in this county. My mother was first woman to die in country Coffins to be got. Made one of a wagon box. Buiral (burial) at Enisville Ford and Father and one sister. First John Thomason first baby born in this country. Rain came when he was born the roof off the house and rained in and they had water out of the bed. Niver hurt mother He died at about the age of 24 and was buried old cemetery north of town. 21 years ago at a skating rink a girl and she had on drawers made of flower sa-seat Caneys best. _____ied in 1873 Jan 3 to Moses J. ____eld Missouri. Lived in Joplin with miners T. B warmer, had baby, terrible times, shooting, & k____ _____ dish water in Cap Stone C Indians would come and eat the last bite off of table and you didn't dare open your mouth. Nearest Post Office was across the Verdigris River at Westrailia across the river in log house He Father, and other men took turn going to Post 0_ just once a month. Mrs. Thompson went down to wash off in the river and a bunch of Indians came and run and called her husband and a young man that was coming to visit them heard her and ask what she wanted and she told him to come get her cloth Nearest railroad at Ft. Scott. All the entertainment for young folks was dances horse races. Saw men killed at dances and fight ********

RESEARCHING OLD NEWSPAPERS

By Carl RAUCH

In our last issue we continued to examine an article entitled "Coffeyville and Its History," published on 8 July 1876 in the Coffeyville (KS) Journal newspaper. Editor W. A. PEFFER (later U. S. Senator), having established The Journal during October of the previous year, stated "...we do not propose to let the occasion pass without doing our duty, so The Journal has gathered up all the data within reach during the short time allotted, and gives its readers the benefit thereof ... The "occasion" referred to by Editor PEFFER was the centennial celebration of our Independence Day. This weekly issue of The Journal, appeared on Saturday the 8th of July, 1876, which was the first publication date after the 4th. As far as can be determined, it is the first history of Coffeyville published by this newspaper. So let us continue with this early-day history, which was written while memories were still fresh in the minds of the local residents.

CONTINUING:

"In May, June, July, and August '71, a rush was made for this point. Men were camped all over the prairies waiting for the survey of the town site. Then came Dr. TALLMAN, J. J. BARNDOLLAR, Luther PERKINS, T. B. ELDRIDGE, D. BLAIN, W. C. MASTEN, Antoine MARTIN, Frank PARISH, A. J. EVARTS, Major OSBORN, Col. HARVEY, D. W. DUNNETT, C. D. SHIPMAN, W. WYMARK, Samuel MAHOOD, carpenter, J. P. THOMAS and others BARNDOLLAR came in July-town not plotted--left a few days--returned -- town laid out and two buildings under way near the present line of rail-(Continued next page)

road. He built the first house west of the railroad, just north of where FORD & LANG now keep. It was afterwards burned. PERKINS brought his lumber from Parsons and started the first building. WELLS Bro's are now storing corn in it. TALL-MAN. MASTEN for R. C. CROWELL & Co., BARNDOLLAR, PARISH, EVARTS, and G. W. CURRY, now in Emporia, all begin building about the same time, and it was only a few days after a building was begun until it was open, ready for business. T. B. ELDRIDGE's Banking House was begun, as all the others were, in the open prairie, and was opened in the latter part of October. Thomas SCURR taking the position of cashier the first day of January following. J. G. VARNUM built a hotel 30x80 feet which was blown to pieces in the storm of the next April. SLOSSON's drug store was opened in November, though Mr. S. did not come till April '72. and FLEM-ING opened January 1, '72. Samuel MAHOOD, the pioneer carpenter, came in July. He built the first dwelling house in town for Mrs. SHELLADY. It is now used by her as a kitchen. He worked on the St. James Hotel among the first houses in town built by HARP & HALL. The first business houses were built by TALLMAN, and BARNDOLLAR & SALTONSTALL, groceries, PERKINS, hardware: BLAINE, flour and feed; R. C. CROWELL & Co., forwarding Indian goods, furs, &c; ELDRIDGE, banking; SLOSSON, drugs; SUTLIFF, (Continued next page)

clothing (in the building now occupied by the Journal); Al EVARTS, furniture; DUNNETT, law; SHIPMAN, real estate; Antoine MARTIN, baking and restaurant. The railroad was surveyed to this place in June, first train came September. "ROSS's Paper" was established a little later. First attorneys. J. M. SCUDDER, D. W. DUNNETT and A. B. CLARK (now County Attorney) and W. M. LOCKE. Mr. SCUDDER is now at Virginia, in the State of Illinois. DUNNETT and CLARK were partners till the latter went into office. The Eldridge House, a three story building containing sixty rooms, was built in the latter part of the year. All this was in 171."

"Old Town was lively, business was brisk, whisky and money flowed freely. and BLANTON's stove chimney saved many a poor fellow from the stroke of a stray bullet. Best times in the fall of '71 and early winter of '72. Probable population 600. An effort was made to incorporate Old Town so as to include New Town, but this project failed. and afterward the new town was incorporated by act of Legislature: but this act not being sustained, a re-incorporation was had including both towns as Coffeyville, and from that time on Old Town began moving to New Town. All there is left of Old Town now is the dwelling houses of those (Continued next page)

who chose to remain there. and a few deserted buildings going to destruction as fast as time can drive them. EBYS, DAVIS, MUNN, READ Bro.'s. KENT. and the other business men of Old Town moved their houses to New Town in the spring and summer of '72. Our fine school house, brick, two stories high, with bell, all costing \$15,000, was built during that year. M. D. CURRIER, during that and the next year, built four school houses near the town, and furnished four others. A great many dwelling houses were built in town in '72, and some good business houses also. N. K. MARTIN, barber, UPHAM Bro's merchants came: Joseph KLOEHR opened his hotel, and Charley HOFFMAN opened his bakery and restaurant that year, and WELLS Bro's, G. L. CANADA, J. BARRICKLOW, C. M. HETHERINGTON. Charles LUCAS and S. O. EBERSOLE, came over from Parker. W. W. FORD, Wm. BRIGHT, Dr. WELLS, and Wm. SMITH came from Parker in '73. R. BROOKS located here April '73."

"The cattle trade of Coffeyville in '72 and '73 was very good. Capt. J. C. LEACH, who had come in October '71, was general cattle agent for the L. L. & G. Railway Company. In '72 he brought in about 60,000, and in '73 about 70,000 head of cattle. This trade made all kinds of business here good. But the Indians charged a heavy license tax---(Continued next page)

ten cents per head for the privilege of bringing the cattle through the Territory, and ten cents per head each week for grazing. The railroad company paid this tax for the two years named, but afterward refused to pay it, and the trade was lost. At that time the principal cattle markets of the State were Coffeyville, Wichita, and Ellsworth. Baxter's glory had faded. Coffeyville had become noted as a good business point. and people came from all directions to look or locate. and the town grew rapidly to a population of about 1,000; but with cessation of the cattle and the Government freight trade. the bottom fell out, the town dropped to its legitimate level, and had to wait on the growth of the country around. Its transient, floating population left, building ceased and mechanics looked for other quarters. Most of the business men have remained. The population proper is now about seven hundred. At our last city election we poled 113, and the vote was not full. Having reached bottom two years ago, the town is now steadily improving, having a good trade from a rich country around it. Two mills are now running and a third will be at work in about sixty days."

"Westralia had a newspaper, the <u>Vidette</u>, McDONALD & McINTYRE: Parker had the <u>Record</u>, G. D. PARKER; Coffeyville in (Continued next page)

1871, had <u>ROSS's Paper</u>, which establishment was blown to atoms by the storm in April, '72; afterwards the <u>Montgomery</u> <u>County Circular</u>, by E. W. PERRY, sent out a few copies; The <u>Courier</u> was established by J. J. CHATHAM, May 10, '73, and continued to June 24, '75; and the <u>COFFEY-</u> <u>VILLE JOURNAL</u> was started October 30, '75."

"Among the early farmers within the trade of Coffeyville, besides those already mentioned were Joseph GODFREY, B. BENEDICT, Mr. GRAHAM and his sons; Dr. ALLEN, A. M. STEARNS, Z. C. CROWE, G. W. SELBY who took a claim near Parker in '70, Dr. J. C. PRICE, Mrs. LYBARGER, Jacob GOOD. John McINTYRE, W. C. VASSAR, Wm. NEVISS. Dan CARTER, Thomas HAMLIN, W. J. TEBBS, John COLLINS, Adam McCARTY, J. K. DAVIS, John BRILEY, Jo. PUGSLEY, Barnard and James BOTTS, Jacob STARTS, Wm. (TEXAS) MILLER, F. L. HOLLIDAY, Oliver WHITNEY, John CLARKSON, Wm. ENGMEYER, J. C. MONIGLE, A. J. FOSTER, J. F. SAVAGE, Adam and John BEATTY, J. S. CHENOWETH, Col. Caleb MAY, C. J. BROOKS, some miles west of this, N. and M. GEORGE, and Mr. McCALEB, Benjamin BENEDICT, now living on Clymore, about five miles northeast of this place, says he drove the first team over that rich country known as the "Pocket" just east of the river, where so many excellant farms are now laid out. That was in 1869, and the grass was as high as the horses (Continued next page)

backs."

"We have doubtless omitted some names that ought to have a place in this history, but as we said in the beginning, our personal acquaintance is very limited, and we have been compelled to rely wholly on what others have told us. For what mistakes appear we are, and will always be very sorry, assuring our readers that we have worked hard in the little time given to get what we have written."

AN EARLY SETTLER

Submitted by Ivan PFALSER

(This story of Mrs. Elizabeth WOOD was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Keith HERRING of Clay Center. The WOOD's were early settlers in Caney. One of the streets in Caney carry their home. Mrs. WOOD was Mr. HERRING's grandmother. I assume that July 1926 is the year that the story was transcribed. The HERRINGS lived in the Tyro area.)

Mrs. Elizabeth WOOD of Caney was given a pleasant surprise party by the ladies of the Relief Corps of Caney last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. WOOD's ninty-second birthday occurred July 5th. Owing to the national celebration being held on that day the party was not held until Saturday. Nine ladies of the Relief Corps spent the afternoon with Mrs. WOOD and served refreshments of ice cream and cake which they had brought with them. Mrs. WOOD's son Otho and her grand-daughter Miss Mary HERRING who lives with her were present, also her grand-son Keith HERRING and wife and (Continued next page)

two little sons of Colony, Kansas.

A few months ago Mrs. Mae Belle Gray McNEICE a correspondent for the Tribune called on Mrs. WOOD for the purpose of interviewing her about pioneer days. In answer to the question if she were not a pioneer, Mrs. WOOD replied, "I have pioneered all my life, and that's a long time." She then recounted the story of her life.

"I was born July 5th 1834 in Delta county Ohio." (Delta county was later divided into Lucas and Fulton counties.) Mrs. WOOD's maiden name was Elizabeth HOBART. Her parents, who were originally from England settled first near Boston, Massachusetts, later removed to New York and still later joined that great tide of western migration which poured itself over the mountains and sought new homes in the valleys of the Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers.

Although Ohio was admitted to the Union in 1803, it was not yet thickly settled in the early '30's. Many indians were living in the state. Much of the land was still thickly wooded and wild game abounded in these forests. Mrs. WOOD's father build a saw mill and cleared six hundred acres of land. She remembers vividly the scenes of her childhood days especially the great kiln her father built where he burned all the small crooked, knotty pieces of timber. From the ashes thus obtained he made potash which he sold to a refining company to be made into sods.

There were many wild hogs in the woods which fattened on the mast. The hogs supplied the settlers with meat, bacon and lard. Deer and wild turkeys were plentiful as well as other game suitable for food. The streams abounded in fish.

When Elizabeth was about twenty years old the HOBART family migrated to Illinois settling in LaSalle County near the Illinois River. Although they had seen many indians in Ohio, the indians in Illinois were more hostile toward the white settlers. The first house in which the HOBARTS lived in Illinois was one in which the (Continued next page)

wife and youngest child of the previous owner, a Mr. MUNSON, had been massacred. The story of that tragedy was well known to Elizabeth HOBART. Mr. MUNSON and his two boys were working in the fields when the indians attacked the cabin, killed the mother and youngest child and carried away the two daughters aged about fifteen and seventeen years. The men in the field saw from a distance part of what had happened and tearing the harness from their horses and were headed for their village across the Mississippi. The MUNSON girls related afterward how the horses they were on swam the river and the girls dripping wet and half dead with fright were given into the keeping of two squaws. The indian women were kind to the girls, giving them dry clothing, broth made from venison and a great bed of deer and bear skins to sleep on. The soldiers arrived a day or two later but the indians exacted a sum of money for ransom before the MUNSON girls were liberated.

Another of Mrs. WOOD's vivid recollections of her girlhood days in Illinois is of going with other members of her family to hear Abraham LINCOLN's speeches when he was seeking office.

January 18th 1859 occurred her marriage to Sylvester WOOD a young settler who had come to Illinois from New York. A few years later the Civil War broke out and like all the other women of the nation Mrs. WOOD's heart was saddened as she saw company after company of soldiers marching away. Finally as the war dragged on the married men were called to the colors and Sylvester WOOD bid farewell to his wife and two little girls and in company with seven other married men from the little town of Marseilles, he, too marched away, but happily for them the war soon closed, the fighting ceased but he was employed for many months in Tennessee rebuilding bridges and, later, school-houses which had been destroyed.

In 1872 Mr. WOOD and his family, there were now three little girls, came to Kansas making the long journey in a covered wagon (Continued next page)

drawn by horses. A little town called Ennisville had been started about two years before, but when the surveyors ran their lines it was found that the town was in Oklahoma so the settlers decided to move the town a mile and a half north into Kansas. The name was then changed to Caney. When the WOOD family arrived they found a school house, one store and about half a dozen houses. Mr. WOOD purchased land near the town and engaged in cattle raising but the family home was in the village.

The houses, little more than shacks, of native lumber, warped in the blistering summer sun. Food was much harder to obtain than in Ohio. Every autumn the men organized a hunting party and went a hundred miles or more west where buffalo were plentiful and brought back a supply of meat. Cattle rustlers and horse thieves were active in the early days around Caney but after a few "neck-tie parties" under the auspices of the vigilant committee they ceased their depredations. What few indians remained were the peaceful Osages so their white neighbors had nothing to fear from them. Several times the growing village was visited by thieves, bank robbers and train bandits.

There was often sickness and distress among these early settlers and as is the case in every pioneer community they all helped one another. The first church organized was a Methodist but denominational lines were scarcely drawn. Mrs. WOOD found time from her household cares to help in the church and go whereever there was sickness on trouble among her neighbors.

One day when Mr. WOOD was in the outskirts of the village he saw a gang of thieves approaching. He hurried back to Main Street and gave the warning and the thieves found the "vigalanties" waiting for them. Another time after robbing a store, a band of robbers marched "Uncle Ves" as Mr. WOOD was called, down to his home at the point of a gun and forced him to search his house for money which they believed he had hidden there. Mrs. WOOD and the children had seen them coming and taking the money with (Continued next page)

them they ran out to the field and hid. One of the girls held the dogs nose to keep him from barking and revealing their hiding place. The robbers ordered Mr. WOOD to call his family so he called several times but no one answered so they finally left empty handed.

It was in Caney in 1874 that Otho her only son was born. He with his three sisters attended the village school - such a primitive little school: How proud all the people of Caney now are when they survey their beautiful high school covering a quarter of a block - a school that would do credit to a town twice the size of Caney.

Of the four WOOD children only one married. Jessie the oldest daughter became the wife of C. F. HERRING. Della the third daughter died in youth. Henrietta and Otho remained at home with their parents. The father passed away in 1909, Mrs. Jessie HERRING in 1916, and Henrietta in 1925. As she has seen her dear ones called away, one by one, Mrs. WOOD has often pondered on why she so long remains. Yet she meets all life's vissitudes as she met them in her earlier life with a stead-fast faith in the wisdom of the Supreme Creator. Her whole life has been characterized by patience, fortitude and kindliness. (In these, the twilight hours of her long and useful life, she lives in her quiet little home tenderly cared for by her devoted son Otho and her grand-daughter Mary HERRING.) She maintains an interest in the church, the Relief Corps and the Rebecca Lodge in which she was a charter member and in which she took an active part in the yester-years. Surely her life has been an example in courage, sympathy and helpfulness to the younger generations.

She has watched with interest the progress in invention during her life time. The player-piano, the graphaphone, the radio and the automobile which are in her home and the airplane that circled over the town as this is being writtn were scarcely dreamed of in her youth.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Submitted by Ivan PFALSER

The following is an incomplete list of books recently obtained. This information was gathered from the bi-monthly bulletin published by the Kansas State Historical Society.

- Abilene. Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Abilene, Kansas: The First 100 Years. N. p., 1985.
- Bird, Roy. Topeka: An Illustrated History of the Kansas Capital. Topeka: Baranski Publishing Co., 1985.
- Burlington Daily Republican. Early Day History of Coffey County, Dating Back to the 1870's. Burlington: Coffey County Today and Coffey County Genealogical Society, 1985.
- Cooper, Frank A. It Happened in Kansas, Book III. Lyons: Velma Cooper Purdy. 1984.
- Deen, Freda Earles. Cemetery Index Argonia, Kansas, 1878-1984. N. p., n. d.
- Ek, Hildur. Growing Up In Kansas City. Lindsborg: The author, 1985.
- Gadberry, John Polk. Diary of J. P. Gadberry, Opolis, Kansas. 1906-1910. Transcription, introduction, and indices by William J. Smither. N. p., 1985.
- Grimes, Marcene. Topeka's Jazz Workshop: A Permanent Institution. Topeka: 1985.

Harder, Agnes. The History of Brainerd. N. p., n. d. History of the town in Butler County.

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Husband's Full Name BROCK Walker FAMILY GROUP NO. Add. Info. on Husband This Information Obtained From: Husband's Data County or Province, etc. State or Country Day Month Year City, Town or Place 26 Aug. 1814 Ohi o 2 Livence and Ivan Mears Kecs Birth 3. Brock Bible Quaker 17 March 1836 St. Clairsville Belmont Ohio 1. Grovestone. Oliver Cemeter Mar. 29 Dec 1880 Rose Woodson Kansas Death OliverCemetery, Rose, Woodson, Kouses Leavenworth Douglas Burial and Flouklin Counties Places of Residence Biographical Record Military Rec Occupation Church Affiliation Marriage Record Belmon Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2 etc. Wake separate sheet for each mar Cothering ARPENTER His Father BROCK George Sanderson Mother's Maiden Name (D. Ohio Book 1. 3rd Row Evertor Publishers, Inc.
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Inc. a free catalogue with a) genealogical aids. 6. Marriage Record Belment 4mCo. Opio Vol. 4 p. 1891250 0 Wife's Full Maiden Name Add. Into. on Wife State or Country Wite's Data Day Month Year Gity, Town or Place County or Province, etc. 7. Correspondence From MargaretWilso 14 June 1815 Birth The F. Chr'nd 28 Jan 1896 Death diver Cemetery Rose upodson Kansas Burial -(N.IC.M.) full desert Compiler Treve Mears Places of Residence Form M. C Address 1524 North Tenth Occupation if other than nousewife Church Affiliation City. State Independence Date 19 Feb. 1984 Komer husbands, if any No 11 (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar. Her Father Mother's Maiden Name Children's Name in Full (Arrange in order of birth) Add. Info. on Children Children's Data County or Province, etc. State or Country City, Town or Place Day Month Year Sex 7. Mar 1837 Birth Geerge Sonders Mar. Ohiot 22 Jan 1920 Morristown Death Nedora Dun Burial 5 Jan 1839 Birth Pheobe Adaline Mar. 2 Mar 1909 Death Burial Birth 23 Mar 1841 Ledia Anne Mar. 11 Jan 1898 Death Burial 21 April 843 Morristown Belmont Ohio Birth Marx Catherine (2) 12 Mar 1882 Mar. Woodson Kansas Denner Watson 31 Jan 1892 Toronto Death Burial 5. Tune / 845 Birth Benjamin Full Name of Spouse Mar. 12 Aug 1918 Death Burial 24 May 1847 Birth Caroline Mar. Death Buria 10 Dec. 849 Birth Charolotte Mar. Diedass mall child 28 Feb. 185 Death Burial 28Nov.1853 Birth Full Name of Spouse Mar. Rose Woodson, Kansas 1883 Death Burial 26Jan 1856 Morristowy Belmont, Ohio Birth Wa ohn Iker (2) 12 Dec 1991 Mar. 0 Name of Spouse Duff Ahua L- Duff Eliza Rachel C 15 May 1918 Kase, Woodson Kansas Death Burial 26 Aug/860 Birth Ablker C Mar. 6 Mar 186 as small child. Death Died Burial "If married more than once No. each mar. (1) (2) etc. and list in "Add. in"o, on children "Somn. Use reverse side for additional children, other notes, references or information.

SHALL WE REMINISCE ?

Submitted by Judy HALL

(Appearing in the 3 May 1871 South Kansas Tribune. Found under the heading of "THE COUNTY").

People in other States, and who have not visited the Osage Lands, can hardly realize the fact that Montgomery county, with an area of less than six hundred and fifty square miles, has received an immigration of over twelve thousand people; that a house is to be found upon every quarter-section in the county; that mills are built or in process of erection in every available locality; that over three thousand people reside in villages, and that all the improvement has taken place within the last two years, nearly all within the last sixteen months....

The moiety of the county lying west of the Verdigris, now contains as high a character, in all noticeable respects as the eastern portion...A. J. EVANS has a steam mill five miles north of Independence, upon a good spot for timber, and will soon grind as well as saw.

(To Be Continued)

QUERIES

SHOOPMAN-BEAL

My grandfather, George Montgomery SHOOPMAN came to Kansas in 1900 to see his Uncle George SHOOPMAN, who was a farmer. The 1900 census gives Drum Creek Twp. My grandfather met and married Veta BEAL in Cherryvale. My father was born in Cherryvale, 11 Feb 1903, his name was James Montgomery SHOOPMAN. I know nothing of his life until 1919. Clubs L M E and O E S. Marion MUSSOTTO, 1670 Patricia Ln, Merced, CA 95340.

BOOKER

Death dates for Jacob BOOKER's wife, Martha and Charles who d (Continued next page)

Queries contd.

in Cherryvale, KS. C W 3 Charles BOOKER, 222D Washington Rd, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N.Y.

COOLEY-GRIFINS

Looking for Earl COOLEY or GRIFINS or any COOLEY's in this area. Edward COOLEY, 49 Temple St, Fredonia, N.Y. 14063.

BENTLEY

Trying to find burial and death date of Zachariah T. BENTLEY after 1901 and before 1916. Mrs. Jean Wright WELTER, 424-20th St S. W., Mason City, IA 50401.

BENNETT-JOHNSON

Death dates for Elgin BENNETT and Dove JOHNSON. D in Independence. E. R. GOODBARY, Route 1 Box 378, Joplin, MO 64801.

BABB-THARP-NOLTE-WATSON

Any info for the surnames of BABB, THARP, NOLTE, or WATSON. Also need info on James BABB, sons Thomas, James, and Eli. Karel Babb WELCH, Box 50, Atwood, IL 61913.

MARTIN-HICKS-ALLEN

Looking for Susan L. MARTIN. Family living in Coffeyville when she died. There were the three sisters, Mrs. HICKS, Mrs. MARTIN, and Mrs. ALLEN, and two brothers, Robert and Joe. Patricia PULCZINSKI, Box 53, Harlowton, MT 59036.

HOYT-TOUT

Info on Rowena (HOYT) TOUT, b 10 July 1866, Eureka, Illinois. D 21 Jan 1960. Mar to J. TOUT. Parents were Mathia and Matilda TOUT. Robert HOYT, 6714 El Salvador, Long Beach, CA 90815.

(Continued next page)

Queries contd.

PICKERING-BRASHEAR-HALBERT-LAKIN-CLARK-HENSLEY

Looking for Jesse PICKERING, his father, Joshua PICKERING, mother, Nancy BRASHEAR. Amos Alexander HALBERT, father, John Wesley HALBERT, b 1812, mother, Sarah LAKIN. Thomas Roe CLARK, b 1854, father, William CLARK, mother Mary Ann HENSLEY. Emma PERKINS, 2440 Amo, Burley, ID 83318.

GARVEY-ROSS-TURNER-ETTER-AUMILLER-HOLT

Obediah GARVEY, b 1815 N.C., d 1908, Caney, KS. Mar 1st? Mar 2nd? Who? Said to have had 12 children. These are: Eveline S. m _____ROSS; Rebecca E. m ?/d young; Caroline m Wm. F. TURNER; Marybelle m _____Etter; Maria Antonette m ____AUMILLER; James Scott; Zachary m 1876 Eva HOLT (This county); Seth Homer and John C. Any info on the GARVEY family is appreciated. Postage refunded. R. A. VanDYNE, 1849 Roberts, Salina, KS 67401.

BURNSIDE

The 1910 census lists Fred G. BURNSIDE m to Ida M. There are two children listed, Vanda and Lee. I believe there are two other children. I am especially looking for Ida M. b Nov or Dec 1914. Any help appreciated. Lynn Burnside ZILLMER, 1011 Mascot Rd, Strawberry Plains, TN 37871.

JONES

Looking for Robert M. JONES. He had two wives. Don't know whether they were Lydia and/or Minnie. Robert is buried in Coffeyville. Any info on family or children will be appreciated. Judy K. JOHNSON, 121 Johnson Ave, Mather Air Force Base, CA 95655.

BUCHANAN

Info on Florence Mae BUCHANAN, b in Coffeyville. Mrs. Ronald SCHMUNK, R 2 38418 W C Rd 33, Eaton, CO 80615.