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HISTORY
OF
OSAGE CITY
AND
OSAGE COUNTY

by

O. A. Copple

assisted by

MRS. JOYCE M. HITCHINGS

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History of Osage City and
Osage County 8.00

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PREFACE

Osage City, the leading town in Osage County, is a rapidly growing town in the beautiful Marais Des Cygne valley.

Ninety miles separates Osage City from Kansas City, the great Missouri Valley gateway to the west; it is thirty miles from Topeka, and Emporia, its closest eastern and western competitor is the same distance away.

Osage City is the commercial superior to many towns and extensive business operations. It is a well established, prosperous municipality in the most progressive, energetic and financially responsible farming communities in Kansas. The city owns all its public utilities and it is traversed by two trans continental railroads.

Some towns hope for better things, some towns plan better things, and some towns go ahead and DO THINGS. Osage City is a town of the latter type, happily populated with a class of people who are not content to sit and wait for things to happen, but rather get up, throw off their coats, and do things. Some years ago Osage City adopted for its motto, "The BIGGEST TOWN of its size in Kansas." Today the casual visitor within its gates is impressed with just that fact. It is a big little city and one that's going to get bigger. Happily, the people of Osage City are a good class of people. That is the principal asset to any town. If the people are not of a good class, then it naturally follows that the town cannot be good, for the people are the foundation of a town.

To sum it up briefly, Osage City has all the good things that any town of its size has, and lots of things the average town of this size doesn't even dream of having.

Osage City is a marvel -- a marvel in enterprise, a marvel in growth, and a marvel in the rich deposits which the kind Creator has hidden beneath her soil, and which have only to be pointed out. Manipulated by the hand of industry, guided by the eye of business to establish for the city a trade that will eventually pour at her feet a wealth and opulence unequalled by the most favored cities of the land.

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CHAPTER 1
BEGINNINGS
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From the earliest time, as recorded by early explorers, this land was the territory of what is now a part of Kansas, and was the "Osage Nation." After being claimed by the Spanish and then the French Nations, it was purchased by the "United States of America," a strip of land comprising all of the Louisiana Purchase. In 1803 the land was bought from the French government, and extended from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. The Missouri territory was laid out from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, the north and south boundaries.

"The OSAGE INDIANS," claimed all the land in the Western part of Missouri, Northern Arkansas, and Eastern Oklahoma, and all the southeastern part of Kansas. From the Smokey (or Kaw) River south and west to just east of present Wichita, Kansas.

The name "Osage" as we call it, was according to legend of these people, "a people of the Stars," or "Wah-Kon," and were of Souian blood. The Souian people lived in the plains from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico into Canada.

The "Wah-Sha-She Tribe," under a great Chief, White Hair, became a great Nation and were mostly a farming, hunting and fishing class of people. This nation was ruled from a head chief or village which was near the mouth of the Osage River in Missouri. They were subdivided into the Great and Little Osage's near the streams. Their name was "Was-Sha-She," or "Water People of the Stars."

The French could not fully pronounce the Indian name of Was-Sha-She and so recorded it on maps of the early fur traders as "Waz-Haz-He" and "Waz-Hage," sometimes just Waz Hazge, (the "w" was pronounced soft). So the English language pronounced the name "Osage."

These people called the stream near which they lived "Mari-De-Sene," which means "River of Beautiful Shells." The French called it "Maris Des Cygne," or "River of Beautiful Swan." There are maps which locate a village near it in Osage County, near the junction of a stream with the Marais Des Cygne, probably near either the junction of 110-Mile or near Old Olivet.

When Missouri became a state in 1821, the Osage Nation was moved to Kansas soil and into a strip of land in southeastern Kansas, which extended to the Arkansas River on the west.

This portion of the Kansas Territory was surveyed into reservations and other eastern nations were moved into the north and central portion of Kansas.

When Missouri became a state in 1821, Kansas became known as the "Kansas Territory," including almost all of Colorado as well. Osage County was a portion of Kansas that was originally a part of the Osage Indians' land.

The Kansas "Smokey" Indians were moved near Council Grove, Kansas and the Osage's moved south of the present Osage County line (also Franklin, Miami, etc.), and this land was then settled with the Shawnee, Delaware, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, Munsie, Iowa, Sauk, Foxes, Wyandotte and Kickapoo tribes. Note the name Smokey was the name which means Kaw or Kanza.

The Sauk and Fox nation was moved from the Des Moines River in Iowa, by treaty with the United States, and settled on land granted them in what is now Osage County. Their head village being on the Marais Des Cygne River. By September 1848, Indian agent John Beach and his charge the Sauk and Fox tribes, lead by "Keokuk," were on their way to this promised land. By October

8, the Foxes began their march, so that by the 11th, the date specified, all the nation, except 100 of the Mesquittie Band, among whom were many aged and infirm, had actually left their former homes.

The band of Foxes who were behind, had stopped with the Pottawatomies in Iowa, who had invited them to remain, as they were old allies. The visit continued so long that the planting of corn could not be postponed by the immigrants already in Kansas. As all who were gathered had continually kept their obligations and were in a large majority, they made the selection for a permanent reserve in the spring of 1846, choosing the tract of land lying upon the headwater of the Osage or Marais Des Cygne River. A large number of these Indians immediately began their settlement, while those who had already planted corn and other crops upon the Wakarusa and Kaw River thirty miles away, remained there until the harvest of their crops before coming on to the reservation. The enrollment in September, 1845, was 2,278 persons, and by the time of payment of the next annuity, all had gathered on the new reservation.

This reservation in Osage County was thirty miles in length east and west and twenty miles north and south. Its southern boundary being one and one-half miles south of the Osage County line, extending six miles on the east into Franklin County, and four miles on the west of Lyon County. The first Indian agency of the tribes was established on the Marais des Cygnes at or near Greenwood settlement, about eight miles east of Quenemo, or south of Pomona, and afterwards removed to the site of present Quenemo. These two sites being afterward designated as the Osage and New Agency.

Mr. Beach describes the reservation as being pleasantly settled, agreeably diversified as to surface, moderately timbered, springs scarce, the water of the streams unhealthy, and rock substratum making difficult the digging of wells. The climate was delightful. The country had been reported sickly, but notwithstanding the excessive heat, exposed situation, unacclimated habits, "Our apprehensions have proved entirely unfounded." The Sauk and Foxes had partly civilized tribes on two sides — the Chippewa and Ottawas — and the agent thought it essential that the Chippewa boundary be established without delay. Thus far no instructions had been received as to the agency buildings, shops, etc. The blacksmiths had erected a temporary forge where limited repairing was done for lack of iron and steel. Because of a lack of a place for its safekeeping, Mr. Beach was unable and unwilling to bring iron out. Charles H. Whittington, later of Allen in Lyon County, came as a gunsmith to the tribe in 1846. In 1851 he went to Council Grove and kept a store there.

The Indians were a quiet, peaceable, virtuous class of people. The adultery of a squaw with a white man was punishable by death. These Indians subsisted partly on the annuities granted them by the government, and partly on hunting and fishing. Once a year nearly the entire tribe packed up all their worldly effects upon poines, including their families, and set out in Indian file, one behind the other, and followed a well beaten trail to the plains of the near west. Here the men shot down large numbers of buffalo while the women stripped of the skins and tanned them, and smoked or jerked the meat. When the year's supply had been procured, they returned back to the reservation to spend the remainder of the year hunting small game and fishing, or lolling listlessly, day by day, about the agency.

Already several villages had sprung up in the fall of 1847. A number of fields of corn gave evidence of a growing industry. The Sauk and Fox buffalo hunts proved unusually successful and they returned in the early part of August heavily laden with meat they had dried. During the year some missionary society

offered to erect and support at its own expense, a mission and school for the Nation but the offer was refused by the Chiefs and Headmen. Thomas H. Harvey, Superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, made some complaints of the manner in which the agent paid the tribal annuities.

During the year of 1848, the agency buildings were erected at or near Greenwood, and plenty and harmony prevailed. In the annual report we learn that the Ottawas, being thrifty, disposed of their surplus to surrounding tribes and complained of depredations committed by the Sauk and Fox. The Chiefs admitted the charge of cheating and were anxious to settle the difficulty, so a council was held in which the different maladjustments were disposed of.

While on their summer hunt in July in company with several neighboring tribes, the Sauk and Fox met the Pawnees on the prairie and were friendly, but while Chief Moses Keokuk was handing the pipe of peace to a Pawnee, a Kansan Indian shot and killed one of the Pawnee. His friend who were but a short distance away, seeing one of their braves killed, immediately attacked the hunters, who were forced to fight. They killed and scalped five of the Pawnees. No other Indians were killed but several were wounded.

Later that fall the nation gathered and buried their crop, and then prepared to go out upon their winter hunt. Many had expressed a desire to have farms which were laid out during the winter. A doctor was also requested, although they were prejudiced against white doctors.

The western superintendent of Indian affairs, Thomas H. Harvey, of St. Louis, Missouri, in his report for 1848 says: "The Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi are the only Indians within this superintendency who are opposed to schools; how far their prejudice may be relaxed by the death of their principal Chief, Old Moses Keokuk, who has made no concealment of his opposition to schools, time alone can determine.

The old chief (Keokuk) died in April, 1848, and was buried at the agency. It is said that Keokuk was poisoned by a member of his own tribe, and that files of the St. Louis Newspaper of June, 1848, tell all the story. The murderer was arrested, tried, convicted, and shot. About 1883 his bones were reinterred at Keokuk, Iowa, and a handsome granite shaft raised over them in which is embedded the marble slab that marked his grave in Kansas.

AGENCY UNDER C. N. HANDY 1848-50

In April, 1849, Charles N. Handy became agent for these Indians: "The Sauk and Fox tribe I found in a very unsettled condition, requiring rigid government. They did not appear naturally disobedient or malicious. They are a noble race of men, honest and honorable." Agent Handy also stated that their condition was due to two causes, a lack of proper government beforehand, and the influence of bad white men whom he had run out of the reservation. He bears witness to the fact that a majority of the Sauk and Fox drank no liquors, and that Tuck-quas, Chief of one of the largest bands, never tastes ardent spirits, and has prohibited it in his band — the first prohibition law in Kansas, and was about thirty-four years before John P. St. John, the apostle of prohibition, inaugurated the prohibitory law of Kansas. The agent continues, "There have been three murders within the last six months occasioned by whiskey. During my spring payment I arrested one of the murderers of Mr. Choburn, a Santa Fe trader. His accomplice was found in the Pottawatomie Nation. There is no doubt of their guilt and they are now in the hands of the United States Marshal and will be tried in April at St. Louis."

Mr. Handy reported in 1850, "The Sauk and Fox number about 3,000 and are divided into nine bands, each headed by one recognized as Chief. The Chiefs are selected often from among their braves on account of their heroic deeds, rather than from inherited royal Chieftaincy. This is the cause of incompetent men. There are two principal chiefs, acting authorized chiefs with whom we transact most of the business of this Nation — (Moses) Keokuk, the Sauk Chief, and No-qua-cos-see, the Fox Chief. They are honest and better fitted for this station than most other Indians occupying a similar post. The Nation is at peace, and entirely under the control of the agent in matters of business, but not in the use of intoxicating drinks. This they have used to the greater extent in the last eight months than ever before. I have exerted myself to the extent of my capacity to prevent it, but lack law or authority to execute it. Since my last report there have been six murders from the use of intoxicating drinks.

"I have little encouragement from the Indians as to missionaries or schools. Indeed such a proposition in many instances excited them almost to hostilities. They have advanced in farming and are tilling five or six hundred acres of corn this season; but unfortunately there has been an entire failure of the crop, only one good rain since planting time, and the thermometer for six weeks ranged from 95 to 110 degrees. The Indians complain about the government paying their money for old claims, without their consent, and there was much excitement at the spring payment. They have erected a spacious council house, office, and wareroom for storing salt, tobacco and other supplies, and when not in use, as a hospital.

"While speaking of interpreters, I will take occasion to say that the salaries, are not sufficient to secure suitable men; for instance the Sauk and Fox interpreter is needed most all of his time with the agent, yet the agent has frequently to get along without him, his services being required by the surgeon, and with him he must frequently make a visit of ten or fifteen miles. The residence of the agent and interpreter is the home of the Indian; their rooms are always open, and their table is always spread. The interpreter must be a reliable man, a man of intelligence; he must be one who will live clear of all other influences, especially those of the trader and other whites."

Mr. Handy did not tell that he brought his slaves with him, but he did.

AGENCY UNDER JOHN R. CHENAULT, 1851-52

Mr. Chenault's report for 1851 says, "The enrollment of the Sauk and Fox in May last was 2,660, and they occupy a country in which the soil is very sandy and greatly inferior in quality to that occupied by any other tribe over which I have had any control, and were in a much worse situation than the others. Fortunately they had a fund set apart by treaty stipulations, which could be applied in supplying their wants, and were furnished about 3,000 bushels of corn, which enabled them to sustain themselves well through the winter. Some of the braves, who have been reared to believe it was degrading for an Indian warrior to be seen tilling the earth, this season have taken hold of the plow and rendered valuable assistance in preparing the fields for the present crop, though many of them (the warriors) are averse to such labor. When I proposed to use a portion of the fund set apart by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842 to build a mill to relieve their women of the labor of beating meal, they replied that they would not object if it would not bring missionaries among them. They were of the opinion that if they allow any other houses to come in that the medicine lodges and medicine men would be put out, and the religion of the whites would

be in its stead.

"This medicine lodge is a secret society, hereditary in certain families, and the members of it are the living repositories of the secret mysteries and religious superstitions of the tribes. They meet once a year. For when the meeting begins, you can see the Indians flocking in from all directions. For two days the initiated keep themselves in a lodge prepared for the occasion, and the rest of the tribe are not permitted to enter. At the expiration of the two days the members of the lodge come out and for three days and nights they keep up their religious worship. The medicine men exercise a great influence over the rest of the tribe. The common people believe they possess the power, when they displease them, of inflicting upon them great calamities."

While the Sauk and Fox were out on their summer hunt in 1851, a young Indian who was sick, and who was the only son of an aged father, was attacked and murdered. The Sauk and Fox were greatly disturbed at this outrage, and Mr. Chanute says he tried to induce them to abstain from avenging this wrong. Perhaps the great affliction that came upon them prevented, rather than Chanute's persuasion, for in May of that year a Missouri Sauk came among them with the smallpox, which spread rapidly from village to village and greatly alarmed the Indians. At the request of the chiefs, a physician was appointed for them, Dr. Edwin R. Griffith. A majority of the Indians had been exposed. Nearly all of the Sauk and a portion of the Fox submitted to inoculation and encamped a mile from the Greenwood Agency for that purpose. Of the 1700 who were inoculated, forty died, and nearly everyone of the forty were suffering with some fever when inoculated. Those who refused inoculation were under the influence of an old Winnebago prophet, and scattered in the hope of escaping the smallpox. Later in the season, when the Indians began using green corn, an epidemic of flux carried away many, the mortality among the children being greatest. About 300 deaths had occurred in the tribe from all causes since April, 1851.

Chenault thought the surplus lands should be opened up to white settlers by the Government, and the Indians concentrated. This he believed would make the Indians take up farming as a means of support, and spend their funds for educational purposes. That was the beginning of the end in Kansas.

AGENCY UNDER B. A. JAMES, 1853-57

Mr. George W. Manypenny, United States Commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington, was sent to Kansas in 1853 to make a treaty with the Indians for the purpose of opening some of their lands for settlement, in accordance with bills under discussion on Congress.

B. A. James of Missouri was appointed agent for the Sauk and Fox that year, and stayed for five years, longer than any other except John Beach who brought them to Kansas. The Indians promised Mr. James if they did not sell the land they would commence to work and live as the whites. They then numbered about 2,173. They had two gunsmiths, one blacksmith and an assistant. Their annuity was \$71,000, forty kegs of tobacco, and forty barrels of salt. Twenty thousand would expire in 1862.

The great temperance movement was underway at this time, and Mr. James asked for a reform among the Indians. They held a council on August 16, 1853, and the bigger part of the nation was present. All the chiefs, braves and headmen signed as follows: "We the undersigned Chiefs, Braves, and Headmen of the Sauk and Fox tribe of Indians, do hereby promise our Agent, B. A. James and through

him our great father in Washington City, that we will use all means in our power to prevent our people from bringing liquor among us, and should any of our tribe go to the State of Missouri for whiskey, we pledge among ourselves to inform our agent of it, in order that the same may be spilled." Mr. James had a reason for this, other than the good of the Indians. Although the Kansas-Nebraska bill was not passed until the next year, 1854 was a very dry year, and very little corn, potatoes and other vegetables were available. The season was so bad that the Sauk and Fox made an extended hunt, the game was scarce, so they went farther than usual, or about 100 miles on west of Fort Riley. The summer of 1853, the Government made a treaty with the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache at Fort Atkinson. Those present agreed to allow the Government to establish certain roads and military posts, and not to molest travelers who made the trip into Mexico. In the year of 1854, these Indians, with some of the Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Osage, gathered at the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas River to wipe out all the emigrant Indians they found on the plains. The plainsmen stated that it was the largest they had seen, and before agent John W. Whitfield could reach them with the annuity, they had started north. Numbering about 1,500, and the 40,000 or 50,000 horses they owned. It was such a small number -- being about 100 -- that they figured on a heyday. They charged on the Sauk and Fox, but these Indians made a ravine and sheltered there. All attempts to dislodge them was in vain. The Sauk and Fox had guns and knew how to use them, while the others had only bows and arrows. Had they been able to get them out on the plain, they would have killed all of them. But they had not reckoned with this type of warfare, for the fire of the Sauk and Fox was so furious that the 1,500 plains Indians fled leaving their dead and wounded behind, a thing that Indians do not do unless they are badly whipped. The attackers lost 16 braves and 100 badly wounded, besides a number of horses, while the Sauk and Fox lost only five or six. They were enabled by the swift flight of their enemy to get all their scalps, which they brought home with them to the Agency, then danced the dance of victory. This occurred July 10, 1854,).

The Sauk and Fox accused the Osage Indians of doing all the killing in this fight against them, as they had fine guns, and as they were neighbors it was nothing short of treachery. After a month had passed and it had been talked over, and the Osage had returned home, one young Sauk, whose brother had been killed in the battle, mounted his pony and rode to within 400 yards of an Osage encampment, where he met two Osage men, and shot and scalped one. He could have killed both, but he had only one death to avenge; besides he wanted the other to carry the news of what he had done to the village. He waited until he heard the cries of those in the camp for the dead warrior, and mounted his pony and carrying his scalp, he returned home. We see that not only were the Sauk honest in keeping their word, but brave, and relentless in executing revenge against treachery and any injustice, and they proved also that after years of peace, and without any practice in warfare whatever, they could, when required, exhibit their fighting stock. This was the last battle in which the Sauk and Fox engaged, and considering the circumstances and the smallness of numbers, was as great a victory as was ever won by Black Hawk. We are glad they had one more chance to show their heroism and blue blood, and that they gained so brilliant a victory.

The agency was under Mr. Francis Tymony 1858-59, and he was arrested for disobeying orders in an arrest of two men. He was finally evicted under the order of the President. While he was the agent the Missouri Sauk and Fox were

adopted to the land.

Mr. Perry Fuller came in 1859-60 as agent. Under his supervision we find that each Indian was paid \$28, to the years count of 1,237, and that is 93 less than the year before. He was the one that started the move to diminish the reservation. President James Buchanan sent Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Jacob Thompson, a release to send Mr. A. B. Greenwood to the agency to negotiate the treaty. At the meeting of the council October 1, 1858, the treaty was presented for signatures on the chiefs and headmen. Shaw-paw-kaw-kah made a speech before the commissioner Mr. Greenwood, and Perry Fuller the agent, and John Goodall interpreted as follows: (Shaw-paw-kaw-kah speech)

"Submit to the commissioners and the great father that this whole arrangement from the commencement to the end, is to consume our treasury, and to give into the hands of speculators our money and our lands. To make us poor and dependent, and to degrade us, and finally to take our lands from us that we own here. We will eventually have to surrender this diminished reservation. We will give up the graves of our fathers and mothers, and their bones will be dug up, and the sacred emblems that are buried with them will be made a show of by the same men that call us brethren and are trying to teach us a new religion. Even now as we have to hide our dead ones. Their graves have been polluted. We find their bones on the roadside and in the windows of offices in our midst.

"You will waste \$5,000 a year on the mixed-blood children, whose fathers are the worst of the white race and the refuse of the earth. They brought to the agency whisky and tobacco, and taught the Indians to swear, and their children have proved universally bad.

"Of course, I will be compelled to sign these papers, but I sign them under protest, knowing in my own heart that there is no good in it for the Indians."

The Indians ceded in trust to the government all the land in Franklin County, and all west of Range 16, on the west in Osage and Lyon County, or a total of 300,000 acres, keeping only a strip 12 miles wide and 20 miles long. This diminished reserve was to be divided as follows: 80 acres to every full blood Indian, and 160 acres to the agency, (which was moved to Quenemo) and a quarter section for a school, to be established and supported by it. Each Indian was to be given a certificate of title to his land by the Secretary of the Interior. Of the trust land, the treaty gave every halfbreed 320 acres, and to every squaw that had married a white man the same. The allotment of Thomas Connely, a halfbreed, was to include "Randol's" dwelling and trading house. The rest to be sold by sealed bids for the Indians, and especially to pay for their debts. Each man's farm was to be fenced and a house built for him.

This treaty was signed by all except Chief "Maw-me-wah-ne-kah," whose village was near Arvonia, and who bitterly opposed the plan. He was a minor chief. The Treaty was sent to Washington, and there acted upon by Congress June 27, 1860.

Although the Indians suffered because of a drouth (1860), they did not give up. They were obliged to depend on their own initiative for food, and hunted most of the time. Mr. Fuller, the agent, gave the annual payment at \$35,500 to 1,280 individuals. The most prominent men of the nation were Moses Keokuk and Shaw-paw-kaw-kah, dubbed the orator, because of his speaking abilities, his gestures, expressions and intonations were of a commanding nature. Although he did not speak English, all who heard him admired his ability. He had only one wife, a son, and two daughters.

Mr. John Goodall, the interpreter, married Mrs. Julia Mitchell, an Indian

woman, and it was she who had such a time escaping from her native home in Wisconsin during the Black-Hawk war. The squaws packed quickly and moved on to safer places. Mrs. Mitchell, as she was then known, placed her few belongings in a trunk and bag, swung her child on her back, and fled. In fleeing she was compelled to swim the Wisconsin River, near its junction with the Mississippi River. It was deep and swift, but she drove her pony before her, and with the baby on her back plunged into the stream. Her pony drowned, but she and the little girl, Mary, swam to safety. Two years later while at the mission school, she took a long walk along the river on the Iowa side, and came across a sand bar on the side of the stream. She saw something in the sand and started uncovering it. It was the trunk that she had lost in her flight several years before. She took her keys which she wore on a brass chain about her neck, and unlocked the lock, opened the trunk to find her belongings all rotten and badly soaked from the long time in the water. She only retrieved the coin in an old purse and some other metal objects.

During Agent Clinton C. Hutchinson's term (1861-62) the Ottawas, along with the Sauk, Fox, Chippewa, and Munsee, agreed to a tribal school by a treaty in 1862. He helped provide the first schooling in these nations. This school finally located in the town of Ottawa and was the beginning of the College there.

The Agency at Quenemo had a council house, an agent's house, a blacksmith shop and house, operated by Henry Hudson Wiggins, William Whistler, the trader. A mansion was built for Chief Moses Keokuk. The hall and stairway were finished in solid walnut, and very beautiful. Six houses were built for all the chiefs at their villages, including a large house for Shaw-paw-kaw-kah, in which he lived only in the most severe weather, and a house for Chick-o-skuk who was the Fox Chief. There were at least 164 houses of stone or frame construction, each having 2 rooms and a porch. The windows were almost 6 feet above the floor. These cost the government almost \$139,915.55, besides the fencing and the breaking of the land. The Indians would not live in these houses and took off the doors and windows, selling them for whatever they could get from other settlers. They then used the shells for stables for their horses.

During the Civil War, the South tried to enlist all the tribes in their support. This caused many tribes farther south in what is now Oklahoma, to flee, as part would stay with the South, and others came north. So among the Sauk and Fox were found also Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminoles, Euchee, Choctaw, and some Kickapoo. A loyal chief by the name of O-poth-le-go-ho-la, died at Quenemo and is buried near there.

Major Henry W. Martin was agent from 1862 to 1867. His assistants were: John Goodall, interpreter; Henry H. Wiggins, blacksmith; George Anderson, gunsmith; Albert A. Wiley, doctor; S. M. Black, Marshall; and Thomas C. Stevens, a deputy trader, who lived in Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. William Whistler kept his store, and was also Postmaster, along with Rev. R. P. Duvall and wife. The Indians were not overly enthused about schooling, as they considered the white man's religion no good. They had much honor, and their word was sacred. They judged the white man's religion by his life. They had found too many whites dishonest and tricky, teaching their young men vices instead of virtues.

In 1863 near the last part of the year, Congress instructed Commissioner Wm. P. Dole with others, to visit Kansas and talk with the Indians about removing all the reservations into Indian Territory (Oklahoma). They drew up a treaty, which was not ratified. It appears that the more liberal chiefs signed. Even this was not entirely satisfactory to the signers.

Shaw-paw-kaw-kah, it seems, had tuberculosis (the great white plague) and feeling that his time was short, asked Agent Martin to write a will.

Will of Shaw-paw-kaw-kah . . .

"I Shaw-paw-kah-kah, chief, and a member of the Sauk and Fox tribe of Indians, in the fear of the Great Spirit, and being in tolerable health, and of sound mind, do make and constitute this, my last will and testament; and I hereby appoint H. W. Martin, U. S. Indian Agent, and John Goodall, U. S. interpreter, executors for me, and in my name to execute my will which is as follows:

"First -- I give and bequeath to my nephew, Pah-tah-quaw, my farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land where I now live, the title which I acquired under the treaty of 1863, also my two-horse wagon and harness, and one bay pony horse.

"Second -- I give to my daughters, Jane Goodall, Kaw-wap-pe (or Elizabeth Dole), and my grandchild, Waw-kaw-chaw or Betty Martin, my pair of horses, harness and spring wagon. I give Kaw-wap-pe or Elizabeth Dole one grey pony horse.

"Third -- I give to my son, Kaw-wah-chaw, one bay horse pony, two years old past.

"Fourth -- I give to my wife, Wau-pes-se-taw, my trunk with its contents, all my crockery dishes, bedsteads, bedding and blankets.

"Fifth -- It is my will that my wife, Wau-pes-se-taw, remain in possession of my house and farm while the Indians remain on this reservation, and that she is not to mourn as is the custom of our tribe, but want her dressed in the same style that she now is, except that the clothing is to be entirely new.

"Seventh -- I also desire that my nephew, Pah-tah-quaw, shall take my place in the nation and act in my stead, and be government chief in my place.

"Given under my hand this 30th day of October, A.D. 1863. WITNESS: W. Whistler SHAW-PAW-KAW-KAH (his X)."

There was a heavy death rate among the refugee Indians from exposure and from poor and insufficient food, especially at the time of their coming into the community. It is reported that on a Mr. Logan's farm of near that time there were about two acres of graves alone. And most of them were from the loyal tribes from the south or Oklahoma. Shaw-paw-kaw-kah, knowing that he could not get well and having only a short time to live, one day called the family together, giving the son the task of going into the agency store for groceries, he then sent his wife and daughters out, and asked the youngest girl to bring him his knife and pistol, that he wanted to clean them, then she went out. He said he wanted to rest, but after hearing some noise, his wife went in to investigate, and found him shot through the heart.

Shaw-paw-kaw-kah had told Mr. St. John that he wanted to be buried like the whites, and did not want an Indian to have anything to do with it. So he was laid out in new clothes and placed in his coffin. The funeral was set for the next morning at the mission. That night the Indians went in and painted him up and held a regular pow-wow over him. Just a few saw him thus, and the family would not let the coffin be opened at the mission. Mr. Duvall preached the sermon, and he was laid to rest in the mission cemetery (Quenemo).

The agency was moved out of Kansas and away from Quenemo in the year of 1868 and all the land was opened up for settlement by white people soon after, at the prevailing price of \$1.50 per acre.

I have found two versions, but will give here this account of an Indian

betrothal, which took place in 1864, just before the Indians went out on their fall hunt. "One of the most beautiful maidens of the tribe had two suitors, just as her white sisters often have. The tribe was getting ready to move camp, and down in the timber, in the flats near Quenemo, were packing all their belongings and tepees, and many of the braves and other maidens had mounted their ponies, ready for the march.

"It was the custom among these people, if a maiden had two or more suitors, that if one of them could find the maiden alone, and but touch her hand, she was to be his. Consequently both of these young braves were constantly on watch, to get between the others and the girl, and to get her separated from her relatives. Finally, in the mixup, one of the braves succeeded in getting between her and her friends. The maiden saw at a glance, and wheeling her pony started away. By this time the other braves saw what was going on, and started for the maiden, too. This she also quickly saw and giving her pony a dig cleared the timber and was out on the prairie, quickly pursued by both suitors, each striving to get near enough to touch her wrist. But that was no easy matter. Possessed of a fleet pony she distanced the rivals, and when one came dangerously near, the pony dodged and the brave went on past. With shouts the tribe saw what was going on. Everyone mounted and immediately gave chase, and as soon as the other ponies could be unpacked, the rest of the tribe gave chase. Thus followed by twos, threes, and droves keeping back from the three who were having the time of their life, and watched the proceedings with shouts and laughter.

The maiden, keenly alert, beautiful and radiant, enjoyed her advantage, took delight in torturing these young braves, now letting one come dangerously near, only to dodge him. It was the same as chasing a dodging maverick. She could have been caught easily had a lasso been used, but lassos were not in the game. It was a quick-witted maiden, and a quick-witted pony, who enjoyed the fun as much as did his mistress. And the prize was to be won by the brave who touched her wrist first. Chasing, dodging and hard pressed by two determined lovers, and followed by several hundred shouting Indians, the entire cavalcade rushed across the prairie, swept over hill, and on, out upon the broad and boundless prairie west.

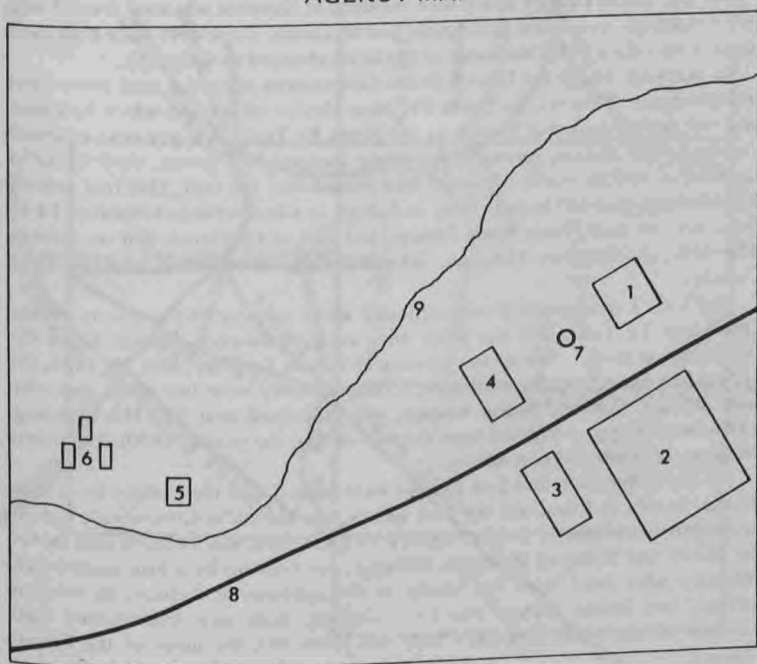
Along in the afternoon, when the ponies were becoming fatigued, out near where Lyndon now stands, this arch maiden did what her white sister would have done -- allow the brave, the right one whom she loved, to touch her wrist.

As the sun was hanging over the big hill, the Indians returned, all chatting about the race and laughing as they rode into camp. A half hour later the maiden and betrothed came leisurely along, side by side, he having her pony's bridle leading it, in token of her submission. They were both radiantly happy, and were talking as they rode. As twilight was beginning, down the hill rode the humbled, rejected, dejected suitor, all alone. The Indians set up their wickiups again and stayed for a week longer celebrating the wedding festivities with feast and song and dance.

According to the treaty, the reservation land could be parcelled out to be sold as soon as formal removal of the Indians occurred, and then Mr. Henry Schendel and his partner, Martin Kressie secured a strip of land one-half mile wide and one mile long across the Salt Creek bottoms. Each taking one-half of a quarter section, located just 3 miles east of Lyndon. One day when Henry Schendel and Martin Kressie were breaking sod in the Salt Creek bottom, an Indian rode up and stopped his pony in the furrow just ahead of the oxen. The Indian said, "Gee, whoa, ha, anyplace. Five Dollar," and made motions as though giving all the land in sight to the white men. A literal translation of the Indian's message

would be, "Give me five dollars, and you can plow anywhere you please." As the two settlers both spoke German and understood little English, they did not understand him and were quite exasperated with the obstruction to their work. Henry Schendel finally reached over on the plow, grabbed his bull whip, and cracked it in the direction of the Indian. His pony bolted and left on a dead run. He was quite dumbfounded a few days later when the Indian agent came to see him and asked him why he had been shooting at his Indians. It took a few moments for Mr. Schendel to remember the incident of cracking the whip. The agent heaved a sigh of relief as Mr. Schendel told the rest of the story. The Indian's ponies had gotten into another settlers corn and were penned up by the settler until the Indian raised the \$5.00 for damages.

AGENCY MAP



PLAT of SAUK and FOX Agency grounds at Greenwood.

1. Blacksmith Shop.
2. Stock Corral.
3. Agency Store.
4. Agent's House.
5. Well — near old camp ground.
6. Three graves (reported to be old Chief Keokuk's sons).
7. Agency well.
8. Road past agency.
9. Stream.

CHAPTER 2

OSAGE COUNTY

The northern part of the county as far south as a line one-half mile north of the boundary of township 15, comprised a part of the Shawnee Indian Reservation, which opened to settlement by the act of Congress on May 30, 1854. Of this land, a strip nine miles wide, and extending east and west, was part of Shawnee County. South of this, and extending across the entire county, was a narrow strip, which extended to the southern limits of the Shawnee Reservation.

The southern part of the county, from the above named line, comprised the greater part of the Sauk and Fox Indian reservation, which was a tract of land twenty four miles east and west, and extending to its southern limits, together with the narrow strip lying between it and Shawnee County, was set apart by the legislature of 1855 and called Weller County, but all that was open to settlement was the narrow strip of Shawnee land.

The portion of Osage County then included in Shawnee was soon divided into two townships, and called Burlingame and Wakarusa. These have since kept their original boundaries, and the name of the latter changed to Ridgeway.

In the year 1827, the United States Government opened a mail route from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico on a route which had been laid out before and was known as the Santa Fe Trail. This was over a natural highland trail and an immense freighting business had grown, until by 1854 millions of dollars worth of freight had passed over the trail. This trail crossed the northern part of Osage County and about in a line between townships 14-15 from east to west, from Rock Springs, just east of Overbrook and on through 110 Mile, Burlingame, Havanna, into Wilmington, which is now in Lyon County.

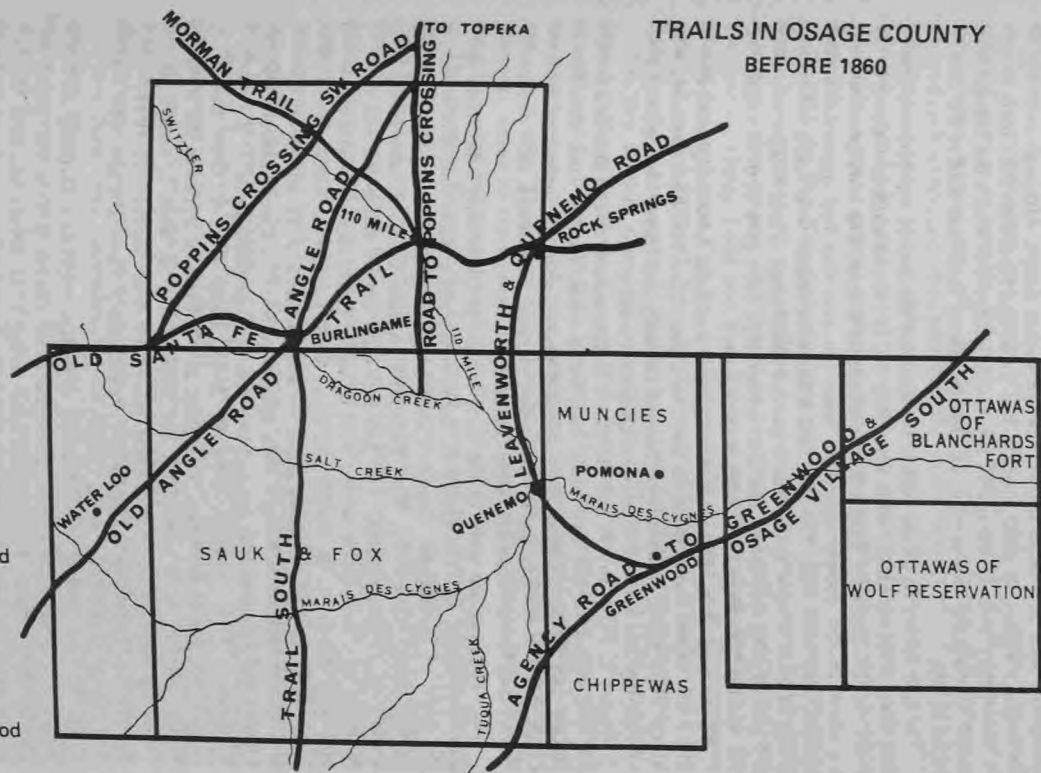
The Fort Leavenworth road junctioned about midway of the county on the Old Santa Fe Trail, and ran from there up via Lawrence, Kansas. From the beginning up to the time of the forming of Kansas Territory, May 30, 1854, the only white men living in what now is Osage County were two white men who had married Shawnee Indian women, and they lived near 110 Mile Crossing. (They were trappers and had been there from near the year of 1830). The others lived on the Sauk and Fox agency.

In 1844, the Sauk and Fox Indians were moved into the County from their former homes in Iowa, and the first agency was known as Greenwood, and the second as Quenemo, or Second Agency. In 1854 there was a trading post owned by Baker and Street of Westport, Missouri, but kept up by a man named Gen. Whistler who lived with his family at the Greenwood Agency, an ex-army officer, and Indian trader, also John Goodall. Both men had married Sauk women of the tribe. Goodall's wife was Quenemo, the name of the Second Agency.

In 1858, the government erected, at the expense of the Indians, a large number of houses on the reservation lands. Saw mills were erected and the wood used, also some where of stone (see chapter on Indians). The Indians just defaced the walls and continued to live in their tepees. In 1859, the Indians ceded all the lands in the western part of the reservation, which were to be held in trust and sold for their benefit. This land was opened for sale to bids in 1860. a number of the bids were overbid by parties in Washington, D. C. or else other lands of a poor quality on which they did not bid at all were awarded them. The best land was bought by Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury, John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, and William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian

TRAILS IN OSAGE COUNTY BEFORE 1860

- Mormon Trail
- Poppins Crossing S.W. Road
- Old Santa Fe Trail
- Angle Road
- Road to Poppins Crossing
- Trail South
- Leavenworth & Quenemo Road
- Agency Road to Greenwood & Osage



Affairs. The remaining land was awarded to Perry Fuller, R. S. Stevens and John McMannis, who held large amounts of the Indian Script. Although contrary to the Indian's wishes, in 1867 a treaty was made and forced on the Chiefs to sign by which they gave up the rest of their lands except that which the Indians who would be civilized and remain, all this remaining land was sold at the rate of \$1.50 an acre.

The first settler to locate within the limits of the county was Mr. John Frele, who came with his family soon after May 30, 1854, and settled, stopping at the point on the Santa Fe Trail where Burlingame is now. The only persons living anywhere in the county otherwise were the two that had married Shawnee Indians, and lived near 110 Mile and a Shawnee Indian who had a cabin by a spring in what is now the northern part of Burlingame. Frele bought this claim and moved into that cabin. The next winter, Mrs. Frele gave birth to a daughter. She was the first white child born in the county.

Before August 1, 1854, I. B. Titus, James and John Aiken, Alphonso Prentiss and a few others took claims on Switzler Creek. Then Mr. John Skimore, Wm. Aiken, John Ward, Hollam Rice, Samuel Devaney and Henry Harvey, with their sons George and Samuel, located on Dragoon Creek.

August 2, 1854, Fry P. and Mobillion McGee arrived at 110 Mile and bought out the claims of the two white men living there. On the same date Moran McGee and C. N. Linkenauger selected claims near the mouth of Switzler Creek. Of the settlers up to this time, all were pro-slavery men except Mr. Harvey and his two sons who were Quakers.

The following are some of the early settlers in the county other than those aforementioned: in 1855 Phillip G. Schuyer bought a claim that is now mostly the town of Burlingame. Samuel Caniff bought the claim from Mr. Frele and moved there. Abel Polly, Wm. Tillgarst, Abram Leonard, and E. O. Penn settled on Dragoon Creek. The last two built cabins where the old town of Superior was. John Drew settled west of town, David Hoover northeast, Henry and John Smith, A. R. Bothel and Ithiel Streit located on Soldier Creek; Wm. Lord, A. N. Havens and Armi Smith on Plumb Creek; J. G. and Henry Morrell, and Victor McDonald bought their claims on Switzler Creek; Lucian, William, Charles and Edmond Fish located two miles east of Burlingame; J. B. Cowee, B. V. Bechus, J. B. Sanders, John R. Stagg, Caleb Beckus, Orlo and M. C. Drinkwater, James Brownlee, T. J. Bass; and T. Clelland settled in the Wakarusa Valley, all free state men. Near the norther line in what is now Ridgeway Township were Jonathan West, Wm. Atchinson, Geo. Roberts, H. H. Heberling, Robert and Morris Clark, Joseph Law, and Phillip T. Huss. The last name was the first Justice of the Peace in the County.

Of the first settlers on 110 Creek were Wm. D. Harris, formerly an Indian trader and postmaster on the Santa Fe Trail, George J. Johnson, Henry and Charles Rube, James T. Shephard, John Rehg, L. M. Wyatt, and D. B. Burdick. In the southern part of Ridgeway Township were T. M. Gilmore, John H. Hook, Robert Watts, James and John Coleman, Fran, Peter and James Duffy. Between Burlingame and 110 Mile were E. S. Borgland and Mitchael Supple. In the northern part of the county were Peter Paulson, and John and Peter Peterson.

March 29, 1855, Albert Cornelius, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ithiel Streit was born. This was the second child born in what is now Osage County, the first being Miss Emma Bratton, June 29, 1855. She was the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. George Bratton, and Kept Samuel Allison.

The first marriage in the county was John Riffenbark to Hanna Thompson, January 23, 1860. M. Rambo was Justice of the Peace, performing the

ceremony.

The first settlement was made before any surveys were made, and each selected as near as possible 260 each. They then bonded together to protect their claims. It was after this that they found out that only 160 acres was allowed each settler, and when surveyed, the section lines cut the claim lines into irregular fragments, and on making final proof each settler was required to make an oath, that he had not agreed to convey any portion of his claim to anyone else. This created a general confusion, and many quarrels and law suits resulted from this.

In 1855 the first Free State elections were held, and here too some political frauds were committed, as a result of a caucus held by them, more ballots were cast than voters present. The Free State Legislature at Topeka was elected from the county. Henry Todd and Wm. Tootman were elected as members of the Lower House; Lucian Fish for the Senate. Early the next year the Legislature met and elected Phillip C. Schuyler, Secretary of State, but as the United States Congress did not recognize its legality, he did not fulfill any duties in office.

The first Military Company organized in 1855, was called "Old Free State Guards." Henry Todd was Captain, Wm. Tootman, First Lieutenant, G. I. Drew, Second, and L. D. Joy, Orderly Sergeant. About the close of the year in which the company was organized, they marched to the defense of Lawrence. Each had a six shot rifle. These guns proved to be worthless, so Loton Smith went to Missouri, where he represented himself as a friend of Pro-Slavery and sold them for a high price and bought good rifles for the company.

The troubles between the Free State men and the Border Ruffians became serious in 1856. That June another company of military was organized by the Free Staters. A part of Buford's Company from the south was sent to drive all Free Staters out. They had camped on 110 Mile Creek at the Crossing (Old 110 Mile). They stayed here all summer, and made several raids on the Free Staters, committing several outrages. Joseph McDonald was robbed of a wagon load of provisions on the trail from Westport (Kansas City). He being a cripple, was spared his life. He then went to Lawrence and bought another load. Coming back he was nearly robbed again.

Horace Jones of Council City had received \$300 from the New York Tribune Fund, raised for the relief of destitute in Kansas. He refused to give or spend any for the sick. Instead he sent to Lawrence, bought a load of flour and groceries, and set up a store. On his way back the team and load was taken by the Border Ruffians and he was put on a raft in the Kaw River. He left soon afterwards.

From June until December, it was impossible to get anything from the Missouri River area unless all wagons were guarded by armed guards. Many robberies were committed on Free Staters. On July 4th nearly all the settlers went to Topeka to celebrate the 4th, and to prevent the Border Ruffians from making an attack on the Free State Legislature, which was convening on that day. They were scattered at point of bayonet by Col. Sumner's soldiers and sent home. Shortly after this, Buford's men planned to rob and burn the entire settlement, but this was prevented by a warning from Fry P. McGee, who was a pro slavery man.

Immigration increased in 1857 until a larger majority of Free State men were here in Kansas. During the year political affairs moved smoothly although the "Bogus Legislature" of 1855 was paid no attention, either for the purpose of punishment of offenders or the collection of debts. During that summer a tax gatherer appeared under the form of a deputy United States Marshal. He tried to collect a poll tax of one dollar which was imposed on all voters by the Pro

Slaver's legislature. The people objected by showing "Taxation without Representation" would not go, so he disappeared. Mr. Fry P. McGee, John Ward, and Charles Skidmore were robbed of their personal property. The Free Staters followed them and made them give up all they had taken. At an election that fall, Mr. Lucian Fish was elected as a member of the legislature, and at a Free State convention P. C. Schuyler was nominated to run for Secretary of State. The rest being under the Lecompton Constitution, the balance of offices were filled. There were only 3 votes cast from Osage County.

In February 1858 the Bogus Laws were repealed, and the next month Justice of the Peace were elected to two year terms. The townships of Burlingame and Ridgeway were formed September 21, 1857, still being in what was known as Weller County. That October an election was held and judges elected, being Thomas Russell, Wm. Lord and C. D. Marple.

In August 1859, land sales took place in this district. The settlers, being poor and without money to pay for their claims, nearly all had to borrow money against their claims and the rate was 5% per month. This caused many to dispose of their lands. Many lost their holdings afterwards. The markets were poor and then the drouth of 1860 was almost the final setback for many of the settlers. Those who did remain were granted some relief from eastern states, so they held on for a time, trying again. The grasshoppers struck in 1866 and again 1874 causing more suffering due to loss of crops.

The first County Fair was held in 1866 at Burlingame and Mr. Joseph Stubbs was president. He helped work up considerable attractions. The greatest attraction was a sham battle on the hills west of Burlingame, by a party of boys dressed Indian fashion, who had fought the Indians the year before on the Platte River.

The first newspaper was established in Burlingame, and was founded by Mr. M. M. Murdock. He and his wife came here in 1863. It was a little 7-inch by 9-inch paper and on one side was a tax list. He called the paper "THE CHRONICLE." In 1864 Mr. Murdock served as Lieutenant Col. of the Osage County battalion, during the raid, and was a provost-marshal in 1868. He was nominated for the Senate in 1868.

The name of Osage County was changed from Weller to Osage by the territorial government February 11, 1859, in honor of the Osage Indians who had once lived and roamed this country.

The first tax levied was May 5, 1859 for \$450, and this was cut down to \$400 that November, and one commissioner objected to this, thinking it was too much. On November 14, 1859, the valuation of all property in the county was \$59,635. In 1870 the assessed valuation was \$1,612,747, and in 1878, \$2,730,268. By 1882 it was up to \$3,575,291.62. Considering the low rate of assessment, it was reasonable to estimate the real value of all property. The population in 1860 was 1,113; in 1880, 7,648; in 1875, 10,268; in 1878, 12,618; and in 1882 it had climbed to 20,727.

After the county's name was changed from "Weller" to "Osage," a committee was appointed to locate a permanent county seat. This committee was Phillip Schuyler, James M. Mitchell, and O. H. Sheldon, and they were to make arrangements for erection of suitable buildings. A point midway between Burlingame and Superior was selected and it was named Prescott. The first county seat elections were held here April 24, 1869, and Prescott was rejected. The first county court was held at Superior, in a hotel across from the Superior School. The hotel here was used as a Court House, and the first term of court was held there beginning October 14, 1861, Judge R. M. Ruggles presiding. The

Legislature of 1861 provided for another county seat election, at which Burlingame received 138 votes, Versallies 74, and Havanna 1. So by this vote Burlingame held the right to the County Seat.

On October 18, 1870, another county seat election was held in which Lyndon received 1,145 votes, Burlingame 997, Keithville (a paper town) 2 votes. The County Commissioners declared Lyndon to be the county seat, but Burlingame prevented removal of the records and the county seat from their town by injunction proceedings.

Another election was held on August 6, 1872, and Burlingame received 954 votes, Osage City 456, and Lyndon 1,042.

August 20, 1872 -- another election was held and the results were: Burlingame, 1,407 votes, Lyndon 1,175 votes.

May 25, 1875 -- another election was held: Lyndon 888, Osage City 791, Shiretown 785 votes.

Yet another election on June 8, 1875 gave the following: Lyndon 1,131, Osage 1,049 and Shiretown 288 votes. On this Lyndon claimed the county seat. Burlingame again began injunctions to prevent the removal. Pending this decision the sheriff and treasurer moved their offices to Lyndon but were obliged to move back that fall. The District Court decided the case in favor, and another injunction was served, thus the case went to the Supreme Court. The Lyndon people then decided to get the records by force, and sent a group to get them. Burlingame learned of this move and sent out scouts to meet the boys from Lyndon, forming an armed force and capturing the Lyndon boys at the brow of a hill and jailed them.

Lyndon then got up a group of 400 men and went to Burlingame, this time they were armed and ready, but the scouts went out ahead and found the Hotel where the records were kept, loaded with armed men on the ready. A cool-headed man from the Lyndon side finally effected a compromise and Burlingame gave up the records to Lyndon. This was all because the Supreme Court had handed down a decision.

The next election was on March 12, 1878. So zealous were the voters that many of them voted early and often. A train of three hundred immigrants were compelled to leave the train and vote for the county seat at Osage City. The vote polled out numbered all the men, women, and children in the city, and left a goodly number to apply on the cats, dogs, and chickens. It is needless to say Osage City lost the county seat after a fight. In order to influence voters in their favor, the local politicians sent beer around to thirsty voters in their favor, who drank the beer and voted as they pleased. This final vote was: Lyndon 1,745, Osage City 5,204, and Burlingame 2,003 votes, or a total of 8,952 votes and there were only 5,071 legal voters. It was found out that Lyndon cast 429 fraudulent votes, Osage City 4,225, equal to 733 per cent of her legal vote, and Burlingame 1,006, equal to 411 per cent fraudulent votes. Judge Payton served an injunction against moving the records to Osage City, and Lyndon remained an Osage County seat. The first court house stood in the southwest corner of the present court house square in Lyndon and was built in 1874, a brick three story building. The present court house was dedicated April 27, 1923.

STREAMS IN THE COUNTY . . .

MARAIS DES CYGNES: "The Marsh of the Swans." (From the French)

SWITZLER: From the name of a man who was run over and killed by a wagon while descending the earthen bank, at a point on the old Santa Fe Trail freight road.

SALT CREEK: Derives its name from a salt deposit near its mouth close to Quenemo.

110 MILE: From the fact that old crossing of the Santa Fe Trail was just 110 miles from Westport in Missouri.

APPANOOSE and TUQUAW CREEKS: From two of the head or sub chiefs of the Sauk and Fox Indians whose villages were located near these streams.

WAKARUSA: Is so named from a wild plant, partly covered with a fine hairy fiber, that grows along its banks.

MUTE CREEK: Was named from a deaf mute having held a claim on its banks at an early date.

DRAGOON: Was named by Lieutenant Fields, who brought a company of Dragoon soldiers and a wagon train, in 1852 through from Fort Leavenworth enroute to New Mexico.

SOLDIER CREEK: Was named by C. H. Whittington, a writer, in 1851, who found a regiment of soldiers in camp on the creek who had the cholera. About one-half of the regiment were sick and 72 had died. One of the officers asked what the name of the creek was, and Dr. Whittington told him it had no name, but after this he would call it Soldier Creek.

The county bought the farm of Mr. O. M. Billings, west of Burlingame two miles, and on the Dragoon, in 1879, for the County Poor Farm. The farm consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of bottom land, thirty or forty of which was timber. The house was large, being possibly the largest in the county at the time. Here the county's poor were taken care of. The purchase price was \$5,000. This is now the Osage County Rest Home.

CHAPTER 3

SETTLEMENT OF OSAGE CITY

OFFICE RULES . . . Year 1800

1. Office employees each day will fill lamps, clean chimneys and trim wicks. Wash windows once a week.
2. Each clerk will bring in a bucket of water and a scuttle of coal for the day's business.
3. Make your pens carefully. You may whittle nibs to your individual taste.
4. Men employees will be given an evening off each week for courting, or two a week if they are churchgoers.
5. After 13 hours of labor, the employee should spend the remaining time reading the Bible and other good books.
6. Every employee should lay aside from each day a goodly sum for his declining years so that he will not be a burden on society.
7. Any employee who smoked Spanish cigars, uses liquor in any form; frequents pool and public halls, or gets shaved in barber shops, will give good reason to suspect his worth, intentions, integrity and honesty.
8. The employee who has performed his labors faithfully and without fault for five years, will be given an increase of five cents a day, providing profits permit.

SETTLEMENT OF OSAGE CITY

Osage City's elevation is 1084 feet above sea level.

Mr. Elymas Kibbe, Sr., with his family, made the first settlement in the vicinity of Osage City in March, 1865, from a land company known as the Arkansas Valley Land Company. When the government had approved of the diminishing of the Sauk and Fox reservation in the year of 1865, the western tract of land was bought by a firm known as McManus, Slyfert and Company and sold it to a Mr. John M. Weatherell, a wealthy Quaker from Philadelphia, Pa. for the sum of \$57,000, and Mr. Weatherell induced men to come out and settle the land in farms of a smaller size. Mr. Weatherell sold what is now Superior and Grand Townships to Mr. J. T. Peters in 1869 and induced later, a group of Quakers to come out and settle what is Barclay Township. Arvon Township he sold to a company of Welch people.

On June 25, 1866 Robert and W. H. Guy, John Foster and C. G. Martin, with their families, bought and located just west of Osage City. This was the first settlement near here. In the fall of that year, James Fagan built a residence in the southwest part of what is now Osage City. In July of 1867 Henry and Thomas Martin and their families came and settled. Henry Martin located south of Osage City and lived there until his death in 1891.

The first marriage in the community was that of James H. Kibbe to Miss Hannah Martin on October 13, 1867.

The first postoffice was established just south of the town site and was called "Onion Creek Postoffice" and Thomas Martin was postmaster in 1869. The first school house was also erected here in the year of 1868, known as the Martin School. Later it was moved to town.

Later in the fall of 1867, Elijah Mills and family came to this community and settled on a place known as the "Flagstone Quarry Farm." During the summer

and fall of 1868, a few more families moved into the vicinity, such as A. R. Palmer, later proprietor of a meat market, coming here from Sweden; and J. D. Smith and W. D. Smith, both farmers and stockraisers. While Mr. C. S. Martin was digging a well he ran through a vein of coal about 36 inches thick. News of this and the location of some coal drifts helped to influence the later building of the ATSF Railroad through here.

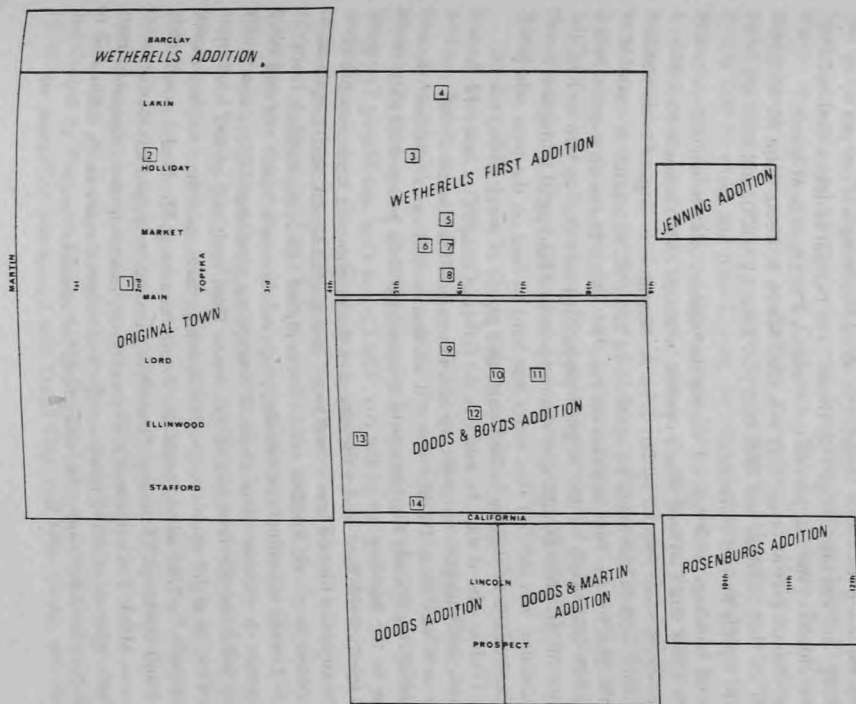
In the fall of 1869, Dr. J. H. Rosenberg of Blairston, Iowa, visited in Leavenworth, Kansas, and learned that the A.T.&S.F. Railroad was building south and west from Topeka, and the then President Mr. T. J. Peters had a large tract of land through which this road would run that would be put on the market at once. To see this land, Dr. Rosenberg went to Topeka and saw Mr. Peters. Together they went to Carbon Hill (just east of present Carbondale) and joined John F. Dodds, who was Mr. Peter's land agent. The three came along the proposed route of the Santa Fe to Salt Creek. Mr. Peters proposed to put a station on his land at a point between the location of Peterston and Salt Creek. After looking the ground over, Mr. Peters proposed to locate the townsite on the north bank of Salt Creek, so as to have water for the railroad. To this site, Dr. Rosenberg objected as being too low, too flat, and with a strong tendency to malaria.

J. F. Dodds proposed the hilltop from the then residence of Mr. August Roberts, to what was known as the Hildebrandt home. To this site both Peters and Rosenberg objected, as the prospect for water, even for family use was meager. Dr. Rosenberg proposed the site on what is now Prospect Street Poverty Hill and Rosenberg's addition, because of sanitary reasons and the accessibility of water. As a result of these differences, a compromise was effected, and the present site on the ATSF was selected.

The decision was made at the time the original plat was to be east of the half section line, which is now Fourth Street, and south of of the half section line which is now California Street, in Section 23 of what is now Superior Township.

After the parties had separated and the doctor had returned to Iowa, J. M. Weatherall, who was interested in this territory, prevailed upon Peters and Dodds to make the original townsite west of Fourth Street and north of California, and Weatherall's first addition to take the place of the original site. To this D. Rosenberg strongly objected and stated that plans ought not to be changed, but finally accepted, providing he be permitted to have lots he originally selected, so as to place a hotel he proposed to build as near the depot as possible. This was agreed to, and his hotel was built on lots 16 and 18 of block 7, in Weatherall's first addition to Osage City. They named it the "Osage City Hotel." It was later called the Harding House.

John F. Dodds made the original survey for Osage City, and proposed to follow the Western Plaza idea. This plaza was the entire block 38, of the original plat. The east half of this block is now "Lincoln Park," and with this plaza idea in view, the west school building was erected just across the street on the northwest corner from this square. But Dr. Rosenberg had predicted Osage City would not follow the Mexican Plaza plan in spite of the efforts to accomplish it. The original name for this metropolis as proposed by J. T. Peters was "Rosenburg" and John F. Dodds proposed the name of "Petersburg." When it was referred to Dr. Rosenberg, he objected and offered the name "Osage" after the Indian tribe which had been located in this territory. When the government issued a commission to John F. Dodds, as postmaster, the postal department added the name "City" thus it is Osage City, Kansas.



OSAGE CITY – 1879

1. Grade School
2. Swedish Lutheran Church
3. Osage City Hotel
4. St. Patrick's Catholic Church
5. Palace Hotel
(operated by O. E. McElfresh)
6. Post Office
7. Osage City Bank
8. Journal - Free Press
9. H.M.E. Church
10. Swedenborg Church
11. First Presbyterian Church
12. E.U.B. Church
13. Welch Church
14. Public High School

Up to the 5th day of December, 1869, there was not a foot of lumber, not a tree, bush or shrub on what is now Osage City. Nor was there any between Dragoon and the Marais des Cygnes or across the county from here to Quenemo.

Osage City was surveyed and platted October 4, 1869, after the route of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad was turned to come this way. T. J. Peters, who was superintendent of the proposed railroad, had purchased a large tract of land from John M. Weatherell, and had agreed that the railroad station would be located on the land of the latter. The original town site, west of our business part, was surveyed by the Arkansas Valley Township Company in July 1869, which was made up of the officials of the ATSF Company. About the same time Mr. John M. Weatherell made the plat of the first addition to the east of the original plat and started selling lots through his land agent, Mr. Dodds.

The building was started at once and oxen broke the prairie land in Osage City, October 4, 1869. The first lumber in the city came from Burlingame, December 6, and the first building to be completed was opened in the first part of January, 1870, in the northwest corner of the now Santa Fe Park, and was erected by Mr. Bothel and Mr. Ryus, used for a store. The front was painted in red and white checkers 12 by 12 inches each. The room was dedicated with a stag dance, as no ladies had arrived here as yet. This building was afterwards remodeled and changed to the Central Hotel, and later became the Sprague Building, adjoining the Palace corner. The second building was one put up by Dr. Rosenberg, and was the "Osage City Hotel." The Central Hotel, or first building, later was moved to the east part of town and used as a tenement house.

The original plat of Osage City was filed March 1, 1870. John M. Weatherell laid off his first addition and filed that plat June 11, 1870, and then the town began to rapidly extend eastward.

Several buildings were started during the winter, and the second store was built by Drew and Playford which opened in March 1870. It was soon followed by a hardware store opened by Mr. John A. Martin. The original town was laid out mostly west of the Santa Fe tracks, and John M. Weatherell is recorded as filing the plat for the first addition on June 11, 1870. The town soon extended east, south and north of the original plats. This was due to two causes, the influence of Mr. John Dodds, who was the principal land agent in the new town, and incidental was the fact that water was hard to find on the west side and it only required a little digging to find water and plenty of it east of the tracks.

Mr. Dodds, who it may be said was the father of Osage City, selected the site and surveyed the plat, introducing Mr. Peters and Weatherell to lay out the village as it was then. He had invested all that he had and could borrow, and induced all his friends that he could to invest all they had and all they could borrow in the building up of the city. The Carbon Coal and Mining Company leased most of the land under the city and the neighboring lands around. Soon other companies formed and leased areas, and started to sink shafts, open drifts and operate for coal. Another railroad was planned to come through from the east, and many individuals started shipping coal. Stores were erected and filled with goods. A number of mechanical enterprises were started, and everything seemed good for the founders of the town. Then the panic of 1873 fell upon Osage City, as it did upon many other thriving places, and the founders awoke one morning to find all their golden visions vanishing. Mr. Dodds was utterly ruined and bankrupt. He dropped everything immediately, and left Kansas never to return. Mr. J. E. Dodds was a very energetic, observing and far-sighted man. He had very few faults and many virtues, but he was a man exactly calculated to help others to make money, but saved little for himself.

1870.

The first regular train of cars passed through Osage City on May 23, 1870. This train brought the first freight to Osage City. Mr. Dodds, as agent for the Arkansas Valley Town Company, and Mr. J. M. Weatherell, were active in selling lots and inducing settlers to locate here. The greater number of buildings were erected on Weatherell's Addition, and this has ever been the business center of the city. In the summer of 1870, the first coal mine was opened by the Osage Carbon Company, Coal and Mining Company, on North Ninth Street being mine No. 1.

The Santa Fe brought its first scheduled passenger train into Osage City on St. Patrick's Day, 1870. Mrs. J. A. Martin came to Osage City on that train. Passenger fair was \$2.10 from Topeka, and the time was 2 hours 15 minutes. Osage City was the passenger terminal until about September 1st of that year. The Santa Fe had one passenger engine, "The C. K. Holliday" No. 1, Brit Craft, engineer, Peter Moline, fireman and Ed Lee, conductor.

During this time the Osage City Hotel was the railway eating house, doubled as station for the railroad and the stage company as well as the land office.

Streets were named as they were laid out in honor of the following: Martin Street after J. A. Martin, the first hardware and lumber dealer. (Mr. Martin built his residence on the lots where L. W. Silven later lived). Mr. Martin came here from California and for that reason, he being the only inhabitant living on that street, that street was named California. The early Santa Fe officials are remembered in the naming of Holliday Street for C. K. Holliday. Lakin, Lord and Ellinwood were in like manner. Topeka Ave. and Main Street were the only streets 100 ft. wide, and passed along the original plaza site, and were expected to be the principal streets and the business district of the city.

The first residence was finished January 10, 1870, and there were over 100 residents by the end of this year. A school and two churches had been built; some manufacturing establishments had been built; progress would do honor to a city hoary with age and rich with accumulation of labor of many generations.

The first sidewalk was stone flagging in the residential district and was laid on the Hanslip lots. Osage City once boasted of seven saloons and a number of "joints."

The first child born in Osage City was Alice Young, the daughter of A. J. Young. This was in 1870.

Tom Shaffer opened the first blacksmith shop. Even then there were not enough blacksmithing within ten miles of town to keep the smithy busy one day a week, but the spring of 1870 brought in so many people that everybody was busy.

There were later two opera houses located here, one on the northwest corner of Sixth and Main, diagonally across from the Everest Hotel (later this was the Knights of Phythias Hall). This was called the Osage City Opera House. The other was the Grand Opera House and the latter was on Market Street. The first seated 600 to 700 and the latter about 800. For a few years they were rivals, but experience shows that the rivalry succumbed to the best interest of the city was both were put under one management. No town in the state was better supplied with Opera houses. They were later under the management of S. B. Pettee & Co.

The first street lights were coal oil lights with a lamp lighter going about every evening to light and fill the lamps, extinguishing them after midnight.

The first mail was brought here from Burlingame in a cigar box and distributed by Postmaster John A. Martin. That was at Onion Creek. In March, 1870, the postoffice was moved into Osage City, and John Dodds was the first

postmaster in the town after the naming of Osage City.

The first marriage celebrated in Osage City was Garrett Voorhis and Melinda Ard, October 19, 1870, by a Methodist minister by the name of Rev. Ketchum.

John Slusser, E. B. Packer, Turner Greezemor, Frank Meyers and John Mott made up the first Halloween party, and Sam Slusser was the city's first story teller. The first soaking rain fell on the new town August 5 when a canoe would have floated from Fifth to Fourteenth Streets and from Main to Lloyd's Ice House near where the old Round House was located later.

The Presbyterians had a social to buy their bell and the net proceeds were \$150. As an index of the prosperity of Osage City at that time, a wax doll was auctioned off for \$26 and Miss Nellie Hendrix, then a tot of three years, was voted the most popular girl in town.

Prairie chicken was the most common bird, as plentiful as rabbits, and dried buffalo steaks were ten cents. Other parts of beef were not saved especially in the summer. The carcasses were left where they were skinned, and the hides were shipped east and sold at low prices. By 1877 buffalo was almost extinct in Kansas. Coal oil was 30 cents per gallon, small boxes of oil sardines 35 cents, sun dried apples 10 cents, strawberries were 3 cents per box. Indian girls used to bring the berries to town to exchange them for flour and butter.

Ida M. Farris organized the Osage County Federation of Women's Clubs, the first of its kind in the world, and was its first president.

Carrie Nation visited here in her smashing campaign.

In the fall of 1870, before school started, the school house was moved into town and located as before mentioned and Mr. E. Mills was the first school teacher. A new two-story school house was built soon after on the site of Central school grounds. This was of brick. Different departments were added, including Superintendent of City Schools. Eleven teachers were later employed. There were 1,062 pupils of school age in the district. The old West Side school blew down later, and a new one story was built in its place.

The names of businessmen who came the first year were: S. L. Myer - merchant from upper Canada; W. H. Mossman - physician and surgeon from Mercer County, Pennsylvania; W. A. Cotterman - mine operator from Sangamon County, Illinois; James Gilson - contractor and builder from Columbiana County, Ohio; James McNamies, contractor and builder from upper Canada; D. O. Crane - notary public and justice of the peace from Northampton County, Penn.; R. McDonald - merchant from Canada.

1871 . . .

The first newspaper was started on August 19, 1871 by W. H. Morgan from Cuyahaga County, Ohio. It was named "The Shaft," and was a 6-column with 4 pages of standard size.

Dr. D. M. Clemmen and Mr. C. S. Martin opened a steam-powered flouring mill on August 26 near Salt Creek on south Topeka Ave. They milled flour, feed etc. By the end of the year there were over 500 new homes in the town and others were being built. The Osage City Rescue Fire Company was chartered in February consisting of a two-wheeled cart, fire engine tank wagon and other fire fighting equipment.

The names of other businessmen that year were: A. E. Page - proprietor of a livery stable from White County, Indiana; W. L. Schench, physician and surgeon from Warren County, Ohio; George Mitchell, farmer and stockman from Union Co. Penn.; S. M. Berry, attorney at law from McCoupin Co., Ill.

Osage City was incorporated as a city of the third class in April, 1872. The

first city election was held April 5, 1872 and the first officers were: John A. Martin, Mayor; A. C. Cline, Treasurer; S. M. Berry, Attorney; J. C. Williams, Police Judge; T. J. Mathews, Collector and Fire Commissioner; Samuel Reed, Assessor; Samuel Slusser, Street Commissioner. The first city councilmen were: Samuel Slusser, W. H. Hobbs, Thomas Jenkins, T. J. Mathews and O. J. Swedman.

The following businessmen came in 1872: John S. Firey - capitalist and owner of the Palace Hotel from Washington County, Maryland; Thomas Morris, proprietor of the livery stable from Lyons County, Ks.

The year of 1873 saw Mr. Clemmen and Martin adding a flooring mill where they planed lumber for use in building in addition to the flour mill. Mr. Martin served as deputy or sub-postmaster through J. E. Dodds and the postoffice was located in his hardware store. Mr. Dodds originally kept the postoffice in the Hotel.

Mr. Richmand and Mr. Campbell, druggists from Mercer Co., Penn. came that year and operated a drug and sundry store.

The city elected the following in 1873: For Mayor, J. N. Watkins; Councilman Thomas L. Jenkins; President, E. Benson, T. P. Gorham, Samuel Majors, S. L. Myers; Clerk of the City, J. B. Clark; N. Frankhouser, Marshal; S. S. Newton; assistant Marshal; Richard J. Mott, Treasurer; J. B. Clark, Attorney; Frankhoser, Street Commissioner and Fire Marshal; Mr. J. F. Dodds, Engineer and J. C. Jones, Police Judge.

Although the depression mentioned in an earlier part of this writing was in full swing, there were no foreclosures on property in Osage City as every available laborer was working. New homes were being built and as soon as was possible growth and prosperity became steady and unfaltering, and by 1887 it was the twenty first town in Kansas in size.

In June, 1874, the town was visited by a severe windstorm. The two-story West Side school was blown down, the Catholic church and the Swedish church were blown off their foundations and a few barns and small buildings were badly damaged. Several homes were also either blown down or shaken. The *Osage City Shaft* fell into the hands of Mr. J. P. Campbell, who published and edited it under the new name of *Free Press* until March 1875, when Mr. Morgan again took over the reins.

The following businessmen came that year: J. S. Danford - cashier at O.C. Savings Bank from Belmont Co., Ohio; W. S. Brown - attorney at law from Jackson County, Indiana.

The city elected the following: Mayor, W. H. Conklin (he resigned August 6 and at a special election on September 9, T. B. Haslem was elected); the Councilmen were: W. H. Dodds, F.M.P. Donnelly, R. L. Morris, John Watkins, Gus Johnson; for clerk, J. C. Jones; Marshal, S. S. Newton; assistant Marshal, W. A. Hughes; treasurer, John A. Martin (he resigned June 11, and L. S. Sprague was appointed); for Attorney, W. S. Brown (resigned June 11 and S. M. Berry was appointed); Police Judge, A. B. Cooper.

In 1872, A. R. Palmer and John Colstrom opened a butcher shop so the town had fresh meat, it being processed as needed.

J. L. Turpaut came here from France - this was the first Frenchman to locate here.

The city officers were: Mayor, F.M.P. Donnelly; Councilmen: James Gilson, Samuel Reed, T. L. Jenkins. (On Nov. 1 Mr. Jenkins moved out and Mr. A. H. Howard resigned - they were replaced by Wm. Baldwin and John Ogren.)

In 1876 the following came: D. H. VanDeventer, attorney at law from Logan

County, Illinois; L. W. Brown, lumber dealer from New York; W. H. Harman, city liveryman from Richland County, Wisconsin.

In 1877: A. J. Steel - tonsorial artist (barber) from Gallatin County, Kentucky; and Mr. C. Pullan, tonsorial artist from Saline County Missouri came here. In 1878, Mr. W. L. Curry came and purchased the Palace Hotel. He was from Sullivan County, Indiana. In the year 1878 there were 3,473 people living in Osage City.

In 1879 on May 27, Osage City was incorporated as a city of the second class by proclamation of the Governor and divided into four wards. June 17, the first officers were elected as follows: James Gilson, Mayor; D. O. Crane, Clerk; W. H. Dodds, Treasurer; J. W. Jackson, Police Judge; C. S. Martin, Attorney. The councilmen were elected first for two years and the second for four years as follows: 1st Ward, Joseph Scott and O. E. McElfresh; 2nd Ward, John Ogren, and A. J. Richmond; 3rd Ward, John Gray, and Charles Leander; 4th Ward, W. H. Smith and John A. Martin. On the Board of Education, H. Kirby was president, W. W. Miller, Treasurer. The rest were J. W. Admire, P. Hanberg, H. O. Anderson, G. Johnson, E. Mills, T. B. Edwards, and W. L. Schench.

THE YEAR OF 1879 FOUND THE FOLLOWING HERE:

Osage City Free Press: W. H. Morgan, Editor and Publisher

✓ Osage City Savings Bank: J. S. Danford, President; P. B. Plumb, Vice President; T. B. Haslam, Acting Cashier. Capital and Surplus, \$75,000.00. Organized under State Charter with Double Liability of Stock

J. W. Jackson; Real Estate Agent and Notary Public.

Hamilton, Gardner & Co.: Proprietors of Osage City Livery Stable, opposite Palace Hotel.

John S. Firey, Capitalist and Owner of Palace Hotel (emigrated to Kansas in 1858) although a slaveholder at the beginning of the war, he took an active part against secession in Maryland, and supported Mr. Lincoln in his views throughout, and was a Free State man from beginning of the trouble. Has been partially blind for eighteen years. Can see to write but not to read, although he transacts an annual business of \$50,000 without keeping a book account.

W. H. Harmon: Was proprietor of City Livery Stable

"Palace Hotel," Curry and McElfresh, proprietors, corner Market and Sixth Streets. Largest and finest hotel south of Topeka.

Berry, Brown & Martin, Attorneys at Law; Will practice in all the State and Federal Courts.

Steel & Pullman: Tonsorial Artists

Meyers & Co.: Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Stoves & Agricultural Implements, Carriages and Wagons, Lumber and other building material.

D. H. Van Deventer: Attorney and Real Estate Agent.

Richmond & Campbell: Druggists.

Thomas Morris: Proprietor of Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Scandinavian Coal and Mining Co.: John Ogren, President; Gus Johnson, Secretary and Superintendent.

A. F. Page, J. Morris & Co.: Proprietors of Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

W. L. Schenck, physician: Graduated Medical College in New Hampshire, Class of 1848.

W. H. Mossman, Physician

W. A. Cotterman, Miner

Martin and Brown: Dealers in Lumber and building material, doors, windows, laths, sash, lime, sand, bricks, etc.

James Gilson: Contractor and builder.

James McNames: Carpenter and Contractor. Had a shop on Sixth Street, between Main and Lord.

A. R. Palmer: Dealer in Fresh Meats. Cash paid for hides, tallow and furs.

D. O. Crane: Notary Public, City Clerk and Justice of the Peace.

John W. Leiter: Joiner, Carpenter, builder, and contractor. Office opposite Myers & Co. Hardware Store, Market Street.

According to the assessor's returns, the population of Osage City in 1879 was 3,505.

1879 . . .

The new opera house opened November 20.

It is interesting to see that out of Osage City this year were shipped:

Coal	6,371 cars valued at \$222,985.00
Cattle	178 cars valued at 142,400.00
Hogs	95 cars valued at \$42,750.00
Corn	74 cars valued at 8,880.00
Wheat	32 cars valued at 10,560.00
Stone flagging	32 cars valued at 2,380.00
Castor beans	20 cars valued at 10,000.00
Broom corn	21 cars valued at 8,190.00
Hay	41 cars valued at 2,460.00
Oats	5 cars valued at 1,000.00
Rye	1 car valued at 200.00
Chopped Feed*	19 cars valued at 2,850.00
Brick	1 car valued at 35.00
Total	6,892 cars valued at \$454,700.00

*This feed was prepared in the Steam Mill on Salt Creek

CHAPTER 4

OSAGE CITY

From the first 10 years of the heaviest settlement, Osage City had a marvelous growth. The year of 1880, on March 25, the Board of Trade was established and chartered to promote better business in town; Mr. J. V. Admire, President; O. E. McElfresh, Secretary; and Mr. Clemmer, Treasurer.

The first telephone system, The Hoover Telephone Company, Exchange and lines were set in town, the poles were put up on the side of the streets. The new school at 5th and Ellinwood was finished (see chapter on schools).

On March 19, the Osage City Pressed Brick and Tile Company was chartered: Mr. A. B. Cooper and C. N. Stackhouse, managers, and were making brick for a number of new buildings going up.

January 1, 1881 saw the Osage County Bank open with \$50,000.00 in capital stock. It had been chartered November 19, 1880.

There were both cement and flagstone sidewalks put in as an ordinance by the city council ordering all homeowners to put in sidewalks or the city would do it and charge the owners. Mr. Kibbe had harvested a bumper apple crop, and was shipping carloads out.

In 1882 the flour mill on Salt Creek quit making flour and handled only feeds for livestock. The stage line running from here to Ottawa was robbed by bandits just about three miles east of Osage City on the Old Lyndon road. The robbers were apprehended and arrested thus all that had been taken was returned.

The Ladoux Brothers opened a bakery here; the first in town.

The town's population was now 3,000 and there were over 700 homes, plus many new being built. November 2, 1882, the town was visited by a great disaster. Fire broke out about four a.m. on the north side of Market Street, between fifth and sixth. It was not long until the half of the square from the Post office west was all ablaze. The only aid in extinguishing it was a Babcock Extinguisher, and a hose. A large number of men soon gathered, and every effort was made to save the buildings on the opposite side of the street, and the Post Office building. The total loss was near \$35,000.

On January 4, 1883, the *Osage City Republican* started here and later that year the *Free Press* bought them out and after this the *Free Press* was powered by steam engines. They then had a circulation of 3,000.

In May the telephone company established an exchange system between towns, thus connecting Osage to the other towns around.

The new Star building was being built of native brick on the northeast corner of 6th and Main. A new creamery was built on Salt Creek, and a new railroad, the Council Grove, Osage City and Ottawa was approved to build through here. The farmers of the state held a Farmers Institute here. The plans for the new City Building were voted on, and included space for fire fighting equipment as well as offices, and a bell tower for warning the town.

In 1884, the Osage City Building and Loan Association opened offices on January 31. They loaned money to build homes and help in mining endeavors. A roller rink located here and the Osage City Ball Club was formed. The *Free Press* moved into a new building on the south side of Market Street in the six hundred block and the Post Office was moved next door.

There were 571 listed pupils enrolled in schools here.

January 20, 1885, fire broke out on the south side of Market Street between 5th and 6th and destroyed the west half of the block. This about ended the frame buildings left in town. A stone quarry was opened west of town on the

Drake farm and stone was even being shipped out by the car load. The population had grown to 4,273 this year.

In 1886, fire burned out the rest of the frame business houses on the south side of the street, the second fire on the south side, and almost immediately plans were made to rebuild all the buildings, only this time out of brick. Arrangements were also made to get an adequate water supply for the town, and fire fighting equipment.

The McConnell addition was laid out and began selling home sites bringing more territory into the town limits. The population was better than 4,000 with 1,300 in schools. There were over 900 homes and 150 business houses in the city.

The water works were started and contracts let June 17 for the building of a water tower and water mains along the alleys in town. A dam was being constructed across a stream and water to be held there for use. This was proposed to be on either Salt, or Sweed Creek Watershed. There were also many new shafts sunk and the coal mining business was booming.

The Council Grove, Osage City and Ottawa Railroad laid steel through here September 11, and freight trains were running by that November. Mr. F. B. Drake was the first superintendent, having been in on the first construction and furnished the stone used in the bridges along the right of way.

The population in November was up to 4,500 bringing many new families to settle here and work the mines. Mr. W. H. Paine opened a factory here making coil bed springs. Mr. Sam Marshall was making brick for the new "Everest Hotel." And the Grandmoujins opened a dressmaking establishment here. The first public library was organized with the growth of the community, the need for good reading was ever needed. The Library was chartered as "The Osage City Public Library," December 30, with about 500 volumes. (Exact location the writer has not learned.)

An interesting event: the city of Admire was laid out and the naming of the town came to be as follows - Mr. J. V. Admire, editor of the *Free Press* and Mr. O. E. McElfresh, hotel and livery stable owner, who were also stockholders in the C.G.O.C. & Ottawa Railroad here drew straws and Mr. Admire won, so they called it Admire City.

This year Kansas adopted the poor plan of assessing property, or at twenty per cent of value. This of course made a bad showing. In addition to this imperfect and deceptive system of valuation, a great deal of property escaped the assessor. Yet the assessed valuation was listed as \$219,102. Railroad property was \$14,350.21 and personal was \$80,289. This shows a total in the city of \$313,711.21. This was exclusive of the \$200 constitutional exemption.

There was not a first class hotel in Osage County until the Everest Hotel was built in 1887 and opened to the public. This was the southwest corner of 6th and Main Streets, 3 stories high, free of offensive surroundings, was of brick and cut stone, had a basement and contained 50 rooms. This building was built by Hon. A. B. Cooper, one of the oldest citizens in Osage City, who had spared neither pains nor expense to make it one of the most thoroughly complete hotels in the state. While there were larger hotels, none offered more modern conveniences anywhere. It cost \$40,000.

The Osage City Canning Factory located here on the corner of 7th and Market St. and was chartered as a company in 1889.

The population was now 5,000 and a real baseball club won from nearly all teams that they played. March saw drilling for natural gas in the community. In April an overall factory was started and the first cooperative miners store located

here. By June 18th, the water tower was finished, being built in the southeastern part of town. In the southern part of the old ball park the corner stone for the new City Building was laid and the building dedicated. This building not only housed the officers, but also the other utilities. The old building was moved to 9th and Laing Street for a shed. This city building cost \$6,500 in the plans but this was passed in the final completion.

The First National Bank of Osage City was completed and welcomed to the community. The building was bought from Mr. A. H. Howard and the upper story was used by the Osage Carbon Company as a pay office etc. The Osage City Packing Company was butchering an average of 20 hogs and processing other meats as well.

The Board of Trade was chartered with by-laws and a nine-member board of officers. This was the forerunner of the present Chamber of Commerce.

In 1887 the fairgrounds became a reality, and had a baseball diamond and other facilities. The coal industry reported a bill for the year of \$191,556 ... this was quite a number as the miners received \$1.50 a day for their work. A new Candy Kitchen was opened by Mr. Dickey and Mr. Saner and candy was not only sold here but to other towns as well.

This was a very dry year and the Churches joined in prayer for rain on June 28th. July saw a drencher fall in the community.

August 13, Marshal Jack Williams was shot by one William H. Evans at about 5 or 6 p.m. He went into the Combs Livery on the northeast corner of 4th and Market to make an arrest. Mr. Williams passed away August 14. The Mr. Evans was said to have holed up in the loft and as Mr. Williams climbed the ladder, Mr. Evans shot.

In 1889 another canning plant was opened as the Osage City Canning and Sorghum Co. with Mr. A. B. Cooper, President. Stockholders were: E. Downs, T. J. Roberts, F. A. Lehman, D. M. Clemmer. They canned peaches, apples, tomatoes, green beans and processed, in season, sorghum. This was in reality a takeover of the faltering canning factory which located here before.

In 1890 the "Osage Manufacturing Company" was chartered and they cast moldings and made machinery of all kinds. This brought a place where mining machinery could be repaired and even parts that broke could be recast, as well as some farm machinery.

An economic depression was beginning to hit Osage City this year. In 1894, the population of Osage City was 4,000. Reported were 6 schools in operation, ten coal mining companies, one grain elevator, and an electric light plant managed by C. Stackhouse. The Osage City Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Mfg. Co., a canning factory managed by Mr. Jake Svek, employing 50 people, a foundry which had just closed down and a planing mill, 6 dry goods stores as follows: Alliance Exchange, A. Anderson, Manager, 6th and Main ... Lehman Brothers Store, corner 6th and Market ... S. A. Massey, 523 Market ... New York Store, 519 Market, B. Freind, prop ... Daylight Dry Goods House, Fred, Sam and Joe Heilburn, Owners and Dry Goods Store Company, 9th and Holliday Street.

CLOTHING STORES: "Two Bens," 520 Main Street ... Silven and Lundeen, 531 Market St.

GROCERY STORES: The Model Grocery, Ira P. Farrington, 524 Market St. ... Ledoux & Justis, 14 Sixth Street ... L. C. Williams & Company in Lehman Block ... Waddel & Sons, south side of Market west of RR tracks ... August E. Johnson runs the Swedish Grocery west of RR, north side Market ... S. & E. Bolocca, Holliday St., east of 9th ... A. Andeen, 524 Market St. ... Howel & Morgan, Market, south side, east of post office ... C. S. Jones, south side

between 5th and 6th on Market. . . The Osage City Mercantile Co., west of RR, Mr. Wm. Block, Mgr. . . E. R. Hughes Groc., east side north of 6th street.

HARDWARE: J. A. Martin . . . T. J. O'Neil . . . W. S. Martin . . . Martin & O'Neil Hardware Co. . . Rapp Brothers, A. C. & J. C. Rapp, brothers.

BOOTS AND SHOES: A. H. Howard, 522 Market . . . Erick Johnson, west of RR . . . Burlingame Shoe Company, Ed Riddle, Mgr., 509 Market.

FURNITURE: O. E. McElfresh Furniture Co., 6th and Market . . . E. E. Hopkins, 16 6th St.

RESTAURANTS: East Side Restaurant in Jones Bldg., E. Jones, Prop. . . "Elite" . . . The French Bakery . . . Chris Bieri, Market and 6th Street, Fawcett and Swanson, owners . . . The Kansas Bakery, next to A.T.S.F. on Market . . . S. Michel, 511 Market St. . . Madame Devlin on East Market.

DRUGS: The Drug Exchange, M. L. Campbell, west of RR on Market . . . Parlow Drug Co. . . A. C. Rosser & Co., 515 Market St. . . A. C. Brown Drug, 12 Sixth Street . . . (Dr. A. Klindburg.)

LUMBER: L. M. Heizer, north 6th near railroad . . . Kansas Lumber Co., South 5th and Market, Mr. May, prop.

BANKS: Osage County Bank, W. W. Miller, president . . . First National Bank, D. C. Lake, president.

JEWELRY: Gus L. Ecklund Jewelry, 520 Market . . . O. W. Nyman Jewelry . . . W. S. Bedford at 423 West Market.

MEAT MARKETS: Robert Goss at 518 Market . . . John Prosser, 8 North 6th . . . West Side Meat House, E. Jenson . . . E. Gamba, east part of town.

HARNESS STORES: W. Jones, east Market . . . H. N. Strong in the Lehman Block, E. Market.

BOOK STORE: J. B. Webber.

MUSIC STORE: T. J. Evans, 519 Market.

UNDERTAKERS: Pratt and Hall.

MERCHANT TAILORS: J. A. Anderson.

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE: Sprag & Jones, over First National Bank . . . H. N. Shaw & Son, near RR and Market . . . Mrs. A. N. Dodds, north 6th . . . G. W. Shaw, Insurance and Collecting Agency.

DENTIST: W. L. Reed . . . Dr. F. G. Hunsicker.

PHYSICIANS: T. M. Zane . . . W. B. Artz . . . E. B. Packer . . . J. M. Heller . . . A. C. Brown . . . E. W. Pierson . . . W. R. Roup . . . (A. Klingberg) . . . Jas. A. Drake.

ATTORNEYS: Robert S. Heizer . . . T. J. Radcliffe . . . S. S. Martin . . . H. B. Huzbank . . . Frank Hay . . . W. H. Storkey . . . McLaughlin . . . B. L. Hendrix . . . J. E. Jones.

HOTELS: Everest Hotel . . . Cottage House . . . Osage House.

PAPERS: *Free Press* . . . *Public Opinion*.

Howes Opera House . . . R.R. Snyder, Photographer . . . 5 livery stables . . . 5 blacksmiths . . . 5 barbers . . . 2 draymen.

The year of 1897 found Osage City had shrunk to 3,469. They had 3 railroads serving the town and business was good. There were still 12 coal shafts in and around that employed about 400 miners, who dug daily about twenty carloads of coal.

An infant industry which gave promise was the Pressed Brick Plant, which made a brick superior to any made west of Galesburg, Illinois. This came from a bed of Ochre ranging from eight to thirty feet thick, which was equally valuable for making pottery and even paint. The plant turned out nearly 15,000 bricks per day and employed 20 hands.

The yellow Ochre near here was inexhaustible in quantities, and remarkably pure (98%), much purer than any other in the world. The deposit was within 5 feet of the surface and in places 28 to 30 ft. thick. It required no washing or purifying to be pulverized. It was successfully made into pottery of extra hardness and into first class brick.

Flagstone was taken out of almost any size, even ten by twenty feet and in thickness from one and one half to four inches thick. These stones were very hard and nearly smooth as a board. They were very straight, requiring very little dressing except to the edges cut to line.

The canning factory canned near the following: 100,000 cans of tomatoes; 60,000 peaches and other fruits in accordance.

Until 1898 there were as yet no private telephone subscribers and Mrs. Biere had the first of the private lines.

The year of 1899 found Osage City with a population that had fallen to 2,936. There were attempts to sink new shafts but even this failed. The city passed an ordinance to have all electric and telephone lines moved to the alleys and not on the sides of the street. This was to remove all unsightly lines from the streets.

The new Osage Telephone Company bought the telephone systems and repaired all lines. Mr. A. H. Howard was mayor this year. The city put up a new band stand, a welcome to the city. Dr. Packer bought the drug store from Mr. Campbell, the merchants all agreed to start closing their stores at 7 p.m., excepting on Saturdays, closing them at 10:30 p.m. The city had bought a new chemical engine to be used in fighting fires and the Sorosis Club organized this year, 1899.

The year of 1903 Armand Vigneron took over the restaurant from the Grandmoujins' relatives and operated here.

In 1905 the population was reported as 2,937 and John Gardner was operating the canning factory.

April 3, 1908, the *Free Press* reported 500 miners were on strike and May 3 that 150 had not as yet gone back to work.

The population in 1910 was reported as 2,432.

By 1912 coal companies reported that employees numbered around 1,000 men and were bringing up about 1,500 tons a day, from 25 shafts in the community.

1913 saw a new law in the state, "which will go into effect in a few days, or as soon as published, should be read carefully by all motoring people and owners if he wishes to avoid trouble with officials who intend to enforce the law." One section read: every auto traveling on any road must have a tail light as well as front lights burning at night. Also all were to get car tags by July 1, 1913, for which each driver owner has to dig up 5 bones (dollars).

The new law also requires all auto and motorcycle operators to reduce their speed to 12 miles per hour in cities in the state. New gasoline pumps were being put in for the convenience to the motorist. Stations also were handling tires, oil, etc.

In 1915 the population was 2,823.

In 1919 the Osage Products Company built a new plant here, processing chickens, buying cream, eggs, poultry, and processing some meats. (Later this was the Seymour Packing Company.)

Friday, May 23, 1919, Osage City gave a homecoming reception for returning servicemen. There were over 8,000 visitors in town from early morning to late that night. A parade was headed by the Knights and Ladies Band of Topeka that

afternoon, followed by twenty five boys of the famous Thirty Fifth and then the boys from other divisions. Following the soldiers was a long trail of autos decorated with flags and bunting and filled with friends and relatives of the returned heroes. The day was spent in general celebrating, all stores were closed, in order that all might take part in the festivities.

Daylight fireworks were set off in the afternoon and Aviator J. H. Smith did some daring flying. A number of people rode with him at different times and gave him a great ovation as he sailed away for his home in Overland Park, Kansas. The evening was celebrated by a public dance, the old and young showed one another a great time.

The year of 1920 the population was reported at 2,376 and this year on September 20-25, the semi-centennial celebration took place. There were events all day. There were free movies, parades, a chorus of over 100 voices singing patriotic songs. A Great Historical Event, baseball games, shows, band concerts, displays of passing events and costumes. In the Historical Event, 300 persons were in the cast.

During the 1920's the residential barriers began to break down. The Romance section also split between French and Italians. The French to the west of French town and the Italians in "Dog Town" to the east and north. Inter-marriage began to take part in 1910 and by 1920 was common. The Swedish people generally had lived in the west part of town and now were moving into other parts.

In 1925, The Perfection Silver Polish Co. was formed here and made a silver polish equal to none elsewhere. It was used to polish band instruments, auto decorations, and your silver houseware.

Also in 1925 the Osage Ice Cream Company was chartered and this year not only froze ice, but made the best ice cream by any brand name. An old ad says "Have Pop on ice, don't know where Mom is."

In 1926 the recession was beginning to cease and several new homes were built. The Beatrice Cream station was started and made also some cheese.

Nineteen twenty seven found the starting of the Topeka, Osage City and Emporia bus line with Mr. Johnson owner and operator, employing Mr. Waetzig as a driver. They made two trips a day. On June 29, Mr. Wm. McElfresh opened the new mortuary here. August 11 Rupert Johnson bought out the "Blue Stem Bus Line" changing the name to "Topeka, Osage City and Emporia." The Osage Overall factory moved to the corners of 7th and Market St. Manley Fritts bought from Rupert Johnson the local taxi service. A Pop Company began bottling sodas here, averaging from 3,000 to 4,000 a day. The Crabb Bakery expanded and were delivering baked goods over the county.

In the early 1930's a very unique business was for a time in Osage City - One hot day in July while the Sunflower Bus was stopped in town a passenger asked to get off and get a drink of water. He went into the restaurant next to the bus stop and asked the owner for a cold drink. Mr. Pat O'Harra of the O'Harra Restaurant was there. "Yes," said Pat. "We have double refrigerated water here." Turning around he took a pitcher of water from the ice box and poured out a glass full. "This water is the best that is obtainable from the Salt Creek that can be found anywhere in the United States. We double refrigerate it. You know that in our first test it was so cold that we had to set it out in the sun for two hours before it started to thaw out." The customer asked more about the water and was answered, "We sent a sample to Boston and tested it. The finest from Salt Creek that can be found. Would you like another glass?" "Yes," was the reply, whereby the man laid a quarter on the counter and left. Having taken the address of Pat's Place, there were letters from many states ordering the water.

Pat retained the letters and cards.

In 1946, the Osage Manufacturing Company located here in October with Mr. Allemang president. This was through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1962, the Osage Products Company, with Mr. Jay Battenberg as president began operations making paper napkins, etc., starting with a work force of about 16 persons. They have expanded and in their new building employ nearly 300 people. This was through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce. The town had been knocked to its knees twice in its colorful history, but the will to get up and try again has ever prevailed. While through hardship and trials still are looking for a chance to invite new industry and growth.

The following is a list of the different postmasters of the city of Osage City. The first was Mr. John F. Dodds from 1870 to 1874, and this office was for a time in the Osage City Hotel. Mr. B. F. Strong from 1874 to 1877 and was in a separate building then located on Market Street. Mr. A. C. Sprague from 1877 to 1882 in his store. Mr. Jacob Admire, 1882 to 1886 in a rented building then moved into the new Stackhouse building in the 600 block either under the IOOF Lodge or next to it. Mr. Charles Stackhouse 1886 to 1889 in the same building. Mr. Oscar McElfresh 1889 to 1894, then Mr. Miles Blain from 1894 to 1898 followed again by Mr. Oscar McElfresh from 1898 to 1901. Mr. B. A. Rosenquest from 1901 to 1914. The new and present Post Office building was started in 1914 and Mr. Herman Kiesow was the first to be postmaster in the new building that being from 1914 to 1936. Mr. Edwin Hammond was postmaster from 1936 to 1952. Mr. LeRoy Hitchings as acting postmaster from 1952 to 1954 and Mr. Herman Kiesow again from 1954 to 1959. Mr. Loren Williams from 1959 to 1960, and Mr. Martin Fager from 1960 to the present time.

CHAPTER 5 NATIONALITIES

Swedish . . .

The Swedish people came to Osage County and Osage City almost as soon as settlement was made, or in 1869. Mr. Samuel Slusher and C. J. Rapp (1831-1912), John A. Moberg (Born 1834) and "Gust" Gustave Johnson (Born 1845-1925) arrived this year. Soon Andrew Rapp and John G. Swedberg (1825-1905), January 9, 1870, Mr. Carl J. Colstrom (born 1831-1913). Mr. Johnson came over from Sweden, Mr. Moberg from Paxton, Ford County, Illinois and the others from Princeton, Illinois. These settled on Salt Creek in what is now known as the Rapp Community and the Stotler community. A little over 2 miles north Claus Peterson (1841-1915) and soon A. P. Wolstrom (born 1841) settled near the Old Stotler Post Office founded in 1866 coming here from Michigan. The Rapp community were largely Lutheran and the Stotler community were mostly Covenant in religious belief, each having a bit of originality. Carl Rapp was a Charter Member of the Lutheran, later becoming converted to the Swedish Baptist in 1883, and is buried with the Mission People. As was usual in Pioneer Swedish communities the men worked elsewhere while paying for their lands. Peterson and Walstrom cut wood. The Rapps turned to the Railroad, the mines and stone quarries. More families came from Princeton, Illinois, in 1870, living in Osage City. Part of them, led by Swan Fager (1835-1915) purchased farms north and west in the Stotler area. Mr. Magnus Lungren (Born 1839), John Sutherlund (1837-1909) and Mr. John Blex (1837-1907) came from Galesburg, Illinois, and settled in the neighborhood the year before. Two rural neighborhoods were thus securely founded and the Swedish people took over all the country between Stotler and Osage City. At one time only one "American" family lived along the road.

In Osage City the Swedish population grew fast enough so that in 1870 more than one religious group was meeting. And not all Swedes were religiously inclined: some adopted freedom of morals usual to mine workers. Eventually some even lived in "Dog Town" instead of on the west side. The Swedes were not content to be merely employees. Very early they appeared in the operating class. In 1875 or close to that time, the Scandinavian Coal and Mining Company was formed. In 1879 its president was John Ogren and its secretary, Gust. Johnson. The latter was also its first superintendent. In that year 1879, Johnson withdrew to become President and Superintendent of the Western Mining Company. According to the Andreas-Cutler history in 1883, the two companies employed respectively 150 and 200 men, the one working 4 shafts, the other 6. At that time the Osage Carbon Company, which was to remain dominant had a labor force of 600 and worked 12 shafts.

As employees the Swedes began to enter the commercial life of the community as early as they did the operation of mines. In 1875, A. R. Palmer and John Colstrom (Born in Sweden in 1842 and 1856) were butchers, though presumable not entrepreneurs. The Scandinavians had their shares as owners however by 1884. In the *Free Press* of February 5, appeared an advertisement of Silven and Lundeen, Tailors; Rosenquist and Engstrom, shawl straps; Buck and Lindgren Clothing and Dry Goods.

Politically the Swedish people could not dominate, but in the areas where they lived they elected council members from their own group, almost as soon as Osage City became incorporated as a city of the second class in 1879. Then the council members from ward "2" included John Ogren; in 1883 ward 1, A.

Bolander, Ward 2, Bengt Olson. The Romance elements at this time had no representatives at all.

Swedish immigration was at its peak in 1880 and continued with fair strength until about 1895 and ended a short time later.

In spite of the presence of some scoffers and some indifferent persons among the Swedes, their religious life was intense.

Concerning the Stotter School which burned down in 1923 and was not replaced, Miss Olsen said, "The Stotter School during those years (the last one referred to was in 1898) was attended by entirely Swedish children. Much to the displeasure of the teacher, the pupils talk Swedish continually on the playground." In other words at the turn of the century the language was primarily Swedish in the country community. The situation in Osage City was different due to the different nationalities attending schools, but even there they were so located that children saw but few that did not speak the English language.

Though the Osage Stotter Swedes may be regarded as rather a conservative group linguistically, Swedish did not figure prominently in their tombstone inscriptions. At the cemetery near Stotter, English inscriptions appear as early as 1880 and Swedish ends with John G. Swedberg's inscription of 1907. His nephew, Claus A. Colstrom (1870-1896) is commemorated on the same stone in English. In the Osage City Cemetery, Swedish disappeared in 1896.

Although Bi-lingualism came rapidly into being, Swedish was spoken in general in the homes and at social gatherings that included adults until the First World War, a little later. Until this time clerks who spoke Swedish were valuable in the business houses. Many children born after 1917 learned some Swedish.

The families of Nels Youngberg (1880-1966) is typical. He was one of the comparatively late arrivals; he came from Sweden in 1900 and married Miss Esther Hedberg (1884) born in Kansas, daughter of John Hedberg. This family lived in Osage City until about 1924, and moved into the Rapp neighborhood. The children were frequently with their grandparents who spoke Swedish exclusively when possible. The oldest, Irvin (born 1912) as a pre-school child usually spoke Swedish, but acquired English at the same time.

There were both in town and country Scandinavian families scattered through non-Swedish areas. The immigrants among them were as faithful to their native tongue as other immigrants, but their children early insisted upon using only English to them.

After 1917, especially among these, but in the whole Swedish community, too, intermarriage with non-Swedish became as common as to make persistence in Swedish difficult.

Welsh . . .

Though as old a stock in Osage City as the Swedes, the Welch never became as numerous. Nor were they as sharply differentiated from the general population, except when they were miners. The Welch mining population concentrated at Peterton; in 1895, there were 83 born in Wales in the City, as against 114 at Peterton. The number of children was nearly equal in each place. In Osage City there was no area of great concentration while at Peterton the Welch furnished 36% of the total population and in one third of the town were a majority. The Peterton mines gave out early and the miners moved mostly to Arma in the Pittsburg fields.

Besides the Welch miners, the census of 1870 shows one Welch farmer, David Evans, born in 1829 in Wales. In 1875, none of the Welch miners of 1870

resided in town. Besides various newcomers among the miners, the town census of 1875 records the name of Robert Morris, Merchant, born in Wales in 1832 with his wife Marie, born there the same year, with children born in Wisconsin in 1855 and 1858. There was a daughter born in 1861 in Kansas, elsewhere of course, presumably in Emporia or Lawrence. The Welch continued to enter into the business life of Osage City and in 1872 among the officers of the town, while it was yet a 3rd class city appear the names of Williams, Matthews, and Jenkins. To be sure Welch names do not figure in the list of city officials, a decade later, where mainly English names were in majority, indicating that "Yankees" had seized the reins. At the time, however, the (Andreas - Cutler history did record two Churches, The Welch Calvinistic Methodist, 25 members, and the Welch Congregational, 18 members).

The influx of Welsh who remained permanently at Osage City, was of short duration ending in the early 1880's.

The connection of those who moved away from Osage City were not always severed, since many of them had brought their families up here and thus established ties here. Not infrequently marriage with some one of different nationalities, as Scandinavian, Irish, etc. occurred. (There was almost an Irish settlement in north Osage City and beyond.) The Mining Welch immigrants had much the same attitude toward the English language in America as in Wales; it was an intruder on their culture to be fiercely resisted except in communication with those not blessed with Welsh. They continued to use their language where possible, then, until death. Such cases continued to exist until the time of the Second World War. The children of these miners on the other hand tended to be less faithful to the Welch than most second generations. They were thrown too early into the general American life.

The non-mining Welsh element, mixed from the beginning into the general population, resisted English less, but produced among the children of the immigrants certain enthusiasts who did their best to preserve the Welsh language. In 1955, several of these persistent speakers were generally known, and the greatest enthusiast, Dr. Francis Prosser, the dentist, still finds those with whom he can converse with in 1968.

French . . .

Mr. J. Turpant, born in France in 1841, is reported to be the first Frenchman in Osage City. He arrived here in 1875, and was then a miner and master of a house in which him, "S," an 18-year-old girl bearing his name, and six miners, she and they all being born in France.

Mr. Turpant wrote of the opportunities in Osage City to families from France's unhappily working at mines near Pictou and Stellarton on the north coast of Nova Scotia. The Turpant's who were there did not come on to Osage City for several years, but in 1877 a French family who had been in Nova Scotia for about a year left there for Kansas. These were the Papons; Pierre Papon (born 1813) and Guillaume Papon (born 1844) appear in 1880. Other Papons are named in later censuses. Pierre had a daughter Francoise (born 1849) who married Irene Grandmoujin (born 1844) and a daughter Francoise (born 1856) who married Ernest Malapert (born 1850). Their names also with those of their children are recorded in the census of 1880. They came on from Nova Scotia a little later than their Papons' relatives. These families became permanent at Osage City and the Malaperts and Grandmoujins emerged from the mining class so that the loss of property in the coal fields did not carry them away from the town. They became landowners, and near the beginning of the twentieth century

part of the business world of Osage City. None of the three Malapert girls married Frenchmen. One of the seven children of Irene Grandmoujin had children; three never married; three had non-French wives, and these six "drifted down to El Paso since the time of the first World War." The oldest Aline, (born 1871) was most determinedly French. She had two French husbands, Christian Blera (born 1862) a baker, and after his death in 1917 a Mr. Reynaud, a farmer (perhaps Sersphim, born 1866, who was a miner unmarried in 1905). About 1905 she became the successor to the Lehman Brothers in their Department Store; she had begun to work there as a French speaking clerk about 1895. She sold the store about 1910 and was visiting in France when the war broke out in 1914.

The families so far discussed were in the main from an area in France that contributed little more population to Osage City. The Department of the Creuse, home of the Malperets and the Department of the Dordogne, whence came the Papons, is on the Western edge of France's Missil Central hill country at the beginning of France's south, back from the Atlantic coast. Most of the population came from much farther east but nearly always from hill country. The Grandmoujins originated in the Jura against the Swiss border, the Bourgeres, another early family were from Lorraine. The mining property of the 1880's brought in a much larger number of French. Among the families arriving in the 1880's, two which continued to have members at Osage City deep into the twentieth century are those of Pierre Martin (1849 to 1925) who arrived in the U.S.A. in 1884, and in Osage City for the census taking of 1885, and Francois Parre, (born 1854) who came in 1885. Didier and Parre operated the last mine in the area of Osage City. The Didiers were late comers. Pierre Martin's son James (1887) was a miner in his youth and later a peace officer. Like the Didiers, another Martin, Desire, (born 1874) "no relation," arrived in the early years of the 20th century; his widow, Marie Boler, (born 1881) was in 1962 the only surviving person who used French exclusively in Osage City.

During the period of decline in Osage City coal production, Armand Vigneron (born 1870) near Befort in the east of France, was recognized as the man who could deliver the French vote and as a beneficent force among the French people. He was through his mother, nephew of Irene Grandmoujin, but he came first in 1888 from France to Concordia where Uncle Joseph Grandmoujin had established himself in the French colony there. Discouraged presumably by depressed conditions there, he moved rather soon to Osage City, and in 1893 married Marie Combe (born 1871). Marie, with her parents Victor and Mary, represented a group that was numerous at Osage City. People that had come from the departments of the Arceche and the Gard along the Rhone River, where are coal fields generally known by the name of the town of Ales. Strikes and economic depression marked this area about 1890. The Combes like several other families from that region came from the village of Besseges on the frontier of the two departments. The number of people from this area is such that the type of French spoken at Osage City resembles closely that of this meridional community. Armond is listed as a miner in 1885, but in 1903 he took over a restaurant from his Grandmoujin relatives. Frenchmen had begun to appear in the business world rather early. The Ladoux Brothers had a bakery in 1882, the Grandmoujins a dressmaking establishment in 1886, and A. Larock was a blacksmith. But when the economy began to tighten up as coal production diminished, the French took advantage of the opportunities offered for acquiring businesses by the departure of the Jews and Yankees who fled to greener pastures at this time. Noting the movement in the case of Aline

Grandmoujin Bieri, and Armond Vigneron. In the 1915 census, he is set down as a hotel keeper. The hotel which Mr. Marcel Vigneron ran up to the time of his death in 1967. From the beginning it was a family affair, Marie Combe Vigneron had developed with the years.

She learned to speak English when she was fifty, and was the Hotel manager to her death. The hospitality that her husband could offer in the restaurant advanced his political influence. He served his fellow Frenchmen by finding jobs and residences for them, by helping them out of financial and legal scrapes, and by acting as their interpreter and agent in dealing with the authorities. Most of the French immigrants before the First World War acquired only a limited vocabulary and little experience in affairs. Armond's services were invaluable, but they did not promote the use of English, since others did not need to so speak. Not Armond, but his brother Eugene, eventually contributed much to the reduction in size of the French colony here, by finding jobs for its members in the Santa Fe Shops at Topeka during World War I.

For the French who were left in Osage City after the stresses of 1897 and 1898 the period of economic stress from 1906 to 1908 seems to have been at least as great as that at the end of the century. April 5, 1906, the *Osage Free Press* records that 500 miners were on strike; May 3 it again reports that 150 were yet idle, 75 had gone back to work, the rest going to find work elsewhere. The panic of 1907 seems to have aggravated the situation. Certain late immigrants have been mentioned above.

Linguistic Anglicization of the French, in spite of the number of late arrivals, proceeded quite rapidly. This fact is partly to be explained by the fact that the French had no cultural institutions except the celebration of Bastille Day, July 14. The tempestuous character of these celebrations kept timid and temperate people away, and they lapsed about the time of the first war. Religion furnished no rallying point. The number of the French hostile or indifferent to Catholicism was great, and several pastors were unhappily chosen as regards to ability to work with them. Still some effort was made. In 1906, there was a sermon or two in the French. But in any case there could not be much emphasis on French, because of the varied national character of the parish.

Very few French boys and girls married into French families. Thus the French language passed quickly, so that by the third generations none were ever exposed to the French language unless a grandparent or other older relative was living with them. Such cases existed. Leona Vigneron Larson, Armond's daughter, married "Ben" the son of John Larson (1847-1903), who came to Osage City from Sweden in 1883. She took care of her grandmother Combe, into the 1940's so that her children heard French and so acquired a few words.

Mrs. Desire Martin was the last in Osage City who could speak only French and she lived with her daughter, Mrs. Curley who spoke both languages.

Italians . . .

The Italians (except for several Mexicans) were the latest of the foreign groups to arrive and the ones who left in the greatest number when times grew bad in the mining field here.

They came here between 1875 and 1880, as the census of 1880 reported 17 here, and in 1885 there were 154. In 1895 there were 376 foreign-born Italians in the town; only 88 in 1905 and in 1925 the number was down to near 45.

Among the Italians appearing in the 1880 census were Emilio Balocca (born 1860); Pietro Marchetti (born 1862); Secondo Serbante (born 1852); Vincenzo Tonetti (born 1862); all single men and the Piedmontese; a married couple,

Battista (born 1836) and Giovanna (born 1841), Rosetta and a number of other Rosettas whose relationship to each other is difficult to determine.

These pioneers, the only ones who appear also in the census of 1885, were the first members of families that became part of Osage City's permanent population. They were miners at the time, and most of the members of their families remained so, as long as mining was prosperous. All Italians in 1885 were miners except Secondo Scribante. He was a painter by trade. In 1890, he advertised as proprietor of the Miner's Grocery Store and Steamship Agency, and he continued to be a merchant. He was already married in 1880, it seems, for in 1885, his wife Virginia (born 1875) was with him and a six year old daughter, who was born in France. He came here from Switzerland, and his wife went back to Piedmont where a child, Seconda, was born to her. This child she left with her mother-in-law when she came on to join her husband. The Rosettas, too, appear to have lived in France for a time. (This Joe may be identical with Joe the son of Battista and Giovanna, recorded in 1880 as 15 years old, 20 in 1885.) We find age inaccuracies are not uncommon in the census at this time.

French informants in Osage City report that they had, on arrival in the U.S.A., a low opinion of Italian immigrants because they had worked as railroad trackmen in France. It seems likely, despite this opinion, that the Piedmontese ever reached Osage City through French acquaintances already there.

One early Italian in Osage City was Emilio Gamba (1886-1947), who wrote his autobiography after he had spent 55 years in the town. He was born in Lombardy about 30 miles northeast of Milan at Villa D'Alma, not far from Bergamo. He belonged to a family connected with the silk industry which fell upon hard times during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, temporarily destroying the Paris market, and which was therefore in 1881, ripe for immigrant propaganda. "In 1881 there were large advertisements all through northern Italy, calling for all classes of people to go to the United States of America. I remember reading a pamphlet in the Italian language. It spoke of healthful climate and higher wages . . . articles four times cheaper than in Italy. Later an agent came . . . trying to get people from all classes to go to Texas to build a railroad for Count Telfener. From our community over 500 went. Among them were Emilio, or as he came to spell it, Emile, and his father John (1841-1918). An epidemic drove them and a carpenter friend from Texas to Kansas and on to Osage City where there were Piedmontese, though no others from Lombardy, it seems. (The carpenter presumably came from Piedmont.) John Gamba and his son became coal miners.

In 1886, John sent his son back to Italy to try to persuade his wife, Angela (1884-1918) and the rest of the family to return with Emile. But Angela loved Lombardy too much, and waited until 1893 to come with two more sons and a daughter. Instead of bringing her, at the request of Secondo Scribante, Emile stopped in Piedmont at Brusnengo to become the squire of Scribante's mother and of five year old Seconda Scribante on the trip back to Kansas. There he found Peter Marchetti whom we have seen on census in Osage City in 1880 and 1885. (Emile's daughter was to marry a Marchetti in Osage City.) John Balocca, who had Emilio and other sons in Osage City, also looked him up and invited him to dinner. While at Brusnengo, Emile "went to Masserano where they had a market day and we visited many more houses of friends of American boys." It was at dinner at Balocca's that Emile met Malvina Balocca, who in 1887 came to Osage City and wedded Emile. His brother Secondo, brought her back with him, because "there were few women and girls in a mining town. He decided to go to Italy and find himself a wife." John Gamba had acquired a small house

consisting of dining room and kitchen, and a large sleeping room for boarders. As soon as it was finished, four young men came to live with them, and so we were progressing with a happy home." Census records show that this "happy home" with boarders paralleled with many others in Osage City. Compare the Turpaud house in 1875 cited above for the French.

Among Italian miners Emile Gamba and his father were remarkable by their readiness to take to gardening. Emile also worked on farms in the summer during the early years and then he was successful as a hunter. Therefore, when in 1890 he recovered from an attack of sciatica and was forbidden in the mines, he shifted to new employment without too much difficulty. He worked in Scribante's store for a short time, but he soon acquired a meat wagon. "My only competitor was an Englishman. He spoke only one language and most of the miners were Italian, French or Swede. While working in the grocery store I had learned the English fairly well (a decade after reaching Texas), and since I knew the Italian and a little French, I had the advantage of my competitor." The business grew, Emil's brother Jerome and John joined the firm, and it prospered to the point of having a wholesale business. Jerome's sons in 1968 were still operating until closing the business in May. The Gamba Market will be missed by many. Emile's integration with the general community began early. His father was something of a musician and played in the opera house when shows came to town. "In the spring of 1884, a Belgian musician started a band and I began to study music under Mr. Vialle. He brought me a cornet and in the fall we played pretty well. It was a political year and we made many appearances." The Osage City Free Press of 1886 referred to the "Italian-Belgian" brass band. In May, 1887, it played for a picnic on the Marais des Cygnes River. "After the concert the older ladies went off to prepare the lunch and the men to take care of the keg of beer. Some of the girls came over and asked me and some of the band boys to go for a boat ride. We went up the river singing . . . The girls got excited watching a beautiful redbird and the boat turned over . . . the two girls remained under the water. I found the long tresses of one of them and dragged her to the bank and one of the other boys grabbed the other girl . . . This girl whose life I saved is Aline Grandmoujin, now Aline Raymond . . . A friend of a lifetime. Aline was then 16, Emil 21. The French girl and the Italian boy were both to become prominent in the community. Emile was for instance, president of the Chamber of Commerce for three years.

The social status achieved by these two was exceptional for the Romance immigrants. Italians particularly were kept at a distance. But in the early days it caused them no great suffering. They lived a happy life, and Emile Gamba, though early was well received in Osage City, remained loyal to the Italians.

"Each Sunday after dinner, the families had a reunion. We met in one of the neighbor's yards and the ladies brought cake and the men furnished beer. We used to have jolly times playing ball, singing and occasionally we and the band had a dance. In those days things were simpler, people formed more friendships and lived in a more neighborly way than they do now. These gatherings kept everyone united and in times of sickness or misfortune all were ready to lend a helping hand. "At one of our Sunday meetings we decided to start an Italian fraternal Society which would protect the members in time of sickness and pay funeral expenses. In time of sickness each member was to be paid six dollars a week, for an injured limb or eye, fifty dollars and best of all, if a member took sick, the brother members were to take turns taking care of him. The dues were fifty cents a month. In a short time we saved enough money to build a hall. This society lasted for 35 years and paid out thousands of dollars to its members.

Every year we had a grand picnic. We celebrated a feast in May and the 20th of September was celebrated with a banquet and a dance."

The diminished population of the Italian population as the prosperity of the mines decreased largely took the form of departures for the coal fields at Lexington, Missouri, and especially to Arma in the Pittsburg area. The Santa Fe Shops also took a number in 1918.

To a greater extent than for the French, the life of the Italians at Osage City was bound up with the Catholic Church. St. Patrick's parish came into being almost as soon as the town was founded. By 1873 there was a church building, according to the Rev. Aloysious Partelanceis parish history, and he says the first resident priest came soon after, but he departed in 1883. For a number of years pastors changed rapidly (four with Irish names) and then from 1887 to 1895 Father Matthew D. Cavanaugh served; at the end of his stay, St. Patrick's had 75 families. Father Cavanaugh loved his people, but he served all the Osage Coal Fields and is buried at Scranton. After his departure the Church did not prosper for a year. And then the Rev. Eugene Bononcini was appointed and "revived the life of the church, especially among his fellow Italians." Father Bonocini (1835-1907) had been in the diocese since 1866 and had worked with miners in the Pittsburg field. But he stayed at Osage City only until the next year when diocese boundaries were changed. (See Church History Chapter).

In 1906 the Rev. F. C. Elast delivered sermons in French hoping to attract Italians as well. Rev. Joseph Jacobs, preached in Italian the funeral services of Emile's mother in the early days of his pastorate here. Father Portelance served from about 1931 until 1943. He was of French Canadian extraction, and was too violent of tongue and anxious for money to be popular. He began by putting himself against Emile Gama over a matter of selling part of the cemetery for highway purposes. He lost, but in 1937, he had no difficulty in persuading Emile that the expense of a solemn high mass should not stand in the way of a golden wedding celebration. Many other parishioners were less amenable to his persuasion. But his long pastorate indicates more successes than the town would give him credit for.

Anti-clericalism among the French and Italians was still existent in 1948, but the young were little touched by it, and by 1961 the parish was rather of Norman character (Pastor in 1948, C. A. Brink; in 1961, R. A. Burger). Perhaps the force most effective in bringing the church and the Italians together was the Klu Klux Klan. The same individual was attacked for his religion and his Italian ancestry both and he came to feel an identity with the two things. The Klu Klux Klan was violent in Osage City for a time. There was a small riot, and some young Italians were sentenced. In early days anti-clericalism did exist among the Italians particularly among the Piedmontese majority. (South Italians never settled at Osage City.) The church therefore, could not then have any important linguistic influence, but was an anglicizing force. English was the necessary language, except for the efforts aforementioned in 1896, 1906 and 1918.

Italians were as a group regarded in the late nineteenth century, as the lowest in the Osage City caste system. Linguistically such a situation may have either a conservative or anglicizing influence, conservative among those sealed into their group, anglicizing among those who escape or wish to escape. A case of the latter sort existed in the Mussatto family. Martin Mussatto, born in Italy in 1855, and his wife Mary appear childless in the 1885 census. In 1895 they had four children, John, Edda, Joseph and Mary aged 7, 5, 3, and 1 years old. Edda learned Italian, but was so well accepted that she married a Swede, John Fellman, and lived on at Osage City. The boys ultimately conducted a wholesale

beer business here (after 1895-1944) did not live where his business was. Incensed by the town's attitude toward Italians, he lived in Burlingame. Because he felt a stigma attached to it he also refused to learn Italian. His was not the usual situation for a person born of Italian parents in the 1890's. Even children born about 1915 usually knew Italian.

Ordinarily in their youth, at least they were able to speak Italian, and did. And their children not infrequently learned to understand. Indeed two non-Italian informants of 1942 maintained that the Italians used their language habitually in the family and in small social groups. Their testimony could not then apply to homes where there were growing children, to be sure there were few such homes among those of Italian blood because the Italian population was so reduced here. By 1962 no one under fifty was about to speak Italian and no one used it in the home except, in part, one of the Bolaccas.

CHAPTER 6

NEWSPAPERS

With the development of every community was the local newspaper coming into the towns as they began to appear. These early papers had a part in the building of strong communities. Osage City was not long without a newspaper after the town was laid out. The first paper was called *The Shaft*. Vol. 1 No. 1 appeared August 19, 1871, with Mr. W. H. Morgan as editor and publisher, this being the third paper in Osage County at that time. Mr. A. B. Cooper was associated in this venture. The first edition gave the policy and purpose of the paper which was Republican in politics, and gave a history of the town up to the time of its first issue. Mr. Morgan published the paper to March, 1875, and sold to Mr. J. P. Campbell, being Vol. 3, No. 35, and the name was changed to *The Osage Free Press*. With Vol. 5, No. 60, Mr. Morgan again edited the paper. Mr. Morgan and Cooper came to Osage City from Ohio. Mr. Morgan from Cuyahogo County, Ohio. The *Shaft* and *Free Press* were published in a building at 16 South Sixth Street. Mr. Morgan sold the paper March 1, 1880, to Mr. J. V. Admire who began with Vol. 11, No. 312, March 3, 1880. Mr. Morgan went farther west and published out there. The paper was an eight column folio with eight pages. Four pages published locally and four pages ready print. November 18, 1882, the Osage Free Press and Publishing Company bought *The Republican*. April 1, 1886, Mr. E. Mills sold his stock to Mr. J. V. Admire and resigned as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Ira Little was then employed as secretary-treasurer. About this time the paper became the official organ of the County Board of Commissioners and held that position for several years. June, 1887, the *Free Press* became a twice a week publication for about four years. On Nov. 7, Vol. 19, No. 17, Mr. D. J. Roberts became editor and Mr. R. J. Hill, business manager. The paper was powered by a steam engine from the Organization of the Osage Free Press Publishing Company in 1882 and before this was all hand set. Then in 1883 a new linotype was purchased to set the type, also some hand set. July 5, 1894, Vol. 23, No. 52 Mr. J. M. Mickey purchased the paper and retaining Mr. Hill as business manager until November 3, 1898, when Mr. D. A. Ellsworth was associated with the paper.

Mr. Mickey sold out to Mr. Charles W. Barnes, January 12, 1905, with Vol. 34, No. 28, Mr. Charles W. Barnes as editor and publisher. Then with the edition of April 16, 1912, Mr. Henry C. Stitche became editor and publisher. The *Free Press* bought the *Public Opinion* and with the July 1, 1912 issue, came out as the *Free Press-Public Opinion*. Then on February 27, 1913, Vol. 43, No. 91 the name was again changed to the *Osage City Free Press*. March 20, 1923, the papers were published semi-weekly and with the March 29, 1923, Mr. Stitche again published the *Public Opinion* and the *Free Press* as separate papers. The *Public Opinion* came out as a Tuesday Edition and the *Free Press* as a Thursday paper. May 3, 1923, Vol. 53, No. 52, the *Public Opinion* was entirely discontinued. June 7, 1928 Mr. W. C. Coats and Sons bought the *Free Press* and sold to Mr. Roy Fruits being Vol. 60, No. 27, November 7, 1929. With the February 6, 1930 Vol. 60, No. 40 issue, Mr. Winters and Winters were editors and publishers, and they sold to Mr. Ola Cranfield and Sam Shade, who were editors and publishers, on July 7, 1932. On January 19, 1933, Vol. 63, No. 28 Mr. H. C. Stitche again became editor and publisher to February 23, 1933, Vol. 63, No. 43, when the *Free Press* was consolidated with the *Osage County Journal* and Mr. Edwin Hammond edited and published the paper as *The Journal-Free Press* with Minta Bodelle, assistant. July 27, 1938, Vol. 68, No. 15,

shows Mr. E. F. Hammond, editor; Bernard C. Arnold, managing editor; Bertha Curtis, local editor and C. L. Wallace, foreman, and June 5, 1940 Vol. 70 No. 10 with Mrs. Mable Hammond who edits the paper at this time. Another paper started in Osage City while only one copy was *Homes in the West*. Vol. No. 1 was edited by Mr. J. Dodds and Mr. Rook.

The *Osage City Republican* Vol 1, No. 1, June 9, 1882, with Mr. D. J. Roberts as editor and proprietor. This an eight column folio and printed all at home, Republican in politics. The *Osage Free Press* bought the paper and consolidated them. The last issue was September 27, 1883, Vol. 2, No. 17.

The *Kansas People* started February 2, 1887, Vol. 1, No. 1, when Mr. Eliza Mills and Miles Blain purchased the *Osage County Democrat* at Burlingame, Kansas and moved the equipment here. The *Kansas People* was Democrat in politics. Published on a Wednesday. With Vol. 1, No. 33, September 14, 1887, Mr. M. W. Blain was editor and they ran a daily for awhile. With the April 23, 1888 issue, the paper went back to a weekly publication, and the name was changed to the *Weekly Kansas People*, then May 16, 1888, Vol. 2, No. 16 appeared as the *Kansas People* and with the February 25, 1891 issue, Vol. 5, No. 3, was sold to the *Free Press*.

The next paper was *Knights and Ladies of Security*, a monthly first established in Topeka, Kansas, April 1895, Mr. E. C. Moore and Sons publishers and J. M. Wallace, National Secretary and was moved back to Topeka, Kansas with the December 1898 issue, Vol. 4, No. 4.

The *Public Opinion* made its appearance July 6, 1892, Vol. 1, No. 1 with Mr. M. W. Blain and Rochford as editors and publishers. With the April 25, 1894 issue, Vol. 2, No. 44 Mr. D. C. Jesse and J. M. Hedrick were editors and publishers. August 29, 1894, Mr. J. M. Hedrick and Stackhouse were publishers, Vol. 3, No. 9 Mr. Sylvester Fowler was editor of Vol. 4, No. 27, and he sold to Mr. A. P. Shaw November 18, 1896, Vol. 5, No. 20. Mr. George Jones bought the paper March 17, 1909, Vol. 17, No. 33, and with the April 28 issue 1909, Bertha Lewis was manager and editor. July 7, 1909, Vol. 17, No. 29, Mr. Maurice L. Crowther was editor and March 7, 1912, Mr. Henry C. Stitche purchased the paper and consolidated it with the *Free Press* with the June 27, 1912 issue. Then again Mr. Stitche published it as a separate paper Oct. 26, 1915, Vol. 21, No. 1 through August 27, 1918, Vol. 23, No. 43 again consolidated it with the *Free Press*.

The *Osage County Times* (second paper same name) was started September 16, 1904, Vol. 1, No. 1, J. Ed Urie, editor and publisher. It was suspended September 23, 1904, Vol. 1, No. 2.

The *Osage County Herald* was established by Mr. C. G. Horning July 15, 1880, Vol. 1, No. 1 and September 22, 1881, Vol. 2, No. 2 was purchased by the *Free Press*.

The *Osage County Journal* was started February 26, 1927, Vol. 1, No. 1 Edwin F. Hammond, owner and editor and February 12, 1930, Vol. 4, No. 1. Mr. Menta Bodell was employed as society editor, Mr. Hammond, owner. With the February 22 issue Mr. Hammond bought out the *Free Press* and changed the name to *Osage Journal Free Press* the surviving paper. It is a credit to any paper published.

NEWSPAPERS OF OSAGE COUNTY

BURLINGAME, KANSAS

The first newspaper published in Osage County was at Burlingame, Kansas, and was called *The Osage Burlingame Chronicle*.

Vol. 1, No. 1, October 12, 1863. A weekly published on Saturday by Mr. M. Marshall Murdock, editor and publisher.

September 26, 1873, Vol. 10, No. 49, W. F. Chalfant, editor and publisher. (Mr. Murdock had sold out and was going to Wichita to found the *Wichita Eagle*). The name was changed at the above date to *The Osage County Chronicle* by Mr. Chalfant who had purchased the paper from Mr. M. M. Murdock, February 1, 1873.

October 4, 1877, Vol. 14, No. 53 as the *Osage County Chronicle* and Mr. John E. Rastall, editor and publisher.

April 26, 1883, Vol. ?, No. 914 C. M. Sheldon and Co., proprietors.

February 14, 1884, Vol. ?, No. 956 J. N. McDonald, editor and publisher.

May 7, 1891 Vol. ?, No. 1253 Max Buck, editor and publisher and Ed Riddle, manager.

July 7, 1892 Vol. ?, No. 1314, Max Buck, editor and E. G. Pipp.

February 1, 1894, Vol. ?, No. 1395 E. G. Pipp, editor and publisher.

April 2, 1903 Vol. 40, No. 45 T. A. Ellis, editor and publisher.

May 29, 1919 Vol. 56, No. 46 sold to *Burlingame Enterprise* with George W. Burroughs, editor.

The Burlingame Enterprise

October 10, 1895 Vol. 1, No. 1, C. A. Stoddard and Ed Stoddard, editors and publishers.

June 5, 1919 Vol. 24, No. 34 G. W. Burroughs, editor and the name changed to *The Enterprise-Chronicle*.

May 7, 1925 Vol. 30, No. 31 Stoddard and Stoddard, editors and publishers.

In 1955 Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Emmons as editors and publishers.

The Burlingame Herald

The first Herald a weekly and independent in policy appeared.

September 29, 1881 Vol. 1, No. 1 Newt McDonald editor and Hooper, publisher.

June 17, 1882 Vol. 1 No. 38 Newt McDonald, editor and publisher.

February 2, 1884 Vol. 3, No. 20 the paper suspended.

Burlingame Herald (No. 2)

September 29, 1892 Vol. 1 No. 1 J. N. McDonald, editor and publisher.

February 16, 1893 Vol. 4, No. 21 Sylvester Fowler, editor and publisher.

February 25, 1893 Vol. 1 No. 22 it came out as the *Burlingame Blade* then June 3, 1893 Vol. 1, No. 36 sold to the *Peoples Herald* at Lyndon, Kansas.

Osage County Democrat

November 2, 1881 Vol. 1, No. 1 J. Mayberry, editor and publisher was McCaslin.

December 13, 1882 Vol. 2, No. 30 J. Mayberry and J. B. Mayberry, publishers.

October 21, 1885 Vol. 4, No. 51 again with J. Mayberry, editor and publisher.

January 29, 1887 Vol. 6, No. 8 was the last issue and had sold to *Kansas People* and moved to Osage City, Kansas.

The Burlingame Independent

This paper came from Carbondale, Kansas, was a weekly and was a continuation of that paper.

May 13, 1886 with Vol. 6, No. 330 John E. Rastall, proprietor.

January 26, 1886, Vol. 8, No. 471, last issue. The paper was sold and moved

to Argentine, Kansas.

The Burlingame News (A mature monthly)

1886, Vol. 3, No. 8 Dick Taylor, editor and publisher.

April 1886 Vol. 5, No. 9 Charles G. Taylor, editor and publisher.

August 1887 Vol. 6, No. 1 last issue. Previous issues to 1886 no records.

Osage County Real Estate Journal (Monthly)

Sept. 1869 Vol. 1, No. 1 Jacobs and Cooper, editors and publishers.

The Burlingame Democrat (Weekly)

Nov. 2, 1890 Vol. 1, No. 1 Jacobs and Cooper, editors and publishers.

March 28, 1890 Vol. 2, No. 22, sold to *Kansas Times*.

Osage County Times

Weekly moved from Scranton to Burlingame, Kansas.

January 2, 1890, Vol. 2, No. 37 George Hoover, editor and publisher.

January 2, 1891 Vol. 3, No. 29 moved to Osage City, Kansas.

The Beech Brook Breeze

September 1888, Vol. 1, No. 1 W. H. Mundy, publisher.

March 1889, Vol. 1, No. 6 suspended.

Debtor and Workingman (Weekly labor paper)

March 1, 1895 Vol. 1, No. 1 F. M. Steves, editor and publisher.

February 28, 1896 Vol. 1, No. 33 sold to *Falcrum*.

The Falcrum (Weekly)

March 6, 1896 Vol. 1, No. 1 F. M. Steves, editor, F. M. Steves & Co., publishers.

October 16, 1896 Vol. 1, No. 36 moved to Topeka, Kansas.

The Burlingame Blade

February 25, 1893 Vol. 1, No. 1 successor to the *Burlingame Herald*, with J. N. McDonald as editor and publisher.

On record as to its suspension, presumably sold to the Herald, which began about this time.

The Burlingame Echo & Sons and Daughters of Veterans

Monthly and *The National Echo* and *Weekly Tribune* all same dates. Vol. 1, No. 1, May 1, 1888. W. H. Munday, editor and publisher. Vol. 5, No. 4, November 1893, it was suspended.

Burlingame Boosters (only one issue)

March 1, 1916, Vol. 1, No. 1 Burlingame commercial club.

Daily Normal Migma (Daily)

May 25, 1895, Vol. 1, No. 1 F. M. Steves & Co., publishers.

July 6, 1895 Vol. 1, No. 37 suspended.

High School Oracle (Monthly)

January 1, 1900 Vol. 1, No. 1 by students of Burlingame High School.

May 1907, Vol. 8, No. 8 last issue in file.

CARBONDALE, KANSAS

The first newspaper published in Carbondale, Kansas was *The Carbondale Journal*, a weekly paper.

May 29, 1879 Vol. 1, No. 1 with A. A. Banta, editor and Banta & Riggs as publishers and proprietors.

June 12, 1980 Vol. 1, No. 1 A. A. Banta, editor.

November 6, 1879, Vol. 1, No. 24 W. E. Baxter, editor and publisher.

December 4, 1879, it was suspended.

The Carbondale Independent (weekly)

November 14, 1881 Vol. 1, No. 1 E. G. Bush and F. E. Bush, editors and publishers.

February 22, 1882 Vol. 1, No. 14 Bush Brothers, editors and publishers.

May 25, 1882 Vol. 1, No. 46 E. G. Bush, editor and publisher.

April 8, 1886 Vol. 6, No. 25 J. E. Rastall, editor and publisher.

April 29, 1886 Vol. 6, No. 328 sold to the *Post*.

Astonisher & Paralyzer (Weekly) Republican in politics.

January 1, 1885 Vol. 1 No. 1 R. F. Playford, editor and publisher.

April 23, 1887 Vol. 3, No. 17 name changed to *Carbondalian* with next issue.

The Carbondalian (Weekly)

July 2, Vol. 8 No. 37 R. F. Playford, editor and Everett Veatch, publisher and leasee.

June 2, 1900 Vol. 16 No. 33 Everett Veatch, editor and publisher.

September 15, 1905 Vol. 21, No. 50 Miss M. K. Williams, editor and publisher.

November 20, 1908 Vol. 25 No. 8 J. H. Andrews, editor and publisher.

February 26, 1909 Vol. 25 No. 22 last issue.

The Carbondale Record (Weekly Independent)

April 7, 1888 Vol. 1 No. 1 E. J. Thayer, editor and publisher.

December 8, 1888 Vol. 1, No. 34 James Cox, publisher and proprietor.

December 15, 1888 Vol. 1, No. 35 suspended.

Carbondale Calendar (Weekly)

January 28, 1886 Vol. 1, No. 1 Jim Calles & Co., editors and publishers.

April 1, 1886 Vol. 1, No. 10 suspended.

Osage County Courier (Weekly)

August 11, 1893 Vol. 1, No. 1, Evert Veatch, editor and publisher.

August 22, 1918 Vol. 1, No. 8 George Clifton Hall, publisher and owner and Miss Arville Cowan, editor.

April 20, 1920 Vol. 2, No. 41 moved to north Topeka, Kansas.

April 20, 1920 again in Carbondale with Ola Cranfield, editor.

1932 Sam and Clyde Shade editors.

1938 Ola Cranfield, editor, Sam Shade, publisher. Sold to Melvin Ward and Sid Cross and published at Overbrook, Kansas by the *Citizen Press*.

1938 to 1959 Kate Barlow, editor. No file nos. or vol. numbers.

The Carbondale High School Gazette

February 4, 1921 Vol. 1, No. 1 Students of Carbondale High School.

May 12, 1921 Vol. 1, No. 15 last issue.

The Carbondale Post (Weekly)

July 1, 1909 Vol. 1, No. 1 Isom J. Sheppard, editor and publisher.

January 6, 1910 Vol. 1, No. 38 A. E. Owen, editor and publisher.

June 9, 1910 Vol. 2, No. 8 E. A. Thomas, editor and publisher.

July 28, 1910 Vol. 2, No. 14 Carl E. Andrews, editor and publisher.

July 16, 1914 Vol. 6, No. 1 Rev. D. D. McSkimming, editor and publisher.

July 6, 1916 Vol. 8, No. 14 J. F. Joslyn, editor and publisher.

December 28, 1916 Vol. 8, No. 40 moved to Scranton and called the *Record*.

Carbondale Record

May 2, 1923 Vol. 1, No. 1 Bertha McClair, editor and Ola Cranfield, publisher.

June 18, 1931 Vol. 6, No. 24 Clarence Pupp and Walter Dyke, editors and publishers.

January 7, 1932 Vol. 42 No. 10 Clyde Shade and Sam Shade, editors and publishers.

September 15, 1932 Vol. 45 No. 36 Bob Kirby, editor and publisher.

January 19, 1933 Vol. 36 No. 3 Ola Cranford, editor and publisher.

July 18, 1935 Vol. 11, No. 23 (Note: the paper took old volume numbers again), Sam Shade, editor and publisher.

November 18, 1937 Vol. 13, No. 41 sold to Scranton Gazette.

LYNDON, KANSAS

The first paper published in Lyndon was *The Signal*, July 9, 1870, Vol. 1, No. 1, J. J. Johnson, editor and publisher. This paper changed names to the *Lyndon Weekly Times* as it was sold.

The Lyndon Weekly Times

Oct. 6, 1875, Vol. 1, No. 1, R. A. Miller, editor and publisher.

March 22, 1877, Vol. 2, No. 27. Name changed to *Lyndon Times*.

August, 1879, Vol. 4, No. 45, the name changed to *Kansas Times*, and moved to Osage City with Mr. C. W. Miller and sons, publishers.

November 20, 1879, last issued to Lyndon, Kansas, Vol. 5, No. 8.

March 11, 1880, Vol. 5, No. 9. Next issue back at Lyndon, Kansas.

November 17, 1881, Vol. 6, No. 40. Suspended and later name changed to *The Lyndon Journal*.

The Lyndon Journal (Weekly), Republican (a continuation of the *Lyndon Times*.)

February 9, 1882, Vol. 7, No. 313. Robert A. Miller, editor and publisher.

February, 1883, Vol. 7, No. 363. D. R. Danhouer, editor and publisher.

March 22, 1883, Vol. 8, No. 370, S. M. Gardner, editor and publisher.

February 14, 1884, Vol. 9, No. 8, R. P. Kelly, editor and publisher.

July 3, 1884, Vol. 9, No. 18. R. A. Miller, editor and publisher.

September 25, 1884, Vol. 9, No. 50. George W. Morris, editor and publisher.

October 16, 1884, Vol. 10, No. 1, W. A. Madaris, editor and publisher.

March 16, 1889, Vol. 24, No. 28. F. F. McBride, editor, W. H. & F. F. McBride, publishers.

June 1, 1889, Vol. 24, No. 39. Paper folded.

The Lyndon Leader

January 1, 1881, Vol. 1, No. 1. E. E. Vail, editor.

March 5, 1881, Vol. 1, No. 10. Stavley & Richardson, editors and publishers.

February 2, 1882, Vol. 2, No. 5, J. H. Stavley editor and publisher.

January 11, 1883, Vol. 3, No. 2, suspended.

Kansas Plebeian

July 13, 1882, Vol. 1, No. 1, E. D. Hunt, editor and publisher.

September 7, 1882, Vol. 1, No. 9. Moved to Scranton, Kansas.

December 28, 1882, Vol. 1, No. 25. Last issue here.

Osage County Graphic

August 2, 1888, Vol. 1, No. 1. The Graphic Publishing Company.

March 2, 1895, Vol. 7, No. 35. Last issue paper suspended.

Current Remarks (Weekly) (They had purchased the equipment of the Osage County Graphic.)

September 19, 1895, Vol. 1, No. 1 M. L. Layburn, editor and publisher.

April 5, 1900, Vol. 5, No. 29. Charles C. Smith, editor and publisher.

July 18, 1900, Vol. 5, No. 42, C. C. Smith and B. W. Smith, editors and publishers.

December 20, 1901, Vol. 7, No. 8, J. K. Schriver, editor and publisher and named changed to *Record*.

Endeavour Spirit (Weekly religious)

April 24, 1905, Vol. 1, No. 2, J. K. Schriver, editor and publisher.

August, 1905, Vol. 1, No. 18, suspended.

The Lyndon Daily News, Daily except Sunday.

September 21, 1901, Vol. 1, No. 1, J. K. Schriver, editor and publisher.

October 26, 1901, Vol. 1, No. 31. Suspended.

The Lyndon Record (Weekly) (Continuation of *Current Remarks*)

January 1, 1903, Vol. 8, No. 16, J. K. Schriver, editor and publisher.

April 16, 1903, Vol. 8, No. 31. A. D. Lewis, editor and publisher.

November 16, 1903, Vol. 9, No. 11, J. K. Schriver, editor and publisher.

June 1, 1905, Vol. 10, No. 32, J. M. Pleasant, manager Record Publishing Co.

The Osage County Democrat (Weekly)

January 6, 1910, Vol. 1, No. 1. Sylvester Fowler, editor and publisher.

January 27, 1910, Vol. 1, No. 4, C. R. Larson, publisher.

April 20, 1911, Vol. 2, No. 16, J. R. McNabb, editor and publisher.

January 2, 1913, Vol. 3, No. 51, suspended.

The Peoples Herald (weekly) Continuation of the *Quenemo Leader*

September 5, 1890, Vol. 2, No. 16. George Rodgers, editor and publisher.

March 19, 1891, Vol. 2, No. 46. The Peoples Herald Association, publisher.

January 5, 1893, Vol. 4, No. 34. D. T. Culbertson, manager.

June 15, 1893, Vol. 5, No. 5, Sylvester Fowler, editor and publisher.

February 14, 1895, Vol. 6, No. 40. S. H. Gill, editor and publisher.

Feb. 20, 1896, Vol. 7, No. 41. H. B. Kelly, editor and publisher.

August 27, 1896, Vol. 8, No. 17. S. H. Gill, editor and publisher.

March 25, 1897, Vol. 8, No. 46. S. R. Cowick, editor and publisher.

June 3, 1897, Vol. 9, No. 4. Cowick and Urie, editors and publishers.

October 13, 1898, Vol. 10, No. 21, J. Ed Urie, editor and publisher.

August 4, 1904, Vol. 10, No. 10, W. C. Higbee, editor and publisher.

December 22, 1904, Vol. 16, No. 30, J. Ed Urie, editor and publisher.

March 4, 1909, Vol. 20, No. 40, Dow Busenback, editor and publisher.

August 19, 1915, Vol. 27, No. 12, C. E. Hatfield, editor

November 11, 1915, Vol. 27, No. 24, Dow Busenback, editor, Rose E. Busenback, local editor.

January 4, 1923, Vol. 38, No. 33. O. J. Rose, editor and publisher.

November 9, 1944, Vol. 56, No. 26. Lee H. Hettick, owner and publisher.

September 11, 1952, Vol. 64, No. 21. Jack Miller, editor and publisher.

January 18, 1968, Vol. 79, No. 40. Arlo Bell and Carl Manning, editors.

May 18, 1968, Vol. 79, No. 6, Frank Boyd, owner.

The Lyndon Osage County News (Weekly)

Vol. 1, No. 1, August 17, 1967. Harold Dalrymple, editor and owner.

MELVERN, KANSAS

The first paper published in Melvern was *The Melvern Record*, a weekly.

January 31, 1882, Vol. 1, No. 1, W. S. Riley, editor and publisher.

November 7, 1889, Vol. 7, No. 41, Rice Brothers, editors and proprietors.

September 4, 1890, Vol. 8, No. 32. Sold and moved to Wellsville, Kansas, as the *Wellsville Globe*, F. E. & E. L. Rice, editors.

Melvorn Review (Weekly)

January 8, 1891, Vol. 1, No. 1 (first issue I can find record of) with Isaac & J. C. Farley, editors and publishers.

October 25, 1894, Vol. 5, No. 1. A. R. & W. P. Ball, editors and publishers.

February 17, 1897, Vol. 7, No. 18. A. R. Ball, editor and owner.

March 24, 1904, Vol. 7, No. 13, A. L. McCall, manager Review Publishing Co.

June 7, 1904, Vol. 14, No. 23, J. R. Leonard, editor and publisher.

March 1, 1917, Vol. 27, No. 22. A. R. & Claudia Ball, editors and publishers.

January 8, 1920, Vol. 30, No. 12, John Livingston, editor, Miss Claudia Ball, owner.

March 6, 1924, Vol. 34, No. 21. Mrs. E. Livingston, owner.

August 24, 1924, Vol. 34, No. 44. Ray S. Neal, owner and publisher.

April 2, 1925, Vol. 35, No. 7, W. O. Dano, editor and publisher.

October 8, 1925, Vol. 36, No. 1, J. F. Farmer, editor and publisher.

September 9, 1926, Vol. 36, No. 49. F. Mathias, editor and publisher.

February 24, 1928, Vol. 38, No. 32. Consolidated this date with the *Quenemo News*, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Parrish, owners and publishers.

May 1, 1931, Vol. 41, No. 31. Sharpless and Tilly, editors and owners.

September 18, 1931, Vol. 42, No. 36. V. V. Tilly, owner and publishers and at Quenemo as *News-Melvorn-Enterprise*.

The Melvern Messenger

May 4, 1932, Vol. 1, No. 1. Published at Emporia by Lawrence M. Shearer, with Fay Steems, editor.

June 8, 1932, Vol. 1, No. 6, suspended.

BARCLAY, KANSAS

The Barclay Helper

September 3, 1896, Vol. 1, No. 1, J. A. Barrington, editor and printed on Thursday.

1899, Vol. 3, No. 7, suspended.

MICHIGAN VALLEY

The Wolverine

January 8, 1914, Vol. 1, No. 1. Mrs. Otto Klisk, editor. J. A. Andrews, publisher and printed at the Overbrook Citizen office.

December 31, 1914, Vol. 1, No. 32, suspended.

OLIVET, KANSAS

The Olivet Advertiser

December 2, 1910, Vol. 1, No. 1, E. A. Thomas, editor. A. A. Torrence, publisher.

August 11, 1911, Vol. 1, No. 36, suspended.

The Olivet Observer

March 2, 1932, Vol. 1, No. 1, Mable E. Shearer, editor.

August 3, 1932, Vol. 1, No. 32. Sold to the Journal Free Press at Osage City, Kansas.

OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

The first paper published in Osage City was the *Shaft*, a weekly on Saturday. August 19, 1871, Vol. 1, No. 1. W. H. Morgan and A. B. Cooper, editors and publishers.

April 18, 1874, Vol. 3, No. 35. Name changed to *Osage City Free Press*.

Osage Free Press

April 25, 1874, Vol. 3, No. 36, J. P. Campbell, publisher.

May 5, 1876, Vol. 5, No. 60, W. H. Morgan, publisher.

March 3, 1881, Vol. 7, No. 312, J. V. Admire, editor and publisher.

November 7, 1889, Vol. 19, No. 17, D. J. Roberts, editor and R. J. Hill, manager.

July 8, 1894, Vol. 23, No. 52, J. M. Mickey and D. A. Elsworth, publisher.

January 12, 1905, Vol. 34, No. 28, Charles W. Barnes, editor and publisher.

April 16, 1912, Vol. 42, No. 44, Henry Sticher, editor and owner.

July 1, 1912, Vol. 43, No. 27. Name changed to *Free Press - Public Opinion*.

February 27, 1913, Vol. 43, No. 91. Name changed to *Osage City Free Press* (Note the paper was published twice a week, beginning in June, 1887, coming out on Wednesday and Friday).

March 20, 1923, Vol. 53, No. 44, *Free Press* published as separate paper from the *Public Opinion*.

March 29, 1923, Vol. 53, No. 47. The *Public Opinion* on Tuesdays and the *Free Press* on Thursdays.

June 7, 1928, Vol. 59, No. 27, W. C. Coats & Son, owner and publisher.

November 7, 1928, Vol. 60, No. 27, Roy Fruits, editor and publisher.

February 6, 1930, Vol. 60, No. 40, Winters and Winters, editors and publishers.

July 7, 1932, Vol. 63, No. 10, Ola Cranfield & Sam Shade, editors and owners.

January 19, 1933, Vol. 63, No. 10, Henry C. Sticher, editor.

February 23, 1933, Vol. 63, No. 43. Last issue (Consolidated with *The Osage County Journal*).

Osage County Journal (Weekly)

February 26, 1927, Vol. 1, No. 1, Edwin F. Hammond, owner and editor.

February 12, 1930, Vol. 4, No. 1, Minta Bodell, society editor, Edwin F. Hammond, editor and owner.

February 22, 1933, Vol. 7, No. 2, Mr. Hammond bought out the *Free Press* and changed the name to *Journal Free Press*.

Journal Free Press

March 29, 1933, Vol. 63, No. 48, Edwin Hammond, editor and Minta Bodell, assistant.

July 27, 1938, Vol. 68, No. 15, E. F. Hammond, publisher, Bernard C. Arnold, managing editor, Bertha M. Curtis, local editor and C. L. Wallace, foreman.

March 29, 1940, Vol. 39, No. 51, Mildred Wallace took over as local editor in place of Bertha Curtis.

June 5, 1940, No. 10, Mabel L. Hammond, owner and publisher.

Mrs. Hammond is the present editor.

Homes in the West

Vol. 1, No. 1, 1873, Doss and Rooks, publishers (only one issue).

The Osage City Republican

June 9, 1882, Vol. 1, No. 1, D. J. Roberts, editor and proprietor.

September 27, 1883, Vol. 2, No. 17, Suspended.

Kansas People (a weekly then a daily for awhile)

The *Kansas People* was successor to the *Osage County Democrat* which was published at Burlingame, Kansas.

February 2, 1887, Vol. 1, No. 1. Elija Mills, editor, Blain and Mills, publishers.

September 15, 1887, Vol. 1, No. 33. M. W. Blain, president, Elija Mills, secretary and treasurer, Kansas Publishing Co.

April 23, 1888, Vol. 2, No. 13. Name changed to *Weekly Kansas People*.

May 16, 1888, Vol. 2, No. 16, Name changed to *Kansas People* again.

February 25, 1891, Vol. 5, No. 3. Suspended. *The Kansas Daily People* was issued from September 8, 1887 to January 1, 1891 or 3 volumes.

Knights and Ladies of Security (Monthly)

First established at Topeka, Kansas, April, 1895. E. C. Moors & Sons, publishers, and J. M. Wallace, National secretary.

April, 1897, Vol. 3, No. 1, (at Osage City, Kansas) A. P. Shaw, editor and publisher, J. M. Wallace, National secretary.

December, 1889, Vol. 4, No. 9. Moved back to Topeka, Kansas.

The Public Opinion

Weekly. Bought out the *Kansas People* equipment. July 6, 1892, Vol. 1, No.

1 M. W. Balin and Rochford, publishers.

April 25, 1894, Vol. 1, No. 44. D. C. Jessee and J. M. Hedrick, publishers.

August 29, 1894, Vol. 3, No. 9. J. M. Hedrick, editor, Hedrick & Stackhouse, proprietors.

January 1, 1896, Vol. 4, No. 27. Sylvester Foeler, editor and publisher.

November 18, 1896, Vol. 5, No. 20, A. P. Shaw, editor and publisher.

January 27, 1909, Vol. 17, No. 26, Mrs. A. P. Shaw, publisher.

March 17, 1909, Vol. 17, No. 33. George W. Stone, editor and publisher.

April 28, 1909, Vol. 17, No. 39. Bertha Lewis, managing editor.

July 7, 1909, Vol. 17, No. 49. Maurice L. Crowther, editor and publisher.

March 7, 1912, Vol. 12, No. 36. Henry Sticher, editor and owner.

June 27, 1912, Vol. 20, No. 52, last issue and consolidated with *Free Press* as

Free Press-Public Opinion.

Then again October 26, 1915, Vol. 21, No. 1, H. C. Sticher, editor.

August 27, 1918, Vol. 23, No. 23. Suspended and issued with the *Free Press* H. C. Sticher, publisher.

The Osage County Times (2nd time - Weekly)

September 16, 1904, Vol. 1, No. 1. J. Ed Urie, editor

September 23, 1904, Vol. 1, No. 2. Suspended, sold and moved away.

The Osage County Herald (Weekly)

July 15, 1880, Vol. 1, No. 1, C. G. Horning, editor.

September 22, 1881, Vol. 2, No. 2. Suspended and moved to Burlingame, Kansas.

OVERBROOK, KANSAS

The Overbrook Herald

April 11, 1889, Vol. 1, No. 1, S. A. Stauffer, editor and publisher.

March 3, 1898, Vol. 9, No. 48. Sam W. Stauffer, editor and publisher.

May 19, 1898, Vol. 10, No. 7, Clarence McClannahan, editor and publisher.
 October 7, 1898, Vol. 10, No. 27, T. A. Ellis, editor and publisher.
 March 17, 1899, Vol. 10, No. 50, T. A. Ellis and Florence Gunn, publishers.
 February 15, 1901, No. 12, No. 45. Sold to the *Overbrook Citizen*

The Overbrook Reporter

August 18, 1893, Vol. 1, No. 16, T. A. Ellis, publisher.
 December 14, 1894, Vol. 2, No. 33. Sold and consolidated with the *Herald*.

Overbrook Citizen

January 14, 1898, Vol. 1, No. 1. J. Don Quellen, editor and publisher.
 October 16, 1903, Vol. 15, No. 28. J. D. and Leroy Quellen, editors and publishers.
 April 8, 1904, Vol. 15, No. 52. Joseph H. Andrews, publisher.
 September 5, 1907, Vol. 19, No. 22, A. G. Carruthere, editor and publisher.
 October 7, 1909, Vol. 21, No. 25, J. A. Andrews, publisher.
 February 2, 1922, Vol. 22, No. 41. Carl Andrews, publisher.
 May 1, 1924, Vol. 35, No. 48, Carl F. Turrentine, publisher.
 July 17, 1925, Vol. 37, No. 7. Joseph E. Berger, editor and publisher, George Edgerton, assistant editor.
 March 22, 1918, Vol. 39, No. 43, Joseph E. Berger, editor and publisher, died March 15, aged 23 years. He was the youngest editor in the state at the time.
 July 17, 1925, Vol. 35, No. 8, Walter Berger continued editing the paper.
 June 1, 1933, Vol. 35, No. 1. George A. Larrigo and Harriett Larrigo, editors and publishers. They also bought the *Scranton Gazette* and *Carbondale Record* and published all at Overbrook, Kansas.
 1942, No. Vol. or No. Francis Williams, editor and publisher.
 1943, Idal Flack, editor.
 1944, Francis Hercules, editor.
 1947, Thelda Bowman, editor and publisher.
 Aug. 1, 1959, Vol. 78, No. 2, Dwight Payton and Frank Boyd, editors and publishers.
 January 13, 1966, Vol. 78, No. 2. Frank Boyd, editor and owner.

QUENEMO, KANSAS

The Osage County Republican

July 29, 1886, Vol. 1, No. 1. C. W. Searing & Son, editors and publishers.
 January 13, 1887, Vol. 1, No. 25. R. A. Miller, editor and publisher.
 May 3, 1888, Vol. 2, No. 41, C. W. Searing and Son, editor and publisher.
 December 6, 1888, Vol. 3, No. 19. Cochran & Evans, editors and publishers.
 November 21, 1889, Vol. 4, No. 17. C. W. Searing, editor and publisher.
 March 3, 1892, Vol. 6, No. 32. Sold to the *Weekly Offering*.

Osage County Sentinel

March 14, 1886, Vol. 1, No. 1, J. W. Watkins, editor
 March 10, 1892, Vol. 6, No. 1, J. W. Watkins, editor and Logan and Watkins, proprietors.
 April 14, 1892, Vol. 6, No. 6. Logan & Logan, editors.
 January 6, 1893, Vol. 6, No. 44. Suspended.

The Peoples Herald

May 23, 1889, Vol. 1, No. 1, A. C. Easter, editor, Rodgers and Rodgers, publishers.
 September 5, 1890, Vol. 2, No. 16. Moved to Lyndon, Kansas and continued.

Quenemo Republican

April 7, 1892, Vol. 1, No. 1. Ellis & J. J. Ellis, editors.

August 25, 1892, Vol. 1, No. 12. T.A., C. E. & J. J. Ellis, editors and publishers.

June 6, 1895, Vol. 3, No. 52, J. G. Ellis, editor and publisher.

July 9, 1896, Vol. 5, No. 6, C. E. Ellis and J. J. Ellis, editors.

February 24, 1898, Vol. 6, No. 39, T. A. Ellis, editor and publisher.

September 15, 1904, Vol. 13, No. 21. N. D. Long, editor and publisher.

March 23, 1905, Vol. 13, No. 48, J. G. Ellis, editor and publisher.

September 6, 1906, Vol. 15, No. 20. Sold to *Quenemo News*.

The Weekly Offering

January 13, 1893, Vol. 6, No. 45. C. W. Searing, editor and publisher.

January 24, 1893, Vol. 6, No. 47, C. W. & S. V. Searing, editors and publishers.

March 14, 1893, Vol. 7, No. 2, suspended.

The Quenemo Leader

May 18, 1889, Vol. 1, No. 1. George Rodgers, editor and publisher.

February 1, 1890, Vol. 1, No. 37. Rodgers & Carter, editors.

August 1, 1890, Vol. 2, No. 11. Sold to the *Peoples Herald* at Lyndon, Kansas

The Saturday Tribune

September 15, 1900, Vol. 1, No. 1, A. P. Shaw, editor.

December 29, 1900, Vol. 1, No. 16, A. L. McRill, editor, A. E. Logan, manager.

January 4, 1902, Vol. 2, No. 17, Sold to *Republican*

Quenemo News

October 2, 1902, Vol. 1, No. 1. O. A. Coils, editor and publisher.

April 25, 1903, Vol. 1, No. 28. E. C. Wallace, editor.

June 19, 1903, Vol. 6, No. 36. Frazier & McRill, editors and publishers and the Vol. No. raised to Vol. 6.

August 21, 1903, Vol. 1, No. 45, old volume number restored to Vol. 1 and A. P. Logan, editor.

April 22, 1904, Vol. 2, No. 28, R. L. Dawson, editor, News Publishing Co.

December 9, 1904, Vol. 3, No. 9, E. V. Hawks, editor, News Publishing Co.

March 3, 1905, Vol. 3, No. 20, R. F. Vaugh, editor, News Publishing Co.

September 8, 1906, Vol. 3, No. 46. E. L. Truesdale, editor and owner.

November 29, 1906, Vol. 17, No. 6. Name changed to *The Quenemo News*, and volume number raised to that of the *Republican*.

The Quenemo News

July 4, 1913, Vol. 21, No. 42. W. B. Wise, editor and publisher.

December 19, 1913, Vol. 22, No. 13. W. M. Miller, editor and publisher.

February 26, 1915, Vol. 23, No. 23. E. A. Thomas, editor and publisher.

August 27, 1915, Vol. 23, No. 49, T. J. Carder, editor and publisher.

May 4, 1916, Vol. 24, No. 33, M. E. Jones, editor, E. A. Thomas, publisher.

September 22, 1916, Vol. 25, No. 1, Joe Friskman, editor and publisher.

August 31, 1917, Vol. 25, No. 49. E. A. Thomas, editor and publisher.

October 19, 1917, Vol. 26, No. 4. H. E. Brighton, editor and publisher.

February 2, 1923, Vol. 31, No. 10. Harold Allegue, editor and publisher.

September 19, 1924, Vol. 32, No. 4. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Parrish, editors and publishers.

February 17, 1928, *Melvorn News* consolidated with this paper.

May 1, 1931, Vol. 39, No. 21, Sharpless & V. V. Tilly, editors and publishers.

News-Review-Enterprise

January 15, 1932, Vol. 42, No. 5. V. V. Tilly & John Rogers, owners.

November 29, 1935, Vol. 45, No. 51. Roger Comstock and Mrs. B. Brann, editors and publishers, John Rogers, owner.

October 2, 1936, Vol. 46, No. 42. Roger Comstock, editor, John L. Rogers, owner.

December 11, 1936, Vol. 46, No. 42. John L. Rogers, owner, Miss Maude Parrish, reporter.

March 5, 1937, Vol. 47, No. 15, L. B. Dodds, editor, Miss Maude Parrish, reporter.

July 23, 1937, Vol. 47, No. 45, J. W. Bingham, editor and publisher.

June 15, 1939, Vol. 43, No. 41. Sold to *Peoples Herald* at Lyndon, Kansas.

ROSEMONT, KANSAS

The Rosemont Reflector

October 23, 1887, Vol. 1, No. 1, T. W. Fields, editor and publisher.

November 7, 1887, Vol. 1, No. 3, J. R. Cooksey, editor and publisher.

November 16, 1887, Vol. 1, No. 6, sold to *Melvorn Record*.

SCRANTON, KANSAS

The Kansas Plebeian (Weekly)

July 13, 1882, Vol. 1, No. 1, E. D. Hunt, editor and publisher.

September 7, 1881, Vol. 1, No. 9, E. D. Hunt, editor and moved to Scranton from Lyndon, Kansas.

December 28, 1882, Vol. 1, No. 25. Suspended.

The Kansas Workman (Weekly)

January 4, 1882, Vol. 1, No. 33. Cyrus Corning, editor and publisher.

June 1, 1888, Vol. 6, No. 48, Cyrus Corning, editor and moved to Emporia, Kansas.

The Osage County Times

April 21, 1888, Vol. 1, No. 1 James Cox, proprietor.

March 1, 1889, Vol. 1, No. 46, George Hoover, editor.

January 2, 1890, Vol. 2, No. 37, moved to Burlingame, Kansas.

January 2, 1891, Vol. 3, No. 29, moved to Osage City, Kansas.

October 16, 1891, Vol. 4, No. 16, suspended.

The Scranton Gazette

May 2, 1890, Vol. 1, No. 1. Ralph M. Parker and O. K. Stakebake, editors and publishers.

March 9, 1894, Vol. 4, No. 39. O. K. Stakebake, editor and publisher.

April 6, 1894, Vol. 4, No. 43. Cline and Grandon, publishers and proprietors.

December 7, 1894, Vol. 5, No. 25, I. N. Grandon, editor and publisher.

November 23, 1900, Vol. 11 No. 47, E. S. Burke, publisher and proprietor.

December 13, 1900, Vol. 11, No. 50, G. C. Seeds, editor and publisher.

May 1, 1903, Vol. 14, No. 18, L. P. Wakeman, editor, Wakeman Brothers, publishers.

April 25, 1905, Vol. 16, No. 16, Dee Allen, editor and publisher.

April 5, 1906, Vol. 17, No. 14, Arthur N. Alkire, editor and publisher.

September 16, 1908, Vol. 19, No. 37, T. V. McCauly, editor and publisher.

October 27, 1910, Vol. 22, No. 48, F. A. Gillman, editor and manager, Wakeman Brothers, publishers.

February 23, 1911, Vol. 23, No. 19, H. M. Osgood, editor.

May 11, 1911, Vol. 23, No. 23, C. B. Martin, editor.

September 14, 1911, Vol. 23, No. 35, J. R. McNabb, editor.

February 5, 1914, Henry C. Sticher, editor and publisher.

March 12, 1914, Vol. 26, No. 11, Henry Lucas, editor, H. C. Sticher, manager.

March 4, 1915, Vol. 27, No. 9, Clyde Frazee, editor and manager.

January 4, 1917, Vol. 29, No. 1, Leo Cranfield, publisher.

January 2, 1919, Vol. 30, No. 1, combined with the *Carbondale Record*, and called *Carbondale Record and Scranton Gazette*.

The Scranton Gazette

Again with the *Scranton Gazette* on the inside of the paper, February 14, 1929, Vol. 40, No. 7.

June 18, 1931, Vol. 41, No. 76, Clarence Rupp & Walter Dyke, editors.

October 1, 1931, Vol. 42, No. 90. Carbondale and Scranton have separate front pages.

December 31, 1931, Vol. 42, No. 103. Clyde Shade and Sam Shade, editors and again as *Scranton Gazette* only.

September 15, 1932, Vol. 45, No. 35. Bob Kirby, editor and publisher.

January 19, 1933, Vol. 45, No. 52, Ola Cranfield, publisher.

February 8, 1934, Vol. 47, No. 6. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Shade, publishers, Monta Canfield, editor.

February 15, 1934, Vol. 47, No. 7. Monta Canfield, editor.

August 5, 1937, Vol. 49, No. 31. Sam Shade, editor and Leo Canfield, manager.

January 20, 1938, Vol. 50, No. 3. Sid Kross, publisher, Jay Vaughtner, editor.

April 7, 1938, Vol. 50, No. 14, Name changed to *The Scranton Record*.

The Scranton Record

April 21, 1938, Vol. 50, No. 16. Sid Kross, publisher, Melvin Ward, editor.

January 5, 1940, Vol. 52, No. 1. George A. Larrigo, editor and publisher with

Mrs. Kate Jacobs of Scranton, editor. Mrs. Floyd Royce, Carbondale editor.

December 26, 1941, sold to and combined with the *Overbrook Citizen*.

The writer owes much to the present editors of newspapers that are published in Osage County, the Kansas State Historical Society for use of material in their records and files and different people for the use of old copies of papers. I realize that I may have overlooked some editors, but this does not claim to be exact in all materials.

O.A.C.

CHAPTER 7

COAL MINING

In 1869 the first coal was found, and the first mining was a drift under the hill east of the old canning factory in the southwest part of town. The first shaft was dug on Ninth Street, just north of Lakin Street, and was numbered No. 1 of the Osage Carbon, Coal and Mining Company.

Osage City was the center of the coal fields of the county and the mining interest that developed, made the city a thriving and busy place. During the first year of the history of the town, mining was begun, and developed from year to year until there were twenty-eight shafts, which when running in full capacity, yielded 600 tons per day, and employed upward to 1,200 men. These figures represented the working capacity in the busiest season. Besides the shafts, were a large number of drifts and strippings, which employed many men and teams, and added much to the mining interest of the town.

When the city was one year old, coal was exported at the rate of \$3,000 per month. At the end of the second year (1871), the export was \$10,000 per month, and at the end of the third year (1872), the coal exported was \$30,000 per month. Miners received 6 cents per bushel for coal mined.

During the winter of 1874, and before the legislature passed a law providing an escape shaft at every mine, fire broke out in the Scandinavian shaft No. 1, where a dozen miners were at work. The news spread like wildfire, and in an incredibly short time, scores of men, women and children rushed to the scene. Wives, mothers and children of the entombed men crying and wringing their hands in an agony of despair. As quickly as possible the men were rescued from their perilous situation. The mouth of the shaft, the only means of escape, was filled with blinding smoke and flames. William Marks, afterwards known as the "Hero of Kansas," regardless of personal danger, rescued some three or four men who had become unconscious. When he brought up the last one, his clothes were on fire in several places.

Coal mining continued to be prosperous until 1890. The data on production and the labor force as published by the U. S. Geological Survey, and as given by Professor Schoewe from records maintained by the State of Kansas are not altogether in harmony. The confusion between these two sources is greatest for the early 1890's, but they agree that in 1889 there was a labor force of over 2,000 men producing about 400,000 tons of coal, a production that had been maintained for five years. They agree further that in 1901, there were at most 1,000 men producing perhaps 200,000 tons of coal, and that by 1915, the labor force had dwindled to about 600, and that production was about 100,000 tons.

In 1885, there were eleven coal companies operating in Osage City and vicinity, as follows: The Osage Carbon Co., The Peterton Coal Co., Hanson Brothers, Little and Polleck, Scandinavian Coal Co., Western Coal Co., Wm. Sims, Thomas Fullman, Wm. McCrea, Osage Union Co., and W. T. Williams, and probably some others of more or less importance. These companies operated, all together, seventeen shafts.

The total number of miners employed in Osage City and vicinity by these companies was 1,146. In addition to this number of miners, about one hundred day hands were employed, making a total of 1,246 persons to which the coal mines gave direct employment. The amount of coal produced by these companies during that year was 3,764,174 bushels, over 150,566 tons. The amount paid to miners by these companies during the year was \$282,313.05 and the amount paid to day hands was \$16,214. This was one of the very worst years

the coal men of this county ever experienced. The miners had, on an average, worked for less than one-third of their time. To illustrate the fact, the Osage Carbon Co., employed in 1886, an average of 593 miners and 40 day hands. The total output of coal of this company at Osage City and Peterton was 3,027,825 bushels, the amount of money paid to its miners was \$199,399.76, and to its other employees \$22,636.13. The same rate of increase over 1885 was shown in all the other companies.

The 1888 the Osage Carbon Company, which succeeded the Osage Carbon Coal and Mining Company employed 600 men; 12 shafts were worked with a tonnage of 750 mined per day. The officers were W. B. Strong, President; E. Wilder, Treasurer; L. Severy, Manager, and Robert Craig, Superintendent. THE SUPERIOR COAL COMPANY: President, Asher Adams; Vice President, R. Lyon; Secretary, Charles Tustin; Treasurer, John Sherley; Superintendent, John Gray. The number of men employed was 150. Four shafts were worked with a tonnage of 200 mined per day. THE SCANDINAVIAN COAL AND MINING COMPANY employed 150 men, worked 4 shafts with tonnage of 200 per day. THE PITTSBURG COAL COMPANY operated but one shaft, worked 75 men and had a capacity of 100 tons per day. DOUGHERTY AND MAYNARD'S shaft opened in 1882 with an average capacity of 60 tons a day.

Mines in the Osage City district in 1895 were as follows: THE OSAGE CARBON CO. SHAFT No. 20 was located 1 mile northeast of Osage City and was connected to the AT&SF Railroad by a switch. Mr. Archie Craig was pit boss. THE OSAGE CARBON CO., Shaft No. 22 was located in Osage City and connected by a switch to the AT&SF Railroad. The pit boss was Ed. Cleft. THE OSAGE CARBON CO. Shaft No. 23 was about 1 mile northeast of Osage City and was connected by a switch to the AT&SF Railroad. Emil Thys was pit boss. THE OSAGE CARBON CO. Shaft No. 24 was located 1½ miles northeast of the business district in Osage City and was connected to the AT&SF Railroad by a switch. Mr. William Waddell was the pit boss. OSAGE CARBON CO. Shaft No. 25 was about 1 mile southeast of Osage City business district and connected by a spur running in the southern edge of the town, then down to the AT&SF Railroad. Sam W. Hughes was pit boss. OSAGE CARBON CO. Shaft No. 26 was located at Peterton on the AT&SF Railroad and Mr. John St. John was pit boss. THE OSAGE CARBON CO. Shaft No. 27 was located about 1 mile southeast of Osage City business center and was connected to the AT&SF Railroad Co. by a switch and spur, to the same as No. 25 shaft. Mr. James Main was pit boss. Mr. Robert Craig was general superintendent for all of the Osage Carbon Co. Mines in 1895. A total of 134,222 tons of coal was mined, of which 124,942 tons were shipped and 4,748 tons were sold locally and 534 tons were used by the mines in operation. THE WESTERN FUEL COMPANY had mine shafts No. 2 about 1½ miles east and Shaft No. 5 about 2 miles east of Osage City, located on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Shaft No. 6 was about 1 mile west of Osage City, also on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. A Mr. Gust Johnson was superintendent. They produced 16,945 tons of coal in 1895 of which 16,503 tons were shipped, 442 tons sold locally. THE BLACK DIAMOND COAL COMPANY SHAFT No. 1 was about 1½ miles east of Osage City, and was connected by a spur and switch to the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Mr. Wm. T. Nell was pit boss and John Hershey, superintendent. 5,006 tons were mined in 1895, 240 tons being sold locally. MATTHEW WADDELL SHAFT No. 1 about 1 mile north of Osage City had no rail connections, mined 1,429 tons of coal of which 1,530 tons shipped by rail and balance sold locally, all being hauled into Osage City by large coal wagons. Matthew Waddell was superintendent and pit boss. THE ENTERPRISE COAL

CO. SHAFT No. 1, located about 1½ miles east of Osage City and connected by a switch to the Missouri Pacific Railroad, mined 5,293 tons of coal. Mr. Andrew Anderson was pit boss. THE SWEDISH COAL CO. SHAFT No. 1 (formerly known as the Sunflower Coal Co. Shaft No. 4) having no rail connections, mined 1,429 tons, shipping about 564 tons. Mr. B. A. Rosenquest was superintendent and Mr. Rodell was pit boss. JOHN JOHNSON, SHAFT No. 1, located about ½-mile north of Osage City, having no rail connections mined and hauled to Missouri Pacific Railroad about 1,600 tons, selling locally about the same. Mr. Johnson was the pit boss. THE A. W. GRANSTROM, SHAFT No. 1, was located about one half mile west of Osage City and connected by switch to the Missouri Pacific Railroad. About 5,000 tons of coal were mined in 1895. Mr. Peter Froust was the pit boss. The A. W. GRANSTROM, SHAFT No. 6 was located 1 mile west of Osage City, had no railroad connections and was not worked that year. The LLOYD BROTHERS, SHAFT No. 1, was a small drift in the city of Osage City and located on the very south end of sixth street. THE MURRY BROTHERS, SHAFT No. 1, was located about 2 miles east of Osage City. It had 2 openings and about 1,000 tons were mined in 1895. All being hauled into town and shipped or sold locally.

COAL MINES IN OSAGE CITY DISTRICT

1895

Name	No.	Depth in ft.	Thickness in inches
Osage Carbon Co.	6	30	14½
Osage Carbon Co.	9	38	14½
Osage Carbon Co.	10	52	21
Osage Carbon Co.	12	38	31
Osage Carbon Co.	20	24	15
Osage Carbon Co.	22	27	15
Osage Carbon Co.	23	27	15
Osage Carbon Co.	24	28	15
Osage Carbon Co.	25	17	15
Osage Carbon Co.	26	24	15
Western Fuel Co.	2	30	14
Western Fuel Co.	5	30	14
Western Fuel Co.	6	30	14½
J. M. Hushey	1	32	16
Enterprise Coal Co.	1	32	16
Waddell & Sons	1	77	15
The Swedish Coal Co.	4	35	14
A. W. Granstrom	2	35	14
John Johnson	1	90	14
Lloyd Brothers	1	20	14
Murry Brothers	1	15	14

In the 1940's the tradition in Osage City was that 1897 and 1898 held the dreariest hours with more families moving elsewhere than at any other time. The Osage field included mines to the north at Burlingame, Scranton, and Carbondale and early production fell off more in its most northern part, than at Osage City; but the foundation of this tradition is rather that the floating population went early and that by the late 90's, many families who had put down their roots in Osage City were obliged to leave.

Departure after that period was gradual until 1917-18 when the great war demand on the railroads opened up much employment at the Santa Fe Shops in Topeka. Then many long established families departed from Osage City. Unfavorable freight rate changes in 1923 made shipment by rail unprofitable. After about 1950 no mines operated at Osage City.

Mining conditions at Osage City were never good. The coal was of poor quality, producing great quantities of ash so that its price could never be high. The vein was in general only 20 inches thick, and thus its extraction required more effort per ton than in many fields. The total quantity was not great, so that when mining ceased, it was as much for lack of coal as for lack of consumers.

Coal production did not last throughout the year. After the Santa Fe Railroad ceased to use Osage Coal, it was not used in industry, but almost exclusively for heating. Consequently coal production almost stopped in the summer time; winters were productive periods. The mining population was either idle in the summer time or busied itself with gardening and hunting, unless like many Swedes, it became truly agricultural or found its way into business. In this latter case, business eventually absorbed the minority who managed to find its way into it. The small number of transfers to farming outside the Swedish community came about because the other nationalities had had no previous experience with agriculture. The French in general took more readily to gardening than the Italians. They were not therefore so easily driven to other settlements by bad times in coal mining as were the Italians, but their settlement could not have the stability of that of the Swedish farmers.

The production of coal at Osage City did not drop at once after the Santa Fe Railroad began to use other sources for fuel in 1886, because in 1885 the Missouri Pacific line was built through, thus opening up a consumers territory until then unavailable.

When coal could no longer be shipped, however, Osage City had little advantage over neighboring towns. While it remained in 1960, twice as large as any town in the county (2,219 pop.) much larger than any place for twenty-five miles around, it has become only a shopping center without even the advantages of being a county seat.

The mining population, therefore, if it did not move away, has been obliged to transform itself into farmers or into followers of commercial pursuits. To accomplish this revolution, the town has had to break down social barriers that were very strong. For a generation, anyone who was not a miner belonged to an upper class.

The miners were almost all foreign-born or later the sons of foreign-born, and at Osage City, and this distinguished that town from the other mining towns of the Osage City field . . . comparatively few of them were from fundamentally English speaking areas.

The Swedish majority was in fact much greater because of the larger number of rural population. The Italian fluctuation is to be explained by the attraction of the Pittsburg mining district where Italians were numerous. The other

nationalities seldom went there, rather if they continued mining, they went to the fields at Lexington, Mo. and Henryette, Okla.

During the period of important mining, the various linguistic stocks did not mingle easily; there was a hierarchy of social acceptance: non-miners, Swedes, French, Italians, and the ease with which for-lings were able to pass out of the mining class followed the order of this hierarchy. What an event the abrogation of social distinctions was can be judged by this account of the celebration of Armistice Day in 1918, written by Emilie Gamba.

"The band was playing and the people singing 'Over There' and all those familiar war songs, right in the center of the four square. A platform was built and nearly all nations were represented. They went up on the platform and sang their native song. The French were first called upon and a very fine mixed chorus sang 'The Marseillais.' Next came the Italians, who were also represented by a nice group of mixed voices. They sang 'Con Spirite,' 'Noi Siamo Conseritti Siamo Uomini Fatti,' and also gave us a good program. The English were also called and sang the very appropriate song, 'God Save The King.' All the crowd sang 'America' led by Paul Padden. On the same platform the band played dance music and everybody danced, old and young. All the ministers were there and they also suspended rules and enjoyed the celebration. People remember that my wife danced and danced with the Methodist preacher and everybody had a good time. Of course, after the parade was busy time with the home guards, I played with the band. We came home in the small hours of the morning, call it one more perfect day."

This celebration was not the end of discrimination. The Klu Klux Klan was active in Osage City, and there was even a small riot, though nothing more bloody than many Saturday night brawls between the various nationalities when mining was at its best.

The residential separation of national groups was somewhat more marked in Osage City than elsewhere. In the early days of any mining community, it is usually well marked, but the barriers seem to have persisted here longer because there was little company housing and deterioration set in early so that the need for spreading out did not exist. The west part of Osage City was Swedish, the northeast Romance, the south and southeast Welsh and "American." During the 1920's the residential barriers to the mixing of the population broke down to a considerable degree. The Romance section was also split between the French and Italians. French to the west "French town," Italians east in "Dog Town" to the north and east. The appropriate foreign language was heard in each of these quarters until after the World War I. Inter-marriage did not begin until after 1910, but by 1920 was common.

Though none of the for-ling groups worked in larger numbers into commercial life while the mines prospered, certain individuals sure of the trade from their groups did. Emil Gamba (Italian) began his meat business in 1891, Marie Grandmoujin (French) a restaurant about 1900; Swedes were in business by 1884.

CHAPTER 8

CHURCHES

Osage City began with church services being held in a school house some few months after the town was laid out, and people began to move here. This soon became insufficient to take care of the religious need of the different faiths that were coming in. This gave rise to the founding of different churches. The following is a brief history of these organizations.

Where the churches of a community work with the one end in view, that of living good, clean lives, and bringing to all an appreciation of the goodness and greatness of God, there the true Christian spirit has taken root.

Such a community as that is Osage City. Although in its limits nearly all sects and denominations are represented, yet no religion disputes ever arise, the people preferring to disregard petty differences and to appreciate only the important fact that they are of a faith.

The warm fraternal feeling among the many Christians of Osage City has operated to elevate the naturally high moral standard of the people, to the point of which it may be said that the town is unexcelled. The pastors of the churches of Osage City are without exception, men of character and education, worthy to fill any pulpit.

Calvary Assembly of God

The first of this congregation in Osage City, was in a parsonage at 310 Holliday Street. Brother Richards, the pastor, held services in part of the house. Then they sold the parsonage and Rev. Hugh held services, in the Kibby School house in the country. Later they bought, from Mr. Hubert Miller, the old African Methodist Church in 1960 where they have held a Sunday school and services since that time.

The Christian Science Society

The Christian Science Society was organized in Osage City in 1927 with the following members and trustees: A. C. Lee, Mary E. Lee, Directors were Mr. Martin Walquest, P. N. Howser, Charles Greek, John L. Goss and A. C. Lee. They bought the former 1st Baptist Church building from the Christian church and worshipped there for several years.

At a meeting of the group in 1945, they agreed to sell the building to the trustees of the Church of Christ, August 14, 1945, and the money was sent back to the mother church in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Evangelical Association

This group, known as the Evangelical Association, met in the Hunsicker building on 6th Street for a few years beginning January 25, 1882. The Rev. S. H. Dunkelburg was the pastor, and W. M. Pepworth, superintendent of the Bible school. No other records are found by the writer.

First Baptist Church (Swedish)

The First Baptist Church (Swedish) was organized in 1880, and at a later meeting, they, by vote, decided to build a house of worship, and bought 3 lots on the corner of 2nd and Main Streets. The original consisted of eleven members. Their first pastor was Rev. C. A. Schogren, who served other churches in Kansas. These being Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka and Osage City. The pastor stayed a week in each town. They built a building 24 feet by 60 feet on the corner of 204 Main and Second, in 1882. This building was dedicated September 20, 1883, by the Rev. August Johnson.

The Sunday school was started almost immediately after the organizing of the

body, and B. A. Rosenquist was elected Sunday school superintendent. They later had to add three additions to the building. A wing to the east, and an addition to the north; later a vestibule on the south. In 1897, there were 97 members and a Brother Olof Nelson, did most of the preaching. In the year of 1926, they were so scattered and disorganized that they agreed to disband, and in 1927, midsummer, the Christian Church people bought the building.

The Church of Christ

While the group known as the Church of Christ was active for many years, and meeting in homes of several members, they did not actually organize until in 1945. On August 14, 1945, the trustees elected for the Church of Christ were as follows: A. A. McClelland, James A. Fritts, John A. Kirk, all being elders, signed the contract to buy the former 1st Baptist Church building from the Christian Science Society, located at the corner of 502 Ellinwood Street.

The first pastor was Brother Ralph Naffsinger, then Brother Lewis H. Stowe came for a few years. The church was supplied for many years by churches in Topeka, and now Brother N. Romine serves in that capacity.

First Baptist Church

The First Baptist Church was organized in 1881 by a Rev. C. W. Melton who became the first pastor. They worshipped in homes for a time. In the year of 1882, the group bought lots at 502 Ellinwood Street, and built a house of worship. The trustees elected were Rev. C. W. Melton, L. W. Brown, S. S. Brock, M. A. Turner, H. J. Doom. Records show they took office in April 1882. Mr. L. W. Brown was elected Sunday school superintendent. In 1888 L. H. Fisher was called as pastor and he served for several years. There were several short term pastors for a while, and then as interest dwindled, the congregation had to borrow money from the American Baptist Missionary Society, and gave title to their deed as security. In 1908, the trustees Mrs. J. J. Allen, Mrs. Ida H. Thorn, and Timothy Galutia, Mr. Fred Webb and Mrs. B. A. Rosenquist signed a release to the American Baptist Society. They sold the building to the Christian Church people in 1909.

African Methodist Episcopal Church (colored)

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1879, by Pastor S. G. Glover, at 329 Lakin Street. A Rev. John Young was pastor in 1882. Rev. J. H. Nicols was there later, then Rev. Swindell came. With the death of Brother Swindell, they closed in 1918. No other records are found on this congregation.

First Baptist Church (colored)

The First Baptist Church (colored) was organized at 834 Lakin Street, where they built a house of worship in 1879. They later moved to a site near the Swedish Mission Covenant Church. Rev. W. M. Campbell was pastor in 1887. No other records are found.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

The Swedenborgian Church was organized in May 1873, by Rev. Adam Peabody, with 12 members. In 1882 they had 23 members and had built a building at 517 Lord Street. The Rev. Adam Peabody was as yet their pastor. No other records are found.

The Bible Baptist Church

On April 11, 1952, a group of persons met at the Frank Russell home in Osage City, Kansas, to organize a New Testament Baptist Church. A Rev. Thomas Grossman of Centropolis Baptist Church, Centropolis, Kansas served as

the moderator. The following were charter members of the newly organized group: Rev. Clyde Barnes, Mrs. Clyde Barnes, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russell, Mrs. Lillie Sloop, Mrs. Ella Reiss, Miss Mary Ann Reiss and Miss Charlene Reiss.

The moderator requested a suggestion be made for a name for the church. The Rev. Clyde Barnes suggested that the church be called the Bible Baptist Church. The motion was seconded by Frank Russell, and approved by all present.

Miss Marlene Reiss was elected the church's first clerk and Frank Russell the treasurer. The Rev. Clyde Barnes was called the pastor. The first meeting place for the church was the American Legion Hall, and the congregation even met in various homes on Wednesday evenings for prayer services and there transacted their business.

On August 27, 1952, the church purchased the lots and a small house, where the church now stands. The small house served as a parsonage for a number of years.

On or about February 10, 1953, the congregation purchased the Dry Creek School house of District 113, and moved the building to its present location, 9th and Lakin Street, and converted it into a church building. The pastors that have served the congregation are Clyde Barnes, 1952 to 1959; William E. Hodges, 1960, the present pastor.

The United Brethren Church

The United Brethren Church was established in the winter of 1871-1872 by the Rev. Jacob Scheisser, and they met in a school house in the west part of town. They later moved into a building owned by a Mr. Hunsicker on the corner of Main and Sixth Streets (222 S. 6th) in the year of 1874. A board of trustees were elected. They were Dr. J. H. Rosenburg, Mr. R. Krigg, Mr. Henry Martin, Mr. D. Roe, B. F. Mossman and Dr. Rosenburg was elected chairman. They erected a new house of worship in 1874. This was the first church house built in Osage City that was used for worship only. The building was dedicated by a Rev. H. M. Green in August 1874.

There was a general conference of the United Brethren Churches held here in 1885, with a Rev. J. J. Glossbrenner, D. D. Presiding Bishop. The conference took steps to revise the confession of faith, and to amend their existing constitution. In 1892, a Rev. R. S. Mills D. D. was now the presiding Bishop. Again the Kansas Conference was held here. It was at a time just preceding the conference that quite a number of the members left the church over changes made in the confession. In 1894, again the Kansas Conference was held here with a Rev. H. Castle presiding Bishop and minister of the church. In 1895, the house was enlarged, and Rev. C. M. Brook, then president of the Lane University, was pastor. In 1897, a Rev. J. T. Reynolds was pastor, and in 1882 a Rev. L. Crowdy was pastor for quite a long time. The church disbanded and sold the property, the money going to help the church out in the country east of town known as the Mount Herman Church. Exact date not definite but this was about 1908.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church

As Kansas had become a state in the Union but just a short time before, and as many new families were coming into the state, so came Mr. Thomas Ryan and Mr. Michael O'Neil from Kentucky. Mr. Michael Coughlin came here from Maryland in that same year, but just a little later, 1870.

On May 17, 1872, Rev. Father Defouri came from Topeka and performed the wedding for Mr. Thomas Ryan and Mary O'Neil, in the home of the section

foreman, near the Santa Fe Depot. Mass was said on this occasion, perhaps the first nuptial mass in the St. Patrick Parish. On this same day, Father Defouri baptised Martin Coughlin, Nona O'Neil, Anna Cahill and Charles Donnelly. Martin Coughlin was the oldest in the parish until he passed away.

In the year of 1870, according to records, lots were purchased on the corner of 2nd and Lord Streets. Nothing was done toward building until the spring of 1872, when plans were made to start a building project. One cold day, early in the year 1873, the foundation was laid and a small frame building was erected (this was valued at \$500). These lots were purchased by Bishop Fink. Bishop Fink administered the Sacraments of Confirmation and Dedication in this new church and congratulated Father Perrier, then parish priest on his work.

After Father Defouri, Father Savastian Favre visited Osage City from time to time administering to the spiritual needs of the four or five families that comprised the mission of St. Patrick's in Osage City. While Father Perrier was on a vacation in July of 1874, he received a dispatch from his assistant Father Swenberg that the church in Osage City had been destroyed by a cyclone. The members gathered up the fragments of lumber, dug up the bell from the ground where it was partially buried, and with some new lumber, rebuilt the church. This was a few rods north of the first building site. Father Felix Swenberg succeeded Father Perrier as pastor, Father H. T. Heyde came here in 1876, and he purchased four lots from Mr. Gerlatch, this being the corner of north 6th and Lakin Streets.

In 1877 Father Perrier returned to Osage City from Emporia where he was pastor, remaining only a few months, and was succeeded by Father Thomas O'Reilly. The church was moved from 2nd and Lord Streets to the new location on these lots and the building was added to the Cruciform transports. A new rectory was planned to be built. Father Thomas O'Reilly began construction on the rectory in 1880. Later that year Father Thomas Moore succeeded Rev. O'Reilly and finished the rectory, at a cost of \$1,500, and built a school at a cost of \$500 in 1883. The school was conducted for several years then closed. The attendance at first was about 35 pupils. Miss Ella Flynn, now Mrs. C. T. Churchill, and Miss Walsh were teachers in this Parish School. The building was sold in 1906 to Mr. C. T. Churchill who remodeled it into a dwelling.

The Rev. Thomas Moore was the first resident pastor in Osage City. Father Moore was succeeded by Father T. J. McCaul in 1884 and was again succeeded by Father T. J. McCaul in 1884 and again later that year by Father John B. McCune. The Rev. J. F. Kelly came in 1885, and was succeeded in 1887 by Father O'Connor who remained only a few months and was succeeded by Father Matthew D. Cavanaugh in the spring of 1887. He remained until 1895. It was during Father Cavanaugh's stay in Osage City that Father Raymond O'Keefe, of the Passionist Fathers gave a mission in Osage City, this being in 1895. Rev. O'Keefe endeared himself to all who knew him, both Catholic and non-Catholic alike. He was a very charitable man traveling through Osage and Shawnee Counties ministering to the wants of his scattered missions.

Physically, Father Cavanaugh was perhaps the largest man ever in the Leavenworth Diocese and suffered much from continued ill health.

Father Eugene Bonocini DD., LL.D., succeeded Father Patrick Shields in 1896. Father Bonocini remodeled the church and built a choir loft, and also remodeled the altar. He did much to renew the spiritual life of his parish, especially among his fellow Italian countrymen.

St. Patrick's parish has always been the most cosmopolitan parish in the Leavenworth Diocese. There are besides American, French, Irish, Italian,

German, Belgian and Mexican represented. The total number of families at this time was about 75.

Father Bononcini was succeeded by Rev. Emil Scherrer in 1897 (being a German priest by nationality), who remained here until 1902, when Father Matthew D. Cavanaugh returned to Osage City to, as he expressed it, "to die amongst the people I loved." He passed away in 1903, being buried in the Scranton Cemetery. Father B. McGeary was here in 1906 and Rev. F. C. Elasi made various calls until the new church was built in 1911. These lots were purchased from Mrs. Rose Lakin of Larned, Kansas by the Altar Society of the church. Father Degan worked hard to build the present building at Sixth and Lord Streets. It was dedicated in 1911, the cornerstone is of blue Swedish granite, and was laid April 17, 1910, by the Rev. Thomas F. Lillas D. D. and the final building after completion, cost approximately \$20,000.

In August 1917 Father Levetti Jacobs came and was succeeded in October by Father T. K. O'Conner. In May, 1927, Father Aloysius R. Protiance came and was succeeded by Father Albert Witham in November 1943. Father Witham was succeeded in May 1948 by Father C. M. Brenk.

(Note: Father O. Sullivan, March 1953 to June 1955, when Father Francis J. McVey came. He was here for about six weeks in 1953. Father O'Sullivan was succeeded in June 1955 by Father Robert A. Burger. Father Joseph Dearborn came here August 20, 1962 and is the last at time of this writing.

Christian Church

Brother C. S. Martin who came to Osage County and settled just west of the newly proposed town, preached the first sermon in 1868, in a school house south of town. This was before the town was. Later that school was moved into Osage City to the South 1/2 of block 14, in Original Town site. Brother C. S. Martin preached to all faiths. The Christians met in the New Swedenborg Church on Lord Street, then later holding Sunday School and preaching in the afternoons. On March 18, 1880, they organized and called Brother I. B. Spencer of Topeka. While he was here they subscribed and built a new house of worship which was started in May 1883, and was 24 ft. by 42 ft. long. This was located at 101 So. Ninth Street. This building was dedicated May 22, 1884, by Brother J. A. Garrison, editor of "The Christian," which was published in St. Louis, Missouri. He was assisted by Brother F. M. Raines of Leavenworth, Elder I. B. Spencer, and J. Faithfull of Topeka, Kansas. The Trustees were C. S. Martin, LeRoy St. Amand, J. Eberhart. Brother W. H. Bowles held an Evangelistic meeting in 1885, when 34 members joined the group. In 1886 the congregation was compelled to sell their building as it had been damaged by wind and the congregation could not pay off the balance of the indebtedness. The trustees were L. R. Ream, Dan Mullinix, C. S. Martin, L. J. Bobitt, E. E. Batchelor. They then worshipped again in the New Swedenborgain building, and built a new house of worship at 619 Ellinwood Street. They called Brother Wm. M. Bobbitt as minister. This building was dedicated August 18, 1891, free of debt. In 1899 Brother I. R. Irland was called as minister. In 1901 Brother John Rice was called, and again a wind storm damaged the building so badly that they sold it in 1909. The trustees being S. N. Meek, H. P. Hopkins, J. B. Hurst, W. E. Romine, and John Rice, and they bought the former building of the Baptist Church from the American Baptist Missionary Society, being located at 503 Ellinwood Street. They worshipped here until 1923, then because of loss of interest no meetings were held until February 14, 1927, when Brother Ray W. Elswick came here and revived the work. Brother Troy P. Bess held a revival and

the congregation called Brother C. H. Swartz of White City, Kansas, as minister. They then sold the Old Baptist building and purchased a larger building, being that of the former Swedish Baptist building, as a larger building was now needed. Brother C. S. Swartz left in 1943 and was followed by Brother Howard Stevenson in the spring 1944, Brother Virgel Freer 1945, Brother Harry Thompson in 1946, Brother Wayne Schreiber 1947, Delmar Webb 1948, Frank Anderson 1949, Brother Ray Kersteter 1950, Brother R. A. Scott of Council Grove later part of 1950 to 1952, Lowell Reneburger 1952, several supply ministers then in 1955, Brother Ernest Burke, Mark Zimmerman, 1957, Nelson King 1958, Brother Bernie Piper 1960, in September of that year Brother Don Hart of Joplin, Missouri, and 1962, L. R. Ward, Leshe Winners in 1963, Jerry Lynch 1964, in March 1964, Brother Terry Neidens, Rodger Ward 1967, Roy Cronk, 1967 who is as yet on the field (1968).

Grace Lutheran Church

The Grace Lutheran Church was organized in 1870 in the home of John Moberg, about four or five miles west of Osage City. They worshipped in several homes until several interested families subscribed to the building of a house of worship in town, this was 1874 where they purchased lots at the corner of Second and Holliday Street, their present location. The first pastor was Rev. C. V. Westling or Vestling to 1883, then Rev. J. A. Holman came in 1891. He was here to 1899.

On April 27, 1870 Brother S.P.A. Lindhal of Lindsborg, together with other Swedish speaking families organized "The Charter Group," as before stated in the home of Mr. John Moberg.

These being all Swedish speaking peoples, they were of the Pietistic element, the "Gamla Lasaretypen" (Old reader types). There was trouble early in the group, over the interpretation of the doctrine of the atonement. As was also in the Covenant peoples (see Covenant Church following). This caused a great misunderstanding among all and several of the country people living near the Stotler community began to meet in the Old Stotler School building. And they with others formed "The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Church of Stotler." They chose one of their own people to hold meetings and preach for awhile. This was about the 1880's. They built a house of worship just west of the road in Stotler, being in Lyon County.

After Rev. J. A. Holman left in 1899, there was two years when the group in town had no pastor, nor did the group in the country. Then Rev. A. G. Ekman came in 1901, staying until 1908. He helped to heal the deep wound and the Stotler group came on into the Church in town, bringing all their members. (It seems that only one, a woman, kept the Stotler records, and she moved away several years ago so that those records are vague). Pastor Ekman's records in 1906 showed 226 members on the rolls. Then Rev. J. F. Ahlin came in 1909, departing in 1918. It was in this period that the congregation voted to build a new house of worship. The first being of brick construction and having had a bell tower added in 1880. This old building was not sufficient to accommodate the worshippers, so in 1912 the new building was started. (Using the old brick walls from the old building in the walls of the basement of the new building). In 1883, Rev. Oscar Thorell was pastor to 1885, and it was under his pastorate the arguments started. He came here from the east. Coming here in 1885 was Rev. L. J. Sundquist to 1891. Pastor Sundquist guided the group in purchase of a parsonage in 1885 on the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets. In 1916 they sold the building at Third and Market Streets and bought the present parsonage. The Rev. Oscar Nelson came in 1918 through 1922, Rev.

G. H. Bongren 1923 to 1925, Rev. A. E. Monell 1925 through 1936. The Swedish language was used in all services until Rev. G. H. Bongren in 1923 then English and Swedish were used every other Sunday in the sermons. Ruben Spong, who came here in 1936 held all services in the English and this has prevailed to the present. The congregation, it might be proper to mention, did meet in the Old Presbyterian Church for awhile until their first building was completed.

Pastor Ruben Spong left in 1941 and was succeeded by Rev. M. C. Linnerson from 1941 to 1943, then Rev. R. P. Kron 1944 to 1947, then in 1947 Rev. Nels Olsen came staying until 1954. He was succeeded by Rev. Paul Bengstrom from 1954 through 1957 when Rev. Carl E. Gustason came. He left in 1963, and Rev. Frank A. Miller came in 1964, being the pastor in 1968.

The Osage City Covenant Church

The Osage City Mission Covenant Church is one of the oldest Swedish Mission Churches in Kansas. Starting in 1870 when several families moved here from Galesburg and Princeton, Illinois. They held services in homes until in the year of 1872, when more families moved here, settling in the Osage Community to the west. That year Rev. C. P. Mellgren moved here and became their pastor. William Pearson was elected chairman. A constitution was drawn up and the Church organized in the year of 1874, after a great revival was held and several families joined the chartering group. Carl P. Mellgren (born 1836-1921). "The congregation had a church in the town of Osage City, where general meetings were held, although no inconsiderable part of them lived in the country. Pastor C. P. Mellgren, lived about four miles west of town, but after a few years he moved out to Stotler. And since a great many of the members lived there, they began to hold meetings in the Stotler School house, and in homes. However it was still just one congregation, which had its center location in Osage City." The congregation prospered none the less, until about 1880, and the debates on the doctrine of the atonement began to divide it. Among those who had moved out to the Stotler community were "some who held fast to the old point of view about the atonement, and these with some others, began to worship in the country eight miles west of town. The rest who lived in town went on steadily with meetings, not in the church, for it was yet not settled who should own the church." In 1885 a new "Swedish Christian Mission Congregation" was organized. The breach between country and town was sufficiently healed, however, so that by 1887 to 1889 one minister served them both. The number of the faithful increased. Then came the amicable separation. In 1892 the church building was sold to the congregation in town and was enlarged. Another had been built in the country. Principally because of the number of children who were then growing up the congregation prospered during the hard times of the nineties and on until 1907. Most of the time until 1901, Brother Mellgren continued to serve at Stotler Church and from 1889 until 1903 Victor Anderson, another from the congregation's ranks, served in Osage City. In 1907 the debate on the atonement began again. The country people split apart and a Lutheran Church was founded there. The congregation in town "seemed to go down" until Pastor August Polsen came and served both groups briefly in 1909, and saved the situation. Calm was restored until the First World War. In 1916, both congregations records that they carried a Sunday School in Swedish, Swedish in the pulpit was a matter of course, but then each church had 30 pupils in Sunday School, where as in town 130 pupils. In the country in the later 1890's activity among the young was lively, and Sunday School attendance very

large.

Church services in the country shifted from Swedish to English in the 1930's, when Marie Agnes Olson published the first of her articles on Stotter in the Emporia Gazette December 25, 1933, she writes "Two services each month are conducted in Swedish, and Sunday School classes for older folk use this language regularly." When she revised her article for publication in the Kansas Historical Quarterly in May 1935, she changed this sentence to read "The Swedish language is still spoken in the churches (both Lutheran and Mission), but the Swedish services have dwindled in number so that only one regular service in the month is conducted in this language. Swedish is used almost exclusively in the Sunday School classes for the older people." Her account of Christmas in 1933 says: "These services have thus far been conducted in the Swedish language." In 1935 she mentioned only Swedish hymns on occasion. The shift to English except for hymns was completed by 1937. The church in Osage City seems to have followed this same pattern of change over so that by 1937 all services and classes used the English language.

The church in Osage City was served from the first by Pastor C. P. Mellgren, then a Rev. Spearman, Rev. Polhanman, A. Piel, Jacob Peterson, all being from near Lindsborg; H. Bloom, C. R. Carlson, and Fredrickson ministered for short times each. In the summer of 1885 Rev. Nels Peterson of Lindsborg came, and January 25, 1887, Mr. Gustav Rudeem was chairman of the congregation.

The Sunday School was organized June 31, 1891 and Mr. Carl Fager was elected superintendent. Through his efforts the Sunday School had 130 members. With the increase in members, the church was renovated in 1893. The present parsonage was built in 1921. The church was again remodeled in the year of 1903 and 1908. The pastors of the church were as follows: C. P. Mellgren 1873-1876 when he went to Stotter, then as above mentioned, Nels Paterson, Pohlmanman, A. Piel, Jacob Peterson, H. Bloom, C. R. Carlson and Frederickson, serving as visiting pastors. Nels Peterson served from 1885 to 1886, Nels Ohren 1886-1888, Victor Anderson 1888-1903, J. Osborn July 1, 1903-1907, Eric Dahlgren September 9, 1907 to 1908, August Polson 1907 to 1908, E. A. Rybert, February 27, 1910 to 1915, Gust E. Johnson, June 15, 1915 to 1920, Theodore Young 1921 and Hugh Gardner to 1968.

Methodist Church of Osage City

The First Methodist Church was organized in 1870. In September 1870 the Rev. D. K. Hardin preached the first Methodist service in Osage City, Kansas, in a room on the second floor of a building located on Market Street. After this he held services once a month in a little frame school house that stood in the western part of Osage City on Market Street. They paid him \$40 a month for his pastoral work.

In March 4, 1871, I. K. Hunsicker, John Stokesbury, E. Mills, M. S. Brown and Dr. Mossman were elected trustees. Rev. O. H. Call was appointed pastor of the Lyndon and Osage City charge in 1871. He was appointed to preach also at Richview, Melvern, Plymouth, and Bean Schoolhouse, all in the Emporia District. In March, 1872 O. H. Call was returned as pastor and meetings were conducted in the West School to January 1873 when they started to meet in the Presbyterian Church. This was through kindness of the Presbyterian people. Then in 1874 Mr. I. H. Hunsicker built a frame building where the present building now stands, and let the congregation use it. The services were held there for about a year and the sum of rent charged was \$80 per year, and they could not pay all the rent. So the Methodist in turn sub-rented the building for a

school and with that money paid the rent. In 1876 the Presbyterians again let the Methodist people worship in their building. This same year the first Sunday School was organized with five officers and six teachers. Before this there was a Union Sunday School held for several faiths.

In 1878 the group bought a parsonage on Ellinwood Street and in 1880, being willed the lots on the northwest corner of Lord and Sixth Streets, a building of brick was erected and dedicated at a cost of \$5,975.54. The building committee had been elected in 1878. They were: Dr. W. L. Scheck, S. L. Meyers, G. V. Jones, J. B. Day and added, August 6th, Robert J. Hill.

In 1873 Rev. Wm Friand was appointed pastor, and Rev. I. Boyenton was the presiding Elder. Osage City was then changed to the Lawrence District. They had at this time 45 members. Rev. W. A. Boucher was appointed pastor in 1883 and in March 1885 Rev. J. C. Kirkman was appointed. The latter part of that year E. T. Holland was appointed here as a supply pastor, this being on the account of ill health of Rev. J. C. Kirkman. In 1876 the Rev. O. H. Call was appointed pastor, and the Rev. W. R. Davis was presiding Elder. This year the church was transferred to the Topeka District. In March 1878 Rev. L. C. Riggs was appointed pastor. 1881 Rev. S. G. Griffs was pastor. In 1884 the Rev. W. A. Crawford was pastor until he was appointed Chaplain of the Kansas Penitentiary at Leavenworth. Then Rev. N. D. Palyford of Indiana was sent as supply pastor. Rev. O. J. Cowels was the presiding Elder. 1886 the Rev. W. A. Quayle was appointed pastor (he later was at Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas. He helped to collect the famous Quayle Bible Collection). And the Rev. S. E. Pendelton was presiding Elder. In 1888 Rev. W. R. Davis was appointed pastor and was followed by Rev. H. Richie to fill the rest of that year. 1889 a Rev. E. M. Randall was appointed pastor. In 1892 Rev. J. G. Henderson was appointed pastor and Rev. L. K. Billingsby was Bishop. In 1894 Rev. J. T. Mayor was appointed as pastor, and Rev. J. R. Madison was Bishop. 1899 Rev. G. W. Braden was pastor, and he was followed in 1901 by E. H. Parkinson, Rev. D. A. Schutt in 1902, Rev. H. H. Weynant 1905, Rev. C. W. Talmage 1906, the Rev. E. E. Urner in 1908, Rev. R. C. Cross 1913, Rev. O. K. Hobson 1916. It was in 1915 May 16 that they started to worship in the school auditorium while the old building was torn down, and the present main part was being built, which was dedicated June 10, 1917. Bishop William O. Sheppard dedicating it. This building cost \$25,000.

Rev. C. C. Clampert was appointed pastor followed by Rev. L. Frank Waring in 1918, in 1921 Rev. Townsend A. Nichold was appointed pastor, and Rev. E. C. Dunn in 1924. In 1927 Rev. John W. Scott was pastor. Rev. A. H. Tebbin came in 1929 (he was instrumental in the organizing of the Boy Scouts here).

Rev. O. W. Zedler came in 1932. Rev. Drew R. Hammond in 1936, Rev. Earl O. Harbour in 1938, in 1943 Rev. Walter R. Clover, the Rev. Arthur L. Hardy was appointed in 1946. This was the year the new Hammond Electric Organ was dedicated. In 1943 the Rev. Earl O. Harbour gave the lighted cross to the church as a farewell gift. The Pulpit Bible was given in memory of Edwin V. Klingbert. Miss Lillian Hunsicker presented the collection plates in honor of her parents.

In 1946 Rev. Arthur L. Hardy was pastor, and in 1950 Rev. Arthur Braddan Cool, Rev. Paul A. Davis came in 1956 and Rev. John Campbell in 1967.

The Rev. Wm. A. Quayle who served here as minister in his first charge also at the close of his ministry came here to preach his last sermon. Rev. Quayle was a teacher of Latin and Greek at the Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas. He served as President, teacher and was also for awhile Bishop in this district.

First Presbyterian Church

The first Presbyterians in Osage City, Kansas, were in 1870, in the early spring. A Rev. A. B. Maxwell from Burlingame, Kansas, visited in Osage City, and found several families that belonged to the Presbyterian Church elsewhere. No group of that faith was as yet meeting here. Then a Rev. N. A. Rankin succeeded Brother Maxwell at Burlingame and he helped to set the work going to organize a church. In a meeting of the Emporia synod meeting at Burlingame the plans were laid and the first services were held May 7, 1871, with 15 members, as charter members. After being formally organized on May 6, 1871, the first pastor was W. W. Curtis. These services were held in the old school house in the west part of town. (Some say on Main Street, others between Market and Lakin Street). According to an old map this was on Second and Market Streets. The first trustees were elected to that office were: E. P. Lynn, C. P. Dodds, and W. W. Curtis. The first Elders elected were Charles P. Dodds for one year, E. P. Lynn for 2 years. That making one elected each year, being the system still prevailing.

At a congregational meeting of the group in the Old School House, November 4, 1871, the matter of building was discussed, and Mrs. Edith Dodds and Co. T. L. Peters promised to give \$100 cash toward a new building. The cost and other things soon looked forbidding, until a pay as you go plan was adopted. Mr. J. F. Dodds donated and set aside the site on the corner of Seventh and Lord Streets for a church to be erected thereon. This building was commenced and completed in 1873. It was of brick construction being 30 ft. by 45 ft. and faced the north. There were to be three windows on each side and one in the south, over the pulpit, and two doors on the north.

This building served for several years. The growth of the group being so that they decided to build a new house of worship at a new location. Plans were made and lots to build where the present building now stands. This building was completed and dedicated March 25, 1923, with Brother T. M. Hartman, D.D. of Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, officiating and cost the sum of \$55,000. The minister at this time being Rev. T. B. Haynie. On November 30, 1955, the building was badly damaged by fire which broke out over the furnace room. Doing severe damage to the minister's study, and burning through the floor behind the pulpit, letting the piano fall partly through the floor. The church was soon repaired and refinished as it is now.

Through the years those who served the organization were as follows: W. W. Curtis, 1871 to Feb. 1, 1875; E. B. Subli as supply minister and then V. M. King as supply November 1, 1875; then Rev. W. W. Curtis was called as a regular pastor May 1, 1875. Then W. D. Patton came Oct. 1, 1885, Rev. M. S. Riddle Nov. 9, 1889, Rev. R. R. Marquis, May 1889; Rev. J. C. Cunningham 1891; Rev. C. A. Burger June 1, 1897 to June 1, 1898; Rev. G. O. Nichols Sept. 1, 1898 to April 1, 1905; Rev. J. D. Knox Sept. 1, 1905 to November 15, 1905; Rev. A. M. Eells Jan. 1, 1906 to February 1, 1909; Rev. A. W. McNeal Feb. 1, 1909 to June 1, 190, Rev. J. T. Cowling July 1, 1910 to Sept. 1, 1913.

The Rev. Samuel A. Johnson came Oct. 15, 1913 as supply, then was called as regular pastor, April 1, 1914 to April 1, 1918; Rev. T. B. Hannie July 1, 1918 to July 1, 1923; Rev. Matthew H. Arnold Sept. 29, 1923 to October 4, 1925; Rev. L. J. Coats April 26, 1926 to Oct. 1, 1928; Rev. Wade K. Ramsey Dec. 1, 1928 to August 1, 1935; Rev. C. Mansfield Mills Nov. 1, 1935 to May 15, 1943; Rev. John M. Kallison Sept. 29, 1943 to March 28, 1945; Rev. Jean Haett Faout July 1, 1945 to Sept. 7, 1947; Rev. Francis H. Chambers Sept. 8, 1950 to April 19, 1953; Rev. J. Wilner Patterson Sept. 20, 1953 to 1958; Rev. J. R. Cerretti

Jan. 12, 1958 to June 24, 1961; Rev. Harold F. Jensen March 7, 1961 to Jan. 1, 1968.

While this is the close of the chapter on the history of churches, we hope that this endeavor will help to form a permanent record of Christians in Osage City.

CHAPTER 9

TRANSPORTATION

The first transportation into Osage City was a stage coach. The first through the country was by the old Santa Fe route. This ran from Lawrence over the Old Road near Rock Springs (just east of Overbrook, Kansas, to Burlingame and south by the Old Angle road to Emporia and Wichita. By way of Father Joseph Bratton's Burlingame hack, as it was called.)

Burlingame or Council City as it was known, south through the towns of Superior, Dragoon, Osage City, Arvonia, Neosho Rapids and south, this line was part of the South-western State Coach line. (This was a part of the line then known as Butterfield and Overland Stage Company.) Also operating a stage line from Ottawa (head of the Kansas Arizona, and Western rail head) Quenemo, Station "K" (near Lyndon), Onion Creek (Osage City) Swany to Council Grove and west was known as the Southwestern Stage Line.

With the coming of the M.K.T. "Katy" Railroad laping part of the stage line and the building of the A.T.S.F. south and west in 1868 and 1869, operated west from Council Grove leaving the Southwestern to run between Osage City, Lyndon, Quenemo and South Ottawa. This line continued even after the Ottawa, Osage City and Council Grove railroad was built through in 1886. Later the line ran from Quenemo, Lyndon to Osage City and quit about late fall of 1886.

A Mr. "Pat" Patrick Flack was the last stage driver, "Whip in the Boot," to drive this route. He had driven for nearly 50 years.

This old stage was stopped one day in December, 1882, between Osage City and Lyndon and robbed of some of its mail and the passengers of loose change. These bandits were later caught and convicted for their efforts.

This stage company used the livery barn on the corner of Fourth and Holliday Streets as a storehouse for the coaches and horses. When the Southwestern moved on the line was carried on by a two seated surrey for awhile until in 1887 it had quit, returned for awhile in 1888, quitting to never grace the scene again.

The line was abandoned for six months, as above mentioned, but put back into service because the passenger train did not make schedules in 1886 and ran until May 1887.

Missouri Pacific Railroad

What is now known as the Missouri Pacific Railroad, originally was named, "The Council Grove, Osage City and Ottawa Railroad Company." In 1880 and 1881, stock was issued in the company from Chicago, Illinois. A Mr. J. Gould, president of a proposed railroad building project to be known as the Kansas, Arizona and Western Railroad. This did not go through, building only to Ottawa. Although stock was sold, not enough money was raised. Later in 1882 a new company was formed to be known as the Council Grove, Osage City and Ottawa Railroad Company. Additional stock was sold, so in 1884, grading started at Ottawa moving west. Track was laid through Osage City early in March 1886, and on into Council Grove in June of 1886. The general office was in the McElfresh Hotel in Osage City, and Mr. J. V. Admire, O. E. McElfresh and Mr. Stackhouse were chief officers. They built a depot on Danford Street, in the block just west of the present building at 4th and Danford Streets. Later a passenger depot was built in 1911 where the present depot now stands.

The first revenue train, a freight train, came through in June 1886, with 40 cars. A Mr. Wilkerson from Council Grove was engineer.

With the completion of track via Salina, Kansas, a passenger run was established, No. 1 & 2 from St. Louis, Missouri, to Council Grove and on to Salina, Kansas. In 1888 a second passenger, No. 13 & 14 as it was numbered then, as the Royal Gorge Limited. This was with the completion of the rails to Pueblo, Colorado. In 1955 the numbers 15 and 16, as the original 13 and 14 were now called, was discontinued because of the decline in business. Numbers 1 and 2 were renumbered 11 & 12 in 1938. This, too, was discontinued in May, 1965, with the cancelling of that train's mail contract and the decline in business.

The old freight depot was abandoned and removed in 1938, torn down in April. The old coal scale and track was removed November 2, 1939. The present depot was built in the spring and summer of 1911, later remodeled into a freight and passenger station in 1945, again in 1958, it was remodeled as it is now (1968).

The first agent in 1886 was Mr. H. H. Combs, a Mr. E. McGuire came in 1887 as day operator and Walter Gesnell as night operator. There were three clerks to help handle the coal and other business in 1887. E. A. Weeks was agent to 1901 when J. Jackson came. In 1910 Mr. W. Winters came and in 1922 Mr. C. E. Martin bid in the job. He passed away in 1945 while yet working on the job. Mr. Wm. McGrath came in 1945, Mannie R. Thornquist in 1948, Mr. A. F. Walker in 1950, Mr. Thomas G. Wimmer in June 1, 1953 and Mr. Oscar A. Copple in September 1960.

Time card dater June 1886 No. showed No. 119 & 117, No. 118 & 120 freights, with a passenger train added in a column as first class. Mr. F. B. Drake, superintendent. In 1887, a brakeman received \$1.74 a day, engineer \$3.81 a day, conductors \$83.54 a month, mechanics \$131.52 a month, clerks \$66.25 a month, superintendent, \$260.34 a month and station agent, \$59.74 a month.

The schedules at Osage City in 1888 were:

East Bound - Passenger, 1:23 p.m.; local freight, 5:54 a.m.; through freight, 7:17 p.m.

West Bound - Passenger, 3:31 p.m.; local freight, 6:35 p.m.; through freight, 5:10 a.m.

Santa Fe Railroad

Mr. Cyrus K. Holliday, the leader in the founding of the "Santa Fe Railroad," was several years getting stock sold, and the idea promoted to build a railroad south and west from Topeka. On October 30, 1868, final plans had been made and construction began. The right-of-way survey work was started. The first track was built out of Topeka later in 1868, and extended to Burlingame, Kansas, in early 1869. The early spring it was built on into Osage City and entered Emporia, Kansas, July 1870.

Mr. J. T. Peters was construction boss and had bought most of the first right-of-way. Later a land grant was used to build beyond south limits of Topeka. The first train came through Osage City in May 1870. The first woman by rail to enter Osage City was Mrs. Mary Chaplin, wife of H. S. Chaplin, the road master in February 1870. She rode a work engine. The first passenger train also in May (latter part) 1870 on St. Patrick's Day, pulled by the "C. K. Holliday" No. 1 engine with Mr. Bert Craft, engineer and Mr. Pete Moline, fireman, and Mr. Ed Lee, conductor. Mrs. J. A. Martin came to Osage on that train. The passenger fare from Topeka was \$2.10, the time two hours and 15 minutes. The first depot was erected on Holliday Street, lots 13 & 15 on the west side of the track, and just north of the present depot on Holliday Street.

Dr. J. H. Rosenberg was the first agent. Dr. Rosenberg was quite prominent in the first days of the town. He was followed as agent by Mr. H. Bill in 1877. Then a Mr. E. L. Harris in 1879, Mr. Chesney in 1880, Mr. G. S. Turner in 1886. At this time schedules show No. 428 and 429 and the Kansas City local passenger in operation besides four freights.

Mr. G. S. Turner was succeeded in 1887 by Mr. J. W. Dickson, then in 1891 Mr. Dan Batchelor, Mr. J. W. Butts in 1893, Mr. R. P. Fithen in midsummer of 1893, Mr. Jess Dickensheets in 1901, Mr. Hugh Bryden in 1934, Mr. Jess Watkins in April, 1944, Mr. J. F. Coughlin in April 1948, Mr. Harry Steel in November 1956, Mr. Wm. F. White April 1964 and Mr. Leonard Witham who is the present agent.

The old crossing tower was built in 1900 and removed in September 1958, being replaced by an electric gate at this time. The present depot was built in 1910. The old depot was torn down later in 1910. The Santa Fe in earlier years kept a switch engine here and worked almost around the clock switching coal, roundhouse, etc. There was a sizable roundhouse and repair shop here in the northern part of town, for many years and general repairs to engines and cars were made there. This closed out, moving to Topeka in 1928.

The schedules at Osage City in 1888 were:

East Bound — No. 2 Atlantic Express, 12:12 p.m.; No. 4 local passenger, 11:07 a.m.; No. 1 Eastern Express, 1:18 p.m.; No. 8 New York Express, 2:48 a.m.; No. 10, Kansas City Express, 5:10 a.m.

West Bound — No. 1 California & New Mexico Express, 3:48 p.m.; No. 3 local passenger, 1:54 p.m.; No. 5 Denver & Utah Express, 3:08 p.m.; No. 7 Colorado Express, 1:22 a.m.; No. 9 Osage City Express, 9:00 p.m. and freights.

Central Kansas and Western (Ottawa, Osage City & Council Grove R.R.)

Leave Osage City, No. 162 7:30 a.m.; No. 164 3:30 p.m. Arrive Osage City: No. 161 10:30 a.m.; No. 163 6:30 a.m. to and from Quenemo, Kansas.

Central Kansas & Western Railroad

The Central Kansas and Western Railroad, was built in 1886 at almost the same time that the Council Grove, Osage City and Ottawa Railroad was built. It was later absorbed into the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. They operated both freight and passenger trains up to the year of 1932, when the road was abandoned, and removed. This road ran from Osage City to Quenemo. Running through the south part of Lyndon, and by a station called Dever Station to Quenemo. There it connected with the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, now part of the ATSF railroad system.

The Kansas Sunflower Stage Line

With the ending of the stage line, and the railroad's taking over, Mr. George W. Johnson used the Old Stage Coach as a shuttle bus between the two passenger stations in Osage City. It carried people, baggage, etc., also was used as a taxi in town. Mr. Johnson had purchased a livery stable in 1884. This he operated until the horse and buggy gave way to the coming "auto." Then he bought a "hack" as it was called. After World War I, Mr. Rupert Johnson, "George Johnson's grandson," established a bus route between Osage City and Topeka; via Osage City, Burlingame, Scranton, Fostoria, Four Corners, Carbondale, Wakarusa, Pauline and Topeka, employing Mr. Robert Waetzig as a driver. In 1924, he sold out to a family and they added Emporia and Reading to the route. In 1936 Mr. Johnson again took over the bus line, known as the Blue Stem Bus Company, and operated it for several more years. Later, he sold out to a company which changed the name to "The Kansas Sunflower Stages." This line is still operating

Rice Bus Service

Also to be mentioned is the Rice Bus Service, which runs from Osage City to Topeka and handles working people who travel to Topeka to their jobs and returns in the evening, bringing them back.

CHAPTER 10

EDUCATION

The people of Osage City have realized the value of education, as have the inhabitants of few towns of this size. The people have worked hard for the schools and have been rewarded by having one of the best public school systems in the state. The children are led thoroughly and carefully through the grade schools up to the high school, from which graduates may enter directly into any college in Kansas.

The secondary schools had their beginnings in the Academies, and rendered an important service during the first half of the nineteenth century, but were in time displaced by the public supported and publicly controlled American High School. The first of which was founded at Boston, Mass., in 1822. The school was established under the name of "English Classical School." In 1824, the name appears under the name as the "English High School." In 1830 there were more than 950 incorporated academies in the United States. By 1850 there were 6,085 with 12,250 teachers employed and 263,098 pupils enrolled.

By a process of evaluation, the High School has taken over the functions originally performed by the Academies, that is, its courses are so organized to prepare the student for either college or for life.

By 1850 there were 40 High Schools.

By 1880 there were 800 High Schools.

By 1900 there were 6,000 High Schools.

By 1910 there were 12,000 High Schools with 5,212,179 pupils.

By 1930 there were 22,000 High Schools with over 6 million pupils.

By 1940 the graduates had passed the uncountable mark. The High School of today is the product of many influences. The demand of the people at large has been for an institution that would prepare the student, boys and girls, for life or for college. There are two chief molding factors. The connecting link between grade school and college, and the furtherance of education preparatory to some other technical work.

From the first High School graduating class in 1889 when seven were graduated, to the present, this high school has prepared many of the students who attended high school in Osage City, for a better life in the avocation of their choosing.

The first school house was built south of the town site on the farm of Henry Martin in the summer of 1867. Miss Emma Crumb, later Mrs. N. Frankhouser, was the first teacher. Miss Kirby taught the second school in 1868 and James A. Drake the third in 1869. After the city was founded, the school house was moved into lots on the west side of the city, the corner of Second and Market Streets where Elijah Mills taught the first school in Osage City. After the brick schoolhouse was completed, the little frame building was sold to S. L. Meyers, and remodeled into a dwelling.

The schools were graded by Superintendent McGrew, and at the close of the school year, 1880, a record was left to the attendance, grade and standing of each pupil in the school. The course of study required eleven years for completion. In 1897, an extra year was added to the High School, making it a four-year course. There was a three years' course in English for those who could not spend the four years in school. Graduates from the three-year course received diplomas for the work done. Graduates of the four-year course, "Latin preparatory course," would be admitted to the State Universities without an examination.

In 1887, the Osage City schools were under the independent management of the Board of Education, consisting of ten members elected by the qualified voters of the District, two from each ward and two from the portion of the District lying outside of the city limits. The Board of Education employed a superintendent and thirteen teachers. The main building consisted of eight large airy rooms. There were four other buildings of much smaller dimensions in other parts of the city.

The pioneer class of graduates received their diplomas in the spring of 1889 when John McClain was superintendent. They were: Misses Nellie Hanslip, Lillie Hunsicker, Maude Jones, Anna Massey, Emma Dodds and Messers. Walter Miller and Frank Hunsicker.

In 1889, there was a well selected library in the high school of about 1,200 volumes, which were free to residents also of the district.

A new school was finished December 5, 1880, at 5th and Ellinwood Streets. This school had 10 rooms, including a superintendent's office. The teachers were Mrs. Highbanks with 135 students, Miss Chenck with 72 pupils, Mrs. Campbell with 63, Mrs. Ida M. Ferris with 70, Miss Swayer with 58, Miss Dickerson with 53, and the High School room had 62 pupils, a total of 515 students enrolled.

The 1882 directory showed the Osage City school system organized into a school system, calling it District No. 20. Setting out by-laws and organizing the teaching and subjects to be taught. In this system was also included the first High School to be taught in the town.

The "West School," the first in town and "Old Central Grade," together with North East (old 11th Street,) were combined into the one town system. Then with the building of a new building west on lots recently acquired, the new "High," was built.

The year of 1882 found 725 enrolled in the schools, and that at that time there were enrolled here (by states of origin) 99 from Ohio, 52 from New York, 33 from Tennessee, 5 from Wisconsin, 7 from New Hampshire, 8 from South Carolina, 8 from Mississippi, 2 from Delaware, 65 from Indiana, 15 from Iowa, 31 from Illinois, 81 from Pennsylvania, 18 from Virginia, 3 from Minnesota, 4 from West Virginia, 5 from Vermont, 10 from Maryland, 12 from North Carolina, 1 from Florida, 26 from Missouri, 10 from Kentucky, 2 from Michigan, 5 from New Jersey, and 4 from Arkansas. Foreign born were found 116 from Sweden, and others from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France, Wales, Italy, Denmark, Canada, Bohemia, Norway, Nova Scotia, Austria, Prussia, The Isle of Man and 36 Africans.

The Old West School taught all grades to the 8th, and Old Central from the first through the 8th and the 3 years of high school. The fourth year of high was called "Normal" for teaching. Old North or 11th Street from the first through the 4th grade.

The next school that I find was the 9th Street School, at 9th and Lakin, and was opened about 1888, and the next year found the 14th Street school at or about 1891. The 11th Street School was abandoned about 1906 and sold that year, while the other schools, 9th and 14th Street Schools were continued. About 1928 or about September 11, 1929, when the 9th Street School was sold and moved away. In 1941 the old 14th Street School was sold and it, too, was moved away. The 9th Street School had only 1st through the 4th for awhile and the 14th Street School taught from the 5th through the 8th.

The year of 1907 this school system was again revised and 4 years of high school was then taught here and the city built a new building for a high school on the lots west for a grade school.

May 12, 1912, the first high school was built at a cost of \$25,000 and in 1936 the new high school was built costing \$87,000 and had 14 classrooms, a gymnasium with a seating capacity of 1,000, taking all the balcony. Mr. Charles Schoonover, Jr. was then superintendent. In 1948 the Vocational Agricultural Shop and building was built just south of the High School Gym. Mr. H. Deever was superintendent at this time. It has a large shoproom and two classrooms. The old grade school west of the high school was torn down about 1958 and the present grade school building was built in 1959.

The old West or Lincoln School building was torn down in 1920 and the new building was completed in the first part of September of that year and was abandoned in 1959, all the children now going to the Central Grade School.

Osage City High School was active in sports from the time the first basketball team was organized about 1904. In 1920 they won several games from neighboring schools. Six were played and Osage City won four. The year of 1921 saw the girls also becoming active in basketball.

In 1928 they lost in the county tournament and again in 1929 and 1930, but in 1931 they won all games in the county tournament losing only to Topeka.

In 1932 they won again and were defeated in the state, taking third in the events. Also this year we find that football came in as a school activity.

In 1934 they went to second place in the Regionals, in football they won 6 games, losing one. The players recorded were: McCoy, Fellman, Pierson, Dodds, Anderson, Henderson, Walquist and Hitchings.

In 1935, basketball took second place in the District, and in football went to 4th place in Regionals. In 1937 placed second in the Jayhawk League play, and were champions in Class A Regional tournament. In football this year they went to 4th in the league plays. 1941 saw basketball taking second place in the Jayhawk League and also second in the Regional Tournament. In football we won all games locally.

In 1952 we took third place in the league again and football we stood in second in the league.

In 1957 we took third place in the league again and football we stood second in the league.

In 1958 we went to first place in the Invitational Tournament and Jayhawk League bringing home the trophies, and again in 1963 we won going to the state and won first place in the district losing out in the regionals.

CHAPTER 11

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CLUBS

The town of Osage City, Kansas is no exception when it comes to different organizations. Almost as soon as the town was laid out we find that there were soon different bodies organized here. The following is a brief listing of most of them. With each there was definite work that they left on the history of the town and the community.

Knights of Pythias

Eureka Lodge, No. 24, was instituted January 27, 1881. They met every Tuesday evening in their own hall at four North 6th Street. While they started small they soon grew to a membership of 132. Their first officers were: George Calhoun, C. C.; Philip Burke, V.C.; Edwin Thomas, K of R&W; Alexander Jarvis, M.E.; John Nicklin, M.T.; H. Kirby, P.; William Irving, M of A. In February, 1882, the lodge was incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas. This lodge is still going in Osage City.

Masonic Lodge

Signal Lodge, No. 41, A.F.&A.M. was instituted in February 1873 under dispensation and was chartered on the 16th of October 1873. The first officers were: S. L. Meyers, W. M.; T. B. Haslam, S.W.; D. M. Clemer, J.W.; W. L. Smith, treasurer; W. H. Dodds, secretary; W. A. Cotterman, S.D.; H. B. Miller, J.D.; J. N. Watkins, Tyler. The above named were the only charter members. The membership in 1883 was about sixty and the lodge was in a very prosperous condition. They met the first and third Wednesday of each month in their own hall at 22 South Sixth Street. This lodge is still going strong.

Charity Lodge (African)

Charity Lodge No. 55 A.F.&A.M. was instituted early in the year of 1878 and was chartered February 13, 1881, with the following officers: C. Pullman was W.M.; William Gleves, secretary. They had 14 members. I find no other listing of the rest of the officers. This lodge closed about 1900.

Osage Royal Arch Chapter

The Osage City Royal Arch Chapter No. 46 was instituted in the year of 1880 and was chartered February 13, 1881, with the following officers: T. B. Haslam, H.P.; D. H. Danhuer, K.; William Hoggart, C. of H.; A. McCullough, P.S.; S. L. Meyers, R.A.C.; E. N. Terrill, M. 3d. V.; T. M. Gruwell, M. 2nd V. The above named were all charter members. The charter was dated February 13, 1881. They met the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at the Masonic Hall. This lodge surrendered its charter some years ago.

Osage City Lodge of I.O.O.F.

The Osage City I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 82, was instituted in January, 1872, with twenty members. They met every Monday evening at the Odd Fellow's Hall at 611 Market Street. They had at one time 160 members and Isiah Jones was the first N.G. W.S. Martin R.D. This lodge is still going and doing good work.

Order of Chosen Friends

This society had a good membership and flourished, being organized in 1881. In 1883 the officers were: W. W. Miller, N. W. Laubach, P.C.C.'s; Dr. W. L. Schenck, C.C.; Mrs. A. J. Bolander, V.C.; Rev. W. W. Curtis, Chaplain; James Froud, Mar.; A. R. Bothel, Warden; J. S. Sisson, Guard. This lodge is gone now.

A.O.U.W. Lodge

The Osage City Lodge of A.O.U.W. No. 73 was instituted April 23, 1881. They had seventeen members. They met the first and third Fridays of each month at the K. P. Hall. Their first officers were as follows: D. Ainsworth, P.M.W.; W. H. Dodds, M.W.; J. M. Hershey, F.; C. J. Coleman, O.; D. H. Vandeventer, G.; G. C. Horning, Recl; J. C. Jones, F.; M. L. Campbell, R.; L. W. Learn, I.W.; J. W. Williamson, O.W.; W. B. Artz, M.E. This lodge is also gone. The exact dates not certain.

Knights of Honor

Harmony Lodge No. 1049 Knights of Honor was instituted in April 1878 with sixteen members. They met the second and fourth Fridays of each month at the K. P. Hall. Mr. C. S. Martin, Dic.; N. W. Laubach, Rep. They abandoned in 1889.

Grand Army of the Republic

Canby Post No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic was organized October 26, 1881, with a membership of twenty six members. They met the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at the Odd Fellows Hall. C. S. Martin, Captain; W. S. Martin was Clerk. (No other records are found).

Free Press Division No. 21, U.R.

This was instituted November 25, 1885. They met in the K. P. Hall every Thursday evening. C. T. Colman, S.K.C.; L. Sprague, Rec. This lodge is also gone.

Friendship Encampment, No. 48

Organized in 1883. They met on the first and third Thursday of month at the Odd Fellows Hall. There were 55 members and the officers were as follows: A. H. Howard, C.P.; Fred Nyman, Scribe. (No other records).

Osage City Rebekah

The Doras Lodge, No. 46, Degree of Rebekah was organized in 1884. They met every Friday evening at the Odd Fellow's Hall. Their first officers were Mrs. J. J. Hilterbrand, N.G.; Mrs. Ann Gerson, R.S. This lodge is still going in Osage City.

Order of the Eastern Star

The Ruth Chapter, No. 52 O.E.S. was organized in 1886. They met the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Masonic Hall. They had 65 members in the chartering body. Their officers were Mrs. Ann Gerson W.M.; Sigmund Lehman, secretary. This body still is going strong.

Women's Christian Temperance Union

The W.C.T.U. was organized in 1884. Meetings were held the first and third Fridays of each month at the residence of members. There were 30 members in the chartering group. Mrs. M. Kale was the first president and Mrs. A. L. Howe, secretary. No other records.

Wise Men of the United States of America

The W.M. of the U.S.A. Lodge No. 40 was organized in 1886. They met the second and fourth Tuesdays at the Cooper's Hall. They had 30 charter members and their first officers were: John Hoard, W.A.; Mason McFalls, Secretary. No other records are found.

Beulah Chamber Lodge (Women's Division of the W.M. of U.S.A. Lodge)

Beulah Chamber Lodge, No. 40 of the W.M. of U.S.A. was organized in

1886. They met the second and fourth Tuesdays at Cooper's Hall. They had 21 charter members and the first officers were: Addie Leavel, W.P., Susie Hanks, secretary. No other records available.

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows(Colored)

The Grand United Order of Odd Fellow's Lodge No. 2285 (Colored) was organized in 1880. They met on a Wednesday night at their hall at 14 South 6th Street. They had 25 charter members. L. Wiggins, N.F.; E. Murphy, Secretary. No other records.

The Marshall Club

The Marshall Club, named after its first president, who served so ably for two years, was organized at the home of Mrs. T. L. Marshall in 1895 under the auspice of Mrs. Noble Prentiss. The object of the club was to draw together the ladies of Osage City in a congenial, social and literary atmosphere. It was necessarily open to all women of good character, in all walks of life. And one of the surprises brought to light was the natural ability displayed by those of whom it was least expected. It was found expedient however, to limit the membership to fifty, as it was impossible to accommodate a larger number without renting club rooms, thereby levying a burdensome tax on all. In spite of the many prophecies of the "Lord of Creation" that such a woman's club would not outlive the season, they found, after a trial of two years, a band of enthusiastic women, with perfect harmony existing among its members, with a bright future before them. For the "push" for its "motto," there was no end to the good things that were accomplished by the Marshall Club in alleviating distress, improving the city, promoting the general welfare, for this was the line of the work of the club.

American Legion

The Robert Heiser Post of the American Legion was organized soon after the First World War in November 24, 1919. The first Post Commander was Mr. Homer Ziegenbein. They chartered and have been a real help to all their members since.

Priscilla Club

The "Priscilla Club" was organized in 1910 with Mrs. Blanch Bailey as president and Mrs. A. H. Howard as secretary. They had about 17 members.

Sammy Knitters Club

The Sammy Knitters Club was organized in 1917 as an organization to help out in the knitting of sweaters and socks for the boys in the Armed Services overseas. Miss Esther Almquist was president and Miss Mary Rawlings, secretary. They lasted only during the war period.

Boy Scouts of America

The Boy Scouts of America were organized in Osage City in 1927. They were under the sponsorship of the local churches. The Methodist Church provided a place of meeting and the other churches' ministry provided the first Committeemen. This was then in the "Kaw Council" with headquarters located in Kansas City, Kansas. The troop was numbered 106. Three men from the Kansas City office came and helped in setting up the work and organizing them under a leadership. The first year they did not get very far in their work, but the next year we find that they were very busy. That was when Rev. A. H. Tebben came to the Methodist Church. He was the first Scoutmaster and Rev. Wade K. Ramsey of the Presbyterian Church was the assistant. The chartering group was 6 boys and they grew to 19 in a few months, so that by the end of the year there

were over 36 boys in the work.

Mr. J. A. Letts of Melvern was the second Commissioner here and Dr. G. Hoerman of Lyndon acted as the first. The local committee here were: Mr. W. P. Randall, Sidney Morris, Clyde French, H. W. Stowits, Rev. C. H. Swartz of the Christian Church, Rev. A. H. Tebben of the Methodist Church and Wade K. Ramsey of the Presbyterian Church. The dues are 10 cents a week, as they are as yet, and all boys were encouraged to attend all meetings. A miss of a meeting was excused only if sick, or otherwise they had to have a written statement from the parents or guardian. It is noted that six of the first group were orphans. This troop is a real asset to the community.

The Cub Scout program was instituted in 1934 with about 15 boys as a start.

Girl Scouts

The Girl Scouts organization of America was organized in Osage City, January 1955. This organization was brought about by the work of Mrs. Wm. L. McElfresh, who acted as Neighborhood Committeewoman, and their troops formed here. At first there were only four troops of girls and by the end of the first year there were over 100 girls in the work. These girls were in divisions as Brownies, Girl Scouts, and the older girls into a group of Cadet Scouts. They are a real live wire organization with over 140 at the present time.

Federated Business Woman's Club

The first Federated Business Woman's Club in America was started here in Osage City by Mrs. Ida M. Farris. This was the starting of what is known in many towns of the nation as the "Professional and Business Woman's Club." The main object is to help all business and professional women in their work. We are proud of this being a first in the nation.

Sorosis Club

The Sorosis Club was chartered February 1, 1928, although started in 1899 by a group of ladies for the advancement of a library and forming of a literary study group.

Other Clubs

There was a "Bijon Club" here in 1886.

A "Domino Club" flourished for awhile in 1889.

The "German Club" was organized June 6, 1892 and folded in 1901.

For awhile a "Lincoln Club" was organized to study the life of Abraham Lincoln in 1887.

CHAPTER 12

BANKS

There have been several banks in Osage City that have come and gone. Here I will endeavor to give a brief history of all that I have run across in the files of papers and through other research.

The first bank in the new town was called "The Osage City Savings Bank." They received their charter May 1872 and opened for business in a building on the southwest corner of Fifth and Market Street. Their president was Mr. J. R. Swallow and Mr. L. O. Maxwell was cashier. The directors were: Mr. J. F. Dodds, Mr. J. R. Swallow, Mr. P. B. Plumb, Mr. C. W. Ryus and Mr. S. C. Harriot. They opened with a capital stock of \$50,000 and did a general banking business. Before this the major banking was handled through the Burlingame Bank, Burlingame, Kansas, or Mr. J. F. Dodds Real Estate Office in whose building the new bank occupied. In May 1873, new officers were elected and were as follows: Mr. B. Haywood, president; Mr. P. B. Plumb, vice president; Mr. L. O. Maxwell, cashier. The directors were: John M. Wetherell, P. B. Plumb, Mr. I. H. Hunsicker, Mr. S. C. Harriott, Mr. B. Haywood and Mr. L. O. Maxwell.

May 1875 they elected Mr. A. W. Ellet president, Mr. J. M. Wetherell vice president, Mr. J. S. Danford, cashier. The directors were: Mr. T. J. Peters, Mr. L. K. Hunsicker, Mr. A. W. Ellet, Mr. J. S. Danford, Mr. P. B. Plumb and Mr. J. M. Wetherell. This bank failed in June 1881 and was only one of Mr. Danford's banks that closed. This caused quite a bit of concern as many business houses as well as personal accounts were handled through this bank. An account in the *Free Press* states that Mr. Danford may have been speculating in some wild speculations with the depositor's money or had been withdrawn and placed in some other bank. Nevertheless several of Mr. Danford's banks closed.

The second bank was "The Osage County Bank which was chartered November 19, 1880 and opened for business January 1, 1881. Mr. R. I. Bonebrake was president, Mr. L. Severy, vice president and Mr. T. L. Marshall, cashier. The directors were: Mr. P. I. Bonebrake (who moved here from Topeka), W. B. Strong of Boston, Mass., Mr. L. Severy (came here from Emporia), Mr. Wm. Martindale of Madison, Kansas, Mr. L. Humphery, Arvonis, Mr. J. T. Peters, Mr. W. W. Miller, Miller, Kansas, Joab Mulvane, Topeka, Kansas and Mr. T. L. Marshall. They chartered with a capital of \$50,000 in stock. A certificate was issued to incorporate as a State Bank October 7, 1892. The first president under the incorporation was W. W. Miller and Mr. T. L. Marshall was cashier. This bank reorganized February 29, 1933, at which time Mr. J. W. Wolmer was president, Mr. W. L. McElfresh, vice president, Mr. W. E. Jensens, cashier and Blanch Bailey, assistant cashier. The directors were: J. W. Wolmer, W. L. McElfresh, W. E. Jenkins, C. E. Stonequist, John McLeond and E. C. Understock, and paid dividends as follows: 20% October 18, 1933; 20% April 3, 1934; 10% July 12, 1934; 10% December 14, 1934; 10% January 29, 1936 and 10% January 27, 1939 final payment or 80%. A few years before this bank ceased they built a new building where the present Citizen's State Bank is.

"THE CITIZENS BANK" was chartered on September 22, 1885, and organized October 17, 1885, and filed a certificate of organization with the Secretary of State of Kansas November 27, 1885, and opened for business, November 30, 1885. Their officers were: Mr. John D. Hall, president; Mr. S. B. Peters, vice president; Mr. D. C. Drake, cashier; Mr. A. B. Cooper, assistant cashier. To this list was added the directors name of Asher A. Adams. They had a capital stock of \$50,000.

"THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK" of Osage City was organized November 28, 1887, and immediately took over the accounts of the Citizens Bank and purchased the building. This allowed liquidation of all former accounts in the Citizens Bank. They bought the building from Mr. A. H. Howard December 17, 1887 and remodeled it in January, 1888. Mr. D. C. Drake was president, Mr. Asher A. Adams was vice president; Mr. R. L. Brown, cashier and the board of directors were: Mr. D. C. Drake, Mr. L. B. Brown, Mr. Asher Adams, Mr. J. D. Hall and Mr. A. H. Howard.

"THE FARMERS STATE BANK" of Osage City, Kansas, was formerly organized June 26, 1919, and chartered as a State Bank July 7, 1919, with a capital of \$25,000. Mr. Asher A. Adams was president and Mr. Claude Akers, cashier. The directors were: Mr. A. A. Adams, Mr. A. B. Jackson, C. L. Jackson of Lyndon, Kansas, Mr. Thomas G. Skidmore, Hugh Bryan, Mr. D. C. Rapp, Joshua Miller, Joseph Jenkins, F. W. Kneeland, Admire, Kansas, and Herman H. Churchill. This bank closed January 6, 1932, with Mr. A. A. Adams, president; Mr. C. A. Rapp, vice president; Mr. E. M. Bell, cashier and Ellis Griffith, assistant cashier. The directors at the time of closing were Asher Adams, Mr. C. A. Rapp, Mr. Hugh Bryan, Mr. G. M. Griffith, Mr. Gust Melander, Mr. Joshua Miller and Mr. Frank Thompson, all of Osage City. In closing they paid out as follows: 40% April 16, 1932; 15% August 16, 1932; 10% December 17, 1932; 20% February 25, 1933; 15% December 30, 1933 or 100%.

The CITIZENS STATE BANK of Osage City was chartered with the State July 10, 1902, with \$10,000 capital in the building where the former Citizens Bank and then the First National Bank had been located. This is the building that is occupied by the Hobby Shop. The president was Mr. Joseph W. Laybourn and Mr. C. H. Curtis, cashier. Mr. O. C. Ford was vice president, the board of directors were: Mr. John W. Breidenthal, Kansas City, Kansas; Mr. J. W. Laybourn, Mr. O. C. Ford, Mr. E. W. Hanslip, Mr. J. T. Davis, Mr. J. C. Rapp, Mr. C. H. Curtis, all of Osage City, Kansas.

With the closing of all banks in 1932, and the other two banks not opening again, the Citizens State Bank made arrangements to purchase the Osage County Bank Building and remodeled and moved over. This bank has steadily grown to the institution that it is now, one of the strongest banks in the county.

Along with the banks should be the following:

THE OSAGE CITY UNION BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION probably did this community as much good as any other cause. It was organized January 1, 1885, with Mr. T. L. Marshall president, Mr. R. J. Hill, treasurer and Mr. H. N. Shaw as secretary. The others on the Board of Directors were: Mr. J. V. Admire, Mr. F. C. Newman, Mr. T. B. Johnson and Mr. John Gray. The holders of the first block of stocks series of one thousand shares of par value of \$100,000 were 196. That series had loaned up to the year of 1887 \$48,000 to stockholders and had helped to build many of the brick stores and buildings in the town as well as new homes. A second series of one thousand shares was made October 1, 1888, and 810 shares had been sold. The number of stockholders of this series was 150 and the amount loaned \$10,000.00.

NOTES: from *Shaft* files; *Free Press* files; Kansas Banking Department, Topeka; and Kansas State Historical Society.

CHAPTER 13

OTHER TOWNS IN OSAGE COUNTY

Arvilla

There was a town projected in 1857, east of Switzler Creek, and called Arvilla. A store and two dwellings were erected, but finding it difficult to obtain water, the new town was soon abandoned. No post office was ever established there.

Arvonnia

Situated on the level valley lands, south of the Marais Des Cygnes River, and west of Coal Creek, on the south half of Section 16, Township 18, Range 14 east. The town was surveyed and platted in 1869, by a company of Welsh people who had formed a colony. Mr. J. Mather Jones was their leader and formed a settlement at and around the town site. Among the leading men of the colony were Mr. J. A. Whitaker of Chicago, Illinois, a partner of Jones, John Rees, John Nei Jones, L. Humphrey, Evan Evans, David Lloyd Davis, and Rev. J. M. Barrows.

The post office was established in 1873 with Mr. Lewis Humphrey as the postmaster and this office was closed in March 1901.

The first store was opened by Mr. A. Humphrey, handling general merchandise.

A school was opened in a private house; religious services were also held here regularly. A steam saw-mill was erected near the river, north of the village. A larger school house was erected later and the first term of school was taught by Mrs. Lavina Cottrell.

When the town was started, it was supposed that a railroad would soon be built up the Marais Des Cygnes Valley. This failed and then hope was that the proposed O.C. & W.V. Railroad would build through, but this also failed. A few of the leaders, who had expected a large town to spring up, became disheartened and left the country.

Not far from the village several cheese factories were started and a great deal of attention was given to the dairy business.

North of the town site a large bridge spanned the river.

The churches founded here were the Welch Congregational, Welsh Methodist and a Congregational Church composed of other nationalities. These have since folded.

Auroria

Auroria was laid out just east of a plat called Penfield which soon was taken over by Auroria. The post office was established February 8, 1886, with Mr. John E. Wilson as postmaster. It was discontinued in December, 1886, with Mr. Albert M. McCauley as postmaster. The name was soon changed to New Olivet October 6, 1886.

Barclay

This was a station of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and located southwest of Osage City. The post office was established October 27, 1873, after the site was laid out. Mr. J. M. Wetherall was the first postmaster, the office being located in a northeast room of Mr. Wetherall's home. The post office was closed May 31, 1955, which was located at that date in a store.

Barclay is in a rich farming country, quite an extensive business was also done here, though it was all a local trade. It was also within the coal belt of the county, and when the mining interest of the locality became developed, it

seemed that Barclay was destined to become as prosperous a town as many others in the county.

Barclay was the center of a Quaker settlement; formed through the labors of Mr. John M. Wetherall, who was a member of the sect. After he sold his large tract of land about Osage City to Mr. J. T. Peter, he conceived the idea of forming a large settlement of his own people around this place. Quite a large number of them located, buying land and starting to farm. Several of them became discouraged during the hard times and left the country, but those who remained became very prosperous and some quite wealthy.

Burlingame

While Burlingame is one of the oldest towns in the county, it went by other names early in its history which I will not give here. The postoffice was established in January 1858, and still here.

Council City

Council City was the name given first to the town site of what is now Burlingame, Kansas, the name being changed in 1870.

In September, 1854, the "Emigrant Aid Society and Kansas League," known as the American Settlement Company was formed in New York City, and offices were opened on Broadway. The project of the company was to locate a town site somewhere in Kansas and to build up a city. The proposed town was to be named Council City. It was to be laid out with streets one hundred and fifty feet wide, along which trees were to be planted, and a part of eighty acres to be laid off, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Loton Smith, George M. Barnes and J. M. Kerr were appointed to visit Kansas and select a location. Shares were sold at \$100.00 each. Starting at once, they proposed in various parts of the territory, and selected a site just east of Switzler Creek and adjoining the present town of Burlingame.

In the fall of 1854, quite a large party started out from the Western counties of Pennsylvania to settle in a colony somewhere in Kansas. Most of them were from Mercer, Bradford and Indiana Counties. Prominent among them were: George Bratton, Absalom W. Hoover, Joseph McDonald, James Bothel, Wm. Cable, Wm. Howard, Samuel Allison, J. R. Stewart, Marcus J. Rose and Thomas Black. On the arrival of the Pennsylvanians at Kansas City, they fell in with another party from New York and other eastern states, who were waiting for the return of the Council City locating committee. Early in November, the committee, having returned, the entire party, numbering about one hundred, started out. On the ninth day they encountered a severe snow storm, but they pressed on and on the 14th day of November they arrived in Council City.

Soon after their arrival, a number of the party selected claims as near the proposed townsite as possible, but the greater number of them, who had been clerks, or engaged in occupations that unfitted them for hard work, and who had come with the expectation of gaining untold wealth without work, were so discouraged that they started back during the winter, as cold weather was fast approaching and they had no places to live in and but few tools to work with. George Bratton, Absalom W. Hoover and some others were accompanied by their families and built cabins or dug caves at once, and there they lived quite pleasantly during the winter. The weather was mild and there was little suffering. Early in the spring, nearly all who had located claims the fall before, returned, and all went to work making improvements on their farms and lots.

For more on this history see the chapter on Osage County.

Carbonhill

Carbonhill was the name given to a town site just east of Carbondale, and was first settled then moved into Carbondale, Kansas. No post office was located here.

Carbondale

The name of Carbonhill was changed to Carbondale as the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad built through that part of the country. The post office was established September 20, 1869 and is still going. Carbondale soon grew to quite a sizable town and while the coal mining was going on remained quite populated. Since the expiration of the coal mining business, it has reduced to a small hamlet of about 700 people.

Camp Creek

The post office was established on April 29, 1873, and was discontinued in 1874. Mr. Martin Sailor was postmaster.

Delray

This post office was established March 20, 1879, and was discontinued in December 1879. Mr. David Zockey was postmaster.

Dragoon

The post office at Dragoon was established June 5, 1873, with Mr. Silas J. Watson as postmaster and it was discontinued December 31, 1900.

Dragoon Center or Village

This was established as a village just west of the A.T.&S.F. Railroad and south of Dragoon Creek. No post office was ever here.

Elk Creek

This post office was established October 27, 1857, and was discontinued July 1880. The postmaster's name is disputed George C. James. Its name was later changed to Union.

Ellen

The post office was established March 1899 and discontinued in 1900. Mr. Gustave A. Kirsher was postmaster. This was a store and cream station just southeast of Lyndon, Kansas, near Lone Elm School.

Eureka

This was a name given later to the present town of Burlingame which located west of Switzler Creek and in the beginning the mail was picked up from 110 Mile or as then known as Richardson, located R14 E.T. 15 S. by the Penn. Colony.

Fairfax

This post office was established in 1878 with Mr. John Rehing as postmaster and it was discontinued in 1883.

Farmersville

This post office was established in 1873 with Mr. Oscar Fairbanks as postmaster and was discontinued in 1879.

Fostoria

This town was located near the old town site of Arvilla and just east of Eureka about 1885. It revived during the coal mining days and since has remained just a small village.

Fountain

This post office was established in 1884 with Mr. John D. Dumont as postmaster, and closed in 1904. This was located in the northern and western part of the county.

Fremont

This site was laid out in 1857 by Mr. J. M. Mitchell and a few homes were proposed to be built, but the site did not develop.

Grand Haven

This post office was established in the home of Mrs. H. P. Million and she was the postmistress. Established in 1875, it closed in 1901.

Havana

This town was laid out in 1858 and was abandoned in 1870. The location is about four miles west of the town of Burlingame, Kansas. For a time it looked as if it would become the great town of the neighborhood. The city company was made up of wealthy Germans from Chicago, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri. About fifty German and French families located in the town and vicinity, large farms were opened, about six or seven dwellings were built, and in town a store with a large stock of goods was opened and machinery for a large mill was brought in. A large stone hotel was erected, and a larger distillery and brewery was started. But its prosperity soon ended as the old trail gave way to the railroad. The leading merchant failed, the members of the company quarreled, the settlers soon became dissatisfied with a country life, and it was not long until all left never to return, and the town became extinct. The hotel became a barn, and the distillery became the Davis Grist-mill.

Indiana City

This was established and laid out in 1857. The post office was opened in 1857 and closed in 1870, when the name was changed to Scranton.

Ino

The post office was established in 1869 with Mr. Isral Brown as postmaster and it closed in 1900.

Kedron

This was laid out and a post office established in 1871 with Mr. Emery C. Newton as postmaster. It was closed in 1881.

Kenny Station

This was laid out for a station which served the community about halfway between Lyndon and Quenemo on the old Kansas City, Lawrence and Western as it was known originally called "The Ottawa Osage and Council Grove Railroad" in Ridgeway Township.

Lamont Hill

This post office was established in 1871 with Mr. Warren C. Morris as postmaster. It closed with the moving into Vassar, Kansas.

Lindale

This was established as a post office in 1881, with Mr. John Rehreg as postmaster. It closed in 1889.

Lyndon

The town of Lyndon was laid out originally and called Osage Center by four men: Madison Snow, William Hass, Samuel C. Gilliland and B. J. Hall, each gave 44 acres in the cross section of their farms for the town site, making an entire

section of land located at Section 31, Township 16, Range 16, and on Section 6, Township 17, Range 16. In the fall of 1869 a post office was established here with Mr. M. M. Snow as postmaster.

On March 20, 1870, the town was surveyed and laid out. Building sites were purchased by incoming people and homes began to be built. Several stores were soon to locate in the little metropolis. By the middle of October, 1870, there were over one hundred homes and about twenty business houses located there. There were two hotels and a population that numbered near 500.

This town was destined to become the county seat of Osage County, and has survived many hardships and is one of the growing towns in the county.

Melvorn

Melvorn, as it is known, is situated on a broad level plateau on the south side of the Marais Des Cygnes River, in the southeast part of the county. It was laid out in 1870. The town company was formed by a group of the following men: S. B. Edderton, Charles Cochran, J. P. Ball, L. F. Warner, on the corner of Sec. 3, 9 and 10, Township 18, Range 16 east. The name was selected by Mr. Charles Cochran, for the reason that his birthplace was at Malvern Hills, Scotland.

The fact that a railroad was built through helped the town to rise up and prosper as it is still.

While it has survived many hardships through its history it is now looking for better improvements which are an asset to any town much larger.

The post office was established in 1870 with Mr. James W. Back as postmaster. It is still there.

Michigan Valley

The post office was first established in 1870 with Mr. Marshall G. Stilles as postmaster. This was north and west of the present town, which was laid out with the building of the Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota Railroad through that part of the county. In 1888 the post office was moved into the town site. This post office is still existing.

Maxson

The post office at Maxson was established in 1882 with Mrs. Martha M. Fine as postmistress. It closed in 1910.

Mona City

This was the name given first to what later was known as Rosemont.

Nemo

This was a station on the Missouri Pacific and just west of the town of Osage City. No post office was there.

Midway

Midway was laid out midway between Burlingame and Superior and it used the Burlingame post office. This was a proposed site for the county seat.

Onion Creek

Was established as a post office in 1869, and it was moved into Osage City in 1870. Mr. Thomas Martin was the postmaster.

Olivet

The town site of (old) Olivet contained all sections 1 and 10 and eighty acres in Section 4, Township 18, Range 15 west. It was divided in the middle by the Marais Des Cygnes River, running through from west to east. The site was located in 1869 by Rev. A. J. Bartlets, a minister of the New Church "Swedenborgians" also called the New Church of Jerusalem, and J. R. Elder and

C. P. Loracke. They represented a company of shareholders who had raised a fund of \$10,000 in 1868 for the purpose of founding a new town in Kansas.

After the survey about one-third was reserved as a dower for a college, and the remainder was to be sold at public sale on May 1, the proceeds to pay a small dividend to the shareholders. A quarter section of land near Arvonnia had been purchased by the committee, and was sold to a member of the company, who donated it to the college association. Only a few buyers settled at once. Among the first were Rev. A. J. Bartels, J. E. Elder, C. P. Loricke, Frank Hindman, James Dickerson, Dr. Powell, P. Hesler and H. J. Davis. In 1869 Olivet was incorporated as a city of third class. William H. Haslem opened a general store and drug store, Mr. Davis a hotel, Bartels & Munger started a sawmill. Wagon and blacksmith shops, etc. were started.

Dr. W. C. Swezey opened a store in 1870, and T. B. Haslam opened a broker's and exchange office. Other enterprises were started. The city held bonds to the amount of \$10,000 which were proposed to be sold for the erection of a flouring mill. Of this \$3,000 was issued, after which it was abandoned as a public enterprise, but was completed on a small scale by Bartels & Munger.

In 1870 the first post office was established here with Mr. Wm. Haslam as postmaster, and it closed in 1888, moving to New Olivet.

In 1873, a fire swept over the town, destroying two unoccupied dwellings, a few stables, and a great deal of grain, hay, etc. After the fire many of the settlers left the neighborhood never to return.

Olivet (New Olivet)

Was formerly called Ridgeton and Penfield, and the post office was established in 1886. It changed with Mr. Albert McCuley as postmaster. This little town was laid out on the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad.

Osage City

See Chapter on Osage City.

Osage Center

This was established as a post office in 1870, with Mr. Madison Snow as postmaster. The name was changed to Lyndon, Kansas in midsummer 1870.

Overbrook

The town of Overbrook was laid out in 1887 after the building of the Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota Railroad through the site. The post office was established in April 1887 with Mr. Jasper Fairchilds as postmaster. It still is going. The town was the dream of two men and has grown.

110 Mile

110 Mile was first known as Richardson and was established as a post office in 1855 with Mr. Fry P. McGee as postmaster. It closed in 1874.

Penfield

Was established as a post office in 1885, with Mr. Albert M. McCauley as postmaster. Name changed to Olivet and moved into (new) Olivet in 1886.

Peterton

This post office was established on May 24, 1874, with Mr. Thomas Jenkins as postmaster, and was closed on April 30, 1904. The town was laid out as a coal mining village and at one time had over 5,000 population, but with the expiration of the coal field, the people went elsewhere to find work.

It was laid out by the Osage Carbon Company and was named for Mr. T. J.

Peter. Almost all the inhabitants that lived here owned their own homes, and while all were frame, were of good construction. The school was quite large and many young people received a well rounded education here.

The Osage Carbon Company owned most of the coal fields around Peterton. They had two shafts near the town which employed about 100 men each. The mines each turned out about 150 tons per day. They also owned several drifts and stripping operations.

Popcorn Post Office

Was established on January 23, 1874, and was operated by Mr. George Cowan in his home until the Cleveland administration, at which time Mr. Andrew Miller had the post office in his home. It went back to the Cowan family in 1887 and was closed on July 31, 1890. Mr. Claypool now owns the house that stands where the original house stood.

Prairie City

Prairie City was the name of another town site on the Santa Fe Trail. Its location was on Section 6, Township 15, Range 15 east. The first settlement began in October, 1856. The town company was formed in Kentucky. Dr. Robert Lester was one of its officers. The other early settlers were James Gilchrist, James Gilchrist Jr., P. L. Doane, Joseph Bridgewater and John Carr. Dr. Lester was soon killed accidentally and the town site was abandoned.

Prescott

In 1860, the commissioners appointed, located the county seat as a point about midway between Superior and Burlingame and named it Prescott. It was later called Midway. It never developed.

Quenemo

Quenemo was established with the moving of the Sauk and Fox agency from Greenwood Agency in 1862. The postmaster at this time was Mr. William Whistler. The agency had several buildings but when the present town was surveyed, the building was begun in earnest. This was in 1870. The postoffice is still found there, and while the town has endured many hardships, it is now on the verge of being able to grow as a resort town.

Richardson

Was established as a postoffice in 1855 with Mr. Fry P. McGee as postmaster. It closed in 1874. It was also known as 110 Mile, Versailles, Washington and Young America.

Ridgetown

Was an early name of what is now Olivet.

Rapp

Rapp was laid out in 1886 by the Rapp brothers who came here from Sweden. No post office was here.

Rock Springs

Was a trading post on the old Santa Fe Trail.

Ridgeway Station (Georgetown)

Ridgeway was once called Wakarusa and had been settled some time before Council City. The first settlers were Allen Pierson and his sons John and Elias. Soon afterward O. H. Bronson, a pro-slavery man, located here. The March election was conducted about the same time as at Council City and Bronson declared elected to the legislature. The Post Office was established May 10,

1858, and the name was changed from Georgetown to Ridgeway soon after. The postmaster was Mr. George Strobridge and this was a continuation of the old Elk Creek Post Office. No town of consequence was built here.

The Ridgeway Post Office was moved to the new town of Glenwood on the line of the Lawrence & Carbondale Railroad. E. H. Fox was postmaster in 1873 and this was closed October 20, 1900.

Dayton (Shireton)

The town of Dayton was organized in July 1878. It was a paper town, not a building was built on this town site, which is that of old "Shireton." The most suitable point for a town on the Dragoon Creek nearest the center of the county (as it was proposed).

It was the intention of the company to make it the county seat of this county if possible. The stock was divided into four hundred shares of \$5.00 each. The land was donated. The officers and directors were mainly all farmers.

Scranton

The post office at Scranton was opened and continued from the changing of the former name of "Indiana City" in 1872. The post office was opened originally in 1857. Mr. Alexander Thomas was the postmaster at this time. Scranton boomed with the coal mining days and with the folding has survived with a general turning to the farming trade.

Stormont

The post office at Stormont was established in 1881 with Mr. Thomas Palmer as postmaster. It was discontinued in 1887.

Superior

Superior was laid out as a town site in 1859 and the post office was established the same year with Mr. Ashbel N. Hubbard as postmaster. It was discontinued in 1862 when that post office was combined with Burlingame. This old town was the site of the first county court, which was held in the old hotel which stood near where the present red barn (which is built out of part of the old timbers) known as the Hall place.

Swissvale

This was established as a small town in 1868. It has since been abandoned.

Smartsville

This was a community trading store and school north of Vassar, Kansas.

Swan River

Swan River post office was established in 1869 with Mr. James P. Hollis as postmaster. It was discontinued in 1870, going into Quenemo.

Seansa Post Office

This was established in 1882 with Mr. Frank Hollis as postmaster. It was discontinued in 1884.

Trust

This was established as a post office in 1870 with Mr. William Dankel as postmaster. It was discontinued in 1870.

Union

Was established as a post office in 1884 with Mr. George C. James as postmaster. It was discontinued in 1900. Originally it was named Elk Creek.

Valleybrook

Was established as a post office in 1869 with Mr. Robert D. Watts as

postmaster. It was discontinued in 1890. The second postmaster was Mr. Daniel Watts.

Versailles

A town was projected just west of the point where the old Santa Fe Trail crossed 110 Mile Creek. It was called Versailles and the town company was incorporated on February 20, 1857, with Mr. Henry P. Throop, D. T. Mitchell and J. C. Thompson as its members. For a time considerable business was done and a large hotel was built, but it never assumed the proportions of a town and ceased to exist. The site was Section 2, Township 51, Range 15. Later this name was changed to Washington and 110 Mile.

Vassar

This post office was moved from Lamont's Hill to Vassar when Vassar was laid out for a town in 1887. The first postmaster was Mr. William S. Edmonson. Before the town was laid out, Mr. Oscar Fairbanks opened a store here and with the building of the Council Grove, Osage City and Ottawa Railroad in 1886, the town was laid out September 21.

Sauk and Fox Agency

In 1845 a post office was established at the Greenwood Agency with Mr. John Whistler as postmaster. This was moved to Quenemo in 1870 where again we find Mr. Whistler as postmaster.

Washington

Was another name of later Versailles and now known as 110 Mile. Mr. Fry P. McGee and W. D. Harris entered a town site at the crossing of the Old Santa Fe Trail crossing of one hundred and ten mile creek and named it Washington. No attempt was made to build up a town, however, though it became quite an important trading post.

Young America

Young America was the name of a town site projected on 110 Mile Creek. The town company numbered fifty-three members. Among them were the Hon. D. B. Burdick and Dr. Anderson. The place never succeeded in becoming a town. Later the Versailles company tried.

While this is not complete probably, it is a list of the sites etc. that have been recorded in the history of Osage County, being about 70 in all.

The Indian Maid Who Was a Kansas Pioneer

During the Black Hawk War, when the Sac and Fox Indians were being driven across the Wisconsin River which was swollen by flood, an Indian maid had packed her belongings in a little trunk, strapped her baby on her back, jumped on her pony and plunged into the river with shells falling around her. Before she reached the other shore with her baby on her back, her trunk containing the money was lost.

Her little girl, Mary, was captured and adopted by Lieutenant Hill. He and his wife later died and a guardian was appointed over Mary. The guardian sent her to a Quaker school in Philadelphia where she married a man by the name of Means. He deserted her for a white woman, so in 1848 she came to Kansas to be with her Indian mother, although she didn't remember her.

Julia Mitchell, the Indian mother, had gone with the Sac and Fox tribes to Iowa and then to Kansas in 1848. There the tribes were given a reservation at the headwaters of the Osage River. This reservation was in western Franklin and southern Osage County. The Agency was at Greenwood. Julia married John Goodell, a government interpreter who was at the Agency, and they had several children. They also adopted twin Indian babies. Several of their children went to school at Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas.

Nine tribes made up the Sac and Fox numbers on the reservation with Chief Keokuk as head of all. He was a level-headed man who could manage the affairs of the Indians in peace and war and was considered the most renowned Indian Chief of the 19th Century. He made several trips to Washington, D. C. in the interest of his people. He was converted to Christianity, became a preacher and built a church at his own expense. After his conversion he was known as Moses Keokuk.

After the death of Keokuk's wife he married Mary Means, the Indian baby who had been carried across the river on her mother's back. She was a very beautiful and refined lady.

When Kansas became a state on January 29, 1861, the Keokuks and the Goodells together with other members of the Sac and Fox tribes and refugees from other tribes were living on the reservation. The agency was located at the site of the present town of Quenemo, Kansas.

But the white man coveted their land and they were moved to Oklahoma in 1868. Many of their children have become outstanding citizens of whom we may be proud.

—From Ida Harris' Book

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E.E. Fuller Milling Co. — 1890.



Mo Po Depot — 1912, Osage City, Kansas. When Theodore Roosevelt met the Governor of Kansas, enroute from the Dedication of John Brown Memorial, on west to Denver, Colorado.



Main Street in Osage City, Kansas — 1905.



General Merchandise Store in Osage City, Kansas.



Helzer Residence at 8th and Ellinwood in Osage City, Kansas.



Fry P. McBee Inn — October 23, 1910 — South near Four Corners.



The Little Wigwam — Taken about 1895, near Quenemo, Kansas.

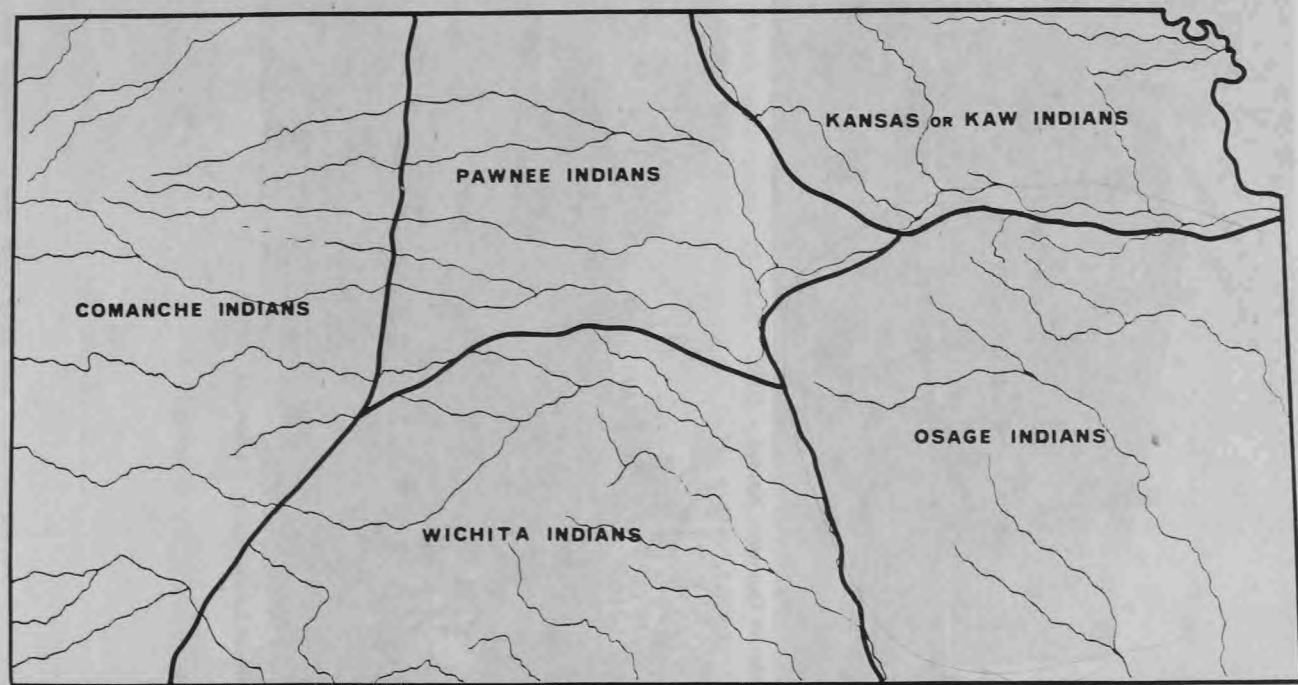


Hotel in Quenemo, Kansas — 1888.

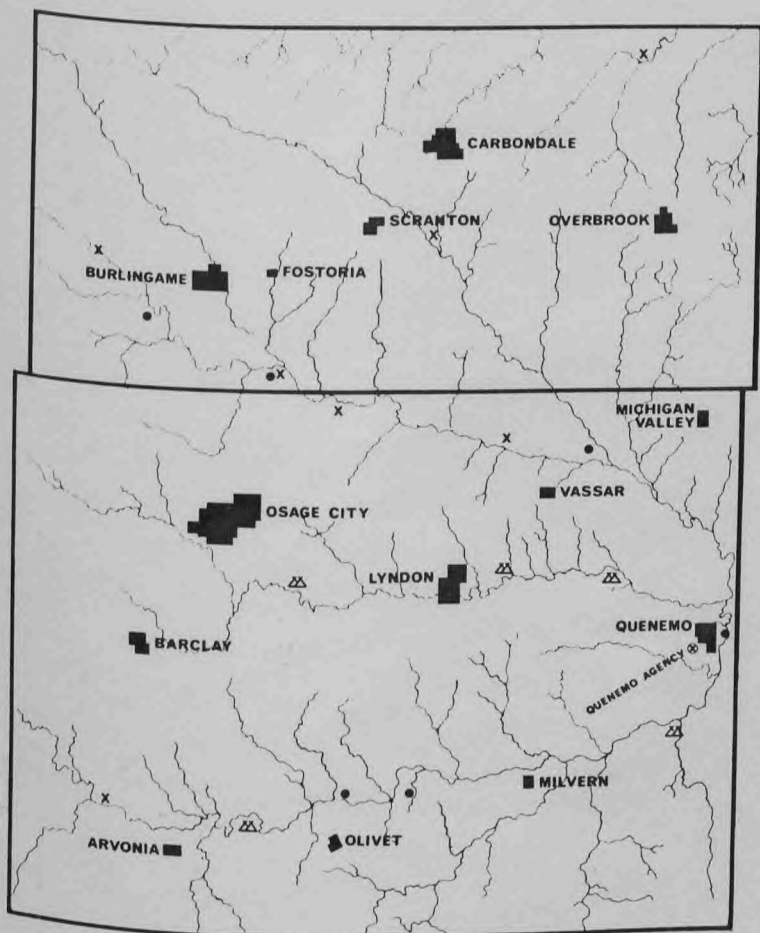


Mineral Springs Hotel, Carbondale, Kansas.

INDIAN LANDS IN KANSAS



VILLAGE & GRAVE LOCATIONS IN OSAGE & DOUGLAS COUNTIES



- x Evidence of Graves
- Ancient Indian Villages
- △ Sauk & Fox Villages