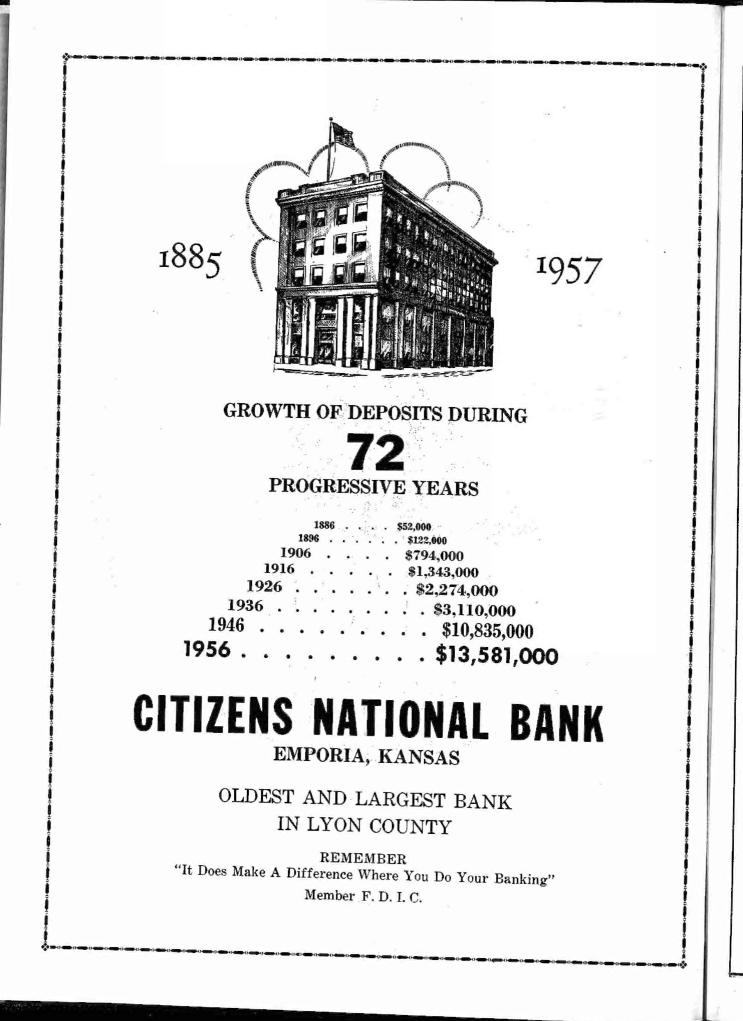
Historical Booklet 100 YEARS OF PRIV

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

June 30 - July 6, 1957

FIFTY CENTS



Dear Friends ...

It is with a sense of deep appreciation for those sturdy pioneers who built so well for the future of Emporia, that we prepare to celebrate our one-hundredth anniversary.



Our celebration is intended to be an appropriate and fitting tribute to those brave men and women who so wisely chose the site of the Emporia which we know today. We shall attempt to re-live some of the days of long ago and perhaps re-kindle within ourselves some of the spirit of greatness with which our founders were so well imbued.

The citizens of our community have been enthusiastic in their support of this Centennial Celebration and have given generously of their time and resources. No request for help, by the Centennial Committee, has gone unheeded and it is this spirit of co-operation and zeal which assures the success of the entire project.

When the recognition of our Centennial year has been completed in July and we have all returned to our customary ways of life, I am sure that we will all agree that Emporia is a better city and that we are better citizens for having paid this tribute to the past and for having re-affirmed our faith in the future.

[1]



Mid-Continent Public Library 15616 East US Highway 24 Independence, MO 64050 Sincerely, ORVILLE HOCH, General Chairman Centennial Celebration Committee

Emporia Centennial Incorporated



HAROLD TRUSLER President

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18

TOM S. HOWELL (deceased)

The Emporia community has been keenly aware of its approaching Centennial, and for several years informal discussions concerning it have been held. The result was a mass meeting held on February 1, 1956 and a second on March 13 of the same year. To these meetings were invited and came representatives of nearly a hundred civic minded organizations as well as the many individuals who were interested.

At the meetings it was determined to organize a corporation called "Emporia Centennial, Inc.", and to employ the John B. Rogers Producing Company as professional assistants. A Board of Directors for the Corporation was chosen. The Board of Directors in turn elected the officers, and after most careful consideration, chose Orville Hoch to be the over-all General Chairman.

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1857 — Emporia

By ROGER TRIPLETT

"Despise not the day of small beginnings" _____JACOB STOTLER, 1878

This short history of Emporia and environs has been written largely from material previously compiled by various Emporians. Sources include the valuable History of Emporia and Lyon County, written by Miss Laura French; material preserved by Mrs. Franklin L. Gilson and Miss Lucina Jones, Historians of the Lyon County Historical Society; O. W. Mosher, President of the Society; and many others. The files of the Emporia Gazette also have been consulted extensively. Because of limited space, no attempt has been made to write a complete history. Emphasized, therefore, are the events of the first decade or two which saw Emporia well on the road of progress and prosperity. After all, it is the early days that we in this Centennial are celebrating, and it is the story of the "small beginnings" in the first years with which the present generation is least familiar.

G. W. Brown, the young editor of The Herald of Freedom, sat in the office of that historic Free State newspaper in Lawrence, calmly reflecting on the shape of things in the new territory of Kansas. It was early February in the year 1857. Snow was falling outside in great white flakes. Spring, so to speak, was just around the corner, and with warmer days and dry trails, a great influx of settlers could be expected from points east. In the pigeon-holes of his desk were many letters from prospective settlers, asking where they should locate when they reached the new territory.

1957

The editor realized he could perform a service to emigrants by guiding them to promising locations, and he thought of writing an editorial. But he also thought of the situation as an opportunity to benefit personally from the wave of emigration and settlement. Towns had been springing up all over the eastern section of the territory. Many best sites had been chosen by others and towns established. But he knew of one location that had not been taken, one described by a friend a few months previous, as "the loveliest site in the world for a town". An idea was born.



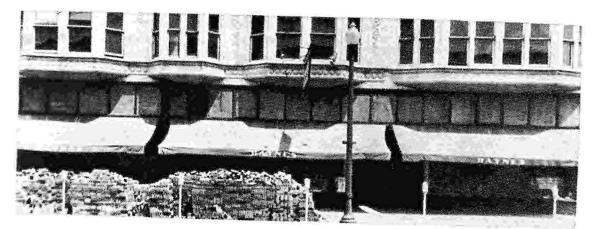
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Yes - 63 Years - 23,995 Days

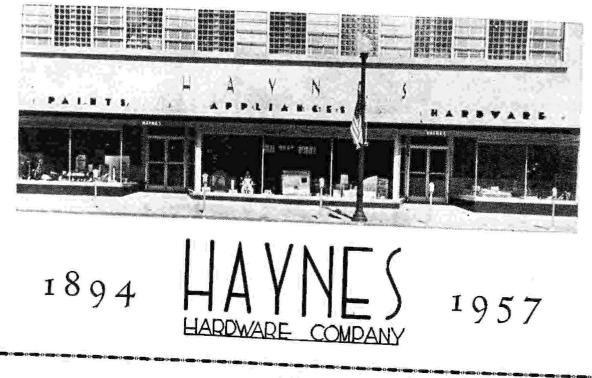
THE HAYNES HARDWARE COMPANY HAS ENDEAVORED TO GIVE THE BEST IN QUALITY

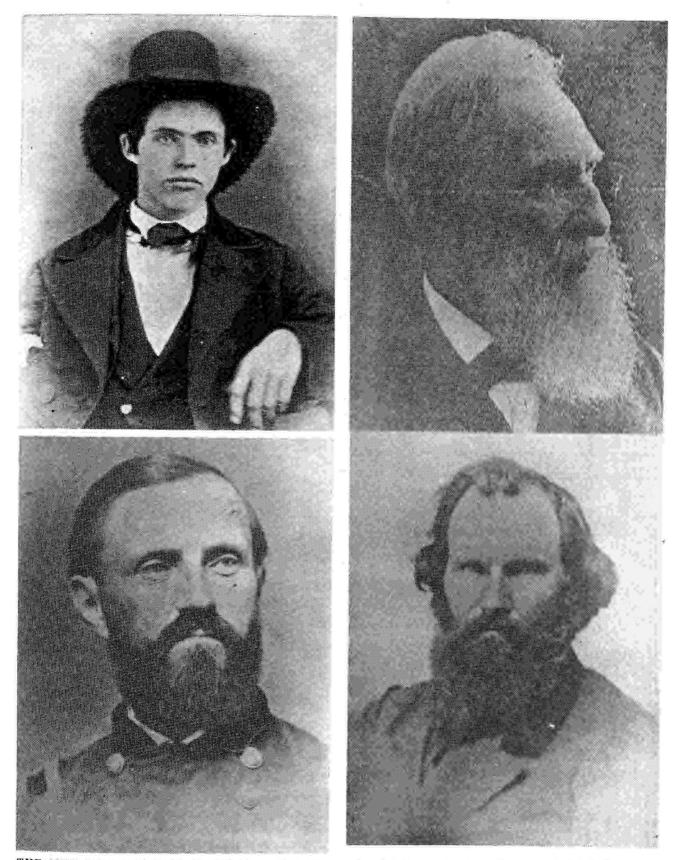
THE BEST IN VALUES

THE BEST IN SERVICE

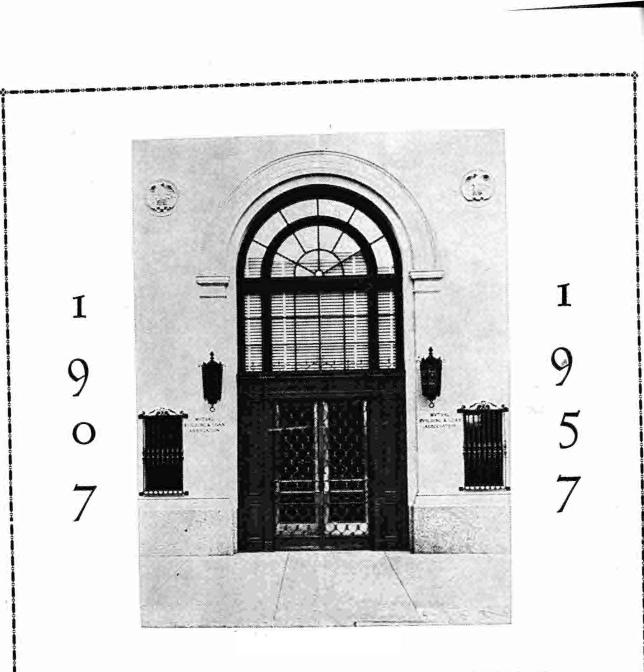


The early history of Emporia reveals that Emporia was to be a town with a future — That was the reason that four young men — The Haynes Brothers — selected Emporia for their Hardware Store in April 1894 — Their confidence has been rewarded — For now Emporia has grown to be the Religious, Educational, Agricultural and Transportation Center of Lyon County.





THE MEN WHO FOUNDED EMPORIA — Emporia was founded by young men. At the top (left) is Preston B. Plumb as he was when he first came to Emporia as an editor, and member of the town company. He was little more than a teen-ager, but he proved his mettle in a man's job. At the upper right is G. W. Brown as he appeared in his later years. Brown took the lead in the formation of the town company, and locating the site for the town. Lower left is General G. W. Deitzler, Secretary of the Town Company, and at lower right is Lyman Allen, at the time a Lawrence merchant. The fifth member of the Company was Columbus Hornsby, another Lawrence merchant.



This Association has a deep interest in the Emporia Centennial Celebration as we have now reached the end of our Fiftieth Year of Business as an Emporia Institution.

We appreciate the confidence placed in our Association, and with the City of Emporia, we will continue to move forward in the Service of this Community.



[8]

A letter describing the townsite sent to him months before by his friend, was found in the files, and the young editor re-read it with consuming interest. Just then General G. W. Deitzler, a Lawrence resident, entered the office. and together they read the letter. Editor Brown, in somewhat of a fever of excitement, proposed that a town company be formed, and the General readily fell in with the idea. As described by Mr. Brown later, "We agreed the company should consist of five persons, that two in addition to us. should be Lawrence merchants, and the fifth a printer. Deitzler elected Lyman Allen, and I, Columbus Hornsby. We both left the office together to see Allen and Hornsby, and bring them to the Herald of Freedom office for consultation. We agreed on Preston B. Plumb, foreman in the office of the Herald of Freedom, as the printer member of the company.

Buys an Indian Float

"Within a day or two, Deitzler went down to Wyandotte and bought from Joel Walker, executor of the estate of A. Hicks, an Indian float covering one section of land, paying \$1,800 in gold therefor. I drew up a charter and gave it to James Christian, then a member of the 'Bogus Legislature' and asked him to have it enacted into law, knowing we could do nothing with the Land Office in Washington without a charter."

Thus were the first steps taken toward the founding of a new town which was to be The selection of the site remained, Emporia. and herein lies a story that began months before. In the spring of 1856, Editor Brown, while on a steamboat trip from Alton, Illinois, to Kansas City, made the acquaintance of Dr. George Haskell, one of a party of six men who were planning an exploration into Kansas to locate a suitable townsite. Brown and the group parted at Kansas City. Brown was seized on his way back to Lawrence by pro-slavery sympathizers, and was thrown into jail at Lecompton, along with Governor Robinson, the territorial antislavery governor, General G. W. Deitzler, and others. They were indicted for high treason and guarded by United States Troops. The day after the young Free State editor was jailed, his Herald of Freedom office in Lawrence was burned in the sack of Lawrence, by Kansas and Missouri pro-slavery elements. The indicted men were prisoners for four months, before being released on their own recognizance.

In the meantime, the Haskell party made

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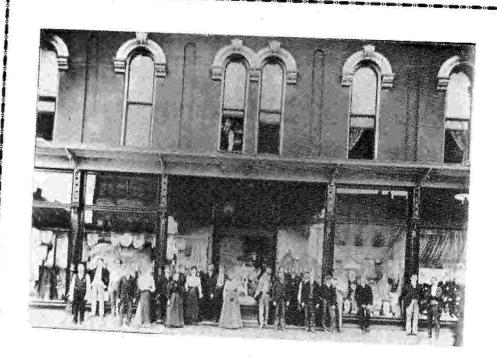


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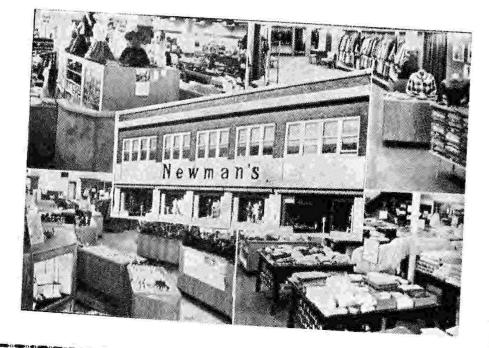
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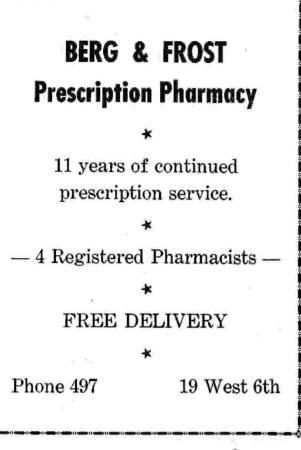


Founded 1868



Still Growing 1957





its exploration in Eastern Kansas, and while Brown and Deitzler were in jail, Brown received a letter from Haskell describing the journey. This was the letter which on that day in early February, 1857, Editor Brown re-read, and conceived the idea of forming a town company.

The letter related that the Haskell group had made its way south to Fort Scott, striking west from that settlement until it reached the Neosho River. The group then traveled up the Neosho valley, first on one side of the river and then on the other, until it reached the junction of the Neosho and the Cottonwood. It was six miles above the junction that the "loveliest site in the world for a town", was found. Dr. Haskell also had stated that his group had decided not to acquire or develop the site and that Brown, if he chose, could make use of it.

A Memorable Journey

On February 14, 1857, Editor Brown, and General Deitzler set out on horseback to find the location. In the years to come, Brown was to tell the story many times. They made their way to the Neosho which they crossed at a point below Council Grove. By this time, others had joined the original two-man exploration party.



Serving this community for nearly --- a Third of a Century

ROBERTS - BLUE - BARNETT

Funeral Home MR. AND MRS. H. W. BARNETT

Teaching, Research and Service



(First home of Kansas State Normal)

Chrough the years

... from 1865, when only 43 students attended the first session of the Kansas State Normal (now Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia), ...



... to 1957, when our campus is a year-round residence center for pre-service and in-service education of teachers and librarians for Kansas —

(New Student Union Addition)

during all this time, we have been fortunate to be located in Emporia. The people, homes, and churches of Emporia have helped provide a splendid setting for our college, and have helped us in many special ways. We particularly appreciate the Emporia Scholarship Foundation.

The faculty and staff, students and alumni of this college join in saluting Emporians everywhere on this centennial occasion.

Kansas State Teachers College

EMPORIA, KANSAS

as it continued downstream in search of the spot Haskell had written about. On the night of the 18th, snow had fallen and the last leg of the journey was through several inches of snow. The party had heard of a surveyor who was available, and a rider was dispatched to find this man and have him on hand, when the site was located. The surveyor was Oliver Phillips, who had settled on Duck Creek, northeast of the townsite.

"As we reached that swell on the upland prairie, coming down from the west that day (February 19), the first exclamation was 'Eureka, we have found it!" " Mr. Brown wrote years later. "It excelled our imagination in beauty, though it was covered with snow and desolation was everywhere. We rode down to the banks of the Cottonwood which was fringed with timber; thence galloped back to the highest point, where I made brief notes for publication."

This high point is believed to have been the present site of the Emporia Country Club, or possibly the higher points in Country Club Heights.

On February 20, the surveyor fixed the four corners of Emporia "on the very day and perhaps the very hour that the town was chartered by the Legislature". The two members of the original town company made their way back to Lecompton Welcome to Emporia!

Navrat's

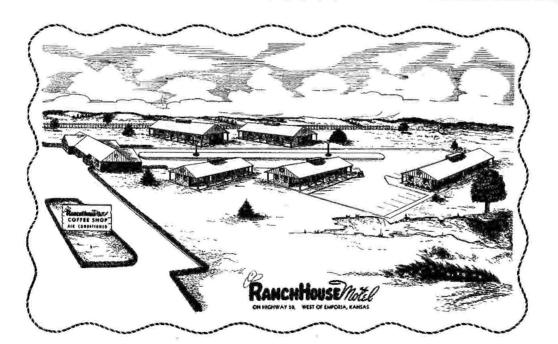
Your stay in Emporia will not be complete until you stop in and see the many items on display for your shopping pleasure.

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COFFEE SHOP AND PRIVATE DINING ROOM AIR-CONDITIONED AND CENTRAL HEATING U.S. 50 — AT EMPORIA TURNPIKE ENTRANCE

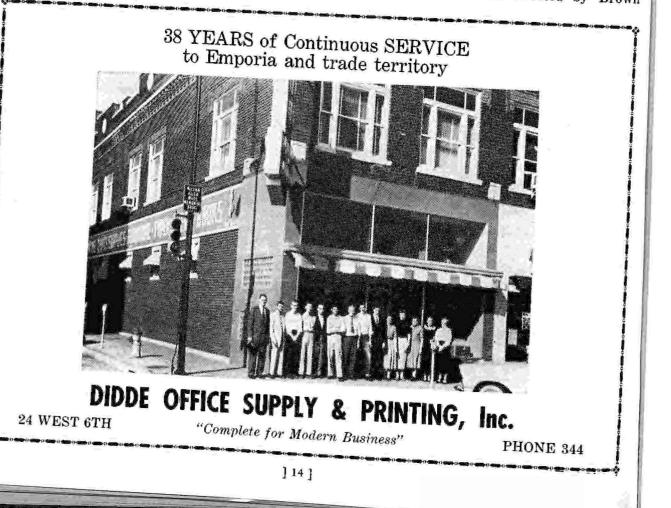
SERVING EMPORIA WITH FINE QUALITY JEWELRY FOR THE PAST 76 YEARS I. D. Fox & Co. D. Williams & Co. Hughes-Todd Jewelry Co. NOW SERVING YOU AS HUGHES & CO., JEWELERS 523 Commercial

PROTECT your most precious asset — Your INCOME Life, Accident & Sickness and Hospitalization Insurance Call

J. D. Adam C. M. Rhoades E. D. Bennett Cecil Safford Harold Lunsford Representing National Fidelity Life Insurance Co. Kansas City, Mo. and formally entered the description with the Surveyor General. The exact date of the registration long has been in doubt, but recently a letter was found in the National Archives, Washington, D. C., from John Calhoun, Surveyor General of the Kansas Territory to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which stated that General G. W. Deitzler, Secretary of the Emporia Town Company, had notified the Surveyor General that "on the 21st of February 1857, I located the Emporia townsite on Section 10, Township 19 South, Range 11, East of the Sixth P. M. in the Territory of Kansas".

(Records show this section of land was between Sixth and Eighteenth Avenues and between West and East Streets of present day Emporia. The records also show that in December, 1858, the Town Company preempted another half section to the south of Sixth Avenue which was Section 15, Township 19, Range 11. This being true, the second building in Emporia, the hotel built where the Citizens National Bank now stands, was built on land the Town Company did not then own.)

Mr. Brown has recorded that he named all Emporia streets running north and south, and that General Deitzler named the avenues. The name "Emporia" was one selected by Brown



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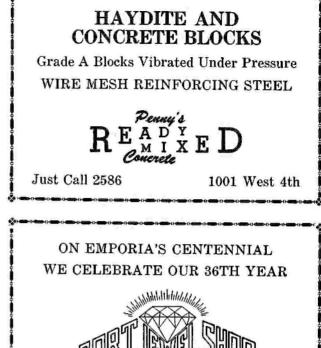
the was and day emher lich the ow uny all

nd 'he wn during the first days of February. In reading Rollin's History of the Carthaginians, he found reference to Emporia, a market center on the African coast, which had been founded by the Greeks. He decided to name the new Kansas town for this once flourishing Mediterranean City.

Product of "Bleeding Kansas"

Thus was Emporia founded during the era of "Bleeding Kansas" in which the rivalry of Free State and Slave State sympathizers broke often into open conflict of arms, as well as in the territorial legislative halls. Both sides in the struggle had organized to bring in emigrants to influence the voting. Under the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the decision as to whether or not the State would become Free or Slave, was to be finally determined at the polls. Free State voters ultimately triumphed, but history records that Emporia was founded by an act of the "Bogus Legislature", a body controlled by slavery adherents.

When Surveyor Oliver Phillips fixed the corners of Emporia under the direction of Editor Brown and General Deitzler, the area surrounding the new townsite was not entirely an unsettled



LEONARD G. FORT GERTRUDE S. FORT



There Was Excitement and High Hopes 100 Years Ago

when Emporia took its place among Kansas communities but probably no one envisioned the beautiful, comfortable, friendly and proud city Emporia has become.

We have been privileged to serve the men of this community for practically a generation — or at least a third of its history — and we can have no greater ambition than to be a vital part of the life of Emporia through another generation.



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Emporia, Kansas

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FOOD MARKET

Phone 125

201 Commercial Street

wilderness. The new town had been laid out in an established county created by the "Bogus Legislature" in 1855 and known as Breckinridge County. Into this area settlers had come as early as 1854. Jacob Stotler, of the Emporia News, who wrote a history of the town and county in 1878, listed many of the earliest settlers. He named among others, Charles H. Withington, who had established a home and store on the Old Santa Fe Trail on the site of the present town of Allen. He also was a gunsmith for the Sac and Fox Indians. He was a most helpful man to emigrants seeking location, and he was to figure prominently in the early history of the county. Oliver Phillips, who claimed to be the second oldest settler, also was named. There were: J. S. Pigman, who in 1857 was keeping a store at the town of Columbia; Charles Johnson and James H. Phenis, who settled on the Cottonwood in 1855; David Van Gundy and John Rosenquist who settled on the Cottonwood below the junction at about the same time; Lorenzo Dow and R. H. Abraham, who settled on Dow Creek; William Grimsley and Thomas Shockey on Allen Creek; Ira Hadley, Joseph Hadley, William H. Eikenbery and Joel Haworth on the Cottonwood west of Emporia; G. D. Humphrey and L. H. Johnson on the Neosho above Emporia; Elihu and James Newlin, Sol Phenis, Moses Puckett, Silas Howell, D. Roth, Isaac Cox, Eli Davis, Curtis Hiatt, Andrew Hinshaw, W. J. Carney, Milton Chamness, N. Lockerman, P. W. Manning, Solomon G. Brown, the founder of the Emporia Christian Church, and the Rinkers, among others.

These early settlers received mail from the first post office in the county, located in Withington's store. It was hauled down from the Trail by Ira Hadley on horseback. Supplies for these settlers came largely from Kansas City and were distributed through small stores here and there. Besides Columbia, a community had existed on the site of the present Neosho Rapids since 1855, first known as Florence, and later Italia, before it became the permanent town of Neosho Rapids in 1856.

Raid at Neosho Rapids

The Neosho Rapids area had been settled largely by pro-slavery men and this may have been the basic reason for one night of horror which will forever link the area with the bloody strife that befell many an early Kansas community. On the night of September 14, 1856, a gang of robbers, under the name of Free State men, invaded the settlement, robbed the Gregg store and others in the region. They then went to the home of Christian Carver and demanded entrance. When this was denied, they fired into the building, fatally wounding Mrs. Carver. After this attack the robbers threatened the settlement at Columbia, but, forewarned, the inhabitants were ready, and the attack was not made. The marauding band, however, rode to the north end of the county and there burned the Withington store, destroying everything he owned.

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At Neosho Rapids, news of the robber gang spread quickly and neighbors banded together for purposes of defense should the robbers come. It is related that one settler, Jonathan Pierce, who lived on a claim above the junction, buried \$1,000 in a safe place and afterwards was never able to find it.

Emporia's First Spring

Spring, 1857, and the sound of the hammer and saw bespoke progress in Emporia. The first house was built on the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Commercial Street, where the Emporia State Bank now is located. The late William Hammond in his later years, recalled that his father John Hammond had come to Emporia in April from Xenia, Ohio, where Preston B. Plumb had once lived. He had been urged by Plumb to come to Kansas and had been directed to Emporia by that distinguished member of the Town Company. Hammond arrived in April, shortly before Plumb had taken up residence in the new town. Hammond, himself a carpenter, brought another carpenter with him, and they both worked on the first house. Soon after, the second building, the Emporia House, was built on the southwest corner of Sixth and Commercial, where the Citizens National Bank now is located. This was the town's first hotel. The third structure erected in Emporia was a store building on the southeast corner of Sixth and Commercial, and the fourth was the Emporia News Building on the northeast corner, where the Mutual Building and Loan Association building now stands.

During the first months, Preston B. Plumb was busy as a town leader, and was making every effort to bring his newly purchased printing equipment to Emporia from Cincinnati, Ohio. G. W. Brown, of the Town Company, claimed that he financed Plumb in the purchase of equipment and in setting up the first newspaper in Emporia, The Kanzas News. It was Plumb's job to publicize Emporia, and that was the reason he had become a member of the Town Company.

(Turn to page 21)

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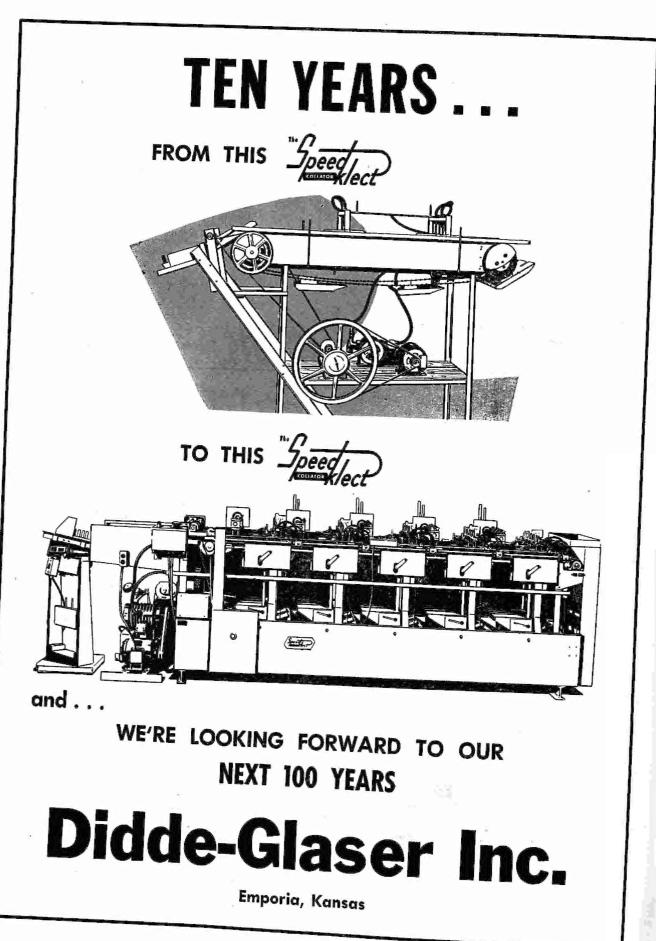
Emporia, Kansas

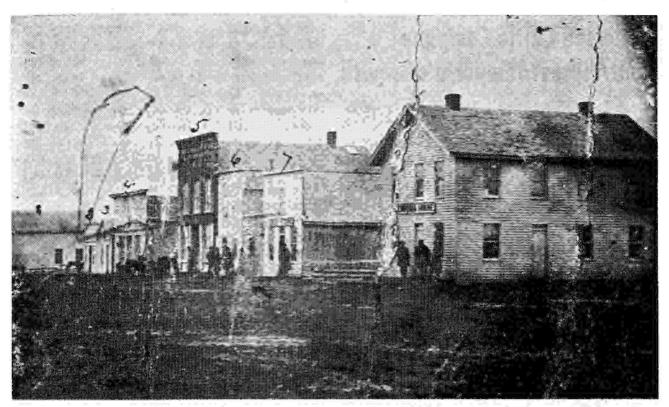
EMPORIA PASTRY SHOP

Fancy Breads and Pastries 612 Commercial Street Pho Emporia, Kansas

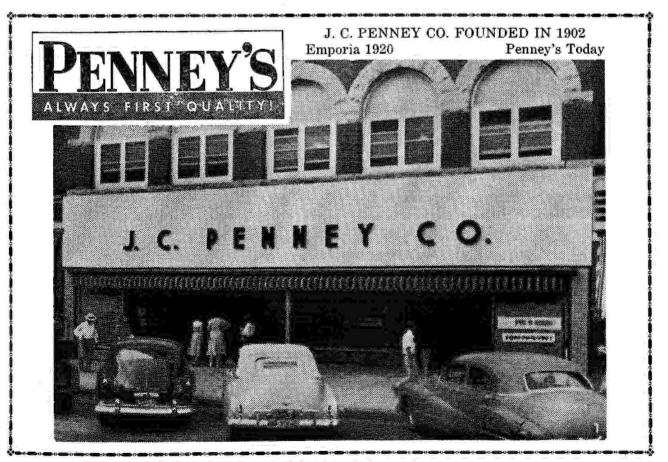
Phone 142

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EMPORIA IN 1864 — This old photograph shows the west side of Commercial Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Of prime interest is the Emporia House (right), the second building erected in Emporia. It stood on the present location of the Citizens National Bank, and was the town's first hotel, operated by Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Storrs, parents of the late Mrs. G. W. Newman. Other buildings, left to right, are: 1, E. P. Bancroft; 2 and 3, William Rawson; 4, William Clapp; 5, I. E. Perley; 6, P. H. Hunt; and 7, M. H. Bates.



Anderson Cattle Company Contributes to Emporia's Growth

The Anderson Cattle Company, Inc., with its offices and main plant located on the West



Mr. E. T. Anderson, one of Kansas' outstanding figures in the cattle industry, has oberated continuously in the cattle business for over fifty-nine years.

edge of Emporia, Kansas, has been operating in this location for seventeen years. This Company has facilities for feeding, on a full ration of grain, approximately twelve thousand head of big cattle at one time. It is the largest cattle feeding operation in the State of Kansas. Employing forty people it operates two grain elevators, about fifteen thousand acres of land, about two thousand of which is under cultivation. There are only a few feed yards in the world that market more fat cattle annually than does the Anderson Cattle Company, Inc., of Emporia, Kansas

It operates under the direction of its President, Mr. E. T. Anderson, who has operated in the cattle business continuously for fifty-nine years. His experience and knowledge of all phases of the cattle business, such as buying, grazing, fattening and marketing, is unparallelel by anyone now in the cattle business. He is well known to all those in the cattle fraternity throughout the great cattle producing areas of the West and Southwest.

The Anderson Cattle Company, Inc., is a wealth producing operation for Emporia, Kansas, and its normal trade territory, by the purchase of all kinds of feeds in this area, and its payroll, it puts into the hands of the citizens hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, which contributes to the wealth and to higher living standards of this community.

(advertisement)

A Message to Fellow Emporians . . .

It is a pleasure to be a part of this community and to be able to contribute to its general welfare. We appreciate very much those people with whom we do business, and our employees who contribute so much towards making this operation successful. It is sincerely hoped that the analysis of civic and community programs of Emporia, Kansas, and its adjacent area will be endowed with more wisdom, more vision and less prejudice in future years than has been experienced in the past.

E. T. ANDERSON, President

K. T. ANDERSON, Vice-President



"Buyers and Sellers of Livestock - Grain - Feed Hay"

West 6th Ave.

The first issue of The Kanzas News was published June 6, 1857 in an unfinished room of the Emporia House. The Town Company purchased 1,500 copies which were distributed in the Eastern States. The newspaper later was moved into its own building. The paper was well edited, and was dedicated to the Free State cause. Plumb's printers were Jacob Stotler, Theodore W. French and C. C. Clawson.

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It was through the first issue of the paper that it became generally known that The Emporia Town Charter prohibited the sale of liquor, and gambling on the townsite. Thus Emporia became the first Prohibition town. The News also took up the cause of the Free Soil settlers, and Plumb spoke editorially with the conviction and courage that was to mark his entire career.

"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," the editor wrote. "We admit 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 bondsman is made free, or until every poor man, black or white, is made a slave. This is the alternative presented. Believing this, we shall not cease our warfare with slavery."

Jacob Stotler, foreman on the paper during the first several months of its existence, wrote in 1878 that the first number of the paper was printed in the hotel, and that the type was set up in one of the hotel chambers. Mr. Stotler was the foreman at the time. The second issue, he said, was delayed as Mr. Plumb was taken sick with smallpox just before it was ready to go to press. For several numbers the paper was issued only every two weeks. After the News building was completed and the equipment moved in, the newspaper began appearing every week.

The News Was Influential

"We do not exaggerate", Mr. Stotler wrote, "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 its firmness in the confidence of the people than all else put together. It betokened a faith and purpose which put down the croakers who prophesied that the town would fail. It inspired confidence in those already here, and induced



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others to come. Its suspension, even temporarily, would have resulted disastrously for the town; and its combined regular publication during that year was the greatest pecuniary sacrifice that has been made for the benefit of Emporia and this surrounding country."

The Kanzas News changed its name to the Emporia News in 1858 and Mr. Plumb sold a half interest in the business to Mr. Stotler. Plumb's remaining interest in the newspaper was sold to Mr. Stotler in 1859.

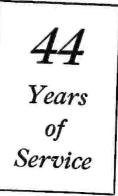
Build on Small Beginnings

"Despise not the day of small beginnings," Jacob Stotler wrote in describing the activities of Emporia's first year. This may be interpreted as one way of saying that Emporia did not blossom quickly into full flower. The population actually grew slowly. As late as August, 1859, Emporia town and township was credited with only about 541 inhabitants.

The little community's two greatest needs were water and railroads. Water for the inhabitants had to be carried uptown from the Cottonwood River in barrels. George Plumb, brother of Preston B. Plumb, who arrived in Emporia in April, 1857, once described his boyhood job of

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hauling water. "We used a yoke of Missouribroke oxen," he said, "and we had to push them up hill as they did not pay much attention to anything said to them."

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Stotler relates that the first railroad meeting was held as early as July 21, 1857. Two projects were discussed and were substantially those which were adopted 12 years later — one to run up and down the Neosho Valley, and one to come from Topeka, and go on to Santa Fe, N. M.

Another great need of the town was a post One had been established at Columbia office. where John Fowler, an early settler, had been made postmaster. But the government refused to favor Emporia as long as one was as close as Columbia, despite the fact that more than 200 letters a week were going out of Emporia. Columbia's mail came from Lawrence, and the carrier for a time deposited the sack of Emporia mail in a hollow tree on the Neosho. The fight for a post office was not resolved in favor of Emporia until somewhat later, when John Fowler resigned his job at Columbia. The post office then was moved to Emporia, and H. W. Fick became the first postmaster.

Late in 1857 the Walker Brothers established a hack line between Lawrence and Emporia, and Credit Bureau of East Central Kansas Inc.

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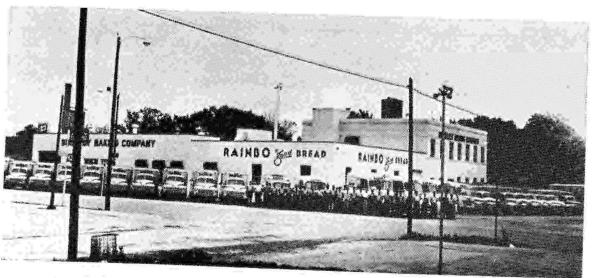
Telephone 3000

Emporia, Kansas

Then . . . Is & Bata SHEELEY'S BREAD IS GOOD BREAD

The Rainbo Baking Company of Emporia is an industry that has grown with Emporia in its later years. It was started in 1931 with 17 employes and a payroll of \$22,000 a year. Four trucks were then sufficient to deliver its product. The bakery now uses 31 trucks, has 71 employes, and an annual payroll of more than \$300,000. It produces annually, 8,250,000 pounds of bread. In the past year its trucks traveled more than a million miles.

Now . . .



RAINBO BAKING COMPANY

10 East First Avenue

EMPORIA, KANSAS

they entered into a contract to carry mail from Lawrence to Emporia. Trips were made weekly and their round trip passenger fare to Lawrence was \$15. The distance was 75 miles and the trip took two days.

The first meeting looking to the organization of a Masonic Lodge was held August 11, 1857 with William Grimsby, chairman and C. V. Eskridge, secretary. This enterprising group organized in January, 1858, and on Christmas, 1858, the Masons celebrated the completion of their first temple, a building at Seventh and Commercial, where the Poole Dry Goods Company now is located. The old frame building later became a bakery.

Stotler records that the first big public meeting was in 1858 to decide on a Fourth of July celebration. The celebration was held and was a smashing success, attracting hundreds of settlers from miles around Emporia. Martin F. Conway of Lawrence was the orator.

Many other community activities had their start in this period. It saw the beginnings of education and the growth of religious life. But the overwhelming problem for the struggling community was water, and early in 1858 considerable defeatism had set in, despite the "indomitable energy of the people" which Jacob Stotler wrote was to conquer all obstacles in a struggle against odds.

A Well Saves Emporia

In the second week of May, 1858, there was a memorable day when Emporia was saved by a well.

No wonder then that Paul Beck, a young German, who had walked over to Mechanic Street where John Hammond was digging to note the progress of the well, let out a great shout. He knew, John Hammond knew, and the crowd that gathered knew, that Emporia now would go on The same was acknowledged by and prosper. Preston B. Plumb, who had hired Hammond to find water. That triumphal shout of Paul Beck's has echoed and re-echoed down through the decades, but never was it heard so clearly, never did it hold so much significance as when forward steps were taken toward improved water supply. It was heard when the city's first system was located on the Cottonwood, and when it was later moved to the Neosho. It must have been heard when the successive dams were completed on the Neosho, and when Kahola Lake, completed in 1936, filled to the brim in 1937.

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The members of Carpenters Union 1224 of Emporia, Kansas, are proud to have served this community for the past 55 years.

told many times, but never more vividly and with more authority than by William Hammond, son of John Hammond, who though a mere boy, followed his father around town from job to job during those first years.

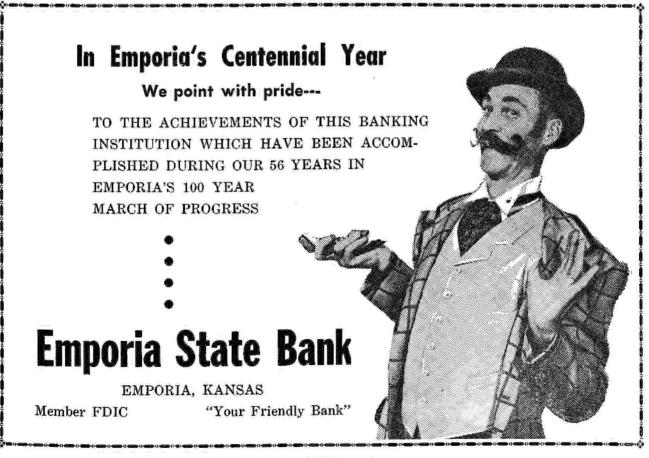
"A water witch named Ketchem came from Lawrence to locate water here," Mr. Hammond said. "He had a forked peach stick that he held with both hands. He walked from the rear of what is now the Emporia State Bank across the street to a spot behind what now is the Citizens National Bank. I was right behind him. The stick turned or at least it appeared to. The men who had been hired dug a well there 180 feet deep just back of the Emporia House, but it never produced."

"Emporia people began to grow dissatisfied because getting water from the Cottonwood was quite a task. Flumb could see that the people would all leave if water was not found. One day he entered a Lawrence-bound stage coach, stuck his head out the window and talked to my father. He said he was going away for awhile and that he wanted father to 'dig, dig anywhere, but dig. If you find water, I will come back, and if you don't, I won't."

"Right there was the most critical time in the history of Emporia. Father stood there and watched the stage coach carry Mr. Plumb away. When the coach had about reached Union Street proceeding east on Seventh Avenue, George Baker, my father's cousin stepped up and said, 'Well, watching him won't do any good — let's dig.'"

"Father selected a spot on Mechanic between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, east side, and we began digging. We dug quite a few feet that first day. found a showing of gravel, and father prophesied we would find water in the gravel. As we dug on, the gravel became damp and water began seeping in. We began walling up the well. This was in the afternoon of the third day of digging. Paul Beck, a young German, standing in front of the Emporia House (Sixth and Commercial) saw us lowering stone into the well, and he came over to see what was up. Seeing that we had struck water, he let out a yell that aroused the whole town. Beck wanted to be the first to drink from the well, but my father protested because it was so dirty. But drink he did, and the pewter cup he used is still a possession of the Lostutter family.

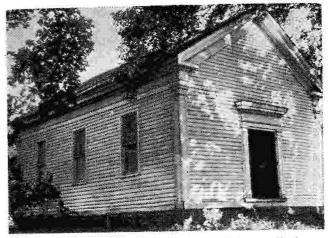
"The story is that when Plumb, who was in Lawrence, heard of the water strike, he walked and ran all the way back to Emporia. He never denied the story, so I believe it is true. The next



morning after he came back, Father and I were crossing Sixth Avenue by Fick's store, and saw Mr. Plumb coming down the stairs on the outside of the News building. He hurried over to Father, put his arm about him and said, 'John Hammond, God bless you. You've saved the town, and the Town Company is going to reward you for it.' He unbuckled his buckskin belt and gave Father five twenty dollar gold pieces. He said it was all the money the Town Company had. In addition he gave Father one share of 10 lots anywhere Father wanted them. He chose two lots on Commercial between Third and Fourth, and the lots on State where the Major Calvin Hood place was built. The next morning after this incident, I went to work in the News office as a devil. Mr. Plumb said to me, 'Will, I wish I had another good man like your father to help me. We'd soon have a good town here. We'll have more water soon. If we don't, we will pump it from the Cottonwood. Some day we'll have one of the most beautiful cities in Kansas. Your father and I may not live to see it, but I hope you will."

Early Start by Churches

Christian worship came to the Emporia area before the surveyors laid out the town. It dates



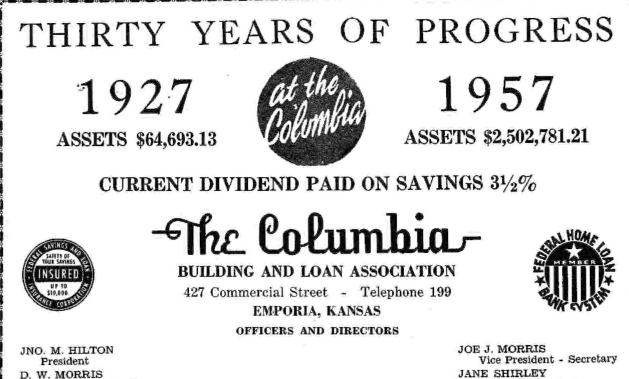
EMPORIA'S FIRST CHURCH — This small frame structure was the home of the First Christian Church from 1859 until 1883. It stood at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Exchange Street. When replaced, it was moved to Eighth and Congress where it served the congregation of the Second Christian Church, Colored. Unused, the building recently was razed.

from 1856 when the Rev. Solomon G. Brown, rugged Kentuckian, came from Indiana, and built a sod house on the Cottonwood on the south edge of what was to be Emporia. Services were held in his home and the homes of others, and during the year the Christian Church was organized. This little congregation was destined to

Assistant Secretary

VIRGINIA WAMSER

Teller



JNO. M. HILTON President D. W. MORRIS Vice President - Treasurer DELOY E. HEATH Director

DR. T. P. BUTCHER Director build the first church on the Emporia townsite. It was a little one-room church on the southwest corner of Seventh and Exchange, and was dedicated October 2, 1859. Mr. Brown was a strong personality and took the lead in establishing other Christian churches in the Emporia area. He also served in the Territorial legislature. The late Rice E. Brown, for years a teacher, then principal of the Emporia High School, was his son, born only three months before the death of the pioneer preacher in January, 1885.

While the Christians were the first to organize and build a church, it may be that the Methodists held the first regular religious services on the townsite. Records show that a meeting was announced for July 7, 1857, to be held in the Emporia House at 10 o'clock. The minister was the Rev. Henry Moyes, a young man hardly out of his teens. Later, July 18, the Kanzas News announced that the Methodist Church would hold its quarterly meeting on August 4 and 5. Thus the church must have been fully organized during that first summer in Emporia's history. Regular services were being held in McElfresh's Hall. In 1859 the Rev. J. C. Fraker was the pastor, and he launched the movement for the construction of a church which was started in 1860. It was

not completed until near the close of the Civil War. June 26, 1864, was the dedication date.

The third strictly pioneer church in Emporia was the First Congregational Church established August 19, 1858. The founder was the Rev. Grosvenor C. Morse, who began holding services in the Emporia House in October, 1857. He did not formally organize the church until the following year. Mr. Morse was a member of the Andover Band which came to Kansas from the Andover, Massachusetts Seminary to promote Congregationalism in Kansas, and the Free State cause as well. The Emporia Congregationalists organized with five members, but the congregation grew in strength, and erected its first church, the second to be built in Emporia, at Eighth Avenue and Mechanic Street in 1860.

The First Baptist Church in Emporia dates from October, 1859, when seven members organized under the leadership of the Rev. J. C. Brant. A reorganization took place in 1870. The congregation built its first and second church buildings at Fourth and Merchant, and its third at Eighth and Constitution, the present location.

More and more churches organized as the need grew and the population warranted such action.



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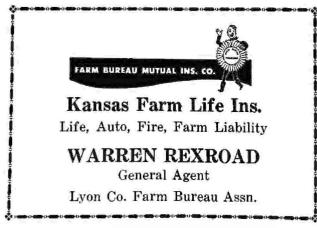
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The Society of Friends adherents came to the county early, and they established monthly meetings at the John Moon home west of Emporia in 1860. Quaker settlers, however, had been holding worship services in the locality since Their first church was the Cottonwood 1855. Church, completed in 1862. Bethany Congregational Church was founded by the Welsh in 1866. The Rev. Grosvenor C. Morse had a part in The Presbyterian establishing this church. Church was organized in 1867. Services were in downtown rooms until the new church was dedicated in December, 1871. The Second Presbyterian Church, also founded by the Welsh, came into being in 1871 with the Rev. John Jones as The United Presbyterian Church was pastor. established in 1869; St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in 1870; Sacred Heart Church was organized by the Rev. Father Perrier in 1874; St. Paul's Reformed Church in 1878 and the Free Methodist Church in 1879. Other denominations organized in succeeding years, and hardly a decade has passed without new denominations having been added to the roster of churches.

The School Bell Rings

Emporia's schools and churches grew up The first school opened October 14, together. 1858, with Miss Mary Jane Watson, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John H. Watson, as teacher. School was held in a small building at or near the northwest corner of Sixth and Commercial. One report states it was in the town's first building on that corner; another that it was next door to the first building. It started up with 15 pupils as a subscription school, paid for by parents and settlers. Children from several miles around attended, coming in ox-drawn vehicles and on ponies. The teacher was paid \$25 a month. The equipment consisted of a pine table, a few wooden benches, two chairs and two painted pine boards for a blackboard.

Later in 1858 a school for older boys and girls was started in McElfresh Hall on the east side of Commercial near Sixth Avenue. School was held on the second floor, and Orlando Tripp was the teacher. A teacher named M. T. Gruell taught school in the summer of 1859 in the new Christian Church. The new Congregational Church was also used as a school, taught by a man named Foster, a Miss Abraham and a Miss Todd.

Emporia School District No. 1 was organized in December, 1859. W. F. Cloud was the first director; Edward Borton, clerk; and C. C. Dodge, treasurer. The first public school opened January 14, 1861, with Miss Abraham as teacher.

The years between the founding of Emporia and the outbreak of the Civil War were full of trials as well as promise. Jacob Stotler wrote that perhaps 2,000 settlers came into Emporia and Breckinridge County the first year, and he speaks of their stout hearts, industry and perseverance in efforts to subdue the wild prairie.

But poverty prevailed, and diseases such as ague plagued the pioneers and dampened their enthusiasm.

Despite these drawbacks, resources grew. In 1860, William T. Soden began building the grist mill on the Cottonwood River south of Emporia, an asset for the town from the start. Farther west on the Cottonwood, the Haworth mill already had been constructed south of Plymouth. By 1872, Mark Patty had a mill operating on the Cottonwood between Emporia and Plymouth. Saw mills sprang up here and there, and there was a ready market for the native lumber. The Hanford & Hirth furniture factory began making

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THE OLD SODEN MILL — This favorite Emporia landmark which passed into history in recent years, is remembered by thousands of present day Emporians. The picture is taken from an old postcard. The original mill was erected in 1860 by the late W. T. Soden, Emporia pioneer. In subsequent years it received many additions and alterations. It was a great contributor to the economy of the region in the early days.

furniture, some of which still may be found in old Emporia homes. One of the saw mills was operated by Parham and Phelps on what is now the Emporia State College campus. Probably the most prominent pioneer merchant was Addison G. Proctor who opened his store in 1858. Proctor represented this section of Kansas in the Republican National Convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln.

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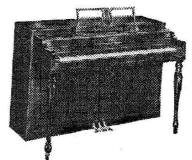
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Doctor on Horseback

According to descendents of pioneers, the first doctor to serve Emporia and vicinity was Dr. Edward Hall, a native of London, England, who came to the United States and studied medicine in Michigan. He came to the Emporia area in 1855 and homesteaded on a farm just west of the present County Farm. His practice carried him miles around Emporia, with a horse his mode of travel. Dr. Hall returned to Michigan in 1861, and later he located in St. Joseph, Mo., where he died, October 15, 1911.

A great drouth visited the area in 1860. With no rain in months, those who risked planting seed lost it. "The town was at a standstill," wrote Miss Laura French in her History of Emporia and Lyon County, "and the settlers could not encourage their friends in other states to come to Kansas. In Emporia Township, 340 acres of farm land yielded but 70 bushels of inferior wheat, and the best corn made one bushel per acre. There were no potatoes or other vegetables. ... Throughout 1860, the condition of the people has been aptly described as 'just hanging on.' Too poor to provide properly for their families, the settlers also were too poor to leave their claims. . . . Without the aid sent from the East, many persons must have perished from hunger and exposure."

The Civil War Begins

Such was Emporia's precarious situation when in 1861 the Civil War opened, and the struggling little town heroically assumed a new burden, that of contributing its part in the conflict.

Three military companies were organized in Emporia in April, 1861, the Emporia Guards, 55 men under Capt. William F. Cloud; the Emporia Artillery, 47 men under Capt. Andrew J. Mitchell; the Emporia Cavalry, 20 men. On May 13, an additional 33 men enlisted, and the next day the Guards offered their services to the Governor. They left Emporia for Lawrence May 24 and on June 20 became Company H, 2nd Kansas Volunteer Infantry. This company later participated in the Battle of Wilson's Creek in which four of its number were killed, and 11 wounded.

Another company was recruited in the summer of 1861, which reported to Leavenworth in September and mustered in as Company H, 8th Kansas. In the following spring it was transferred to the 9th Kansas, becoming Company B of that regiment. the was nd. edirea ; of ied ode 61. he 60. nt-11," of uld to res ior per es. ple n.' es, eir st, er

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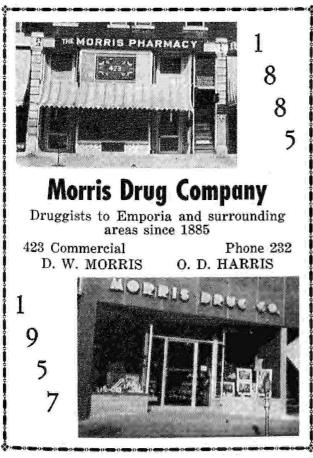
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In August, 1862, Preston B. Plumb was authorized to recruit a company from six counties, and he advertised for 100 men. Mr. Plumb, a town leader, had been elected to the Legislature, and was gaining prominence in the state. He was the only member of the original town company to have settled in Emporia.

As these additional men enlisted, Emporia people raised a fund from which the needy families of the soldiers were to receive \$20 a year toward their support. Plumb arrived in Leavenworth with his company of 140 men and 101 of them were mustered in as Company C, 11th Kansas. The rank of Major was given to Plumb, and L. T. Heritage of Emporia, who had been a first lieutenant in Company B, 9th Kansas Cavalry, became Captain of Company C. Heritage and Plumb led their forces into the battle of Prairie Grove, fought in Arkansas, December 7, 1862. This battle ended in a decisive victory for the Union in the war in the west. In this battle Major Plumb, who had driven the Quantrill raiders out of Kansas after the sack of Lawrence, commanded a part of the 11th Kansas Cavalry. Captain Heritage, wounded in the battle, was helped off the field of battle by Eli Fowler, of Emporia. Charles Stotler, brother of Jacob Stotler, of Emporia, was killed in the engagement.



Plumb returned to Emporia after the war, a Lieutenant Colonel, grown in stature, and more of a hero to Emporians than ever.

Within two decades after the war, patriotic organizations began to be organized in Emporia and they were destined to flourish for many years. The Grand Army of the Republic established its Preston B. Plumb Post No. 55, April 26, 1882, with 50 charter members. Within a few years its size became unwieldy, and another post, Garfield Post No. 464 was established. Plumb post has been credited with having 530 members at one time. In its earlier years, members who

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marched in the Memorial Day parades, formed a line three blocks long. Eventually, the dwindling number of veterans caused the two posts to consolidate.

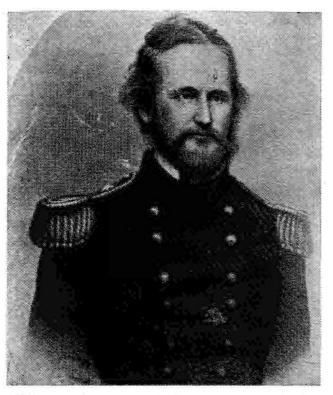
Kindred organizations were effected, including the Women's Relief Corps No. 70, organized in April, 1886; the Ladies of the G. A. R. Garfield Circle No. 22, dating from June 17, 1890. Both were auxiliaries to the G. A. R. These organizations for many years kept the memory of the battle of Prairie Grove alive, and annual reunions and celebrations were held.

Lyon County Is Born

During the war, various maneuvers were launched in the Legislature to change not only the name, but the boundaries of Breckinridge County. The county had been named in honor of John C. Breckinridge, Vice President under President Buchanan. In 1862, public clamor succeeded in changing the name to Lyon County, honoring Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, popular hero of the war in the West. General Lyon had lost his life in the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek, 10 miles south of Springfield, Mo.

In 1859, the north three miles of Madison County were added to Breckinridge County on





GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON — As a result of public clamor, Breckinridge County in 1862 was renamed Lyon County, honoring Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, Union officer, and hero of the war in the West. He was killed in the battle of Wilson's Creek, 10 miles south of Springfield, Mo., an engagement in which Emporians fought.

the south, and in 1861, 12 more miles of Madison County were added. The southern part of Madison County was added to Greenwood, eliminating Madison County. In 1864, the Legislature awarded to Chase and Morris Counties, a two-mile strip on the west side of Lyon. These changes left Lyon County with its present borders, a county 39 miles long and 22 miles wide.

These Legislative maneuverings, some of them engineered by C. V. Eskridge, prominent leader who had been elected to the Legislature, were designed in part at least, to place Emporia in a more favorable position to obtain the County



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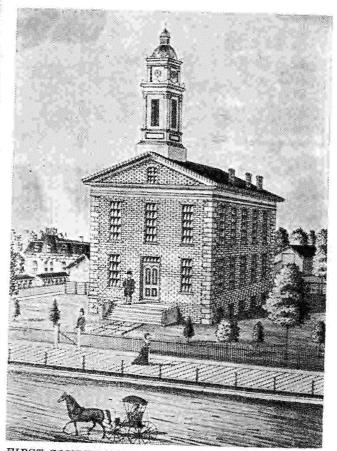
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Citizens National Bank Bldg. Phone 38

1857, had twice won the county seat elections, but Emporia would not accept defeat. According to one version of the story, the Legislature, at Eskridge's behest, passed a resolution declaring that all the votes cast by settlers on Indian land were illegal.

The County Seat Story

The story of how Emporia, claiming to be the legal County Seat, demanded the county records, only to be refused by Americus, thus



FIRST COURTHOUSE IN EMPORIA — After Emporia had been established as the County Seat this courthouse was built in 1866 at Third Avenue and Commercial Street, west side, at a cost of \$19,795. It served until the courthouse at Fourth and Commercial was erected in 1901. The change in location precipitated a town row.

precipitating the famous courthouse theft episode, was told by George Simons, of Americus to the Gazette on May 25, 1938. In printing the story, W. A. White, editor of The Gazette, said the version was substantially correct, but that perhaps the real truth never would be known. At any rate, Mr. Simons' story follows in part: "Then the fun began," Mr. Simons wrote. "One dark night in the fall of the year (presumably 1862) a band of men set out from Emporia on horseback. Three of the horses carried double but g to at ing and

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and those extra riders were Eskridge, John Watson and Bill Soden. At Americus the doors of the courthouse were quickly battered in and the records taken. Eskridge, Watson and Soden took the records along with a jug of 'forty rod mule' which the bunch had brought along, and hid in the tall grass and weeds, while the mounted bunch lit out west for Chase County 'Hell bent for election', as Eskridge expressed it."

"The Americus crowd gathered, mounted horses and took out after them, while Eskridge, Watson and Soden started on foot for Emporia carrying the records and the 'mule'.

"When across the Chase County line the Emporia bunch halted and the Americus bunch came back after satisfying themselves that the records were not there. The Emporia gang told them that the books had been thrown in the weeds on leaving Americus, and several days were spent looking for them."

"While all this was going on the three arch conspirators were 'hot-footing it' for Emporia. At about where the pumping station now is, a tree had fallen across the Neosho, and, as the river was up two or three feet, they started across on the tree. Whether the 'mule' had kicked too hard, or Soden had just slipped, will never be known, but he fell in. Watson instantly jumped in after him, calling to Eskridge who was in the lead to 'help me save Soden'. Eskridge yelled back, 'to hell with Soden. He can take care of himself. I'm saving the records.' Soden waded out and so did Watson, and it is said that the record book Soden had is waterstained yet.

"Americus went to court about it, but the court held it could not rule against the lawmaking body of the State and the matter ended there."

Mr. Simons further said that his story was one told to him later by Eskridge.

Emporia Looks Ahead

With the war over and the stream of new settlers from the East stepped up to an unprecedented degree, Emporia began to grow, and the town turned its attention to those things which would help most to build the little town into a city. Railroads were seen as the great need, and they were not to be long in coming. The town already was proud of one great achievement, the Legislative act of March 3, 1863, which created a State Normal School in Emporia. The bill had been introduced by Rep. C. V. Eskridge of Emporia, and it was presented in the Senate by Perry B. Maxson. Governor Carney appointed a

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Centennial Week Activity Schedule

SUNDAY, JUNE 30 "RELIGIOUS HERITAGE DAY"

A day set aside to pay tribute to the importance of the past 100 years of religious progress and endeavor. Every church in the community will hold their Centennial service in their own way at their morning service.

Beginning at 7:30 P. M., the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps will stage their annual "Pageant of Bugles" competition at the College of Emporia.

MONDAY, JULY 1 "GOVERNOR'S DAY"

Promptly at 9:00 A. M., a special aerial bomb salute, ringing of church bells, and the blowing of factory whistles, will announce the official opening of the Emporia Centennial Celebration. A special flag raising ceremony will be held on the City Hall lawn with all veterans organizations and local military units participating. Visitation of the historical store windows will be encouraged. Beginning at 1:30 P. M., one of the largest float parades in the history of Emporia will begin. Governor George Docking will be the honorary parade marshal.

The first performance of the pageant spectacle "Emporia Centurama" will be presented at the Kansas State Teachers College Stadium at 8:15 P. M. The coronation of the Emporia Centennial Queen will precede the pageant presentation. Following the pageant, a gigantic fireworks display will be presented.

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TUESDAY, JULY 2 "SANTA FE DAY"

Emporia will salute one of its oldest institutions, the Santa Fe Railroad. The four great brotherhoods of the railroad will hold their annual picnic. Special recognition of the railroad and its officials will be made at pre-pageant activities.

Second performance of the pageant spectacle "Emporia Centurama" will be at 8:15 P. M. at the Kansas State Teachers College Stadium. Following the pageant spectacle will be a gigantic fireworks display. le

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 3 "GOOD NEIGHBORS DAY"

A special Pioneer Recognition luncheon will be held at noon. At this time, special recognition will be given to the oldest residents and natives of Emporia. A very prominent speaker will deliver the address.

The third performance of the pageant spectacle "Emporia Centurama" will be presented, followed by a gigantic fireworks finale.

A free square dance will begin at 9:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 4 "SALUTE TO YOUTH DAY"

At 10:00 A. M., a Children's Pet, Hobby and Costume Parade will be held in the business district. All children of school age are invited to participate. In the afternoon, special athletic events are planned and there will be a street dance in the evening at 9:30 P. M. to 12:00 P. M.

The fourth performance of the pageant spectacle "Emporia Centurama" will be followed by a gigantic fireworks finale.

FRIDAY, JULY 5 "LADIES DAY"

This day is devoted to the ladies of the community. Costume judging will be held in the Little Theatre of the Civic Auditorium at 10:00 A. M. A gigantic old-fashioned style show will be held in the Main Arena of the Civic Auditorium at 2:00 P. M. Styles from Emporia's earliest beginnings will be shown on live models.

The winners of the style show will be presented before the pageant at Kansas State Teachers College Stadium. The fifth performance of the pageant spectacle "Emporia Centurama" will be presented with a gigantic fireworks finale.

SATURDAY, JULY 6 "HOME COMING DAY"

Finals in the beard judging and shaving contest will be held on this day. Old-fashioned games and contests will be held. A shaving contest will be held sponsored by the Remington Rand Electric Shaver Division. There will be a reunion of Emporia Senior High School alumni.

The finale performance of the pageant spectacle "Emporia Centurama" will be presented, followed by the fireworks finale. THE EMPORIA CENTENNIAL CORPORATION

presents

"THE EMPORIA CENTURAMA"

July 1-2-3-4-5-6, 1957

KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE STADIUM

A JOHN B. ROGERS PRODUCTION

Fostoria, Ohio

MANAGING DIRECTOR Robert H. Rockhold, Jr.

PAGEANT DIRECTOR Wanda Rodgers Rockhold

COSTUMES, SCENERY AND LIGHTING

by the

John B. Rogers Producing Co.

"The Emporia Centurama"

Written and Directed by Wanda Rodgers Rockhold

PROLOGUE

Through an Avenue of American Flags pass the Trumpeters, States of Columbia, Boy and Girl Scouts and lovely Ladies of the Royal Court. A glimpse of Pageantry in all its splendor climaxed by the appearance of Her Royal Majesty, Miss Emporia Centennial.

Episode I: "In The Beginning"

There is a beautiful old Indian legend that accounts for the creation of America and the Redmen that made it their home. "In the Heaven above the Heavens lived and loved the Gods and heroes and the great hunters. Here among them lived Auoka, the beautiful and Manitou, the mighty. Auoka ate one of the flowers from the tree of light and was thrust from the heavens and fell for a thousand years and landed upon an island which was to become America, the home of the Redman.

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Episode II: "Land of the Redman"

For countless moons the Sac and the Fox tribes lived beside the shimmering waters of the Cottonwood. Here they followed the pursuits of free children of nature. Neither legend or record gives account of Indian warfare here. The Sac and the Fox tribes were a peaceful tribe. Here is a typical Indian village as our fancy pictures it.

Episode III: "Fathers of the Black Robe"

Father Juan de Padilla with Coronado and the mighty Conquistadors were in the vicinity of Emporia in search of the lost city of Quivera. Father Juan de Padilla comes to the village spreading his word of God to the Indian Tribes.

Episode IV: "The Town Company"

G. W. Brown sat in his office one day going over the many requests from settlers on where they should locate when they got to the new land. There was one site that a friend had told him was "The loveliest site in the world to have a town". Brown formed a Committee of five men to head the Town Company and Emporia was on its way.

Episode V: "Hail Pioneers"

Our hearts swell with pride as we view the procession of our early settlers. These brave and hardy individuals are brought to life as we watch their arrival in wagons and crude vehicles. So proudly we hail these families who formed the cornerstone upon which our city has been built.

Episode VI: "Pro-Slavery Raid"

The night of the raid of the Pro-Slavery men will be one night of horror which will forever link the area with the bloody strife that befell many an early Kansas community. To the many settlers who lost their lives to the Pro-Slavery men we pay homage with our memories and our tears . . . forever.

Episode VII: "Remember the Sabbath"

Those sturdy Pioneers who found their ways over the winding trails, down the rivers, across the forests to what was now their new home, brought with them their courage and fortitude and another priceless gift... their faith in God. Although the days, the weeks and the months were all too short for the work that had to be done, they never forgot the teachings of their pious forefathers. And they paused from their arduous labors to . . . "Remember the Sabbath Day and Keep It Holy."

Episode VIII: "The Three R's"

Schools were among the earliest institutions in Emporia of which tradition leaves an account. These traditions soon led to the founding of schools, for although many of our early citizens were of limited education, they realized the importance of schools in the lives of their children. Here we witness activity in a typical one-room schoolhouse of days gone by.

Episode IX: "The Wishing Well"

Preston Plumb knew the people of Emporia were growing restless. Water was becoming more and more of a problem. Preston Plumb could see that the people would all leave if water was not found. John Hammond was elected to start digging and to quote Plumb, "Dig, John Hammond . . . Dig until you find water." . . . Water was eventually found and the well was named "The well that saved Emporia".

Episode X: "Volume in Black"

As the little community of Emporia grew, tragedy struck and engulfed not only the town but the nation as well, tearing our country asunder and plunging it into Civil War. We see a contingent of Emporia boys preparing to leave for the front. A flag is presented to the departing troops by the ladies of Emporia as a symbol of their faith and trust.

Episode XI: "The Iron Horse"

One of the strongest features in the development of our area during this era was the coming of the railroad. The Katy and the Santa Fe were laying track right through Lyon County. Along the route of the railroad new towns were founded, and one of these would become our city of Emporia. Let us look back on those days of the beginning when the first train was due to pass through the county. What a day it was . . . people dropped their chores and gathered to celebrate the arrival of the Iron Horse.

Episode XII "Birth of a City"

Let's go back to 1870 when the Governor proclaimed Emporia a city. There was much to be done and much to celebrate. . . Let's meet our new town officials . . . and join in the parade.

Episode XIII: "Tally Ho and Calico"

Friends have gathered from all around, some coming as far as Americus to gather with old acquaintances. A Circus Parade . . . a box lunch sale . . . and there you are with your hair slicked down and your mustaches waxed . . . all have gathered for the big celebration. It's the Gay, Gay 90's.

Episode XIV "World War I"

To the strains of "Over There" our American doughboys marched away to fight a war to end all wars. We pay fitting tribute to those who fought in World War One.

Episode XV: "Roaring 20's"

In the 1920's prosperity abounded. It was the era of flappers and bobbed hair, ukeleles, flag pole sitters AND home brew . . . and the dance craze was . . . The Charleston.

Episode XVI: "William Allen White"

William Allen White gained national fame as the "sage of Emporia"... as the owner and editor of the Emporia Gazette. White's editorials played an important part in the political affairs of the country. His name will be forever perpetuated in Emporia through his gift of "Peter Pan Park" given to the city in memorial to his daughter Mary. Proudly we salute this great man ... and all others who have made our heritage so rich ... and the history of Emporia so colorful.

Episode XVII: "World War II"

Days and days of agonizing and brutal fighting were the price of conquering of Iwo Jima by the Marines. But on February 23, 1945, our flag flew from the top of Mt. Suribachi. Thousands of Marines lost their lives in this unrelenting seige. To these . . . and to the other tens of thousands who in the service like these Marines, fought for freedom for the world, we pay honor with our tears and memories forever.

Episode XVIII: "Finale"

As each episode of the past assembles before you ... each taking its place on the progressive steps of time, only one thought can be instilled in our minds and our hearts ..., I AM PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN. o'' coming ntances. d there staches pration.

Participants in Emporia Centennial Queen Contest

Arline Anderson

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. . 1e, 1r Priscilla Balch Sandra Beck Mary Jane Bedner Mary Kay Birk Doris Black Faye Boline Louise Bouse Barbara Brinkman

Twila Butts Rose Marie Carter Donna Rae Davis Jeanette Davidson Denise Dehler Donnel Dehler Ann Dwelle Marbeth Emswiler Carol Forrester Mary Kathryn Frederick Verna Germann Rosetta Gosser

Linda Gray

Phyllis Hamilton Kathy Hettenbach **Eunice** Holle Carolyn Holman Mary Louise Holmes Emily Lee Jackson Norma Jean Johnson Judy Jones Kathleen Knapp Marilyn Lambert Sara Lynn Massey Kay McBride Carol Sue McChristy **Eleanor McElfresh** Myra McMurphey Shirley Mellenbruch Wauneta Mercer Karin Moebus **Betty Lou Morris** Donna Otto Betty Ann Palmer

Shirley Potter Phyllis Pykiet **Rachel Ramirez Ruth Gloria Ramirez** Shirley Ann Rees Phyllis Retschlag Velma Jean Schlesener Margaret Schwindt Carolyn Shomber Ida Joy Sill Patricia J. Smalling Carol Stolfus Sarah Stout Iona Stuck Rhonda Sutton Mara Jane Thompson LoReta Maurine Traner Joyce VanGundy Glenda Rae White Mary Lou Whitney Janiece Wilkeson Pat Windsor

Anna Mae Petersen

Seat. The town of Americus, also founded in commission to select a site, and a 20-acre tract was obtained.

The site finally acquired is the present one, but the first choice made and later changed, was a tract east of East Street between Sixth and Twelfth Avenues.

The school did not hold classes until in February, 1865. The first president and only teacher was Lyman B. Kellogg. Rooms for the new school were on the upper floor of Emporia's first public school building, the old square stone building on the site of the present Senior High



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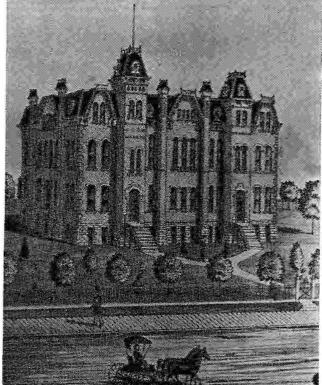
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Phone 6

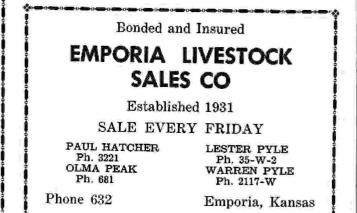
EMPORIA, KANSAS

School. School opened with 18 students. President Kellogg, a young graduate of the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Illinois, had been induced to come to Emporia and start the school with the then \$1,000 available. He was influenced in this decision by the Rev. Grosvenor C. Morse who had established the First Congregational Church in Emporia. Mr. Morse made a personal mission to Illinois to find a suitable man to head the school.

The Normal's first graduating class in 1867 consisted of two women, Mary Jane Watson,



THE KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL — Shown above is the school as it appeared when built in 1873, and as it appeared when restored to service in 1880 after the fire of 1878. This building replaced the first building which stood at its rear. In 1888 an addition was built on the west end of the structure, and in 1895 an addition was built on the east which included Albert Taylor Hall.



[40]

Emporia's first teacher, and Miss Ellen Plumb, sister of Preston B. Plumb. The first building erected on the campus to house the school cost \$10,000 and was built in 1867. The school for the most part was never thereafter to lack facilities either in buildings or equipment for its students. Today it is a leader among teacher-training colleges, and Kansas on the whole is doing a good job of keeping it abreast of the times.

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n l. The progress of Emporia along cultural lines was to take another forward step in 1882, when the Presbyterians of Kansas voted at the annual meeting of Synod, at Ottawa, to confer with

50-S

DRIVE-IN THEATER

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BEST WISHES FOR A WONDERFUL CENTENNIAL

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who are serving you at Eureka Federal Savings call Emporia our hometown.

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[41]

Congratulations

To the Business Firms both new and old, which have contributed to the progress of Emporia. May we all continue to work together to make this a bigger and better town to live in.

GAZETTE PRINTERS

Commercial Printing 517 Merchant Phone 48 Emporia citizens regarding the establishment of a Presbyterian college in Emporia. Emporians contributed a 38-acre site for the college, and \$40,000 in cash. The incorporation was completed in 1883 and classes were held in downtown buildings until Stuart Hall, the first building, was completed in 1886. Dr. J. F. Hendy was the first President of the College of Emporia, and the president of the first Board of Trustees was A. H. Horton, of Atchison, Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court.

Buildings constructed later included Anderson Memorial Library, a gift of Andrew Carnegie;

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Mason Gymnasium, also a gift; Lewis Hall of Science; Emporia and Dunlap Halls, the dormitories. Stuart Hall burned in 1916 but the present beautiful Kenyon Hall with its fine Memorial Chapel, took its place. Lewis Hall of Science now has given way to the new and modern science building, a gift of the Mabee Foundation.

The College of Emporia always has been a "big little college" exercising an influence that belies its size. In recent years it has gained substantially in financial support and has enjoyed a physical growth that holds great promise for its future.

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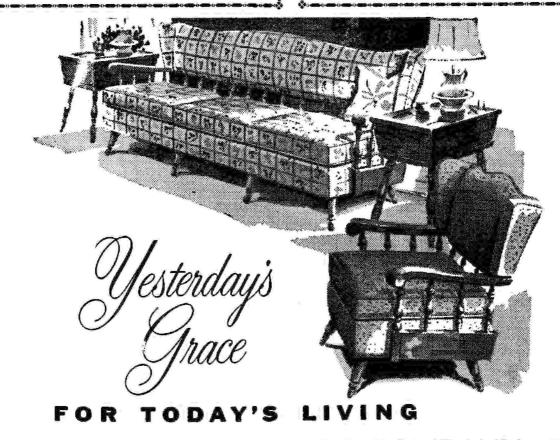
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The Railroads Come

Emporia's growth in the post Civil War period, began with the coming of the railroads. Lyon County in June, 1867, voted \$200,000 in bonds to assist in the construction of the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific, projected from Junction City down through Emporia and beyond. This line almost immediately was taken over by the M-K-T and ever since has been known as the Neosho Valley branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The first train reached Emporia from

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DRY GOODS EMPORIA, KANSAS

[44]

Junction City on December 22, 1869 and was the occasion for a great celebration.

In June, 1869, the County issued another bond issue of \$200,000 to assist the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which was building from Topeka southwesterly through Emporia. The first Santa Fe train reached Emporia September 14, 1870. The two bond issues seemed large for a county of perhaps less than 6,000 inhabitants, but the expenditure proved to be a good investment. The railroads brought settlers by the thousands into the area. Emporia was to benefit in the coming decades from the Santa Fe which



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EMPORIANS

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S. H. KRESS & CO.

URBAN C. BROWN

I insure everything but the ashes 811 Commercial Phone 26 Emporia, Kansas became one of the nation's great railroads. Various branches such as the Southern branch and the Ottawa Cut-off contributed to Emporia's prosperity.

In 1886, Lyon County began receiving the benefits of a third railroad, the Missouri Pacific which built its line across the northern part of the County. Its construction gave rise to four Lyon County towns, Miller, Admire, Allen and Bushong.

The Indian Takes His Leave

In June, 1873, Emporians watched a strange procession. It was a goodly portion of the Kaw Indian tribe moving south to the new reservation provided by the Government in what is now Oklahoma. The caravan is said to have crossed the Cottonwood River at Flat Rocks, the Columbia ford, on its journey south.

It was a historic procession, for it marked the passing of the Indian from Lyon County. Another tribe, the Sac and Fox, had been moved to Indian Territory as early as 1868, except for a small band under its chief, Mohoke, which remained as farm laborers until 1886.

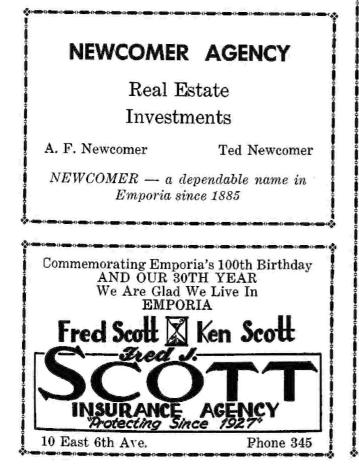
Thus, Emporia and Lyon County have an Indian background that furnishes the basis for



many stories told by pioneers in past years, or by their descendents.

When Emporia was founded in 1857, parts of two Indian reservations overlapped into territory that was to become a part of Lyon County. In the northwest section were the Kaws, whose reservation came as far south as the Americus vicinity. In the northeast and east were the Sac and Fox, whose reservation occupied more of the county than did that of the Kaws. Parts of Reading, Waterloo, and Jackson townships were in this reservation.

It is not strange, therefore, that the early white settlers had many experiences involving Indians, not always pleasant. Indians frequently visited Emporia as traders, setting up camps outside of town. They were seen often too as they passed through town on inter-tribal visits. Many of them were nuisances as they begged, bartered and stole. Many settlers were terrified when wandering Indians peered in their cabin windows. But the Indians were not hostile, though illmannered and untamed. On the whole, the settlers were happy to see them go, especially the Kaws, who were less highly regarded than the Sac and Fox.



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[47]

Anytime Anywhere	📬 The Economy
Anytime Anywhere J. B. Robinson Ambulance Service Phone 85 or 86 517 Mechanic Day Night	Lyon County's post revealed by statistics, qu 1878. "We have grown to a thousand good farms co of orchards, an abundan for home consumption an
PEAK FEED & SEED CO. 614 Mechanic Phone 342	27,645 cattle, 5,237 she \$160,000 worth of wagon \$30,000 worth of carriag worth over \$3,000,000 an worth at least \$12,000, worth of church property
MOSSMAN FOOD MARKET 623 East 6th	 with apparatus, \$100,000 ing the county, which it house and half a dozen in Contributing to this in its prosperity were county. Americus, once t established in 1857. F located that y∈ar, and
ELLIOTT MOTORS, INC. 6th & Cottonwood	Neosho Rapids was laid in 1856, but there were that locality in 1855. B celebrated its centennial laid out in 1858 and pla named for the Pennsylv
Charlie's Conoco Service 225 East 6th	LUGG Shoe Re SADI BOC WESTERN
CONEY ISLAND 17 East 6th Ave.	Just a Touch ROB LEATHEI 414-16 Com Since
IDEAL CAFE 7 East 6th Ave.	CLARENCE 2nd Avenu pays tribute to
BAIRD PAINT STORE Mary C. Baird 11 East 6th Phone 43	100TH BI We are proud to hav for over SUN SCIENTIFIC Brake Service - Wheel A Balancing - Motor Rebu Starter 13 West Second Aven

Is Advanced

Civil War progress is oted by Jacob Stotler in be a county with nearly ntaining over 3,000 acres ice of the smaller fruits d shipment, 6,292 horses, eep, 10,149 hogs, with ns and farm implements, ges, a personal property d an aggregate property 000. We have \$50,000 ; 87 schoolhouses worth, 0; two railroads traverstself owns a good courtron bridges." -

development and sharing the other towns in the the county seat, had been Hartford, too, had been was laid out in 1858. out on its present site beginnings of a town in ecause of this, the town in 1955. Plymouth was atted in 1859. Reading, vania city of that name,

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ERTS R GOODS mercial St. 1911

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Emporia on its RTHDAY

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was established as a station on the new Santa Fe railroad, and was incorporated in 1872. Olpe was established in 1879 as a station on the Santa Fe's Howard branch. Allen, which had been a post office as early as 1854, became a shipping point and a town, when the Missouri Pacific put its line through in 1886. Admire and Bushong also were established as Missouri Pacific shipping points in 1886. Miller was not founded until 1910, but there was a settlement there, including a post office as early as 1886.

Scattered about Lyon County also are several defunct towns and post offices. Miss Laura French includes in her list, Elmendaro, 17 miles southeast of Emporia which was the county seat of Madison County; Orleans, a post office on the Neosho west of Americus; Waterloo, on the Emporia-Lawrence road, established in 1858; Fremont, three miles north of Emporia, founded in 1858; Forest Hill, eight miles east of Emporia, founded in 1858, once a post office; Chicago Mound, a "paper town" only, laid out in 1857; Columbia, three miles southwest of Emporia, established in 1855; Hortenburg on the Santa Fe northeast of Emporia, its name later changed to Lang; Attica, an M-K-T station west of Hartford: and Agnes City, an 1857 post office, moved to Bushong when that town was founded.

706 Com'l

Phone 944

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Short Orders LITTLE KASTLE LUNCH

Mr. & Mrs. George Hillis

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Irish-Seybold Hardware and Chemicals

23 East 6th

Phone 740

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The following are all members in good standing of the Lyon County Medical Association and are graduates of reputable medical schools.

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SURGERY

Phone 12 or 528

C. E. PARTRIDGE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Suite 407, Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phones: Office 250, Res. 2362 When no answer Call Phys. & Surg. Exchange 441

E. E. EDWARDS, M. D.

PHYSICAL THERAPY Office: First Black East Newman Hospital Phone 1897

DAVID R. DAVIS, M. D.

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Phone 92

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Medicine and Obstetrics HAROLD F. SPENCER, M. D. RONALD J. DANIELS, M. D. Phone 390

RICHARD F. CONARD, M. D. RADIOLOGIST

Newman Hospital St. Mary's Hospital

K. L. LOHMEYER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Phone 3297 1024 West 12th

J. M. CATLETT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Phone 2900 1024 West 12th

CLYDE WILSON, M. D.

SURGEON Kansas Electric Power Building Office Phone 271; Res. 291 If no answer call 441

THOMAS P. BUTCHER, M. D. R. P. SCHELLINGER, M. D. GENERAL SURGERY Phone 96 Gazette Building

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OBSTETRICS DISEASES OF WOMEN

Phone 92

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D. P. TRIMBLE, M. D.

DISEASES OF EYE GLASSES FITTED

Res. Phone 515 Gazette Bldg., Phone 672

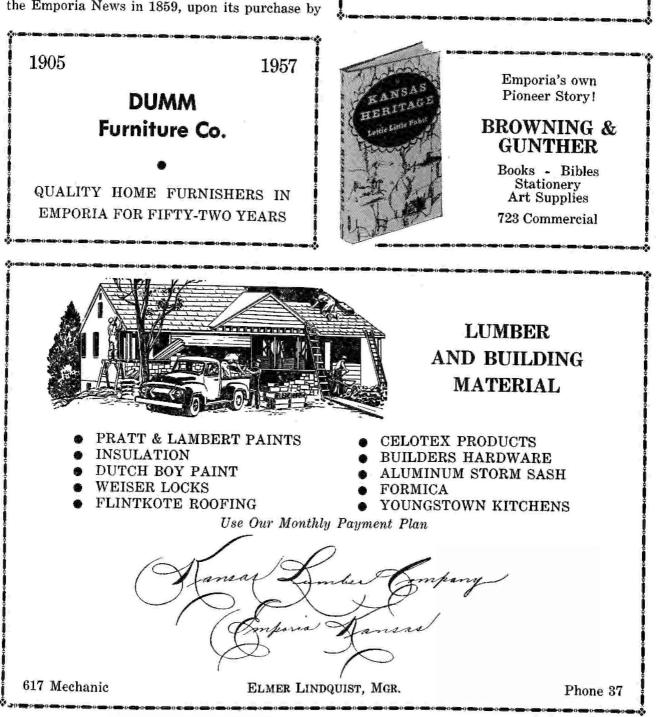
P. W. MORGAN, M. D. E. J. RYAN, M. D. J. L. MORGAN, M. D. Internal Medicine & Diagnosis Gazette Building

W. E. LUEDTKE, M. D. PATHOLOGIST Director of Hospital Laboratories Newman Memorial Hospital St. Mary's Hospital

The Role of the Newspapers

The cause of Emporia and Lyon County always has been well supported by the newspapers published within its borders. Emporia newspaper history is a long one, when fully told, as there were many newspaper ventures in the town, especially during the first 30 years or so when the establishment of a newspaper took little capital, even though it was a calculated risk.

The first newspaper, The Kanzas News, established by Preston B. Plumb in 1857, became the Emporia News in 1859, upon its purchase by



BOB CRAWFORD

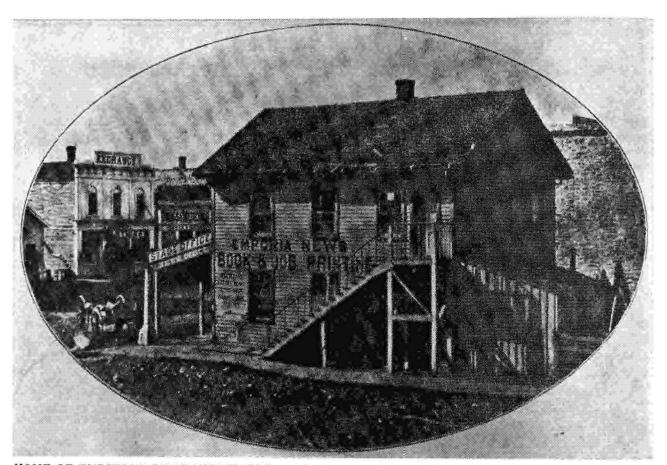
CARRIER

AIR CONDITIONING

Sales and Service

920 Commercial Street

Bus. Phone 187

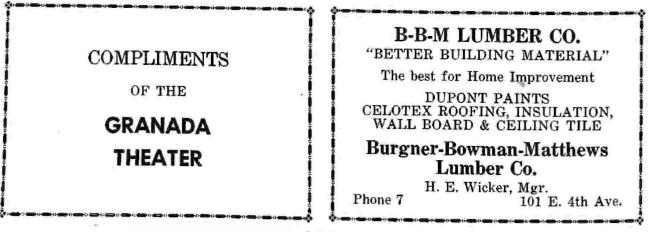


HOME OF EMPORIA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER — The Emporia News Building shown above stood on the present location of the Mutual Building and Loan Association. It was the third building to be erected in Emporia. The News had been founded in 1857 by Preston B. Plumb as The Kanzas News, but its name was soon changed. At extreme left is shown the small portion of a gabled frame structure, apparently on the corner opposite the News Building. This is believed to be the first house constructed in Emporia.

Jacob Stotler. Stotler was the sole publisher until 1870 when J. R. Graham and E. E. Rowlands bought interests. The Graham and Rowland interests were sold to Alex Butts and Frank P. MacLennan in 1879. The late Col. H. C. Whitley later acquired a controlling interest in the paper. A consolidation of the News and the Emporia Republican was effected in 1890.

The Emporia Republican had been founded by the former Lieutenant Governor C. V. Eskridge, a pioneer Emporian in 1880. The newspaper was discontinued in the early 1900's.

The Emporia Gazette was founded in 1890 by J. R. Graham. It was sold soon thereafter to W. Y. Morgan, who sold it to William Allen White in 1895, and it is today the only Emporia daily. The late Mr. White was fond of telling how he purchased The Gazette with \$3,000 of borrowed money and paid off the debt with profits from his first two books, and Gazette earnings. The



Gazette's first home was on East Sixth Avenue, back of the present Mutual Building. It was moved to its present location in 1900.

The Emporia Times, a weekly, has been published in Emporia since 1891, but it was founded by the late Major Paul in Allen in 1887 as the Allen Tidings. Paul moved the paper to Emporia and in 1895 sold it to P. F. Yearout and Marshall Starr, who changed its name to the Emporia Times. Yearout became the sole owner within a year, and in 1900 he merged it with the Democratic Record owned by Semper Bucher. The paper was sold to W. T.

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ALSPAW JEWELRY

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FIRESTONE STORES

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Jim Wilcox, Insurance

412 Commercial Phone 143

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24 Hour Service - Featuring Choice Steaks, Sea Foods, Fried Chicken and Short Orders Floyd S. Hampton, Owner

EMPORIA MOTEL

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Phone 2607

Emporia, Kansas

G. & S. MACHINE SHOP

1020 East Sixth Emporia, Kansas

JOHN L. HECKMAN, O. D.

OPTOMETRIST

11191/2 Commercial

Phone 3803

Dungan in 1906, and Dungan in turn sold it to Harrison Parkman in 1907. Parkman published the Democratic weekly until in May 1920. The paper has had several other owners since that time, and is now owned by Frank Lill.

Other Emporia newspapers listed by Miss French, are the Emporia Sentinel established by J. A. Hetherington and sold in 1882 to J. M. McCown; The Emporia Democrat, published by J. M. McCown; The Emporia Democrat (not McCown's) published by Semper Bucher; The Emporia Daily Journal, published by William Martindale; The Emporia Ledger (1871) estab-

Markowitz Builders

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Over 33 years of experience in the Contracting Business

LEO AND LAMAR MARKOWITZ



Broadview Hotel

34 Years' Service to the Community

ELMER W. SIEDHOFF Manager

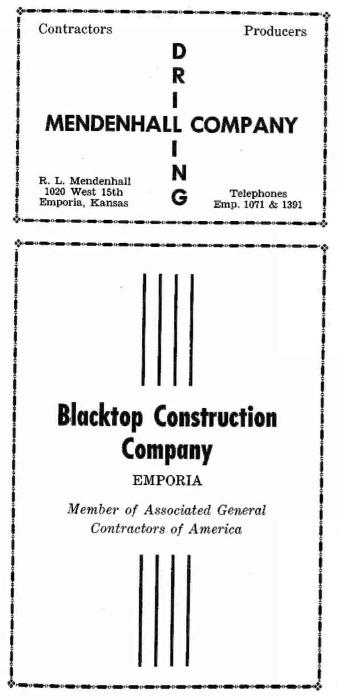
GEORGE H. SIEDHOFF II Asst. Manager

[54]

lished by Judge Robert M. Ruggles; The Emporia Tribune, established in 1869 by Main & Dixon, later absorbed by The News; The Globe and The Sun, newspaper ventures of the 1870's; The Columbian, a Welsh language newspaper which flourished in the 1880's.

Emporia and Industries

For one hundred years Emporia has been primarily an agricultural center, reaping the benefits of good soil on both the upland and bottomlands. The town has been favorably situ-



509 COM'L EMPORIA, KANSAS W. H. Brooks & Son Grocery 524 Commercial **GRANGER'S** 623 Commercial **KELLS' KURL SHOP** 604 Commercial WOODY'S AUTO SALVAGE 1 Mile West of City Limits and Second Door South of 50 Highway J. G. Woody, Owner Phone 550 SUNRISE MOTEL John and Josephine Bryde "We Like Children" 1830 East 50 Hi-Way DICK MILLER SERVICE 28 East 5th

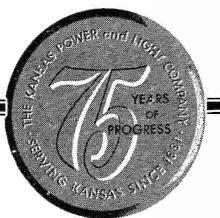
nter-Atteber

Art's Barber & Beauty Shop

Emporia, Kansas

601 Commercial

Phone 877



We're Celebrating, too

Seventy-five years ago — on August 1, 1881 — our original predecessor company was formed. Since our inception we've seen Kansas and Kansans grow into one of the most productive lands and people in the world. We've seen acre after acre of wheat and farm products produced and sold. We've seen new industry dot the landscape like corn stalks in July.

We've seen all these things and more ... all adding to the progress that you and your forebearers have made possible through thought and toil. We are proud to have been able to make our contributions to this progress.

We intend to progress with Kansas and Kansans and trust we may have the privilege to furnish you with the same dependable utility service for the next 75 years.

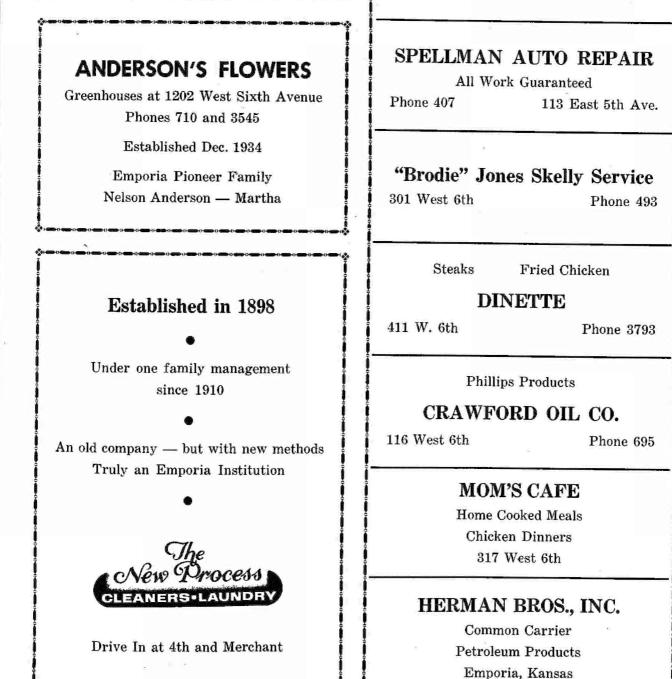
> Congratulations on Emporia's 100th Birthday

DOWF2 and

PANY

© RK ated, too, to prosper from the cattle industry which flourishes throughout the Blue Stem area.

The town's economy also has been bolstered by reason of being a railroad center, an educational center, and a retail trading center for a wide area. Today, small industry is on the upgrade, and the past few years have seen the establishment of several industrial plants. Some of these are of local origin, while others have been induced to locate here through efforts of a livewire Chamber of Commerce that for years has been dedicated to increasing the town's industrial payroll. Nearly all of these industries have been



DAVIS PAINT STORE

Schnakenberg Motors, Inc.

Phone 1150

Phone 529

502 Commercial

628 Merchant

[57]

The

EMPORIA DAILY GAZETTE

FOR A TOWN OF ITS SIZE .

has MORE PAID SUBSCRIBERS* than any other newspaper in KANSAS!

> Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

*Average Daily Newspaper Circulation (1956) in Following Kansas Cities:

Arkansas C	ity	•	•	6,508	EMPORIA .			8,709	Manhattan			8.570
Atchison			:	7,140	Fort Scott .			6,058	Newton .			
Chanute				6,008	Garden City			5,438	Ottawa .			
Dodge Cty				7,513	Hays	•		6,302	McPherson			5,039
El Dorado					Independence	•	•	6,024	Pratt .			5,489
La Dorado	•	•	•	5,781	Junction City	٠	•	6,257	Winfield	•	•	6,412

aided in their formative period by public support extended through the Chamber of Commerce for the most part.

Emporia always has had industrial ambitions, and its one hundred years of history reveals that many industrial concerns have come and gone. The late Horace Jones, operator of the old Jones Foundry, years ago wrote a paper describing many early day industrial failures and successes in Emporia. His list included the Ryan & Lyon Carriage Works, the Pusser & Greaves Foundry, the Emporia Water Mills operated by W. T. Soden, the Emporia Furniture Company. operated on the Cottonwood by Hirth, Gilmore & Arnold; brick kilns on both the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers; various alfalfa mills, the E. F. Sprague Planing Mill; the Graffenstein Packing Plant in the Northington Building which later became the Natatorium; the Porterfield & Harvey Cracker Factory; the Thompson Excelsior Factory; the Newton Barrel Stave factory; a canning factory; the plant of the Corrugated Metal Manufacturing Company at Third and Merchant; a coffin factory; the P. G. Hallberg Soap Factory which operated in the City's abondoned Cottonwood river pumping plant; a hay pressing machine plant, and a shirt factory, among others.

JOHN A. LAWRENCE CO.

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And Emporia Swimming Pool

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Industrial & Water Works Supplies



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[60]

As Emporia begins its second century, its industrial future appears more promising than ever. It is felt that the national trend toward the dispersal of industry will be bound to benefit Emporia.

Men of Stout Hearts

"It was the good fortune of this county," Jacob Stotler wrote in 1878, "to have the attention drawn to it of the intelligent, enterprising and hardy pioneer who came to Kansas in its early struggle for freedom.... They realized the work before them. Here was almost an empire of wild prairie to be subdued. With stout hearts, and filled with enthusiasm, they entered upon the task of turning the raw sod into rich fields, and of rearing permanent homes. . . The people created all the conditions of prosperity and wealth."

Who were these people? Many had come from other states, and this community perhaps received its share of the wave from New England which spread over Kansas. But foreign immigration also played an important part. The Welsh began arriving in 1857 and the stream continued into the 1880's. The first Welsh settlers were the Rev. and Mrs. George Lewis and family, and David T. Morris, who came to Emporia in 1857 by way of Lawrence. The Welsh settlers and their descendents have made a great impact on life in Emporia and vicinity, and their influence should never be discounted. They were religious,



OLD ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL — This was Emporia's first hospital, established in 1883 by the Sisters of St. Francis. Its location was on Exchange Street near Sacred Heart Church. It served until 1928 when the new St. Mary's was opened at State Street and Fifteenth Avenue.

RAYMOND FOWLER'S

Blue Stem Truck Line

DAVIDSON PLUMBING & HEATING CO.

KOLLMAN ELECTRIC SEWER SERVICE

West 6th

Telephone 2187

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Anderson Insurance Agency, Inc. Ray Baird, Baird Cleaners Harry W. Barnett, Funeral Director Beatrice Foods Co., Dist. Meadow Gold Products Clarence V. Beck James D. Bradfield William R. Bruckner Cannon's Tire & Battery Service Citizens National Bank College of Emporia Columbia Building & Loan Assn. Howard E. Davis **Emporia** Gazette Emporia Plb. & Htg. Co., Inc. Emporia State Bank Eureka Federal Sav. & Loan Assoc. W. J. Evans, Electrical Contractor Calvin C. Garrison Granada Theatre George Groh & Sons, Sheet Metal, Roofing & Air Conditioning O. D. Harris Sidney L. Harry M. L. Henrikson, DVM

Hoch Dairy C. R. Hopper, MD J. J. Hovorka, MD Palace Clothing Co. George K. Jackson Kansas Power & Light Co. Lyon County State Bank Newman's. Inc. New Process Laun. & Dry Clean. Co. Ranch House Motel Reeble's Food Markets, Inc. F. B. Ross Stanley Jewelry Schnakenberg Motors, Inc. Fred J. Scott and Kenneth A. Scott Smith Lumber Co. Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. Trusler-Behymer Grain Co. C. C. Underwood, MD George W. Urquhart, Pharmacist S. L. VanderVelde, MD Frank N. Warren & Co., Inc. Winter-Attebery Furniture Co. Marc Marcellus

hard-working and thrifty. They were skilled in many trades. The first Emporia shoemaker was the same David T. Morris, who arrived in 1857. The Welsh were musical, and while they were organizing and building their churches, they kept alive the tradition of honoring Saint David, the Patron Saint of the Welsh people. The Saint David's Day Society and its Saint David's Chorus is one of the oldest organizations in the town, and the annual Saint David's Day Concert, for decades, has been an outstanding musical event in the community.

Coming in numbers second to the Welsh were the Germans. The French ranked third. The Welsh outside of Emporia settled mostly on the Cottonwood and on Dry and Coal Creeks south of Emporia. The Germans, who came later, settled in Elmendaro and Center Townships. The French occupied farms not only in Southern Lyon County, but in the Reading neighborhood. Emporia's Negro population dates from post Civil War years.

Leadership Ever Present

Emporia always has had leadership at the head of its progressive citizenry. This leadership had its impact in obtaining our schools, our



Congratulations to Emporians on Your 100th Birthday

WE ARE PROUD TO BE IN YOUR COMMUNITY

REASONABLE PRICES - GOOD FOOD EXCELLENT SERVICE

Olympic House of Kansas

KANSAS TURNPIKE — 6 MILES FROM EMPORIA

JIM MCDERMOTT General Manager MIKE DESTEFANO Supervisor MILLS MCBRIDE Restaurant Manager

TRU	SLER-BEHYMER
(GRAIN CO.
	And
ASSOC	CIATED ELEVATORS
0 - 0 - 0	
	IN'S AUTO BODY & NDER SERVICE
FE WREC REPA WE STOCK	

colleges, our libraries and hospitals, our parks, and industries. The list of these leaders and the stories of their achievements would constitute a considerable chapter in the history of the town. But while their counsel, wise direction and even their philanthropies have materially aided the community and given it character, what has been achieved, and what will be achieved, must be credited to the people who themselves "create the conditions of progress."

This short history has frequently mentioned the role of Preston B. Plumb in the founding and development of Emporia. He was without question the outstanding leader in the pioneer days. Over and over again he exercised vision and courage, in behalf of the town he helped to found, and it was not strange that a man of such talent should ultimately be elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Plumb came to Emporia as a youth of 19 or 20 years and was the town's first editor. He served in the Legislature in 1862, was speaker of the House in 1867, and was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1877. He was serving his third term when he died in Washington, D. C., December 20, 1891. He quit the Kansas Legislature in 1862 to participate in the Civil War. He was successively promoted to captain, major and lieutenant colonel.

This is where tomorrow starts ... '57 Ford '57 FORD...with the Touch of Tomorrow

and Thunderbird GO



A MAN AND AN IDEA — From his workshop at 58 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, came the first Ford car, the idea of the assembly line and fifteen million Model T's. As Emporia has progressed thru the years so have Ford Cars and Trucks.



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Telephones 2940-2941

Emporia, Kansas

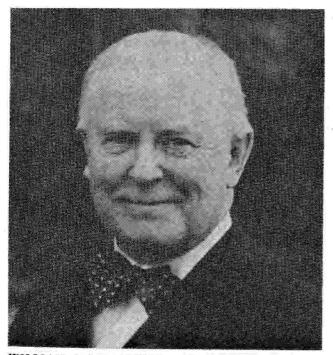
201 E. 6th Avenue

The One FINE Car In Its Field

After the war he became a lawyer and banker in Emporia. At one time he was President of the Emporia National Bank, which he had helped organize.

In 1895 a young native of Emporia who had been reared in El Dorado, returned to Emporia from the Kansas City Star. He was William Allen White, and he had just purchased the Emporia Gazette from W. Y. Morgan. The young man was destined to become Emporia's most distinguished personality of the Twentieth Century. In 1898 he wrote an editorial "What's the Matter With Kansas," that made him famous overnight. It was a terrific dig at the Populists, and was so effective that it was made a campaign document by the Republican National Committee.

The young editor was to enjoy a continuing and growing fame. The Gazette became one of



WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE — From 1895 until 1944 he was editor and publisher of The Emporia Gazette. He came to be regarded as one of the nation's foremost small town journalists. The Gazette became one of the most quoted newspapers in the United States, regardless of size. Emporia became known far and wide as "William Allen White's town."

the most widely quoted papers in the nation, and Mr. White one of the most effective small town editors. He wrote more than a dozen books, novels, and biographies, including his autobiography. He effectively fought the Ku Klux Klan in Kansas during the 1920's and his influence became international when prior to World War II he headed the movement to defend America by aiding the allies. In Emporia he supported every good cause throughout the nearly Deck's Brake & Chassis Service

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Emporia, Kansas

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BATSON AUTO SERVICE

115 E. 5th Emporia, Kansas

BASSETT AUTO PARTS

110 E. 4th Emporia, Kansas

HOPKINS MFG. CORP.

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ROBERTS PLUMBING CO.

202 Exchange

Phone 777

Tobler's Riverside Gardens

Blake and Dorothy Eyman

Emporia Fruit Market and A. T. Grant Meat Market

327 West 6th

Phone 302

Ira Lister & Son, Contractors 515 W. 15th Emporia, Kansas

[65]

Congratulations to Emporia on its 100th Year

KAW PAVING COMPANY, INC.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

We have enjoyed 30 years of pleasant business relations with your city —

CONGRATULATIONS to a Progressive Centurian

AMERICAN CAST IRON PIPE CO.

Room 506 -- 916 Walnut St. Kansas City 6, Mo. 50 years that he served the town. Not the least of his contributions was the gift he and Mrs. White made to the City, the popular and spacious Peter Pan Park on the south edge of Emporia. The gift was in honor of their daughter Mary.

Mr. White's influence was felt not only in political circles, but in spiritual and cultural areas as well. Few communities have been blessed with a personality such as Mr. White. A great Kansan, his death occurred on Kansas Day in 1944. In Emporia his memorials include the Peter Pan Park Memorial, financed by gifts from his friends; the William Allen White Library on the Emporia State College Campus; and the William Allen White Elementary School on Exchange Street near his home. At the University of Kansas the School of Journalism bears his name.

Every list of Emporia notables, however short, should include Walt Mason, who lived in Emporia from 1907 to 1920. He came to Emporia from Atchison, and began writing prose poems. They were copied far and wide and later they were syndicated and served hundreds of newspapers in the United States, Canada and Europe. Selected poems fill several books which were published, and many Emporians have one or more of these volumes all highly prized. Mr. and Mrs.

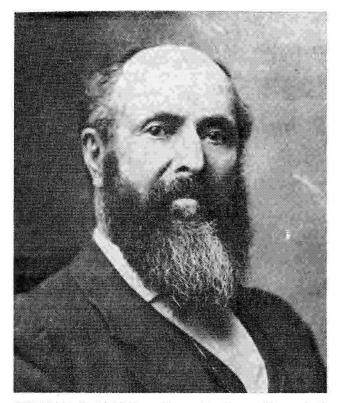
WELCOME CENTENNIAL VISITORS

Flint Hills Truck and Tractor Co., Inc.

International Harvester MOTOR TRUCKS--TRACTORS--FARM EQUIPMENT ADMIRAL REFRIGERATION -- GEHL FIELD HARVESTERS

520 Constitution

Emporia, Kansas



WILLIAM T. SODEN - Emporia's first mill was built on the Cottonwood River south of Emporia by Mr. Soden in 1860 and was a town asset for generations. He also was a pioncer Emporia banker. Bill and Margaret Soden of Emporia are his grandchildren.

Jones Plumbing & Heating

W. E. Jones

Phone 1000

CORONA GIFT SHOP

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19 E. 5th

Phone 1231

Joe Liles

BIDWELL'S

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Phone 3

Emporia Tent & Awning Co.

612 Merchant

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Rich Farm Supply & Furniture

1334 East 6th Phone 2479

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SOUTH AVENUE CAFE

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DEW DROP BEAUTY SHOP

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Phone 299 1131/2 W. 6th St. Emporia, Kansas

BROWN'S SHOE FIT CO.

SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

Selby Arch Preservers, Paradise Natural Poise, E. T. Wright Crosby Square

STANLEY JEWELRY

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Phone 841

B & C Radio & Television Serv.

15 West 5th

Phone 29

DRYER SHOE STORE

504 Commercial

Phone 3950

Mit-Way Billiard Parlor

514 Commercial

Phone 2611

Mason moved to LaJolla, California in 1920. He continued writing his poems there for several years before his death.

In 1932 the editor of The Gazette said of O. M. (Mit) Wilhite: "He has done more effective public work for this town than any other citizen. . . . For 40 years through thick and thin, Mit Wilhite has been Emporia's champion, her best citizen."

Mr. Wilhite, who was proprietor of the Mit-Way Hotel, died March 31, 1933 at the age of 66. He is remembered today by a majority of Emporians as a supreme town booster. He was the "father" of Emporia's baseball. He played the game himself, and managed teams. He waged a constant fight for public support of the municipal band, and he devoted years to the fight for good roads. He once was president of the new Santa Fe Trail, now known as Highway 50 which passes through Emporia. Today, nearly a quarter of a century later, he is remembered and talked about. His personality and leadership and above all his enthusiasm are still missed. No one in Emporia, before or since, has ever matched his forcefulness in waging battle for town causes.

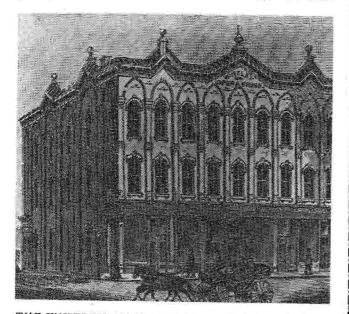
> Serving the People – of Emporia for Over 40 Years . . .

Constantly striving to maintain high standards for top quality farm-fresh goodness . . . the assurance you can buy with confidence year after year.



Emporia Becomes a City

As early as 1870 Emporia had begun to think of itself as a young city, and indeed there was plenty of evidence that this was true. In that



THE WHITLEY OPERA HOUSE — This large building erected in 1881 served Emporia until it burned in the summer of 1913. Many a home talent production was presented on its stage as well as shows by traveling theatrical troupes.

Barrett Repair Service

813 East 6th

Phone 2267

Dunlevy Battery & Elec. Shop 115 W. 6th Phone 2261

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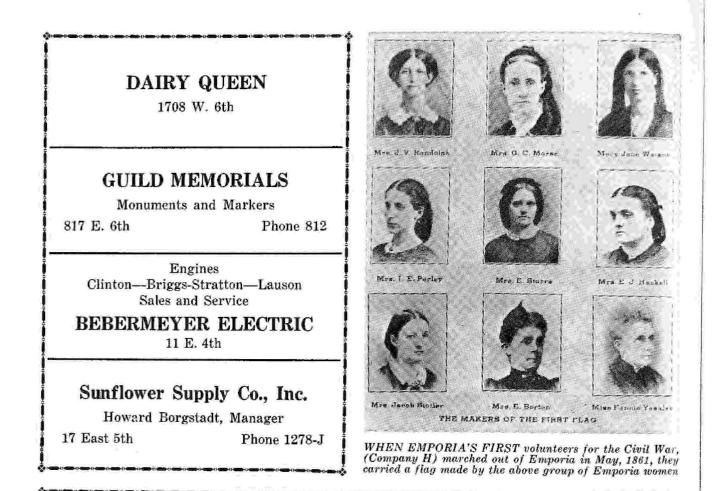
of Goetz and Miller Beer

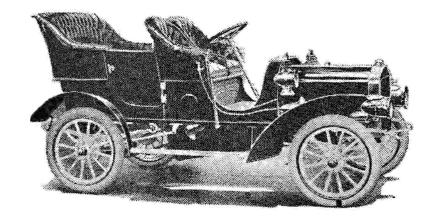
SINCLAIR REFINING CO.

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West Sixth Avenue Established 1951





Emporia's First



Fifty Years Ago

Newton Bros. have been selling Buicks and servicing automobiles since 1906.

See the New Buick today.

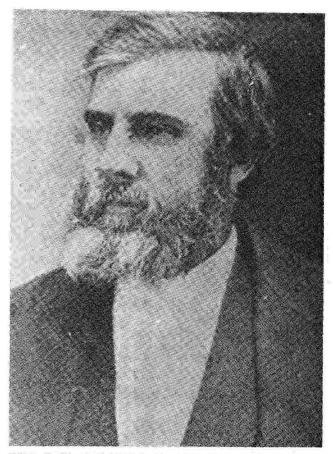
NEWTON BROS. Phone 8 102 East Sixth

who were the town's cultural and patriotic leaders of the day. The flag went with its company into the battle of Wilson's Creek south of Springfield, Mo., where from four to five of its members were slain. General Nathaniel Lyon, for whom Lyon County was named, also lost his life in that battle. Mrs. J. V. Randolph was the grandmother of Miss Lucile Randolph of Emporia; Mrs. G. C. Morse was the wife of the founder of the First Congregational Church in Emporia, and Morse Hall, at Emporia State, was named for her; Mary Jane Watson was Emporia's first teacher; Mrs. I. E. Perley was the wife of an early merchant, and was the mother of Mrs. J. R. Soden; Mrs. E. Storrs was the wife of the proprietor of Emporia's first hotel, The Emporia House, and the mother of the late Mrs. G. W. Newman; Mrs. E. J. Haskell was prominent as an early day musician; Mrs. Jacob Stotler was the wife of the editor of the Emporia News, the first newspaper; Mrs. Borton was the mother of the late Mrs. Charles Ryder, and Miss Yeakley was an early day teacher. To her fell the honor of presenting the flag to Company H.

year, the town became a second class city, and adopted the Council form of government which lasted until the adoption of the Commission form in 1910. The town had started out under the jurisdiction of the township and this continued until 1865 when a village government was organized with a board of trustees in charge. Emporia adopted the Manager-Commission form of government in 1947 making five types of government that have served the community.

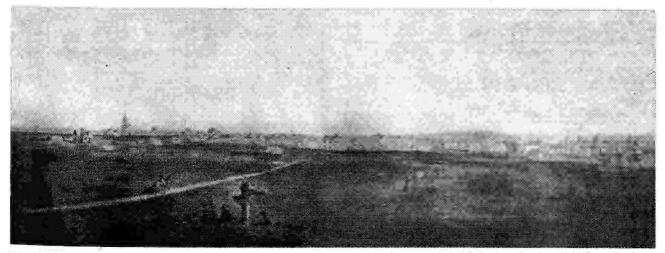
The year 1880 was important to Emporians for in that year came a municipal water plant on the Cottonwood River. This plant was moved to the Neosho in 1886.

In 1884 the City Council created a public library, and the present library building, a gift of Andrew Carnegie, was opened in 1906. Prior to 1884 Emporia had been served much of the time by a private subscription library. Opera houses serving Emporia in the 1880's and 1890's were the Jay Opera House on the northeast corner of Sixth and Merchant. The latter burned in 1913. The Whitley Hotel, formerly The Coolidge, on the site of the present Broadview Hotel had



THE REV. SOLOMON G. BROWN — This pioneer preacher settled on the Cottonwood River south of the Emporia townsite in 1856 and he organized the First Christian Church that year before Emporia was founded. The congregation built the first church in Emporia, completed in 1859.

long been Emporia's leading hostelry before it burned in 1921. Emporia's fine Broadview Hotel, operated by Elmer Siedhoff, now stands on the site of the old Whitley, and the Whitley is operating in the old Kynaston Hotel building at Fifth and Merchant.



EMPORIA IN 1859 — This scene is a reproduction from a painting entitled "Shooting Prairie Chickens." It is purported to show how Emporia looked as viewed from Tenth Avenue and State Street, looking southeast.

NICKELSON LUMBER CO.

6th & Prairie

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WILSON IMPLEMENT CO.

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702 Prairie

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EMPORIA IMPLEMENT CO.

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Ball-McColm Post #5 W. 12th Phone 1

310 W. 12th

Phone 1814

JOE CANNON'S MARKET

603 East 12th

Phone 558

BOB'S PLACE

1516 W. 6th

Phone 2604

Bailey Transfer & Storage Co.

Established in 1889

A famous name in Emporia hotel history is the Mit-Way, a hostelry in the 500 block on Commercial Street which for many years was operated by the late O. M. Wilhite. Since his death it has had a succession of owners and managers, but it still is one of the town's important hotels.

A telephone company was organized in 1881 and gas for lighting came in the same year. A board of trade was organized that year which played the role of the modern Chamber of Commerce. An Emporia Business Men's Association was created in 1897, an organization which became the Chamber of Commerce in 1917, with Henry Ganse as its first President.

Mail carriers were in the streets of Emporia in 1887 and free delivery of mail dates from that year. Rural free delivery began in 1900. St. Mary's Hospital, the first in Emporia, was opened on Exchange Street in 1883. It was a 20-bed hospital that was increased to 40 when an addition was built in 1905. The new St. Mary's Hospital at Fifteenth and State opened in 1928. In 1911, power-driven streetcars were introduced, supplanting the former mule cars. The town's first pavement was laid in 1906 on Union Street between Fifth and Tenth Avenues. It is still

REEBLE MONUMENTS

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EMPORIA FOODS, INC.

Wholesale Fruits & Vegetables Emporia, Kansas Phones 50 or 51 - LD 12 301 Commercial

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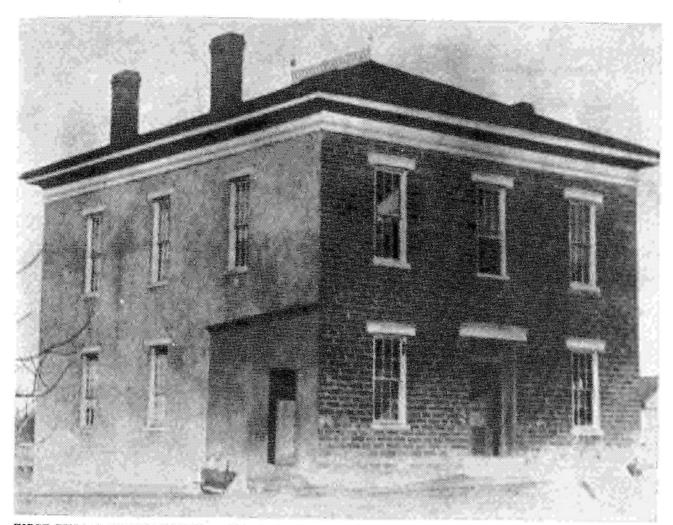
119 Commercial

Phone 3626

CLINE AUTO SUPPLY

419 Commercial

Phone 196



FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOLHOUSE — This is the old stone schoolhouse completed in 1864 which stood on the site of the present Senior High School. It consisted of four rooms. It was built with a \$5,000 bond issue permitted under a state law passed in the 1862-63 session of the Legislature. This was the session which established the Kansas State Normal School in Emporia. The first classes of the State Normal were held in the upper rooms of this building in 1865.

serving. Soon after, pavement was laid on State Street between Fourth and Twelfth, and on Merchant between Sixth and Twelfth. Commercial Street, which had a macadamized surface for a time, was paved with brick in 1909 from South Avenue to Twelfth Avenue.

A second hospital, the Newman Memorial

County Hospital, was opened on March 3, 1922. It had been built as a result of an initial gift of \$50,000, a bequest of the late George W. Newman. Another large contribution was made by the late J. S. Kenyon. Both men had been Emporia merchants. In 1919, Emporia opened its new Y. M. C. A. at the corner of Fifth and Merchant.

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CITY INVESTMENT CO.

17 W. 5th Phone 1176

WHITLEY HOTEL

Mrs. Jason Austin, Prop. Phone 242 This building served the town many years, but now is used by the City Schools and the taxsupported recreation program.

Dream City Is Here

If the hardy founders of Emporia could visit the town today, they would find here the city of their dreams. Emporia is a typical American city, with social, economic and political structures that represent the best in one hundred years of progress.

The high standard of living would be one of the greatest sources of their amazement. Even in their dreams these founders did not foresee the development of electrical appliances, the radio and television, the scope and quality of public education. They would marvel at a small town that in one hundred years could develop a public school plant that is valued at between four and five million dollars, and that could raise and expend in a year, an operating fund of more than \$645,000 as it did in the school year of 1955-56. They would wonder how a community in the short span of only 50 years, could lay down nearly 50 miles of pavement; a city which in its one hundredth year could budget and raise more than \$908,000 for operating expenses, and vote more

Kansas Fertilizer & Chem. Co.

Bill Moebus

Don Calhoun

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URQUHART PHARMACY

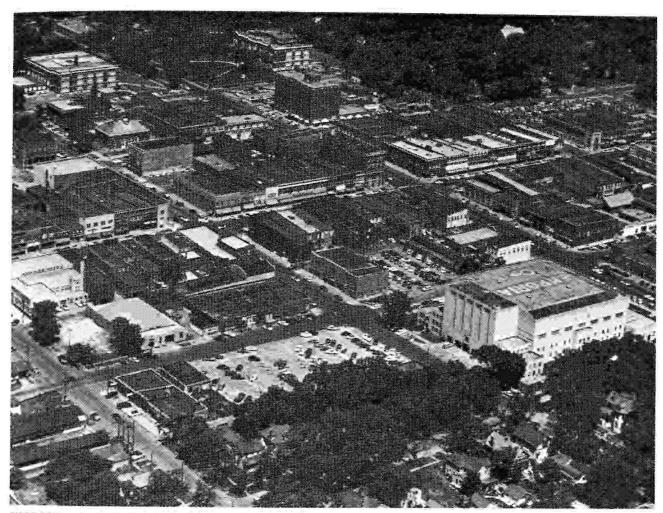
1201 W. 6th George Urquhart

Phone 65 J. W. Carter

FRANK TOMS MOTOR CO.

206 Commercial Phone 178

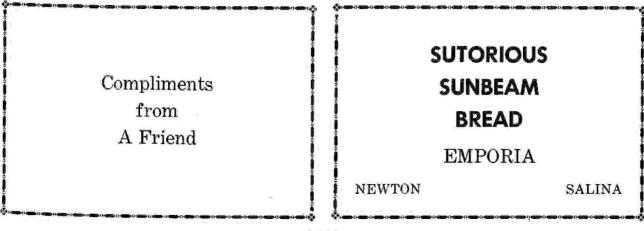
We salute you, the advertisers whose generous support made this booklet possible.



EMPORIA AS ITS SECOND CENTURY BEGINS — Here is the "dream city" of the town's founders. Perhaps it even exceeds their dreams, for they could not have visualized its development, its beauty, its solid economy, the high standard of living of its people, the quality of its education, its all around life, which represents America at its best.

than one million dollars for sewage plant and water plant improvements. The county statistics would amaze as well. How, they would ask, can a county, static in population for several decades, boost its valuation to a total of nearly 57 million dollars, and Emporia City alone command a valuation of more than 23 million dollars.

And these founders would look and find the answer in American ingenuity, American spirit and the American way of life; people who create for themselves the conditions of prosperity pioneers who still are making small beginnings, not to be despised.—R. T.



[75]

Brief Comments on the History of Dentistry in Emporia, Kansas from 1857 to 1957

Emporia has been served by approximately fifty-five dentists in the past 100 years. Doctor Newlon, who was both a dentist and a physician, was the first dentist of record in Emporia.

In the 1870's and 1880's dentists included Doctors T. F. Davenport, Vail, S. E. Northington, J. A. Young, A. G. Gray, John G. Northington, H. C. Smith and others who were here for short periods.

Doctor Davenport was a graduate of the Baltimore Dental College, the oldest dental college in the United States. He retired in the early 1900's.

Dr. S. E. Northington and the Northington family arrived from Tennessee in a covered wagon in 1879. He opened a dental office over the Morris Drug Store, 423 Commercial Street, later he moved to the Henning Building, 616 Commercial, and finally to Kansas City, Missouri, where he died.

Doctor John G. Northington entered his brother's office as an apprentice. He afterwards attended the Saint Louis Dental College, which then offered a twoyear course, and graduated in 1888. His first office was over Hainer's Drug Store (now the location of the Rexall Drug Store) 603 Commercial. In 1890 he moved to a ground-floor office on Sixth Avenue, in a room east of the present Eureka Federal Savings and Loan Association. Next he moved over the Emporia State Bank, 601 Commercial, and retained his office there until 1946. He died in 1949.

Doctor John E. Morgan, the oldest practicing dentist at present in Emporia, has had his office in the same location for sixty-one years — the site of the Citizens National Bank Building. Doctor Morgan was graduated from Temple University School of Dentistry, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1896, and opened his first dental office at 527 Commercial Street.

Doctor Loy E. Harris, graduated from the Kansas City Western Dental College, in 1902, at which time he received an award for his excellent crown and bridge work. Doctor Harris opened his first dental office at 518 Commercial in 1902 and after fifty-two years of active practice, retired in 1953. He makes his home in Emporia.

During the early years dentists had to depend upon hand instruments — such as drills, chisels and excavaters, for cavity preparation and restorative dentistry. Later in the 1880's, foot-power dental engines, which operated the steel bur drills became popular. Doctor John E. Morgan used these in 1896, and Doctor Loy Harris had them in 1902. Present day drills consist of diamond points, wheels and carbon steel burs. Doctor Morgan acquired the first electric drill in Emporia soon after 1900, when the town started to have daytime electric current. The dentists in Emporia today have engines which operate dental drills from 4500 revolutions per minute up to 235,000 revolutions per minute.

Prevailing filling materials in early days included gold foil, silver, and dental cements. When teeth were broken down too badly to fill in the usual way it was necessary to devitalize the nerves and use porcelain crowns. Bases for dentures were celluloid, vulcanite rubber, and swedged gold — which was not an uncommon base. Teeth were porcelain in section block or individual teeth with platinum pins for attachment. The present popular denture base material and teeth is Methyl Methacrylate (Plastic), which was introduced to dentistry in 1937.

The X-Ray, discovered in 1895, added a very important branch to dentistry by giving the dentist a more accurate knowledge of the anatomy and pathology of the dental and oral structures. The equipment of a dentist today is not considered complete without the X-Ray. Doctor T. A. Leach and Doctor John E. Morgan were the first to have dental X-Ray machines in Emporia, early in 1900.

People generally were much more tolerant in the 1880's and 1890's than they are today, probably not altogether from choice as they had no alternative. Operations in the mouth were usually performed without an anaesthetic. Dentists removed many more teeth at one sitting than they do today. If a general anaesthetic was advisable, nitrous oxide, ether, or chloraform was administered. In 1905 novocain was discovered, and today it is generally used as a local anaesthetic by all dentists.

Prior to 1905 women were not employed as assistants in dental offices; boys were employed as apprentices, never girls.

Emporia dentists were first hosts to the Kansas State Dental Association in 1903. Doctor Willis Coston of Fort Scott was president that year. Two local dentists have served as president of the state organization: Doctor J. A. Young in 1885, and Doctor John E. Morgan in 1941.

The Fifth District Dental Society of Kansas was organized at the Mit-Way Hotel, 514 Commercial, in Emporia in 1912, with Doctor Frank Hetrick of Ottawa, Kansas, presiding.

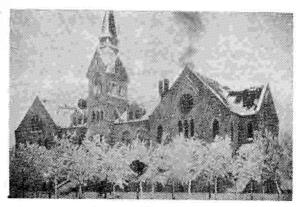
The Lyon County Dental Society now has the following officers and members. The date after their name indicates the year they started their practice of denistry in Emporia.

Dr. John E. Morgan, President, 1896 Dr. Harry W. Everett, Vice President, 1920 Dr. John M. Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer, 1920 Dr. Emmett W. Mulkey, 1926 Dr. John Patton, 1946 Dr. S. Orlando Somers, 1935 Dr. Forrest N. Turney, 1937 Dr. Richard Hamilton, 1954 Dr. Willard R. Fox, 1928 Dr. Loy E. Harris, 1902 Dr. William R. James, 1920 Dr. Price Lewis, 1950 Dr. Fred F. McCabe, 1954 *Dr. Clarence W. Roberts, 1913 *Dr. Thomas W. Lind, 1912 *Dr. John G. Northington, 1888 *Dr. Erwin G. Lundy

*Deceased

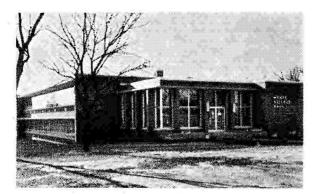
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THEN



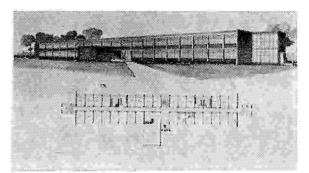
STUART HALL, 1886

NOW



MABEE SCIENCE HALL, 1956

NEXT



NEW MEN'S DORMITORY, 1958

Since 1882 The College of Emporia has been a vital part of the city, and has played an important part in the education of Emporia's youth. "The College" through the years has been intimately associated with Emporia, and in the coming years its bright future will continue to reflect the fortunes of the thriving community.

THE College of Emporia

The Presbyterian church-related college of Kansas

We are proud . . .

To have had a part in the growth and development of Emporia.

Our organization has been in continuous service for 60 years, always striving to make Emporia a better place in which to live and make a living.

Our goal has been, and will continue to be, TO + WORK THROUGH UNITED EFFORTS for the betterment of Emporia and the surrounding area.

YOUTEmporia Chamber of Commerce