

KANSAS

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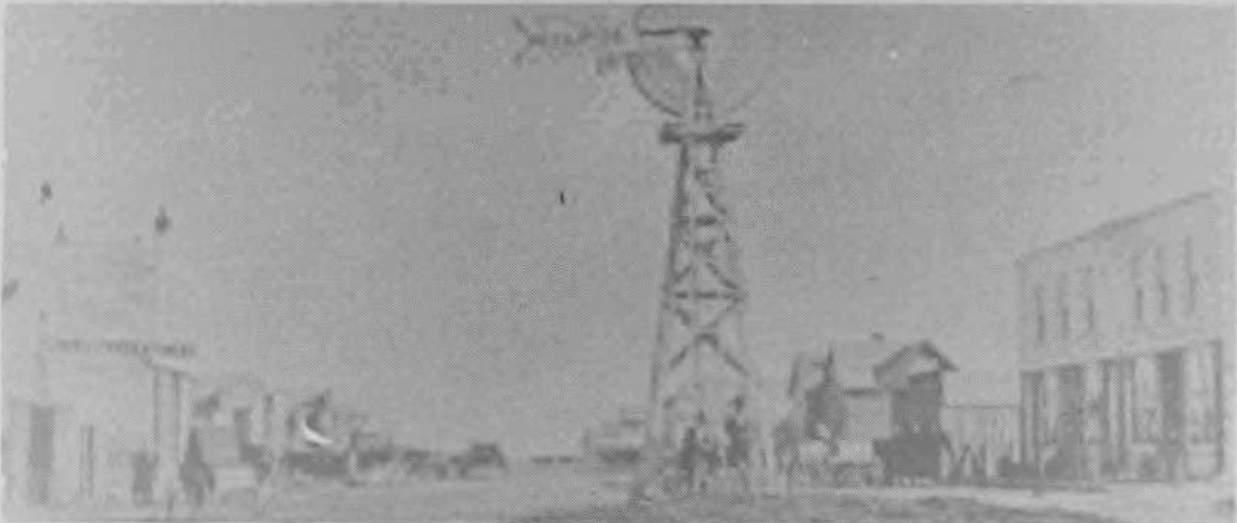
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Loom of a Century

Man's life is laid in the loom of time
To a pattern he does not see
While the weavers work and the shuttles fly
'Til the dawn of eternity.

1871 - 1971



Old settlers remember that many years ago an old Eclipse windmill stood in the center of the street between the Davis Hotel and what is now the Masonic temple. But very few know what finally became of it. It was sold to A. R. (Rora) Gorham in 1876 to be used to furnish water for his cheese factory and home on Twin Creek, located 14 miles south of Osborne on what is now known as Luray-Osborne road (highway 281). Osborne, in its village days, maintained a public well in the center of the street, which was very common in those days.

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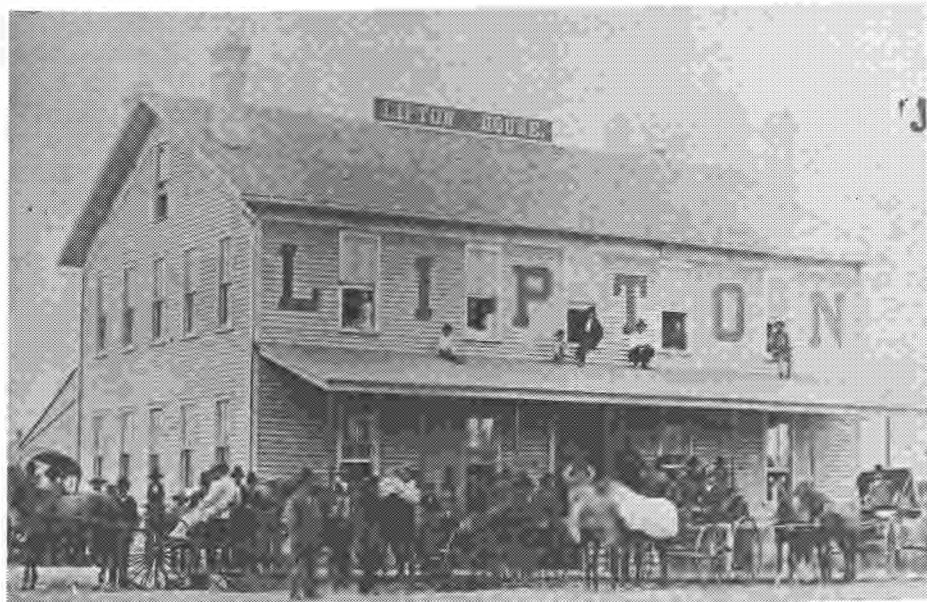
LURAY, KANSAS

67649

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The old Lipton House, built in the 1870's, was located on East Main Street, where the Koffee Kup Kafe is now.

Editor's Foreword

Will and Ariel Durant, renowned contemporary historians, who have just published a monumental multi-volumed history of the world, have this to say about the historian's problems:

"Our knowledge of the past is always incomplete, probably inaccurate, beclouded by ambivalent evidence and biased historians, and perhaps distorted by our own patriotic and religious partisanship. Most history is guessing; the rest is prejudice."

Editor of the Osborne County Farmer and President of the Osborne County Celebrations, Inc.Victor V. Randolph

The following script and pictures are to the best of our ability accurate, and we are indebted to many interested persons of Osborne County who have helped in any way to assemble the material. We are only sorry that so many wonderful stories had to be cut in order to fit the material into the space allotted.

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THE OSBORNE COUNTY CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE, INC.
PROUDLY PRESENTS

"Osborne County Centurama"

A John B. Rogers Presentation

Produced by
Michael Whaley

Choreography
Michael Whaley

Set Design
George S. Elias

Wardrobe By
John B. Rogers

July 21 - 22 - 23 - 24

Osborne Fairgrounds

Pre-Show 8:30
Curtain 9:00

This Spectacular follows the outline of history as to authenticity. Slight changes have been made to meet the demands of staging and costuming.

SHOULD WEATHER CANCEL ANY PERFORMANCE OF THE PAGEANT, A POSTPONED SHOW WILL BE PRESENTED ON THE FIRST CLEAR NIGHT FOLLOWING THE ABOVE SCHEDULED PERFORMANCE DATE.

Osborne County, Kansas Centennial Program

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

Sunday, July 18

- 8:00 p.m. Regular Church Services
Combined INTERFAITH CHURCH
SERVICE, Centurama Site
County-wide Centennial Choir

Monday, July 19

- Noon Carnival Midway Opens
(afternoon and evening,
Monday through Saturday)

Tuesday, July 20

- 9:00-1:00 p.m. CENTENNIAL BALL
(Seven Princesses announced)
Advance Tickets \$1.50 --
Gate \$2.00

Wednesday, July 21

- Art Show
8:30 p.m. Pre-Pageant Ceremonies
Coronation of Centennial Queen
and Presentation of 6 Princesses
9:00 p.m. First Performance of the
Historical OSBORNE
COUNTY CENTURAMA
9:30 p.m. Dance to "Mike Boden
and his Western Group,
New Gym
(All tickets \$1.00)

Thursday, July 22

- 7:00-9:00 a.m. Country Style
Breakfast, Legion Hall
2:30 p.m. SUNFLOWER BELLES
STYLE SHOW AND TEA,
High School Auditorium
8:30 p.m. Pre-Pageant Ceremonies
Presentation of Centennial
Queen and Princesses
INTRODUCTION OF PIONEER
MEN AND WOMEN
Sunflower Belles Style
Show Awards
Music by Betty Jo Banks
and "The Challengers"
9:00 p.m. OSBORNE COUNTY
CENTURAMA

Friday, July 23

- 10:00 a.m. PARADE--Youth, Pet
Costume, Bicycle and
Miniature Floats
(Begin, 4th and Main--
Finish, Elm and Main)
12:00 Noon Free Lunch
for all Youth
Parade Participants
2:00 p.m. 4-H Clubs
Presentations, New Gym
8:30 p.m. Pre-Pageant Ceremonies
Presentation of Centennial
Queen and Princesses
9:00 p.m. OSBORNE COUNTY
CENTURAMA
9:30 p.m. Dance to "The Tokens",
New Gym
(Advance Tickets \$1.50--
Gate \$1.75)

Saturday, July 24

- 1:00 p.m. Luncheon for
Dignitaries, Gibsons
3:00 p.m. GRAND PARADE--
Reviewing Stand for Dignitaries
(Parade assembles at Fair-
grounds and finishes at
Courthouse)
6:30 p.m. FREE BARBECUE,
Fairgrounds
8:30 p.m. Pre-Pageant Ceremonies
Presentation of Centennial
Queen and Princesses
Introduction of Dignitaries
Brother of the Brush Awards
9:00 p.m. FINAL PERFORMANCE of
OSBORNE COUNTY
CENTURAMA
9:30 p.m. Dance
(Advance tickets \$1.50--Gate \$1.75)

The story of

Vincent B. Osborne

for whom Osborne County was named

A rebel gun lobbed shells onto the Union gunboat "Annie Jacobs" at Joy's Ford in Arkansas on January 17, 1865.

The shelling forced the gunboat aground, and Vincent B. Osborne was one of the Union soldiers who braved the enemy fire to tie her up.

He was severely wounded in the leg and, two days later at Clarksville, Arkansas, the leg was amputated.

When he left the hospital, the Civil War had ended.

Thus, Pvt. Vincent B. Osborne settled in Ellsworth in 1867 as a one-legged war veteran, but one who made his mark in the town.

And, while nearly a third of the Kansas counties were given names of Civil War officers, Osborne County is 1 of only 2 counties named for privates.

But Osborne was no ordinary private. A war comrade said "Osborne was one of the bravest soldiers that I ever knew, and a gentleman."

And Osborne's experiences included much of the drama of the western Civil War and settlement days.

Enlisting in the 2nd Kansas Infantry at Clinton, Missouri, in July of 1861, Osborne apparently had had his differences with Southern sympathizers during those hot-blooded secession days. He feared that his life would be in jeopardy if captured by Missouri Rebels.

In his first battle in Missouri, he was nearby as General Lyon, the Union commander, was killed. Lyon played an important part in keeping Missouri with the Union and was killed in that early battle as the South tried to take the state.

Osborne described the battle:

"This volley threw us into some confusion but General Lyon, riding along just then on a bay horse, his gray having been killed under him before, with his hat in his hand and flourishing it over his head, ordered us to stand up to them and drive them back. We again formed our line and soon repulsed the enemy. General Lyon was killed just after he passed us."

Osborne, in this battle, suffered the first of 3 leg injuries. "A ball passed between my legs without hurting them, only making my right leg smart considerably."

Shot in the leg

Then, in a battle with the Confederates in August of 1861, he was shot in the thigh but managed to get to a horse and ride to Springfield, Missouri. He was hospitalized there but, when the Union force retreated, he managed to beg a ride on a wagon and was not left behind.

"I knew that there were rebels who would hunt me out and I feared that it would be the worse for me. It proved that they hunted all over Springfield for me but could not find me."

Osborne lay in an army hospital in St. Louis for 6 months, with a swollen festering leg from which the bullet had not been removed. It proved possible late in this period to remove the bullet, and he slowly recovered.

The 2nd Kansas Infantry soon was mustered out of the service and Osborne, fresh from the hospital, re-enlisted in the 2nd Kansas Cavalry on February 19, 1862. He was assigned to Company A, commanded by Captain Samuel J. Crawford, later governor of Kansas.

Osborne rode with troopers who trapped notorious William Quantrill and some of his guerillas in a house in eastern Kansas, then set fire to the house.

The rebels led by Quantrill, threw open the door and rushed out to run for the woods. The cavalrymen fired and killed one and mortally wounded three others, but

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Quantrill escaped. "We scoured the woods in every direction but could not find Quantrill," Osborne said.

From March through September of 1862, he rode more than 1,500 miles on cavalry escort duty over military and Santa Fe trails to Fort Union, New Mexico, and back.

And in New Mexico there was more excitement.

"On the 28th of June, thirty men were detailed out of the company to go out after some Comanche Indians who had been committing some depredations on Johnson's Ranch. We took ten days rations packed on Jacks but, not finding their trail, returned at the end of 3 days."

On the way back from New Mexico to Fort Filey, Osborne's company camped at Fort Larned in southwest Kansas and saw thousands of Indians there.

"A large number of Indians, estimated at thirty thousand, were camped in the vicinity of Fort Larned. They had assembled to receive their annuities from the government and represented the Arapahoes, Kioways, Apaches, Cheyennes and Comanches.

"The Apaches and Cheyennes were at war with the Pawnees and had some skirmishes while we were at Fort Larned, but not near the fort. No Indians were allowed to come into our camp but we went into theirs at will. We exchanged hats, clothing, coffee, etc, for moccasins and lariats with them."

Company A then went with the 2nd Kansas in a campaign against the Rebels in Missouri and Arkansas. Osborne fought in the battles of Old Fort Wayne on October 22, 1862, at Cane Hill on November 28, and at Prairie Grove on December 7.

In early 1863, Osborne was a hospital attendant at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and at Fort Scott.

For the remainder of 1863, and in 1864, he was on detached duty much of the time, and was a messenger at Fort Smith in 1864. It was when he was leaving Fort Smith in January of 1865 that he suffered the wound that cost him a leg.

Osborne was 27 years old in 1866 when he came to Kansas. He first was sutler at Fort Harker, but soon left to settle in Ellsworth in 1867.

Special Commissioner

On June 22, 1867, his old company commander, but now Governor Samuel J. Crawford, appointed him a special commissioner to organize Ellsworth County.

In 1871, when a county to the north and west was being organized, it was named after him. It was in that same year that Osborne was elected to the Kansas Legislature.

Osborne married Nellie V. (Henry) Whitney, the wife of Sheriff C. B. Whitney, who had been killed in 1873. A daughter Katie was born to them in 1877 and died the same year.

Osborne became justice of the peace at Ellsworth in 1872 and held that position until 1873, when he became probate judge. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar as a lawyer by the district court.

After a short illness, Osborne died December 1, 1879, at the age of 40.

At the time of his death he was city clerk, probate judge, and president of the newly organized Ellsworth County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

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Settling Osborne County

From Kansas; a Cyclopedia of State History . . . Ed., By Frank W. Blackmar in 1912. v. 2; 418-19.

Osborne County, in the central part of the state east and west, is located in the second tier from the Nebraska line. It is bounded on the north by Smith and Jewell Counties; on the east by Mitchell and Lincoln; on the south by Russell and Ellis, and on the West by Rooks County. It was named in honor of Vincent Osborne, a soldier of the Second Kansas cavalry, who was distinguished for his courage in the Civil War, and who in 1867 settled at Ellsworth, Ellsworth County.

The first permanent settlement was the Bullock ranch, established on the south fork of the Solomon in March, 1870, by Charles and William Bullock. Pennington Ray and James McCormick settled south of the site of Downs a little later. Their stock was driven off by the Indians that summer. Word was sent to the stockade at Waconda and the soldiers came out and drove the Indians away. During the famous raids of 1868 there were no settlers in the county. A party including Lieut. Higgins, John Owens and a third man were attacked while in camp on Oak Creek in the northeast corner of the county, and two of them were killed. Owens escaped and reached the stockade at Glasco. Thirty-three people came during 1870, among them being James Weston and family, J. J. Wiltrout, Crosby brothers, Z. T. Walrond, W. T. Kelley and E. McCormick. The next year settlers came in large numbers. The first store was near the center of the county and was kept by Calvin Reasoner. In November, 1870, Gen. H. C. Bull founded a town, to which he gave the name of Bull's City (now Alton), and erected a store building. The first white child, Bertha Manning, was born on May 4, 1871. Osborne City was founded in May, 1871, by a colony from Pennsylvania, and the county was organized the same year. On May 27 a mass meeting of citizens at Reasoner's store took the preliminary steps, C. M. Cunningham, W. W. Bullock and A. B. Fleming being appointed as a census committee. On September 12 Governor J. M. Harvey declared the county organized and appointed the following temporary officers: Clerk, Frank Thompson; commissioners, Samuel Chatfield, C. M. Cunningham and Frank Stafford. An election was held on November 7, when Osborne was chosen as the county seat and the following officers were elected: Sheriff, C. M. Cunningham; treasurer, John Joy; county clerk, C. W. Crampton; attorney, H. H. Napier; clerk of the court, C. J. Watson; register of deeds, A. B. Flemming; surveyor, F. R. Gruger; probate judge, H. C. Bull; superintendent of public instruction, J. T. Saxton; coroner, S. B. Farwell; commissioners, P. W. Kenyon, F. Stafford and J. J. Hayes; representative, W. L. Gear.

In 1880 the population of the county was returned as 12,518, that of 1890 as 12,083, 1900 as 11,844, and 1910 as 12,827. The assessed valuation of property in 1882 was \$1,137,906. The valuation in 1910 was \$24,743,947, which makes the wealth per capita nearly \$2,000.

The first railroad to enter the county was the main line of the Missouri Pacific, which reached Downs in 1879. This road runs through the county and terminates at Stockton, in Rooks County. A branch diverges at Downs and crosses northwest into Smith County. The Union Pacific runs through the southwest corner, passing through Natoma.

The county is divided into twenty-three townships, viz: Bethany, Bloom, Corinth, Covert, Delhi, Grant, Hancock, Hawkeye, Independence, Jackson, Kill Creek, Lawrence, Liberty, Mt. Ayr, Natoma, Penn, Ross, Round Mound, Sumner, Tilden, Valley, Victor and Winfield. The postoffices are Osborne, Alton, Bloomington, Covert, Downs, Natoma, Portis and Twin Creek.

Among the earliest settlers not mentioned elsewhere were the following with the year of their arrival. Of course there were many others whose names we have been unable to get:

1870—John Burns, Frank Stafford, Frank Thomm, John L. Beck, Zara M. Hill, John Leaver, J. H. Bergier and John Corbett.

1871—Ira Weaver, W. T. Lodwick, J. A. Carson, Franklin Hull, F. M. Wells, Ellis

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1872--S. T. Kindley, J. J. Davis, E. M. Jones, Jerry Quigley, L. A. Weeks, C. E. Jewell, B. W. Ayers, J. C. Ayers, E. J. Botkin, N. Holmes, H. B. Smith, Wm. Storer, Tom Davis, Lew Huff, J. D. Hall, A. J. Smith, Dick Kiefer, Samuel A. Palmer, James Pain, A. J. Towne, Link Gossett, H. Austin, A. R. Hale, James Cook, David Oliver, John S. Wilson, George R. Oldson, B. E. Clark, W. H. Nicholson, Graham B. Hall, J. M. Mills, H. N. Dowd, E. B. Garrigues, J. K. Eckman, L. F. Storer, J. R. Bush, A. W. Hefley, Henry Whaling, Charles Greig, Isaac Irely, John Alexander, J. N. Storer, David Jewell, F. H. Deck.

1873--J. C. Bowers, Joseph Delay, I. L. Jordan, W. A. Bodge, Geo. F. Thompson, F. Garanflo, C. H. Ware, H. B. Nevill, Isaac Kaup, Fred Kaup, George Kaup, J. N. Kierns, J. W. Kierns, Samuel Chapin, W. T. Henry, Alvin Williams, Wm. H. Williams, A. L. Addison, J. F. Stull, D. O. Bancroft, J. S. Brooks, S. S. Collicut, J. A. Stull, C. H. Stull, H. P. Gaston, R. H. Bell, C. W. Stansberry, Jesse Gregory, J. B. Collier, M. M. Knott, A. S. Garwood, Tracey Doolittle.

1874--I. T. Cross, Robert Lukens, Conelius VanDer Geisen, J. David Green, R. B. Doane, L. H. Underwood, John Wineland, Wm. Roadhouse, W. J. Roadhouse, Eli Roadhouse, Simon Dirstine, W. M. Wineland, Aaron Smith.

1875--John E. Jones, Wm. Craft, Joseph Thompson, Grant Thompson.

1876--Mrs. Sarah Garner, R. E. Clark, John Hobbie, Conrad Schulte, George Wilkin, Ransom Coop, H. H. Hall, W. J. Rouse, H. H. Wood, Phillip Trexler, Chas. A. Sellers, W. A. Hopper, G. R. Eastman.

1877--Wilson Berger, Howard H. Ruede, George F. Ruede, Edwin Fallon, E. S. Totton, A. R. Gorham, R. N. Watson, Wm. Raff, Chas. Earl, Mrs. Victoria R. Bowen, Wm. Clemmons, Frank Gray, S. R. Buell, E. Fuller, Harry Gray, John Fransue, J. T. Cahill.

1878--Mrs. M. E. Kinnear, E. B. Jones, Mrs. W. Singleton, E. Lipton, Geo. A. Coates, Silas McAllister, S. E. White, J. A. Fouts, J. C. Johnson, Israel Moore, Wm. Brittain, R. A. Boyce, A. Aplegate, W. H. Miller, Fred Pulver, W. B. Marshall, Ranson Freeman, Joseph L. Weber, W. C. Craddick, Andrew Jackson, Geo. W. Ingram, James A. Warren, L. C. Worden, James Nickel, J. P. Ford, J. B. Taylor, Geo. W. Irely, Chas. J. Gillette, Gerhardt Roenne, F. C. Koelling, W. H. Boughner, Phil Elbright, B. P. Martin, L. A. Linville, A. White, John A. Pierce, W. J. Loyd, G. W. Garman, George Kessell, M. C. Wells, J. L. Hartman, S. W. Smith, Matt Freeman, M. Sherbourn, George Sherbourn, Jeff, Sherbourn, Joe Tabler, Calvin Tabler, Doyle Tabler, Geo. White, Daniel Mead, Lafe Glasgow, Samuel Dick, Jas. A. Hockinhull, Frank J. Ungram, B. Worcester, S. L. Palmer, S. P. Shuey.

1879--D. W. Hardman, E. D. Craft, Andrew Geiger, Samuel Elder, S. B. Lane, T. J. Goad, J. O. Bradshaw, John Graff, John Bragg, Wellington Frost, John W. Jackson, Henry Vallier, L. L. Parmelee, S. D. Wagner, H. Schweitzer, J. F. Blauer, W. H. Paynter, T. M. Walker, O. Duffy, J. A. Morton, Adam Smith, G. V. Rogers, M. C. Wells, J. L. Hartman, Alfred Blauer, C. F. Blauer, C. W. Foster, James McEwen, E. S. Wilcoxson, Wm. Allen, J. W. Rose, W. B. Shaw, Geo. E. Curry, Dr. S. S. Reynolds.

1880--A. B. Ruby, Homer Dillon, J. M. Hadley, Zeno Hadley, Chas. Batchelder, M. Grant, W. A. Ware, S. W. Hill, W. A. Huey, Jesse O. Dillon, M. O. Hudson, L. H. Karns.

The above list is taken from the minutes of the Osborne County Old Settlers association, and is, of course, far from being a complete list, but is merely those who identified themselves with the association.

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W. Gene Boomer, D.V.M.
G. H. Roberts, D.V.M.



One of the first houses in Osborne County,
built in 1870 by Tom Weston

On July 4, 1876, Hon. Calvin Reasoner delivered an address on "Osborne County in 1870."

The Farmer of June 19, 1919 reprinted the historical part of the address, and from that we find:

William and Charles Bullock came in January 1870 and selected claims near the mouth of Twin Creek. Having learned at Junction City shortly afterward that other parties had filed on their selections, they changed to Sec. 15, township 7, range 13, when they returned in March, and commenced building their house of logs, the first house and improvements in the county.

The next settlement was on Covert Creek, about 6 miles from its mouth, and was known as Weston's or Willis' ranch. Here were Thomas and James Weston, David Willis, and Martin Poland. In July of 1870, they were joined by Chauncey Bliss, Arnos Vandenburg, and Jeff Durfey, who settled near.

A third nucleus of settlement was formed early that summer called the New York Colony, or Manning's Colony. William Manning had planned to bring out 10 or 20 families, but some did not come, and others were disappointed in the situation; a few stayed on their claims and their identity as a colony was soon lost.



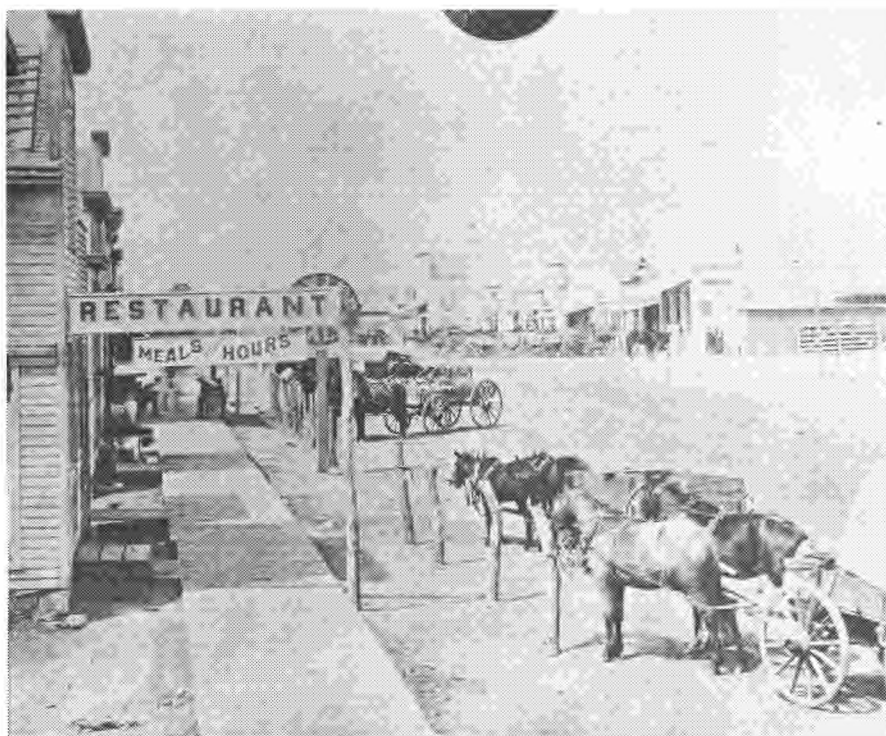
The Goodlad cabins, 1 1/2 miles
west of Osborne

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Organizing Osborne County

First steps for organizing the county were taken at a meeting at Arlington on May 27, 1871. A committee was appointed to take a census. June 3, 1871, another meeting was held at Arlington. It was reported there were 724 inhabitants, and 284 voters. The governor was petitioned to organize the county, which he did in a proclamation dated September 12, 1871. There was a county seat contest November 7, 1871, the competing points being Osborne, Tilden (Bloomington) Arlington and Emley City (Bristow). Osborne won by a large majority, but there were other elections and a special petition and Osborne finally was confirmed as county seat in an 1872 election.

Osborne City - Osborne



The city of Osborne had its beginning in April, 1871, when a colony of settlers from Pennsylvania, known as the "Pennsylvania Colony" arrived in this section in search of homes and the foundation of a future city. They laid out the townsite and named it "Osborne City," which name it carried for many years, but when the city was legally organized several years later the "City" was dropped. At the time the townsite was laid out there were still roving bands of Indians in this part of Kansas, some friendly, some hostile. The last hostile band to visit this county was in July, 1870, the year before Osborne was located. The town became the county seat in an election held in the fall of 1871, and has been the county seat all these years. Osborne was an inland

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OSBORNE GRAIN, INC., 346-2112, Osborne

town receiving its supplies by freight wagons until late in 1879, when the railroad now known as the Missouri Pacific was built. The town is also on a branch of the Santa Fe which was built in 1915. Osborne is located on the crossing of Federal Highways 24 and 281, and is the county seat of Osborne County, which was named after Captain Vincent B. Osborne, a veteran of the Union Army. The town is about 30 miles from the geographical center of the United States and 18 miles from the Geodetic center of North America. It is located in the wheat growing section of the state, and is the trading center of a large territory in a rich agricultural section. The city of Osborne is located on the south fork of the Solomon River.

Originators of the Pennsylvania Colony, who were the founders of the city of Osborne, were Col. W. L. Bear, attorney; and Major H. D. Markley, merchant. Others who helped make up the Pennsylvania Colony were Mr. Frye, agent; H. E. Traley, carpenter; Emanuel Smith, hardware merchant; Edwin Moore, doctor; Henry Harp, farmer; William Neff, veterinary; William Rader, cattleman and butcher; Jacob Gettz, tin smith; Henry Landis, butcher; Joe Morrow, blacksmith; John Shirley, laborer; John Boring, grain buyer; David Tindal, shoemaker; F. S. Ruth, tailor; Jesse Pennypacker, joker; George Kendig, carpenter; William Kendig, carpenter; Milton Hoffdeitz, gun smith; F. R. Gruger, pharmacist; Walters, farmer; and F. A. Rothenberger, stone mason.

Covert

Covert (hidden and sheltered) was organized October 19, 1880. It was a thriving little town for many years. It is no longer in existence as a town.

The stone house on the right below, was the first house built in Covert in 1879 by J. M. Bradshaw. Mr. Bradshaw sold the home later to Dr. Cranshaw. Cranshaw sold it to Harry Pixley and it became the first Pixley hotel in Covert.

The house on the left was at first the Methodist Parsonage. They sold it to Mrs. Parson for a home and she later sold it to Harry Pixley and it became the Pixley Hotel later.



This page sponsored by MARTIN'S 66 SERVICE, 346-2232, Osborne
WARD GIBSON, Realtor,
DALE REMUS, Auctioneer, Osborne

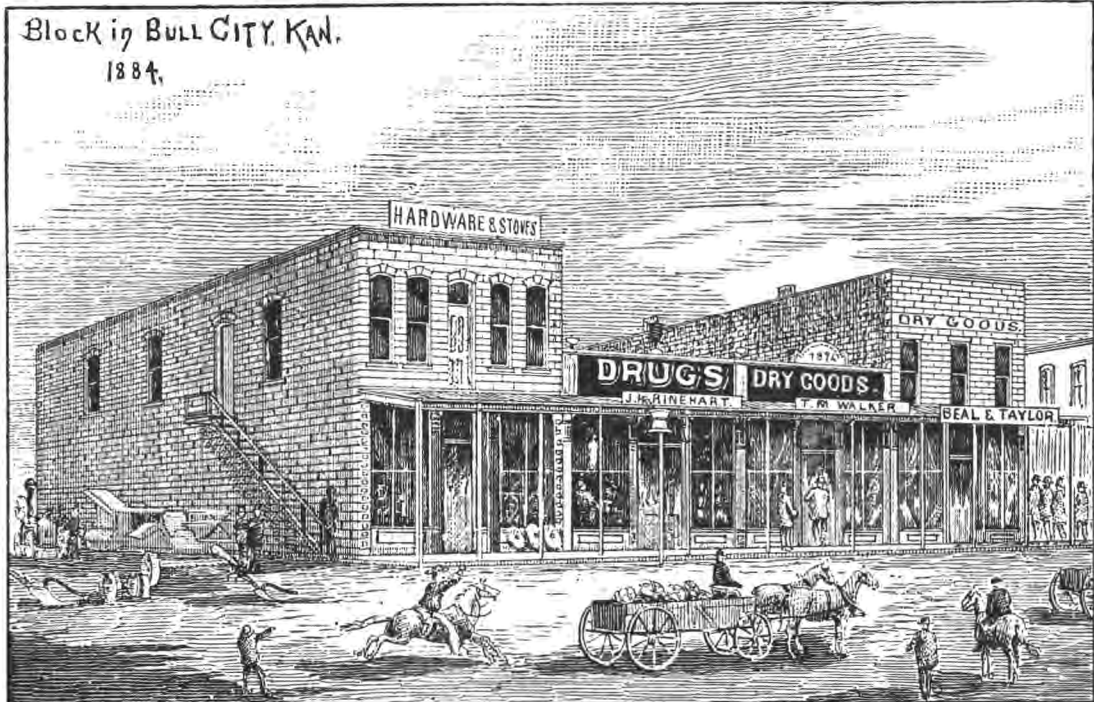
Bull City - Alton

The first town in the County to be staked out was Bull City. The two men responsible were General Hiram C. Bull and Lyman T. Earl. A flip of a coin determined for whom the city would be named. General Bull won the toss and the town became known as Bull City. Plat was recorded August 14, 1872. The name was changed to Alton (after Alton, Illinois) and incorporated October 1, 1885.



Block in BULL CITY, KAN.

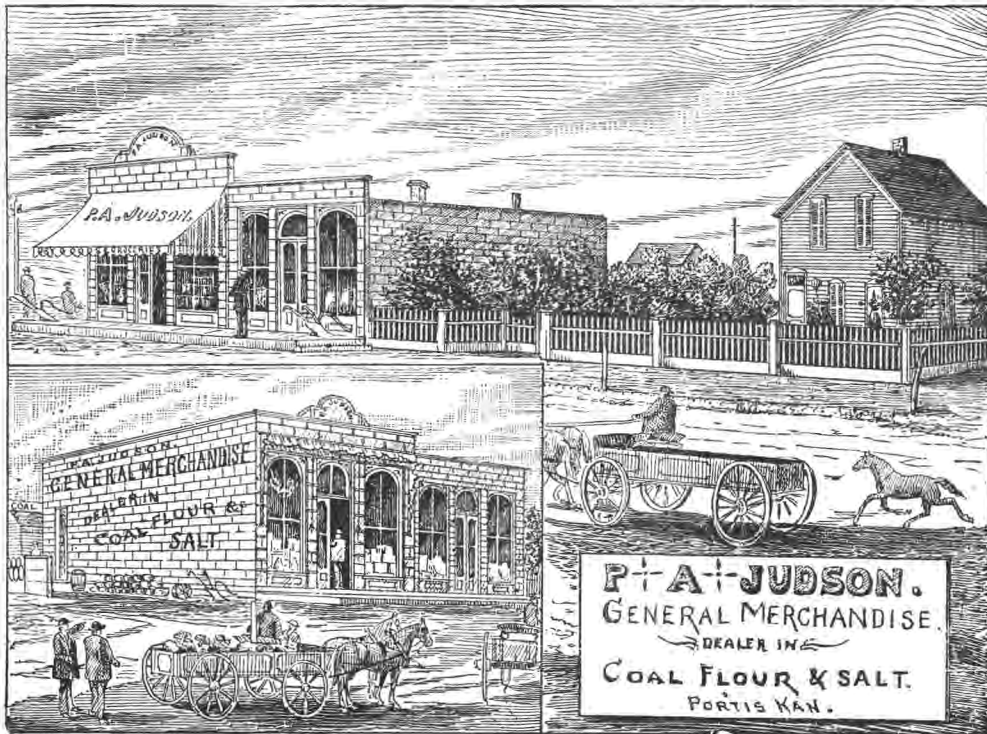
1884.



This page sponsored by CORNER GROCERY -
Donald and June Boland, Alton

Bethany - Portis

Bethany was the Biblical name given to the site organized in 1870, by Chatfield and Judson. When it was discovered there was another town by that name in Kansas it was changed to Portis. It was named for Thomas J. Portis, who was an official of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at the time. May 16, 1879 the name was officially recorded as Portis.



THE FIRST STATE BANK

SINCE 1904

Portis, Kansas.

LOUIS THOMAS, President

CARL M. THOMAS, Cashier

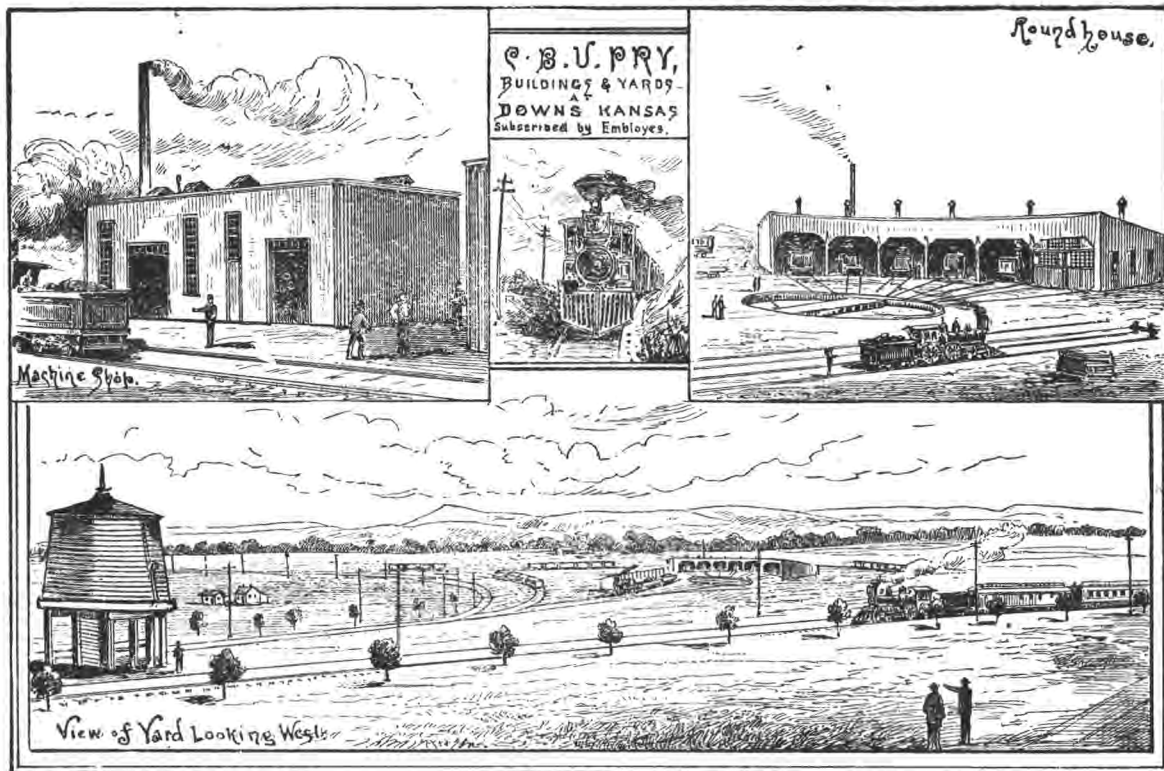
H. O. TURNER, Vice-President

Downs

Downs was founded July 27, 1879 by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was named for Major Downs, who at the time was the Superintendent of the Western Division of the Railroad.



The Downs Mill



THE DOWNS NATIONAL BANK

Downs, Kansas

C. N. CUSHING, President

RAY WIERENGA, Vice-President

MARY HESHION, Cashier

A fully home-owned bank dedicated to
the progress of the Downs Community

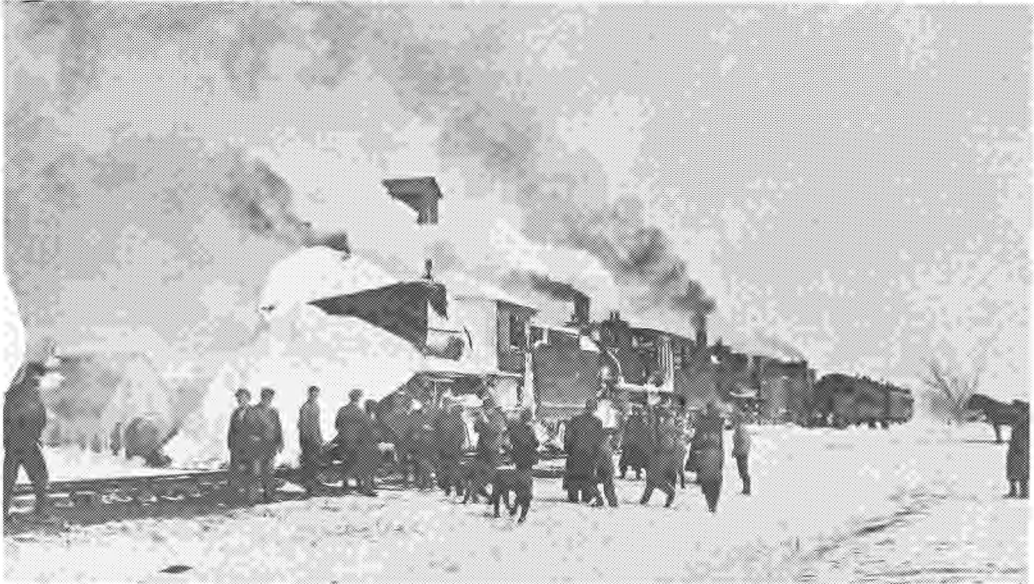
SINCE 1919

Natoma

Natoma (new born) was organized in 1887 and laid out by a Mr. Oscar Harkness. The City was incorporated August 22, 1905.



Main Street of Natoma, Kansas



Union Pacific snow plow with 4 locomotives,
Natoma, Kansas March 9, 1912

This page sponsored by W. A. BRENT, WAYNE NOFFSINGER,
DALE R. COOPER, DALE W. MILLER

Tilden - Bloomington

Tilden was established May 10, 1873. The name was changed to Bloomington May 18, 1874. About all that remains of the town as such are the elevators.



First school still standing in Bloomington



Bargaining with Indians -
man seated at left is W. P. Gillette, Sr. others not identified



Picture taken by Mrs. Rose Kleckner in 1879 of
the Omaha Indians camped on the river south of Osborne.



The Martin Mohler Sod House

The Martin Mohler home, 1871, was about five or six miles east of Osborne. It was on the farm long known as the Irvin Myers homestead, one-half mile east of the Baker Cemetery.

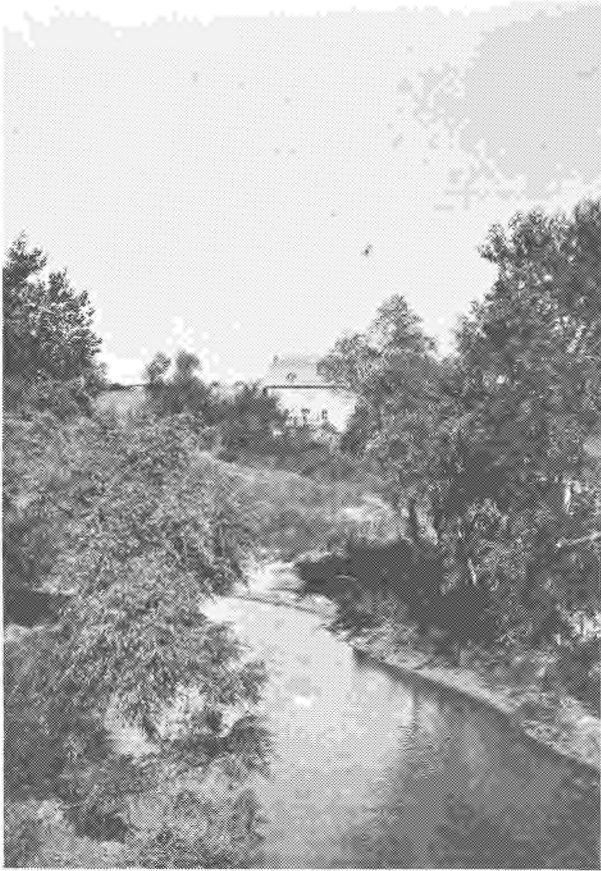
In 1888, Martin Mohler became State Secretary of Agriculture for six years. He died March 16, 1903.



In the "horse and buggy days" Chautauquas were held each summer in Lincoln Park, between Downs and Cawker. Some people camped for a week's outing, others drove down or went by train for a day to hear such speakers as William Jennings Bryan, Senator Robert LaFollette, Booker T. Washington, and others.

Later Osborne had its own Chautauqua Course in a tent in the City Park. Strickland Gillian, humorist, was one of the entertainers in Osborne in 1918. Bell Ringers, Shakespear's "Taming of the Shrew" and other plays are recalled.

This page sponsored by HAHN'S TEXACO SERVICE, 346-5525, Osborne
OSBORNE FLORAL SHOP, Louise Patee, Osborne



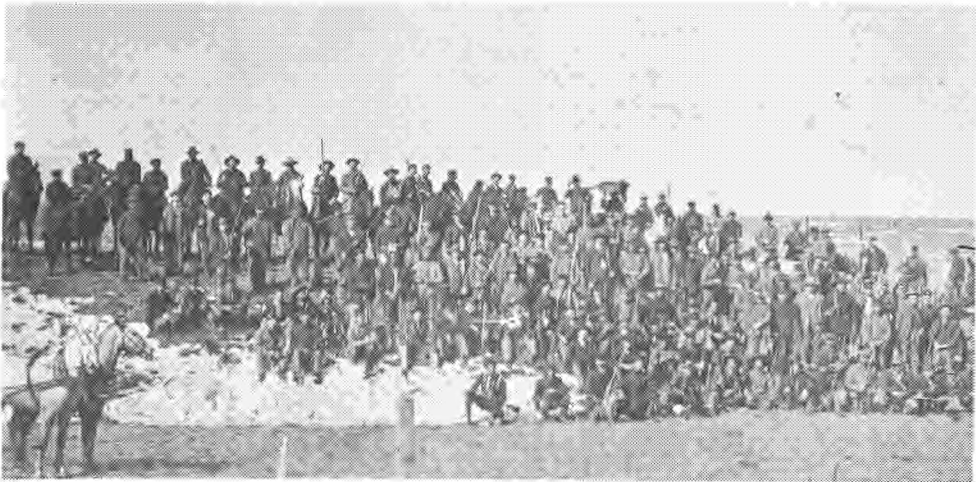
Jackson's Mill, Osborne, Kansas

(Southwest of town on the
Solomon River)

The farmer would haul a wagon load of wheat to this mill, and wait for the wheat to be ground, milled, and sacked, and haul his supply of flour back home.

The housewife baked seven or eight loaves of bread two or three times a week, depending on the size of her family, and pies, puddings, cookies and cakes.

She would wash and bleach the colored letters out of the 50 to 100 pound sacks and use them to make underwear, diapers, etc., for her children to wear.



Summit Wolf Hunt, February 21, 1908

This page sponsored by

OSBORNE MANUFACTURING INC., 346-5453, Osborne
HOLLOWAY'S DRIVE IN and DINE IN, 346-2221, Osborne

The first groceries brought into the county were brought by Calvin Reasoner and placed in the log house at the John Kaser farm west of town and the little store there continued until the arrival of the Pennsylvania colony, when stores were started in Osborne.

Mr. S. C. Towne writes: When we arrived in Osborne, it was composed of a store and postoffice combined, a sod blacksmith shop and the Herzog frame building which was finished, but the stock of goods not in yet. The store and postoffice was partly dug out of the ground, with an upper part of cottonwood boards running up and down, being covered with buffalo hides as an obstruction to the wind and rain, and was known as the Markley & Bear store. Mayor Markley was the postmaster, Osborne's first one. Sam Craft had a sawmill near by and sawed quite a lot of lumber for the settlers to use.

David W. Tindal was the first clerk in town. He began working for Markley & Bair, who opened the first store in town in 1871.

FRANK STAFFORD

(By W. P. Walker)

The first person to cross the then trackless waste of Osborne county with whom B. P. Walker ever talked was the late Frank Stafford of Bloomington. He passed through the county in 1869 with a detachment of soldiers of the regular army. He came through the divides and must have ridden, so he claimed, right over the present townsite of Osborne. He told me he felt the charm of the place, a sort of enchantment, all the day and night he spent in the country at that time. So strong was the lure that when he got out of the service he returned to the county and remained there until he passed away in 191. He served as county clerk and was one of the best known veterans of the Civil War in the county. He was noted for his hearty laugh.

So Mr. Stafford predates Jeff Durfey, the Kaser's and the Bliss'es and the Pennsylvania colony by more than a year.

While to the Pennsylvania Colony goes the credit of founding the city of Osborne, they were not by any means the first settlers in the county. Turning back to some records in the files of the Osborne County Farmer, we find that about the earliest settlers were the Bullock brothers, who came in about 1868 or 1869.

They built a stockade on the north side of the river on the former John Freeborn place east of Bloomington. The Bullock ranch became the meeting place for homesteaders and hunters. James Weston and wife and four children reached the ranch in April of 1870 and afterwards located on Covert Creek.

It was about this time that the Chauncey M. Bliss family and Jeff Durfey came from Wisconsin and were joined in Iowa by John Kaser, Sr. and family, and settled on Covert Creek, also Edward McCormick, W. T. Kelley and others settled in Corinth township near the mouth of Twin Creek that year. Albert Well, J. J. Wiltrout, A. Band, D. R. Crosby and Z. T. Waldron settled on the North Solomon, south of Portis.

In May of 1870 Pennington Ray erected a hewed log house on the site of the present town of Downs. Also in a list of those who reached Osborne county in 1870, we find the names of John Burns, Frank Stafford, John Beck, Zara M. Hill, John Leaver, J. H. Bergier, John Corbett, C. W. Crampton and Frank Rhom. We will not attempt to name those who came in 1871, as the list is too long.

Four stockades were erected in 1870, including the Western Stockade, one on Covert Creek, another on Twin Creek and the fourth on North Fork. The historical site of each is now marked with an appropriate historic marker.

Stories told by Mrs. Alice Henry

Alice Goodman Amooore -- Henry (Mrs. Will) was the mother of Agnes Amooore Gallagher. The Goodman family lived 2 miles east and 2½ miles south of Osborne.

Mrs. Alice Henry told these stories to Bertha Tindal, which she recorded, but they

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BYRD LP GAS CO., 346-2347, Osborne

have never been printed:

"One time when Charley Herzog's store caught fire, Charley was so excited, he took his box of money out in the street and his sister, Amelia, sat down on the box."

Alice Goodman said, "One time Frank McHenry, Charley and Jim Tindal came up to our house blacked up as negroes and sang negro songs. I guess they had been to some kind of a program at the Mt. Hope schoolhouse. Father and mother knew them, but I didn't. Finally, father asked them to stay all night. I wondered where we would put those negroes."

"In 1878 or 1879 there was an Indian scare. A report of a massacre at Hays had reached here and everybody packed up everything they could and started for Osborne. Mattie Morris' grandmother was a corpse, and they left her body. Some people left the country and never did come back. Finally, Mr. Goodman decided to go to Osborne too. Everyone asked, "Did you see anything?" Wagons were piled with pillows, bedding, ammunition, etc. The Indians never did come. They were no closer than Hays, but the report was broadcasted."

"A tribe of Indians camped near the low water bridge. They were civilized Indians, and would eat you out of your house and home. One tribe went to Bridenstein's - 2 miles east and 2 miles south. Bridensteins had a pig that died and they threw it on a shed instead of buying it, and the Indians took the shoat and ate it."

"The young Indians would ask Mrs. Goodman for tobacco, and Mrs. Goodman would say 'you are too little for tobacco', and they would stick out their tongues at her."

"One Indian did not have a thing on him and he rode his pony up to Mr. Goodman's and begged for corn, saying, 'Poor ponies'. "I can't give you any corn, my own ponies have to work and they have to have the corn," said Mr. Goodman. Mr. Goodman reported this to the chief, as the Indian intimated he would get it at night, if he didn't get it then. The chief said, "They are trying to work you, my tribe doesn't steal."

"The squaws had their papooses strapped to the usual board and they dipped them in the river to wash them."

(By Mrs. Eunice S. Bliss)

On the 16th day of May, 1870, a caravan of six prairie schooners, headed by the late Mr. and Mrs. Chauncy M. Bliss and their six children, and Miss Mary Burke, a young lady who made her home with the Bliss family, Mr. and Mrs. Leaver and four children, Jeff Durfey and Amos Vanamberg bade farewell to loved ones and friends in the state of Wisconsin and started for parts unknown.

They traveled three long wearisome months through the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska until they were within 60 miles of the Dakota border and were there joined by John Kaser Sr. and family, who were on the same mission hunting a new home in the west.

Up to this time none of them had found any thing that suited them that they could secure, so decided to turn back. They traveled back as far as Freemont, Nebraska, crossed the Platte River there and headed south for Kansas.

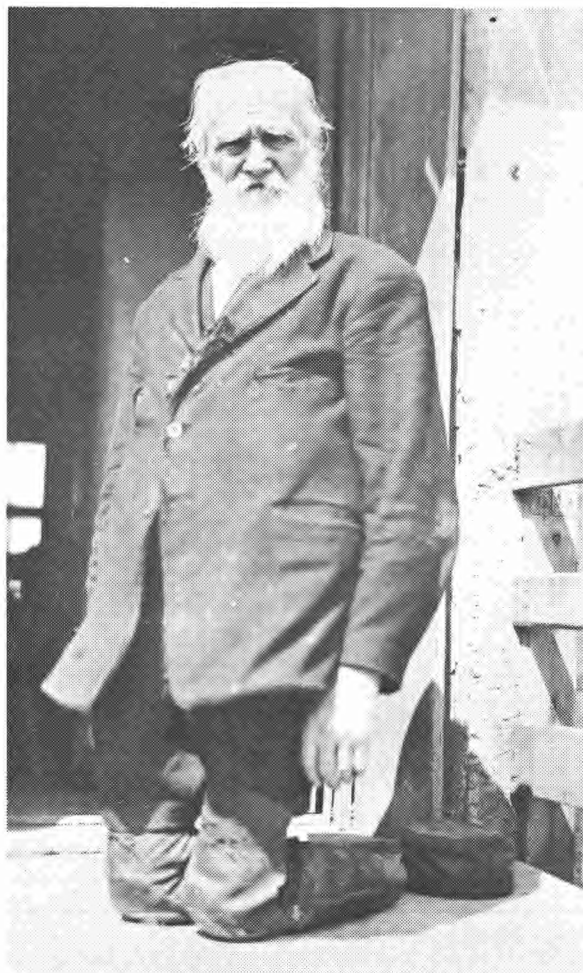
This company, with others that had joined them along the route, came together as far as the present site of Osborne, but at this time there was no Osborne in sight. Here they parted company, the Kasers going up the river where the Bullock's ranch was located. The Blisses, Durfey and Vanamberg coming south toward Covert Creek, where they had their choice of unbroken Kansas land, and each took up a homestead.

They found upon their arrival here one family had arrived only one day previous to them, and this was the family of James Weston. But 'ere long others of the same pioneering spirit began coming until there was quite a settlement in a short time.

This page sponsored by

MARKHAM CHEVROLET CO., 346-5512, Osborne
KOFFEE KUP KAFE - Norma Turner, 346-5400, Osborne

Charley Freidt, a real pioneer



One day in the early 1880's a small boy brought his red topped boots to the shoe shop on the main street of Osborne, for new half soles. He sat on a stool and watched the cobbler work on the boots. The old man seemed to be the kind of a fellow who can

PARSONS PHARMACY



"TO BE SURE"

WALGREEN AGENCY

PHONE 346-5652 OSBORNE, KANSAS

talk right along while he works for he told the boy a long story about how, during his days of freighting between Omaha and Denver, he saved an Indian boy from rough treatment and possible death at the hands of a gang of tough young white fellows; then several years later that same Indian returned the favor by interceding with a group of his tribe who were about to harm his former benefactor and a comrade. Nearly 50 years later that boy of the red topped boots, now grown to manhood and known to many of our readers as Gue Farwell, retold this story to the editor of the Osborne Farmer, who printed it in his issue of January 23, 1930, where it made interesting reading, and some day may be reprinted.

At present, however, we are interested only in the old shoe cobbler, for when the Farmer editor printed his story the title he gave it in large letters was, "HE WAS A REAL PIONEER". And that Henry Charles Freidt certainly was, both in time of his arrival in this part of the world and in the hardships endured under primitive conditions. He is the man, as most Osborne County people know, who while hunting with a comrade along the Solomon in Rooks County, was caught in an early but terrific blizzard about the middle of November, 1871. Accounts of this harrowing experience differ a bit in the details, but Nettie Korb Bryson, whose father took Freidt to his own home after a group of herders out looking for cattle picked him up almost ready to succumb, tells a dependable story in her book, "Prairie Days". She makes it clear that the storm raged on more than two days; that Freidt discovered that his comrade had let the fire in their flimsy brush shelter go out; that the wind had blown the hide roof off and the snow blowing in prevented any effort to relight the fire. Soon his companion fell into a dangerous stupor from which he could not be roused, and eventually froze to death. Charley's strenuous efforts with his buddy, and his own dogged determination to resist the gnawing languor of sleep by walking a constant beat back and forth, kept him awake until the third day when the storm began to abate. Though his feet and legs were frozen solid to the knees, he set forth and walked many miles on his knees, finally falling through a deep drift into a gully from which, in his weakened condition, he was unable to extricate himself. About to give up and resign himself to the sleep which would know no waking, he heard voices and, though his voice would not carry far, he thrashed around and made his location known to the group of herders who were out looking for storm bound cattle. The Korb family cared for him through the painful and serious period of thawing and gangrenous feet and legs until the worst was over and he could be taken to Bull City, where the ever helpful General Bull made arrangements for his needed recuperative comfort and medical treatment. Of course the abused feet and legs had to come off, the left and possibly the last one being amputated on January 9, 1893, by Drs. M. F. Hudson and E. O. Henshall.

Charley Freidt settled down in Osborne after regaining his usual health, and remained there over 40 years, most of that time in the "do it yourself" shack which he built just west and a few yards up the draw from the Methodist church corner at what is now Main and Third streets. Here he made and repaired shoes, whittled out creditable violins with amazingly crude tools, and lived in all ways the life of a devout Adventist, one account claiming that he had read the Bible 61 times. The violins were his treasured possessions, of which he had turned out probably a couple of dozen. He was a Civil War veteran, having served about three years in that war with an Indiana outfit. He seems to have been very self-sufficient, being able to walk down town on his knees for whatever he needed. He did take unto himself a wife on December 18, 1898, but both she and a young lady relative, who later came to keep house for him, seemed unable to put up with his pioneer system of household management, and soon left him.

Finally in 1918, at the age of 91 years, this toughest of the pioneers was no longer able to take care of himself, and with a bit of difficulty was persuaded he should go to the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kansas, to end his days. He made a rather pathetic picture on August 11th of that year, as he stood on the rear platform of the receding train and waved goodbye to the town and area that he had learned to love. Joe Ford went along to see that he reached his destination among the honored heroes of the nation. And there he died on March 8, 1921, and lies in the cemetery of the Home. How fitting indeed it would be if the Kansas flag, as well as that of the United States of America, should fly over his grave through the storms as well as the sunshine of many long years of time to come.

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KASER IMPLEMENT INC., 346-2511, Osborne

Hardships of the pioneers

Blizzards

(The following story is taken from an article written by Hon. S. B. Farwell in the December 7, 1899, issue of the Osborne County Farmer to correct a statement made by the editor, which was that the present fall and winter (1899) was similar to that of 1871 and 1872.)

On November 15, 1871, a Kansas blizzard raged in all its fury. Mr. Farwell had just returned the night before from a trip to Waterville, for the purpose of laying in their winter supplies. The journey was made with two yokes of partly broken Texas steers. Five days were required to drive down and ten days for the return trip.

The Farwell's at that time were living in a one-room house, boarded up and down with cracks battened - no plaster or paper. In that room they lived all winter with two small children. (The Farwell's last home in Osborne is now occupied by the Arvid McFarland family.)

Since it was late when he returned from Waterville, he left the potatoes in the wagon. The following morning after the blizzard, the first thing Mr. Farwell did was to dig a hole in the ground to store the potatoes. Some were already frozen. They ate them keeping them frozen to prevent spoilage. (How about that for a deep freeze?) The balance they used for seed in the spring.

The most tragic result of the 1871 blizzard was the experience of Mr. Charley Freidt. He was on a Buffalo Hunt in Rooks County and lost both feet from freezing.

THE GREAT BLIZZARD OF 1886

(From the Osborne County Farmer and Topeka State Journal, January 11, 1930)

The great blizzard of 1886 started December 31, 1885. The blizzard of 22 below zero was preceded by a heavy snow. The coldest weather arrived January 7.

In 1886 the settlers of Osborne county and of all the prairie counties of that section were in no shape to withstand the rigors of below zero weather and blocked roads.



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LEWIS A. HARDMAN LUMBER CO., 346-2341, Osborne



There were no central heating plants of any kind – no steam, hot air or any kind of furnaces. On the farms heat was obtained from kitchen stoves. The day of the fancy parlor heating stove had not arrived. Country roads ran hither and thither. They were not worked and graded. It didn't take much drifting snow to block them. Coal had to be hauled from towns to the country, except where wood was burned. There were no radios, telephones or means of communication such as exist today. To be snowed in meant complete isolation from the outside world. Things are a lot different in 1971 than they were in 1886.

Most of the schools of Osborne county suspended for a couple of weeks after that blizzard . . . There was no kind of mail into Osborne for eleven days. Something like 300 head of cattle perished in Osborne county, together with 500 to 700 head of sheep and several hundred hogs . . . Thousands of bushels of corn was burned during that historic cold spell. Then, again, they had the corn in the country and they didn't have the coal. It was corn or freeze. But corn was worth only 15 cents a bushel in those days.

Nearly 100 persons in Kansas were killed or frozen to death . . . thousands of birds, rabbits, antelopes, even wolves perished . . .

Dwellings of the settlers were little more than shacks, furnishing meager protection against the arctic gale. Small provision was made for the livestock, the animals usually being turned out to shift for themselves.

Railroad trains and the snowplows sent out to clear the tracks were stalled in huge drifts of snow. Animals throughout the country south of the Platte could do nothing but drift with the storm. Reaching the fence along the Union Pacific right-of-way they froze to death in drifts; skinning them became an industry when the weather moderated. The loss of cattle probably ran into millions. One firm of ranchmen had just purchased 2,500 head of steers. All were lost and the owners found themselves \$45,000 in debt.

THE SNOW OF MARCH 16, 1912

The winter of 1912-13 saw lots of snow. It was piled six and eight feet along Main Street in front of business houses. The Central Branch became blocked between Downs and Osborne and finally some 150 men from Osborne took shovels and cleaned out the snow so the train could get through the following day. While the snow was very heavy the mercury did not drop to any unusually low levels and there was little suffering and no loss of livestock, to amount to anything.

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THOMPSON TRUCK LINE INC., 346-2531, Osborne

Another blizzard, later, was in January, 1932. The temperature went down to 11 degrees below. No great damage was done. The main roads were soon cleared, but nearly a week later many east and west roads were still blocked.

By the time all snow had melted the subsoil was soaked to a depth of five or six feet. All of which should produce a bumper wheat crop. Later -- only an average yield was the result and the low price made it impractical to cut some of the wheat.

On a still later date, March 1958, Mr. H. A. Storer reported a terrific snow which brought the total snow fall for the month to 24 inches.

Only three passenger trains entered Denver from the east during January. Sometimes engineers ran past the towns because they could not see the stations 20 feet away. One stage coach came into Camp Supply with the driver sitting upright, frozen to death, unknown to the passengers inside.

There were no weather bureaus then, and no weather reports.

Grasshoppers

GRASSHOPPER INVASION OF 1874

A stream of Minnesota grasshoppers about 20 miles long and millions deep passed over Kansas destroying everything green. The sky was black as with an approaching storm and the sun was obscured from sight by the countless thousands of locusts. The eggs deposited by the locusts in 1874 hatched out the following spring and caused much destruction in 1875, but nothing to compare to 1874.

(From old letters published in the Osborne County Farmer, March 5, 1925)

The situation of the people in western Kansas was deplorable in the extreme and appeals were made not only to residents in the state but throughout the country, for needed aid. E. C. Redington of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, sent \$50 to his son who lived in Lawrence for him to get in touch with reliable party in Osborne to whom the money could be sent and distributed to the best advantage to needy persons. The money was sent to Reverend R. B. Foster, the first pastor of the Congregational Church, the first church organized in Osborne which was in 1872.

When folks realized that it would be impossible for them to go through the winter without outside help, Reverend Foster wrote the Congregationalist, published in Boston, Massachusetts, appealing to members of that church and other Christian people for aid for the sufferers here, and in response received \$1700 in cash and 60 boxes of clothing.

The \$50 contribution by E. C. Redington was in direct answer to Mr. Foster's appeal, and while the amount seems to people in these days to have been comparatively insignificant, it was a real Godsend to those whom it benefited. Everybody was on the same level in the fall of 1874 about accepting help having practically neither sufficient food or clothing and not knowing which way to turn to obtain what they needed.

Reverend R. B. Foster in writing a letter acknowledging the money, told about the families and to whom he gave the money. Included among them was Mrs. Van-Wormer's parents of whom he wrote: Mr. and Mrs. Gruger are also members of my church and intelligent, cultivated people. Mrs. Gruger's father, Dr. Rice, who died twenty years ago, was in his day one of the very foremost men in the Moravian church, at the head of their theological seminary. Mrs. Gruger would adorn any station in any city in the land. Yet their flour was about gone and they knew not how to get more when your father's bounty reached them.

In another letter from Frank and Carrie Gruger:

With a grateful heart we acknowledge the receipt of \$5 from you through our pastor, Reverend R. B. Foster. It came just the right time. May the Lord increase your store tenfold, is our prayer.

This page sponsored by HAMELS BODY SHOP, 346-5542, Osborne
STAR SEED INC., 346-5447, Osborne

Dust Storms

THE FIRST OF THE GREAT DUST STORMS

It was March 15, 1935, that Osborne was visited with the first great dust storm of a series that came quite frequently during the spring months. The day had been unseasonably warm and with no indications of storm. It was "bank night" at the Blair theater and the building was packed to the guards with people. The wind came from the north and struck about 9 o'clock. It brought such a cloud of fine dust that it was necessary for the management to bring pails of water in which people soaked their handkerchiefs and held them to their noses to prevent inhaling the dust, which was fine as flour.

The storm was so bad that visibility was cut to a few feet, and city authorities ordered the crowd to remain in the building until the wind subsided, which it did somewhat about 12:30 o'clock and people - those who could start their cars - drove home. Others, who were unable to get their cars started because they were choked with dust, walked home or were taken by neighbors who had room.

There were many dust storms during the remainder of the spring and summer, but none of the others came with a howling wind. Most of them came rolling in with merely a slight breeze, the dust settling down and cutting visibility to such a point that driving on the highways was extremely dangerous.

SWANK-STANDLEY MOTORS, INC.

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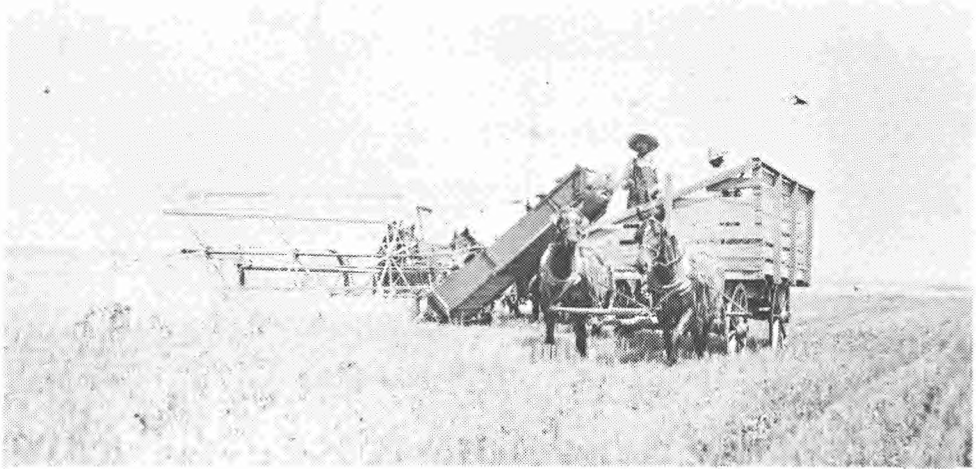
OSBORNE, KANSAS

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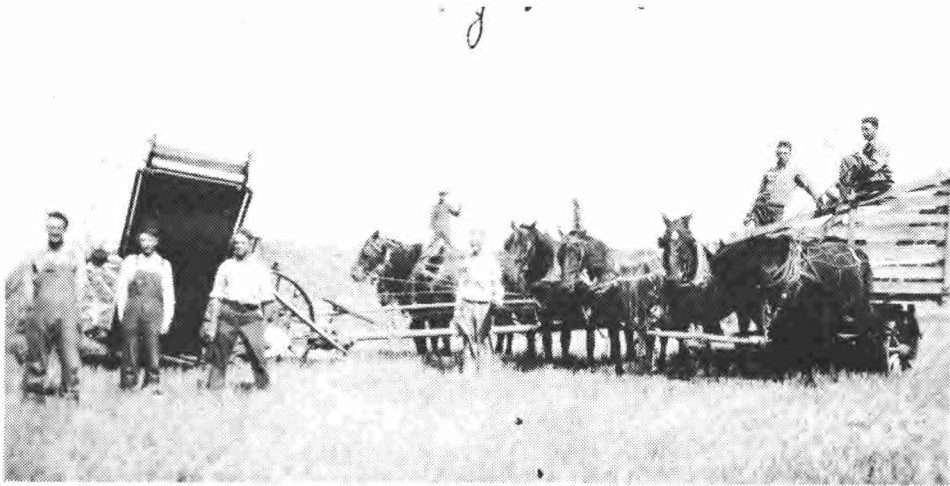


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the Osborne Community!**



Cutting wheat with header pushed by six horses. Elevated into a barge.



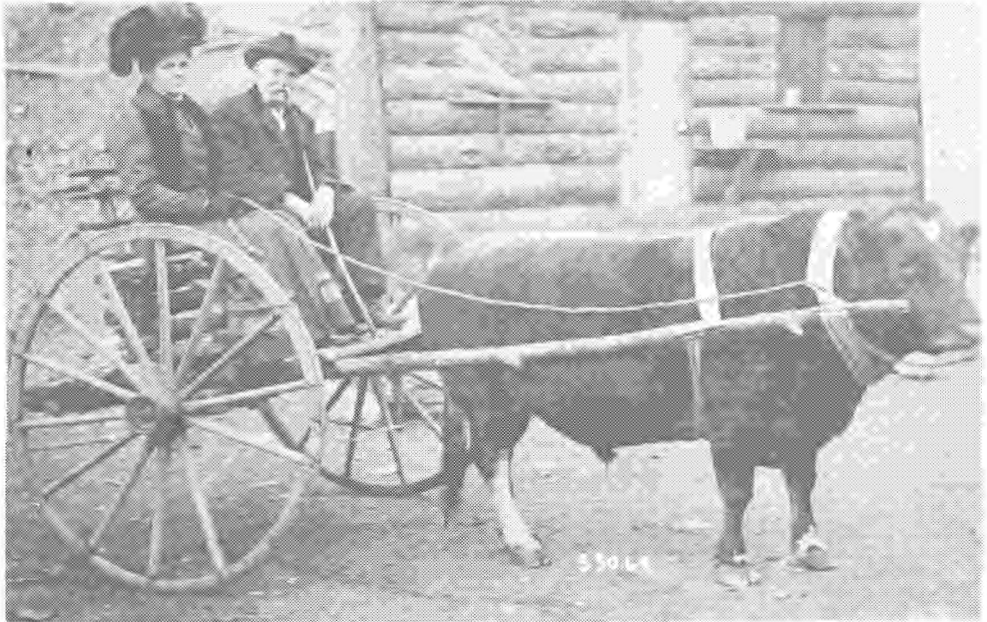
Some of the men pictured are Paul Carpenter, Raymond Morton, Mr. Arnold, Archie Sickman, Charley Williams, and Ira Smith

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SCHELLINGERS PLUMBING, HEATING AND
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Then stacked. Threshed later.



Mr. and Mrs. John Guess

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GREIF DOOR and WINDOW CO., Trail Craft canoes, Osborne
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-30-



Early day street scene of Osborne



Surrey with a fringe on top

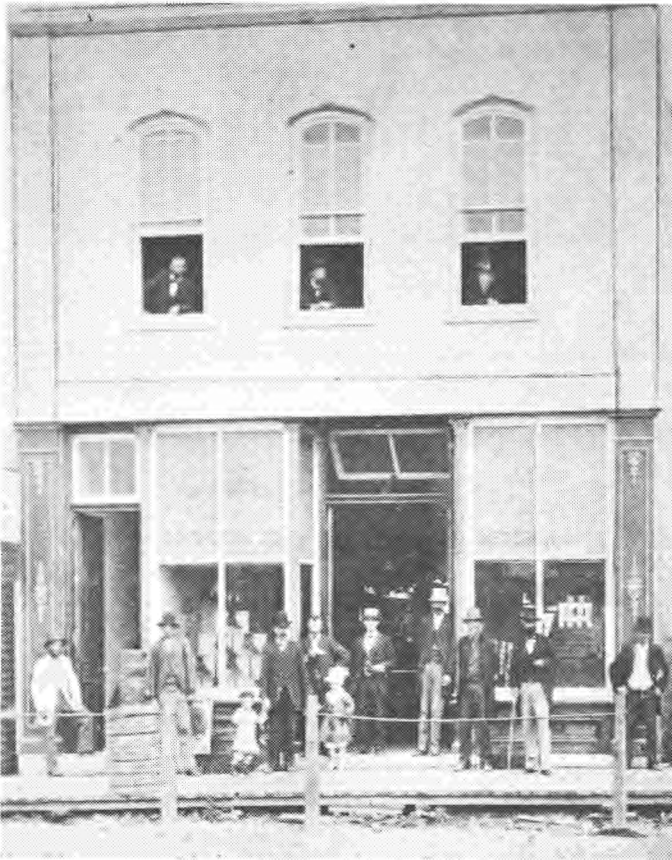


Solomon south of Osborne, September 1902

This page sponsored by

NEVINS CONSTRUCTION CO., Carl Nevins, 346-5538, Osborne
BARBER BAKERY, Ralph and Rena Barber, Osborne

Two seated spring-wagon
belonging to Ira Smith

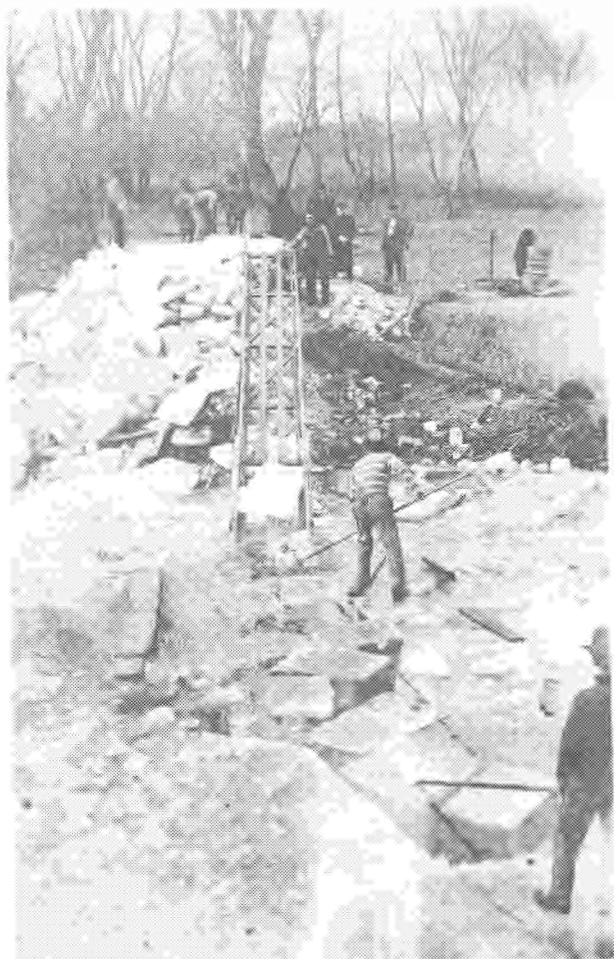


Watson and Gillette
Store on south side
of Main Street

The small children
are Millie Gillette
(Mrs. F. B. Denman)
and Will Gillette.

Notice the hitching
posts and board
sidewalks. Penn, now
Main Street, had
sidewalks the full
length of the built-
up section.

Putting up ice



In the winter many farmers eagerly watched and waited for the ice to get 8 to 12 inches thick on the river so they could cut it and store it in their ice houses for use in the summer.

The ice on the river or ponds was sawed one way with a plow and horse, but the other way was sawed by hand saws; it was then pulled up and loaded on wagons, hauled to the ice house, and packed, leaving a space around the walls to be filled with straw, and covered with several feet of straw when the ice house was full.



This page sponsored by

RAINBO BREAD BETTS BAKING CO, Hutchinson

Street lamps

In the early days when Osborne had dirt streets and hitching posts in front of each store for farmers to tie their horses, and there were board sidewalks in front of some of the stores, the city's lights were lamp posts.

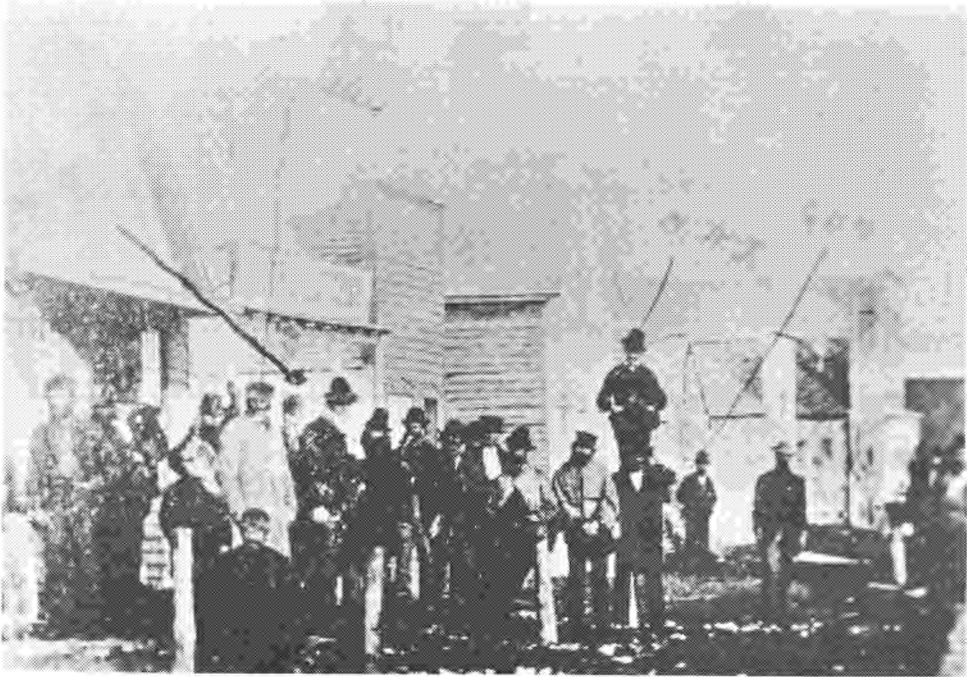
John Burns was the lamp lighter. He carried a ladder, and made the rounds, putting coal oil in the lamps, trimming the wicks, cleaning the smoked lamp globes, and lighting the lamps.

The story is told that some mischievous boys, one climbing up on the shoulders of another, would sometimes put out the light, after Mr. Burns was out of sight.

Mr. Burns and his large family lived south of town where the Osborne Auto Service, operated by Stewart "Pickles" Lightle, is now located.

(Mrs. Hazel Forney Jackson is a granddaughter of Mr. John Burns.)

An ancient street scene



The above picture, taken in 1876, is on the north side of Main Street at about the location of Homer Clark's and Dr. E. U. Charbonneau's office. In the crowd can be seen Bradley, D. W. Tindal, E. B. Garrigues. The others cannot be identified, but there are plenty of whiskers in the crowd.

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MERTZ CLEANERS, 454-6612, Downs
GENEVA'S BEAUTY SALON, 346-2763, Osborne



Fire on south side of Main Street, January 13, 1924. (West of now Parsons Pharmacy to J. J. Van Scyoc building.) Fire started in the Jones Cafe, which would be in the west part of the present Duckwall store. Loss, \$20,000. Post office, etc., burned.

THE STATE BANK OF DOWNS

Downs, Kansas

"Since 1892"

(MEMBER OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION)

At the close of business December 31, 1970

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts --	\$3,301,336.46
U.S. and Mun. bonds --	1,657,787.05
Cash and Sight Ex. ---	362,849.95
Bank Bldg., Furn. and Fixtures -----	21,857.08
Other Real Estate ----	22,697.43
TOTAL -----	\$5,366,257.97

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock (Common) -----	100,000.00
Surplus -----	200,000.00
Undivided Profits ----	163,760.31
Res. for Bad Debts ---	19,988.77
Accrued Taxes -----	5,500.00
Deposits -----	4,877,278.89
TOTAL -----	\$5,366,257.97

Churches

In an old handbook of Osborne County, Kansas, which was published in 1885, we find this written about the churches and church structures.

"The pioneer church of Osborne is the Methodist E. This was organized in May 1871. Reverend R. A. Caruthers, D.D. is now the pastor. They are as yet without a church edifice of their own, but are about to erect, at a cost of \$1800 a church on Penn Street. This church maintains five regular itinerant ministers in the county.

The Congregational society own the pioneer church building of the town and were the first of that denomination to organize so far west. They established themselves here in 1872, and in that year erected, at a cost of \$1500, their present frame building on South Street, Reverend J. A. Branch is now pastor.

The best appearing and most substantial ecclesiastical structure in the town is the Moravian Church, on the corner of Second and Washington Streets, a gothic stone edifice erected at a cost of \$4000. Reverend Charles Steinfeld is pastor of its large congregation.

The O.S. Presbyterian is a small but neat frame church on East Street. Its cost was \$2000. The organization which worships here is the result of the labors of the present pastor, Reverend J. W. Batchelder.

These three constitute the only buildings as yet completed and owned by religious organizations here. Numerous others, however, exist in the Osborne who as yet have no proper buildings.

The Baptists contemplate at an early day the erection of a church building in town. They at present own several in the rural districts.

There are also in the city numerous religious organizations, styled the Free Methodist Class, who are about to erect a house of worship.

The Roman Catholics have a church, but as yet no permanent building of their own in the city.

The prosperous association known as Dunkards, a large body of active, industrious and enterprising settlers from the State of Pennsylvania, are located in the near vicinity of Osborne and maintain a regular Sunday School in one of the public school buildings.

While on the subject of religious organizations in the city, it might be proper to add that there are in the rural districts several societies of the United Brethren, also an influential body in different parts of the county. The first church building erected within the limits of Osborne County was put up by the United Brethren.

The Evangelicals are also represented by three societies in the County and have an edifice in Tilden Township in charge of the Reverend Charles Linge.

The Presbyterians also have five church organizations in the county and maintain two ministers.

The Disciples of Christ have several societies and support two ministers. They are represented in the neighborhood of the town of Osborne and worship in a public school house. They own and occupy a church edifice in Mount Ayr Township.

The Christians, a society distinct from the Disciples, have several organizations in the county. The Reverend E. Thornburgh, of Osborne, is their pastor.

In Mount Ayr Township, six miles southwest of Bull's City, is also a society of Friends (commonly called Quakers). These include a large and prosperous community who worship in a substantial stone building. Among their leading preachers are Friend Omar Gregory and Friend Anna J. Winslow.

Elder Butler, pastor of the church of the Peculiar People, commonly designated as "Hardshell Baptists", preaches regularly to a small congregation in Hawkeye Township, in the northwest portion of the county.

The Episcopalians, through not yet organized, are fairly represented.

Our object in setting forth these facts at length is to satisfy the prospective emigrants from the East, as he turns a backward gaze on the home of his childhood, that no anticipation or lack of religious privileges, be his persuasion what it might, should deter him from casting his lot in this wonderful land of all that is grand and progressive." End of Quote.

A Methodist Society was organized May, 1871, according to an early publication, but was officially reported at the Annual Conference in March, 1872. The first Methodists met in homes and then in the Congregational Church, and then in the courthouse before their own building was built.



The first Methodist Church built in 1885

A cyclone in 1875 destroyed the earliest records of the Osborne Methodist Church, but W. H. Mize learned the facts from the early members and he faithfully recorded them in connection with the subsequent history.

The first Methodist Class, as it was then designated, was organized by Reverend Atkin in 1872. He served the charge for a short time on his own initiative. The Osborne Church was reported at the First Annual Conference in Emporia, in March 1872, at which time Jared Copeland was appointed presiding elder for the charge. His death occurred at the end of the year, and from that time until 1876 four ministers served at Osborne, which was the head of a circuit of classes, namely - Corinth, Lawrence Creek, Indian Creek, Delhi, Wolf Creek and Covert.

The Society was incorporated as The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Osborne in October 1878, and the first Board of Trustees were qualified and held their first meeting as a chartered body shortly after that.

The first parsonage was purchased in 1882 at a cost of \$350, and consisted of one room 16 feet square. Church services were first held in the school house. When the Congregational Church was built, services were held there by the Methodist, jointly with the Baptist Society. In 1882 the Courthouse was used by the Methodists and the Baptists in monthly meetings.

Osborne was on the circuit until 1884, when it became a station, during the time R. A. Caruthers served as presiding elder. A church building was erected in 1885, which was 28' x 54', costing \$2000. It was dedicated by Dr. H. D. Fisher of Topeka.

Near the close of the pastorate of C. W. Wynant, plans were made to construct a new church. The cornerstone of the present church building was laid November 22, 1905, and the building was completed in October 1906. W. L. Cannon was pastor at that time. Dr. T. C. Illiff of Philadelphia was invited to speak at the dedicatory service on Sunday, October 14th. The sermon was spoken of as one of the greatest ever heard in Osborne. According to accounts of that day, we read, "There is something uplifting and enlightening when a body of people are gathered together to celebrate the success of an undertaking. It is something that pierces the heart of the scoffer and strengthens the hopes of the believer." The church was filled that day, from the pulpit to the doors, with chairs placed in the aisles, and music was furnished by a choir of the best singers in the city, directed by the Hon. S. B. Farwell. The church again was filled that evening to hear Bishop Hamilton's sermon and the dedicatory service. Two years later a new parsonage was built north of the church, taking the place of the one on West Main Street.

The name of J. P. Ford is closely linked with the early history of the church in his service on the Building Construction Committee and on the Board of Trustees. In 1891

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since 1922, Osborne

he was authorized to go to St. Louis and to the eastern states to personally supervise the selection of a bell to be placed in the church tower. A bell was purchased in St. Louis, after much testing of bells for tonal quality at various distances. Mr. Ford presented the church a grand piano and many other gifts during his lifetime, and the church has benefitted from his bequests since his passing.

The first pipe organ was the gift of Judge David G. Fink and his family, in October 1937, during the pastorate of W. E. Callahan. The organ was dedicated by Bishop Meade, and this was the occasion for celebrating with fine music.

A Tower Music System was given to the church in 1947 by Mrs. Nellie LaRosh and her daughter, Mrs. Laura Wineland, providing for recorded music from the bell tower, the speakers inside the church, in Ford Parlors, and also the hearing aides in the pews.

With the expansion of the Sunday School, in 1952 an Educational Building was added to the north side of the church in order to have more class rooms. The pastor's study, secretary's office and class rooms are on the first floor, with the "Little Chapel" on the second floor. Small weddings have taken place in the chapel, which is also used by the Chancel Choir, and as a class room during the Sunday School hour. Several class rooms were added in the basement, also. The annex was dedicated April 5, 1952, under the pastorate of Dr. Howard VonSchriltz.

The time came when the pipe organ, which had served the church well, was to be replaced by a new Reuter Pipe Organ. This was during the pastorate of L. A. Fishel. On October 16, 1960, Bishop Eugene Slater presided at the dedication service, including the Schulmerich Chimes, a gift of Miss Lila Leaver and Mrs. Harriet Schweitzer, in memory of their mother, Mrs. Ethel Leaver.

In 1965 plans were made to replace the old two-story parsonage which had housed many pastors and their families, with a parsonage of modern design. The old parsonage was sold at auction and removed from the site in preparation for the new construction, which was dedicated on October 30, 1966. Ronald E. Terry was serving as pastor at the time. Bishop W. Ferrin Stowe and Concordia District Superintendent Dr. O. Ray Cook were present for the dedication. Open house was held at the parsonage for members and friends.

A historic uniting conference took place in Dallas, Texas, in April 1968, and The United Methodist Church came into being, born of the union nationally of The Methodist Episcopal Church and The Evangelical United Brethren Church. The Central Kansas Conference became Kansas West Conference, and immediately following this our church adopted the name The United Methodist Church of Osborne. John S. Decker had become pastor just prior to this, and is presently serving the congregation.



Present United Methodist Church completed in October 1906

Words by
John C Stephenson

Music by
Rebecca Walty Dunn

PIONEERS.... O PIONEERS.

The title is written in a large, stylized font across the top of the page. Below it, the first system of musical notation consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is mostly rests, with the word 'The' appearing at the end. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Verse:
MODERATO

The first line of the verse is set in a 2/4 time signature. The vocal line has lyrics: "Pi- o- neers that came out west When towns were yet un- horse and cow sup- plied the power To turn the vir- gin -nop- pers came in Sev- enty-four And swarmed to shade the". The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and a steady bass line.

The second line of the verse continues the melody. The vocal line has lyrics: "- known.... Now sleep be- neath the nat- ural sod.. Their sod.... They used to build their ear- ly homes And sun..... The farm- ers fought to save their crops by". The piano accompaniment continues with a consistent rhythmic accompaniment.

The third line of the verse concludes the piece. The vocal line has lyrics: "names in- scribed in stone. They came out here to roof the house of God..... They had few doc- tors night the hop- pers won.... And in- di- ans be-". The piano accompaniment ends with a final chord.

PASSANTINO No. 8-12 STAVE
BRANDS Piano and Voice

Lith'd in U. S. A.

build their homes, a school house and a church. With
 for their ills Those first years on the plain.. When
 -came a threat To home- steads on the plain... The

simp- le tools they did their work with
 folks were sick or in- jured then with
 great- est dan- ger to their crops was

cot- ton- wood and birdh.....
 learned to live with pain.....
 heat and lack of rain.....

CHORUS

PI---- O-- NEERS! O PI---- O-- NEERS!

In Conjunction with The Rogers Co.
The Osborne, Kansas Centennial, Inc.

Proudly Presents . . .
"CENTURAMA"

staged and directed by
MICHAEL WHALEY

Sound
Blackwell

Set Design
Elias

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OLIVER AND PAULINE NUZUM

Construction
GARY BLISS

Costumes
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Narrators
BOB ACRE
REV. JOHN DECKER
DONALD D. GREGORY
ANITA LEE
MARY MCDANELD
RUSSELL PHALEN
CRYSTAL STAMBACH

CENTURAMA 100 YEARS OF HISTORY

PROLOGUE: "AND ALL THAT JAZZ" The presentation of the county and The Royal Court of Honor, with her Majesty, Miss Osborne County.

EPISODE ONE: "THE TIME OF THE REDMAN" What happened to the original owner's of the soil, to the rich lands and the abundant herds of game?

EPISODE TWO: "FIRST CAME THE SWORD" the beginning of a state and the bloodshed and strife that nearly tore a nation apart.

EPISODE THREE: "SETTLEMENT BEGINS:Who were those early pioneer families that tried to tame and settle a new land and who was the first child to make his arrival here?

EPISODE FOUR: "AMEN" The early Circuit Riders started churches that today still stand as solid monuments of our faith.

EPISODE FIVE: "THE POWER OF KNOWLEDGE" School wasn't always fun even for the teacher.

EPISODE SIX: "A TIME TO REMEMBER" The making of a county . . . business coming in faster than wheat, a postoffice and the arrival of the train.

EPISODE SEVEN: "WE APPROACH A NEW CENTURY" The bustle, the bike and many a fun Sunday with the family at the park.

EPISODE EIGHT: "A NEW WORLD" That first draft call and Osborne's men gave their all for a cause to right the world.

EPISODE NINE: "UPS AND DOWNS" The depression, another war and now what?

EPISODE TEN: "AN EYE TO THE FUTURE" The scene that answers now what?

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 Mrs. Versa Sollenberger
 Mrs. S. W. Woolley
 Mr. and Mrs. Chris Sherling
 Mr. L. E. McQuillen
 Mr. Homer Clark
 Mr. and Mrs. Weldon Quenzer
 Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Lightle
 Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Turner
 Mr. and Mrs. Ray Elliott
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 Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fossett
 Mrs. Grace Salter
 Mr. Woodie Hilsinger
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 Dr. and Mrs. Henry Buikstra
 Mrs. Lewis Hardman
 Mrs. Jessie Charbonneau
 Mark A. Hake

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 Art Tucker
 Bette Lu Schweitzer
 Jack Morgan
 Mildred Morgan
 Suzy Garrison
 Lyn Huffaker
 Oliver Nuzum (Respon-
 sible for Quartet)
 Arleta Byrd
 Nina Gerard
 Marvel Porter
 Rachelle G. Haremza
 Carol Yarnell
 Ellen Geist
 Helen Thomas
 Judy Bergman
 Glora Thomas
 Toni Bos
 Cindy Bos
 Jennifer Lee Garrison
 Eunice Geist
 Evelyn Geist
Donald D. Gregory
Noreen Gregory
Joan Gregory
 Gene Bihlmaier
 Clairmont Clark

O. D. Gregory
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 Marvin Leadabrand
 Ralph Holland
 Bryan Byrd
 Gary Bliss
 Gail Parsons
 Ethel Sandy
 Marge Adams
 Steve Chandler
 Vina Chandler
 Eula Thompson
 Peggy Thompson
 Melanie Acre
 Woodie Hilsinger
 Evelyn Hilsinger
 Doris Huffaker
 Debra Henke
 Randall Henke
 Beverly Legg
 Dwight McReynolds
 Danny McReynolds
 W. W. McDaneld
 Nellie McDaneld
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 Deep Rock
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 Swank-Standley Motors
 C&A Department Store
 Sear's Catalog Store
 Howe's Market
 Osborne Super

Ken's Department Store
 Edna's Beauty Salon
 Beauty Nook
 Lois' Beauty Shop
 Geneva's
 Holloway's Drive-In
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 Koffee Kup Kafe
 Gibson's Cafe

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Carlene Pinnick
Betty DeMoss
Mary Moore
Edna Curry
Mary Toombs
Dorothy Moore

Betty Patterson
Edna Knowles
Addie Bader
Louise Bader
Dora Wood
Adah Parmalee
Bernice Crist
Carolyn Nuzum
Dorothy Beckley
Elva Conn
Jane Covert
Betty Woolley
Elberta Yunk
Lillie Bristol
Irene Phalen
Betty Yarnell
Pat Boyd
Violet DeForest
Adrian Nichols
Jill Nichols
Julie Nichols
Lillian M. Dawley
Goldena Snyder
Bette Lu Schweitzer
Sandy Hudson
Lauren Greenacre
Margaret Trueblood
Donna Carr
Rosie Ruddick
Connie Anderson
Linda Ogden
Karen Smith
Gail Meyers
Ellen Apple
Micho Okano
Laura Sackhoff
Jennie Beisner
Carrie Gradig
Sophie Ann Mayers
Doris Gorsuch
Kathryn Applebee
Lorraine Dolloff
Bessie McReynolds
Dee Hilsinger
Eva Lockhart
Velma Loomis
Karen Foster
Tressa Wilson
Matilda Prusa
Nancy Prusa
Nila Hale
Alpha Christenson
Mrs. Lula Young
Mrs. Myrtle Green
Mrs. Ralph Tharp
Mrs. Walter Simpson
Norine Snyder
Wanda Snyder
Donna Ives
Louise Gantz
LuAnn Conrad
Lois Schweitzer
Helena Ubelaker
Opal Hunt
Debra Kurtz
Mary Storer
Diane Storer
Easter Brent

Adah Yoxall
Ethel Limbocker
Mildred Britt
Esta Clark
Laura M. Denio
Carla Sue Charbonneau
Eleanor Patterson
Mrs. Ruth Pletcher
Dorothy McGhgy
Amelia Shaheen
Carol Shaheen
Dana Shaheen
Diane Waggle
Stefanie Waggle
Nellie Conrad
Margaret Walker
Betty Corkham
Mickey Rous
Debi Rous
Martha Stroup
Irene Welker
Avis Westfall
Eloise Hobbie
Stella Patee
Merna McReynolds
Minnie Kaser
Margueritte Roadhouse
Lillie Noffsinger
Millie Bliss
Pat Bernard
Bessie McComas
Berta Bleam
Mary Mans
Betty George
Betty Corwin
Beatrice Bergman
Sherridene Hyde
Dean Hyde
Marie Cornwell
Marlene McGhgy
Cindy McGhgy
Barbara McGhgy
Lila Emerson
Fleta Greig
Shannon Lee Lowell
Estelle Lundgren
Lucy William
Gertrude Foster
Flossie Watts
Loretta Henke
Vina Lane
Barbara William
Brenda William
Bobbie Brummer
Venda Taylor
Michelle Sickman
Anna Marie Eck
Delpha Shike
Necia Terrell
Mildred Burch
Elsie Van Wormer
Edith Newton
Helen Lamm
Virginia Cormack
Opal Roadhouse
Myrtle Snyder
Lula Lewis
Serena Saylor
Arlene Bloomer

Evelyn Hilsinger
 Agnes Henke
 Norene Thornton
 Vickie Thornton
 Marilyn Scherling
Mona Elliott
Mrs. Ray Elliott
 Carol McKown
 Maggie D. Yarnell
 Ruby Bruce
 Ethel McCammon
 Pat Gorsuch
 Carole Thibault
 Flora Chandler
 Betty Cowser
 Emma Pauley
 Glenda Anderson
 Lucile Schweitzer
 Kathy Martin
 Lyn Huffaker
 Hope Leverton
 Julia Wade
 Ethel Rogers
 Maye Booz
 Deitra Wichers
 Edna Riley
 Rita Mans
 Awyn Ayers
 Susie Hackerott
 Dianna Patee
 Janette Wagner
 Arleta Byrd
 Lori Byrd
 Lisa Byrd
 Gina Byrd
 Katie Hackl
 Mayme Mans
 Bernadine Manning
 Mrs. Bernice Drake
 Nora Powell
 Doris Huffaker
 Jamie White
 Wilma Roberts
 Rose Marie Boland
 Tammy Rothenberger
 Edythe Standley
 Grace McQuillen
 Zilpha Scherer
 Catherine Powers
 Stacey Schellinger
 Carol Mowery
 Teresa Elliott
 Mary Jane Anderson
 Irene Macy
 Oletha Wray
 Ethel Cross

Nora Worland
Bertha Wheeler
 Alice Gregory
 Flora Riley
 Grace Otte
 Ruby Swander
 Naomi Floyd
 Mrs. Agnes E. Obele
 Joey McCarthy
 Mrs. Stanley Roach
 Myrtle Hammond
 Bonnie Thompson
 Mrs. Bertha Cretzmeyer
 Maxine Enoch
 Mrs. Esther Breckenridge
 Rachel Gilmore
 Judi Stanfield
 Donna Rothenberger
 Kimberly Standley
 Marcella Roach
 Mary Scherer
 Elizabeth Bathurst
 Nancy E. Schellinger
 Deb Brummer
 Melanie Acre
 Miriam Conrad
 Phyllis Wolters
 Marjorie Johnston
 Della Hinkle
 Doris Grammon
 Edith Barry
 Debbie Prusa
 Mary J. Stone
 Abbie Bruce
 Patti Palmer
 Mrs. Irvin Guyer
 Lena DeFord
 Mrs. Frank Robinson
 Mrs. Irene Garber
 Mrs. Olma Gentzler
 Mrs. R. H. Schultze
 Enid Wheeler
 Bessie Enoch
 Mrs. Hazel E. Jackson
 Lulu Conn
 Myrtle Reling
 Lola DeForest
 Sue Rothenberger
 Shirley Hackerott
 Janeen Standley
 Cheryl Ann Roach
 Nettie Juergensen
 Willa Wickham
 Gladys Hackerott
 Mrs. Donald Brummer
 Mrs. Dale Cooper

Mabel Bowen
 Grace Latham
 Mrs. John Schroeder
 Dorothea Ackley
 Bertha Hyland
 Hazel Seaman
 Kristee Smith
 Sheryl Yarnell
 Versa Sollenberger
 Peggy Parker
 Mrs. Emma Watson
 Ellen McCarthy
 Mrs. Melba Singley
 Deborah Scherling
 Alberta Rouner
 Bernice Hopkins
 Mrs. Ralph Rose
 Mrs. Rhoda Thornburg
 Jean Byarlay
 Karen Yunk
 Ronda Schweitzer
 Norine Gregory
 Katherine Schellinger
 Bonny Noel
 Darlene Tipp
 Joe Ann Vandament
 Ila White
 Donna Henke
 Marjorie Campbell
 Thelma Kirby
 Mildred Green
 Debbie Bos
 Doris White
 Ida Ketter
Pat Winder
 Mrs. Blanch Hachenberg
 Barbara Delaney
 Levina Miner
 Thelma Morrison
 Dora Boultinghouse
 Glenda Willson
 Cindy Thrall
 Lori Dugan
 Grace Salter
 Charlotte Schweitzer
 Mrs. Nettie Bathurst
 Alice McMillen
 Brenda Marie Nonamaker
 Virginia Delaney
 Ruth Guttery
 Judy Morrison
 Ethel Damon
 Mary R. McDanel
 Angie Thrall
 Debbie Martin
 Dorothy Cornwell
NADINE RICE

BROTHERS OF THE BRUSH

Sorry if, due to a press
 deadline, any names were
 missed.

Dean Greig
 Jerry Waugh
 Terry Kugler

Richard Achenbach
 Lyle Price
 John L. O'Connor
 Darrel Chandler
 Jimmie Applebee
 Ray Conway
 Gary Conn

J. T. Garrison
 Lowell Guyer
 Gary Hackerott
 Paul Ribeau
 Glenn Towne
 Jerome Greif
 Jack Redinger

Nelvin Bliss
 Charles Wood
 Ora Taylor
 Kenny Bernard
 Richard Burch
 Terry Martin
 O. C. McFadden
 John B. Anderson
 Stephen C. Rush
 Alan Finch
 Linus Roth
 Ellsworth Brown
 Owen Bos
 Charles W. Leach
 Wayne M. Thompson
 Floyd Auldridge
 Danel Roadhouse
 John R. DeForest
 Bill Cady
 Marion Ogden
 Ralph Tharp
 Roy Wilson
 George McDaneld
 Leroy Simmers
 George Wickham
 Pete Swank
 Roland Standley
 Marlin Bernard
 Larry Bernard
 Eugene Conrad
 Bob Acre
 Bob Bleam
 Rex Hyde
 Lloyd McGhghy
 David M. Rothenberger
 Mike E. Frydendall
 Earl McComas

Albert W. Hackerott, Jr.
 Elmore Nelson
 Ernest G. Gilmore
 Larry Waggle
 Herald Williams
 Jim White
 LaVerne Eck
 John Shellito
 Harold Roadhouse
 Arthur F. Welker
 Eldon L. Shellito
 Leo Henke
 Lawrence D. Rous
 Walter Watts
 Leonard Brown
 Jim Jones
 Darrell Patee
 Darrel Eller
 Bryan Byrd
 Lawrence Corbett
 Dean G. Tindal
 John Henke
 Clayton Lane
 Darrell E. Seidel
 Dutch Thornburg
 Lester Gorsuch
 John Martin
 Hershel Davis
 Earl W. Grieve
 Robert Gantz
 Duane C. Muck
 Dean Bliss
 Bob Grabast
 Les Ayers
 Kenneth Wagner
 Bob William
 Robert Schweitzer
 Bob Parker
 John Bathurst
 Loy Willson
 Wallace McDaneld
 Kenneth McDaneld
 Kenneth Winder
 Jim Goheen
 Lloyd Mowery
 John Buckner
 Walter Barnt
 Delbert Yarnell
 Don Corwin
 Ben Mans
 Harold Zimmerman
 Eldon W. Schwant
 Eugene M. Brummer
 Guy Cornwell
 Glen Applebee
 Ed M. Conn
 Wayne Knowles
 Everett Griffin
 Gus Lindgren
 Bernard Tipp
 Kent Litton
 Everett Morrison
 Mark Morrison
 Harold Chalk
 Jerry McFarland
 Ed Conn
 Rev. John Decker
 Russell Phalen
 Buddy Schweitzer
 James Betts
 Perl Van Pelt
 Edward Yost

SMOOTHIES

Walt Foster
 O. H. Hobbie
 Bob Brummer
 Bill Wood
 John Joe O'Connor
 Victor Smith
 W. W. McDaneld
 George Gilson
 Carl Nevins
 David Gregory
 Harry Chandler
 Paul R. Pfughofft
 Dr. E. U. Charbonneau
 Burton Thompson
 Tom Garrison
 Steve Garrison
 Wayne Trexler
 Wayne Lewis
 Gerald Corbett
 Marvin William
 Carl Grimes
 Marion Johnson
 Gerald Watson
 Harry Collins
 Harold Heitschmidt
 Ralph Taylor
 Joe Hahn
 H. H. Stewart

TRUMAN Rice

LITTLE SHAVERS

Brian Hackerott
 David Byarlay
 Joe Ribeau
 Chad Tompkins
 Clu Tompkins
 Chip Tompkins
 David Decker
 Gary Curry
 Barry Curry
 Alan Finch Jr.
 Scott Randolph
 Brian Grabast
 Breck Grabast
 Blake Grabast

O SINNERS

C. K. Glenn
 Marvin Leadabrand, Pres
 Jim Boyd
 Wendal Cram
 Jake Yunk

PARSONS NO FUZZ GROUP No. 1

Gail Parsons
 Jay Grieve
 Lewis Pumphrey

Dr. C. W. Rogers

Lewis Grieve
 Alfred Scherer
 Ransom Young
 G. C. Palmer
 Orville Hook
 Ed. Reinoehl
 Irl Westphall
 Herb Cornwell
 Bob Haremza
 Dale Schweitzer
 Hunter Hale
 Chas. Shaheen
 Bob Greenacre

SMOOTHIES

Raymond P. Billings
 Ronald Howe
 Gerald Wonderlich
 Dave Bristol
 Danny William
 Walter Cormack
 Durward Watson
 Arnold Hageman
 Earl Doak
 Irvin Guyer
 Floyd Guyer
 Fred Cady

Carl Caldwell
Roy Dolloff
Glen Moore
Ted Nichols
John Wallace
Clark H. Stanbery
Fred Schlinz
Mark Hake
Leslie M. Clark
Divid Tharp
Walter Simpson
Charles Simpson
Glenn Martin
Joe E. Prusa
Dale Pruitt
Junior Caldwell
G. A. Merkey
Ralph Walker
Linus Roth
Earl Woolley
Matt Becker
Lester Smith
Harold Lund
Vernon Vague

SLICK GRAINS No. 2

Leonard Bowles
Burl Tompkins
Nick Boden
Jack C. Metz
Howard Cary

SMOOTHIES

Everett Storer
Doug Storer
W. L. Carter
W. A. Brent
Curtis S. Stubbes, Jr.
John Christenson
Arch Hopkins
M. A. Becker
Steve Waggle
Cleo Delaney
Jere Delaney
Homer Clark

Ellsworth Gorsuch
Dirk Stroup
Kelly Bernard
Carl Britt
Matt Gengler
Leonard Mans
Dale Emerson
Ralph Barber
Gene Greig
Charles P. Lundgren
Jimmy William
Frances Anderson
John Schroeder
Pete Taylor
Pete Bergman
Millard Terrell
Chester Lewis
Lyle Lewis
Lloyd Bloomer
Hollie Bliss
Dane C. Scherling
Syd Scherling
Ray Cronk
George Pauley
Candy Roenne
Jessica Roenne
Frances Roenne
Paul Sandy
Paul L. Lund
Danny Lund
Francis Ernst
Harold Beisner
Chas. Booz
Rodney Patterson
Herb Hischke
Wayne George
Lloyd A. Taylor
Leslie Kaser
A. M. Anderson
D. D. Davis
Dick Glenn
Duane Bos
Carol Tripler
Armand Strain
James Byrd
Melvin G. Yarnell
Gary Boyd
Kelly Parker
Duane Spears

Jerry Waggle
Irvin Snyder
Elmer Boland
Tony Rothenberger
L. E. McQuillen
Leland Thornton
Danny McReynolds
Dwight McReynolds
Steve Thompson
Luther Herrick
George White Jr.
Pat McDanel
Perry Schwetzer
Cecil J. Mayers
Harry Messick
Dale Cooper
Leslie Bowen
Melvin (Pat) Wood
Chas. M. Storer
W. S. Hadley
Albert Otte
H. M. Hollis
Lane Palmer
Marion Joy
Warren Boomer
Earl Eaton
Clarence Hartman
Ben Eaton
Quinton Woolley
Bret Wilson
Bruce Wilson
James E. Caldwell D.D.S.
Louis Mischler
Ransom Enoch
Terry Enoch
Jerry Enoch
Pat Enoch
Ivan Hodgson
Gene Brittain
Herb Barton
Andrew Storer
Roscoe Robinson
Elvin Vandament
Steve McFarland
Irving Wilcoxson
Dillard Huffaker
Frank Bender
Timmy Storer
C. H. Damon


THE HARD-SHIPS YOU WENT THROUGH..... IN

BREAK-ING OF THE VIR--GIN SOD...

WE OWE A DEBT TO YOU..... HOW

VER--- Y HARD IT MUST HAVE BEEN.....

PASSANTINO BRANDS No. 8-12 STAVE
Piano and Voice

Lith'd in U. S. A. 

THOSE DREAM- Y, LONG- SOME YEARS..... NOW

GRANT, O LORD, WE NEVER FOR- GET... OUR

1st Ending and 2nd Ending

KANS- AS PI- O- NEERS 2. The
3. Grass-

Third Ending...

KANS- AS PI- O- NEERS

FIRST PASTOR IN OSBORNE--CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Just as Congregationalism in Kansas began when the first settlers came to Kansas, so Congregationalism in Osborne began when the first group of settlers known as the Pennsylvania Colony came to Osborne City in April, 1871.

The Osborne Union Sunday School, from which the Congregational Sunday School grew, was organized in July, 1871, in a grove on the John Leaver place, 3½ miles east of town, with W. L. Bear, Superintendent.

The first Congregational Church in Osborne was organized May 26, 1872. It has the distinction of owning the pioneer church building in Osborne. And also the first of that denomination to organize so far west.



Rev. R. B. Foster
first Congregational
pastor in Osborne



The R. B. Foster house
built in 1873



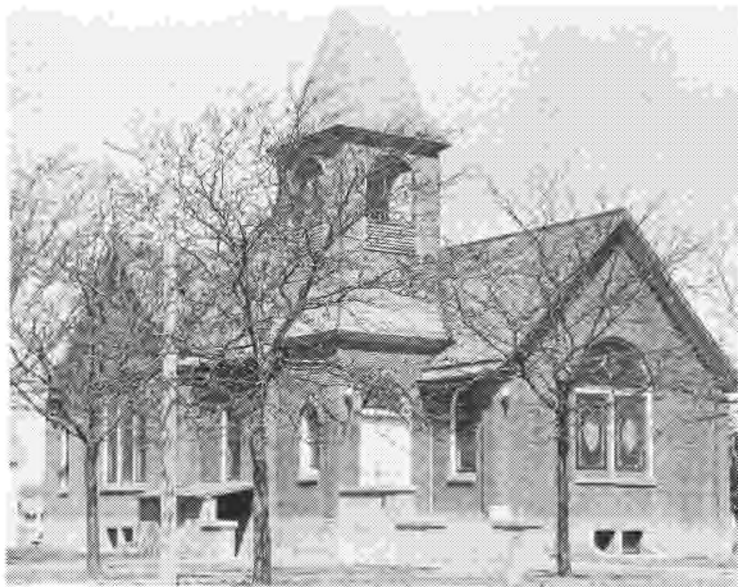
Congregational Church - Services every Sabbath evening beginning at 7:00 o'clock. Reverend R. B. Foster, pastor.

M.E. Church - Services at the Congregational Church on second and fourth Sabbaths of each month, beginning at 11:00 o'clock. Reverend J. B. Orwig, pastor.

Moravian Church -- Services at the Congregational Church on the first and third Sabbaths of each month at 11:00 o'clock a.m. Reverend C. Steinfort, pastor.

Union Sunday School at the Congregational Church every Sabbath morning at 10:00 o'clock. All are invited. J. A. Beach, superintendent.

The Presbyterian Church was organized October 13, 1878, and upon invitation met in the Congregational Church until they rented the Town Hall in September, 1879.



Congregational Church

On March 1, 1901, the need for a larger church was considered. S. B. Farwell, J. R. Loomis and J. J. Hays were appointed a committee to procure plans and place for the erection of a new church. Ground for the new church on the corner of South Second and West New Hampshire, was broken March 11, 1902. The Corner Stone was laid May 18, 1902, and the church was dedicated November 2, 1902.

The National Council of Congregational Churches was merged with the General Convention of Christian Churches at the national meeting held in Seattle, Washington in June 1931. Since that time the church was known as the First Congregational-Christian Church of Osborne.

This building is now owned and used by the American Legion.

THE UNITED CHURCH

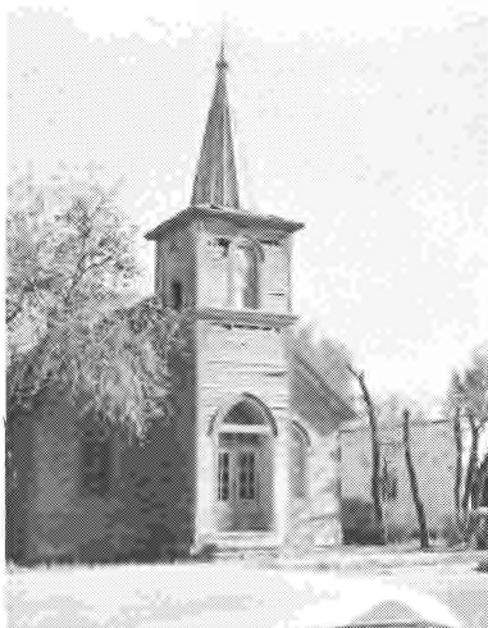
In December, 1948, the Presbyterians, their minister having resigned, considered the idea of inviting the Congregationalist to merge with them. This invitation was given December 22, 1948, and after consideration by both groups, on December 30, 1948, the two congregations voted to become one church, the Congregational-Presbyterian church and the name was changed to the United Church.

It was decided to sell the Congregational properties and make the Presbyterian Church the permanent home. On January 2, 1950, the Congregational parsonage was sold to Martin Isaacson and the Congregational Church on the corner of South Second and West New Hampshire Streets was sold to the American Legion Post No. 49, and Lot 16 Block 13, 110 feet, to Sam W. Woolley.

A remodeling and extensive repair of the Presbyterian Church building was made.

A splendid large new room without posts was finished in the east basement, and named Fellowship Hall, a grade entrance was made at the center of the south side. The sanctuary was extensively remodeled and modernized, and new pews put in and Reuter Pipe organ was installed. Extensive repairs to the windows and walls were made. The sanctuary and church building was rededicated September 23, 1951.

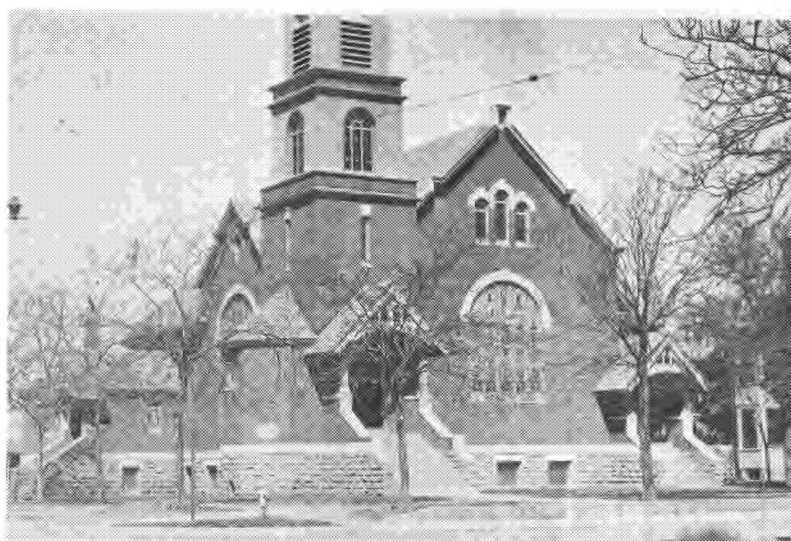
The Presbyterian Manse was sold and a new manse was dedicated November 5, 1961.



First Presbyterian Church
built and dedicated
October 1, 1882

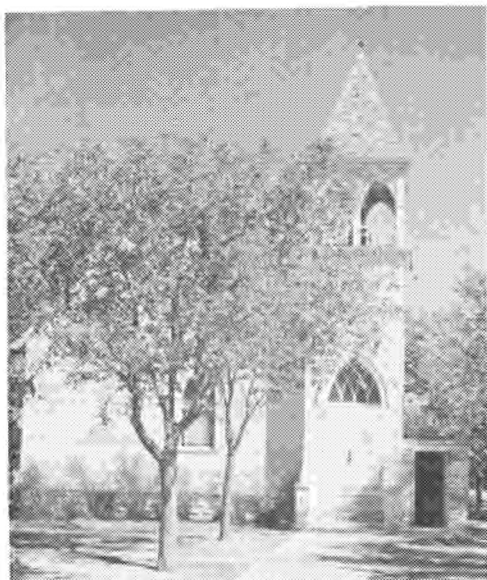
In 1878 a small group of Christian people, having come from various states in the union, felt called upon to establish a church home where they could worship God in their own way. On October 13, 1878, at the close of the religious services twenty-one persons signed their names to the church roll with Reverend J. M. Batchelder as the first pastor. He served the church until June 1, 1902.

The Presbyterian congregation having no church house held their services in the Congregational Church upon invitation from that group. Later the Presbyterians purchased the Town Hall on North First Street from the Osborne Library Association and dedication services were held there October 1, 1882. This building was used for the next twenty-eight years, but with a steady increase in membership, it became too small for efficient service. Therefore in 1909 at the annual congregational meeting the first decisive move was made in the direction of building a larger house of worship. The present building on the corner of Washington and North First Streets were dedicated on January 16, 1911, with a beautiful spiritual service. In January 1950 the Presbyterian Church became the church home of the United Presbyterian and Congregational Churches.



Second Presbyterian Church Dedicated Jan. 16, 1911
now used for the United Church

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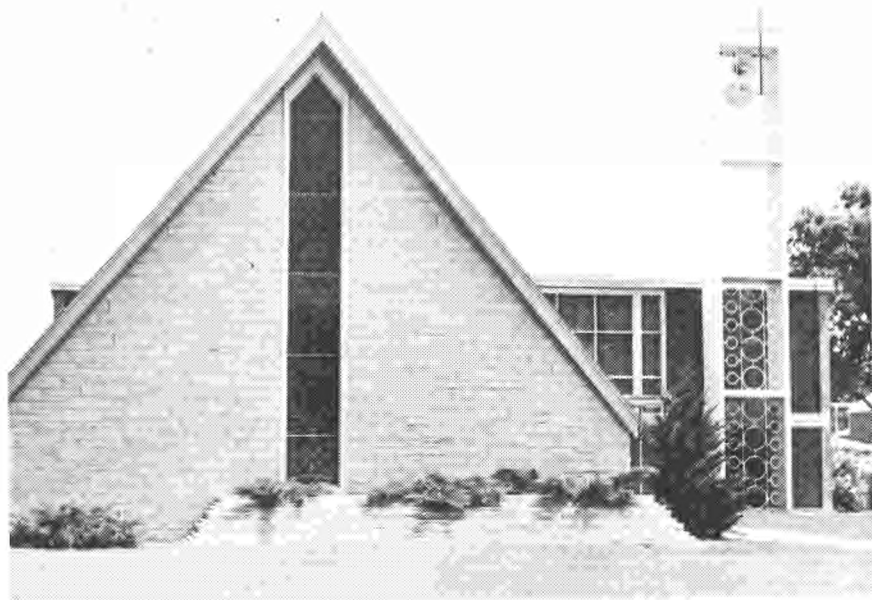
The First Christian Church

The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) was organized on February 21, 1892. A. C. McKeever held a meeting in the Smith and Hatch Hall (the location of the Fisk Hardware) and from this meeting the organization came. There were 43 charter members.

The church first met in the Odd Fellow's Hall and Benjamin Hatchett was the first preacher. In a short time the congregation moved into a building on the corner where the Bihlmaier Insurance building now stands.

In 1894 the congregation moved into the stone building which was later used by the Catholic.

While H. J. Kennedy was minister of the church, from 1895 to 1897, the frame building on North Second was built. It was dedicated on August 8, 1897. This building was used until the removal to provide for the building of the new structure now in use. The old building was sold to the Southern Baptist Church of Stockton, Kansas, and was moved to that community in October of 1954



The Present Christian Church

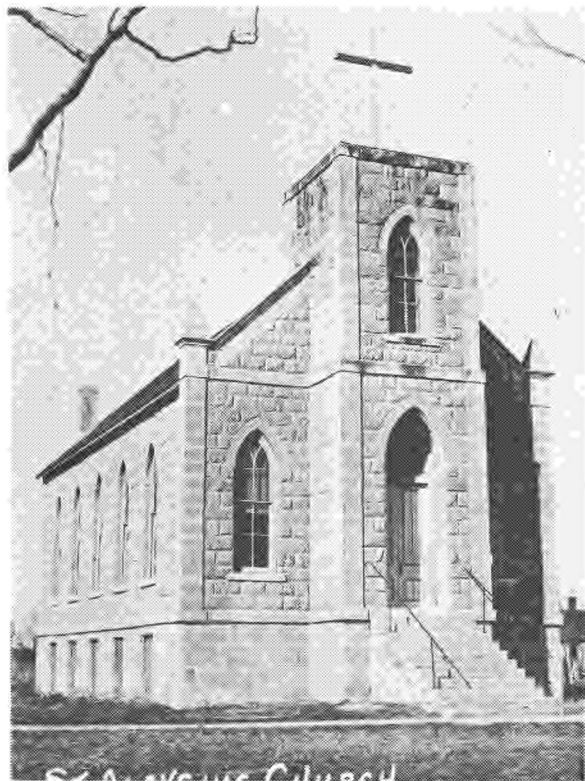
The Service of Dedication was held on July 17, 1955 for the present church.

Emma Kaser Schweitzer (Mrs. W. P.) is the only living charter member.

The list of pastors serving the church totals 27 in number.

Reverend C. H. Zimmerman, now of Utica, Kansas, has the distinction of serving the church for the longest period, from January 20, 1938 to January, 1960.

A three-bedroom, brick parsonage was completed in 1960, and Reverend and Mrs. Richard Duckworth and family were the first to live in the newly constructed home.



This Stone edifice was built by the Moravian Church and was located on the corner of 2nd and Washington streets. Building was sold in 1900 to the Catholic Church.

St. Aloysius Catholic Church from 1900 to 1957

As early as the late 70's pioneers of the Catholic faith held meetings at the homes of Mr. Thomas Rochford and Mr. Edward McCormick in the rural district. Father Moehler who came on horseback from Clyde conducted the services.

Father Frederick Schalk served the Catholics of Osborne County in the late '70's and built the first Catholic Church in Osborne in 1879. The frame church he built was in the third ward near the southeast corner of the town site (now Southeast corner of East Vermont and South Elm Streets), and was sold at the time the Catholics purchased from the Moravians the stone church on East Washington Street.

In 1900 Father Lecouteres, pastor of the Cawker City Parish, purchased the Moravian Church, and it was converted to use for St. Aloysius Parish.

By 1950 the little church, which when purchased was too large, had become inadequate to accommodate its now seventy families.

On the advise of Bishop Thill, the Reverend Jerome Diss inaugurated the plan to build a new and larger church. The new church was dedicated June 5, 1957. Father Diss, aged 85, had been pastor here for 25 years. The church was dedicated by the Rt. Reverend Monsignor John Duskee of Salina. The Rt. Reverend Monsignor Emil Duchene of Concordia gave the dedication address.

Some of the early pastors of St. Aloysius Parish were Reverend Frs. Henry Barmstimler, Eugene Teahan, Edward Taylor, Edgar Weigle, Michael Barrins, Francis Zimkosky, Dan Sheets, Ralph Ashenbremer, John Vandenberghe and the present Father Thomas Lonergan. Many other Fathers assisted in the parish during the years.

During Father Vandenberghe's stay in Osborne, a student center was purchased at Elm and Washington Streets; also the new rectory was built on East Washington in 1963.

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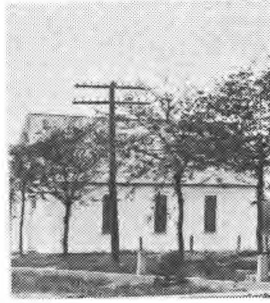
Present Catholic Church dedicated June 5, 1957



Church of the Nazarene

The Church of the Nazarene and the parsonage were moved from Covert, Kansas, to 726 West New Hampshire Street, Osborne, in June, 1961.

The first service was July, 1961. The church was dedicated November 18, 1961, by Dr. Ray Hance, District Superintendent. Reverend Carl Soliday was the first pastor.



First Free Methodist Church
now occupied by
Clark's Fix-It Shop

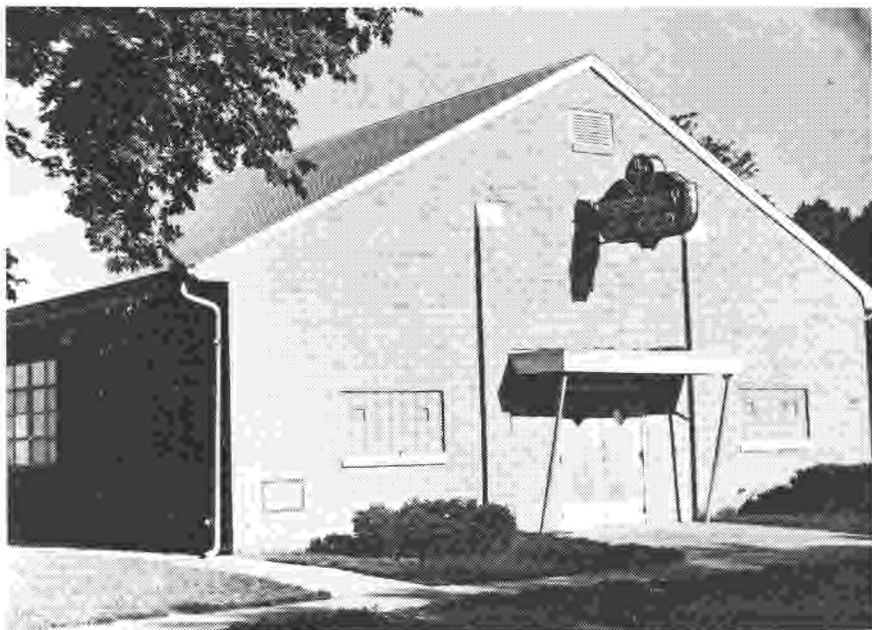
The Osborne Free Methodist Church is listed in the February 2, 1878 records of the Salem District. This makes this the oldest Free Methodist Church in the former West Kansas Conference. The building now occupied by Clark's Fixit Shop was erected in 1895. In 1950 the building was raised and a basement added, ceilings were lowered and a vestibule built. In 1965 the church relocated at 724 West Main. The new church was dedicated in 1965 and the mortgage was burned at an impressive ceremony in July of 1969. First minister in Osborne church was J. Seale. Present minister is Reverend Carl Adolphson.



Present Free Methodist Church

HEMET CALIFORNIA
FAMILY HISTORY CENTER

This page sponsored by CIRCLE INN MOTEL and CAFE,
Mobile Service, 346-2380, Osborne



Assembly of God Church

Pentecostal meetings were started in Osborne, January 12, 1914 by Brother and Sister Herbert Buffum. The services were held in the Old Presbyterian Church on North First Street, and continued for twelve weeks.

Later on the group disbanded for a number of years. In January 1933 a vacant store building was rented and Brother and Sister Avi Gaddis, pastors at Woodston, along with Sister Wilma Balmer (Faupel) as song leader and Sister Lefee Grimes, as pianist, began a revival which continued for four weeks. Then, Brother Emmet McLaughlin came for five weeks, Brother H. D. Stanley conducted services for several more weeks. Sister Melinda Yost took charge of the work and services were held almost continuously until camp meeting time.

After the Woodston camp, Brother and Sister David Vogler came as pastors, overseeing the work until the fall of 1933 when Brother and Sister V. H. Glendenning were elected as pastors, serving until the spring of 1936. During their ministry a lot was purchased, when a church building was purchased and moved in 17 miles from the country.

After a considerable amount of remodeling, the church was ready for use and was dedicated in the early summer of 1934. Brother and Sister Paul Samuelson were elected as pastors in May, 1936, and served in that capacity for five years. The church was set in order August, 1936. During that time a vacant house was purchased and moved beside the church for a parsonage. A basement was dug under the church and finished into rooms for Sunday School classes.

Ground breaking ceremonies for the present church were held on Sunday, December 5, 1954 at two p.m. Ceremonies began with prayer by Brother Hollis followed by singing of hymns by the congregation. Following a brief sermon by Brother Hollis those present gathered at the site of the new church where the first shovels of dirt were removed by Brother Hollis and the church officers. Work on the footings and foundation commenced the following day but due to inclement weather the work was stopped until approximately the first week in March and from that time the building progressed rapidly. They moved into the new church July 10, 1955, with a record attendance of 165 in Sunday School.

In 1967 lots south of the old parsonage for the new parsonage were purchased and this project was completed and occupied May 14, 1968.

The present membership is 85 with approximately 160 who make the church their church home.



Faith Lutheran Church

In early 1964 a group met to see if efforts should be continued to establish a new congregation in Osborne. The American Legion Hall was rented for Sunday services and Sunday School. Regular services started April 19, 1964, with services at 8:00 a.m. and Sunday School at 9:00 a.m. There were 66 people in attendance.

The congregation had its organizational meeting on June 14, 1964. The name, Faith Lutheran Church was unanimously adopted, and the proposed constitution was adopted by about 50 people.

A meeting was held February 21, 1965, giving the Council authority to work a merger with the Tipton American Lutheran congregation. The merger became effective at midnight February 21, 1965. This combined approximately 75 members from Osborne and 30 from Tipton.

Work on the new church building, located on North Second Street, was started on Saturday, July 31, 1965. Dedication of the facilities was held on Sunday, February 20, 1966. The parsonage, purchased shortly thereafter, is located at 554 North Second Street.

Taylor Mortuary, Inc.

Osborne, Kansas

Mr. and Mrs. Clairmont Clark



Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Elder I. N. Roberts came to Osborne and held meetings in the old Baker Schoolhouse about 1884. It is thought that he organized the first group of members here at that time into what was known as the Twin Creek Branch of the church.

Among the early members were: Frank and Mary Bergier, Henry and Sallie Jacob, Emmaline, Clara, and Jacob and Dave Jemison, James and Catherine Coop, grandparents of Tressa Wilson, and Mary Sears (grandmother of Abbie Bruce). Jacob and Henry Jemison were brothers and settled one on each side of the river east of Osborne. Henry and Sallie were grandparents of the late Frank and Will Jemison of Osborne. Jacob and Emmaline were grandparents of Joe and Howard Nonamaker. He was minister of the group for many years. Later his nephew, also, Jacob Jemison, the father of Will and Frank Jemison was an Elder and minister of the group. Other early day Elders were A. H. Parsons, Ben Case, and Charles Duncan.

J. B. Ansley was the minister from 1916 to 1920 and at times would walk down the railroad track from Osborne to the Baker Schoolhouse and start the fire to warm the building for Sunday School. Other ministers were F. E. Taylor, Alfred Madden, J. D. Showers, and Samuel Twombly.

Elder Walter Ratcliffe of Smith County was pastor from 1920 until about 1947 when he moved to Iowa following the death of his wife. During his ministry the meeting place was moved from the Baker Schoolhouse to the Pleasant Valley Schoolhouse north of Osborne.

Services were many times held in homes of members during the years.

Elder H. F. Chapin and wife moved to Osborne in 1950 and he was pastor here for a year. Services were held in the Farmers Union Hall until Elder Chapin's health prevented him from climbing the steps when they were again held in homes.

The Baker Schoolhouse was bought in September 1951 and plans started for moving it and making it into a church. This was accomplished and Sunday School met in it for the first time May 30, 1954. Elder Chapin preached the first sermon in the church June 6, 1954.

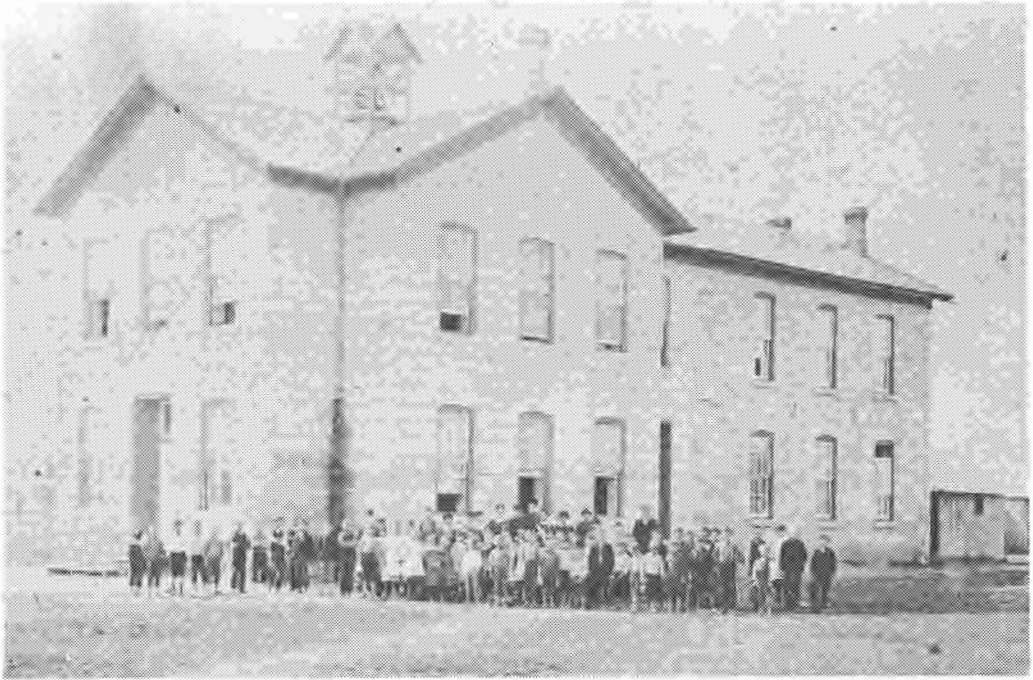
The Twin Creek Branch was disorganized in 1950 and the group was then organized as the Osborne Mission.

More recent pastors here have been John A. Smith who was Osborne High School principal for several years, and Lloyd Peters who is still non-resident pastor although living in Goodland.

This page sponsored by

DOWN'S READY-TO-WEAR and CERAMICS, 454-6240, Downs
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Schools



First School Built in 1872

The early settlers of the town of Osborne were eager for their children to have an education. Even before they could build a school building, they arranged in 1871 for a school to be held upstairs in the home of Maj. Markley, located about where the Clark-Taylor Mortuary now stands. Miss Bates was the teacher. The next location was a log cabin at the present site of Mrs. Cross' home. In 1872 school was held in a carpenter shop, probably that of H. E. Fraley, Carpenter, Millwright and Machinist.

In 1872 school district No. 9 was established and bonds in sum of \$2,000.00 were voted to build a building. It was a two story, four room stone building on the Southeast corner of the present school grounds. The first school board was George E. Spotts, director, W. P. Gillette, Sr., Clerk, and I. N. Bair, Treasurer. These were grade schools and one of the early Principals was F. W. Parsons.

Osborne City Schools

In 1883 a High School was organized with 32 pupils, all took the same course. Among subjects taught were Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek. J. W. N. Whitecotton was Superintendent. Because of crowded conditions, the primary pupils were moved to the basement of the Moravian Church, which was the building used by the Catholic Church until they built the one they now occupy.

This page sponsored by JEMISON JEWELRY, 346-2331, Osborne
CHRISTINE'S CERAMICS, Christine Ray, 418 W. Vermont



First Graduating Class - 1886

The first class was graduated in 1886. It consisted of three boys and five girls: Harlan Parker, Lewie French, Selma Coates, Anna Berry, Lena Farwell, Laura French, Minnie Way, J. W. N. Whitecotton, superintendent, Maggie Mohler.

Commencement Program of first
graduating class follows on page 55

In 1887-

In late 1887 plans were made for a new building. The following year a \$16,000.00 brick building was completed. The bricks were made in Osborne. It stood in the middle of the present school grounds. It had a basement, four rooms on first floor and four rooms on second floor, also an office for the superintendent and cloak rooms for each of the school rooms. It housed both grade and high school. There were 475 enrolled by 1890.

This page sponsored by

KY-KLAS MARKET, 454-3713, Downs
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OFFICERS OF BOARD.

—♦—
W. H. BURKE, Director.
W. W. PARSONS, Treasurer.
H. F. HILLEBRANDT, Clerk.

—♦—
TEACHERS.

—♦—
J. W. N. WHITECOTTON, Principal.

—♦—
⇒ ASSISTANTS ⇒

MATTIE MORRIS.
TAMMIE HAHN.
HANNAH E. COATES.
DELLE HAGERTY.

PROGRAM.

—♦—
Invocation.—REV. T. C. LUSE.
A Song.—“America.”
Salutatory, with Essay.—“Beyond the Alps Lies Italy.”
MAGGIE LORENA MOHLER.
Essay.—“Oliver Cromwell.”
ANNA MAY BERRY.

MUSIC.

Oration.—“The Crusades.”
HARLAN LAWRENCE PARKER.
Essay.—“The Puritans.”
MINNIE ADELL WAY.

MUSIC.

Oration.—“Mohammed,” with valedictory address.
LEWIS GUSTAVUS FRENCH.
Address to Class.
HON. E. F. ROBINSON.
Last words of Principal and Presentation of Diplomas.
Music.—“Graduating Song.”



Built In 1888

By 1910 the growth of the school made it necessary to build a new building. So a new High School was built at the South side of the grounds. There were 100 enrolled and five faculty members.



High School Built 1910

At the present time this building is used for Art, Industrial Art and Vocational Agriculture.

In 1922 bonds were voted to build Primary and Manual Training Buildings.

This page sponsored by HOWE'S MARKET, 346-5712, Osborne



High School Now In Use Built In 1929

In 1929 the present High School building was built at the East side of the block.

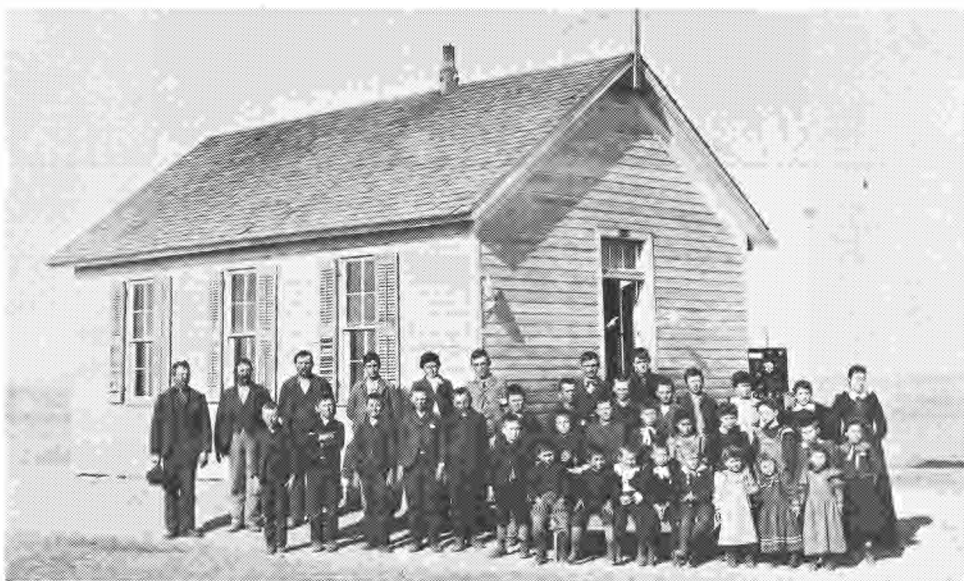
In 1955 Rural High School District No. 2 was formed which took in much rural territory and District No. 9 was just a grade school district.

With a new Kansas School Law it was necessary to change district boundaries, the Unified District No. 392 was formed in 1966. This took in much more territory and included both High and Grade School, and old District No. 9 and Rural High School No. 2 were no longer in existence.

A new Grade Building was built in 1955. A new Gymnasium was built in 1961 and a Music Room and room for heating plant and addition to the Grade School were built that same year.

Osborne High School now has an enrollment of 284 and the faculty number 24.

Mt. Hope District No. 6 — 1894



Last day of school, 1894, following a basket dinner by the patrons of Mt. Hope District No. 6.

The three gentlemen standing on the left are the school board members: John Hobbie, Wils Nonamaker, and Wm. Wales.

The young men in the back row are: Grant Forney, Frank Nonamaker, Will Forney, Chris Forney, and Chan Forney.

From left to right: boys standing: George Hobbie, George Smith, George Forney, Howard Nonamaker, Martin Wiegers, Earl Smith.

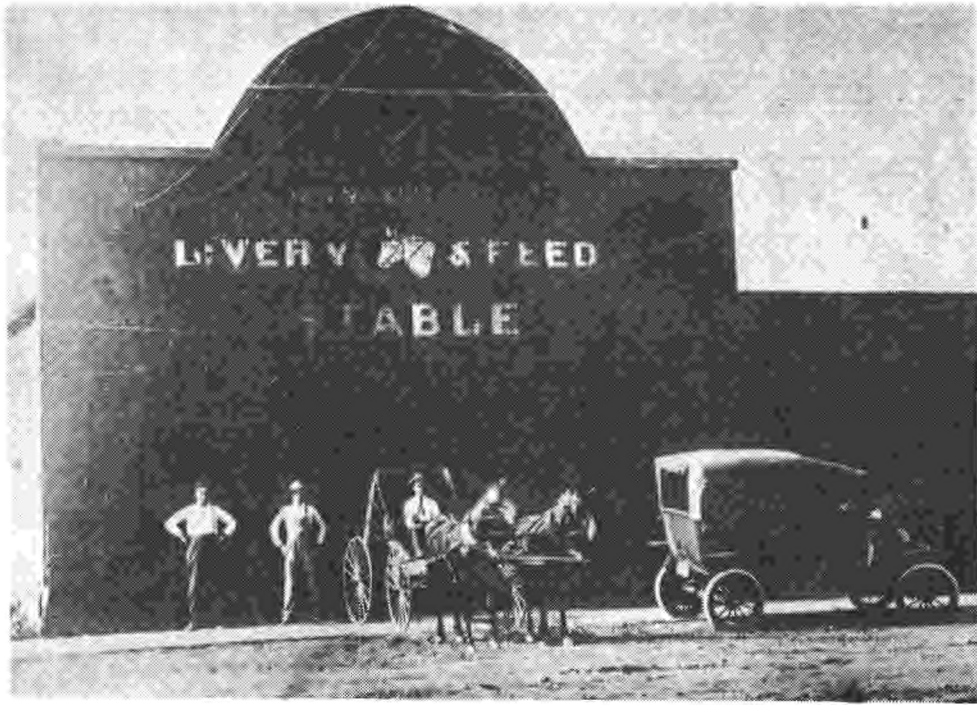
Boys seated, front row; Logan Forney, Harry Forney, Frank Tindal, Ray Tindal, Roland Hilyard. The three little girls standing did not start to school until the following term: May Kaness, Adah Hilyard -- Beistline, and Bertha Tindal.

Second row: Frank Hubler, Joe Nonamaker, Harry Corbett, Artie Smith, Florence Forney, Maggie Scheckel, Grace Towner (who became a missionary and served in Turkey for 40 years), Nellie Kaness, Grace Smit.h.

Third row: Rex Hudson, Charlie Corbett, Paul Kaness, Frank Hubler, Lizzie Hubler, Tillie Scheckel, Miss Luella Kinnear, teacher.

This page sponsored by McDANEL'S SHIRTS: Sign of the times,
Call 346-5793, Osborne

Businesses



(From the Osborne County Farmer January 12, 1922)

A Landmark Razed

Old Bleam Livery Barn Being Torn Down
To Make Room For Modern Garage

Bloomer Brothers have bought the George Bleam lots and an old livery barn on South Second Street and are tearing the building down with the intention of erecting a cement block garage on the site. The old part of the barn originally stood on the present site of the Clark Hardware Store and was built in 1872 by Harney & Fargo, the principal livery firm of the town in those early days. When Fargo sold the corner lot to Clark & Earls the barn was moved bodily to the site on which it has stood for about forty years. It was enlarged when Bowen & Son were proprietors of the business for some years after Fargo sold out. The material is mostly sound and is being salvaged. The original barn was frame in the old fashioned way, with mortise and tenon joints, the beams being hewn out of native oak and sheathed with cottonwood. The razing of the structure removes the last of Osborne's livery barns, of which there have been quite a number since the town was founded half a century ago, when horses were the only motive power. In these days of auto travel a livery barn is not needed for sheltering teams, except rarely.

A few years ago the livery barn was one of the most important places in the average town. As a business it ranked with the hotel and was no less necessary. Generally a large number of fancy teams were kept on hand with which to make drives, and a few extra good ones were kept to accommodate the young men who in those days treated their best girls to "buggy rides", that being the limit of extravagance for the young swains of twenty years ago. The livery barn was also an important place for men from the various townships to meet and gossip about politics and various other activities of that period. On "Convention Day" in the old days, the

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Phone 454-3722, Downs

livery barn was often a place where delegates met and formed their plans, or where the main body waited while the leaders closeted with the county boss at his office or at the hotel. Often its protecting stalls formed a screen behind which men passed around a suspicious looking bottle in the days before the bone dry law, the proprietor discreetly turning his back and busying himself with his duties during these ceremonies. In fact there are thousands of memories clinging about the average old livery barn, showing that it belonged to an age now past and gone. The old barn now razed in Osborne doubtless had its share of these experiences.

(From the Osborne Farmer, May 13, 1926)
The Bleam Barn Was Torn Down

Some owners and operators of this barn were W. H. C. Riley; W. B. Bowen & Son Jr.; Eller & Conrad; Tom C. McBride; D. A. Goodrich; Ernest Scholl; last, George A. Bleam in 1910 until 1922. This barn was located where Swank-Standley Motors Inc. now function.

The Star Barn or Keene Barn stood where Deep Rock Service Station is now located. Some owners were Cass L. Turner; James W. Paine; B. W. Keene 1901-1917; James W. Ruth; Frank A. Boldon; and Alvin B. Crouch, who had it torn down in the early '20's.

The Gilson Barn was located where Markham Chevrolet Company is now. Gilson operated the barn from 1905 to 1916 when the barn was burned. He got the barn from E. M. Hahn. Others who operated the barn were Lee Guess & Son and W. H. C. Riley. The barn was built around 1900.

The fourth major barn was known as the McChesney Barn. It stood where the Sunflower Inn Motel is located. A few of the owners were S. L. Sharp; John Rochford; and Phillips Trexler. Mr. McChesney owned the barn from 1904 and 1924.

* * * * *

Chan Baldwin opened a drug store here in 1874. His first location was in a building on the site where the new Ken's Department store is. For years the Baldwin Drug Store was in the Hilsinger Building, next to the bank.

Frank P. Wells established a harness and saddle manufacturing establishment in 1879 in a building which occupied the site of the present Parsons Pharmacy. (This business is now in its third generation. Ed Wells followed his father, Frank. Max Wells is continuing since the death of his father, Ed Wells.)

Watson & Gillette established a general merchandise store in Osborne in the fall of 1871. The firm name was later changed to Gillette Bros., then Gillette and Denman, The Gillette Company and then the Gillette Dry Goods Company. (The Farmers National Bank bought the site when they remodeled.)

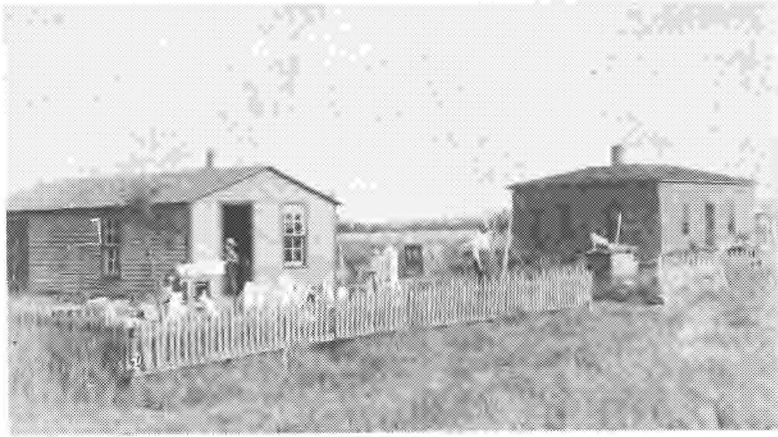
Clark & Earls, dealers in hardware, queensware and furniture, established in 1879. In 1884 Mr. Earls retired and Allen Clark was the firm name until 1886 when Robert Clark entered the business and the name was changed to A. & R. Clark. Allen Clark retired in 1905 and Robert Clark was the sole owner until 1920 when his son, J. E. Clark, was taken into partnership and the firm was known as Robert Clark & Son. (J. E. Clark retired in 1960 and sold to The Fisk Hardware.)

Handy & Morton established a general Merchandise business in 1879. The firm name was changed in 1883 to Morton & Parsons, and this firm continued until 1905 when the partnership was dissolved and separate businesses were operated for six years when the firm was reunited and the name Morton Parsons Mercantile Co. was adopted.

The firm of D. W. Tindal & Brother, dry goods and groceries, was formed in 1882. W. G. Tindal did not come to Osborne when the family came but remained in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and worked in a bank until 1884. He made a trip to Osborne in 1873 and again in 1878. Their store was burned out at the time of the Cooper-VanScyoc store fire east of them. Tindal Brothers rebuilt on the next lot west of the fire in 1888, the building still stands, and is occupied by the Gamble Store.

In 1884, W. G. Tindal came to Osborne and became an active partner until the death of his brother, David W., in 1906. The pioneer firm then sold to VanWormer and Craig. Mr. A. J. Craig had been a clerk for D. W. and W. G. Tindal for 21 years.

**This page sponsored by VOSU MOTOR CO., Downs, American
motors automobiles Allis Chalmers Farm Machinery**



Stambach Memorials

A Business Built on Quality and Service Through Four Generations

Few businesses are privileged, because of the very nature of their concern, to leave so many "footprints on the sands of time," as one which, in memorializing lives of persons now gone, erects monuments to their honor. Such has been and continues to be a source of great satisfaction to the Stambach and Holland Families, that their business will always make a lasting contribution to Osborne history, as names, dates, and personal epitaphs are recorded on stone.

In the Spring of 1884, Charles Stambach began the first monument business in the city of Osborne, known as Osborne Marble and Granite Works. His shop was his home and his stock consisted of two or three marble slabs with a few hand tools for cutting and lettering.

From 1903 to 1937, his son, Fred, owned and operated the business; and in 1937, Fred, Jr. assumed ownership, which in 1968 was bought by his son-in-law, Ralph Holland, under whose management the firm continues its policy of service, quality craftsmanship, and personal interest in customers rather than in quantity production.



This page sponsored by HAKE GREENHOUSE AND GARDEN
CENTER, 346-5996, Osborne



In 86 years, tools, equipment, and methods have undergone great changes. The mallet and chisel are a far cry from the modern sandblasting techniques now used. Today's procedures produce cleaner, clearer, and more lasting lettering in a fraction of the time involved before; and although today much of the manufacturing of the monument from the slab is done at the quarries, the designs, carvings, letterings, and actual setting is done from the shop.

Osborne Telephone Company

The Osborne Telephone Company was organized in 1900 by C. W. Baldwin, J. R. Loomis, C. W. Landis, J. A. Morton and Dr. M. F. Hudson.

The company first installed an automatic switchboard with a capacity of 100, but it was a new proposition and it was only by a hard effort that 35 subscribers were secured. However, in less than three years the capacity of the board was in use and a change was made to the manual or "hello girls" system, in June 1903. At that time a 300-line Kellogg board was installed. W. L. McMillen took over the active management of the plant in September 1903. By 1906 a 150-line section was added. In 1916 the company ordered a 600-line board of the magneto multiple type from the Kellogs of Chicago. This business gives employment to from six to ten people.

The common batteries went out when we went Dial in 1960.

Russell was the nucleus for the Central Kansas Telephone Company, organized on September 3, 1924. Osborne, Paradise, and Portis were included in a group with twenty-one other Exchanges.

United Telephone Company of Kansas, Inc., purchased or acquired the Osborne Exchange January 15, 1927.

Tuesday afternoon, October 25, 1960, at 2:00 p.m., was the hour set by the United Telephone Company of Kansas, Inc., for the inauguration of the modern dial telephone system for Osborne. The first official telephone call through the new dial equipment will be made at 2:00 p.m., by Osborne Mayor Leo Garrison. The Osborne dial conversion will signal the beginning of a new era of telephone communication for the city.

Cable TV came in in January, 1970.

This page sponsored by OSBORNE SHOE HOSPITAL, Osborne



Kleckner Studio

The name of Kleckner takes one back to the early days of Osborne's history when the late M. A. Kleckner, a young man from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, came to Osborne County in about 1888 as a representative of Harper's Weekly, and began taking pictures of scenes in Osborne. He left after a few months and set up a studio in Atchison, Kansas.

Rose Kleckner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rockford, grew to young womanhood in this county with a desire and ambition to take up the work of photography. Her first work along those lines was the taking of pictures of family gatherings and neighborhood parties at the homes of the people of her community southeast of Osborne. Later she opened her studio in the building in Osborne shown in the above picture.

Mr. Kleckner returned to Osborne and a partnership was formed with Miss Rose, the studio known then as the Rochford-Kleckner Studio. In 1902 the business partnership was made a life partnership. The name was retained until after his death



Mrs. Rose Kleckner

This page sponsored by GERALD DUNTZ BARBER SHOP, Osborne



M. A. Kleckner

in 1922 when Mrs. Kleckner shortened the name to Kleckner's Studio.

Mrs. Kleckner served the community for over fifty years. She was an expert photographer and a talented artist.

The studio was located on the south side of East Main Street.

Lewis A. Hardman Lumberyard

The business was established in 1879 as the Kansas Lumber Company with Ferd Fisher of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, as manager. Later Sam Park managed the business under the same name.

It next became known as Howell Brothers and had four managers under that name. The first was a Mr. Richolson, who was followed in order by Ross May, Wm. Stewart and Ed Lipton.

S. B. Farwell and Son next owned the yard with Guy W. Farwell as manager.

The Weltys and Hardmans next became owners and A. G. Hardman came to Osborne in 1903 to manage the yard, which then was known as The Central Lumber Company. When the Hardmans bought out the interest of the Weltys in 1906 it was changed to The Hardman Lumber Company.

Jack Thompson is the present manager.

Osborne Lumber Company

Early Owners and Managers of the Now Osborne Lumber Company

Owners: Gillette and Broderick, Gillette Lumber Company, Will Gillette, manager. It then became the Midwest Lumber Company, Inc., of Mankato. Managers: L. J. Wolfe, Earl Porter, Paul Sandy, and Clark Stanberry.

**This page sponsored by PAYNTER'S BESTYET FOOD CENTER,
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McFarland's

McFarland's, A Three Generation Store

The McFarland Grocery is a three generation store. First John and Amy Woolley McFarland were on the south side on Main Street. After John's death, Amy McFarland continued for a number of years.

Then their son, Sheldon, and Thelma Dundas McFarland took over the business. As their business enlarged, and they needed parking space, Sheldon and Thelma bought their present location on South First Street.

After Sheldon's death, Thelma McFarland carried on, until now their son, Jerry, is manager.

Other Early Businesses

In 1872 --

City Hotel -- Wm. Rader, well drilling and boring
R. R. Hays and J. J. Hays, dealers in Agriculture implements
Dr. John P. Moore, U. S. Examining Surgeon for pensions.
John H. Humphrey, stone mason
H. E. Fraley, carpenter
R. S. Ruth, tailor
Yoxall & Sons, Osborne City Lumber Yard
Markley & Bear, general merchandise
John F. Miley, gunsmith
Jacob Getz, tinsmith and sheetiron worker
Benjamin Baker, carpenter and builder
Humphrey & Morrow, blacksmiths
F. R. Gruger, county surveyor

Added In 1873 --

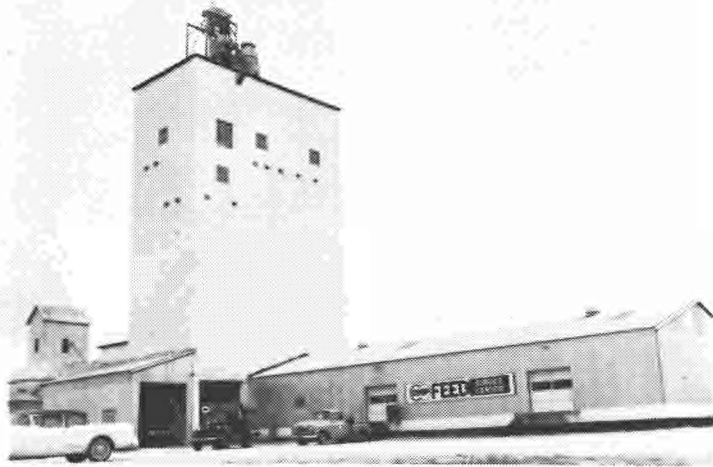
August Voghto Restaurant and Bakery
James H. Bowers, drugs and medicine
Edward B. Garrigues, furniture
Solomon Valley House, Saxey & Reasoner
City Hotel, E. Keever
Fraley & Coates, contractors and builders
R. G. Hays, attorney
S. R. Gibboney, U. S. examiner surgeon for pensions
Howard Ruede's

Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association

The Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association had its beginnings in 1908. Upon receiving its charter on June 3, 1908, it became the first county unit cooperative in the state of Kansas.

The original officers of the association were Scott Dillon, president; J. M. Byrd, treasurer; and R. A. Lough, secretary. The first directors included William Asper, C. J. Hose, George K. Knoll, W. H. Gray, and John L. Stroup.

The first elevator in Osborne was purchased in 1912. It was later torn down and a new elevator was built in 1915, followed by a new office in 1916. In 1948 a 100,000 bushel capacity elevator, 45-foot scales and concrete office were installed. This was followed by the installation of a pellet mill in 1955 and the construction of a new 190,000 bushel concrete elevator in 1958, along with a 30,000 gallon anhydrous ammonia plant that same year. In 1961 the Koesling elevator was purchased as a site for the construction of a new feed mill which was built in 1962. This feed mill has a rated capacity of 100 tons per day. A bulk dry fertilizer blend plant was constructed in 1966.



Elevators are also located in Alton, Bellaire, Bloomington, Corinth, Downs, Lebanon, Luray, Mankato, Portis, and Waldo.

The first general office of the Osborne County Farmers Union cooperative Association was in a warehouse building near the old Osborne elevator. The offices of the organization remained in this general location until late 1945 when they were moved to the second story of the new grocery store in Osborne. In December 1961 the general office was moved to the remodeled Cunningham building located across the street from the Osborne elevator.

John M. Martin is the current General Manager of the cooperative.

City Clerk Records

Research by Dean Conn and Leo Garrison

April 2, 1912 citizens voted to issue \$7,500.00 Electric Light Bonds.

April 12, 1912 Council passed an ordinance to issue \$1,500.00 in Electric Light Bonds.

About September 1, 1912 city purchased light plant and fixtures from T. S. Laman for \$7,500.00. The plant was located west of the water tower on the alley west from First Street. The city paid T. S. Laman \$1,000.00 for the site.

May 8, 1914 the city purchased 75 H.P. engine from Muncie Engineering Company. This engine was installed in the building on North First Street which is the present location of the fire station. The building was built by A. J. Cook and C. E. Gilmore -- plumbing by H. O. Bowles.

May 8, 1914 city purchased 50 K V, a Fort Wayne generator, switchboard and 50 K W exciter.

July 3, 1914 city purchased for \$700.00 the location for the present Power Plant.

November 13, 1914 city purchased 2 storage tanks: one 6000 gallon, one 6500 gallon.

April 4, 1916 citizens voted to purchase additional engine for Power Plant.

June 1, 1916 purchased 150 H.P. Allis Chalmers engine for \$6084.00 and additional equipment, installation cost of \$3140.00.

October 4, 1916 city purchased a plot of ground 50 ft. x 50 ft. from A. Gilbert located west of present fire station for \$525.00. The site was used to erect the east water tower, which is still in use.

June 1, 1917 city voted to furnish 24 hour electric service.

November 1, 1918 city ordered 85 H.P. cylinder from Muncie Engineering Company, cost, \$633.87.

April 8, 1921 citizens voted \$75,000.00 for new engine and power plant building at the present location.

May 6, 1921 by ordinance city purchased 365 H.P. Busch Sulzer oil engine, also generator, and switchboard for \$5820.00. F. A. Rothenberger built the new power plant for \$3003.50.

July 5, 1929 purchased 500 H.P. engine from Busch Sulzer for \$34,832.00.

April 4, 1939 voted bonds of \$56,000.00 for new engine.

April 21, 1939 passed ordinance to buy 750 H.P. Busch Sulzer engine for \$55,299.00.

June 28, 1946 purchased 1000 H.P. engine from Bush Sulzer for \$109,833.00.

August 6, 1946 citizens voted bonds in the amount of \$130,000.00 for an engine, installation and addition to the Power Plant building.

June 4, 1952 city ordered 1000 H.P. 60 cycle 2400 volt alternator and equipment from Fairbanks Morse Company for \$94,221.00.

July 15, 1957 by ordinance the city issued \$205,000.00 Electric light bonds for 1000 H.P. engine and to retire former electric light bonds.

September 23, 1957 city ordered a Nordberg 8-cylinder 1600 H.P. 1135 K W engine at the cost of \$18,876.00.

February 19, 1962 city ordered Norberg V 12 2800 H.P. 2000 K W engine at a cost of \$342,000.00.

July 18, 1962 city issued bonds in the amount of \$355,000.00 for the above engine, installation, and an addition to the Power Plant.

October 19, 1966 city ordered Norberg V 12 3240 H.P. 2315 K W engine for \$374,033.00.

March 1, 1967 city issued Electric Light bonds in the amount of \$386,000.00 to pay for the above engine.

For comparison, here are the rates charged by the city for electrical energy:

RATES CHARGED WHEN THE CITY

STARTED SELLING ELECTRICAL ENERGY:

12 cents per month for first 25 KWH; 10 cents per month for next 25 KWH; .08 cents per month for next 50 KWH; .07 cents per month for all over 100 KWH.

FLAT RATE PER MONTH

\$1.25 for one 100 watt bulb; \$1.00 for one 60 watt bulb; \$.75 for one 40 watt bulb; \$1.40 for two 40 watt bulbs; \$1.90 for three 40 watt bulbs; .50 for each 25 watt bulb.

RATES AS OF TODAY

.08 cents per month for first 25 KWH; .06 per month for next 25 KWH; .04 per month for next 25 KWH; .03 per month for next 50 KWH; .025 per month for all over 100 KWH.

J. H. Meier was the first light superintendent from April 26, 1912 to June 30, 1919.

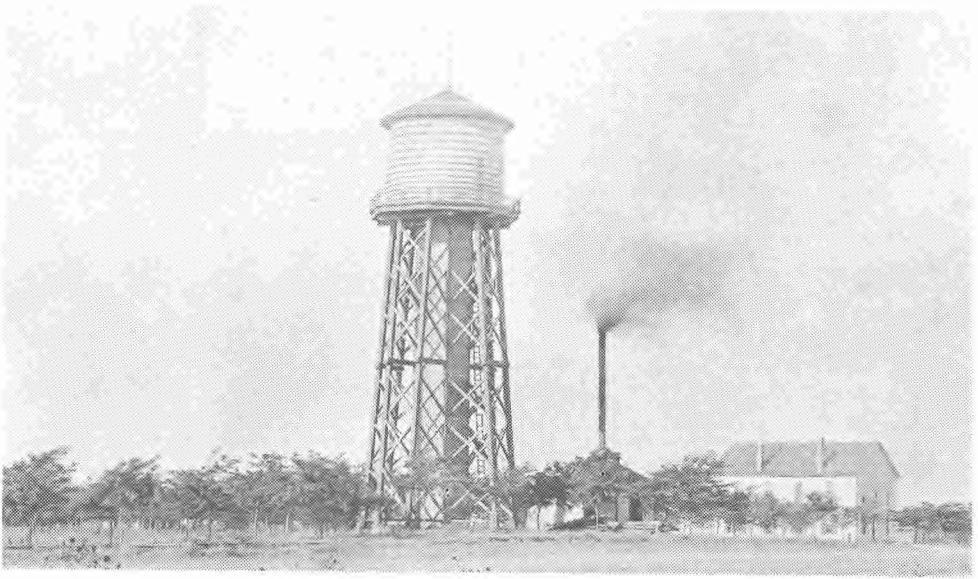
Floyd Quillen started working for the city in 1912 and was employed superintendent July, 1919. He retired from active duty in 1954.

Wayne Quillen, the son of Floyd Quillen, was first employed by the city in 1934 and is still a very good and faithful employee.

When the city first started the Electrical Plant, they owned one 75 H.P. engine. At present they have 5 engines with a total of 8790 Horse Power.

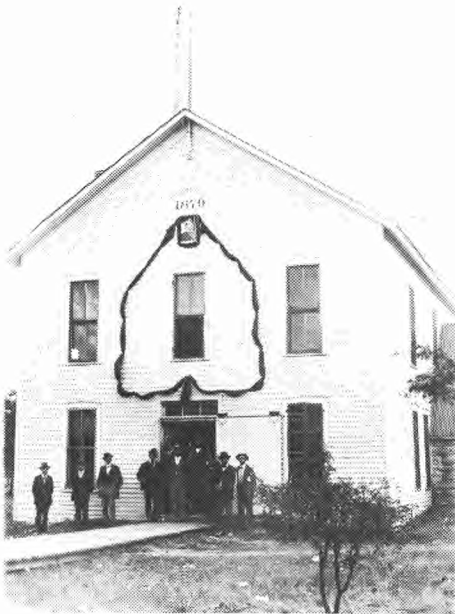
Osborne County Farmer

The first issue of the Osborne County Farmer appeared January 8, 1875. F. H. Barnhart was editor and sole owner until 1844, when a half interest was purchased by S. E. Ruede. The first five years of the Farmer's existence were years of incessant struggle. At the Centennial exposition of 1876 at Philadelphia, the Farmer, fresh every week, was on file in the Kansas Colorado building reading room. Since 1884, when Barnhart sold a half interest in the business the various changes in ownership are as follows: In 1884 Barnhart sold a half interest to Syd Ruede; the following year he retired from the firm, but in 1886 bought back his half interest, retaining it until 1887, when he disposed of it to C. S. Landis and C. W. Crampton. The firm of Ruede, Crampton & Landis existed until 1888, when Ruede retired; two years later Col. W. S. Tilton bought Crampton's share, and during the following six years the paper was put out by Tilton & Landis. Tilton then sold his part of the business to his partner, who was sole editor and proprietor until 1901. In the spring of that year he leased the plant to B. P. Walker and T. E. Skinner, who ran the business for eight months, Mr. Landis selling the plant in December to Charles Hillebrandt and P. H. McKechnie. In May, 1902, McKechnie sold out and Hillebrandt ran the business alone until August, 1904, when B. P. Walker purchased the Farmer. Walker published the paper until in 1942 when he sold the plant to Byron L. George. In March, 1958, George sold out to Harold Beason, Frazier Brown, and Bill Lee, Smith Center. Beason later bought out Brown and Lee, and published the Farmer until in October, 1969, when the plant was sold to the present publishers, the Boyd Family, who own and publish several area newspapers.



The First Courthouse Erected in 1879

Back of it the power that pumped the water into the tank.
The tank was on the Northwest corner of the City Park.



Draped in mourning for
President McKinley after
his assassination

From left to right: J. J. Hays (first County Treasurer); G. A. Farwell, Deputy;
W. H. Mize, County Clerk; not identified; W. W. Miller, County Superintendent;
Fred G. Shaw, Clerk of District Court; Charles Armsbury, Sheriff; O. P. Duryea,
Surveyor (County Engineer); R. R. Hays, Abstractor; not identified.

This page sponsored by FISK HARDWARE, 346-5612, Osborne



Present Osborne County Courthouse

Osborne County Extension Service

The Osborne County Cooperative Extension Service was organized under the sponsorship of Farm Bureau on December 5, 1934, to conduct an educational program in areas related to agriculture and home economics.

The first executive board members were Charles Bradskey, Portis; Glenn Laman, Portis; Warren Cary, Downs; Andrew Storer, Alton; Laurence Woolley, Osborne; Frank Gates, Osborne; F. W. Rankin, Osborne; Nick Heitschmidt, Natoma; John Doane, Lucas; and W. E. Kennedy, Waldo.

There are now eleven 4-H clubs with a membership of 243 and twelve Extension Homemakers Units with a membership of 185.

In 1951 the Kansas legislature revised the legal provisions wherein the County Extension program became the cooperative responsibility of a County Agricultural Extension Council and Kansas State University, and therefore it is no longer affiliated with Farm Bureau.

This page sponsored by EDNA'S BEAUTY SALON, 346-2761, Osborne

Organizations

Odd Fellows

The Osborne Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 185 was granted a charter by the Grand Lodge of Kansas on October 12, 1881. The first meetings were held in the Masonic Hall. The contract for erecting the present hall was granted in June, 1887 and was completed that year, and has been in continual use.

The Osborne Rebekah Lodge No. 262 was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kansas March 22, 1894, by the Hon. E. D. Long of Ellsworth, Kansas. The lodge started with a charter membership of 35 members. On September 20, 1906, the 55th Anniversary of Rebekah Oddfellowship was observed and has since been celebrated as an annual event.

I.O.O.F. No. 185 and Rebekah Lodge No. 262 have helped maintain a share in the Kansas I.O.O.F. Home in Manhattan, Kansas, for the care of aged members of both orders.



Osborne Rebeccas at Cawker, April 26, 1911

Apollo Club organized 1883

The Apollo Club organized in 1883 was a musical club. The original club membership comprised the following: Dr. Stella Gardner, Mrs. Anna (Batchelder) Stone, Mrs. Hanna (Coates) Robertson, Mrs. Agnes (Craik) Whitecotton, Mrs. Lena (Smith) Burke, Mrs. Rena (Smith) Straton, Mrs. Frances (Brown) Mitchell, Mrs. Emma (Lovell) Earls, Mrs. Miriam (Gruger) VanWormer, Mrs. Mary (Linville) Eckman, Mrs. Anna (Reasoner) France, Mrs. Maggie (Mohler) Neiswanger, Mrs. Sylvia (Weeks) Smith, Mrs. Lena (Farwell) Scott, Miss Mina Batchelder, and Mrs. Grace (Burke) Woodward.

This page sponsored by COAST-TO-COAST, Phone 346-2244, Osborne
OSBORNE AUTO SERVICE, 346-5769, Osborne

Masonic Lodge

The Masonic Lodge in Osborne was organized by Mr. Farwell in 1875.

Mr. Farwell lived on the homestead nine miles east of Osborne, but in spite of weather conditions he rode into town on horseback on lodge nights. In those days there was no hall in town. Mr. Farwell and the sturdy pioneers associated with him, arranged to use the old school building. It was necessary for them to take up the seats in the building every lodge night in order to get the use of the floor, and then after the session they would replace the seats in the building.

Mr. Allen Clark gave his building on the corner of Main and N. Second to Saqui Lodge No. 160 - A F & A M with the stipulation that the lodge would pay him \$100 a month as long as he lived, which the Masons did.

(From the Osborne County Farmer May 17, 1934)

The corner stone has the following inscription:

SAQUI LODGE
NO. 160 - A F & A M
Chartered October 21,
A D 1875 - A L 5875
1923

Order of Eastern Star

Mary S. Wells Chapter No. 41

In August, 1885, the Osborne Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star was instituted under the direction of Associate Grand Matron of Kansas, Mrs. Emma W. Port, of Beloit, assisted by officers from the Beloit and Downs Chapters, thirty-four men and women taking the obligation at that time. The first Worthy Matron was Mary S. Wells, and the first Worthy Patron was Z. T. Walrond. On March 9, 1886, at the Grand Chapter Session, the Osborne Chapter received its Charter, and on May 20 Mrs. Port installed the officers of the newly constituted Chapter.

The Chapter experienced some hard years, but interest was always revived in a short time. Money was earned in various ways, for the purchase of an organ, carpet, and other things which were needed. They planned for years to buy a piano, and with this in view they served dinners, had ice cream socials, and similar money-making projects. The Osborne Dramatic Club presented a play, contributing a large part of the proceeds to the Chapter.

After 1891 the Chapter suffered a loss of membership for a few years, due to the financial stress of the times. In 1896 and 1897 Mary S. Wells again was Worthy Matron, serving four terms in all, in this station. Beginning with the new century, conditions looked brighter, gains were made in membership, and the early twenties seem to have been banner years for the Chapter.

In 1923 the Masons acquired the building which houses the Masonic Temple, and provides the meeting place for the Eastern Star Chapter. In 1927 the name of the Chapter became Mary S. Wells Chapter No. 41, in honor of our first Worthy Matron.

This page sponsored by BEAUTY NOOK - Phyllis Wolters, Osborne

Grand Army of the Republic



Members of G.A.R.

This picture was made in the early '90's. Left to right: Duryea, Hillebrant, Farwell, Harp, Hays, Hays, Porter, Christ, Rochford, Marks, Guess, Hensley, Joy, Lochard, Schwaup, Bell Cronk, Henry.

The wives and daughters of the members of the G. A. R. formed the G. A. R. Circle. Abbie Carter (Mrs. Will) was president when the Circle disbanded and the duties of the organization were carried on by the American Legion and Auxiliary.

Notice the two canons which were on the Court House block for some time. When the call came for scrap iron in World War I, they were removed and melted down with other iron.

Co. G of Kansas National Guard

Osborne County was ready

This is June, 1971. Sixty-nine years ago this month Osborne and Osborne County faced a challenge which created an unusual degree of excitement. And it was met in a way which elicited praise from the entire country, and was remembered through the years by that generation with a great deal of satisfaction.

The situation was produced by what was often called "the last great range war" on these western plains, which older readers will remember was the struggle between the cattle barons who wished to maintain an open range for their herds, and the settlers who came in to homestead farms, fence them and build homes. A very bitter enmity had developed, the settlers especially feeling that practical reasoning and government practice gave them the better of the argument, had reached the point where they were using sabotage and guns in the effort to drive out the ranchers, who on their part were in position to use more usual and legal means to hold their place.

Chauncey Dewey, member of a rich Chicago family which also had political prestige, had gained control of thousands of acres in several counties of western

This page sponsored by OWEN BOS
GAMBLES STORE, 346-2241, Osborne

Kansas with Cheyenne County as the center, where he had built a pretentious ranch house and assembled a small group of employees who not only were experienced cattlemen but, as events proved, straight shooting cowboys. Nearest the Dewey place, and leaders among the settlers, was Daniel P. Berry and Sons. Things began to happen to the Dewey property; fences cut, water tanks scuttled or carried off, cattle shot to death including 24 purebred bulls in one bunch. Finally on June 3, 1903 there was a confrontation at a disputed water tank, and the battle was on. When the smoke cleared away, Daniel P. Berry and sons Alpheus and Roy lay dead, and two others of the Berry connection were wounded. Over night a band of irate settlers estimated at from 135 to 175 well armed men gathered near the Dewey ranch, bent on revenge, and that was the second link in the short chain of events by which Osborne County was brought into the picture. The quick acting sheriff of the county succeeded in getting Dewey and his men McBride and Wilson away from the ranch, hid them just outside Colby, and waited for the help he knew he would need.

Osborne was the headquarters of Company G of the Kansas National Guard, and its members had a keen and sustained interest in the organization. Also, it was well officered, Vernon E. Cunningham being the captain, and Ray Thompson and Charles Hillebrandt were the lieutenants. At 9:30 p.m. on Saturday, June 6, 1903 Captain Cunningham received a telegram from S. H. Kelsey, Adjutant General at Topeka, ordering immediate muster of Company G, fully armed, equipped, uniformed, and with ammunition, for active service, and await further orders. In just 30 minutes Captain Cunningham had 50 men at the armory, fully equipped and with ball cartridges, ready to go. At 11:25 p.m. another wire was received, asking if the company could be ready to take a special train Sunday morning. Of course the answer was a laconic "Yes", and on Sunday morning a special train from Stockton arrived at 8:00 a.m., and left about 9:15, objective point St. Francis, Kansas. Company G reached Colby that evening and camped. The next morning, Monday, June 8, the sheriff with his posse and Company G, all serving as a guard for Dewey, McBride and Wilson, the alleged killers of the Berrys, set out on the rather thrilling 70 mile march over plains and through hills and brush to St. Francis. Thrilling? Yes, for one reason they knew the Dewey ranch was on their line of march, and the camp of armed settlers was near there. Also, at the beginning most of the people including citizens of the towns, sympathized with the Berrys. As the boys marched through the outskirts of Colby that morning, a woman standing beside the roadway called out, "All right, go ahead you dirty curs, save the millionaire! If I had a gun, I'd like to shoot everyone of you." Apparently the settlers decided to let the law take its course, for the trip was concluded without other incident.

Company G served as guards in the court room while the preliminary hearing was held, and whatever the proceedings there may have included they were terminated by honoring a writ of habeas corpus under which the sheriff of Shawnee County took Chauncey Dewey, W. J. McBride, and Clyde Wilson to Topeka. The boys of Company G escorted the sheriff and his posse as far as Clyde, Kansas, and from there returned home, reaching Osborne about 9:00 p.m., on June 22, 1903. A large crowd of our citizens gave them a royal welcome at the depot, and accompanied them from there to the Armory where a bountiful supper had been prepared. The constant good health and well being of all the Osborne County personnel involved in this episode was considered a cause for thanksgiving; also, the final judgment of the folks in and around Colby and St. Francis was evidently favorable, for 64 business leaders in St. Francis signed a statement thanking the company boys for their gentlemanly attitudes and straight forward attention to the business in hand all through the period.

This whole Dewey-Berry feud was thoroughly written up in the Topeka and Kansas City daily papers, and to some extent reprinted in later years, and the complete story is recommended as interesting reading if the opportunity offers.

This page sponsored by MAYERS INSURANCE AGENCY,
346-2322, Osborne

American Legion



At a meeting in the summer of 1919 Osborne Post No. 3 was officially chartered. Officers elected were Dave Roy, Commander; Frank Chilcott, Vice-Commander; Earl Brown, Adjutant; Will Bottorff, Finance Officer; and Vernon Roy, Master at Arms.

All men who served in any branch of the armed service between April, 1917 and 1919 were eligible. Men who served in World War II, the Korean Conflict, and present Vietnam Conflict are now eligible. The number of the Osborne Post was changed to 49, due to some conflict.

The first Armistice Day anniversary celebration was a big success. All service men registered were given a ticket which entitled them to the freedom of the city and to all festivities. One hundred eighty-five men registered and Osborne Post received 25 new applications for membership.

A proposed Memorial Building never did materialize.

The Ladies Auxiliary was organized in 1921. Miss Mary Roy was its first president.

After endless money making ventures a Post Home was dedicated. The Governor of Kansas, Harry Woodring and State Commander, Douglas Hudson, were distinguished guests. Ward Johnston was the Commander of the Osborne Post and Miss Gertrude Moore was President of the Auxiliary. (The building is now used by the Farm Bureau.) In 1933 the Legion developed a revolving fund of \$200.00 loaned to them by the County Commissioners to start the "Woodpile Project". This was probably the most outstanding relief measure ever undertaken. From notes compiled by Mr. L. H. Brewster, "An average of 22 men were working on the woodpile and it is estimated from 75 to 100 people depended entirely for existence upon the income from the woodpile."

The wood was donated and made into ricks that sold for \$2.00. A plan was worked out paying the workmen in Script of 50 cents denomination. It was used to purchase groceries and other necessities. As the script was received by the merchant, he would place a one-cent script stamp on it. As it was passed from hand to hand it needed a one-cent script attached each time. When 50 stamps had been attached the script was redeemed by the Woodpile Committee. This was no money making deal for the Legion, and we find a notice in January, 1932, for a box supper to raise money to meet the interest due on the building.



Osborne Library

On April 9, 1889, a group of fifteen ladies and Reverend Edward Skinner met at the Congregational Church and organized The Ladies Library Association of Osborne. Officers elected were Mrs. W. W. Watson, President; Mrs. S. W. Babcock, Vice-President; Mrs. Robertson, Secretary; and Mrs. Frank Gruger, Treasurer. (Mrs. Gruger was the grandmother of Miss Elsie VanWormer.

At the following meeting Miss Anna Skinner was chosen librarian and Miss Esta Schweitzer, assistant. A Board of Directors was chosen and Book and Finance Committees were appointed.

The Library was opened in a room on the second floor of the Hays and Wilson block on the corner of Penn and Arch Streets. In a short time Mr. W. W. Watson offered the association a room on the second floor of the Exchange National Bank Building (now the First State Bank) rent free. That was a lucky move for in a short time the building on Penn and Arch Streets was destroyed by fire.

The Library opened with thirty-five books. A small fee was charged for library cards.

In 1889 the Episcopal Ladies Guild gave the Library \$120.00 for books and the Library was now on a firm foundation. Ice cream socials, theatricals, election dinners, and handkerchief socials were popular means of raising money.

The first catalogue of books was made in February, 1891. In 1895 forty-six persons held readers' cards, and the Library had 976 books.

In 1901 the association was made a corporate body and received a charter from the state. The first charter was lost, but a second charter dated March, 1902 is on file at the Library.

In 1903 Reverend C. G. Miller appealed to the board and asked their cooperation in establishing a reading room and gymnasium. No plans resulted and the matter was dropped.

The ladies were busy selling tickets for the winter evening entertainment course. They earned \$25.00. With this and accumulated funds the ladies invested in a lot on Penn Street with a Library building in mind.

The lot was later sold to C. M. Cunningham and the money placed on interest at 6 percent with a Library building in mind.

In 1906 electric lights were installed and in May, 1907 a "pay shelf" was established. The use of books at five cents per week proved very profitable. The building fund was now \$588.80.

In 1908 they had 1427 books and in 1910 the building fund was \$791.50.

In November, 1911 the association joined the District and State Federation.

Now the matter of securing a Carnegie Library was discussed. In 1912 the receipts were \$137.33 and the building fund was \$1000.35. This was practically the end of the Osborne Library Association. From this time the board was appointed by the city council to direct the building of the Carnegie Library. An election was held in the city in conformity to the demands of the Carnegie Commission. The citizens agreed to pay annually 10 percent of the grant of \$6000.00.

The Osborne Carnegie Library was dedicated in July, 1913. The festivities opened with a band concert at 7:30 followed by a program at 8:00. The guest speaker was Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Topeka, Kansas. Mrs. McCarter was the author of a book popular at that time -- "The Peace of the Solomon Valley".

The Library is now a part of the Central Kansas Library System. As a result many additional services are available to the community. Some of these services are - a rotating book service, in all 3,000 books a year; a copying machine; a record lending library; a talking book; and magazine service to folks unable to see. Through the efforts of the librarian the residents of Parkview Manor are now enjoying these services. These are but a few.

From C K L funds, memorials, and gifts the library has been re-decorated and many new features added.

Open House was held April 13, 1969 with members of the city council and others participating. Refreshments were served and a short program given.



Post Office

The Osborne Post Office was established as Penn on August 1, 1871. The name was changed from Osborne City to Osborne on January 24, 1872, as there was a town in Crawford County, Kansas, by the name of Osborne City. The First Assistant Postmaster General, James W. Marshall, Washington, D.C., said some other name must be selected. The Post Office Department concluded that as the town and county were named Osborne, the city had the better right to the name for a Post Office.

In 1918 Miss Elizabeth Craddick started to carry mail for Uncle Sam. She was the only woman city mail carrier in the United States. She had a 6¾ mile route which she covered twice a day. It was during World War I that Miss Craddick took over what always had been a man's job. After seven years of walking her rounds, the United States Post Office Department granted an exceptional measure on March 30, 1931, giving her permission to use a motor car. She used a 1931 Ford Coupe and served to her retirement age. Miss Craddick died December 9, 1956.

Numerous buildings were rented for use of the Post Office until the present Post Office was built at the corner of W. Main and S. Third Streets at the cost of \$52,684, and moved into May 27, 1967. The dedication was July 15, 1967.

Solomon Valley Homes



Solomon Valley Homes, a 30-unit Low-Rent Housing Development for the Elderly, obtained through the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, was completed November 4, 1969, with the first residents moving in on December 1, 1969.

The complex consists of 8 buildings which house a Community Center, 20 apartments for single occupants and 10 for double, based on a family relationship.

Income to the city comes through payments in lieu of taxes, estimated at \$900.00 per year. Out of the rentals from these 30 units, the cost of maintenance, administration, and other expenses is paid. The balance each year is used to help pay off the loan made to finance the project. This is subsidized housing, and the government makes up the difference each year. After 40 years, the project will be paid for and ownership will go to the City of Osborne.

Golden Years Recreation

The Golden Years Club is Osborne's organization for the recreation of senior citizens. Its purpose is to provide varied areas of interest, in which everyone can find some activity that will give constructive, pleasurable, and satisfying use of his leisure time. The Golden Years Club Center is housed in the Community Building of the Solomon Valley Homes. Membership is open to all persons 60 years of age (or whose mate is 60), regardless of place of residence. There are approximately 200 members, with new ones being added every month. Membership cards are issued for \$1.00 per person a year. Each member is entitled to participate freely in any, or all, of the club activities scheduled at the Center. One of the most rewarding results of participation is the opportunity to renew old friendships and make new ones.

This page sponsored by

MERLE'S CAFE and PARTY ROOM, 454-9945, Downs

Osborne County Memorial Hospital



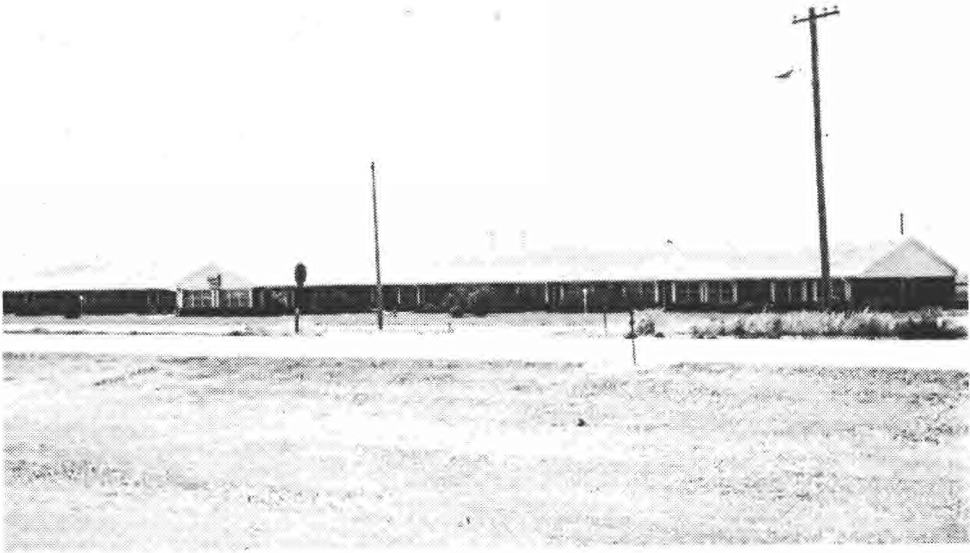
Realizing the need of hospital facilities in Osborne County, a petition was circulated and a vote taken in February, 1916 to establish a County Hospital. This was defeated. Other attempts were made in 1950, 1952 and 1955. Each time the issue as defeated.

Plans then developed to form a hospital district. A public meeting was called for presenting and sharing the information to the voters. In September 1956 the voters of the district approved the issue with an overwhelming majority and appointed a five-member board to start working toward a hospital. Finally the Osborne Memorial Hospital became a reality. The hospital was leased to the Great Plains Lutheran Hospital Association. A formal dedication service was held July 27, 1958.

After eight years operation the hospital had expanded its services and overtaxed its facilities. On August 16, 1968 the voters of the Hospital District voted to give the hospital to the County. This offer was accepted by the voters in the November election. After extensive remodeling and additions, the Hospital was renamed The Osborne County Memorial Hospital. More office and storage space was added - also Isolation and Intensive care rooms.

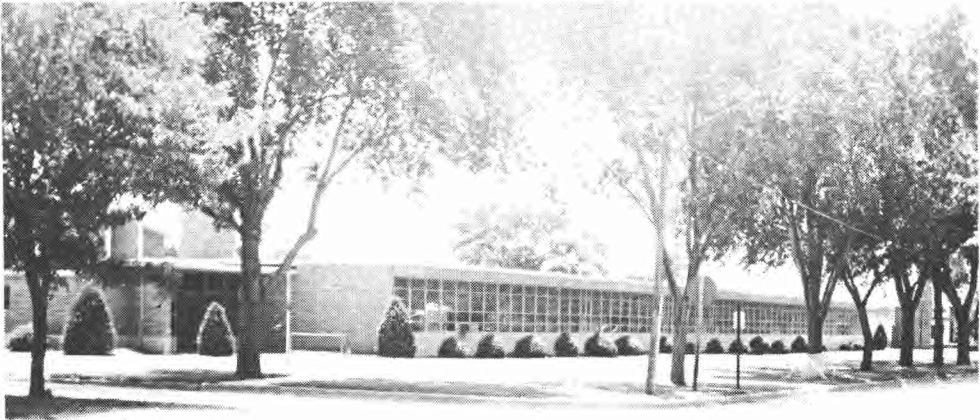
The hospital now has a 29 bed capacity, four private rooms. Forty-nine persons are now required for each day's work with a total payroll of 70 employees.

The Board of Directors are now appointed by the County Commissioners.



Parkview Manor

Construction of Parkview Manor, a \$240,000 project erected by the Osborne Development Company, Inc., was completed in March, 1965. At that time it had a 50-bed capacity. At the present time there is adequate room for 59 senior citizens to be cared for. The Osborne Development Company, Inc., is made up of 12 Osborne business and professional men, who founded the corporation in June, 1962.



Grade School



High School Gymnasium

PRIDE THROUGH PROGRESS

We take pride in the progress of Osborne County during its first 100 years, and we are proud of the part this financial institution has played in such progress.

Report of Condition of
THE FIRST STATE BANK — ALTON, KANSAS
December 31, 1906

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash & Sight Exch.	4,387.07	Capital	10,000.00
Loans & Discounts	25,874.37	Undivided Profits	508.67
Building & Fixtures	1,658.79	DEPOSITS	21,411.56
TOTAL ASSETS	31,920.23	TOTAL	31,920.23

Report of Condition of
THE FIRST STATE BANK — OSBORNE, KANSAS
December 31, 1970

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash & Sight Exch. ..	497,839.75	Capital	100,000.00
US Treas. Securities -	951,600.59	Surplus	150,000.00
Sec. of US Gov. Agcs.	200,000.00	Undivided Profits ...	129,878.58
Municipal Bonds	769,177.81	Reserve for Bad Debts	28,117.42
Loans	1,832,861.14	DEPOSITS	3,848,646.10
Building & Fixtures -	5,057.60	TOTAL	4,256,642.10
Other Assets	105.21		
TOTAL ASSETS	4,256,642.10		

65 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE

The First State Bank

MEMBER F.D.I.C. — OSBORNE



From the Earth to the Stars . . .

Our moon landings make big news, but we think the dream come true of the rugged pioneers who settled and worked the land in Osborne County one hundred years ago, makes just as dramatic a mark on history.

We congratulate the ancestors of these hardy pioneers for carrying on their tradition in Osborne County!

CELEBRATING OUR 70th ANNIVERSARY

50 YEARS UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT . . .

Report of Condition

July 15, 1901

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts ---	12,311.22
U.S. Bonds to secure cir.	6,250.00
U.S. Bonds & other assets	414.06
Bank. house, Furn., Fix.	7,000.00
Due from app. res. agents	13,439.30
Cheeks & other cash items	750.35
Lawful money res. in bank	5,183.00
Redemption fund with US	
Treas. 5% of circula.	312.50
TOTAL -----	46,351.04

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in --	25,000.00
Undivided profits ----	393.07
Nat'l bank notes outstand.	6,250.00
Individual deposits ----	13,896.34
Demand cert. of deposits	811.00
TOTAL -----	\$46,351.04

Report of Condition

April 20, 1971

Assets

Loans & Discounts --	2,329,479.02
Building & Fixtures -	64,484.23
US & Municipal Bonds	2,429,822.53
Federal Funds -----	400,000.00
Fed. Res. Bank Stock	8,250.00
Cash & Sight Exch. -	871,692.85
Other Assets -----	1,450.63
TOTAL ASSETS -----	6,105,179.26

Liabilities

Capital -----	25,000.00
Surplus -----	250,000.00
Undivided Profits ---	389,387.60
Reserve for Bad Debts	31,133.38
Total Invested Capital	664,387.60
DEPOSITS -----	5,409,658.28
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,105,179.26

ORGANIZED IN 1901

Farmers National Bank

MEMBER F.D.I.C. — OSBORNE

This page sponsored by HILSINGER REXALL DRUGS, 346-2136, Osborne



Early day street scene of Osborne