

ANNALS

OF

Emporia and Lyon County.

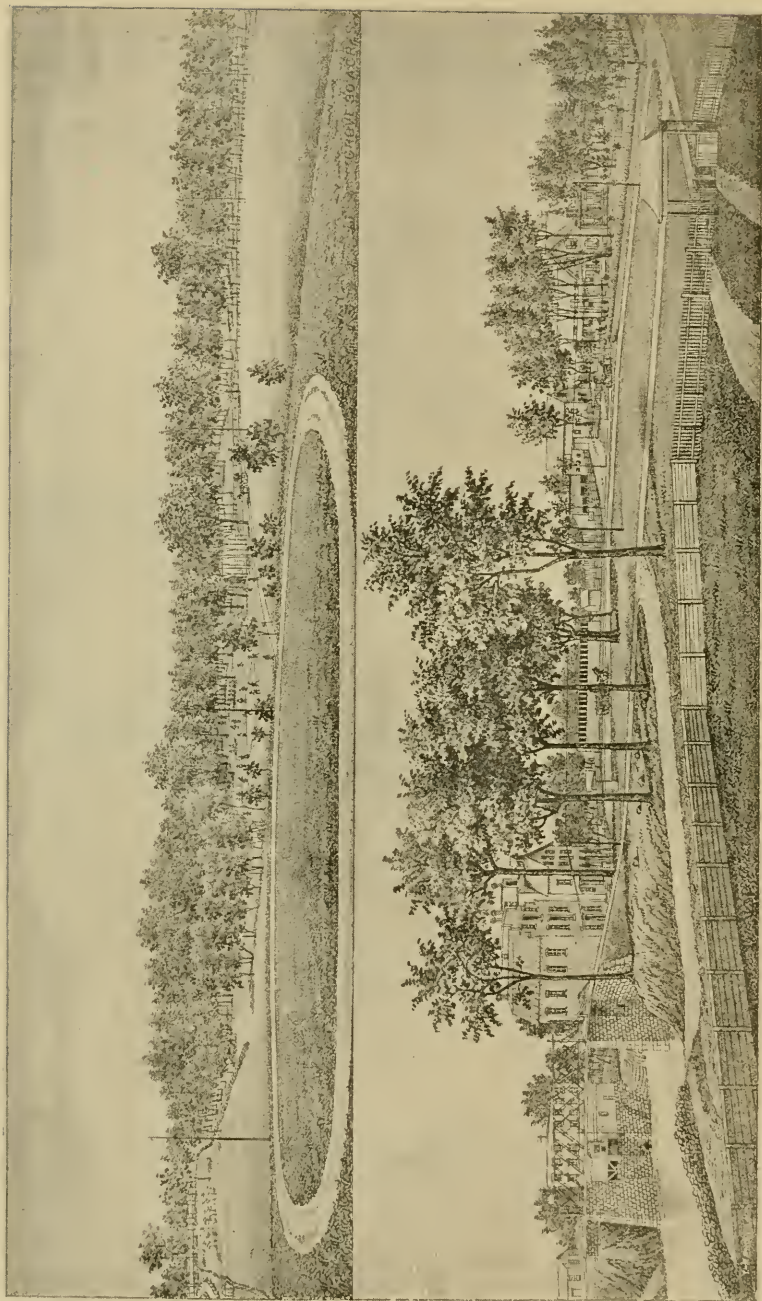
HISTORICAL INCIDENTS OF THE FIRST  
QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

1857 to 1882.

By JACOB STOTLER.



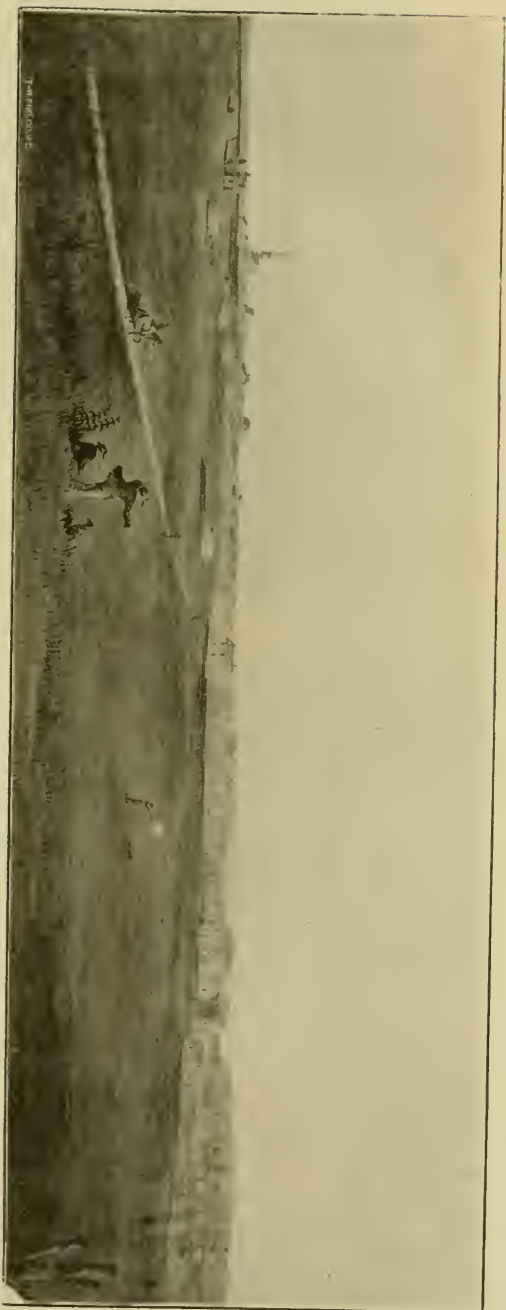
EMPORIA, KANSAS.



HOME AND SURROUNDINGS OF W. T. SODEN.

[See page 14.]

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H. T. Soden, Maudslayi  
P. 14. 1850



### EMPORIA IN 1859.

Above we present a cut of Emporia in 1859. Those of us who were here then thought it was a pretty good sized town. The picture was painted by a gentleman named Conant, who we think hailed from Connecticut. It was painted from a position near the Warren residence, and we presume the showing of an enterprising citizen shooting prairie chickens in the foreground was no fancy sketch. We would be more inclined to think it was a case of prairie chicken or nothing. Some time

after the picture was completed, and the Yankee had become "fatigued" in Kansas and wanted to return to his native heath, he thought of his picture as a means of raising the necessary funds to carry out his object, and put it up at raffle. It was drawn by A. G. Procter, who some time afterwards permitted a number of photographs to be taken from it. It is difficult to make a very good cut from a picture so old, but no doubt an examination of it will be enjoyed by the many old settlers here.



EX-SENATOR P. B. PLUMB.

THE ANNALS presents pictures of ex-Senator Preston B. Plumb and of the home of his family. The latter building was completed after the Senator's death, and in it dwells the family, except young Preston, who is temporarily absent at school.

Mr. Plumb's career in Kansas is so well known that there is little use for a historical writing here. He came here in 1857 and helped locate the town, and started its first newspaper, *The Emporia News*. He was intimately associated with the town as long as he lived. He had been reared in Ohio and learned the printer's trade. At the age of eighteen years he was one of the editors and proprietors of the Xenia (Ohio) *News*, and before he was twenty he had established his Emporia paper. When he was twenty-five he was a member of the Kansas house of representatives and chairman of its judiciary committee. He left the newspaper in 1859, and went to law school. Returning here in 1861, he opened a law office, after a brief trial at editorial work again. He had but just started fairly

when he enlisted in the army, where he served over three years. Returning from the army, he again threw all his power and energy into the law practice, and the firm of Ruggles & Plumb had, in a remarkably short time, a practice excelled by only one firm in the state. He next became president of the Emporia National bank. At the sessions of the house of representatives in 1867 and 1868 he was again a member of that body, the first time as its speaker. In 1877 he was elected United States senator, and was re-elected in 1883 and in 1889. He made his best reputation as senator by his untiring devotion to the interests of his constituents. The death of no public man from Kansas was ever so generally and sincerely regretted and mourned as that of this citizen of Emporia. Mr. Plumb was a complete success in life in all his undertakings. He had great industry and power, and when necessary these were exerted to the fullest extent for the accomplishment of his objects, and he scarcely knew there was a word called "fail." His great usefulness was lifelong.

## ANNALS OF EMPORIA AND LYON COUNTY.

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### **The Start.**

In a year near the middle of the present century, Emporia and Lyon county began existence. In Kansas they have both made a record such as the citizens are proud of. The events of their earlier history are passing into the dim shades of the past. In a few more years there will be no living witness to record the story of the early life of the town and county. It is to relate this story in its purity and correctness that this book is undertaken by one who was an actor in the events which make the narrative of this more than interesting community. Commencing forty-one years ago with no capital but raw, rich prairie and stout hearts and willing hands, there is now to show for their work a city and county which can compare favorably with any of like advantages in the country. Perhaps it is too much to claim for this production the name history. It simply tells of the start and relates the annals of our progress. Call it what you please, it is believed by the writer that it ought to be written and printed while yet the facts are comparatively fresh. We trust the task is not a thankless one but will be acceptable to all.

Emporia was located in February, 1857, in what was then Breckinridge county, by Preston B. Plumb, G. W. Brown, Geo. W. Deitzler, Lyman Allen, and Columbus Hornsby, the last four of Lawrence. This section of the Neosho country had not begun to attract general attention until that year. But the spring had scarcely opened until the people began to come in large numbers. It is estimated that two thousand inhabitants were added to the sparse settlements that year. The broad, unbroken prairies along the streams offered inducements to those who sought to establish themselves in new homes, that were irresistible, and those who came were at once converted into enthusiastic friends of Kansas. They entered on the work of breaking the soil and building houses, and the energy and industry displayed were but an earnest of what they intended to make of the new country.

### **The First Settlers.**

Charles H. Withington, at the time of his death, was the oldest settler in this county. He located on the old Santa Fe trail in June, 1854. Oliver Phillips, of Duck creek, thought he was next to the oldest settler in the county. He

made his claim on 142 creek, the second day of April, 1855. In 1857 he sold this claim and moved to Duck creek. Christopher Ward made his settlement the next day on 142 creek. J. S. Pigman came about the same time. In 1857 he was keeping a store at Columbia. Ira and Abner Hadley, Charles Johnson, and James H. Pheanis settled on the Cottonwood in May, 1855. About the same time David Vangundy and John Rosenquist made their settlements, the first on the Cottonwood, just above the junction, and the other below. Joseph Moon made settlement on his place that spring. Rev. Thos. J. Addis and family took a claim near the junction of the Neosho and Cottonwood, early in 1855. A Mr. Cottingham also settled that spring near the junction. The same year Lorenzo Dow and R. H. Abraham settled on Dow creek, Wm. Grimsley and Thos. Shockley on Allen creek, Joseph Hadley, Wm. H. Eikenberry and Joel Haworth on the Cottonwood, west of Emporia, Dr. Gregg, Mr. Carver, James Hendricks, and two or three families named Conner, near the junction; Albert Watkins on 142, John Fowler and his sons, on the Cottonwood below Emporia, and G. D. Humphrey and Lemuel H. Johnson, on the Neosho above Emporia. In 1856 the settlements did not progress much, owing to the troubles in the territory. Chas. N. Link came here from Douglass county, where he had located in 1854. Elihu and James Newlin, Sol. Pheanis,

after whom the creek of that name is called, Moses Puckett, Silas Howell, D. Roth, Isaac Cox, Eli Davis, Curtis Hiatt, Andrew Hinshaw, W. J. Carney, Milton Chamness, N. Lockerman, P. W. Manning, Mr. Taylor, for whom Taylor creek was named, S. G. Brown, Mr. Lowrey and the Rinkers, compose the list of the names of all that we have been able to obtain. Thomas Armor settled first in Osage county in 1855, and moved to the Neosho early in 1857.

The only mail received by the people at first came from the office at Withington's, which was the first and only office in the county in 1855-56. The mail was brought to Withington's on the Santa Fe stages. Mr. Ira Hadley went to Withington's on horseback and carried the mail down to the settlers on the Neosho and Cottonwood, receiving from them his pay for this work. The provisions for the settlers were hauled from Kansas City, at that time a straggling village. There was much suffering and privation among these pioneers during those two years. At the election held for delegate to congress, on the ninth day of October, 1855, twenty votes were polled at Columbia, the only voting precinct at that time in Madison county. At this election James H. Pheanis was chosen a member of the Topeka constitutional convention from the sixth district.

On the night of the fourteenth of September, 1856, an event happened in the new settlement which will be

always remembered by those who were then here, and by some of them with sorrow. The settlement about the junction and below there was largely composed of pro-slavery men. One of them, a Mr. Gregg, kept a store on or near the present site of Neosho Rapids. A gang of robbers, under the name of Free State men, mostly from Topeka, and said to be led by Captain John E. Cook, who was afterwards hung at Harper's Ferry, came to rob this store and others in this region. After they had robbed Mr. Gregg, they went to the house of a Mr. Carver, near by, and demanded admission. This was refused, when shots were fired into the building, one of them taking effect in Mrs. Carver's side, from which she died. She was the daughter of David Vangundy, who lived in the vicinity. Word rapidly spread among the settlers that the robbers were in the community, and created great consternation. They put themselves in the best possible shape by hiding all their money and valuables, and by gathering into clusters at certain points for defense. It is related that Jonathan Pierce, who lived on a claim on the Cottonwood above the junction, hid away in the earth \$1,000 in gold, which he was never afterwards able to find. The robbers threatened the store of Mr. Simcock, at Columbia, but the settlers were ready and they did not give him a call. They came up toward where Emporia now stands and passed north. Next day they gave C. H. Withington's store at

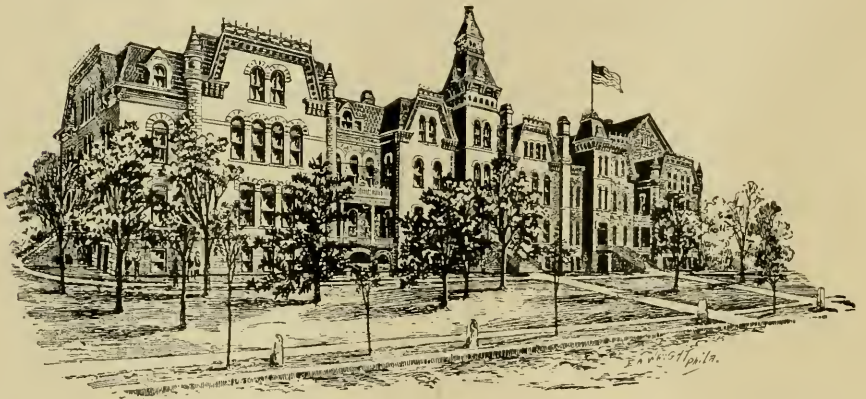
Allen a call, and carried off and destroyed everything he had, amounting to over \$3,000.

### Organization.

This county was originally named in honor of Vice President Breckinridge. After the war began a change of name was suggested. Accordingly, at the session of the state legislature in 1862, the name was changed to Lyon, in honor of the noble hero, General Nathaniel Lyon. Breckinridge county was bounded, with thirty-three others, by an act of what is known as the "Bogus legislature," at its session in 1855. Its territory was originally twenty-four miles square, the south boundary being one-half mile south of the Emporia townsite. A struggle was at once commenced, after the settlements of 1857 to detach a strip of three miles in width from the north of Madison county and attach it to this county in order to take into Breckinridge the settlements along the Cottonwood river. The possession of the "three-mile strip" became the "leading issue" in our politics. At the session of the territorial legislature in 1859 a bill was passed making the change. A move was soon after made by the people living in the northern half of Madison county to attach twelve miles more of that county to Breckinridge. This resulted in the passage of a law to that effect at the last session of the territorial legislature, in 1861. Some resistance was made to this law, as it destroyed Madison coun-

ty entirely and its county seat, El-mendaro, attaching the southern half to Greenwood county. An appeal was made to the supreme court of the state soon after our admission into the Union. The court sustained the legality of the law, and so Madison county was no more. This addition to our terri-

tory made Lyon county thirty-nine miles long. At the legislative session of 1863 a law was passed detaching from Lyon county two miles in width of territory on the west side, from the south line of our county as far north as the north line of Chase county, which was the line between ranges 17 and 18, and



### KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The history of the State Normal School forms an important part of the history of Emporia and the state. To those familiar with its early struggles, its present splendid equipment, its widely extended influence, its high rank among institutions of like character, and its enrollment, larger than that of any similar school in the United States, are sources of especial pride. The act to establish, locate, and endow the State Normal School at Emporia, was approved March 3, 1863; an act providing for its organization followed, February 16, 1864; under the provisions of this act, the first board of regents, consisting of the governor, state treasurer, state superintendent, and six persons appointed by the governor, organized in Emporia, December 8, 1864. Governor Thomas Carney was made president of the board and the Rev. G. C. Morse, secretary. Messrs. Morse,

Esckridge and Rogers were made the executive committee, with authority to employ a principal.

February 15, 1865, the school opened with eighteen students in the upper room of the Constitution street school building belonging to the city of Emporia. The principal and only teacher was Professor L. B. Kellogg, a graduate of the Illinois State Normal University. Before the close of the year the number in attendance had increased to forty-two, and when President Kellogg resigned in 1871, it had increased to two hundred and fifteen. Professor H. B. Norton was soon associated with the principal in the conduct of the school, and, later, Miss Abbie G. Homer, Mrs. G. H. Gorham, Miss Mary R. Pitman, Mrs. A. M. Philbrick. The first class was graduated June 28, 1867, and its two members, Mary J. Watson and Ellen Plumb, were soon after

added to the teaching force of the school. January 2, 1867, the building erected by the state for the use of the school at an expense of ten thousand dollars, was dedicated with addresses by Principal Kellogg and President J. W. Horner, of Baker University.

In September, 1871, Dr. Geo. W. Hoss, ex-state superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, assumed the duties of president, most of the teachers serving with him being also new. The most notable event in his administration was the erection of a new building for which the state appropriated fifty thousand dollars, conditioned on not less than ten thousand dollars to be provided by the city of Emporia. The building was dedicated June 16, 1873. Owing to want of harmony in the faculty, an almost complete change in the teaching force was made at the close of the school year, 1872-73. A few months later, Dr. Hoss resigned, and was succeeded January 1, 1874, by the Rev. C. R. Pomeroy, D. D., who continued in charge of the school till August, 1879. The early part of Dr. Pomeroy's administration was marked by a revision and extension of the course of study and a rapid increase in the number of students; but a combination of adverse circumstances made the years from 1876 to 1879 a period of "storm and stress." Unfortunate dissensions in the faculty, the failure of appropriations in the legislature of 1876 for all normal school work under state support, the embezzlement of funds arising from the sale of lands by the agent of the board, difficulties growing out of local feeling, and the culminating calamity, the complete destruction by fire, October 26, 1878, of the two buildings belonging to the school, not only seriously crippled its work, but for a time imperilled its very existence. During these years, Doctor Pomeroy and his assistants carried on the work of the school under authority of the board, without income other than the proceeds of tuitions, and under difficulties that made the struggle seem heroic.

After the fire the school was carried on

for a time in the "Normal boarding hall," then the property of the city, and provision was made by appropriation from the state and city for the erection of a new building almost the counterpart of the main building that had been burned. Doctor Pomeroy resigned in August, 1879, and was succeeded by R. B. Welch, a graduate of the Illinois Wesleyan University, a hopeful, vigorous and energetic man. From the beginning of his administration to the present time the history of the school has been one of continuous and almost unprecedented growth. The state was entering upon a new career of prosperity, and the school has more than kept pace with its development. The new building was first used by the school May 11, 1880. President Welch closed his connection with the institution in June, 1882, when there was graduated a class of forty-four members, more than twice the number of any class in the previous history of the school.

The term of service of President A. R. Taylor, who began his work in the fall of 1882, in every department has been one continuous chapter of marvelous growth. In attendance, the catalogue of 1881-82 shows an enrollment of four hundred and two, the figures designating hundreds have increased by one in every year since that time; there were then seven teachers; there are now nineteen heads of departments, and assistants in various departments increasing the number to forty; the library and all appliances for instruction have increased in like proportion; the value of the property now belonging to the school, including buildings, grounds, apparatus, library, and the cash investment of two hundred seventy thousand dollars realized from the landed endowment, approximates a half million dollars. The enrollment of students for the last school year was one thousand eight hundred and one and for the current year will approach two thousand. The standards of requirement and the course of study have been materially strengthened, and in all educational circles throughout the land the school has a

recognized place among the first. About eleven hundred diplomas have been issued up to the present time, and in every phase of educational activity, Kansas Normal School graduates are found doing worthy work.

Among the noteworthy events that have occurred in the last fifteen years are, the abolition of the two year or common school course in 1884, the addition to the endowment fund of the twelve "salt spring" sections in 1886, the quarter centennial celebration at the commencement of 1889, at which time a history of the school up to that date was published, the establishment of the *Normal School Quarterly*, (now *Monthly*) in 1889, the organization and continuance for the past eight years, of summer sessions, the completion and dedication, September 4,

1894, of the present east wing and assembly room, called by the regents, Albert Taylor Hall. In this condensed sketch no attempt has been made to speak of the valuable legislative service of those who, from time to time, have represented this district in the senate and house of representatives of the state; nor the debt of acknowledgement due to successive boards of regents, because of wise and careful administration in critical periods in the school's history; nor of the personal services and merits of individual members of the faculty who have contributed to the realization of so high an ideal; much of this will ever be unwritten history, yet not unknown nor unappreciated by the thousands who have been blessed through the influence of the school.

attaching it to Chase county. In 1864 an act was passed detaching two miles in width of territory, on the west line of our county, from the line between ranges 17 and 18 to the north line of the county, and attaching the same to Morris county, thus straightening the west line of the county, and leaving it twenty-two miles wide. It contains 858 square miles, or 549,978 acres of land.

By act of the legislature of 1855 Breckinridge was attached to Madison county for all "civil, criminal and military purposes." Columbia, which was located at what is now known as old Columbia ford, a mile and a half southeast of Emporia, was declared the county seat of Madison county, "until the end of the session of the next legislature." The corporators of this town were Charles H. Withington, T. S. Huffaker and William D. Harris. The

corporators never even so much as organized, so far as we are able to learn. The town site was, in 1857, taken by claimants and pre-empted by them. The law provided for the election of two commissioners, who should be associated with the probate judge, and thus constitute the board of county commissioners. The officers were to be elected by the legislature, so, also, was the sheriff, and they were to hold their offices until the general election for members of the legislature in 1857. The board of commissioners had power to appoint a clerk, treasurer, coroner, justices of the peace and constables. On the twenty-fifth of August, 1855, the legislature elected the following officers for Breckinridge county: Probate judge, T. S. Huffaker; commissioners, Harmon B. Elliott and Charles H. Withington; sheriff, John B. Foreman. John Ratliff was appointed

county clerk. These were the first officers of what is now Lyon county. It not being a very arduous task at that time to take care of the public funds, no treasurer was appointed. This board of commissioners held several sessions at Columbia, until the troubles of 1856 commenced, when, owing to this cause and the great distance they lived from the county seat, their meetings ceased. At the election in 1855, C. H. Withington was elected to the territorial council, and Arthur I. Baker to the house. They were free-state men, and neither got their seats. On the seventeenth day of February, 1857, Arthur I. Baker, of Agnes City, was elected probate judge; C. Columbia and C. H. Withington, commissioners; and Elisha Goddard, sheriff, by the legislature, in which body Solomon G. Brown and George H. Reese represented the county. At the same time Breckinridge was detached from Madison county, and Agnes City, the residence of the probate judge, was declared the county seat.

From the above it will be seen that what is now Lyon county was first organized in 1855. This organization was made under what is known as the "bogus statutes"—that is, the code of laws enacted by the legislature elected by Missouri votes, by an actual invasion from that state on election day for the purpose of controlling our elections. A considerable proportion of that body of law-makers were actual residents of Missouri at the time they exercised

the functions of members of the legislature of Kansas. Under these circumstances the laws they enacted were obnoxious to the people, and they openly repudiated them by refusing in every way to recognize them. There was, consequently, little legal business done, and the offices were empty honors. Until a legislature chosen by the people of Kansas could meet and repeal these bogus statutes, which was done at the session of 1859, a lawsuit of any kind was of rare occurrence in Breckinridge county.

The bogus statutes of 1855, in section 3, chapter 41, fixed terms of the United States district court for Breckinridge county, for 1856, and every year thereafter, on the third Mondays of July and December. The next section of the same law fixed the terms of the court for 1855 in Breckinridge, on the second Thursday of October, and in the county of Madison on the third Thursday of October. Saunders W. Johnson was the judge of the third district, and came down here once or twice, we have heard, to have court, but we believe no session was held by him in those years. In fact, there was no term of this court, so far as we can learn, until the third Monday (twentieth) of December, 1858. Notice was given September 4, by Judge Elmore, who succeeded Johnson, that it would meet at that date at Agnes City. Before the day came, however, an election had been held for a county seat, and a majority of the voters had declared for Americus,

so that this term of the court, the first in the county, was held there, instead of at Agnes City. It lasted but two days. The grand jury found twenty indictments, mostly for trespass on school lands. We append a list of the men who composed the grand and petit juries at this session :

*Grand Jurors.*—R. W. Cloud, William Wendell, Robert Best, Oliver Phillips, J. O. Hyde, William Perry, G. M. Walker, Leigh McClung, Dempsey Elliott, Geo. Reese, John Connor, William McCullough, Mr. Morgan, Matthew McCormick, James Jackson, Mr. Moon (probably Joseph), George Sea, William C. Anderson, G. B. Griffith.

*Petit Jurors.*—C. F. Oakfield, R. W. Stevenson, William J. Carney, Van R. Holmes. E. P. Bancroft, Zimri Stubbs, E. Yeakley, William McClelland, Benjamin Wright, C. H. Dake, Fleming Smith, R. H. Best, Albert Watkins, John Wayman, Leonard Bush, John Lohr, Mathias Friel, David Riddle, N. W. Douglas, Eli Davis, Samnel McVey, David Roth, George W. Evans, William Holsinger.

### First Boom.

It was in 1857 that the country received its first rush of settlers. Emporia at once began to grow and attract trade. Fortunately its affairs fell into the hands of a lot of energetic young men, who came to lay all on the altar for the town. Mr. Plumb came in May of that year with a printing office. A man visited the office and said to him, "You had better have brought a load of horse-shoe nails than those little things," meaning the type. On the sixth of June, 1857, the first issue of the *Emporia News* was made. There were then two build-

ings in the town partly completed, and one of them occupied, besides the unfinished hotel in which the *News* was printed. We copy the following from the salutatory of the young editor, which shows what the paper was to be politically :

"Standing on the broad principles of Humanity and Freedom we shall not cease to strike at oppression in whatever form or wherever it may be found. We admit of no middle ground between right and wrong—no compromise with evil; and we shall act with no party that has not universal Freedom inscribed on its banners. The struggle now going on between freedom and slavery is a death one. One or the other must succumb. The agitation of this question will not and should not stop until every bondsmen is made free, or until every poor man, white or black, is made a slave. This is the alternative presented. Believing this, we shall never cease our warfare with slavery."

The first number advertised the advantages of Emporia, and called for a school teacher and mechanics of all kinds. Hornsby & Fick were merchants and N. S. Storrs had "just opened a large stock of dry goods, groceries," etc. John Hammond was running the Emporia house. C. F. Oakfield was civil engineer and surveyor. He was surveying the town when we came here. C. V. Eskridge was general land agent. James H. Holmes had lost a pony and wanted it returned. Most of the advertising space was taken by Lawrence merchants.

James B. Cox set up the first blacksmith shop in the broiling sun on Sixth avenue, near where Atyeo's meat market now stands.

The first religious services held here were in the office of the old hotel, on the First National bank corner, by Rev. Moyes, of the M. E. church.

Mrs. J. H. Clapp was the first lady resident of Emporia and kept boarders in the first building on the townsite, which stood on the north-west corner of Commercial and Sixth streets.

The first saw-mills in this section were those of Dr. Armor, across the Neosho, and Parham & Phelps in the ravine, just north of the present Normal building.

The first physician here was Dr. C. C. Slocum. He disappeared during the war.

The first death recorded here was that of Joseph Patterson, who came from Ontario, New York.



G. W. NEWMAN'S RESIDENCE.

The above shows one of the largest and handsomest homes in Emporia, that of George W. Newman, the town's leading merchant. It stands on Twelfth avenue, the Euclid of Emporia, and was erected in 1892. In 1869 there was a Newman & Bro. store here, and George W. was the brother. That year, when he was nineteen years old, he came here from his home in Maine and took a hand in running the establishment. In 1871 he became the sole proprietor, and from that day to this the concern has been one

continued success, until Mr. Newman has turned out a handsome fortune which runs into the hundreds of thousands. His establishment has been a constant matter of pride to the city, and has drawn trade to Emporia from a large scope of country, and has been an immense benefit to our commercial interests outside of the store itself. Mr. Newman's success has come through a knowledge of his calling, his energy and enterprise, and through most careful attention to the duties of his business.



PRESIDENT A. R. TAYLOR.

A. R. Taylor has been in Emporia sixteen years, all the time as president of the State Normal School. Its continued success stamps the man as an eminent manager of such an institution. Before coming here he was in mercantile and manufacturing lines. But it was fortunate he changed his business, and has been extremely fortunate for the Kansas State Normal School that he was secured as president of the institution.

**Residence of W. T. Soden—See page 3.**

The Soden grounds and buildings are the most interesting in Southern Kansas. We think the grove fully as handsome as the Chautauqua park at Ottawa. The mill was completed in 1862, and the residence soon after. Here Mr. Soden has lived for over thirty-five years, and established one of the best and most prosperous factories in the state, as well as one of the most valuable properties. He commenced in this county in the spring of 1857, and enjoys a well-earned fortune. His success here is an example of what hard work, energy and a practical knowledge of his business will do for a man.

Dan Hammond was the first boy in Emporia. As we remember, he "filled the bill" in good shape till other boys arrived.

The first accident, was the killing at Columbia ford of Joseph R. Cole, whose horse fell upon him.

John M. Walker was the first child born in Emporia. He was raised in Emporia and Lawrence. He was the son of G. M. Walker, the well known railroad engineer.

J. V. Randolph claims that he and Anna M. Watson, daughter of the late Judge Watson, were the first couple to be married on the Emporia town site, and we think he is right. They were married by Rev. G. C. Morse, December 21, 1859.

Mr. Randolph claims he is the oldest resident here, he having arrived in February, 1857.

Market reports of that fall were, flour, per hundred, \$7.50; wheat, \$1.25; corn meal, \$2.00; potatoes, \$2.00; brown sugar, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  cents per pound; white, 18 cents per pound; coffee, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ .

The second issue of the *News* gave the proceedings of a meeting to make arrangements for celebrating the fourth of July. A few days afterwards the editor was stricken with the small-pox which he caught at Burlingame while taking care of a patient who was on his way to Emporia. This knocked the celebration "galley-west," because, even then, people's enthusiasm was no more disposed to monkey with the small-pox than now.

The first railroad meeting ever held in the Neosho valley convened here on the twenty-first of July, 1857. Col. C. K. Holiday, of Topeka, spoke for a road from Topeka, and John O. Wattles one from the east near Jefferson City, "via Moneka." Thus it will be seen that the original ideas for railroad lines for this section were close to what was finally adopted in the railroad system of the state.

At this time the government ran

hands. A weekly hack line to that city was established, leaving here every Monday and returning every Friday. It took four full days to make the round trip, and one day to rest at Lawrence. The fare for the round trip was about fifteen dollars.

#### Official Literature.

There was a good deal of political excitement during the summer of 1857, and mass meetings and conventions for various purposes were



RESIDENCE OF MRS. P. B. PLUMB.

a mail from Westport, Missouri, out on the Santa Fe trail to Council Grove, and thence to Columbia. This would not do the wide-awake Emporians at all. They hated everything pro-slavery and instead of patronizing this route they took steps to have their mail sent by way of Lawrence. They had box five hundred in Lawrence from whence the mail was brought by private

of frequent occurrence. Sometimes ludicrous scenes appeared upon the surface. They were usually enacted by long-haired and wild-eyed persons on either side. Sometimes a little fellow would come around with loud voice, armed to the teeth, who was going to right things in short order. There was quite a desire among this class of free-state men to even attack the United

States troops, from a distance, whenever opportunity offered, but they never attacked anything more harmful than free meals, that we ever heard of. A letter of this beligerent character was found about this time and created a good deal of fun. The country about the junction of the Neosho and Cottonwood had been settled largely by pro-slavery men from Missouri in 1855-6. They did not openly make any move to disturb the free-state settlers but there is no doubt but that some of them hoped the government would find some excuse for at least interfering with free-state immigrants to discourage their settlement here. Though there were some rumors of trouble and threats that this and that party would be run out, no serious attempt at violence from either side was ever made so far as we now remember. Among the active and outspoken abolitionists, as the free-state men were all called by the Missourians then, was G. D. Humphrey, a prominent and well known man at the time, and ever since, till his death a few years ago. He owned a mill near the junction. W. W. Goodwill and Alexander Middlemast worked at the mill and were equally unpopular with the pro-slavery people. Along in the summer it began to get a little sultry for the pro-slaveryites because of the continued large influx of free-state people. The following letter from a pro-slavery official of Madison county, with the county seat at Columbia, written to territorial

governor, Robert J. Walker, explains itself. It fell into Mr. Humphrey's hands in August and by him was handed to the editor of the *Emporia News*, who printed it just as it was written, spelling, grammar, and all. The letter was dictated solely by fear as there were no facts to base its representations upon:

MADISON COUNTY, KANSAS TERRITORY,  
*Aug. 2th, 1857.*

*To R. J. Walker, Governor of Kansas:*

after my respects I am onder the panefully nedesesity of writing you a fue lines to in forme you of they Disturbence in this part of Kansas last fall we were robed and by the rotten abolitionists in this part and compell to move to Missury until the war was over and then we returned Miss Carver was kill in her own House by men that we can prove that Done it and now Boddy has taken them up as yeait we can find some of them and now J. D. Humphre and Goodwill and Middlesmus and other men thrtend ower Lives that tha will kill all of the pro-Slavery party in this naborhood in a fue Days the are a goin to attack us on Moday next we are about twenty Strong and has to ly out ever night in the woodes to cepe them from killing us tha last nght of July Mr. Cook from lawrence Made an atack apou Me after night he was capt of the Robing party last fawl tha Have made threats that tha will kill Me this is J. D. Humphre aud that I shall not Live fore weeks this I am able to prove On him that threat was one mounths a gow and cepe it up still we are not able to force tha Lau in this naborhood I am a member of tha cort and Dare not Gow to Columby to attend my Busness nor I Have not this Spring nor Can I Dou it with out Healde from you to sustane me and my family and tha Law I Have Bin Robed Last fawl and Has Bin Robed a few Days a Gow Please force tha Law in this naborhood and give me Back my

stole property from Goodwill and Warner and Maxion and som fue tha Balance of tha nabors tha Have threatened that if you come in this naborhood tha will kill you and run tha troopes Back tha are mity Strong On this neosho River you must not come in this naborhood with out troopes and that a strong Gard for you will Bee in danger. I Have writing two Letters to you before this and Got now answer nor I shal Send this to yoo By Hand and if you will Please Send tropes to tha month of cottonwood and if we cannot git Healpe from yoo in Hast and we will Bee compell to Dispatch to Missouri for Helpe to Save us and Ower family for we can not Ly out in that Brutch eney Longer we are in tha Right and we can make it a pere this is tha wosh of my nabors to wright it yoo in hast and may you heaple us for Once for we are in grate neade of it at this time I have Menny charges to make But not able to make One with out Healpe Son yourse Respeckfully

H. B. ELLIOT,  
commishner of Madison county.  
To Govner R. J. Walker of Kansas.

We suppose the governor never received the letter, as no troops ever appeared here in answer to the frantic appeal. We remember that later on, when Governor Walker entered Lawrence with troops because the people of that city had organized a local government for home protection, a company was organized here in short order to go to the assistance of Lawrence whenever their help was called for by the people there. This was because the governor threatened Lawrence with violence.

The free-state people, generally, voted at the election in 1857, notwithstanding the opposition of such a course by the radical leaders, and the territory was carried for the

first time by the free-state party. They were given an honest count for the first time by the territorial governor at the expense of his official head. Marcus J. Parrott was elected as a delegate to Congress. The following named gentlemen were elected to fill the local offices, there being two hundred and sixty votes cast in the county. The voting was done *viva voce*: Probate judge, A. I. Baker; sheriff, E. Goddard; treasurer, N. S. Storrs; commissioners, H. W. Fick and William Grimsley; recorder and clerk, C. V. Eskridge.

That year an enterprising neighborhood was formed on the south side of the Cottonwood, four or five miles from town, known as the Kirkendall settlement. They put up the first school house in the county. It was, besides the use for schools, used for religious and other meetings. George W. Kirkendall and his sons, Matthew, Elijah B., and James, settled there and Matthew still remains. Even in those early days the Kirkendall school house was known far and near. Mr. Gardner, who afterwards married one of the Kirkendall girls, taught the first school there. He has long been a resident of New York.

The Columbia postoffice was soon moved to Emporia and H. W. Fick was appointed postmaster, John Fowler having resigned at Columbia to allow the change to be made. This was hailed as a move in the right direction by Emporia people, and one which would result in



MAJOR HOOD'S RESIDENCE.

Above is a picture of the handsome home of Major Calvin Hood. It was built about fifteen years ago, and it still remains one of the most desirable residences in this section of the state. The owner is a marked example of what energy, devotion to business and good sense will do for a man. Commencing here on a limited capital a quarter of a century ago, he has managed his affairs with a steady hand and cool head, and a shrewdness that has brought him the most gratifying results. He has accumulated a fortune that is only expressed in six figures, and his means have been of great benefit to his community. His fortune has not been held with a selfish grip, but has been used in a manner that has been greatly beneficial in many directions which commend themselves to him as worthy. The struggling college of his denomination here is a monument of his generosity. Scores of men struggling for a foot-hold can testify to his private good doing. He came here soon after the close of the war, and has been all the time engaged in the cattle and

banking business, while his faith in the soil of Kansas has led him also into farming quite extensively. With a trained mercantile career in Michigan, and with an honorable and patriotic record in the Union army, which carried him from the ranks as a private to the position of a major, he was splendidly equipped for the successful career which he has carved for himself in Kansas. The opportunity was seized here, his talents have been improved, and that best of all records, success, has been conquered by overcoming all obstacles.

He has now entered upon a new field—politics. We know he has not done this of his own volition, but through the desire of hundreds of friends hailing from all sections of the state. We can but express the personal wish that the same degree of success may crown the effort to make him governor that has attended his marked career in other respects. It is safe to predict he will not disappoint his friends if the honor of ruling over Kansas shall fall upon his shoulders.

proper mail facilities for this new town.

The Masons made their first organization here January 15, 1858, and old No. 12 is still holding the fort. L. D. Bailey was worshipful master, C. V. Eskridge, secretary, and H. H. Gray, tyler.

The town of Fremont was located in April, 1858. It once had fifteen or twenty buildings and was ambitious for county seat honors. Rev. G. C. Morse came here in the summer of 1857, and soon organized the Congregational church and remained its pastor for several years.

An attempt was made to establish an academy here that year, but it never got beyond the resolution period.

A. G. Procter opened a large new store here April 15, 1857, which speedily became the leading mercantile establishment in southern Kansas. It drew custom from as far off as the Arkansas. It was located about where Ryder's drug store now stands.

An attempt was made at this time to establish a sort of a free-love colony just north of the Neosho river on Taylor creek. Several parties had settled in the neighborhood who expressed very loose notions about the marriage relation and kindred subjects. They soon became so bold as to attract the enmity of the sturdy settlers and one day the sheriff suddenly appeared in their midst with peremptory invitations for a few of the leaders to go to Agnes City, the county seat.

That was the last of free-love in this locality. This was a reform which would not go down with the people who had settled in the Neosho valley.

During 1858 a full set of officers were elected under the Leavenworth constitution. These favors were empty and profitless honors. Among those elected to the legislature was Stephen G. Elliot, who afterwards moved to Missouri and now follows the pleasing occupation of clipping coupons from government bonds when he runs short of change—Lead. J. M. Walden, now a bishop of the M. E. denomination, was chosen state superintendent of public instruction. He then published a paper at Quindaro called the *Chindowan*.

Steps were taken at a meeting May 15, 1858, to organize an Odd Fellows' lodge.

A good wheat crop was raised this year.

### The First Celebration.

A very successful celebration of the Fourth of July was held at Emporia. Two large bowers were built by the people, one near the residence of the late Judge Watson, and the other between Third and Fourth avenues on Constitution street. The speaking was at the first named while a free dinner was spread at the latter. Hon. Martin F. Conway, of Lawrence, was the orator. In the evening everybody went to Americus to wind up the good time at a grand ball.

July 31 Jacob Stotler bought a half interest in the *Emporia News* and published it in partnership with Mr. Plumb for some time.

The Lecompton constitution formed under the protection of federal bayonets, as amended by the English bill, had two votes in

Breckenridge county at the election August 2, 1858.

E. Borton established the first hardware store in Emporia, August 10, 1858.

October 14 Mary J. Watson opened the first school in Emporia. It was a free subscription school and



RESIDENCE OF WM. MARTINDALE.

Wm. Martindale furnishes another example of what determination, energy and good sense will accomplish for a man. He came to Kansas from Ohio in 1857, and settled in Greenwood county, near the north line. He engaged in the stock business and in farming. He still owns and operates a large and valuable farm near Madison. Mr. Martindale is called the shrewdest cattle man in this section of Kansas. Taking a large interest in banking and milling, he has amassed a large fortune. In the political affairs of the state he has been prominent. Commencing in 1865, he was a member of the house of representatives, and was re-elected to the session of 1866. Afterwards he was sent to the state senate from

Lyon and Greenwood counties. In legislative committee work he could not be excelled. He served also as a director of the state penitentiary for several years, where his knowledge of public affairs and good business judgment were of great practical value to the state. In 1866 Mr. Martindale moved his family to this city, where he put up the elegant residence shown above, his principal object being to give his three sons the advantages of our excellent educational facilities. He has been a director of the First National bank from its organization and vice president a number of years. Mr. Martindale is most highly esteemed wherever known, and is one of our best and most useful citizens.

was located in a small building which stood where Addis' three-story block now stands. The young men of the town furnished most of the money for the school and repaired the building so as to make it habitable. The second term of the Americus school, by G. W. Torrence, commenced October 18 of that year.

Parties of buffalo hunters passed through Emporia quite frequently this season and were joined by squads of our own citizens. They found plenty of buffaloes on the Walnut and Arkansas rivers and even within a day's travel of Emporia.

Families came from the southwest to the Cottonwood and Neosho to winter because the great prairie fires on the plains had burned the grass to the bare ground and because of so much sickness out there.

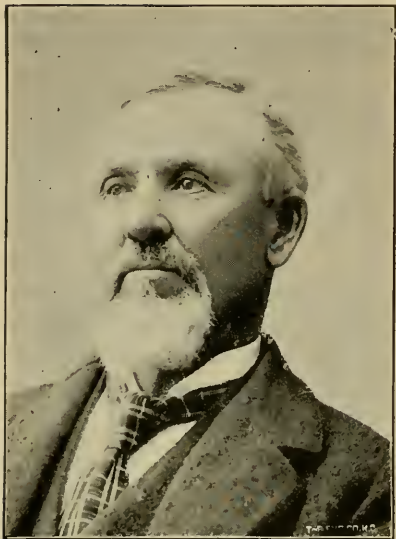
Charles S. Hills, afterward a colonel in the army, was appointed postmaster at Cottonwood Falls, where a postoffice had just been located. Charley was a very accommodating postmaster, and the boys used to tell that when the mail carrier failed to put in an appearance, the postmaster would just walk down to Emporia and carry the mail up in his hat.

A term of the United States district court was held at Americus by Judge Elmore. It lasted only two days. The grand jury returned twenty-nine indictments, mostly for trespass on school lands.

The Emporia townsite was pre-empted and the company began to make deeds to lots.

### **Attempted Kidnapping.**

An attempt was made about the last of December to kidnap a negro named Charley, who lived with Joel Haworth, about seven miles west of Emporia, on the Cottonwood. He was surprised by a loud-mouthed fellow named Freeman, who lived near the junction, and a man who pretended to be his owner, but whose name is not given. Soon the parties with whom Charley was hunting gave the alarm, and some neighbors came to the rescue. After considerable parleying the negro hunters agreed to go to Mr. Haworth's house to allow Charley to exhibit his freedom papers. While crossing the river in a canoe Charley became invisible. After storming around a while in regular slave-hunting style, Freeman and his friend left, threatening all kinds of vengeance on Mr. Haworth, including the burning of his mill. The next morning the negro, dressed in a suit of woman's clothes, was put in a wagon and started for Harvey's, on Dragoon creek, Osage county, the next underground station. He had been brought to Haworth's by Sam Wood. He was in charge of W. T. Soden, and when they reached the Neosho crossing who should they run onto but Freeman and his brother watering their horses. The negro was badly frightened, so much so that he shook the wagon. If Mr. Soden could



T. J. ACHESON.



D. W. EASTMAN.



J. V. RANDOLPH.



MRS. RANDOLPH.

T. J. Acheson came to Kansas in 1869, from Sturgis, Michigan, and located on a farm four miles north of Emporia, in Fremont township, where he engaged in farming and cattle raising. In 1891 he moved to Emporia and built a residence where he now resides. Mr. Acheson was one of the founders of the Citizens bank, and was elected vice president, which position he holds at the present time. Mr. Acheson owns a large ranch in Greenwood county and devotes most of his time to the handling of cattle, he being one of the largest feeders in the county. He has three sons, F. I., N. H., and T. J. The oldest is on the ranch, the second one with Jones Brothers, Kansas City, and the youngest at home.



D. W. Eastman came to Emporia in November, 1871. For some years he was a druggist. He entered the post office as deputy in October, 1874. In 1876 he was elected county treasurer, and was re-elected in 1878. He served one term as mayor of the city. He was the member of the house of representatives from the Emporia district at the stormy session of 1893. Has filled other local positions, and has just been chosen as department commander of the G. A. R. for his state. Mr. Eastman, as the many places of trust he has held will show, is a most worthy man and esteemed highly at home and throughout the state.



In the persons of J. V. Randolph and wife we present the first couple married in Emporia. For forty years they have lived here on land adjoining the city, and are among the esteemed people of the city. Mr. Randolph is now a member of the board of pardons of the state. He has always taken an active interest in whatever was for the good of the public, and has a good record as a citizen.



have had his choice just at that time he would have been anywhere else than at that ford, because the Free-mans were both heavily armed. However, they did not molest the negro or his friend, and they landed at their destination in safety, and some Missouri slave-owner lost a valuable piece of property.

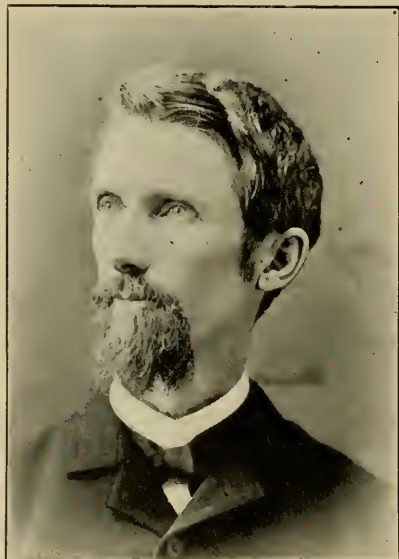
A Good Templers' lodge was organized with thirty members.

### The First Hall.

On New Year's eve an event of great importance locally took place—the dedication of Masonic hall. The building had been erected at great cost and by wonderful display of enterprise and energy by P. B. Plumb and L. D. Bailey, and a party was given which included not only the people of Emporia, but the towns up and down the river. It was called a "levee and supper," at the Emporia house, which stood on the present site of the First National bank, for those who did not dance, and a "ball and festival" for those who did. There was such a jam of people that not more than half could get into either building. When you went to the hotel you concluded that most of the people were opposed to dancing, and when you went to the little hall you believed that about all were dancers. Look at it now as it stands on the southwest corner of Commercial and Seventh streets and wonder if it really was ever a building to excite the pride not only of the Masonic fraternity, but of the people at large.



JACOB STOTLER.



JOHN R. GRAHAM.

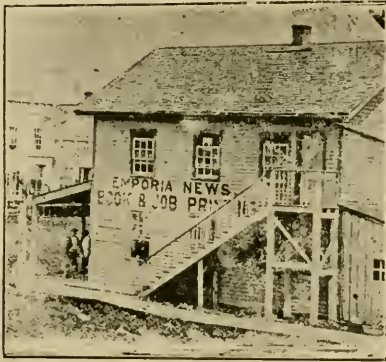


FRANK P. MCLENNAN.



CHARLES HARRIS.

Jacob Stotler came with his parents from Cumberland, Maryland, to Clinton county, Ohio, when he was but a child. In Ohio he learned the printing trade, and in May, 1857, came to Emporia with the late Senator Plumb, as foreman of the *Emporia News*. He soon became interested in the paper and before the completion of the second volume was the sole owner of the paper. In this business he spent over a quarter of a century, and achieved success as an editor and publisher. During this time he was four terms in the lower house of the Kansas legislature, twice as speaker, and one term as state senator. In these offices he was an active and successful promoter of local and general interests. He served over two terms as postmaster at Emporia and resigned. He has held various other positions and has edited other papers in different parts of the state.



OLD "NEWS" OFFICE. Erected in 1857.



John R. Graham came to Emporia in the spring of 1870, from Erie, Pennsylvania, where he had for some four years previous been engaged in newspaper business, first, as city editor of the *Erie Daily Dispatch*, and then as editor and publisher of the *Erie Gazette*. The paper upon which Horace Greeley served his apprenticeship before going to New York city. He next began work in the office

of the *Emporia News*, and soon purchased a third interest, the new firm being known as Stotler, Rowland & Graham, soon afterwards as Stotler & Graham. In 1878 it started the *Daily News* and also added a profitable real estate business. The *News*, daily and weekly, under their management, was a great success. Soon after coming to Emporia Mr. Graham agitated the starting of a building and loan association, then hardly heard of outside of Philadelphia, and became president of the first association of that kind in the city, if not in the state. The outgrowth of that association is still in active operation and known as the Lyon County Building and Loan association. In 1872, Mr. Graham, who had never sought public office of any kind, was elected mayor of Emporia by a large majority, on the temperance ticket, and faithfully administered his official duties. In succeeding years he originated and became president of the Emporia Mutual Savings and Loan association, the first one in the county to make loans on a definite time, and which was very successful for a number of years. Emporia owes much of its growth and prosperity to these associations, through which it became a city of homes owned by their occupants. In 1879, Mr. Graham became interested in silver mining in Colorado and sold his interest in the *News*, then the only daily paper in Emporia, to Messrs. Alex Butts and Frank P. MacLennan, and went to Colorado, from which state he returned and purchased a half interest in a job printing office and blank book manufactory. He put in the first steam power press in Emporia, and in 1880 sold the business and plant to the company which started the *Emporia Daily Republican*, of which paper Mr. Graham became associate editor. In 1885, he resigned his editorship of the *Republican* and went to western Kansas, and started the *Garden City Daily Herald*, which he successfully established and then sold to engage in starting and building up the new town Montezuma, in Gray county. Western Kansas became prac-

tically depopulated by climatic reverses, and Mr. Graham, who had retained his his family residence in Emporia, returned and in 1887 organized and became president of the Union Security company, for making farm and other real estate loans. Western mortgages became unmarketable at the east in 1889 and the company stopped making loans, with ample money in its treasury, and has met all its obligations to the letter. Mr. Graham's next, and so far his last business enterprise in Emporia was to start and establish the *Emporia Daily Gazette* as an anti-monopoly and absolutely independent newspaper, and to do this he relied wholly upon his own resources and control. He was a devoted advocate of free silver coinage but unqualifiedly opposed to the sub-treasury scheme of the people's party, and after bringing the *Gazette* to a paying basis he sold it in 1892 to Mr. W. Y. Morgan, who made it a straight Republican party paper, and in turn sold it to the present owner, Mr. W. A. White, and it ranks as one of the best known republican papers in the country. In 1892 Mr. Graham removed to Chicago where he accepted a position as editorial writer on the *Chicago Daily Mail*, and after the world's fair, resigned and moved to the city of his birth, Rochester, New York, where he has since carried on an investment agency business. Mr. Graham regards as the most satisfactory period of his life in Emporia, the years of his partnership with Mr. Stotler in establishing and conducting the *Daily News* and its large real estate business, the *News* being one of the most widely circulated, popular and influential republican newspapers in Kansas during their proprietorship. The severest struggle of his life in Emporia was to start, control, and successfully establish the *Daily Gazette*, against large capitalistic opposition, wholly on his own, at that time, limited resources, but he is satisfied it was a good public service well performed. Mr. Graham still retains his residence property in Emporia and looks forward to a possible return at some future day, to the city

of his early choice, with the growth and prosperity of which he was so long identified.



Frank P. MacLennan, whose picture we print in the *ANNALS*, was an Emporia boy. He learned the newspaper business in the *Emporia News* office. Afterwards went to Topeka and bought the *State Journal* where he has been very successful, and has made it the leading afternoon paper of the state. Emporia is proud of him.



Charles Harris, the present member of the legislature for the Emporia district, is a native of Scotland, but came to this country when three years old. When the civil war broke out he was a boy going to school in Dubuque, Iowa. As soon as the recruiting officers would accept him he enlisted, and joined company A, forty-sixth Iowa, of which his father was also a member. After this regiment was mustered out he returned home, where he remained seven days, re-enlisting in company F, twenty-first Iowa, and served until the end of the war, being finally mustered out in his nineteenth year. After the war he learned the printing business. In 1867 he made a tour of the states, working as a printer on most of the large papers of the union. In 1869 he was foreman and telegraph editor of the *Kansas City Journal*, and afterwards foreman successively of the *St. Louis Times*, *St. Louis Dispatch*, *St. Louis Post*, and of the *Post-Dispatch* after the consolidation.

Since 1881 Mr. Harris has resided in Emporia, where he has been continuously engaged in newspaper work, for a time being editor and business manager of the *Emporia News*. At present his work consists entirely of special correspondence for eastern papers. He is secretary of the Commercial club, a prominent G. A. R. man, a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

The *News* congratulated the people of Emporia in its New Year's issue, 1859, at the growth and general prosperity of the city. All its mechanical shops had plenty to do at good wages. There were four stores at that time, and they were profitable. Several houses were in course of construction, and seventeen lots had been donated by the town company for new buildings to be erected at once. More than fifty houses would be erected during the season.

January 29 Mr. Plumb retired from the *Emporia News*.

The Emporia & Topeka railroad incorporated.

Meeting held February 19 to arrange for building a Christian church.

The Odd Fellows organized their lodge March 15, 1859, Robert Logan, N. G.; Joe Rickabaugh, V. G.; H. W. Fick, secretary; E. P. Hadley, treasurer. There were eleven members.

At this time there was a rush of people for the new mines at Pike's Peak. Fifty wagons loaded with men and goods passed through Emporia in a week. Many of them soon returned.

A paper called the *Americus Sentinel* made its appearance September 26, 1859. The late R. M. Ruggles was the editor and T. C. Hill was the publisher. *Americus* was then the county seat, and its object was to assist in retaining it there at the final vote, which came the next year.

But five reapers and mowers are reported in the county in June, 1859.

A convention was held and three delegates, O. Phillips, J. M. Rankin and D. Swin, were elected to represent the county in the great convention at Osawatomie to organize the Republican party in Kansas.

The Kaw Indians were then located just above Americus, and the *Sentinel* announces that the official count of the government gave the number at one thousand and five, two hundred decrease from the year before.

The first jail of the county was of hewn logs.

The *Sentinel* said that the *Americus* boys used to call it "territorial tea," and they used to go a little above town to see if anybody had tied their dogs loose.

The *Sentinel* notices the arrival of a large number of immigrants in August, 1859, among them several families of Loys from Minnesota.

The *News* of June 4 described one returning Pike's Peak vehicle which had painted on its cover this legend: "Just from —. Ask no questions." Another, which had gone out with this banner, "Pike's Peak or Bust," returned in rather a dilapidated condition and the sign changed to read: "Busted by —."

W. T. Soden purchases half interest in the Haworth mill some miles above town on the Cottonwood.



J. JAY BUCK.



L. B. KELLOGG.



I. E. LAMBERT.



WM. L. HUGGINS.

Junior member of the Law firm of Lambert & Huggins.

I. E. Lambert is the senior member of the law firm of Lambert & Huggins, and is United States district attorney. He had formerly been postmaster at Emporia and twice a member of the house of representatives. He has also been interested in farming and the cattle business, and is a man of fine ability at the bar; is energetic and active in all his undertakings, is popular and has left his impress on the affairs of his county and state.



J. Jay Buck was born in Dutchess county, New York, August 14, 1835, and in the following May his parents moved to Hillsdale county, Michigan. He received his education at Hillsdale college, teaching school between times, and was admitted to the Hillsdale bar in 1857. In 1860 he went to Waupun, Wisconsin. From thence he enlisted in the thirty-second Wisconsin infantry, and in the spring of 1864 took command of company I, one hundred and first U. S. colored infantry, which he commanded for a time, and then served as judge advocate on the staff of General L. H. Rosseau and his successor, General R. W. Johnson, until the close of the war. He then settled at Clarksville, Tennessee, where he published *The Clarksville Patriot*, a radical Republican paper, for two years, at the same time continuing his law practice. At the taking effect of the bankruptcy law in 1867, he was appointed register, and held that office until he came to Kansas, May 1, 1870. Judge Buck was grand master of Odd Fellows in 1878, grand master of Masons in 1884, and grand commander of Knights Templar in 1888. He was in the legislature in the sessions of 1885 and 1886, where he in the house and Judge Kellogg in the senate procured the famous salt lands for the State Normal School, after a most stubborn and brilliant legislative fight.

On the hustings and at the bar he is peer of any. Logical in argument, persuasive in speech, and capable of severe sarcasm, he is noted for professional kindness and courtesy. As city attorney he has successfully carried this city

through much important and difficult legislation.

His last case of national note is the famous Texas cattle case, where he and Judge Cunningham, representing over one hundred and forty clients, won the case in our district court and our supreme court and in the supreme court of the United States.

He is the senior member of the law firm of Buck & Spencer, who are both engaged in the active practice of the profession.



Judge L. B. Kellogg came to Emporia in 1865, as president of the State Normal School. Afterwards he was probate judge, representative, state senator, and attorney general. In all these positions he acquitted himself with credit, and performed his duty conscientiously and with marked ability to the interests of the people of Kansas. He is now engaged in the practice of the law in company with Mrs. Kellogg, in Emporia, and is having fine success.



THE ADDIS BLOCK.

Mayor William Addis came to Emporia in 1882. He was elected a member of the city council and served for some time as acting mayor. He was elected mayor in 1897, and is now serving the city in that capacity. He invested largely in property here, and is the owner of the three-story block shown above, located on the northwest corner of Commercial and Sixth streets, the site of the first building erected in Emporia. He is an enterprising and thorough-going citizen, ever watchful of the best interests of the city.

Mr. I. E. Perley erects the first stone and brick building on Commercial street.

Name of the *Kansas News* changed to *Emporia News*.

August 15 first meeting to organize a county agricultural society but no attempt was made to hold a fair.

The new Christian church was dedicated October 2, 1859, with appropriate ceremonies, S. G. Brown officiating.

Breckinridge county reports nine hundred registered voters.

In October, 1859, the *News* passed into the hands of P. B. Plumb and Dudley Randall.

L. D. Bailey, of Emporia, was nominated at the republican state convention as one of the supreme judges under the Wyandotte constitution.

Meeting held at Americus to organize the democratic party in Breckinridge county. Nothing was done except to appoint a central committee and elect delegates to the judicial convention.

General complaint of dry weather and lack of water in streams and wells. This was the beginning of the great drouth of 1860.

Want of school room begins to be felt, there being over sixty scholars attending the schools.

A very successful lyceum is maintained in the new city this winter.

C. V. Eskridge purchases an interest in the Hornsby store, which was the first one started in the town.

### The Welsh Come.

The history of Emporia and Lyon county would be incomplete without making due record of the advent of a large number of worthy Welsh people who began to settle here at an early day, and who have always contributed largely to the thrift of the county and city. They began to come as early as 1856. They were good farmers and mechanics, and being pleased with the county wrote their friends in the states and the old country. They settled largely on the Cottonwood, Dry, Coal, and Eagle creeks, while a goodly sprinkling scattered to other sections of the county. Among first settlers may be mentioned Geo. Lewis, who located on Allen creek, David T. Morris, on the Neosho, north of town, who opened the first shoe maker's shop here. David and Hugh Williams and their mother, on the head of Dry creek, Edward Evans, on the same creek south of Emporia. In 1857 came R. L. Morris, John W. Bennett, Ellis Owens, Peter H. Hughes, W. E. Evans. In 1858 the settlements were augmented by the arrival of R. D. Thomas, E. L. Jones, D. R. Jones, David T. Lewis, Evan D. Davis, D. M. Morgan, Richard Howe, W. L. Morgan, Isaiah Jones, Thomas H. Thomas. By 1860 there was a large settlement of these people south of town, and many mechanics and business men had located in the town. They are known as a religious people as a class, so they built a log church that year on Dry creek, which they also

used for a school house for a number of years. Their first minister was Rev. John Davis. Since then they have built three churches in Emporia and two south of the city, and some at a distance from any church building worship in school houses in various parts of the county. The young people have largely entered business occupations in town and are losing the use of the Welsh language, but the Welsh people and their descendants make up a large part of Lyon county. Revs. John Jones and H. Reese are their oldest preachers. None of our people have been more enterprising according to their opportunities, in building up our solid interests, than our Welsh citizens.

Similar remarks might be made in regard to the large number of Friends who settled early in Pike township in the western part of the county. The first meeting of friends was held in 1860, at the house of John Moon, five miles west of the city.

#### No Taxes for County Buildings.

An exciting meeting was held at Emporia, October 24, to take measures to resist the payment of a tax levied this year by the board of supervisors to erect county buildings at Americus. The result was the passage of a resolution to resist payment and a public pledge was passed to raise funds to beat the levy. Other townships took the same action.

The Methodists decide to put up a new church of stone 35x50. J. C. Fraker was the minister. The building was not completed for over three years.

The proposition to start the first saloon in Emporia, called for a citizens' meeting which took vigorous and decided action against the innovation. Emporia was always against whisky.

#### Some Newspaper Talk.

May 19, 1860, Jacob Stotler returned to Emporia and connected himself with the *Emporia News*, and the paper was enlarged to seven columns to the page. Mr. Plumb remained for some months as assistant editor, but had no proprietary interest in the paper. The issue of that date indulged in a little pardonable self praise. It says: "There were just three houses in Emporia at that time, (the date of the first issue, June 6, 1857;) the hotel, the store of Hornsby & Fick, and a small building temporarily used by Mr. Storrs for a store and dwelling, size 14x16 feet. The type for the first number was 'set up' in one of the chamber rooms of the hotel while the press work was done in what was afterwards the parlor, on loose boards laid down temporarily for that purpose. The printers were Jacob Stotler, foreman, C. C. Clawson and T. W. French. The editor was taken sick with small pox just before the second number was ready to be issued, which delayed it several days, and



FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

The Methodists were the pioneers in the religious field here. There had been services in neighborhoods surrounding the town, but that denomination put the first preacher here. He was Rev. Henry Moyes. There were twelve members. The first services were held in the little office of the hotel. Soon after that J. P. McElfresh built a small hall about the middle of the block on the east side of Commercial street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. There the faithful flock established its headquarters for some time. The press beat the pulpit just one day into Emporia, and its first number announced the arrival of the church, a close second. The Methodist society seems to have been what is now called a sooner, for it was not until seven years later that she first worshipped in a house of her own. Though the Rev. Mr. Moyes came not to the desert through fear of Jehovah or a Jezebel, for over seven years the church had but little better shelter than that afforded Jonah or Elijah. Floods beat round about her, famine starved her, war oppressed her,

plagues and pestilence affrighted her. Other denominations—the Christians and the Congregationalists—later arrivals, had church homes years before her. Finally, when in 1864 she became possessed of a home of her own, her troubles were not over, for a year or two later a bolt of fire from the upper air wrecked the church's heaven-pointing spire, damaging the building some eight hundred dollars. The old stone church, however, was worshipped in until 1881, when, becoming too small for the society, it was taken down and the present edifice erected on its site at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars.

During Emporia Methodism's forty year sojourn in what some of our eastern friends still effect to consider a second Judean wilderness, the Emporia church has been a part of three annual conferences and of five districts. As a mission, a circuit and a station she has been served by nearly forty pastors. Beginning its mission with a membership of twelve, it has now in the two churches nearly a thousand votaries. Her career



J. F. CULVER.

(See page 41.)

has been that of the state, and *ad astra per aspera* has been no less her history than it has been that of Kansas. Whether in tent, tabernacle or temple, Methodism has been a prominent feature in Emporia's career. The church has always been a pronounced and earnest advocate of free institutions, moral and social reforms and a purer political atmosphere. Admitting the frailty and weakness of her votaries, in common with all that are born of woman, the Methodist church in Emporia is endeavoring to walk with Christ in the Pilgrim's path of Progress toward the beautiful gates of the Celestial City, yet, like the Lord Protector of England, to take the kingdoms of the earth on her way.



St. Paul's Reformed church is located on the northeast corner of Ninth avenue and Constitution street. It is a brick building 30x50 feet besides the pulpit recess extension and the vestibule entrance. This congregation was organized on

the 23d day of December, 1879, by Rev. Joseph G. Shoemaker, who had come from Aaronsburg, Pennsylvania, by authority from the Board of Home Missions of the Reformed church. The organization was effected in the court house, where the regular Sunday services were held.

The church building was erected during 1880, and was dedicated January 23, 1881. The building cost about three thousand dollars, the congregation and citizens of Emporia contributing about one thousand dollars, and the balance was collected in the east, mostly in Pennsylvania.

The congregation has always been small in point of numbers, but active and faithful in its devotion to the cause of Christ. Rev. Shoemaker remained only two years, and the congregation was without a pastor for some time.

Rev. D. B. Shuey, of New Providence, Pennsylvania, visited Emporia in July, 1882, and under commission of the Board of Missions moved to Emporia in the beginning of May, 1883. He gave one-half of his time to the congregation as pastor, while also being superintendent of missions in Kansas, for two years, when he resigned as pastor, thus giving him better opportunity to attend to the general mission work. Since that time the congregation has been without a pastor, but nevertheless the members kept together as a congregation, having a Sunday school and missionary society most of the time, and thus they were enabled to pay liberally to the benevolent objects of the church at large.

Rev. Shuey continued to supply the congregation as opportunity afforded until December 1, 1897, when Rev. G. W. Remagen, of Bangor, Pennsylvania, became pastor, but withdrew again April 1, 1898.

This little congregation has been free of debt ever since the balance of the cost of building was paid in 1883, with a constant balance in the treasury, and always paid its full quota per member to all the benevolent boards of the church at large.



"MIT" WILHITE.

September 1, 1890, a young man named "Mit" Wilhite opened a restaurant in a small building on Commercial street. He was known as an industrious young fellow, who, when he had anything to do, could be trusted to do it thoroughly and quick. To-day he is the proprietor of a three-story hotel in the heart of business, with office, dining room, kitchen and all necessary accommodations on the first floor, and fifteen elegant sleeping rooms above, with bath, hot and cold water, and all improvements. It is one of the most complete small hotels anywhere, and is known as the Mit-Way, but is not done. He has just completed a spacious banquet room in his basement. He has plans to extend his accommodations that will enlarge them very greatly. We knew Mr. Wilhite when he was a newsboy, and then as a wholesale and retail dealer in old iron, copper, etc., and it is with pleasure we note his great success and prosperity. He is one of the most energetic hustlers in Emporia. During his business career he has been twice burned out, and each time rebuilt and enlarged his business. Mit don't know how to "lay down" to any sort of adversity.

for several numbers the paper was issued only once in two weeks.



THE MIT-WAY.

Finally, the building being erected for the printing office, was completed (located on the northeast corner of Commercial and Sixth streets), and the materials were moved into it when the editor, having recovered, the paper began to be issued regularly every week. All the mail matter for this region was addressed to box 500, Lawrence, from whence it was brought to Emporia sometimes by immigrants or other persons happening to come this way; sometimes a team was hired and sent up on purpose. Of course it was anything but regularly received and under such circumstances publishing a newspaper here was not the easiest and most profitable business in the world, (we may remark right here, parenthetically, that the editor could write more editorial on the afternoon of publication day than any man we ever saw), but for our own sake and for the sake of Emporia,

the *News* was regularly issued from that time forward regardless of the discouragements that environed it and the pecuniary embarrassments to which it subjected the proprietor. We do not exaggerate when we say that the regular appearance of the *News* during the first year of the history of Emporia, did more to save the town and establish it firm in the confidence of the people than all else put together. It betokened a purpose which put down the croakers who were prophesying that the town would fail. It inspired confidence in those already here and induced others to come. The past three years which we scan today have been years of wonderful growth which we are hardly able to realize and if they are a true index of the future it may be our province in another three years to present our patrons a sheet still larger than the mammoth one we issue for the first time today."

And the paper grew until it filled the field above hinted at. Ten and eleven years after the above was written, it not only printed a mammoth weekly, but for a time a daily with the regular telegraph report, a large monthly magazine, and a line of job work footing up five to six thousand dollars a year, and working fifteen and twenty hands. The *News* brought the first job and newspaper power presses south of Lawrence and Topeka, and had one of the largest and most thorough printing offices in the state, outside of Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Topeka in 1871-72.

The first premium list for the first attempt at a county fair was published June 23, 1860, R. H. Abraham, president, and P. B. Maxson, secretary.

A very successful celebration took place on the Fourth of July, 1860, being attended by what was estimated to be two thousand five hundred people. and the town had its first display of fireworks on this occasion. Bowers were built for the celebration and free dinner.

The new Congregational church which was mostly built through the determined efforts of Rev. G. C. Morse, who was then its pastor, was dedicated on Sunday, July 8, Rev J. D. Liggett, then of Leavenworth, preaching the sermon.

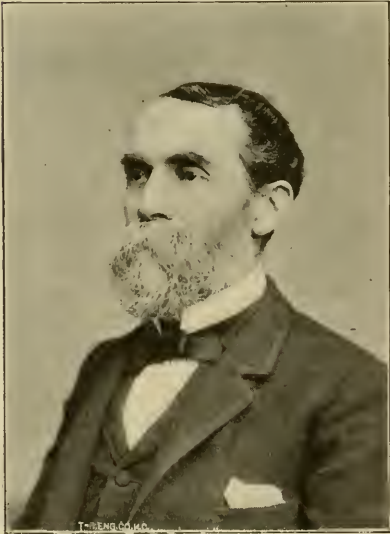
In July tri-weekly service commenced on the Emporia and Lawrence hack line and the trip one way was made in a day.

The taxable property in September, 1860, was reported to be \$780,041; number of horses 1,084; cattle, 3,809; hogs, 3,356; sheep, 1,514.

Cattle diseases of a fatal nature broke out in the summer of 1860 and did great damage. It was known as the Spanish or Texas fever, and followed the trail of Texas cattle driven through the county. It caused much loss and alarm. Over three hundred native cattle died in three weeks in a strip three miles wide extending along the Neosho and Cottonwood and their tributaries for fifty miles.



EMPORIA NATIONAL BANK.



MAJOR CALVIN HOOD.

The Emporia National Bank, which we show above, is the oldest banking concern in this section of Kansas. It was commenced in a small way in the old *News* building, which is shown elsewhere, in 1867. It is thirty-one years old and two of the officers, Messrs. Heritage and Soden, who were in it at the start are still with it. It has, since its organization as a national bank in 1872, had but two presidents, Messrs. P. B. Plumb and Calvin Hood. In all the struggles with the hard times and panics it has never closed its door, or been very seriously affected. Its career has been one of fine business management and encouraging prosperity.



L. T. HERITAGE.

Captain L. T. Heritage came out of Union college and Albany Medical school to Emporia in 1857. In 1861 he entered H company of the eighth Kansas regiment as a lieutenant. On the transfer and consolidation of the eighth with the ninth regiment, he resigned, and soon after joined company C of the eleventh Kansas regiment, and went to the front as captain of company C. At the battle of Prairie Grove, on the 7th of December, 1862, Captain Heritage was seriously wounded and disabled. He was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1863 on account of disability arising from his wound. In 1864 he visited New Jersey, where he remained till the fall of 1866. In 1867 he was elected county treasurer. He started, in company with W. T. Soden and J. R. Swallow, Emporia's first bank, which in April, 1872, was organized as the Emporia National bank. Mr. Heritage, who had the entire management of the old bank, was elected cashier of the new organization, and has continually held it ever since. He pos-



J. M. STEELE.

sesses the entire confidence of his associates and the community at large.



Colonel J. M. Steele settled at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1857. He was deputy clerk of the district court in Douglas county, and from there entered the union army, where he served four years, during which he was a captain in the twelfth Kansas regiment, colonel of the one hundred and thirteenth colored troops, and adjutant of the nineteenth Kansas regiment, which went west to fight Indians under Generals Sheridan and Custer. In 1858 Colonel Steele located in Emporia, and soon became connected with the Emporia National bank, and has been its assistant cashier for twenty-five years. Colonel Steele lives in one of the elegant homes of Emporia, and has held various local positions in the city. He is regarded as one of our best citizens, always willing to take a hand at anything to promote the best interests of Emporia.

### County Seat Decided.

At the November election on the 10th, Geo. H. Lillie, of Neosho Rapids was elected representative over P. B. Maxson, by one hundred and fifty-five majority, the issue being the location of the county-seat. It was the first election after the change of county lines, adding three miles from Madison to Breckenridge county, taking in the settlements along the Cottonwood river. Milton W. Phillips, W. B. Davis, and Cyrus Stout were elected county commissioners, and Oliver Phillips county assessor. Emporia was chosen as the county seat by a majority of one hundred and fifty-five votes over all. This was the end of the county seat fight in this county.

The grasshoppers in great black swarms almost obscuring the sun visited this section in September devouring everything in their path.

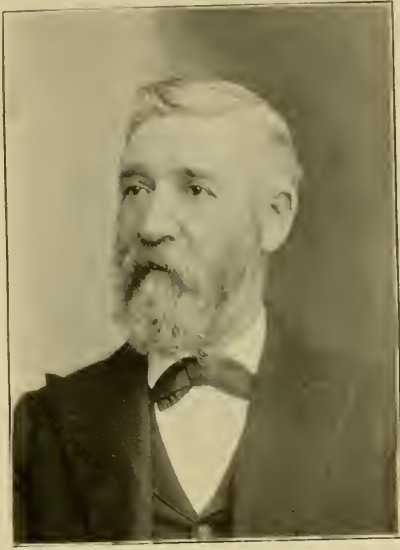
R. M. Ruggles moved his law office from Americus to Emporia.

### The Great Drouth.

This was the year of the longest continued and severest drouth we have known in this country in forty years. It may be said there was hardly rain enough at any one time to lay the dust for nearly a year and the showers were "few and far between." Late in the summer the people began to feel the distress and to take measures for relief. Meetings were held and committees appointed in the various townships to make a thorough canvass to ascer-

tain the extent of the losses from the destruction of the crops. Thaddeus Hiatt, a well known wealthy philanthropist from New York, made a tour of the southern part of the state and reported its condition to the eastern people. There was then no surplus from former years because of the newness of the country and the limited extent of farming. Organizations were made in almost every neighborhood to solicit and distribute aid from the east. These committees in this county soon reported the result of their investigations. In Jackson township it was found there was enough of old crops with what had been raised that year, for home consumption.

The other townships were not so fortunate. The Freemont report showed fifty-eight families with two hundred and sixty people; acres improved, one thousand five hundred and twelve; in fall wheat, one hundred and ninety-one acres; yield, twenty-three bushels; spring wheat, two hundred and sixty acres; yield, seventy-one bushels; corn, one thousand four hundred and eighty-nine acres; yield, about one thousand two hundred and fifty-six bushels; buckwheat, one hundred and two acres; total failure; potatoes, twenty-nine acres, failure; vegetables generally, a failure; old corn on hand, two hundred bushels. Pike township reported old corn on hand, one thousand six hundred bushels; acres in corn that year, one thousand one hundred and thirty-five; yield, one thousand bushels; three hundred and sixty bushels of



L. W. LEWIS.

L. W. Lewis is another of Emporia's solid citizens. He commenced here as a Santa Fe bridge contractor in 1869. His work was so satisfactory to the railroad company that he soon had all he could do, and he now employs an average of four hundred men. He has climbed up the ladder rapidly, and now occupies the large and splendid residence shown above, on the northeast corner of Fifth and Market streets. He is one of our most highly esteemed and useful citizens, and has been of great benefit to Emporia.

T. H. Lewis, who settled here in 1870, was a salesman for I. E. Perley. Afterwards he was for several years in the clothing trade for himself. In 1887 he was elected register of deeds for Lyon county, and so popular was he with the people and so satisfactorily did he fulfill the duties of the office that he was elected for the third term. Coming out of this office, he was appointed assistant postmaster, which position he is now filling.



RESIDENCE OF L. W. LEWIS.



GARFIELD BUILDING.

Kansas, from her incipency, has been particularly noted for progressiveness; especially is this true of her educational development.

Of the cities of Kansas, Emporia has and will be ever considered the most prominent educational point, for here is located one of the largest and best state normal schools in the country; here we have the College of Emporia, such as in early days could only be patronized by the wealthy. Emporia supports a business college, a Catholic and numerous private schools. However, that of which we are most proud, the place of learning where all are equal, regardless of color, wealth, or social degree, are our public schools.

The stormy days of the rebellion witnessed the construction of our first school building, the "old stone"; then came the Union street brick, in 1869; next the old frame one-story building then located upon the present site of the Garfield. Dr. Frances Jackson presided over this school for many years. Many of Emporia's young men and women look back to this old school as the seat of their first educational experience. The building now stands near the round house. The

other buildings were erected as here indicated. We give the majority vote on the bond propositions to show the spirit of the people:

<i>Building.</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Majority.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Garfield,	\$20,000	73	1881
Third Ward,	6,000	63	1882
Fourth Ward,	6,000	63	1882
Central Avenue,	6,000	248	1883
Walnut Street,	7,000	370	1885
Kansas Avenue,	7,000	370	1885

The West Sixth Avenue school house was purchased of district 57 some years ago, which, together with a recent addition, accommodates the people in the western suburbs.

A handsome addition to the Garfield is another recent improvement. While our buildings may be excelled in other cities for beauty, the progress made by the pupils within them is seldom equalled. From the wee tot of six to the strong boy of twenty, from blocks and pictures, Latin and trigonometry, a thorough training is administered. The graduates of our high school number in the hundreds. From the last school year these figures are deduced:

Value of school property, \$125,000; number of school rooms, 45; total num-

ber pupils enrolled, 2,199; total number of teachers, including superintendent and substitutes, 45; average salary paid male teachers, \$53.87; average salary paid female teachers, \$46.06. Total levy for school purposes, 14 mills; total amount paid out for all purposes, \$33,854.48. The superintendent receives \$1,500 per annum; the principal of high school, \$900 per annum; first assistants, \$70 per month; second assistants, \$55 per month; fifth and sixth grade teachers, \$52.25 per month; third and fourth grade teachers, 47.50 per month; first and second grade teachers, 52.25 per month.

Among those who have been elected superintendents are numbered:

P. J. Carmichael, in 1871; A. N. Hanna, 1873, on the forty-first ballot by the board; Robert Milliken, Chas. T. Cavaness, John A. Reynolds, Buel T. Davis, J. E. Klock, William Reece, John Dietrich, and our present efficient superintendent, Professor L. A. Lowther.

Retrospectively we find the names of these gentlemen, who have served as presidents of the board of education since 1871, consecutively:

R. M. Overstreet, H. Bancroft, E. W. Cunningham, J. L. W. Bell, Geo. M. Stowell, J. Jay Buck, A. S. Tandy, D. C. McMurtrie, L. B. Kellogg, D. W. Morris, H. B. Morse, M. C. Little, R. D. Thomas, C. B. Graves.

Among those who have acted as "scribes" are seen the names of:

E. M. Forde, D. W. Eastman, L. B. Kellogg, Richard Cordley, J. G. T aylor, J. C. Burnett, W. F. Ewing, J. W. Eastman, J. G. Hutchinson.

#### Reminiscent notes:

In 1871 a bill of \$110 for lightning rods was allowed by the school board. In 1872 the salary of superintendent was \$1,200. In 1872 the salary of the music teacher \$55 per month. In 1872 the salaries of the first, second and third grade teachers was \$75 dollars per month. The taxable property at that time was \$860,000 in this school district. A ten mill levy was required to pay the large

salaries of the boom period of the early seventies.

The members and officers of the board of education at present are:

J. G. Hutchinson, R. S. Lawrence, F. H. Bowers, E. P. Bruner, John Hoffer, J. D. Eastin, C. F. Ireland, C. B. Graves. Judge C. B. Graves, president; Dr. R. S. Lawrence, vice president; Howard Dunlap, treasurer; Mason McCarty, clerk.



#### J. F. Culver.

(See page 33.)

Judge J. F. Culver was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1834. After going to Dickinson college and graduating at Pittsburg Commercial college, he taught school two years in Ohio. He then located in Pontiac, Illinois, where he was in the law and banking business twenty years. He located in Emporia July 3, 1879. The judge has always been an active man in church and political affairs. In Illinois he was mayor of Pontiac four years, was chairman of the Republican central committee seven years, deputy county clerk four years, and four years judge of the county court; he was also connected with the state reform school ten years, seven years as resident trustee. Since coming here he has been police judge two years and justice of the peace two years. As a Sunday School worker few men have seen longer or more useful service. At Carlisle he was a superintendent two years, and at Pontiac twelve years. Coming here he organized the mission Sunday School near the round house, in March, 1880, out of which grew Grace church, where he has been superintendent for sixteen years and still holds the place. He is now an attorney and pension solicitor, and is one of the busiest men in the city. It will thus be seen that Judge Culver's life has been a very busy and useful one, and that much of his valuable work has been entirely benevolent.

wheat from two hundred and ninety two acres. The report from Americus township was about the same as that from Fremont. In Emporia township the yield of corn was an average of one bushel per acre; three hundred and forty acres of wheat yielded only seventy bushels; old corn on hand, fourteen hundred bushels; vegetables, a failure. These returns show the extent of the injury. This calamity alone was enough to completely discourage the stout hearted, but following it came the grasshoppers and a tax levy of seven mills on the dollar. No wonder there was general complaint and an appeal to the east for help. But the people, with the characteristic pluck that has always been shown by the true Kansan, proposed to stick to the ship, and did stick to it, and brought it through the shoals of despondency and discouragement all right. A soaking rain finally came on that "Good Friday," October 26. More water fell that day than had fallen in the previous fourteen months. The people rejoiced, and with renewed vigor and energy forgot their troubles and went to work with cheerful hearts. Soon the supplies began to come in, and while hundreds would not take anything, other hundreds welcomed the aid with thankful hearts. That memorable year will never be forgotten by those who passed through it. It was an epoch in our history. The *News* of September 29, 1860, says: "Cooler nights, cloudless skies by day, with a circle of haze

about the sun and a faint moan from the north wind remind us that the 'melancholy days have come' and autumn is here. The other day a long line of dark red smoke skirted the horizon, showing that the grass upon the plains is already turning to the fire. The frost will be no dread to the Kansas settler this year, for the burning sun which had for months felt as though it came from a hot furnace, has now sapped the life out of every green thing, and the earth is purpled with the tint of mortality. Thus the summer, like a sickly child, expires with less of regret than if it had suddenly been cut down with the bloom upon its cheek."

In these early days of privation no class made more sacrifices for Kansas than her women. To them is due the larger share of credit for overcoming discouragements and difficulties. Toiling without cessation in the heat and in incommodious and unshaded habitations, undergoing sickness, often without any of the comforts of life, wearing themselves away by incessant work, being always confined to their uncomfortable homes when comforts were not to be had, compelled to deny themselves of needed rest and recreation, no lot was harder or more dreary than that of the pioneer women of Kansas. But they went through it like heroines, and those who lived to see the triumph of better days feel proud of their success.

A great blessing came the following January 19, when a great snow

storm set in and continued without cessation for thirty-six hours. It was the closing exercises of the great drouth. Snow fell in the timber to a depth of twenty-four inches. It remained upon the earth for an unusually long time and put the ground in good condition for spring work.

The glorious news for Kansas was received January 29, 1861, that the state had been admitted into the union, and that we had laid aside our territorial garments forever. This news was hailed with delight in all portions of the state, and preparations were at once made to put the state machinery in motion. The governor issued his proclamation convening the legislature, and everything assumed a new and brighter aspect.

The first meeting for the organization of a military company was held in Emporia March 6, 1861.

Jacob Stotler was appointed postmaster at Emporia, succeeding Joseph A. Fuller.

### **Military.**

The organization of two military companies in Emporia completed. One of infantry, with Colonel W. F. Cloud as captain, and the other of artillery, with A. J. Mitchell as captain.

The first company to leave Emporia for the war was the Emporia Guards, under the command of Captain W. F. Cloud, who was every inch a soldier. Before starting they were drawn up in line and

presented with a beautiful flag made by the ladies of Emporia, through Miss Fannie Yeakley. The occasion was one of deep-felt interest. The flag was in several battles, and we think is now in the hands of Mrs. Plumb in this city, torn by bullets, and a true emblem of the bravery and devotion of Emporia's first soldiers. We give room for the names of the company, several of whom left the good town forever that bright May morning :

W. F. Cloud, A. J. Mitchell, C. S. Hills, Joseph A. Fuller, Charles Stotler, William T. Galligher, W. S. Hunt, Joseph Rickabaugh, H. H. Suttle, Henry Pearce, Max Fawcett, Edward Trask, D. S. Gilmore, Frank McFadden, Samuel Hamill, William V. Phillips, Charles A. Archer, Charles Kiger, William B. Tompkins, Louis Haver, Frank Grisey, F. W. Hirth, John Curtis, L. A. Loomis, G. W. Reed, I. N. Spencer, Isaac Denham, A. S. Broxson, Abner Brink, P. G. Hallberg, Albert Edwards, William Harvey, J. C. Gruwell, Thomas Miller, B. F. W. Perry, William H. Allen, A. J. Huestis, John P. Sleeper, H. Burt, Isaac Gasten, M. Myers, John Clark.

A number of people came in off the Walnut and Whitewater rivers because of the reports constantly being received that different tribes of Indians intended to make a raid on that country.

Colonel O. E. Learnard, the judge of this, the fifth district, having resigned and entered the army, R. M. Ruggles was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy.

During the balance of the year 1861 military matters continued to absorb public attention, and the



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational church was organized in 1858 by Rev. G. C. Morse, and has taken an important part in the history of all work belonging to its field. The faithful ministrations of the first pastor and his devoted band are remembered by all the older settlers. The first building, a wooden structure which stood on the site of the present church,

was dedicated in 1859. The meetings had been held in the little town wherever room could be found, and hence the joy was great when a permanent home was provided for the little flock of worshippers. Ten years afterwards the building was enlarged, the congregations having grown to demand more spacious quarters. In 1879 Rev. Richard Cordley, so well

beloved by all who know him, came and took charge of this church. It then grew so rapidly that the present building, which is an honor to the town and congregation, was undertaken. It was dedicated January 9, 1881. The cost of the

building and furnishings was something over twelve thousand dollars. The church has grown solidly, and the high personal standing of its membership and congregation will win for it continually the support of the public.

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RESIDENCE OF D. W. MORRIS.

This is one of the citizens of Emporia who has carved out for himself complete success. Commencing here a boy, he has prospered in all his undertakings, and occupies with his family one of the most commodious and elegant homes in the city. He has other good property and is considered one of the wealthy citizens of the town. His splendid business judg-

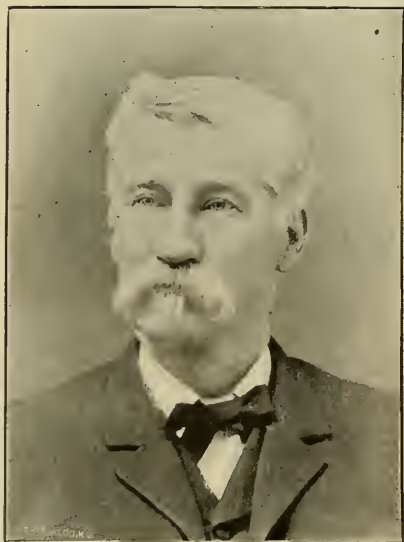
ment and his devotion to his duties as a druggist, have won for him all that he started in to accomplish, and he is on the right road to achieve further victories as a business man and good citizen. He has served his ward several times in the city council and school board, and has always been devoted to the best interests of the city.



W. F. EWING.



J. G. TRAYLOR.



D. A. HUNTER.



P. B. MAXSON.

Wm. F. Ewing has been a resident of Emporia nearly thirty years, having arrived here in March, 1870. He was engaged in the brick making business, but his well known rustling disposition had better things in store for him, and in 1877 he became county clerk. This office he held for three terms, so well did he fill the requirements of the people in the position. He served one year as county commissioner by appointment to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Bird. Next he was in the hardware business with W. R. Griffith for thirteen years. Last year, when it was time for the appointment of a new postmaster for Emporia, Mr. Ewing was selected to fill the position, and is doing so to the entire satisfaction of the patrons of the office. Mr. Ewing is always enterprising and wide awake to the best interests of Emporia.



David A. Hunter has lived on his farm six miles east of Emporia since 1858. Has represented his district twice in the legislature; has always been regarded as one of the best men in the county. Every worthy object has always found in Mr. Hunter a steadfast friend.



James G. Traylor, who is now a resident of Indiana, came to Lyon county in 1871. He was a farmer, then a groceryman, and served the county faithfully as clerk of the district court for ten years. He has a daughter, Miss Alice Traylor, who is a teacher in our city schools; also a son living here. We may expect Mr. Traylor himself to return to Kansas.



P. B. Maxson settled on a farm eight or ten miles north of Emporia in 1858. He has been several times a member of the house of representatives and state senator from Lyon county, as our list published elsewhere will show. Under the first Populist administration he served a term as railroad commissioner. His life here has been active and useful. Among

his neighbors he has always stood well. He is now filling a vacancy in the probate judge's office by appointment of the governor.



J. L. DAUGHERTY.

James L. Daugherty came to Emporia in March, 1870, from Indiana, where he served in the army as a member of the forty-seventh Indiana regiment. He has been an active participant in local affairs here, and while his business now takes him to different parts of the country, this is his home and here his family resides. He was deputy sheriff under Sheriffs Conner, Bay and Lowe. After this he served twelve years as mail agent on the Santa Fe. Leaving this service, he was for three years freight and passenger agent at Des Moines, Iowa. He then became local agent of the M., K. & T. in this city for nearly three years, and is now immigration agent of the Northern Pacific railroad. Mr. Daugherty is what is called a hustler, and as such has engendered some enmities, but we never heard his honor or integrity questioned.

spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the government continued until the county was almost depopulated of able bodied men.

On the tenth of August the battle of Springfield occurred, and the reports of the casualties to the company which had gone from here were sad and distressing. Five of the Emporia boys were killed in this fight. They were Trask, Miller, Hamill, Burt and Clark. Soon the soldiers began to return singly and by couples, and the people gathered in groups to hear the war news and the tragic experiences they had passed through during their brief absence. Finally, on the 6th of October the company arrived home in a body, bringing with them the flag which the ladies had presented. Many were the affecting scenes enacted on their arrival as they carried the torn and blood-stained emblem into the city, and they were greeted with shouts of joy and praise from the hundreds who had assembled to greet them. A meeting was held in the evening, at which speeches of welcome were extended, and the brave Cloud told of their hardships and experiences. A supper was served to them and they were made to fully appreciate the feeling of friendship and thankfulness that existed for them in the hearts of their friends at home.

On the twentieth of September, Captain L. T. Heritage left Emporia with a company of soldiers he had been authorized to raise by Governor Robinson, to serve as home

guards, but they were soon mustered into the regular service. Before starting they were presented with a flag by the ladies of Emporia, Miss Mary J. Watson making the presentation address. Captain Heritage replied, thanking the donors and pledging protection of the beautiful emblem by the company. Their bravery was soon put to the test and the captain's pledge fully redeemed.

Meantime the upper Neosho country continued to be thrown into periods of excitement by rumors of invasions from various quarters, and there were many public meetings, followed by organizations for home protection. In September there was an invasion from the Indian Territory of half-breed Indians and white men who came into Kansas as far as Humboldt, which they sacked and where they burned some houses. Messengers were sent here, and the result was the departure of a small company for the scene of strife, headed by the late Senator Plumb. Some returned from Burlington, having learned that the marauders had returned to their own country. Mr. Plumb and eight or ten of his men went on, however, and joined the expedition of Colonel Blunt from Fort Scott. They encountered the marauders under one Matthews, near the state line, in the southern corner of the state. Matthews was the leading spirit of rebeldom in the territory, and was continually fomenting trouble in that quarter. It was the rebel intention to forage off the people of



T. H. LEWIS.

[See page 39.]

Southern Kansas, but this expedition captured Matthews and much of his property. Several rebels were killed, including the leader, and that put an end to trouble from that quarter.

Recruiting for the army was going on in Emporia all fall, and Lyon county men were going to different headquarters almost daily. We have only the names of a few, including Thomas Murdock, who had taken quite a prominent part in organizing troops, and his sons, T. B. and R. P. Murdock, Robert Logan, J. S. Watson, Dr. Bailey, and others.

Excitement also existed in political circles. A district judge, state senators and representatives, as well

as county officers were in the contest. Charges and counter charges of sympathy with the rebellion were not wanting right here among neighbors, and there were people in every neighborhood who were watched for signs of disloyalty. After the republicans, which was always the dominant party here in those days, had called their convention, and three townships had withdrawn from the county convention, a call for a mass meeting to be held at Fremont a few days afterward, appeared, when another ticket was nominated. This was inaugurated by several persons who had been active in the republican ranks. The new movement was called the People's Union convention, and professed to be a move of all who supported the government in active prosecution of the war. The move for the new ticket seemed to be so popular that even the straight-out republicans were afraid to fight it. The same nominees were on both tickets in several instances, but the Union movement succeeded in landing into office several of its leading men, which was probably as much as they expected of it.

We quote this item from the *News* of November 30, 1861:

"Fred Hirth, of the Emporia Guards, who was severely wounded at Wilson's creek, returned last week. He is rapidly recovering from his wound. He has in his possession a rebel bullet which passed entirely through his body."



J. B. MOON.

Jacob B. Moon is one of the old settlers of this neighborhood, having come here when but a boy. He served this county as sheriff two terms, was sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, and has always taken an active part in politics and in every move where his influence could be exerted for good.



D. S. Avery was born near Coldwater, Michigan, in the year 1845. He served three years in the war of the rebellion, being an orderly for Major General Palmer. He came from the war to Kansas in 1865 and settled in the north part of Lyon county. Mr. Avery served four years as justice of the peace in Agnes City township and has been in business in Emporia for fourteen years, has been a member of our city council, is an all-round, wideawake citizen, one who has helped to make Emporia and Lyon county what they are to-day.



Dr. S. E. Northington has been in Emporia practicing dentistry about twenty years and has proved himself by the



D. S. AVERY.



Dr. S. E. NORTHINGTON.

fine character of his work, to rank among the best dentists in Kansas. Dr. Northington came here from Tennessee in 1879, and entered at once upon a prosperous practice, which he has held to the present. His rooms on Commercial street are well fitted for his professional work, and the public will find this of the very best.



CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

If you will look at the picture of 1859 on the third page, you will see to the left a church spire, the only one in the town at that time. It belonged to the old Christian church on Exchange street. This was the first church building in Emporia. It was erected largely through the efforts of Elder S. G. Brown, an early settler here. The congregation was small and in poor circumstances, but it did not take long to raise the money for

the building. The congregation grew and prospered and did much good in the community. In 1884 the present church building was erected at a cost of about \$9,000. It was dedicated on May 12, that year. This church is going on from conquering to conquer. With all the ups and downs in this county, it has held its own and exerted a great influence for good.

P. B. Plumb appointed reporter of the supreme court of Kansas.

February 6, 1862, the bill to change the name of this county from Breckinridge to Lyon became a law, greatly to the delight of the inhabitants thereof.

The assessor, Ross Thomas, reported the taxable basis of property at one million dollars for 1862.

Company B, ninth Kansas regiment, composed largely of Lyon county men, was sent to Salt Lake City as escort for the new governor of Utah.

The seventeen-year locusts made their appearance in this section of Kansas.

The saw and grist mill of Halloworth & Soden was entirely destroyed by fire June 1, 1862. It was a great loss to that community, where it had long been so useful.

It was estimated that about one thousand people attended the quarterly meeting of Friends, held June 6, 1862, in the new meeting house in Pike township. That was a large turnout for those days.

The time changed, and the mail from Lawrence was required to come through in one day instead of two days, as it had always done before. Emporia began to feel that she was a part of the world.

### **Murder of Judge Baker.**

A tragedy occurred in this county, on the Santa Fe trail, July 3, which caused a great deal of excitement, and which was of far

more than local interest. A. I. Baker, who had been prominent in all the affairs of the county from the commencement, was shot and his body burned almost beyond recognition in his burning store. A Mr. Segur, Baker's brother-in-law, who was shot at the same time, made his escape through a back window, but died a few hours afterwards. The Andersons, Bill and Jim, were hard cases. Baker had trouble with them before they went off to join Quantrell's gang in Missouri. They threatened his life before starting, and came all the way on the Santa Fe trail from their haunts in Missouri to put their threats into execution. They took Baker unawares and sent one of their number ahead to get some whisky. When he was descending the stairs to his cellar the others rushed in and fired on him. He fell, wounded, and as he did so, pulled his revolver and returned the fire, and was supposed to have wounded one of the gang. They then set fire to all of Baker's buildings and started on their return trip. On their way they committed many depredations, stole numbers of horses, and returned to their rendezvous unmolested. They threatened to return and pay Emporia a visit, which luckily they failed to do.

This visit by the guerrillas awoke the people of this and some of the adjoining counties to the importance of taking measures at once for self-protection. A mass meeting of the people of Lyon and Morris counties was held at Americus

on the twenty-first day of July to adopt a plan for such organization. The discussion developed the fact that we could get no help from the government, but must depend on ourselves. A central committee to have charge of the matter was appointed. The committee consisted of P. B. Plumb, T. S. Huffaker, William A. Shannon, A. J. Mitchell and Dr A. White. In Emporia and some of the other towns every citizen was required to join a militia company. Here the members patrolled the streets every night till late in the fall. The defense was felt to be inadequate, but it was the best that could be done. Every citizen was armed, and most of them were required to sleep at a guard house in the center of the town in order to be ready at any moment for action. Fortunately nothing occurred which called the citizens to defend their homes.

In August, 1862, a call was made for three new regiments of soldiers from Kansas, and Mr. Plumb was authorized to raise one company from Emporia and vicinity. Meetings were held in the county by General Ewing, and the result was that a company was raised in Emporia and surrounding country, and most of another at Americus and vicinity. These left for Fort Leavenworth September 2, where they were soon armed and sent to the front. Captain Plumb was immediately promoted to major of the regiment. They gave a splendid account of themselves wherever engaged. About one hundred and

fifty men went from this county, and it was again almost depleted of its able-bodied men.

December 27, word reached here of the battle of Prairie Grove, in which company C, eleventh regiment, was engaged. Captain Heritage was shot through the leg just above the knee, very seriously; Charles Stotler was shot in the back of the head, from which wound he died a few days afterwards; O. Y. Hart, Max Fawcett and Charles Hyde were slightly wounded; S. M. Anderson, mortally wounded. Major Plumb wrote that the battle was a desperate one and that our men fought like heroes.

The completion of Soden's mill, south of town, was announced. This was an important event for the community. It has always been a great helper to the commercial interests of the town, and has done much to aid our progress.

A Baptist church was organized in Emporia.

After several meetings and a good deal of talk, an organization was made of a cotton growers' association in 1863. Nearly everybody expressed the opinion that cotton could be raised here profitably. But the excitement about the matter subsided after several meetings.

Emporia made an earnest effort for the location of the State University and received in the house of representatives thirty-two votes to thirty-three for Lawrence. But fate had a better thing in store for us. The State Normal School was located here soon after without op-



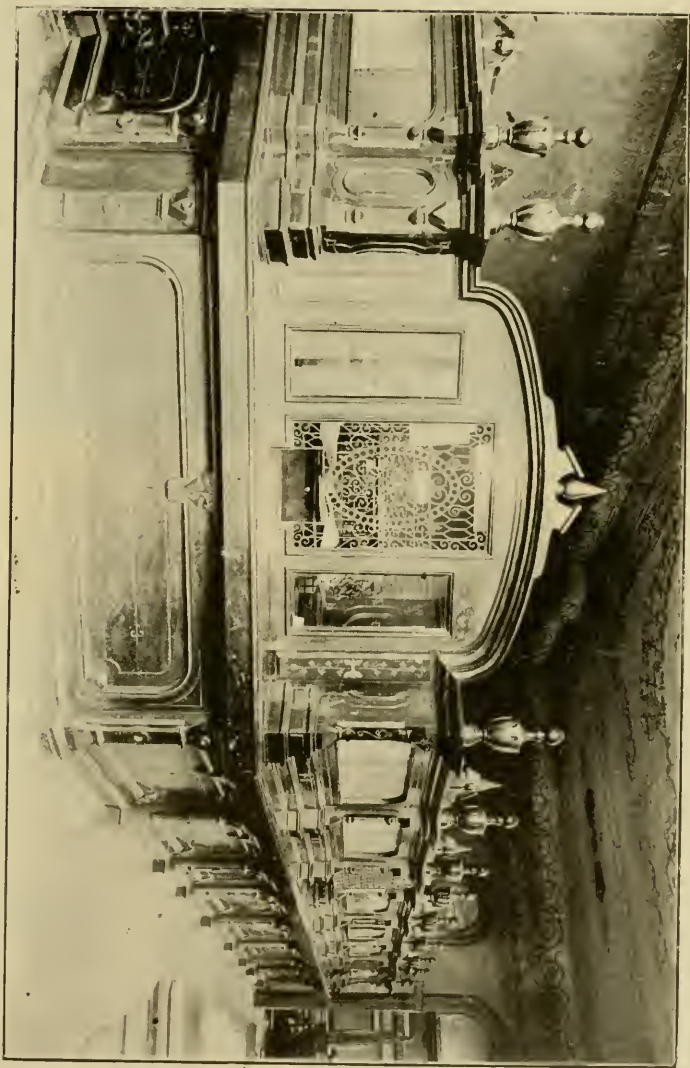
H. C. CROSS.

Colonel H. C. Cross was a resident of Emporia, Kansas, for over thirty years. The residence, which was erected but a short time before his death, is one of the largest, most complete and elegant in the

city. Colonel Cross and family came to Kansas in 1865 from Clark county, Ohio, as soon as he was relieved from the army, where he was captain. He opened an office for the practice of law, and was soon after appointed deputy collector of revenue. He was afterwards elected the first mayor of Emporia when we became a city of the second class. He filled several local positions with marked ability, including a directorship in the M., K. & T. railroad. He was always conspicuous for his unselfish devotion to the interests of Emporia. He was appointed as one of the receivers of the M., K. & T. railroad when its financial troubles came on some years ago, and showed such ability as a financier and railroad manager that the road was relieved from receivership, and he was then appointed president and general manager of the company, which position he held till his death. He was the leader in establishing the Neosho Valley bank, which soon after became the First National, which has prospered from the start, and was its president for many years. Colonel Cross was successful in all his undertakings, and made a record for good which lives after him.



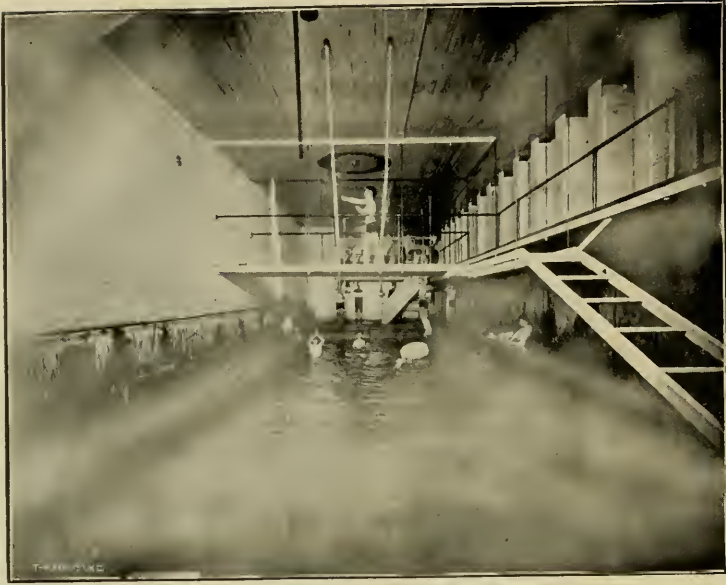
HOME OF MRS. H. C. CROSS.



#### FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

We have an inside view of this banking institution, which is one of the strongest banks in the state. It has had a prosperous career from the start. Colonel Cross was a shrewd manager, and his son, C. S. Cross, seems to have inherited his father's financial ability and far-sighted judgment, while William Mar-

tindale is one of the best bank managers known to the business, and cashier Davis is the "right man in the right place." The bank has always done a safe and conservative business, and no panic has ever caused alarm for this favorite institution.



### THE NATATORIUM.

Emporia is fortunate in having a good Natatorium with all modern fixtures. It is located on Commercial street, and is the property of Dr. J. G. Northington, who also has first-class dental parlors on Sixth avenue. We make a good interior showing of the Natatorium in the ANNALS. It has become quite a resort, for the lovers of the art of swimming, while the dental parlors secure their full share of the custom of those who require the services of an artist in that line.



Van R. Holmes, who died recently, came to Lyon county in 1857, and settled on a farm a few miles east of Emporia. After spending some years as an agriculturist he moved to Emporia and engaged in business, and was prosperous. He accumulated valuable holdings of property and was interested in several enterprises of benefit to the city. Mr. Holmes was public spirited and active for the interests of Emporia. He was for some years engaged in the real estate and loan business. He left a first-class record as an honorable and straightforward man and good citizen.

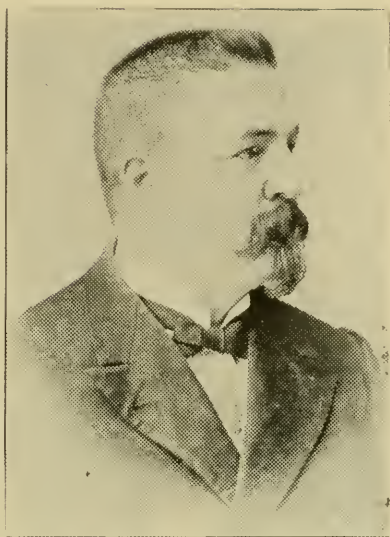
E. M. Forde came to Emporia in 1871, nearly thirty years ago. He was first a lawyer's clerk in the office of Ruggles & Plumb. Leaving this position he formed a law partnership with the late Almerin Gillett, which lasted several years. During his residence here Mr. Forde was fourteen years city clerk, and is now and has been for eighteen years, grand recorder of the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Forde is a gentleman of high character and first-class abilities, and has performed all his duties with credit to himself and the satisfaction of all interested.



D. M. Davis came to Emporia in January, 1878, and soon entered the service of the First National bank. He was elected teller in 1884 and cashier in 1892. He rose rapidly in the esteem of his employers and the public. He served a term in the city council, where his course was very generally satisfactory, and in all relations of life he has acquitted himself with credit, and is esteemed as one of Emporia's best citizens.



VAN R. HOLMES.



E. M. FORDE.



I. E. PERLEY.



D. M. DAVIS.



J. N. WILKINSON.

Professor J. N. Wilkinson, of the State Normal School, is the head of the training department of that institution, and is secretary of the faculty. He was born in Ohio, and lived twenty years in Illinois before coming to his present position fourteen years ago. He is a graduate of the Illinois Normal University, and has taken summer study in Harvard University and the University of Jena, Germany.

He is regarded in the Kansas State Teachers' Association as a man of unusual executive ability. His management as president of that association in 1889, secured the largest enrollment of members the association has ever had, surpassing, indeed, every other state of the Union. He is a man of recognized influence in the National Educational Association, in which he stands at the head of the list of active members from this state, as having the longest continuous record in that list. He is a public-spirited citizen, and is now serving his second term in the city council, to which he was elected on the unanimous nomination of both of the rival city conventions.

position, and we believe that Emporia would not trade with Lawrence to-day.

A train of eighteen heavily loaded wagons, headed by Thomas Armor, left for Colorado markets the latter part of June. Mostly Lyon county bacon and flour.

This part of the country was thrown into a state of excitement by the receipt of a dispatch from United States Marshal McDowell, stating that a number of bushwhackers, headed by the murderous Quantrell, had been seen on the Santa Fe trail coming west; and that he believed they intended to sack and burn Council Grove and then come to Emporia. The marshal had with him a posse of thirty armed men, and was following them in hot pursuit. A small number of men left here at once and joined them at Council Grove. The guerillas had been seen about the Grove in small numbers. Bill Anderson, the murderer of Judge Baker, had been recognized. Two of the suspicious characters were arrested by Marshal McDowell and sent to Fort Riley under guard. When near the fort they attempted to escape and were killed. The pursuit was continued to the west, and at Diamond Springs it was found they had robbed and killed a Mr. Howell and severely wounded his wife. The pursuers came upon a number of the guerillas' wagons, guarded by ten men at the crossing of the Cottonwood, and took them prisoners. It was evident that the cut-throats found that they were

closely pursued, and so they turned down the Cottonwood, and by keeping in the ravines made their escape. They crossed the Neosho above Americus and got back on the Santa Fe trail. A company of twenty-seven men, well armed, left here to attempt to cut them off, but they were too late, as the guerillas hastily retreated to their haunts in Missouri, committing numerous depredations on their way. The Emporia company continued to the head waters of the Walnut, as it was feared that a portion of the guerrillas had gone that way. Finding no evidence of their whereabouts, they returned home.

#### The First School House.

On the twenty-fifth day of June, 1863, at the annual school meeting, the question of voting five thousand dollars in bonds to build a new



THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

school house in this district, number one, was submitted to the people, and after a full discussion, it was decided to build what is now the old stone building on Constitution street. Many doubts were expressed as to the advisability of un-

dertaking so large a building, and some predicted ruin as the result of such a policy, but Emporia-like, even at this early day, a goodly majority were for the bonds, hit or miss, and so a board, consisting of J. R. Swallow, director; Jacob Stotler, clerk, and John Hammond, treasurer, was elected to carry out the wishes of the people. The bonds were issued in pursuance to a law passed the previous winter, authorizing their issue. This was the first school building erected in the state by the aid of bonds, and it was the largest district school house in the state when it was completed. While the old house is not much to brag on now, it must be remembered that it was the beginning, and its erection was undertaken when we hardly knew whether "school was going to keep or not."

#### Quantrell Raid.

On Sunday, August 30, news reached here of the burning of Lawrence and the murder of one hundred and fifty or more of her citizens by Quantrell. Nearly everybody was attending a campmeeting at the old Rinker ford when the news arrived. Immediately the deepest gloom took possession of the people, and their hearts were stirred with sympathy for their neighbors and friends. As we now remember, only three Emporia people were in Lawrence at the time—Major E. P. Bancroft and wife and A. R. Bancroft. The major had come up from the south, and



#### THE CITIZENS BANK.

The Citizens Bank of this city was started in 1886. It was reorganized in 1892, with F. C. Newman as president, T. J. Acheson, vice president, and L. L. Halleck, cashier. The directors are: G. W. Newman, T. J. Acheson, R. J. Edwards, D. A. Stahl, L. L. Halleck, T. F. Byrnes, F. C. Newman,

J. S. Kenyon. The capital is \$75,000. It has constantly grown in strength and influence, and reports a continued prosperity in its business. Its able and conservative management enjoys the confidence of the entire community.



RESIDENCE OF C. P. THEIS.

C. P. Theis became a resident of Emporia in the spring of 1868. He opened a shoemaker's shop, which he carried on for some years, and then added a stock which has grown to be a large concern. By close application to business, careful dealing, and those gentlemanly qualities for which he is known, Mr. Theis has prospered and accumulated the surround-

ings which have made him well off. He is known as one of our most reliable and substantial business men. He was long a member of our city council and has for twenty-one years been chief of our fire department. He lives in one of the most desirable residences in the city, which is shown in the ANNALS.

was at the Eldridge house sick, and his brother had gone after him. In this house were forty or fifty guests, and they were marched out on the sidewalk, where it was expected they would be shot after being robbed. The house was burning rapidly. Hon. Robert S. Stevens, one of the prisoners, held a parley with Quantrell, and through shrewd strategy finally induced him to march the prisoners to a place of safety under guard. It was through his coolness, intrepidity and sagacity that their lives were saved. The Bancrofts arrived here

Sunday and brought the first news of the terrible affair. The people here organized a relief committee, and five hundred dollars were forwarded from this county at once to the Lawrence sufferers through I. E. Perley, the treasurer of the fund.

In 1864, when Price and his army came north and threatened to overrun the state, the Lyon county militia, to-wit, the eleventh regiment, rallied to the eastern border three hundred strong to assist in its defense, leaving here October 11. They were out a month, and did active and valuable service.

### Our Railroads.

The most important thing done during 1864 was the securing of the location here of what afterwards became the A., T. & S. F. railway. Congress had given to Kansas grants of land for a system of roads in the state. One of them was for a line from Lawrence to a point on the Neosho river where the route from Atchison via Topeka in the direction of Santa Fe crossed the Neosho river. This was rather indefinite as to the point of crossing the Neosho, and our people made up their minds that an amendment must be made. It would not do to take any chances in a matter that promised to become of so much importance to them. They took the proper steps, and soon the bill granting the land was amended so as to make Emporia the point and terminus of the Lawrence road, and that brought the other one to cross the Neosho here. These two afterwards became the Santa Fe route. At the same time a road which was provided for through the Neosho valley was given a grant of land from where the above named road crossed the Neosho to a point at or near Fort Riley. This started the M., K. & T. project, and it was soon built. This action in securing the amendments to the original bill fixed the destiny of Emporia as the leading point in this section of the state.

The Methodist church, the old stone building which stood on the

site of the present structure, was dedicated June 26, 1864, by Rev. D. P. Mitchell, one of the eminent preachers of that denomination.

### Beginning to Grow.

It is useless to say that the afflictions which had befallen the country—first, the severe drouth and grasshoppers, and right after them the war, had almost put a stop to all improvements and growth in this part of the country. It had been a period of gloom and discouragement, but this condition was not to last. In 1863 there was a very perceptible change for the better. In 1864 it was still more noticeable that things were "coming our way" slowly, but surely. There was a large soldier immigration to our county. From a little over three thousand population in 1863 we increased rapidly until 1870.

A county agricultural society had been struggling to hold a fair, without success, but it did not give up the effort, and the next year, 1864, held the first fair for Lyon county on the Neosho, in the bend north of Emporia, near the present M., K. & T. railroad bridge, on the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth of September. It was, considering all things, a success.

In 1864 steps were taken to organize the Neosho Valley railroad, now the M., K. & T. Meetings were held throughout the valley which were characterized by enthusiasm. On the 12th of September, 1865, we had our first vote for rail-

road bonds. They were voted for the Lawrence and Emporia road. This enterprise was originated by Gen. James H. Lane, who came to the county to urge the matter, holding his first meeting in Emporia. The amount voted was \$125,000.

These bonds were never issued, as no work was ever done on the road. The fair of 1865 was held at the same place as the one of the year before, and was closed in one day, September 21. It was a failure.

In the spring of 1866 the commissioners published a statement showing the assets of the county to be \$14,308.20, of which \$8,000 was cash or its equivalent, and under these circumstances it was deemed best to erect a building for court house and jail. The question was submitted March 26, the amount to be expended not to exceed \$20,000. The vote resulted as follows: For the building: Americus, 5; Emporia, 218; Jackson, 40; Pike, 49; Fremont, 12; Waterloo, 3; total, 327. Against: Americus, 43; Agnes City, 10; Elmendaro, 17; Emporia, 3; Jackson, 49; Pike, 2; Fremont, 20; Waterloo, 23; total, 167. The building was erected on a plan furnished by John Hammond, by Thomas Armor and P. B. Maxson, for \$19,795.

This season work was also commenced on the Normal school building, for which an appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the legislature, the contract having been let to John Hammond for carpenter work, and

Howe & Griffith, stone work, at \$15,300.

In June, 1866, there were great rains and freshets, the Neosho and Cottonwood overflowing their banks and spreading over the bottoms, doing much damage.

Eighty thousand dollars worth of cattle were sold in Emporia and vicinity this year.

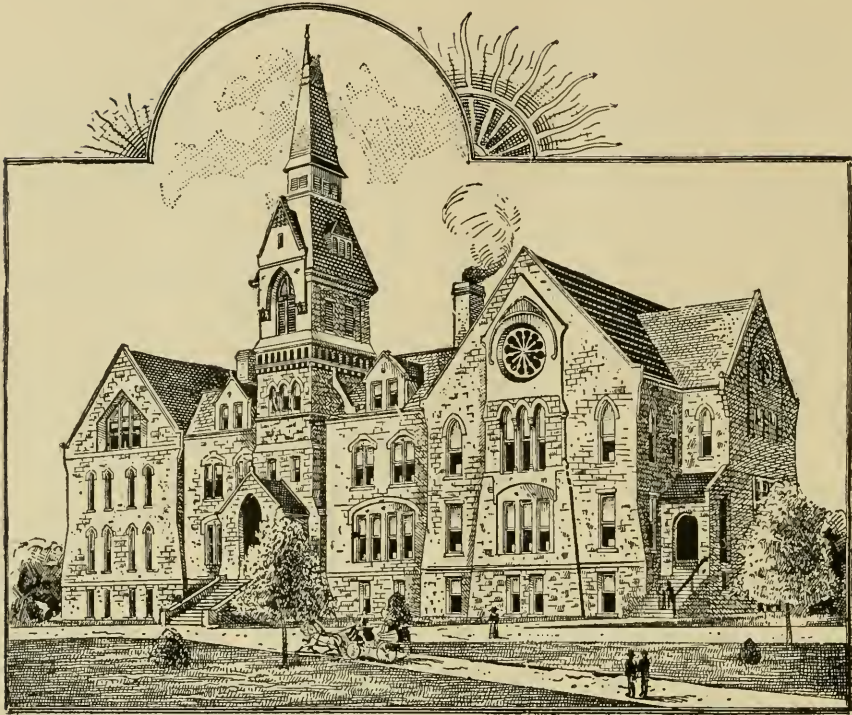
In the fall of 1867 we were visited by grasshoppers which came too late to do much damage, but they deposited millions of eggs.

We had \$40,000 worth of school houses.

On the 24th of April the town and county were well shaken and frightened by shocks of an earthquake.

On the first of May a meeting was held in Emporia to talk of the prospects of the Topeka and Emporia railroad, afterwards the A., T. & S. F. railroad.

Wheat this year reached the enormous figure of \$3.00 per bushel; flour, \$10.00 per 100; corn, \$1.50. This was owing to the visitation of the grasshoppers the fall before, which prevented the sowing of wheat, and the expectation that the billions of eggs would hatch and effectually destroy the crops this season. In the latter expectation the people were happily disappointed, as the spring was cold, wet and backward, and the insects disappeared without doing serious damage.



COLLEGE OF EMPORIA.

The Presbyterian church has always believed in education, and the Presbyterians of Kansas are not behind in this matter. For many years their synod in Kansas had under consideration the establishment of a college central in location and thorough in curriculum and equipment. Various committees were appointed to devise plans and secure offers of a site suitable for founding such a college. These efforts finally culminated in the acceptance by the synod, in 1882, of the offer of the citizens of Emporia of thirty-eight acres of land and forty thousand dollars in money. Many names might be mentioned of the citizens of Emporia who labored earnestly to accomplish this result. Rev. J. F. Hendy, D. D., Rev. R. M. Overstreet, Hon. S. B. Riggs, Hon. O. D. Swan, Major Calvin Hood, and a score of others assisted in this work.

A board of trustees consisting of twenty-one members was elected by the synod of Kansas, one-third to be elected annually and the term of office being three years. The first president of the board was the Hon. Albert H. Horton, chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas. As his work was of such a character that he could devote little of his time to this work, he was, at his own request, relieved of the duties of the position, and Col. John B. Anderson, LL. D., was chosen in his place. Hon. S. B. Riggs, of Emporia, was chosen secretary, and Hon. H. C. Cross, treasurer.

Steps were taken by the trustees, very soon after their incorporation in October 1882, to commence the work of instruction.

Early in 1883, Rev. F. S. McCabe, D. D. of Topeka, was elected president of the College, but he declined the place and

Rev. J. F. Hendy, D. D., of Emporia, was elected in his place. He retained this position for ten years when he was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Hewitt, D. D., who died April 20, 1898, and whose place has not yet (May, 1898,) been filled.

The College was formally opened to students in November, 1883, in rented rooms. Rev. Robert Cruikshank, D. D., was the only professor, and the total enrollment of students for the year was only seventeen. One of these students, Prof. Jas. D. Barnett, A. M., finished the course and was graduated from the College in June, 1890.

During the next year the College work assumed more definite shape; more teachers were employed and a total of seventy-three pupils was enrolled in all the departments—most of them being in preparatory work. Professor H. M. Kingery became a member of the faculty during this year and to him much of the success of the College as regards breadth of curriculum and thoroughness of work, must be ascribed. His work of organization, instruction, and discipline continued through seven years of the College's history was very important.

The recitations this year were held in rooms on the third floor of the Addis building, corner of Sixth avenue and Commercial street. During the next year the buildings known as the Normal boarding halls on Commercial street between Eighth and Ninth avenues were used for recitation purposes. Several new teachers were employed and the enrollment of students increased.

Meanwhile the work of erecting a suitable building for the College was vigorously prosecuted by the board of trustees and in the fall of 1886 the building was sufficiently near completion to use for class-work. The building is amply large for all the needs of the College, though several rooms are as yet unfinished. Since then Mr. William Austin has given money for the completion of the handsome chapel and the Christian associations have each finished a room for

their meetings. Now the literary societies are agitating the finishing of rooms for society meetings.

Although the College has had a very small endowment, and has been harassed by a debt incurred in erecting the building, yet owing to the courtesy of the treasurer, Major Calvin Hood, salaries have been paid, current expenses have been met and the College has reached a fair measure of success.

With a well defined purpose on the part of the faculty to maintain a high standard of instruction and to do strictly academic work and college work, it has gone steadily forward, each year increasing its enrollment in the collegiate department and graduating each year a larger per cent. of its students than the other colleges of the state.

The alumni and alumnae now number sixty-five, including the classes from 1889 to 1897. They are maintaining their position in competition with other college graduates in theology, law, medicine, teaching, business, and other lines of work. Besides those who have been graduated from the College, many others have been students one or more years in the institution, the total enrollment during the fifteen years of its history having been over six hundred twenty-five.

In 1891 the synod reduced the number of the trustees to fifteen and the next year reorganized the board, giving each Presbytery in the state representation.

In 1892 Rev. J. D. Hewitt, D. D., was elected vice president and financial secretary, and after the resignation of President Hendy he was chosen president of the College. To his untiring energy, consecration and zeal, coupled with rare business tact and judgment, much of the success of the College is due. At the time of his assuming charge of the finances there was a large debt which was reduced over one-half during his administration, and the efficiency of the College increased. Had he been spared a little longer it seems as though he would have been able to wipe out the debt entirely.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

*Presidents:* Hon. Albert H. Horton, Col. John B. Anderson, LL. D., Rev. Theo. Bracken.

*Vice Presidents:* Rev. Wm. Bishop, D. D., Rev. F. S. McCabe, D. D., Hon. N. C. McFarland, LL. D., Rev. D. H. Stewart, Rev. Wm. Foulkes, D. D.

*Secretaries:* Hon. S. B. Riggs, Rev. J. D. Hewitt, D. D., Rev. S. B. Fleming, D. D.

*Treasurers:* Hon. H. C. Cross, Major Calvin Hood.

## FACULTY.

Rev. John F. Hendy, D. D., 1883-1893; Rev. Robert Cruikshank, D. D., 1883-1887; Hugh M. Kingery, Ph. D., 1884-1891; Miss M. Elizabeth Abbot, A. M., 1884-1887; Miss Kate Abbot, 1885-1887; Robert King, M. D., 1885-1891; Reuben S. Lawrence, Ph. D., 1885—; \*Emanuel Richter, 1887-1893; Henri G. Behoteguy, A. M., 1887-1892; Emanuel C. Zartman, 1887-1889; Miss Madge J. Overstreet, 1887-1889; Miss Ida D. Bennett, 1889-1890; Robert Welton, 1889-1890; Mrs. Annette L. Simpson, 1889-1891; Hon. Chas. B. Graves, 1889—; Miss Agnes Law, 1889-1893; Rev. Wm. R. Kirkwood, D. D., 1890—; Miss Adele Fay, 1890-1891; Horace W. Marsh, A. M., 1891-1892; William E. Henderson, Ph. D., 1891-1893; †Rev. John D. Hewitt, D. D., 1892—; Rev. Wm. D. Ward, A. M., 1892—; William H. Maurer, Ph. M., Vernon L. Parrington, A. M., 1893-1897; 1893-1895; Miss Ethel Page, A. M., 1894-1896; Miss Clara B. Morgan, A. M., 1894-1895; Francis W. Bushong, A. M., 1895—; Rev. Wm. S. Morley, A. M., 1896—; John Van Schaick, Jr., A. B., 1897—.

\* Died August, 1893.

† Died April 20, 1898.

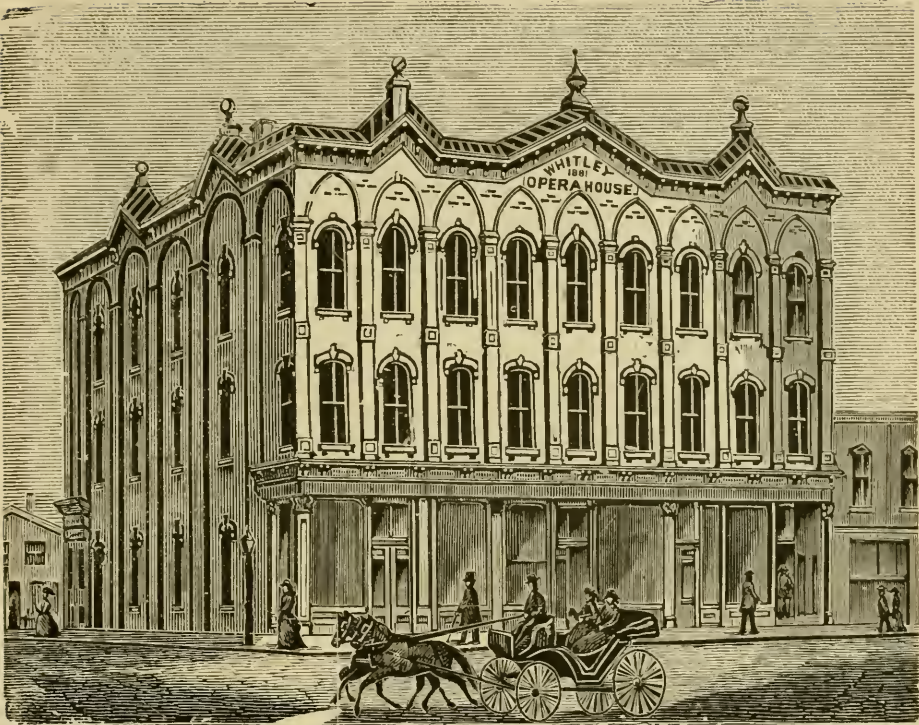


P. G. Hallberg has always been a prominent actor in Emporia affairs. He came here in 1858, and borrowing a small sum of money at ruinous interest, he commenced business in a small way, we believe on Market street between Fifth and Sixth avenues. It was not long, by the practice of the severest economy, till



P. G. HALLBERG.

Mr. Hallberg began to get the best end of the struggle. He built a small house on Commercial street, and then a larger one. He soon became widely known as one of our shrewdest and most prosperous merchants, and the profits annually ran up into the thousands. He erected a still larger building for his heavy trade. Soon after this he purchased the small fruit and vegetable farm of twenty acres, adjoining the city on the south, and retired from the mercantile business. He served one term as county commissioner greatly to the best interests of the county. It would have been a good thing for the people had he been retained in the position a much longer period, because of his good business judgment and sterling honesty. In all his career here he has been a staunch friend of our home interests. His energy and capital have taken the lead in promoting various enterprises for the benefit of this people, and at heavy sacrifices, too. Mr. Hallberg has been for many years a stockholder and director in the Emporia National bank, and still has sufficient strength to stand any demand that "rainy days" are liable to make upon his exchequer.



THE WHITLEY OPERA HOUSE.

On the 29th of June, 1867, the proposition to issue \$200,000 of county bonds to aid in the construction of the M., K. & T. railroad, called then the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific, was submitted. The vote resulted as follows: For the bonds: Agnes City, 6; Americus, 54; Emporia, 215; Elmendaro, 27; Fremont, 48; Jackson, 39; Pike, 31; Waterloo, 4; total, 424. Against: Americus, 4; Emporia, 11; Elmendaro, 7; Fremont, 3; Jackson, 61; Pike, 9; Waterloo, 21; total, 116.

In January, 1868, twenty-nine schools were reported in session in the county. The agricultural soci-

ety was reorganized, and the first county Sabbath school association made.

In December of this year the long-continued rain and snow, and the open weather, made the roads very bad. They were almost impassable. The price of wood made it a luxury, it rising to \$10 per cord.

On the 15th of June, 1869, a vote was taken in the county on the proposition to issue \$200,000 of bonds to aid in the construction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The result was as follows: For the bonds: Emporia, 457; Pike, 67; Fremont, 46; Center, 23; Elmendaro, 23; Jackson, 30;

Waterloo, 12; Americus, 11; total, 669. Against: Emporia, 6; Pike, 25; Fremont, 27; Center, 7; Elmen-daro, 34; Jackson, 78; Waterloo, 70; Americus, 90; Agnes City, 10; total, 341. It may sound a little incredulous, but it is a fact that when we had only 5,000 to 6,000 population we had voted on ourselves a railroad debt of \$400,000. Railroads came high but we had to have them. So we grew and strengthened. The railroads brought us prosperity. Thousands of people came and settled with us. In 1872 Lyon county had 62 schools, with 3,191 scholars, paid teachers \$18,816, a district school tax of \$33,813, and had sixty school houses, valued at \$68,000.

Companies C and E of the eleventh Kansas regiment and members of other companies returned to their homes in this county and were heartily welcomed by the people.

H. B. Norton arrived to become associated with Mr. Kellogg in conducting the Normal school.

On Thursday, September 14, a grand soldiers' reunion was held in Emporia to formally welcome home all the soldiers who had returned from the army. The affair was conducted successfully throughout and there was a large gathering of the people.

The first band in Emporia organized in September, 1866, was composed of the following members: Geo. Waite, J. R. Hall, A. R. Bancroft, Thos. Manter, Max Fawcett, S. R. Hall, E. R. Trask, Sam'l Hall, H. V. Bundrum, John Bay, J. T. Pierson, H. C. Clark.

In 1866 at the election there was an increase of 189 votes in Lyon county over the number cast in 1865. This shows something of the growth of the county at that time.

The new Normal building was dedicated Wednesday, January 2, 1867, with interesting ceremonies. It was built of stone and stood on part of the site of the present building.

The first bank in Emporia was started by J. R. Swallow, L. T. Heritage, and W. T. Soden in 1867. It was the predecessor of what is now the Emporia National bank, and Messrs. Heritage and Soden are still connected with the institution. Thirty-one years is a long time to be together in the same business. It was located in the corner room in the old *News* building, corner of Commercial street and Sixth avenue.

This was the year of the exciting canvas on female suffrage in Kansas. We had all the prominent people here to speak, including Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone Blackwell, Antoinette Brown, George Francis Train, and others. Seventy-five women of Emporia published a card saying they wanted to vote.

Emporia post office made a money order office.

Dr. L. D. Jacobs returned to Emporia, August, 1867, and resumed the practice of medicine.

The first term of the State Normal School opened in the upper story of the old Constitution street



MASONIC TEMPLE.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN MORGAN.

This picture is of the home of John Morgan. He has one of the nicest locations and homes in the city. Mr. Mor-

gan came here when a boy, and has grown up and prospered with the country.



S. B. WARREN.

Captain S. B. Warren became a citizen of Emporia in the spring of 1875. He soon entered actively into business and became one of the most widely known and most popular men in the town. He established the Warren Mortgage Company which is still doing a prosperous business under charge of his sons. During his residence here he served as mayor of the city, and one term in the house of representatives, both to the satisfaction of our people. As a citizen, Captain Warren was progressive, generous and energetic. He was ever found on the side of what he believed to be right, and his judgment in all matters was generally accepted as sound. His death was unanimously regretted by all classes of people.



I. E. Perley.—See page 57.

I. E. Perley came to Emporia in 1858. He had been a resident of Topeka for some years before that, and there married Miss Jennie Allen, who survives him. He was an active and successful business man here over thirty-five years. His participation in public affairs is shown in our official record.

building, February 15, 1865, with Hon. L. B. Kellogg as teacher. He came from the State Normal School of Illinois. Eighteen students were in attendance. The first board of directors was as follows: Ex-officio, the governor, S. J. Crawford, state treasurer, Wm. Spriggs, state school superintendent, I. T. Goodnow, and Messrs. C. V. Eskridge, T. S. Huffaker, J. M. Rankin, G. C. Morse, James Rogers and J. W. Roberts, of Oskaloosa.

That year it was undertaken to build a large boarding house for the Normal school, which resulted, after much effort in the erection of a three-story stone building on the southwest corner of Sixth and Merchants streets. For lack of funds this building was abandoned, and was afterwards turned into a hotel, the Robinson house, and the boarding house company erected a couple of frame buildings on upper Commercial street which were long used by students for boarding houses.

The Second Congregational church (Welsh) was organized in March, 1868, with seventeen members.

September 1, 1869, Riggs, Dunlap & Co., opened the third bank in Emporia, which afterward became the Emporia Savings bank, with the following directors: P. B. Maxson, Howard Dunlap, J. Jay Buck, Dr. J. J. Wright and T. N. Sedgwick.

April 1, 1875, J. R. Graham bought a half interest in the *Emporia News*.



E. W. CUNNINGHAM.

This gentleman hung his sign in Emporia as an attorney, in 1869, and has been in evidence as a lawyer, Christian worker, and in politics and every good work since. He has been probate judge, city attorney, and member of the school board, and held other important trusts. He has always been one of our most substantial men, and lives in one of the best residences in the city. Judge Cunningham is widely known for his fearless espousal of the temperance cause, for his kind-heartedness as a neighbor, and general usefulness wherever his services were needed. He has been superintendent of the First Methodist Sabbath school for over a quarter of a century, and is a marked example of what correct living and good work will do for a man.

The bill appropriating \$13,000 for the running expenses of the Normal School was defeated by the legislature of 1876. This was a severe blow to the school, the worst it had ever received. The directors gave President Pomeroy authority

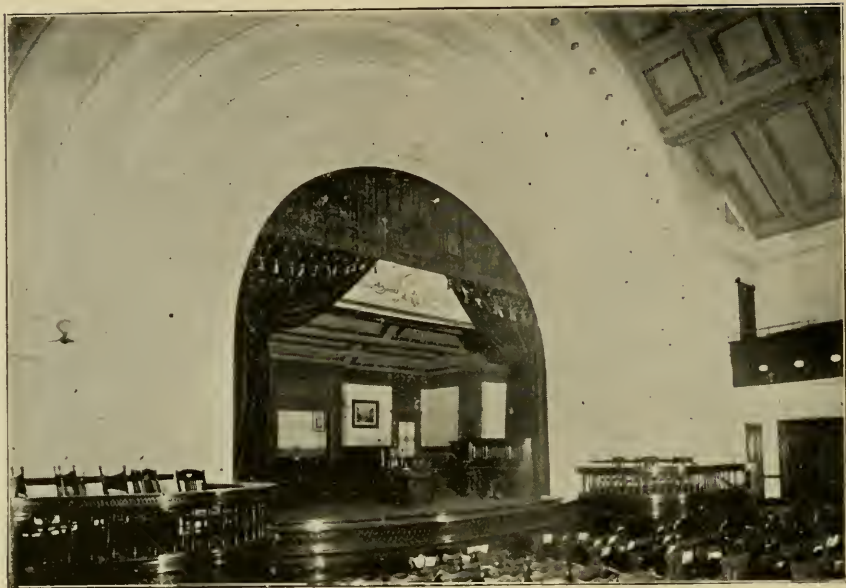
to do the best he could with the institution, and he organized it, placed it in the best shape he could, and kept it up in a creditable manner until the end of the year.

Emporia entertained the South Kansas M. E. conference commencing March 1, 1876, Bishop Peck presiding. This conference elected E. W. Cunningham as one of the delegates to the general conference.

Great interest was taken here in the centennial celebration of that year. Many people attended the exhibition from this city and county. The tallest stalk of corn on the exhibition grounds was contributed by the *Emporia News* from the farm of James O'Toole, near Neosho Rapids.

Return Lutz, son of Lewis Lutz, was murdered at his farm a few miles north of Emporia, while he was asleep on Tuesday night, June 19, 1877. This was one of the most mysterious murders ever committed in any country. The young man who lived with Return was tried for the crime, on circumstantial evidence, and the most thorough investigation made by professional detectives, but no satisfactory clue was ever found in the case.

Rev. O. J. Shannon, pastor of the Congregational church, was killed here in a Santa Fe car on Tuesday, April 9, 1878. There was a railroad strike here, and the governor had sent a militia company to guard the railroad property and keep the peace. The step was ill-advised because there had been



Albert Taylor Hall, State Normal School.

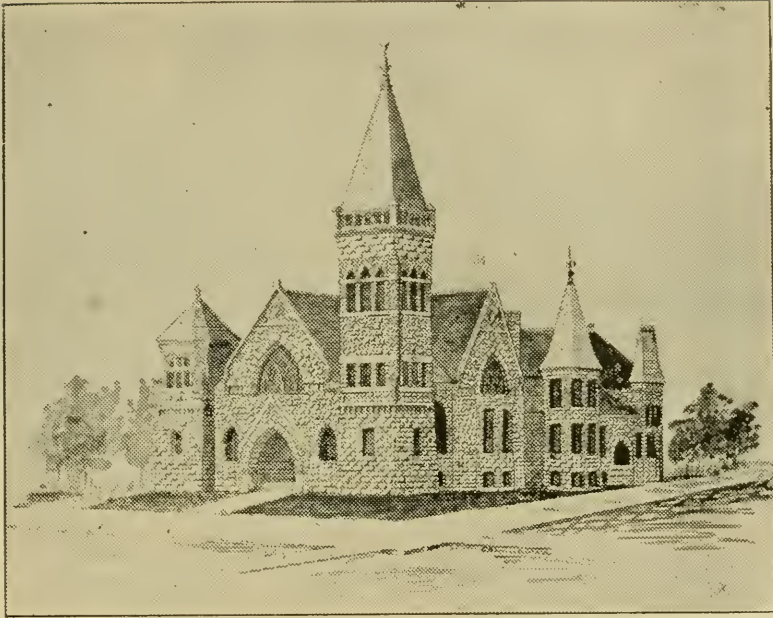
no violence to speak of. The governor, Geo. T. Anthony, had been requested to move his company from the city, for fear of an outbreak between the militia and the citizens, as their presence in a quiet, peaceable town was very obnoxious to the people. Steps were taken that morning to move the troops and they were being loaded into cars for that purpose. Mr. Shannon had stepped into one of the cars and was talking with some of the soldiers, when a gun was accidentally discharged and he was instantly killed. It required a good deal of persuasion from the cooler and wiser citizens to keep the people from mobbing the militia. The company was soon withdrawn from the city.

In February, 1877, bonds were voted at the rate of \$4,000 per mile to build a narrow guage railroad through the county in the direction of Eureka, by nearly a thousand majority.

The annual convention of the Episcopal church of Kansas, was held here on June 4, 1878, Bishop Vail presiding.

The *Emporia Daily News* was re-established by Stotler & Graham, November 21, 1878.

Saturday morning, October 26 1878, the large, fine Normal building which had been erected in 1873, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss was about \$85,000, as the old stone building just in the rear of the brick structure was included in the fire. This was a serious blow



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. James Gordon, November 9, 1867, with eleven members. Caleb Beckes was the first ruling elder. Rev. R. M. Overstreet took charge in the spring of 1869. Sixty-eight members were added in a little over a year. The church held its meetings in hired rooms. It soon took a strong hold on the community by reason of the ability, earnestness and high standing of its ministers and membership, and a church building was undertaken. This was dedicated on the third of December, 1871. This building was substantial and comfortable and answered the purpose of its construction very well for some years. But Emporia grew and Presbyterianism grew with it, and so there must be a new and larger Presbyterian church. The work of the present elegant structure was commenced in the summer of 1895. The corner stone was laid on the fourteenth of Oc-

tober, that year. The building was completed and consecrated for worship May 16, 1897, and the congregation is now enjoying one of the handsomest and most commodious homes in southern Kansas, built at a cost of about \$21,000.

Since the organization of the church here, one thousand two hundred and sixty-two persons have been enrolled as members. The present membership is four hundred and fifty, which, considering everything, is a very encouraging showing.

Rev. F. J. Sauerber, pastor.

Elders:—Geo. Smith, W. C. Long, N. B. Haynes, Dr. R. King, D. C. McMurtrie, Prof. R. S. Lawrence, Prof. C. A. Boyle.

Trustees:—Prof. C. A. Boyle, Major C. Hood, N. B. Haynes, J. J. Edwards, Prof. L. A. Lowther.

T. F. Davenport, clerk.

B. Salisbury, secretary and treasurer.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN HENNING.

John Henning has been in Emporia well on to thirty years, and by industry and economy has something to show for his work. Among other things is the handsome residence which we show in the ANNALS. His meat market has always enjoyed a prosperous trade, and by his shrewd business habits and strict at-

tention to his business has accumulated a competency. He has been a useful citizen, always ready to help along everything calculated to advance the interests of Emporia. He enjoys the respect of our citizens, and is one of our substantial men.

to the Normal and the city, but fortunately, by the united efforts of the state and city, the building was rebuilt.

In January, 1879, the county commissioners made sale of the county's \$200,000 stock in the Santa Fe company, and with the money purchased \$151,000 of the bonds of the county issued for pay of the stock.

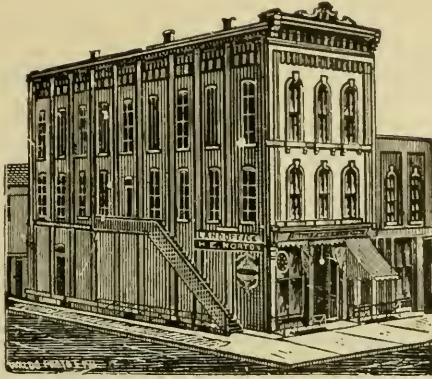
The Reformed church was organized here Sunday, February 9, 1879.

At the election, November 4, 1879, the city voted on the question

of issuing \$50,000 in bonds for waterworks. The vote was, for bonds, 461; against 160.

President Hayes and General Sherman went through Emporia on their way from Neosho Falls fair to Dodge City. They were greeted by about two thousand people, and the President made a short speech, and General Sherman answered the call of the people and appeared on the rear platform of the cars.

March 1, 1880, Messrs. Alex. Butts and Frank P. MacLennan became interested in the *News*, Mr. J. R. Graham retiring.



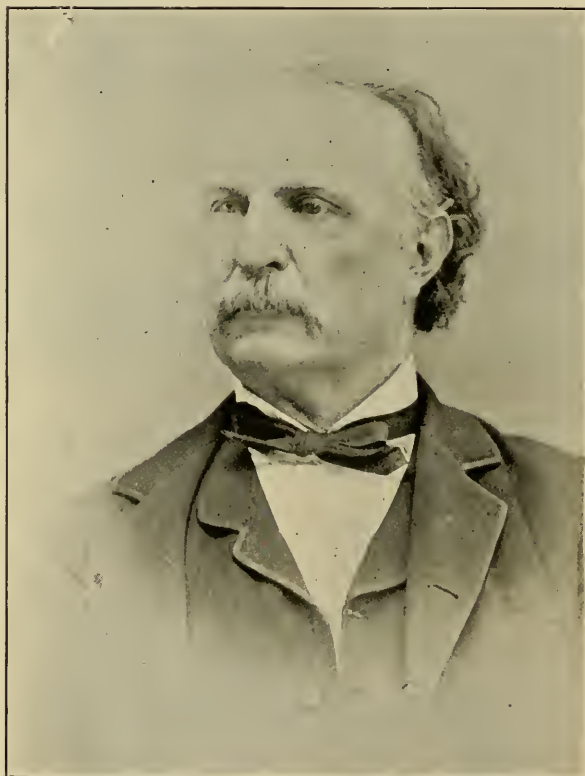
PETERS HARDWARE COMPANY.

The business house of this company, so long and favorably known here, is shown above. This concern has been here in active business for nearly twenty years. It is known widely as one of the best business houses in southern Kansas, and is always up-to-date in styles of its various goods, with quantities in its various lines

to supply any demand that may be made upon it. It takes three ground floor rooms besides various warehouses to accommodate the immense stock it keeps. The Messrs. Peters are successful business men and stand high in every relation of life.



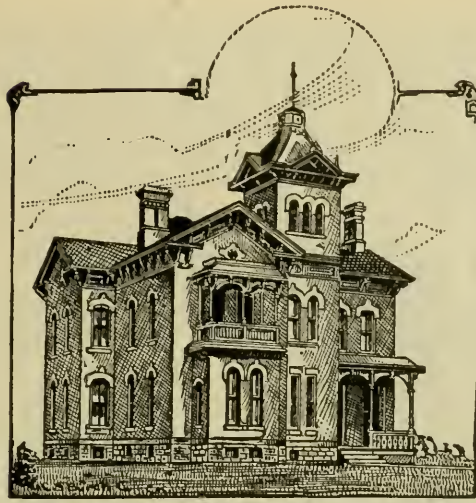
ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.



HON C. V. ESKRIDGE.

It is useless for us to write any historical sketch of ex-Lieutenant Governor Eskridge. He has been an every day man here for over forty-one years, having settled here in the spring of 1857. He has been business man, public officer, and editor ever since. He has erected several of our substantial business houses, and thus contributed in a practical way to the upbuilding of our city. These ANNALS tell what public positions he has held,

and the people know how faithfully he has discharged every public duty that has been entrusted to his hands. They know he has been their friend, and always did his best for local interests. His handsome and commodious residence was one of the earliest constructed of its size. We also present his picture which has been a conspicuous figure in Emporia ever since the town started.



C. V. ESKRIDGE'S RESIDENCE.

The new Normal building, a part of the present structure, was dedicated June 16, 1880, the address being delivered by Judge D. J. Brewer, now of the supreme court.

The waterworks were formally opened in June, 1880, and were the first built in the state.

The worst cyclone ever known here passed over the country just south of the Cottonwood, on Saturday, April 20, 1880. Some fifty buildings were blown down and there was ruin in the track of the storm. Help was at once organized and a hearty response was immediately made including over \$500 in cash.

General Grant visited Emporia, July 5, 1880, and his reception was turned into a Fourth of July celebration. He was driven about the city and to Soden's grove, where he made a short speech. An immense concourse of people greeted and

honored him as never any other man has been greeted and honored in Emporia. At the grove, after being introduced by Col. H. C. Cross, General Grant made this speech :

*Ladies and Gentlemen of Emporia:*

There are more of you here than I can possibly make hear me if I was to do my utmost to make myself heard. I assure you that it is very gratifying to me to see so many American people out here where but a few years since the buffalo and the wild Indian occupied the territory, and it is gratifying to me also that this country, which when I first saw it, constituted and was supposed to be a part of a desert, which the farmer never could cultivate, has been so prosperous. In our whole beautiful country we have none that looks to be more productive than the very land I see around me here. I wish for all of you continual prosperity in your new homes. May they continue productive in all industries. I like Kansas. I like the Kansas people; they implanted in our soil the principles of universal liberty. If all the population of our country was like the populatio



TOM EVANS, of Hartford.

You can see Tom Evans, of Hartford, in these ANNALS as he appears in his every day working clothes. He has been one of the stand-bys at Hartford for nearly twenty years, and has always been a good worker, not only in his locality but for all of Lyon county. For four years he was Lyon county's sheriff and it may be said without disparagement to others, that the county never had a better public servant. It is said that during his two terms he landed more criminals in the penitentiary than any other sheriff who has occupied the office. Mr. Evans is now engaged in the fine stock business. He has two farms near Hartford, and attends strictly to business.



E. P. BANCROFT.

Major E. P. Bancroft was a prominent and very efficient actor in our early history. He opened a real estate office in the old hotel building in the spring of 1857. In everything touching the interests of the new town and country he was called

upon to take a leading part, and he did his duty well. He was our first state senator, and afterwards filled other important positions. In the contest for the location of the county seat he took great interest, and made a strong, manly fight for Emporia. In the *Emporia News*, the editor being sick during the entire campaign, the Major made an able fight for Emporia, one that will not be forgotten by old citizens. He was one of the commissioners to select the public lands for the state institutions, and was a prominent participant in other important public duties. He was a major in the army, and coming home, started the *Real Estate Register*, which he published for several years, which contributed in a large measure to the growth of the city and county. He is now engaged in business in California, and the ANNALS is glad to learn is prospering. He erected the three-story building on the corner of Commercial and Fifth, long known as Bancroft hall, then the largest in the state.



T. N. SEDGWICK.

This gentleman became a resident here nearly thirty years ago, when a mere boy. After doing various things he entered upon the study of the law and soon opened a law office and loan agency. He was not lacking in energy and those other qualities which went to make him successful. He built up a good practice, and in 1876, after an animated contest, he was elected county attorney, and was re-elected in 1878. He grew in strength in his profession, and gathered a lucrative practice. He held other important positions, and was attorney for corporations, including the M., K. & T. railroad. He was some years ago appointed the Kansas attorney for the M., K. & T., and is enjoying a lucrative salary. He is held in high esteem by his employers and associate officers, and by the people of his old home here. Tom Sedgwick has carved for himself, unaided, a marked success.



This gentleman was for many years a prominent actor in our local affairs. He settled here in 1857, and was engaged in business here for many years, most of the time as a merchant. Mr. Frederick was a man of great energy and industry.



G. W. FREDERICK.

He held several county and city offices, and gave good satisfaction as an officer. He always stood high in the public estimation. His health failing, he went to California in the early eighties, where he still remains. He has been reasonably prosperous in that state, and his picture shows he is reasonably hearty looking.



ED. BORTON.

When this gentleman died Emporia lost one of its best and wisest citizens. He was the pioneer hardware merchant of the town. We regret that we have no picture of him. His settlement was made, with his interesting family, in 1857. Mr. Borton became interested in politics early and he retired from the mercantile line. Our lists show that he was several times elected to important county and city offices, and this does not show all because he sometimes served in various offices as deputy. In all these places his record is that of a faithful, competent and honest officer. Mr. Borton was always a useful and good citizen. He was quiet in his habits, out-spoken, and was a good friend to those he regarded as friends. He accumulated a comfortable fortune.



JOHN W. LOGAN.

John W. Logan, whose picture appear above, came here a boy in 1857. He is the son of the late Robert Logan, who lived many years at the south edge of the city on Commercial street. John was on the farm till the war broke out when he enlisted in Captain Heritage's company C, eleventh Kansas. He belongs to a loyal, fighting family, which had a father and three brothers in the service, though the first named was over age when he enlisted. After the war Mr. Logan went to Colorado, where he was engaged in the milling and lumber business for about twelve years. Returning to Emporia he was soon appointed a mail carrier for the city, being one of the oldest carriers in the town, and is noted for his faithful devotion to his duties. Mr. Logan is highly esteemed by all who know him.

of Kansas, our noble institutions would have nothing to fear. You were born in the struggle for freedom, when civil war overrun our land. If all our people will be like the people of noble Kansas we can always be a free nation. Gentlemen, I thank you.

The first session of the Neosho valley editorial association met at Emporia, May 25.

The second cyclone burst upon this country immediately north and west of Emporia. It occurred late in the afternoon of October 6, 1881. Four persons were killed, many injured. A number of houses were demolished. Among those killed was a very beautiful ten months old child of Mr. Richards, who had taken the *News* premium at the fair a week before.

The city council grants a franchise for street railway in Emporia.

Emporia organized a board of trade early in 1881.

The telephone company was organized January 22, 1881.

St. Paul's new Reformed church, corner of Constitution and Ninth streets, was thrown open for public worship for the first time, January 23, 1881, with appropriate ceremonies by Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, the pastor.

The school bonds carried by 126 majority. This was for the first building of the Garfield school.

The hotel Coolidge, now the Whitley, was thrown open to the public, April 21, 1881. It was considered one of the finest structures of the kind in the state. It was built of local capital and by a joint stock company of our own citizens. It was managed by E. K. Criley & Co., now of Indianapolis

### County Elections.

The following is a full list of the elections held in this county from the start :

At the session of the legislature in 1858, the form of county and township government was so changed as to require the election of three township supervisors, the chairman of which was a member of the county board of supervisors. The county board was therefore composed of five members, as follows: Emporia, P. B. Plumb; Americus, William Grimsley; Agnes City, C. Columbia; Cottonwood, William Eikenberry; Kansas Center, William H. Watkins. Mr. Storrs having resigned the office of county treasurer, H. W. Fick was appointed in his stead in August, 1858. At the same time C. V. Eskridge was appointed by the governor clerk of the board of supervisors. At the territorial election, October 4, 1858, L. D. Bailey was elected to the legislature from Madison county, as one of the members from the "nineteen disfranchised counties." At this election the vote was taken on the county seat. Americus had 202 votes and Emporia 188. In April, 1859, Judge Baker resigned the probate office and Mr. Eskridge stepped into his shoes by appointment.

On the twenty-third of April, 1859, a mass meeting of the republicans of the county was held at Fremont to take into consideration the propriety of organizing the republican party in the territory.

Up to this time all had acted, politically, under the titles of Free State or Pro-Slavery. This convention was composed of fourteen delegates. Judge J. H. Watson presided and F. G. Hunt was secretary. The great meeting at Osawatomie to organize the republican party in Kansas had been called, and if the movement met with favor here the Fre-

mont convention was to elect delegates for this county. A set of resolutions was adopted, some of which are rather a curiosity at this day, considering the radical composition of the Fremont conclave. They declared that states had a right to have slavery if they wanted it; while they regarded the institution with abhorrence, they disclaimed any right or intention to interfere with it where it existed; opposed the right of suffrage for colored men, and favored their colonization in Central America. The delegates elected to the Osawatomie convention were Oliver Phillips, J. M. Rankin and D. Swim. This year, 1859, the people adopted the proposition, by popular vote, submitted by the legislature, to form a constitution and state government. The vote in Breckinridge for the proposition was 313, against, 16. Governor Medary issued his proclamation for the election of delegates to the convention, which was to meet at Wyandotte, the election to take place June 1. Breckinridge, Osage, Morris and Chase formed a district, and were entitled to send two members to the convention. The convention to nominate candidates was held in Emporia on the twenty-first of May. At this convention J. M. Winchell, of Osage, who was afterward president of the convention, and William McCulloch were nominated. S. N. Wood, of Chase, and H. J. Epsy, of Morris, were the opposing candidates. At this election Breckinridge county cast 379 votes, of which 328 were for Winchell and McCulloch. The Wyandotte constitution was submitted to vote of the people on the fourth of October. The vote of Breckinridge county was 511, of which 488 were for and 23 against. At the first election held under this constitution, L. D. Bailey, of Emporia, was elected one of the supreme judges of the state. The territorial election was held November 8. The county-seat question was the principal issue locally. A convention was

held at Americus on the eleventh of October. The ticket nominated was in that interest. The election took place November 8. The vote of the county on congressman was 371 for M. J. Parrott, S. W. Johnson, 145; territorial councilman, Chester Thomas, Sr., 364, P. C. Schuyler, 71; representative, S. G. Elliott, 387, E. C. Stevens, 101; county superintendent, Leroy Crandall, 328, R. C. Brant, 160; probate judge, A. J. Mitchell, 409, C. H. Withington, 94; register of deeds, J. R. Swallow, 399, Robert Best, 92; sheriff, E. Goddard, 231, J. B. Cox, 75, W. H. Mickel (independent), 173; treasurer, R. W. Stevenson, 355, J. S. Pigman, 120; county attorney, S. L. Kenyon, 393; clerk, David McMillan, 278, R. Parham, 218; surveyor, H. S. Sleeper, 415, J. Butler, 62, W. C. Butler (independent), 29; coroner, R. W. Cloud, 387, D. Shafer, 93. The election for officers under the Wyandotte constitution was held December 6, 1859. This county was in the fifth judicial district, composed of Breckinridge, Chase, Morris, Osage, Madison, Hunter, Butler, Coffey and Woodson. O. E. Learnard, of Burlington, was nominated over J. H. Watson, of Emporia, at a convention held at Ottumwa, on the nineteenth of October. Watson afterwards ran as an independent candidate. The twelfth senatorial district was composed of Breckinridge, Osage and Coffey counties, and had two senators. The same district had six representatives. The apportionment agreed upon was, Breckinridge, one senator and three representatives; Coffey, one senator and two representatives, and Osage, one representative. At the republican convention, held at Ottumwa, October 18, E. P. Bancroft, of Emporia, was nominated for senator; G. A. Cutler, of Forest Hill, R. W. Cloud, of Waterloo, and George H. Rees, of Americus, for representatives. The vote of the county was as follows: On state ticket, average republican, 400; democratic, 110. District judge, Learnard, 175, Watson, 304; (no returns from Agnes City); senator, E. P. Bancroft, 377, R. M. Ruggles, 117.

The representatives carried the county by about the same majorities. A. J. Mitchell was elected probate judge; David A. Painter, clerk of the district court, and Ephraim Phillips, county superintendent. At the session of the territorial legislature in 1860, the law was so changed as to require the election of three commissioners and an assessor on the nineteenth of March. At a mass meeting in Fremont, W. B. Davis, E. P. Bancroft and W. T. Soden were nominated for commissioners, and Oliver Phillips for assessor. An opposition ticket was composed of William Richardson, of Waterloo, J. J. Campbell, of Jackson, E. L. Davis, of Pike, for commissioners, and S. L. Kenyon, of Americus, for assessor. The vote stood: Davis, 361, Richardson, 199; Bancroft, 371, Campbell, 123, Soden, 346; Davis, 240; Phillips, 308, Kenyon, 276. About 650 votes were polled at this election. A. G. Proctor, of Emporia, was elected a delegate to the national convention at Chicago by the territorial convention that year.

A list of the post offices and postmasters in the county in 1860 is as follows: Emporia, J. A. Fuller; Fremont, I. D. Elliott; Italia (now Neosho Rapids), F. R. Page; Forest Hill, T. McIntire; Americus, J. A. Brown; Agnes City, A. I. Baker; Allen, C. H. Withington; Decora, E. Goddard; Waterloo, W. H. Mickel; Waushara, J. B. Banks; Plymouth, David McMillan. The county seat was the absorbing interest in the general election of 1860. A convention was held in Emporia, October 15. George H. Lillie, of Neosho Rapids, was the Emporia candidate, and P. B. Maxson, the Americus candidate for representative. The vote in the convention was a tie, and it adjourned without making nominations. The election took place November 6. The vote was as follows: Representatives, George H. Lillie, 366, P. B. Maxson, 211; commissioners, Milton W. Phillips, 376, W. B. Davis, 374, Cyrus Stout, 366, J. Campbell, 204, William Richardson, 209; Thomas Stanley, 207; superintendent of schools, Watson Foster, 380; assessor,

Oliver Phillips, 380, Leroy Crandall, 193. The vote on the county seat was: Emporia, 384; Americus, 241; Breckinridge Center, 14; Forest Hill, 1. This election forever put an end to the contest for county seat.

A vacancy occurred in the office of state senator by the death of Mr. Kerr, of Coffey county, and when we were admitted into the Union an election was called to fill the vacancy. A convention was held at Neosho Rapids on the twenty-seventh of February, 1861. F. W. Potter, of Coffey, and Hiram S. Sleeper, of Breckinridge, were the candidates. The convention, after two sessions, failed to nominate, and the two men appealed to the people. The election was held March 5. The United States senatorial question was in contest, Sleeper being the Lane candidate. He received a majority of 93 votes in this county, and carried the district by 300 majority. In July, R. M. Ruggles was appointed district judge in place of O. E. Learnard, who had entered the army. In the summer of this year, A. J. Mitchell having entered the army, S. L. Kenyon was appointed probate judge in his stead. At the session of the state legislature in March, Jacob Stotler, who had served the winter before as assistant secretary of the territorial council, was elected assistant secretary of the state senate. At the republican convention in Emporia, October 8, 1861, a disagreement arose, and the delegates from Americus, Freemont and Agnes City townships withdrew. They claimed that the north side of the county was ignored. The following ticket was put in the field: Treasurer, J. R. Swallow; clerk, E. Borton; register of deeds, F. G. Hunt; sheriff, W. H. Mickel; assessor, Ross Thomas; probate judge, Noyes Spicer; surveyor, E. B. Kirkendall; commissioners, W. B. Davis, Thomas Stanley, A. J. Andrews; coroner, D. W. Appleby. A call soon appeared for a mass convention, signed by many influential citizens from all parts of the county. It was made on the basis of no party distinction—loyalty to the government the only test. It was

held at Fremont, Thursday, the seventeenth day of October. It nominated the following ticket: Representatives, P. B. Plumb and P. B. Maxson; sheriff, R. W. Cloud; Register of deeds, Ed. Trask; treasurer, S. G. Brown; probate judge, B. T. Clark; coroner, Dr. A. White; clerk and assessor, same as on republican ticket; commissioners, Thomas Stanley, A. P. Burns, George S. Saxton. Meantime a representative convention of the counties had been held at Neosho Rapids, on the fifteenth of October, at which C. V. Eskridge and Watson Foster had been nominated for Breckinridge county. On the same day, and at the same place, a convention for the judicial district had nominated William R. Saunders, of Coffey county, for judge, to fill the unexpired term of Colonel Learnard. George H. Lillie, of Breckinridge, was nominated for district attorney, an office created by the last legislature. R. M. Ruggles was announced as an independent union candidate for judge. Much interest was manifested in the result. The election took place November 5, and the result in the county was as follows: Judge, Saunders, 252, Ruggles, 230; district attorney, Lillie, 266, Fearl, 88; representatives, Eskridge, 268, Plumb, 234, Maxson, 258, Foster, 205; commissioners, Andrews, 479, Stanley, 455, Davis, 295, Burns, 197; probate judge, N. Spicer, 270, Armor (Clark, the Fremont nominee, having withdrawn), 213; sheriff, Cox (democrat), 164, Cloud, 127, Mickel, 118, Clark, 77; treasurer, Swallow, 313, Brown, 168; register, Hunt, 225, Horace Suttle (independent), 98, G. W. Frederick, 168; clerk, Borton 488; assessor, Thomas, 480; surveyor, Walker, 269, Kirkendall, 122; coroner, Appleby, 172, White, 199. Plumb, Maxson and Eskridge were elected to the legislature, and Ruggles as district judge. At the same election there was a vote on the state capital, Lawrence receiving 248 and Topeka 201. At the close of the legislature Mr. Plumb was appointed reporter of the supreme court.

On the sixth of September, 1862, Oliver Phillips was appointed a member of the

board of county commissioners, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of W. B. Davis. Soon after, J. M. Miller was appointed county superintendent, to fill vacancy occasioned by the removal of Watson Foster from the county, and R. Parham took the place of J. B. Cox as sheriff, the latter having entered the army. At the session of 1862 a new apportionment for members of the legislature was adopted, which gave this county three representatives, and with Greenwood, a senator. At the election, which took place November 4, the following was the result: Total vote, 498; senator, P. B. Maxson (no opposition), 461; representatives sixty-fourth district, C. V. Eskridge, 182; sixty-fifth district, F. R. Page, 95, J. G. Tallman (independent), 66; sixty-sixth district, John W. Loy, 76, W. A. Shannon (independent), 46; probate judge, Noyes Spicer, 484; clerk of district court, P. H. Hunt, 479; sheriff, D. W. Appleby, 242. J. C. Haskell (independent), 136, R. W. Cloud, 81; county superintendent, J. M. Miller, 474; commissioners, C. G. Lynch, 469, J. H. Hunt, 470; The successful persons composed the republican ticket, nominated October 21.

1863.—Election held November 3; no county nominations; 351 votes polled. District attorney, George H. Lillie, 309; A. S. Howard, 137, Silas Fearl, 62; representatives, sixty-fourth district, C. V. Eskridge, 135, Jacob Stotler, 118; sixty-fifth district, A. K. Hawk, 62, G. H. Lillie, 40, Isaiah Booth, 26, E. H. Sanford, 29; sixty-sixth district, Joseph Frost, 56, R. H. Abraham, 46; clerk, E. Borton, 324; sheriff, S. J. Mantor, 247, A. R. Bancroft, 139, Robert Parham, 136; treasurer, J. C. Fraker, 313, Jonathan Hunt, 197; surveyor, E. B. Kirkendall, 242, William Butler, 147, James Means, 133; register of deeds, O. Y. Hart, 269, F. G. Hunt, 258; assessor, Ross Thomas, 329, E. B. Murrell, 83, W. H. Clark, 37, J. D. Wiggin, 74; coroner, D. W. Appleby, 261; S. P. Hart, 210; commissioners, sixty-fourth district, R. B. Hurst, 279, John Hammond, 99, Eli L. Davis,

131; sixty-fifth district, J. C. Bunch, 469; sixty-sixth district, T. H. Stanley, 389, S. Bruner, 92.

On the twenty-third day of April, 1864, N. Spicer was appointed to the office of clerk of the district court in place of Hunt, resigned. At the election of 1864 there was an increase of fifty votes over the previous year. J. R. Swallow, of Emporia, was elected auditor of state. J. H. Watson, who had been nominated by the republican convention at Neosho Rapids, October 8, had 354, Ruggles (independent), 181; senator, C. V. Eskridge, 351, Maxson (independent), 188; representatives, sixty-fourth district, Jacob Stotler, 210, Thomas Armor, 30; sixty fifth district, F. R. Page, 97, J. G. Tallman, 52, D. H. Baker, 36; sixty-sixth district, Obed King, 24, Watson Grenell, 33, R. H. Abraham, 65; district court clerk, Noyes Spicer, 500; probate judge, T. McIntire, 503; county attorney, F. G. Hunt, 412; county superintendent, T. M. Gruwell, 316, G. C. Morse (independent), 240; for a jail, 240, against a jail, 254. The successful ticket was that nominated by the republicans.

At the following session of the legislature, held in 1865, Jacob Stotler was elected speaker of the house without opposition. 1865—This fall there was a republican convention at the Christian church on the twelfth of October, and at its work and the manner thereof there was widespread dissatisfaction. Many republicans openly repudiated its action, and an opposition ticket was brought out. The election took place November 7, and was warmly contested. The names followed by an "R" composed the ticket nominated at the church, which was beaten. Representatives, sixty-fourth district, Jacob Stotler (no opposition), 251; sixty-fifth district, E. H. Sanford, (no opposition), 155; sixty-sixth district, Charles Drake, 77, F. D. Loy, 30; clerk, J. L. Williams, 351, R. W. Randall, R., 185; sheriff, A. R. Bancroft, 297, J. H. Hunt, R., 215; commissioners, sixty-fourth district, R. B. Hurst, 395, John Fawcett, 148; sixty-fifth district, J. C.

Bunch, 406, Oliver Phillips, 105; sixty-sixth district, J. M. Miller, 268, R. H. Abraham, R., 252; treasurer, J. C. Fraker (no opposition), 408; surveyor, James Means, 364, Butler, 104; register, O. Y. Hart, 325, S. M. Smith, R., 211; assessor, Ross Thomas, 391, J. S. Pigman, R., 139.

1866.—Election, November 6; no nominations; votes polled, 725; senator, P. B. Maxson, 644, E. H. Sanford, 58; representatives, sixty-fourth district, P. B. Plumb, 223, C. V. Eskridge, 109; sixty-fifth district, G. R. Harper, 80, D. Hendricks, 58, D. K. Harden, 71, T. C. Martin, 21; sixty-sixth district, J. D. Jaquith, 132; clerk of court, Noyes Spicer, 560, E. R. Trask, 139; probate judge, T. McIntire, 688; county superintendent, G. C. Morse, 304, G. L. Williams, 222, T. M. Gruwell, 176; county attorney, W. T. Galligher, 615; commissioner, one to elect, R. W. Stevenson, 406, C. C. Deweese, 79.

On January 8, 1867, Preston B. Plumb was elected speaker of the house of representatives. 1867—Election, November 5; no nominations; number of votes, 853. A spirited canvass had been made on the female suffrage question, submitted by the legislature. For female suffrage, 209, against, 565; for negro suffrage, 503, against, 273; representatives, sixty-fourth district, P. B. Plumb, 332, Mark Patty, 74; sixty-fifth district, A. J. Andrews, 118, D. K. Harden, 108; sixty-sixth district, J. D. Jaquith, 133, Watson Grenell, 47; commissioners, R. B. Hurst, 827, Joseph Ernst, 831, C. C. Deweese, 830; treasurer, L. T. Heritage, 688, I. M. Earnhart, 157; sheriff, A. R. Bancroft, 455, A. J. Armstrong, 303, Z. Stubbs, 78; register of deeds, O. Y. Hart, 373, E. R. Trask, 194, T. G. Fuqua, 153, T. F. Burns, 119; clerk, J. L. Williams, 591, D. S. Gilmore, 245; surveyor, D. T. McAuley, 566, W. A. Ela, 237, James Means, 32; assessor, Oliver Phillips, 468, T. C. Carter, 370.

1868.—Election, held on November 3; votes polled, 1073; 222 increase over previous year. Democratic state ticket averaged 115 votes; republican, 940; C.

V. Eskridge, of Emporia, was elected lieutenant governor; district judge, J. H. Watson, 808, Parsons, 93; senator, Edwin Tucker, 945; representatives, sixty-fourth district, Jacob Stotler, 484; sixty-fifth district, J. M. Hunter, 141, S. G. Britton, 115, Robert Best, 75; sixty-sixth district, Charles Drake, 193; clerk of district court, Noyes Spicer, 947; probate judge, W. K. Boggs, 933; county attorney, P. B. Plumb, 931; county superintendent, A. D. Chambers, 948; county commissioner, to fill vacancy in the sixty-fifth district, D. L. Ward, 505, J. S. Pigman (independent), 489; for three bridges, one across the Neosho river, at Emporia, one across the Neosho river at Neosho Rapids, and one across the Cottonwood river at Emporia, 596, against, 399. The parties elected composed the ticket nominated by the republicans.

1869—Election, November 2; no republican nominations; representatives, sixty-fourth district, Jacob Stotler, 559, R. M. Ruggles, 73; sixty-fifth district, J. M. Hunter, 122; Oliver Phillips, 94; sixty-sixth district, Charles Drake, 156; commissioners, H. C. Cross, 994, T. C. Hill, 941, D. L. Ward, 583, J. S. Pigman, 417; sheriff, E. H. Coats, 276, A. J. Armstrong, 275, J. S. Watson, 221, O. J. Hunt, 78, W. A. Randolph, 27, J. H. Phenix, 107, R. M. Clark, 17; county clerk, D. S. Gilmore, 473, R. W. Randall, 470, A. Ottenot, 65; treasurer, Noyes Spicer, 805, Thomas Armor, 195; register of deeds, Peter H. Hughes, 566, Thomas Campbell, 249, O. Y. Hart, 198; surveyor, R. Milliken, 643, E. T. McAuley, 301, John Wilson, 67; clerk of district court, F. G. Hunt, 654, W. H. Skinner, 338; coroner, Dr. Thomas Morris, 790, Dr. Steimel, 116. In November, 1869, P. M. Foote was appointed to fill a vacancy in the probate judge's office, by the resignation of W. K. Boggs.

At the following session of the legislature in 1870, Jacob Stotler was elected speaker of the house of representatives, without opposition. 1870—Election November 8; no local nominations; average republican vote on state ticket,

1,290; average democratic vote, 270; state senator, Jacob Stotler, 1,344; representatives, sixty-fourth district, R. M. Overstreet, 529, C. V. Eskridge, 421; sixty-fifth district, F. R. Page, 179, W. P. Gould, 147; sixty-sixth district, T. C. Hill, 149, Charles Drake, 97; county attorney, C. B. Bacheller, 802, P. B. Plumb, 717; clerk of district court, F. G. Hunt, 739, H. W. McCune, 567, O. Y. Hart, 220; probate judge, E. B. Peyton, 1,456; county superintendent, A. D. Chambers, 1,448. This year P. B. Maxson became county commissioner in place of T. C. Hill, elected to the legislature, and M. H. Bates in place of H. C. Cross, elected mayor of the city of Emporia. Under the apportionment of 1870, Lyon county was entitled to two representatives, and the districts were numbered sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth.

At the session of the legislature held in the year 1871, Samuel J. Crawford, of Emporia, received 34 votes for United States senator. Election, November 7, 1871; 1,750 votes polled, which was the heaviest ever cast in this county up to this time; representatives, sixty-eighth district, C. V. Eskridge, 591, L. T. Heritage, 402; sixty-ninth district, F. R. Page, 321, Charles Drake 265, scattering, 126; commissioners, first district, composed of the city and township of Emporia, Ed. Borton, 497, A. S. Tandy, 317; second district, composed of Agnes City, Americus, Fremont, Reading and Waterloo, J. D. Jaquith, 216, R. H. Abraham, 174; third district, Center, Elmendaro, Jackson and Pike townships, J. L. Williams, 306, D. L. Ward, 126. This was the first time commissioners were elected by the voters of the districts. Treasurer, Noyes Spicer, 1,700; sheriff, John Bay, 700, E. H. Coats, 381, A. R. Bancroft, 236, A. Roberts, 342, M. C. Hutchason, 42, A. L. Keys, 54, W. T. Smith, 39; clerk, D. S. Gilmore, 1,179, J. S. Craig, 511; register of deeds, Peter H. Hughes, 897, J. H. Hunt, 785; coroner, J. W. Trueworthy, 1,656; surveyor, Robert Milliken, 1,699; for poor farm, 1,249, against, 400; for four bridges, two at

Junction, one at Snow ford, one at Patty's mill, and one on section 22, 225, 251, 372, 334; against, 1,155, 1,196, 1,090, 1,128.

1871.—Election was held November 5; votes polled, about 2,100; no local nominations except Mr. Hunter; Grant and Wilson, 1,638; Greeley and Brown, 439; district judge, E. B. Peyton, 1,583, Ellis Lewis, 448; senator, William Martindale, 1,456, Thomas Armor, 548; representatives, sixty-eighth district, L. N. Robinson, 623, S. P. Young, 299, S. G. Brown, 109; sixty-ninth district, J. M. Hunter, 568, R. W. Randall, 386; county attorney, Almerin Gillett, 663, J. V. Sanders, 351, J. P. Pinkerton, 519, C. B. Bacheller, 314; clerk of court, F. G. Hunt, 810, J. M. Steele, 701, A. P. Stuart, 548; probate judge, E. W. Cunningham, 1,139, W. H. Skinner, 872; county superintendent, Charles Cavaness, 785, A. D. Chambers, 740, Mr. Lamprey, 521.

1873.—Farmers nominated the ticket, which was elected, for county officers at the election held November 4; total vote, 1,794; representatives, sixty-eighth district, M. J. Firey, 542; Mark Patty, 394; sixty-ninth district, H. F. McMillan, 611, Houck, 116; commissioners, first district, J. F. Stratton, 728; second district, C. E. Paine, 420; third district, George Johnston, 488; treasurer, Joseph Ernst, 981, George W. Frederick, 767; clerk, J. S. Craig, 943, D. S. Gilmore, 796; register of deeds, John E. Evans, 807, John W. Morris, 304, Clark, 223, F. R. Page, 411; sheriff, John Bay, 1,746; surveyor, R. Milliken, 1,751; coroner, J. W. Trueworthy, 1,041, Thomas Morris, 556; railroad assessor, J. L. Williams, 1,619.

At the session of the legislature in 1874, Colonel P. B. Plumb, of Emporia, received 34 votes on final ballot for United States senator. Election, November 3, 1874; no county nominations made; reform agitated; some of the republican state nominations unpopular; republican state ticket majorities from 99 for Lapin, for treasurer, to 245 for Osborn for governor, and 500 on other offices. On congressman, the vote was 884 for W. R.

Brown, republican, and 693 for J. K. Hudson, reform; state senator, William Martindale, 1,062, M. J. Firey, 498; representatives, sixty-eighth district, George Johnston, 529, S. J. Crawford, 318; sixty-ninth district, John W. Loy, 622; probate judge, E. W. Cunningham, 1,056, J. B. Gilliland, 516; county attorney, Almerin Gillet, 980, R. M. Ruggles, 572; clerk of court, G. W. Frederick, 923, W. L. Traylor, 651; county superintendent, A. D. Chambers, 685, Miss L. A. Slocum, 643, A. M. Averill, 238.

1875.—This year all of the republican nominees were elected except for county clerk; representatives, sixty-eighth district, C. V. Eskridge, 758; sixty-ninth district, J. W. Loy, 629; treasurer, Joseph Ernst, 1,519; clerk, J. S. Craig, 842, J. W. Truitt, 653; sheriff, Hiram Conner, 1,063, H. W. Pearsall, 428; register of deeds, F. K. Page, 557, P. H. Hughes, 535, O. J. Russell, 135, N. M. Carter, 141, M. Birdsall, 64, W. B. Jones, 41, C. Beckes, 20; surveyor, J. H. Hibben, 1,490; commissioners, first district, D. S. Gilmore, 330; Mahlon Stubbs, 320; second district, L. A. Wood, 368; third district, I. A. Taylor, 298; for sale of railroad stock, 909, against, 286.

1876.—Election was held, November 7; the ticket nominated by the republicans of the county elected; Hayes, 1,580, Tilden, 431, Peter Cooper, 67; governor, Anthony, 1,404, Martin, 550, Hudson, 43; average vote on balance of republican state ticket, 1,540; democratic, 460; congressman, Thos. Ryan, 1,477, S. J. Crawford, 565; district judge, E. B. Peyton, 1,980; senator, Almerin Gillett, 1,347, P. B. Maxson, 655; representative, eighty-second district (the numbers of the districts having been changed by the apportionment law of 1875), L. B. Kellogg, 896; eighty-second district, A. W. Plumb, 680, R. M. Gilliland, 302; probate judge, E. W. Cunningham, 2,005; county attorney, T. N. Sedgwick, 1,983; clerk of court, G. W. Frederick, 1,983; county superintendent, O. B. Wharton, 2,020; for addition to court house, 276, against, 1,052; almost solid vote for constitutional amend-

ment to adopt biennial sessions of legislature—for, 1,814, against, 13.

At the session of the legislature in 1877, on January 31, Honorable Preston B. Plumb was elected to the United States senate for six years, receiving 89 votes on the sixteenth ballot. The news of his election was received at his home with grand demonstrations of joy, and on his return next day he received an enthusiastic public reception.

1877.—This year the election was held November 6; no local nominations; vote about same as previous year; treasurer, D. W. Eastman, 917, D. A. Stahl, 467, C. H. North, 507, John Hammond, 57, W. S. Cook, 65, Mahlon Stubbs, 28; clerk, W. F. Ewing, 883, J. S. Craig, 713, George Johnston, 395; sheriff, Hiram Conner, 1,761, G. A. Fleming, 235, surveyor, J. H. Hibben, 1,220, R. Milliken, 742; register of deeds, F. R. Page, 1,223, O. J. Russell, 790; coroner, J. W. Trueworthy, 1,959; commissioners, first district, D. S. Gilmore, 475, J. M. Griffith, 338; second district, L. A. Wood, 411, O. Lambert, 110; third district, I. A. Taylor, 423, Alfred Roberts, 122.

1878.—The election was held Tuesday, November 5; representatives, eighty-second district, J. S. Watson; eighty-third district, John W. Loy; sheriff, J. B. Moon; district clerk, G. W. Frederick; register of deeds, W. J. Jones; county attorney, T. N. Sedgwick; probate judge, L. B. Kellogg; county superintendent, O. B. Wharton; commissioner, first district, J. M. Griffith.

1879.—The election, was held on November 4; county clerk, W. F. Ewing; treasurer, D. W. Eastman; register of deeds, W. J. Jones; sheriff, J. B. Moon; surveyor, J. H. Hibben; coroner, W. W. Hibben; commissioner, second district, H. F. Holmes.

1880.—The election was held November 2; Garfield carried Lyon county by a majority of 1,134 over both Hancock and Weaver. Hancock had 403 over Weaver. For governor, St. John had 1,066 over both Ross and Vrooman. For congress, Ryan had 1,164 over both opponents,

McDonald and D. P. Mitchell. District judge, C. B. Graves; state senator, Almerin Gillett; representative, eighty-second district, James Miles; eighty-third district, G. W. Sutton; commissioner, third district, John E. Jones; county attorney, T. N. Sedgwick; clerk of court, J. G. Traylor; county superintendent, O. B. Wharton; for prohibition amendment, 1,182, against, 878, majority, 1,304; for a constitutional convention, 168, against convention, 3,114.

1881.—Election, Nov. 7; treasurer, Jos. Ernst; clerk, W. F. Ewing; sheriff, T. L. Ryan; register, W. F. Chalfant; surveyor, Robert Milliken; coroner, J. D. Davidson; commissioner, first district, P. G. Hallberg; for proposition to sell railroad stock, 626, against, 1,130.

### City Elections.

The first steps were taken on Friday, February 4, 1870, at a meeting to incorporate Emporia as a city of the second class. The matter was left with a committee of three composed of E. P. Bancroft, S. B. Riggs, and H. C. Cross. The preliminary work having been completed, the first election for officers under the new charter were elected on Monday, April 4, as follows; Mayor, H. C. Cross; police judge, E. W. Cunningham; marshal, H. B. Lowe; councilmen, first ward, C. V. Eskridge, R. D. Thomas; second ward, G. W. Frederick, M. G. Mains; third ward, L. N. Robinson, Charles Wheelock.

City election, 1871—Mayor, Wm. Jay; police judge, E. W. Cunningham; marshal, Wm. Gilchrist; treasurer, N. Spencer; constables, Evan Davis, T. Johnson; first ward councilmen, John Carter and Chas. Wheelock; second ward, Fred W. Hirth and T. G. Wibley; third ward, W. W. Hibben and E. P. Bancroft; fourth ward, C. S. Gilman and E. Nichols; school board, first ward, A. H. Hanna and S. B. Riggs; second ward, R. M. Overstreet and J. M. Steele; third ward, H. Bancroft and D. C. McMurtrie; fourth

ward, E. W. Cunningham and George Smith.

City election, 1872—Mayor, Wm. Jay; marshal, Wm. Gilchrist; police judge, M. Weaver; treasurer, G. W. Frederick; justice of peace, J. P. Pinkerton; constables, H. Conner, T. Johnson; councilmen, first ward, Chas. Wheelock; second ward, Wm. Wicks; third ward, E. P. Bancroft; fourth ward, E. Nichols; school board, first ward, J. Jay Buck; second ward, J. M. Steele; third ward, D. C. McMurtrie; fourth ward, W. W. Williams.

City election, 1873—Mayor, Noyes Spicer; police judge, M. Weaver; treasurer, G. W. Frederick; school treasurer, E. P. Bruner; justice of the peace, C. B. Bacheller, T. N. Sedgwick; councilmen, first ward, C. V. Eskridge; second ward, R. D. McCarter; third ward, V. S. Cleaveland; fourth ward, E. Beck; board of education, first ward, D. W. Eastman; second ward, Robert Milliken, Jacob Stotler; third ward, Harvey Bancroft; fourth ward, J. L. W. Bell, E. W. Cunningham. Bonds for fire apparatus, for, two hundred and fifty-eight majority.

City election, 1874—Mayor, J. R. Graham; police judge, M. Weaver; treasurer, G. W. Frederick; treasurer school board, E. P. Bruner; constables, T. Johnson, E. Nichols; councilmen, first ward, A. G. Lakin; second ward, J. E. Epstein, 54; third ward, W. W. Hibben; fourth ward, J. S. Watson; board of education, first ward, Geo. M. Stowell; second ward, T. N. Sedgwick; third ward, H. W. McCune; fourth ward, J. A. Moore; attached territory, W. H. H. Wood and A. M. Averill.

City election, 1875—Mayor, John Bay; treasurer, H. Dunlap; attorney, J. Jay Buck; marshal, E. Nichols; treasurer school board, D. W. Eastman; police judge, M. Weaver; justice of the peace, Geo. M. Stowell.

City election, 1876—Mayor, Thomas Morrison; attorney, J. Jay Buck; treasurer, Howard Dunlap; marshal, Thomas J. Fleming; treasurer school board, D. W. Eastman; constables, T. Johnson, W. H. Gilchrist; councilmen, first ward, I

E. Perley; second ward, J. H. Davis; third ward, J. M. Henson, fourth ward, E. Borton; board of education, first ward, J. Jay Buck; second ward, N. T. Nix; third ward, L. L. Halleck; fourth ward, two to elect, L. B. Kellogg and J. A. Moore.

City election, 1877—Mayor, J. S. Watson; attorney, J. Jay Buck; treasurer, H. Dunlap; marshal, Thomas J. Fleming; police judge, C. B. Bacheller; justices of the peace, J. V. Sanders and G. M. Stowell; constables, T. Johnson, B. Fin. Irwin; treasurer school board, D. W. Eastman; councilmen, Ald. A. Baker, H. B. Lowe, John Warneke, C. P. Theis; school board, A. G. Lakin, W. D. Peyton, M. Stubbs, L. B. Kellogg; outlying district, A. S. Tandy and A. P. Kelley.

City election, 1878—Mayor, J. S. Watson; treasurer, Howard Dunlap; attorney, C. N. Sterry; marshal, Thomas J. Fleming; treasurer board of education, J. M. Henson; constables, T. Johnson, B. Fin Irwin; councilmen, first ward, I. E. Perley; second ward, J. H. Davis; third ward, N. Whittlesey; fourth ward, Ed. Borton; school board, first ward, J. W. Trueworthy; second ward, George W. Frederick; third ward, W. S. Jay; fourth ward, J. A. Moore; outlying territory, J. M. Griffith.

City election, 1879—Mayor, D. S. Gilmore; attorney, C. N. Sterry; treasurer, Howard Dunlap; school treasurer, J. M. Henson; police judge, C. B. Bacheller; justices, Chas. Fletcher, F. P. Payne; constables, T. Johnson, B. Fin. Irwin; councilmen, first ward, Jacob Taylor; second ward, H. B. Lowe; third ward, J. W. Thatcher; fourth ward, C. P. Theis; school board, first ward, E. E. Rowland; second ward, N. T. Nix; third ward, D. C. McMurtrie; fourth ward, R. Cordley.

City election, 1880—Councilmen, first ward, I. D. Fox; second ward, Van McCullough; third ward, Nelson Whittlesey; fourth ward, J. S. Watson; board of education, first ward, J. W. Trueworthy; second ward, W. F. Chalfant; third ward, W. S. Jay; fourth ward, L. B. Kellogg; constable, T. Johnson.

City election, 1881—Mayor, D. W. Eastman, attorney, I. E. Lambert; treasurer, Howard Dunlap; treasurer of school board, W. F. Ewing; police judge, J. R. Barnes; justices, C. B. Bacheller and J. F. Culver; constable, T. Johnson; councilmen, John Bay, N. B. Ireland, J. B. Halleck, C. P. Theis; board of education, R. M. Mills, N. T. Nix, D. C. McMurtrie and R. Cordley.

### Lyon County List of Soldiers in the Late War.

#### FIRST REGIMENT, KANSAS VOLUNTEERS, INFANTRY.

Mahlon Bailey, assistant surgeon, May 27, 1862,\* promoted surgeon, June 1, 1863, and mustered out June 17, 1864.

#### SECOND REGIMENT.

##### *Company H.—Cavalry.*

William F. Cloud, captain, June 20, 1861, promoted major second regiment Kansas volunteers, May 23, 1861; promoted colonel. Andrew J. Mitchell, first lieutenant, June 20, 1861, promoted to captain, May 23, 1861, and mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Charles S. Hills, private, June 20, 1861, promoted sergeant major; promoted captain company D, tenth Kansas infantry, May 9, 1862; promoted lieutenant colonel; promoted brevet colonel, March 25, 1865, and mustered out, August 30, 1865. Joseph A. Fuller, second lieutenant, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. William T. Galligher, first lieutenant, June 20, 1861, discharged by order of General Fremont, August 31, 1861. Joseph Rickabaugh, first sergeant, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Henry Pearce, sergeant, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Charles A. Archer, private, company A, November 20, 1861, wounded in action at Wilson's creek, August 10, 1861, promoted second lieutenant, February 18, 1864, mustered out, April 14, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas, muster-out revoked and mustered in as second lieutenant. William V. Phillips, corporal, June 20, 1861, promoted sergeant, August 23, 1861, mustered out with regiment, August 31, 1861. Horace H. Suttle, corporal, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. William B. Tompkins, corporal, June 20,

1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Frank Grisez, corporal, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Thomas Miller, corporal, June 20, 1861, died, August 11, 1861, of wound's received in action, August 10, 1861, at Wilson's creek, Missouri. Cyrenius R. M. Adams, private, October 14, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Cyrenius R. M. Adams, private, June 17, 1862, killed in action at Cane Hill, November 28, 1862.

##### *Company K.*

Abner Brink, private, May 14, 1861, mustered out with regiment, August 31, 1861. Allen L. Broxon, private, May 14, 1861, mustered out with regiment, August 31, 1861. Marion A. Babbitt, private, October 14, 1861, mustered out with regiment, August 31, 1861. Hiram Burt, private, May 14, 1861, killed in action, August 10, 1861, at Wilson's creek, Missouri. John L. Catterson, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. John Clark, private, June 20, 1861, wounded in action, August 10, 1861, at Wilson's creek, Missouri, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. John Curtis, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 10, 1861. Albert Edwards, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 20, 1861. Daniel Evans, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 10, 1861. Maximillian Fawcett, private, June 20, 1861, promoted corporal, wounded in action, December 7, 1862, at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, mustered out September 20, 1865. David S. Gilmore, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 10, 1861. Isaac R. Gaster, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 10, 1861. William S. Hunt, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 10, 1861. Frederick W. Hirth, private, June 20, 1861, wounded in action, August 10, 1861, at Wilson's creek, Mis-

\*Date of muster.

souri, mustered out with regiment, October 10, 1861.

*Company H.—Infantry.*

Samuel Helsel, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Elias J. Hampton, private, June 20, 1861, wounded in action, August 10, 1861, at Wilson's creek, Missouri, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Lucius Holmes, private, October 14, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861, mustered in September 10, 1862, mustered out with his company, August 7, 1865. Samuel Hammil, private, June 20, 1861. Died August 12, 1861, at Springfield, Missouri, of wounds received in action, August 10, 1861, at Wilson's creek, Missouri. William C. Johnson, private, June 23, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Noel R. Johnson, private, June 23, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Charles N. Kiser, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. James F. Lambdin, private, June 23, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Michael Myers, private, June 20, 1861, wounded in action, August 10, 1861, at Wilson's creek, Missouri; enlisted, June 22, 1862; promoted corporal, April 15, 1862; mustered out, April 14, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Frank McFadden, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Michael McLain, private, June 23, 1861, wounded in action, August 10, 1861, at Wilson's creek, Missouri, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Benjamin F. W. Perry, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. George W. Reed, private, June 20, 1861, wounded in action, August 10, 1861, at Wilson's creek, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Isaac N. Spencer, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Edward Trask, private, June 20, 1861, died, October 6, 1861, of wounds received in action August 10, 1861, at Wilson's creek, Missouri. Martin D. Wood, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861.

*Company I.*

James C. Bunch, third lieutenant, June 20, 1861, discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, August 31, 1861. Charles E. Paine, quartermaster sergeant, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Frank B. Aylesworth, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Alexander Bailey, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. William H. Phillips, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. David P. Vangundy, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861. Christopher Ward, private, June 20, 1861, mustered out with regiment, October 31, 1861.

SECOND KANSAS.—CAVALRY.

*Company F.*

John Tennis, private, August 13, 1863, assigned to company D, March 18, 1865, and mustered out June 22, 1865, at Fort Gibson.

*Company G.*

Wm. W. Loomis, private, November 30, 1861, transferred to company C, afterwards to company I; died of disease, at Fort Scott, February 10, 1863.

*Company I.*

William A. Graham, private, enlisted July 12, 1862, promoted corporal, then sergeant; assigned to new company C; mustered out, June 22, 1865, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee nation. Lewis W. Graham, private, November 13, 1863, assigned to new company C, March 18, 1865, and mustered out, June 22, 1865, at Fort Gibson.

*New Company C.—Cavalry.*

William H. Graham, private, enlisted February 14, 1863, promoted bugler, March 18, 1865; mustered out at Fort Gibson, Cherokee nation, June 22, 1865.

*Company K.*

Albert D. Griffin, private, enlisted September 16, 1862, promoted corporal, February 28, 1863, and sergeant, March 1, 1864, mustered out, July 1, 1865, at Leav-

enworth, Kansas. John Cummins, private, November 18, 1861, mustered out, January 20, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kansas. Amasa A. Anderson, private, August 13, 1863, mustered out May 20, 1865. Robert S. Crampton, private, August 13, 1863, promoted first lieutenant and quartermaster of third Arkansas cavalry, February 1, 1864.

#### SIXTH KANSAS.—CAVALRY.

William Humphreys, private, March 31, 1862, promoted corporal, December 17, 1862; promoted sergeant, November 15, 1864; mustered out, May 19, 1865, at at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.

#### EIGHTH KANSAS.—INFANTRY.

E. P. Bancroft, quartermaster, October 22, 1861, promoted major ninth Kansas, April 1, 1862; resigned, February 19, 1863.

#### NINTH KANSAS.—CAVALRY.

##### *Company B.*

Jesse Heald, private, October 2, 1861, transferred to company G, eighth Kansas; died of chronic diarrhoea, at Knoxville, Tennessee, January 6, 1864. Lemuel T. Heritage, private, November 20, 1861, promoted sergeant, September 21, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, November 21, 1861; resigned, March 28, 1862. Robert Madden, private, September 6, 1861, promoted second lieutenant, November 20, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, April 5, 1862; resigned, April 10, 1863. Samuel J. Walker, private, September 21, 1861, promoted sergeant, November 20, 1861; promoted first sergeant, May 17, 1863; died of pneumonia, at Sarcovieville, Kansas, December 22, 1863. Richard J. Abraham, private, March 30, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865. David Bronson, private, November 21, 1861, discharged for disability, July 29, 1864, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. William O. Ferguson, private, December 20, 1861, assigned to new company B; discharged for disability, November 25, 1864, at Jefferson, Missouri. Robert Gilmore, private, December 19, 1861, no evidence of

mustered out on file. William S. Hunt, private, April 4, 1862, promoted corporal, November 14, 1862; promoted sergeant, January 16, 1865, mustered out, April 5, 1865. Roland P. Murdock, private, April 5, 1865, mustered out, March —, 1865. Cyrus H. Pheanis, private, April 18, 1862, mustered out, April —, 1865. Augustus Pearson, private, November 25, 1861, died of consumption at Emporia, August 10, 1862. Carl W. Schoeck, private, November 25, 1861, mustered out, November 19, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas. William M. Young, private, September 21, 1861, promoted corporal; promoted sergeant, January 16, 1865; mustered out, April 5, 1865; re-enlisted, veteran. Jas. Bay, private, September 21, 1861, mustered out, July 17, 1861, Duvall's Bluff, re-enlisted as veteran. William W. Goodwill, private, September 21, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; promoted corporal, May 19, 1865; mustered out, July 17, 1865, at Duvall's Bluff. Lewis McHone, private, September 21, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran; promoted corporal; promoted second lieutenant; mustered out, July 17, 1865, at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. John Sammon, private, September 21, 1861, mustered out, July 17, 1865, at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. George W. Thornton, private, November 13, 1861, mustered out, November 19, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas. David Ship, private, October 12, 1861, died of pneumonia, at Westport, Missouri, January 3, 1862. Leonard Rosebrook, private, September 21, 1861, promoted bugler; died of pneumonia at Lawrence, Kansas, December 31, 1861. Henderson H. Rinker, private, October 12, 1861, discharged for disability, October 22, 1863. Allen J. Phillips private, November 9, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran. George Plumb, private, November 13, 1861, mustered out November 19, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas. William A. Pierce, private, October 21, 1861, mustered out, November 19, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas. Thomas Murdock, private, October 12, 1861, promoted sergeant, November 20, 1861; reduced at his own request, March 31, 1862; discharged for

disability, April 10, 1863, at Fort Halleck. Idaho territory. Edwin Morehead, private, November 18, 1861, mustered out, November 28, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas. Benjamin F. Myers, private, October 12, 1861, mustered out, November 28, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas. Thomas H. B. Murdock, private, October 12, 1861, promoted corporal May 28, 1863, promoted lieutenant eighteenth United States colored, October 5, 1864. David B. Jarrett, private, October 26, 1861, mustered out November 19, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas. W. P. Johnson, private, November 25, 1861, mustered out November 19, 1864, Leavenworth, Kansas. Joseph M. Goodspeed, private, September 21, 1861, mustered out November 19, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas. Joseph S. Gibson, private, September 21, 1861, mustered out November 19, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas. John D. Gibson, private, September 21, 1861, promoted corporal November 20, 1861; promoted sergeant, June —, 1863; promoted commissary sergeant; mustered out November 19, 1863, at Leavenworth. Albert Filener, private, October 12, 1861, mustered out November 19, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas. John F. Ferguson, private, September 21, 1861, mustered out November 19, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas. Silas H. Cooper, private, October 12, 1861, promoted corporal, November 14, 1862; sergeant, June 1, 1864; mustered out, November 19, 1864, at Leavenworth, Kansas. Alexander Crowe, private, November 13, 1861, mustered out, November 19, 1864, at Leavenworth. Zenas P. Crowe, private, September 21, 1861, mustered out November 19, 1864, at Leavenworth. Wm. Birch, private, September 21, 1861, died of pneumonia, Westport, Missouri, January 2, 1862. Zimri Broxson, private, October 12, 1861, died of pneumonia, at Lawrence, Kansas, January 2, 1862. W. T. A. H. Boles, private, October 22, 1861, promoted corporal, November 20, 1861; promoted sergeant, November 14, 1862; reduced to ranks, May 22, 1863; mustered out November 19, 1894, at Leavenworth, Kansas. Silas H.

Cooper, sergeant, October 12, 1861, mustered out November 19, 1864. Andrew J. Burdick, private, October 12, 1861, promoted corporal; mustered out November 19, 1864. Leavenworth, Kansas. John S. Watson, private, September 21, 1861, promoted corporal, June 1, 1862; promoted sergeant, June 11, 1863; mustered out November 19, 1864, Leavenworth, Kansas. John Pheister, private, October 26, 1861, promoted corporal, November 20, 1861; reduced May 1, 1862; transferred to company I, June 1, 1862, and promoted sergeant, May 31, 1863.

#### *Company C.*

Daniel E. Mahaffey, private, August 7, 1861, promoted corporal, June 28, 1863; mustered out November 21, 1864, Leavenworth, Kansas. Thomas Campbell, private, enlisted April 18, 1862, promoted corporal, September 25, 1864; assigned to new company A; promoted sergeant, January 16, 1865; mustered out April 11, 1865. Andrew J. Armstrong, private, August 8, 1861, promoted first sergeant; promoted captain first Kansas colored infantry, March 21, 1863. Lewis L. Bacon, private, enlisted August 27, 1862, assigned to new company A; mustered out June 24, 1865. Thomas B. Jones, private, enlisted November 28, 1861, assigned to new company A; mustered out December 7, 1864. Ellis Jones, private, June 30, 1863, assigned to new company A; promoted corporal January 16, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865, Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. Joseph Lee, private, enlisted November 26, 1861, killed in action, June 24, 1864, near Fayetteville. Arkansas. R. F. Mahaffey, private, enlisted September 11, 1862, assigned to new company A; promoted corporal January 16, 1865; mustered out June 24, 1865. Robert E. Macy, private, enlisted November 26, 1861, mustered out November 21, 1864, Leavenworth, Kansas. Jas. H. Quiett, private, enlisted September 9, 1861, mustered out November 21, 1864, Leavenworth, Kansas. Samuel Updegraff, private, enlisted November 21, 1861, mustered out November, 21, 1864, Leavenworth, Kansas. Her-

man Updegraff, private, August 7, 1861, discharged for disability, December 1, 1862, Fort Riley, Kansas. Wm. Yager, private, November 24, 1861, died of pneumonia, Mound City, Kansas, January 1, 1862.

*Company D.*

James A. McGinnis, private, October 31, 1862, promoted sergeant, May 1, 1863; assigned to new company D. Walter F. Benedict, private, September 8, 1861, discharged by medical examining board, May 21, 1864, Leavenworth, Kansas. Elisha Benedict, private, March 2, 1862, died of camp fever, Fort Scott, Kansas. September 3, 1862. Harrison L. McGinnis, private, December 31, 1862, assigned to new company D.

*Company F.*

Isaac Cooper, private, August 14, 1862, assigned to new company C; mustered out June 24, 1865. Thomas J. Milburn, private, March 28, 1864, assigned to new company C; mustered out June 29, 1865, Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.

*Company H.*

Edwin Niswanger, private, January 16, 1862, died of disease, Iola, Kansas, May 21, 1862.

*Company I.*

David Upham, private, March 20, 1862, promoted corporal; promoted sergeant; promoted first sergeant, February 1, 1864; mustered out March 22, 1865, Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.

*Company M.*

John W. Stevenson, private, enlisted July 1, 1862, promoted sergeant August 21, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865, Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. John Sayer, private, August 21, 1863, deserted, Humboldt, Kansas, August 23, 1863. Wm. Kabrey, private, October 13, 1863, mustered out July 17, 1865, Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.

*Re-enlisted Veterans Assigned to New Company B.*

James A. Phillips, private, March 24, 1864, promoted corporal January 16, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865, Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. John Sammon, private,

March 24, 1864, promoted corporal April 6, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865, Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT KANSAS VOLUNTEERS—CAVALRY.

*Company C.*

Preston B. Plumb, captain, September 10, 1862, promoted major September 25, 1862, promoted lieutenant-colonel May 17, 1864; mustered out September 13, 1865, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Lemuel T. Heritage, captain, September 25, 1862, second muster, (see company B, ninth Kansas cavalry); promoted captain September 25, 1862; wounded in action, December 2, 1862, Prairie Grove, Arkansas; resigned on account of disability, September 7, 1863. Thomas Barber, private, September 10, 1862, promoted veterinary surgeon; mustered out August 19, 1865. Henry Pearce, first lieutenant, September 10, 1863, promoted captain September 19, 1862; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. William V. Phillips, second lieutenant, promoted first lieutenant, September 19, 1863; mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. George M. Walker, September 10, 1862, promoted sergeant September 13, 1862; promoted second lieutenant, September 20, 1863; mustered out September 22, 1865. Orvis Y. Hart, September 10, 1862, promoted first sergeant; wounded in action December 7, 1862, Prairie Grove, Arkansas; discharged for disability June 8, 1863. Frederick W. Hirth, September 10, 1862, promoted first sergeant; mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Augustin A. Hickox, September 10, 1862, promoted sergeant January 1, 1864; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Charles V. Hyde, September 10, 1862, promoted sergeant September 16, 1862; promoted first sergeant April 1, 1864; killed in action October 18, 1864, Lexington, Missouri. Henry C. Clark, September 10, 1862, promoted sergeant January 16, 1863; promoted first sergeant November 1, 1865; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Thomas Gordon, September 10, 1862, promoted quarter-master sergeant

April 17, 1864; mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Nehemiah Ryno, September 10, 1862, promoted sergeant September 24, 1862; promoted commissary sergeant; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. David H. Baker, September 10, 1862, promoted sergeant; discharged for disability November —, 1864. Silas A. Moone, September 10, 1862, promoted sergeant; reduced. Mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. William B. Morris, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal January 16, 1863; promoted sergeant September 15, 1863; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Frank M. Parker, September 10, 1862, promoted sergeant September 19, 1863; reduced; promoted sergeant, and mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Alfred H. Cox, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal October 21, 1862; promoted sergeant November 1, 1864; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. David Wheeler, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal September 19, 1863; promoted sergeant January 1, 1865; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Ascher S. Childers, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal October 25, 1862; promoted sergeant September 19, 1863; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. James C. Cooley, September 10, 1862, promoted sergeant; reduced; mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Richard H. Best, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal, September 13, 1862; wounded in action December 7, 1862, Prairie Grove, Arkansas; discharged for disability, March 4, 1863. Wm. D. Stevenson, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal; reduced September 16, 1863; mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Elijah Moore, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal; reduced September 19, 1863; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Charles Stotler, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal September 24, 1862; died December 28, 1862, Fayetteville, Arkansas, of wounds received in action December 7, 1862, Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Hartwell Martin, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal September 19, 1863; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. John E. Wilhite, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal September 19, 1863; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Eli Fowler, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. T. D. Childers, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Freeman G. Soule, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal November 1, 1864; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. John W. Logan, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal January 1, 1864; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. John E. McLeod, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal January 1, 1865; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. George H. McIntyre, September 10, 1862, promoted corporal June 1, 1865; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Benjamin F. Parker, September 10, 1862, promoted farrier; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Samuel M. Anderson, September 10, 1862, wounded in action December 7, 1862, Prairie Grove, Arkansas; discharged for disability December 18, 1863. Andrew J. Andrews, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Ostam T. Adams, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Albin Brandley, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. James Burns, September 10, 1862, died of disease, Cassville, Missouri, April 30, 1863. Isaac Benson, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Jacob Benson, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. John Baker, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Max Fawcett, September 10, 1862, wounded in action, December 7, 1862, at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Isaac Cox, September 10, 1862, died October 17, 1863, Sedalia, Missouri, of wounds received in action, October 14, 1863, near Scott's Ford, Missouri. Nelson Demoss, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August

7, 1865. Owen L. Davis, September 10, 1862, discharged for disability January 8, 1863, Elm Springs, Arkansas. Evan Davis, September 10, 1862, Mustered out September 20, 1865. George L. K. Davis, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Joseph Dougherty, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Lewis Doolittle, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. James H. Doyle, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Levi Fowler, September 10, 1862, mustered out August 7, 1865. John H. Ferran, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Nelson Folger, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Robert Y. Glenn, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Jesse Gibson, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Noah Gibson, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Wm. T. Galligher, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. S. E. G. Holt, September 10, 1862, discharged for disability, July 10, 1863, Elm Springs, Arkansas. Elihu P. Hadley, September 10, 1862, discharged for disability, October 1, 1863, Kansas city, Missouri. Evan B. Hadley, September 10, 1862, discharged for disability, September 18, 1864, Paola, Kansas. James A. Hammil, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. David Jesse, September 10, 1862, discharged for disability, October 1, 1863. William H. Kendall, September 10, 1862, promoted second lieutenant, second Indian regiment, November 18, 1862. Frederick Lamb, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. George W. Lumpkins, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. George W. Lake, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. John S. Mitchell, September 10, 1862, died of disease, Crane creek, Missouri, February 22, 1863. Jeremiah T. Musgrave, September 10, 1862, killed Octo-

ber 31, 1862, Old Fort Wayne, C. N., by accidental discharge of gun. George W. Martin, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. James A. McCullough, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Michael Maloney, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. James A. Newlin, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Isaac Newell, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Lorenzo O. Priest, September 10, 1862, discharged for disability, February 1, 1864. Wm. I. Pluub, September 10, 1862, discharged for disability, January 8, 1863, Elm Springs, Arkansas. Freeman T. Page, September 10, 1862, discharged for disability, March 25, 1863, Fort Scott, Kansas. John M. Resonor, September 10, 1862, discharged for disability, July 18, 1863. Silas Pitts, September 10, 1862, Mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. George H. Froger, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. George W. Quimby, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Wm. Rawson, September 10, 1862, discharged for disability, July, 1863, Kansas City, Missouri. John W. Rector, September 10, 1862, died of pneumnoia, April 17, 1863, Emporia, Kansas. James H. Servan, September 10, 1862, discharged for disability, February, 1, 1864, Leavenworth, Kansas. Cornelius Session, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. John Shoe, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Andrew H. Smith, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Edwin Staley, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Thomas H. Thomas, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Jas. W. Thomas, September 10, 1862, Severely wounded in action, October 19, 1864, Lexington, Missouri; discharged for disability, June 7, 1865, Leavenworth, Kansas. George Waite, September 10, 1862, mustered out, September 20, 1865. Albert G. Wilhite, September 10, 1862,

mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Nelson E. Weaver, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Julius Wheeler, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. J. L. Williams, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Lucius F. H. Williams, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. James M. Wheeler, September 10, 1862, died of disease, March 9, 1863, Camp Solomon, Missouri. Horace Wyman, September 10, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Wm. DeMoss, September 11, 1863, mustered out, September 1, 1865. James B. Martin, (enlisted) November 27, 1863, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Jacob I. Newlin, August 11, 1863, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Watson Roe, August 11, 1863, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. James Thomas, August 11, 1863, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Charles Zeim, November 11, 1863, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865.

*Company D.*

Ed. Starling, September 13, 1862, promoted saddler, January 1, 1865; mustered out with company, September 13, 1865. Geo. S. Humphrey, September 13, 1862, mustered out with company, September 13, 1865. Silas A. Maston, September 13, 1862, mustered out with company, September 13, 1865.

*Company E.*

John D. Walker, September 13, 1862, promoted first sergeant, September, 1862, promoted captain, June 18, 1864; mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Charles Drake, September 13, 1862, promoted first lieutenant, September 13, 1862; resigned, March 15, 1864. Caleb S. Smith, September 13, 1863; promoted sergeant, September, 1862; promoted second lieutenant, January 18, 1863; mustered out with company, August 7, 1863. John H. Kitts, September 13, 1862, promoted corporal; promoted first sergeant; mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. John Moy, September 13, 1862,

promoted sergeant, September, 1862; promoted quartermaster sergeant; mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Jas. C. Holloway, September 13, 1862, promoted corporal; promoted sergeant; mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Samuel P. McCaw, private, September 13, 1862, promoted corporal; promoted sergeant; mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Nathaniel Wise, private, September 13, 1862, promoted corporal; promoted sergeant; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Isaac R. Gaster, private, September 13, 1862, promoted corporal; reduced; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Albert Miller, private, September 13, 1862, promoted corporal; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Lucius H. Burdick, private, September 12, 1863, promoted corporal; discharged to accept promotion per special order. James P. Johnson, private, September 13, 1862, promoted corporal; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Sylvester M. Smith, private, September 13, 1862, promoted corporal; discharged for disability, April 2, 1865. Thomas B. Pruitt, private, September 13, 1862, promoted wagoner; mustered out with company August 7, 1865. James B. Cox, private, August 13, 1864, promoted blacksmith; mustered out June 28, 1865. Thomas Dill, private, February 10, 1864, promoted saddler; mustered out June 16, 1865. Wm. H. Anderson, private, September 13, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Eugene W. Cloud, private, September 13, 1862, mustered out September 27, 1865. Nathan B. Canning, private, September 13, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Amasa Chapman, private, September 13, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Alexander Drake, private, September 13, 1862, died of disease, Cane Hill, Arkansas, January 1, 1863. Newton Davis, private, September 13, 1862, died of disease, Lawrence, Kansas, May 23, 1864. Lorenzo Eggers, private, September 13, 1862, mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Milton N. Frost, private, September 13, 1862,

mustered out with company August 7, 1865. John M. Hyde, private, September 13, 1863, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. James A. Johnson, private, September 13, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. John A. McCaw, private, September 13, 1862, wounded in action December 7, 1862, Prairie Grove, Arkansas; mustered out with company, August 7, 1865. Elias Morehead, private, September 13, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Charles Morehead, private, September 13, 1862, died of disease, Fayetteville, Arkansas, January 26, 1863. Joseph McCune, private, September 13, 1862, died of disease, Mt. Vernon, Missouri, April 5, 1863. Charles E. Paine, private, September 13, 1863, promoted regular commissary sergeant, March —, 1864. Christian Wise, private, September 13, 1862, mustered out with company August 7, 1865. Harrison Wright, private, September 13, 1862, mustered out June 16, 1865. Solomon Wright, private, September 13, 1862, died of disease, Mt. Vernon, Missouri, April 5, 1863. Thomas Anderson, February 8, 1864, mustered out September 1, 1865. David Anderson, February 29, 1864, mustered out September 1, 1865. John L. Butler, November 5, 1863, mustered out September 1, 1865. Arthur B. Bixler, August 14, 1863, mustered out September 1, 1865. Christian J. Bixler, September 30, 1864, transferred to company "F," September 24, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 1, 1865. Wm. I. Bonwell, February 29, 1864, transferred to company F, September 24, 1864; killed by the Indians at the Platte River Bridge, Dakota territory, June 3, 1865. George Bonwell, February 22, 1864, mustered out September 1, 1865. Wiot H. Clark, February 10, 1864, transferred to company "M," April 18, 1864; promoted first sergeant April —, 1864; mustered out with company September 26, 1865. Henry C. Connor, February 22, 1864, Transferred to company "I," September 24, 1864; mustered out with company September 26, 1865. Lyman G. Cook, March 30, 1864, transferred to

company "M," April 18, 1864; promoted sergeant April 20, 1864; deserted at La Grange, Missouri. Robert Drake, February 29, 1864, mustered out September 1, 1865. Warren Davis, August 17, 1864, transferred to company "H," September 24, 1864. James C. Doran, February 16, 1864, mustered out with company September 13, 1865. Joseph A. Dunmire, March 31, 1864, transferred to company "M," April 18, 1864; mustered out with company, September 26, 1864. David R. Frost, November 5, 1863, mustered out June 28, 1865. Wm. Grimsley, November 5, 1863, mustered out September 1, 1865. Abraham Grimsley, August 14, 1863, died August 3, 1864, Lawrence, Kansas, of wounds received by accidental discharge of revolver. Lewis Haver, March, 4, 1864, transferred to company "M," April 18, 1864; promoted quartermaster sergeant, April 20, 1864; mustered out with company September 26, 1865. John H. Johnson, August 14, 1863, mustered out September 1, 1865. David G. Lewis, August 14, 1863, mustered out September 1, 1865. John S. Lewis, January 21, 1864, mustered out September 1, 1865. Joseph A. Miller, November 5, 1863, mustered out September 1, 1865. James McCaw, February 27, 1864, mustered out September 1, 1865. Ones Mann, March 30, 1864, transferred to company "M," April 18, 1864; mustered out with company September 26, 1865. David A. McCaw, February 27, 1864, mustered out September 1, 1865. James A. Porter, August 14, 1864, transferred to company "I," September 24, 1864; killed by Indians in action July 26, 1865, Platte Bridge, D. T. Peter P. Phillips, (enlisted) September 10, 1863, deserted Kansas City, Missouri, November 3, 1863. Jacob G. Shoeck, April 14, 1863, mustered out September 1, 1865. Thomas Smith, April 14, 1863, mustered out September 1, 1865. Albert D. Shockley, January 27, 1864, mustered out September 1, 1865. Ira Scott, August 14, 1864, transferred to company "I," September 24, 1864; mustered out with company September 26, 1865.

*Company F.*

Willet W. Bixler, September 16, 1864, mustered out with company August 31, 1865.

*Company H.*

Hugh Brown, September 15, 1862, mustered out with company September 13, 1865.

*Company K.*

Andrew Baker, August 3, 1864, wounded in action, July 26, 1865, Platte Bridge, D. T.; mustered out with company September 13, 1865. Andrew J. Martin, October 9, 1864, mustered out with company September 13, 1865.

**Resume.**

From the small beginnings to date, we must conclude Emporia has done as well as any town in the state, and far better than most of those that started in the race with her. She never had what might be called a boom, but has kept a steady and healthy pace, equal to the surroundings and advantages she enjoyed. Today she is regarded by traveling men and strangers as one of the handsomest, as well as one of the most solid business towns in the state.

While it is the purpose of this little work to deal mostly with the incidents and personages of the earlier days here, it is mindful that those who came later, and watered the plant with their money, energy and toil, are deserving of equal praise. They helped make matters better and brighter, and brought the prosperity which made the city and country what they are today.

The rush of new people that came in from about 1868 to 1872 fixed the destiny of the town. It made such strides in those years that the old settlers began to believe it was to be a large town, and few predicted less than twenty five thousand inhabitants at the end of the first quarter of a century. In this the optimists were disappointed, but still, when everything is counted, all are well satisfied with the town in all respects. Again in 1879 to 1881, there was rapid development. In 1879 there were one hundred and eighty four buildings erected. That year and in 1880 many of the most substantial structures of the town were erected and gave a permanent appearance to everything. Faith in the town was buoyant, and the effect was elevating, and the accumulating bank accounts began to be in evidence. The hobbledehoy days were passing, and the lines which money draws in social affairs became plainly marked. Some went up and some went down, and equality has only been restored on the hill northwest of town. But amid all the changes the Emporian abides his fate, makes the best of his environments, and rushes on to do what he can for the common good. He loves his *alma mater*, whether it is of the school, the shop, the store, or other college. He believes in Emporia. The occasional brother or sister who falls from the ranks to stray to other fields is regarded more with pity than envy or wrath. Sooner or later he or she comes

back to find a most hearty welcome. The good old town marches on, and will continue to hold her place in the ranks as a leader in educational, political and industrial circles. She has had a large influence in state affairs during her career, and has filled many important positions, among which is a United States senator, a member of the state supreme court, attorney general, railroad commissioner for three terms, state auditor, lieutenant governor, speaker of the house three times, several colonels in the war, and has today scattered over the country her sons in various high places in railroad work, in editorial positions and educational places. She has taken the lead in all the branches, and her people everywhere have given a good account of themselves and held up the banner of Emporia in a most creditable manner. No wonder her citizens believe in her and are proud of her good name and bright record.

And thus ends the "Old Settler's" story. The work has met with

unexpected delays, and is twice as large as planned on the start. The mass of facts he has recorded will, no doubt, interest the reader and will be woven into more pretentious history by some one yet to come. The saddest fact in the review of the first quarter of a century is to think of those who have gone and cannot see the result of their work. The "Old Settler," in passing down the western slope toward the shore where the boatman awaits to carry him across the Styx, raises his hand to shade his eye while he looks back, thinking of the effort to make Emporia and Lyon county a goodly town and county, and believes they did their work well, and that the effect, as it rolls into the eternity of human actions, like the waters flow to the sea, has been for the good of humanity. "The Old Settler" trudges on his way and only wishes that the affairs of the community, as they may pass into new hands, will be as well cared for and as successfully managed as they have been by the "old crowd."