LENAPE-DELAWARE HISTORY

http://lenapedelawarehistory.net/mirror

Home Page - Index

Algonquian December Beaver Moon: Time to set beaver traps before the swamps freeze, to make sure of a supply of warm winter furs.

9 November 2006

YOUR EDITOR 80 YEARS OLD TODAY AS HE LOOKED A "FEW" YEARS AGO"



YOUR EDITOR IS NOW **80** YEARS OLD. WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT? WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT THAT THIS LITTLE KID WOULD HAVE MADE IT SO FAR.

THIS IS ABOUT WHAT HE LOOKS LIKE TODAY, MINUS ABOUT 40 POUNDS LIGHTER.



PERHAPS IT IS TIME TO SLOW DOWN AND BE AN OLD MAN LIKE A LOT OF OTHER GUYS. WHAT DO YOU THINK? I WOULD LIKE YOUR OPINION. DROP DEAD IS NOT AN OPTION TODAY, HOWEVER, IF THAT IS WHAT YOU HAVE IN MIND.

Kansas Delaware Indian Thomas "Tom" Frederick "Strong Swiftwater" Hahn is the son of Walter "Walt" "Straight Arrow" Hahn and Florence Vivian Torgeson. He was born on 6 November 1926 in Topeka, Topeka Township, Shawnee County, Kansas. [but shows on records as 5 November, which is his legal birth date] at the St. Francis Hospital on West Sixth [Avenue], Topeka, Kansas "on a snowy Saturday," [so said his mother].) Topeka was a nice place to live when I was growing up there. There was almost everything to be had or needed in the way of services and yet it was easy to get around in buy foot or bus or by bicycle.

I was one of the fortunate children of the world having been brought up by nurturing parents who encouraged me in all that I did, loving grandparents and aunts and uncles and cousins and neighbors and teachers who provided me with security and the opportunity to developed as I wished. And, a beautiful country, generally respected by the word at that time, in which to live.

I believe that the satisfaction that I have had in life has come from being exposed to and surrounded by all kinds of people all at levels in many parts of the earth from the time of my birth to the present. For all of you--present and departed I thank you and appreciate you.

* * *

Beginning 22 October 2006, I began a typescript prepared by Rodney Staab, Curator of the Grinter Place Historic Site 1986-1997, in preparation for an Interpretive Manual of the site 15 June 1997). I do not know whether or not the Manual was ever finished and published and put into use.

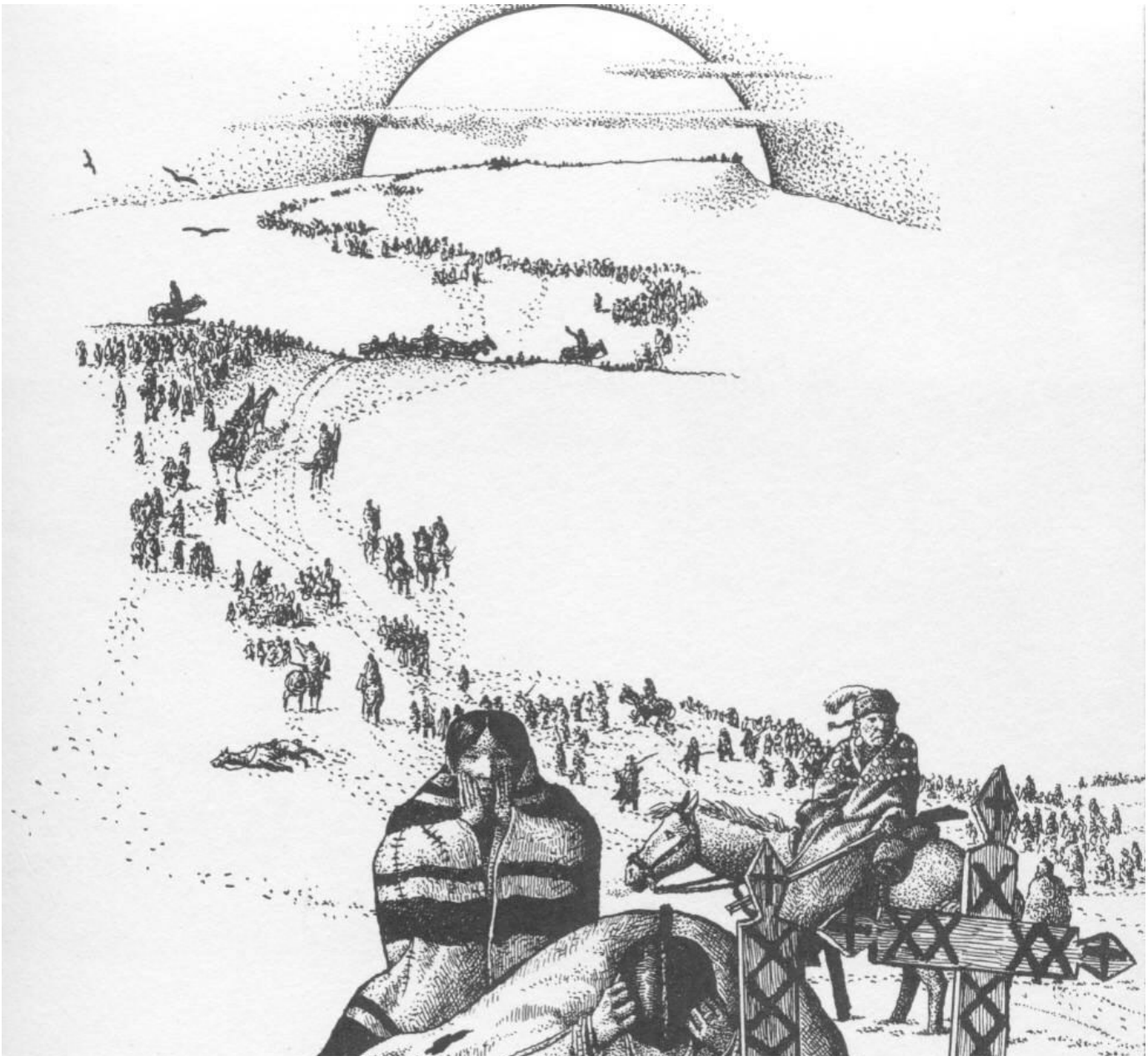
Much of the data are duplicated elsewhere, but it, but it puts most of it in one location in this web site. If you know whether or not the Manual was ever completed and published, I would appreciate knowing. As I have to type this in by my slow typing, it may take a while. Editor *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net*



O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,

For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!

Web Site of *Lenape-Delaware History*. Our Internet Address is: ***http://www.lenapedelawarehistory.net/mirror*.** This is a volunteer, non-profit, non-affiliated , historical research site. Our concentration is on the Lenape (Delaware) -- an Algonquian language-based people -- of North America. **The site as of 1 September contained the equivalent of 2,266 printed pages, including hundreds of images.** Our Archive Site is a good place to go for easy access and printing. http://lenapedelawarehistory.net/archive/lenapedelawarehistory.pdf It is created about once a month, or so, so the latest pages will not be in it. The archive site will not work for you unless you have a high speed cable connection.





The Lenape-Delaware Westward Migration

Beginning 22 October 2006, I began entering much of a typescript prepared by Rodney Staab, Curator of the Grinter Place Historic Site 1986-1997, in preparation for an Interpretive Manual of the site 15 June 1997). I do not know whether or not the Manual were ever finished and published and put into use.

Much of the data are duplicated elsewhere, but it, but it puts most of it in one location in this web site. If you know whether or not the Manual was ever completed and published, I would appreciate knowing. As I have to type this in by my slow typing, it may take a while. Editor swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net

Recent Additions 2005 -2006:

22-31 October - 1-9 November 2006 Data from Tentative Interpretive Manual of the Grinter Place Grinter Place

10 October - Jewell Grinter age 3 under Moses Grinter Family

9 October - George Grinter photo in WWI Army Uniform - Under Moses Grinter Family

8 October - White Church Memorial Church and Delaware Indian Cemetery temporarily in under Wyandotte County

7 - 8 October - Cunningham R. Grinter, Katherine G. Spaulding, and Henry C. Kirby Obituaries in Moses Grinter Family

4 -5 October - Photos of Anna, Cam, George, and Jewell Grinter and Henry Kirby under Moses Grinter Family

2 October - Newspaper article on probably the 1931 Grinter Reunion.

28 September - Improved photos Nathan Sr and Jr. graves markers; Clipper-Sasser-Hahn in Hunting Gear

23 September - Image of Annie Kirby and other Grinters in Grinter Reunions

17 September - Elizabeth Ellenberger in John Ellenberger Family

3 - 9 September - Extracts from Morgan, *The Indian Journals, 1859- 62*, Part IV in History

1 September - 1950 envelope in Florence Torgeson Letters; official navy calling card 1959 Tom Hahn Military

30-31 August, 3, 10-12 September - Items bought for Walter Hahn House according to Memo

Book
27-29 August - James C. Grinter article in Francis Grinter Family
26 August - Moses Grinter Family; created new page Anna (Marshall) Grinter and Blue Jacket
26 August - Family Photographs, Tom Hahn Family;
20 August - Gage Park Pool Wheel, Topeka, Kansas, Tom Hahn Family
10-17 August - Hood Family
1 August - Hood Family; image of David Blair, Strong Wise Owl and Bill Blair, Son of Strong Wise Owl
31 July - Gage Park Zoo photo in Tom Hahn Family
29-30 1-5 August Hood Family Descendancy Chart
24 July - Image of Jerusha Addeline (Hood) Coleman in Hood Family;
July - Deed Nathan Curtis, Jr. Family; Luther Curtis in Nathan Curtis, Sr. Family
15 July - Photos of Carrie Curtis and Sherman Watrous and "Thurz" [Theresa] Curtis Jones under Nathan Curtis Jr. Family
10-14 July - Curtis Family including 1875 Map of Bainbridge/Bennettsville, NY under Nathan Curtis, Jr.
9 July - Obituary Addaline Curtis Owen Varner in Addaline Curtis Family Folder
8 July - Children of Nathan and Clarinda in Nathan Curtis Curtis, Jr. family and 1850 census data
7 July -Photos in Tom Hahn Residence/Cabins and Military
5-6 July - Census data for Clarinda (Hood) Curtis) and Nathan Curtis, Jr. Family and burial data for Clarinda
2-5, 6 July - Deed and other data in Nathan Curtis, Jr. and Nathan Curtis, Sr. Families
29 June - Rosanna Marshall Obituary
24 June - Monroe Curtis 1880 census entry under Nathan Curtis Senior
22-24, 28-29 June - Wahiawa entry and photos in Tom Hahn Military
21 June - Betsy Hahn _Photo in Tom Hahn Descendants
20 June - Photo in Florence Torgeson Letters
19 June - Letter regarding Zoe (Cudworth) Curtis in Nathan Curtis, Sr. folder
14 June - Listing of officers at Wahiawa, Oahu in 1963 under Tom Hahn Family (Military)
7 June - San Miguel, R. P. in Tom Hahn Family Military; new page: Cudworth Family in Family History
28 May- Hahn Family Burial Plots in Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kansas
27 May - Donna Reineke/Pat Hahn photo in Christian Hahn Family
26 May - San Miguel in Hahn Military
23 May - Luther Curtis Family under Nathan Curtis, Senior Family; Tom Hahn Military-Winter Harbor
21 May - Delaware Town message
18 May - Article on scouting at San Miguel and experience in Vietnam in Tom Hahn Family-Military
17 May - Moses Read signature in Read Family
15 May - San Miguel and Winter Harbor Memories in Tom Hahn Family, Military; Betsy

Curtis Teed to Sarah Lovernia letter under Nathan Curtis Senior Family and census data in same; photo in Tom Hahn Family Pets
14 May - Curtis Bible Births, Marriage, and Death images; Hahn Family Plot Grid in Mount Hope Cemetery under Cemeteries
13 May - Image this page, photo in Tom Hahn Family, Pets
9, 11, 12 May 2006 - Data and photos in Tom Hahn Military- Philippines under Tom Hahn Family
5 May - Rev. Pratt 1859 letter in Baptist Missions under History
3 May - Photos in Tom Hahn, Walter Hahn, and Christian Hahn Families
24 April - Luther Curtis Marriage Certificate in Curtis Folder/Curtis Births in Nathan Curtis, Sr.
23 April - Photos in Tom Hahn Family Pictures and Tom Hahn Residences
21 April - Tom Hahn, Military, article on the Negrito of the Philippines
12 April - Bernice Taggart at 102 in Thomas Torgeson Family
10 April - Catholic Native American Indian Mission Church School Records Sources Guide, Index Kansas - Archives - Marquette University and National Museum of the American Indian http://www.nmai.si.edu/ in in Web Link; data in Steelsmith Family
9 April - Florence Torgeson photo of Florence Torgeson Folder; Thomas Torgeson photo in Thomas Torgeson Family; RPI, Shepherd College, Goddard College Graduation in Thomas Hahn Family
8 April - Gladys White obituary in Torgeson Family
6 April - Maggie Owen's handwriting in Margaret Owen Family
5 April - Tom Hahn Military; 1737 Walking Purchase under Treaties
3 April - Beverly Hahn in Tom Hahn Family; Vietnam Safe Pass in Tom Hahn Military; Walt Hahn Photo in Walt Hahn Family
29 March - Photos Diane Torrey in Tom Hahn Family
28 March - Birding Page under Tom Hahn Family; photo Thomas Torgeson Family
27 March - Mary Christensen Obituary in Thomas Torgeson Family and additions to that family and Thomas and Margaret grave monuments; Maggie Owen obituary in Margaret Own Family
25 March - Photo to Tom Hahn Military
21 March - 1825 map of Missouri in Delaware Town; Zambales Province, R. P. officials in Tom Hahn Military
20 March - Torgeson Celebrations; Florence Hahn letter 5 November 1981n Tom Hahn Family; Torgeson Memories
18 March - Torgeson Memories; Hahn Memories
17 March - Portion of Florence Hahn Letter about Chris Hahn under Tom Hahn Family
16 March - Florence Torgeson Letters November 1981, July 1983/Torgeson Memories
15 - 16 March - Hahn Family Memories
12 March Illustration Tom Hahn Family
8 March - Military Page in Tom Hahn Family

6-8 March Torgeson Reunions in Taral Torgeison (Thomas Torgeson Senior) Family
3 March - New photo of staffer Karen Lynn
27-1 March - Torgeson Family Celebrations; Thomas Torgeson Family
26 February - Torgeson and Walter Hahn Memories; new page Torgeson Family Celebrations
22-24 February - Torgeson Memories; Florence Torgeson Letters 6 November 1965, July 1980
20-21 February - Florence Hahn Letters November 1965, 5 September 1977, 4 September 1983; Walt Hahn Family Memories; Martha Defries in Audley Defries Family
19-20 February - Link to The Emigrant Tribes http://www.wyandot.org/emigrant.htm ; Chief William Patterson data in Biographies
18 February - Florence Hahn Letter September 1983; Mary Jane Grinter
16-19, 23 February - Torgeson Memories. Hahn Family Memories in Christian Hahn Family. Walt Hahn Family Memories in Walt Hahn Family. Thomas Torgeson Family Memories
15 February - New page Torgeson Memories under construction under Thomas Torgeson; family memory sections of Florence Torgeson and Orson Owen pages
14 February - Data on Chief Teedyuscung in Personalities
13 February - Maps and listing in Gilstrap Cemeteries under Cemeteries; 1935 photo of the Grinter House.
5-11 February - Photos in Tom Hahn Family
1-4, 10-12 February - Florence Hahn Letters July 1978, August, September, and November 1984, March, June and August 1985
25, 27-31 January - Florence Hahn letters January, February, April, May, June, and July 1984
19 January - Grinter House watercolor by Charles Goslin in John Grinter Family
15, 17-24 January - Florence Torgeson letters of April, May, July, August, December and November 1983, and January and July 1984 letters
14 January - Photos in Tom Hahn Family Pets
13 January -Photo of Hahn Kansas Delaware at the Annual Meeting 1995 in Kansas Delaware; Florence Hahn letter of November 1982
9-12 January - Christian Hahn Family Celebrations, mostly Thanksgiving and Christmas 1930s-1970s
7 January - Bertha Hahn in Hahn Family in Family Histories
6, 7 January - Florence Hahn Letters of 1982 and July 1982
5 January - 17 January 1927 letter in Delaware Town folder
4 January - Estimate of goods to be furnished to about 2400 Delaware who were on--or on their way to--the Currant River in Southern Missouri
31 December- January - Florence Hahn November 1980 letter and August 1982 letter.
29, 2 January - Abstract of Merchandise to be Sold to the Delaware at the James River Fork of the White River by William Gillis, 1827
28 December - May and July 1982 Florence Hahn letters and 1828 letter in Delaware Town Folder
27 December - 1825 letters in Delaware Town folder and March 1982 Florence Hahn letter
26 December - August 1825 letter in Delaware Town folder; addition of March 1982 letter in

Florence Hahn Letters
23 December - Florence Hahn letters and Walter Hahn Letters of 1950; new data re apprenticeship of John Grinter
22 December -Florence Hahn letter of 29 August 1950 describing the death and funeral of Mattie (Defries) Hahn; addition of 1866 Delaware Pay Roll under Genealogy-
21 December -Florence Hahn letter of June 1915 in Florence Torgeson Letter; addition of Walt Hahn letter of May 1950 in Walter Hahn Folder
20 December - Walt Hahn letter of August 1950 in Walter Hahn Folder
17 December -Henry Lewis and Mercy Holloway photos under Hood Family; addition of new folder, the Shawnee Indians in Kansas; addition of a photo of the Hahn Family at the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kansas, 1995
15. 19 December - In Delaware Town under History, addition of a letters of 19 May and 25 July
14-15, 18 December - Florence Hahn Letters of December 1981.
12-13 December - Florence Hahn Letters; addition to Pets in Tom Hahn Family; new entry - "Delaware who served in the Civil War in Florida," under History
11 December - 1865 Delaware Payroll under Genealogy; addition to Florence Torgeson Letters
10 December - the Interior of the Home of Rosanna (Marshall) Grinter; addition of photos in Tom Hahn Family; addition of obituary of Frances C. Grinter in Moses Grinter Family
7 December - 2 July 1822 Letter and 6 November 1822 Letter in Delaware Town; addition of new page, The Delaware Per Capita Roll of November 17, 1863 under Genealogy
6 December - Florence Torgeson Letters
27 November - Obituaries for Martha Beckman Kilkenny/Leslie Beckman in Christian Hahn Family
25 November - Silver Lake Cemetery in Cemeteries
23-24 November - Photo to Walter Hahn Family
23, 27, 28 November - Florence Torgeson Letters
21 November - Photos to Addeline Curtis Family
19, 21, 23-27 November - Photos to Tom Hahn Family
18 November - Photo to Hulce Family
14 - Photos to Margaret Owen and Tom Hahn Families
13, 16 November - Addition of photos to Walter Hahn, Florence Torgeson, and Tom Hahn Families and
8. 10-12, 25, 26, 28 November - Additions to Delaware Town
7 November - Addition of photo in the Walter Hahn Family
3 November - Addition of photo in Margaret Owen Family
1-3 November - Additions and photos to Thomas Torgeson Family
28 October - Photos added to Tom Hahn Family
27-31 October - Photographs added to the Thomas Torgeson Family
23, 26 October - Photographs added to the John Hahn Family
19 October - Additions to Delaware Town folder
15-19, 29 October - Additions of Letters from Florence Hahn to Tom Hahn
11 October - Addition of photos in Tom Hahn Family

10 October - Addition of photo to Eudora, Kansas Delaware Cemetery in Cemeteries
9 October - Additions of Letters from Florence Hahn to Tom Hahn
4-8 October - Additions to Delaware Town folder
3 October - Adding photos to Tom Hahn Descendants
29 September-1 October - Editing Tom Hahn Family
28 September - New photos in Tom Hahn Family, General, Military, and Family Pet Sections
26-27 September - Revising Hahn Family Pages
22 September - Addition of image of Emma Hahn in the Hahn Family Page
20 September - Addition of two Mary Ellenberger photos in Ellenberger Family Page
4 September - Revision and corrections made to the Steelsmith Family by Researcher/ Descendant Vonda Moore
4 September - Additions to Grinter Chapel Cemetery Cemetery, Kansas City, Kansas Should be finished today.
31 August-2 September - Addition to Delaware Town
30 August - Added new page DELAWARE TOWN: The Lenape-Delaware Presence in Southwest Missouri ca.1820-ca.1830
26 August - Adding to incomplete listing of burials in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery at Kansas City, Kansas
19 August - Addition of Photo of Bernice (Torgeson) Taggart on Her 101st Birthday (Thomas Torgeson Family)
14 -21 August - Additions to Stock Stolen from the Delaware Since 1854 Treaty (Completed)
10, 13 August - Additions to and completed work on the Delaware Census 1842 Roll
1-4 August - Editing Curtis, Fair, Hahn, Hood, Hulce, and Owen Families
12-13 July - Added Descendancy Chart to the Hood Family
1 July - Adding data to Ellenberger Family
6-12, 16-26 July - Checking photos. Increasing text to a larger text font for easier reading
5 July - Addition of Descendancy Chart in the Hahn Family
4 July - Creation of Fair Family
2 July - Creation of Hood Family
1-4 July - Revision of the Curtis Family; addition of Nathan Arthur Sr. and Nathan Arthur Jr.
29-30 June - Creation of Hulce Family (Under construction)
27-28 June - Revision of Margaret Own Family
25-26 June - Revision to Orson Owen Family
21-22 June - Revision to Palmer Owen Family
17-18 June - Additions and revisions to the Porter and Read Families.
17-18, 20 June - Additions to the Benjamin Owen Family.
14 June - Additions to Anna Marshall and Wilaquenaho Family entries.
11 June - Addition of Photograph of Annie Marshall in Anna Marshall Family Section
2, 6-11 June - Adding and revising Porter Family Data.
24, 31 May - 1-2 June Delaware 1842 Roll or Census within the Fort Leavenworth Agency

(Incomplete)
22, 31 May - 1-2 June Stock Stolen from the Delaware Since 1854 Treaty (Incomplete)
18 May - Added **Delaware Tribes**
19 May - Added Listing of Burials in the **Grinter Chapel Cemetery (Kansas City, Kansas) (Incomplete)**

Table of Contents -- Double click on the subject desired to link with that page.

Algonquians

Bibliography
- Standard Reference
- Internet References

Biographies
- Biographies A-G
- Biographies H-L
- Biographies M
- Biographies N-T
- Biographies W-Z

Cemeteries

Chronology
- Chronology 1 (1616 - 1840)
- Chronology II (1841 to the Present)

Delaware Tribes

Family History
- Cudworth Family
- Curtis Family
  - Nathan Curtis [Sr.]
    - Nathan Arthur Curtis [Jr.]
      - Addaline Curtis

- Defries Family
  - Audley Paul Defries
    - Martha "Mattie" Francis Defries
- Ellenberger Family
- Fair Family (Under construction)
- Grinter Family
  - John Grinter
    - Francis Grinter
      - Moses Read Grinter
        - Mary Jane Grinter

Hahn Family (Provisional)

Hahn Family
- John George Hahn
  - Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn
    - Christian Hahn Family Celebrations
    - Christian Hahn Family Memories (New 15 March 2006)
    - Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn
      - Thomas "Tom" Hahn
        - Christopher F. Hahn
        - Elizabeth Lee Hahn
        - Diane Jean Torrey
        - Duane Gifford Torrey

Honeywell Family

Hood Family

Hulce Family

Marshall Family
- Henry Marshall
  - William H. Marshall
    - Anna Marshall
      - John Marshall,
      - Mary Ann Marshall
      - Rosanna Marshall

- Owen Family
  - Benjamin Owen Elder
    - Palmer Owen
      - Benjamin Owen
        - Orson Anderson Owen
          - Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen
- Porter Family
- Read Family
- Steelsmith
- Torgeson Family
  - Taral Torgeson (Thomas Torgeson, Sr.)
    - Thomas Torgeson (Torgei Torgeison/Torjeison)
      - Torgeson Family Celebrations
      - Torgeson Memories
    - Florence Vivian Torgeson
      - Letters from Florence to Her Son
- Wilaquenaho

Genealogy
- Bulletin Board
- Delaware Roll 1842
- Delaware Rolls
- Grinter Place
- Grinter Reunion
- Kansas Delaware

Guest Book

History
- Adams Delawares
- Baptist Missions
- The Big House

Brief History of the Lenape
Chiefs
Civil War
Delaware Life
Delaware Missions
E. Okla History
Kansas
Kansas Missions
Lenape-Delaware Place Names
Life Among the Delaware Indians
McCoy Journal
Old Northwest Confederacy
Pratt Collection
Russian Lenape
Stock Stolen from the Delaware Since 1854 Treaty
Wallum Olum
Wampum Belts
Wyandotte County
Allotment
Grinter Place
Schools
Wyandotte Gazette

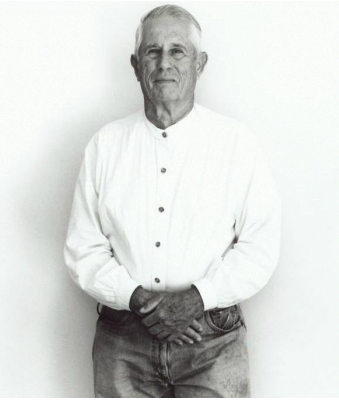
Index (Home -- this -- Page)

Language

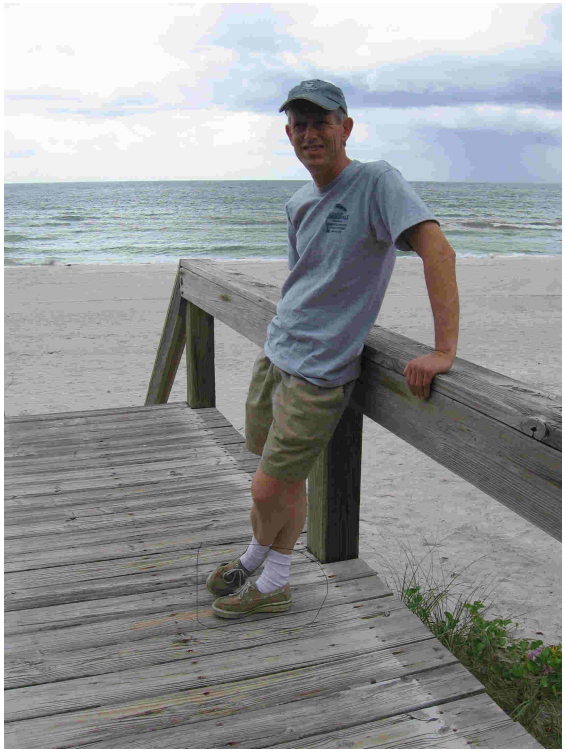
Personalities
A-M M-Z

Treaties
1661-1809 1814-1829 1832-1855 1856-Present

Lenape-Delaware History Web Site Staff



Web Site Editor and Coordinator - **Thomas Strong Swiftwater Hahn**~~~ of Fort Myers, Lee County, Florida. The photograph was taken about 1998 at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia, at age 72. A Kansas Delaware and a former Kansas Delaware Chief and and now Ceremonial Chief, is a descendant of Anna Marshall and WiLaQueNaHo. swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net



Chris Hahn at a Southwest Florida Boardwalk with Wisps of Hurricane Katrina in the Background (2005)



North Beach on the Chesapeake Bay South of Annapolis, Maryland is one of Chris's Favorite Places to Visit. This of the North Beach Bay Fest was taken on 27 August 2006 (Chris Hahn Photo)

Chris Hahn - The Web Master and the Site Technical Manager, is of Glen Burnie, Maryland and Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Chris, a Kansas Delaware, is the son of Thomas Swiftwater and the descendant of Anna Marshall and WiLaQueNaHo.
Email address is: cfhahn, @lenapedelawarehistory.net

Researchers:



Karen Lynn on a February 2006 Trip at Santa Barbara, California with her Father dad, his cousin Dick and his wife's brother Gary and Family Members. (Provided by Karen Lynn)

Karen Lynn, a Cherokee-Delaware, is from Laurel, Maryland. You may email her via kalenape, @lenapedelawarehistory.net



Arlene Ziegler Micucci in Lenape Dress at the Native American Museum Opening Parade in September 2004 Parade in Washington, District of Columbia**Arlene Micucci** of Summit, New Jersey. A former Kansas Delaware Council Member, she is always involved in Delaware and Nanticoke affairs in New Jersey. SweetHawkW0man@aol.com

Martin Weeks of Norman, Oklahoma is a Kansas Delaware. Martin is the son of Wanda Weeks, a former Kansas Delaware Chief, and Clarence Weeks and is a descendant of Anna Marshall and WiLaQueNaHo and Counselor of the Kansas Delaware. martinweeks@cox.
net



Vickie Wilkins is a Cherokee-Delaware. She and her family live in Bryan, Texas

Vickie Wilkins in a Cherokee Tear Dress. Like Vickie, many Delaware are also Cherokee. Vickie is a descendant of Mary Ann Marshall and Wilaquenaho. She and her family live at Bryan, Texas_



bvw77808@yahoo.com

General Information about the Web Site and the Conditions under which the Web Site is Published:

Lenape-Delaware History: *http://lenapedelawarehistory.net* is the web site that covers such subjects as Bibliography, Biographies, Chronology of Delaware Events, Genealogy, History, Personalities, and Treaties of the Lenape-Delaware and Munsee of the United States. Send comments on web design or technical web site questions to Chris Hahn, the Web Site Technical Manager and Co-Owner *cfhahn,@lenapedelawarehistory.net*. Send corrections or additions of data to Thomas Swiftwater Hahn, Web Site Co-Owner, Editor and Research Coordinator by U.S. Mail to 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL
33917-2040 or by e-mail: *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net* .

This site is not sponsored by nor is it affiliated with any Lenape-Delaware Tribe or Nation or by any other Native American organization. The data contained herein are based both on documents and other data that are available in both open sources in the public domain and from various individuals. **The format in which we present the information, comments, or notes, etc. is copyrighted and is intended for the reader's personal family research only. It may not be reproduced for profit or without the permission of the individual researcher/s and the web site owners. Any query regarding this subject should be sent to Editor Thomas Swiftwater Hahn.** This restriction is necessary to prevent unscrupulous persons from selling or misusing family information. Our major purpose is to make information available as starting points for those working on their family histories and/or on Lenape-Delaware history. A secondary purpose is to provide a place where research regarding the Lenape-Delaware can take place. For privacy reasons, data will not be given for living persons without their permission. No current tribal roll information will be used without the permission of the proper officials of any tribe or nation. We will make no judgments regarding the legitimacy of any Lenape-Delaware Tribe or Nation or any other Native American or indigenous entity. We merely reflect what they say about themselves in their web sites and/or elsewhere.

Wherein possible, we have included the e-mail link to the researcher/s who has/have worked on a particular item. That person is responsible for the accuracy of his/her research. S/he should be contacted regarding the details of the source or the particulars of the data, because s/he is in the best position to handle relevant questions. The editor is responsible for the overall content and well being of Lenape-Delaware History. All of us working on this site dedicated to our subject. We are all volunteers. As in all historical research, we do not vouch for the validity of the data of the sources we are using, but we are responsible for providing them when they are available. We would like to emphasize that though we publish recorded history, we are equally equally concerned with the process of historical research itself. We are always open to the correction of data and welcome new data.

Please note that we acknowledging the name or e-mail address of the provider of photographs and other images with the term "Provided by _____." That does not necessarily mean that the sender holds the original or has done the research to obtain it. It only provides a contact point for the person wanting to know more about the photograph or to make an attempt to obtain a copy. Similarly, the contact point for each entry in the site is the Lenape-Delaware History researcher who is the primary contact point. That person acts as the "clearing station" for that bit of historical research, but s/he may not necessarily be the one who is the expert on the subject. We are striving to attain a web site that is simple to maintain, one that provides the reader with somewhere to go beyond what is contained in the site, to give and to provide credit where it is due, and to protect privacy where it is requested.

Proper names will be in a bold, black color. For anyone having difficulty in printing, I suggest going to Printer Properties and click on Landscape Mode (horizontal) rather than Portrait Mode (vertical). Perhaps someday it will all appear in a nice Portrait Mode; that is not a high priority because this is an ongoing-research web site primarily designed for viewing. To reach any of the

links provided, place the cursor on the underlined blue portion of that item until it becomes a hand, then use one left click of the mouse to go directly to that site. If you are able to bring up only a limited number of images on a page, it indicates that you may need additional memory for your computer. Editor.

Please come back to visit us soon!

OUR STAFF ARE ALL LENAPE-DELAWARE WORKING TOGETHER. WE WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE YOUR ASSISTANCE.

Web copy 31 July 2005. Times New Roman 14 pt. Photo check A. Backed up to flash drive and hard drive 29 November 2005. TH

Home Page

8 November 2006

Wyandotte County

GRINTER PLACE

There is considerable coverage on the Grinter Place in the various Grinter Family Pages, but it seems appropriate to have a page just devoted to one of the key features on the Old Kansas Delaware Preserve. I will, begin to sort out what appears appropriate on the family pages and that which seems to fit better here.



Beginning 22 October 2006, I began entering much of a typescript prepared by Rodney Staab, Curator of the Grinter Place Historic Site 1986-1997, in preparation for an Interpretive Manual of the site 15 June 1997). I do not know whether or not the Manual was ever finished and published and put into use.

Much of the data are duplicated elsewhere, but it, but it puts most of it in one location in this web site. If you know whether or not the Manual was ever completed and published, I would appreciate knowing. As I have to type this in by my slow typing, it may take a while. Editor [*swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net*](mailto:swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net)

Chapter I - Residences of the GRINTER-MARSHALL-KIRBY FAMILIES 1830s to 1950

Contemporary testimony on the construction and use of the original buildings at Grinter Place is rare. The mid- to late-twentieth century tradition has long been that that the Grinter family began with the marriage of Moses Grinter and Annie Marshall in January 1831, that they lived at or very near this site since the genesis of the Grinters as a family, that the house was built in 1857,and that the construction took two years. Further memoirs maintain that the Kirby family did not move into the house until after the death of Annie Grinter in 1905. In some instances these assumptions can be checked against contemporary sources.

Presenting the details of the Grinter family history here and in all these chapters, and evidence for the Fort Leavenworth - Fort Scott military road and the connecting ferry in yet another chapter, in general it seems evident that Moses and Annie Grinter began living together or acting as married people by about 1838, with their first child, Frances Catherine Grinter, born December 26, 1839. hat they were a family is confirmed by the 1842 Delaware census, which at No. 101 lists Mrs. Grinter with one male and one female child under age of ten. The ale child would have been their second child, William Henry Harrison Grinter, born 1 November 1841. Moses Grinter himself, not being a Delaware, would have been excluded from the census. No marriage certificate has yet been discovered for the couple. [end page 1-1]

Locations of the Grinter family home , 1830s-1855

It is uncertain where the Grinter family lived prior to 1855. In 1929 a Grinter daughter, Mrs. Henry Kirby, born July 16, 1857. recalled that "for more than a quarter of a century the Grinters lived in a pioneer cottage near the Grinter trading post, just above the ferry" prior to constructing the extant brick home (*Kansas City Kansan* 27 December 1929). Mrs. Kirby's obituary also stated that "her parents . . . occupied the home in which she died when she was two years old." This version of the family story appears in almost all the subsequent histories of the site, and carries the clear implication that this vicinity was from the beginning the only location for the Grinter home. Nonetheless some early evidence locating the family home near or within the drainage area of Marshall Creek in the northern part of the present-day county boundaries should be noted. Much of the dating hinges on the times of birth and death of the Grinter children. Appendix 1, the family group chart for the Moses Grinter family, should thus here be consulted.

(1) A post-1951 family recollection, of which there is a poor photocopy in the Kirby-Willey collection at the Grinter House, states that the family "lived near present Washington High School [on the north side of Leavenworth road, between 72nd and 75th Streets] for a few years where 3 of their children were born, 3 dying young before the start of the Grinter Cemetery [and] were [thus] buried in the Delaware cemetery, at White Church." Examining the family group chart for the Moses Grinter family, the first three births concluded with their third child, Victoria B. (b. 26 June 1848, d. 4 September 1853, the fifth child, Florence (b. 11 July 1851, d. 24 October 1857) and the sixth child, Prudence (b. 11 July 1851, d. 24 October 1857) and the sixth child, Prudence (b. 26 June 1854, d. infancy). There was another child, James [end page 1-2] Grinter, whose birth and death (in infancy) dates are unknown, but traditionally he is placed as the eight child, born between Martha A. Vashti (the seventh, b. 16 July 1857) and Francis (the ninth, b. 1 July 1862, d. 12 July 1864).

(2) Somewhat corroborating the above account is another from a news article (in the Merlye Hotujac collection, Grinter Place Museum) telling of the annual Grinter family reunion . This reunion occurred 25 September 1932. The news article, from an unknown newspaper, states that Moses Grinter "married Miss Annie Marshall, a Delaware Indian, in January, 1838. Top that union ten children were born. All now are dead. Five died while in childhood and are buried in the old Indian cemetery at White Church. The other five are buried in Grinter's chapel cemetery, one-half mile north of the Grinter home." The 26 September *Kansas City Kansan* reprinted below has nearly identical genealogical information. [end page 1-3]

The five children who died as adults were, in chronological order: William Henry Harrison Grinter (d, 10 December 1887), Frances Catherine Grinter (d. 9 April 1908); she married John Grinter)), Mary Jane Grinter Defries (d.16 July 198), Cunningham R. Grinter (d. 11 March 1924), and the last. Martha Vashti Grinter Allen Kirby (d. 20 June 1930). Hence this tradition again argues for a pre-1868 affiliation of the family with White Church, today located at 85th Street and Lafayette.

(3) An account in the *Kansas City Sun* for 14 July 1905 memorializing Moses R. Grinter states that "when first married, for a few years they lived near Bethel, where heir first child, (Francis C.) [i.e. Frances Catherine Grinter] was born [26 December 1839] but later located near the [Kansas] river living in a log house until about 1860, when the fine brick residence was erected, which is still standing." The Bethel cemetery, itself more or less at the center of the old Bethel community and located on the south side of the Leavenworth road at 78th Street, it is about 1.1 miles northeast of White Church. Hence this earliest account locates the family near Bethel as early as 1839. Note that the earlier these sources are dated, the earlier they locate the family in the Bethel area. Note, also, that the question of this earliest location is only treated in 20-th century sources. No 19th-century cou5ces yet located treat the qu4stion. It should also be observed here that from the heavy reliance upon the births and deaths of children in dating events, it is highly probable that the base-line memories are those of a woman. Moses Grinter died 12 June 1878 and our source material for earliest Grinter homes seems to rely exclusively on remembrances of Annie's recollections. Annie died 28 June 1905.

(4) Somewhat corroborating an earlier White Church location is an obituary, from an unidentified newspaper, of Mrs. Anna Grinter. The clipping [end of page 1-4] now in te Ora Davis Grinter collection at Grinter Place Museum. The clipping garbles many of the otherwise well-documented facts about the family but reports: "in 1836 she married Moses R. Grinter. Ten children were born to them . . . Mr. and Mrs. Grinter lived o a farm near White Church until the death of Mr. Grinter in 1878."

Summarizing these four early sources, it seems likely that the first Grinter home was in Bethel or White Church area. and was inhabited from the late 1830s to about the mid-1840s. The second home, also of wood construction, was likely very near the present Grinter Place and was occupied from about the mid-1840s to about 1860. The third Grinter home is the one which now stands at the northwest corner of K-32 Highway and 78thStreet.

Those first homes were, most likely, log homes; see R. Staab, "Dining with the Delawares: Kansas Delaware Homes and Hospitality, 1830s - 1860s," pp. 354-356 in *Papers of the Twenty-third Algonquian Conference* (Ottawa, 1992), reprinted with this interpretive manual, for an overview of the literature. Francis Parkman, a recent Harvard graduate in 1846, also noted the Delaware cabins, and left a description of what might in fact be the second Grinter home, although unfortunately he does not identify anyone by name: "A few hours' ride [on 10 May 1846] brought us to the banks of the river Kansas. traversing the woods that line it and ploughing through the deep sand, we encamped not far from the bank at the Lower Delaware Crossing. Our tent was erected for the first time on a meadow close to the woods, and the camp preparations being complete, we began to think of super. An old Delaware woman of some three hundred pounds [Betsy Willaquenaho Marshall?] sat in the porch of a little log house close to the water, and a very pretty half-breed girl was engaged under her superintendence in feeding a large flock of turkeys that were fluttering and cobbling about the door. But no offers of money or even of tobacco could induce [end of page 1-5] her to part with one of her favorites, so I took my rifle to see if the woods or the river could furnish us anything." (*The Oregon Trail*, ed. Mason Wade, 1943 [the unexpurgated edition], chapter two; see also Barry pp, 581-582.

Commenting on Parkman's description, it should be added that in the traditional Indian homes, and in fact in many homes of woodland tribes, the grandmother stayed home and babysat, while the mother and father were at their respective chores. Parkman's description would probably suit the majority of Delaware cabin homes at one time or another, so there is no pressing reason to believe that this was in fact the Grinter home. Nonetheless in 1846 this description, vague as it is, would also fit the known demographics of the Grinter Family, for the oldest girl, Francis Catherine Grinter, would then have been six, and the old Delaware woman might have been Anne Marshall Grinter's mother. This would have been Elizabeth Ketchum Marshall, then about 49 years of age, the mother of eight children, and widowed in 1834 (only three of her children survived infancy).

Parkman's description would have fit with the chronology of the Grinter homes established here, though the chronology stands on its own. Note, further, that if this home is indeed the Grinter home, there is no particuar connection to the operation of a river-crossing outfit here except through mere geographical propinquity --- and this, too, fits in with what we know of the Grinter livelihood hood. More discussion of the Grinter family and the ferry crossing is postponed for the chapter on that subject.

Note, finally, that there is a well-known incident which would occasion the relocation of a home site in this region between 1843 and 1846, and this would have been the great flood of 1844. The post-1951 memoir, cited above, states that Annie Marshall Grinter "witnessed both the 1844 flood & 1803 flood [end page 1-6] saying the 1844 flood was the highest water." If, then, the relocation occurred circa 1845. then the Grinter's second home, which lasted until until about 1862, would have stood in the vicinity of the current (third) home" More than a quarter of a century" as Mrs. Kirby said in 1929.

Documentation of the site, 1860 to 1900

The extant map of the subdivisions of Township 11 South, Range 24 East, surveyed from 15 April 1861, locates "Moses Grinter" at the present location on the north bank of the Kansas river. We should nonetheless be cautipus in accepting the view that the existing brick building was complete by that time. In the existing northeast corner of the structure, within the exterior wall facing the back porch, and at about head height, there are two bricks which bear pre-firing inscriptions of (a) "Mr. A. Zane May 7 1865" and (b) "A Zane May 7th 1865" in a Spencerian script. These bricks have the appearance of being repairs, but ea5ly repairs, to the original wall. The Zanes were Wyandot Indians; there are several A. Zanes (Wyandots) residing in this area mentioned in Louise Barry's index to the KSHS publications.

There is a tradition that a man named Bernard Tourtelling actually built the house. The tradition comes fr0m John McClain, who in 1985-1987 was sales engineer for the Missouri Valley Electric Company, 1640 Baltimore, P.O. Box 1640, Kansas City, MO 64141. Jefferson Brown, former curator of the Grinter Place Museum, had written on 17 September 1985, I wrote a letter to John McClain on 11 December 1987 asking about this tradition. McClain had told Jeff that Bernard Torteling [sic] had arrived in Wyandot County before it was a territory, started the first brewery here, and was a mason who could build his own kiln, if need be, to fire the bricks. McClain also told Jeff that he had two letters written in the 1920s by Bernard's son which detailed recollections [end of page 1-7] of having built the Grinter House. I received no reply from Mr. McCain. Partially propping up this tradition, the *Wyandotte Commercial Gazette* for July 20, 1867, states that "B. H. Tertling is putting up a number of one story-brick houses on Myrtle Street (Or Myrtle Avenue, we are not sure which,) one of which is about completed and nearly ready for occupancy, with a second well under way. We (i.e., he) has purchased quite a tract of Mrs. Walker, has started a brick yard, and burned one fine kiln of brick already, and is, withal, doing quite a land office business in the way of real estate."

The following item, from the Wyandot Herald of 11 July 1872, offers a snippet of contemporary information on the house and property: "On Monday evening last (Jul8 8) the inhabitants of Secondine were startled by an earthquake. The shock occurred about 10 o'clock P.M. and traveled from Southeast to Northwest. But one shock was felt which lasted from four to five seconds. But one shock was felt which lasted from four to five seconds. W. H. Grinter, from who we glean the particulars, says that the shock was as severe as the one felt here in 1867. He informed us that the stock on his father's farm was greatly excited, the dogs set up a pitiful howl, the horses neighbed and snorted and the cattle ran bellowing in every direction. He says he sat looking out the window leaning his arms on the same and felt the house vibrating under him. A young man sleeping in the same room was awakened by the trembling of the house and thought that some one was trying to pull the bed from under him. We have had heard whether the shock was felt at any other place."

The *Wyandot Herald* for 31 May 1882 reports on the apprehension of a man named Webster in Washington County, Kansas. Webster was brought back to Wyandot County by Sheriff Bowling for having stolen "the Widow Grinter's hogs last winter." [end of page 1-8]

The 1890 *Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas Historical and Biographical* volume published by Goodspeed, contains in a biography of Mrs. Annie Grinter (pp. 622-624) the following passage: "Since death has deprived her of the loved companion, Mrs. Grinter resides in here elegant brick residence, and being in good financial circumstances lives happily and quietly, surrounded by a host of admiring friends and her children." There is, of course, a great deal else of biogaphical interest in this account.

The Bonner Springs, Kansas, *Wyandotte Chieftain* for July 16, 1897, relates that "The old Grinter homestead near Muncie, is being overhauled by the present tenant, Mr.. Kirby. The furniture is also being remodeled by Mr. Weigelmesser, of this place,." This item calls for commentary. In 1897 Martha Vashti grinter married W. D Alen; he died 27 September 1877. Their child, born 6 September 1877, also died on 27 September 1877, according to one family tree (in the Kirby-Willey collection). Martha Grinter Allen then married Henry Clay Kirby on 30 October 18889. The post-1951 recollection cited above states that several years of Martha V, Grinter's life were spent "from pillar to post going to places where he husband had to preach. At his retirement {he] came to Muncie in 1900 ton her own home n the farm. In 1905 inherited her mother's old home, moved they in 1907." There were a number of Grinter homes in the V=vicinity of Muncie by 1897 so it should

not be assumed that "the old Grinter homestead" is in fact the building now t 1420 South 78th Street. Nevertheless the chronology of Kirby family events from 1890 to 1907 with respect to the 78th Street sit is unclear to me.

The circa 1900 photograph of the house

A very useful photograph of the site, taken from the south and featuring Annie Grinter, her so Cunningham (ordinarily known as Cam), Cam's wife Shirley [end of page 1-9] and two children. Cam and Shirley had five children (born in 1886, 1889, 1892,1895 and 1898) and the children in the photo appear to be about two and four years of age, respectively. Without further knowledge of the precise identities of the children we can nonetheless say with some degree of confidence that the photograph was taken sometime between 1892 and 1900.

The photo depicts the white picket fence atop the stone wall surrounding the house, the bulging-out of the top of the chimney above the kitchen, and the west exterior wall off te breezeway, with a door but no windows. Although it is a black and white photo, seemingly the columns on the south porch are painted. The columns in the photo are probably not the columns extant today. Otherwise the architecture of the house seemingly conforms to that seen in the structure today.

The 1929 interview with the Kirby Family

Lincoln Phifer, a reporter for the *Kansas City Kansan,* interviewed Mattie and Annie Kirby, granddaughters of Mosses and Annie Grinter, in lat 1929 and learned the following with respect to te construction of the house: "After the birth of most of the children. the original Grinter house burned to the ground. The[n] Moses Grinter, wealthy by this time, built the large 2-story brick dwelling that remains to this day on the summit of the hill known as Grinter Heights, and comparable to the famous Shawnee Indian Mission further south. Construction of the building started July 1, 1862. and the structure was completed and occupied te following January. The brick for the building were molded and burned on the Grinter farm, the lime used was taken from ledges near the house and burned where it was mined. The frame work was from native timber, sawed in the neighborhood. Finished lumber, the windows and doors, were hauled from Leavenworth, having firth been brought up the Missouri river by boat. [end of page 1-10]

"The wall of the lower floor," Phifer continued, "is twenty-one inches thick; of the

second floor, seventeen inches. The windows only have two lights to the sash, something that was unusual at the time the structure was erected sixty-eight years ago. At that time it was one of the largest and finest residences in Kansas, and even today it stands outlined against the sky, commodious and very striking.

"The sixth child of Moses and Anna Grinter, Mrs. Henry C. Kirby, with her husband and daughter and her family," Phifer continued, "still occupies the old homestead. She has lived there ever since, when, a child of 5 in 1863, she moved in with her father's family. The Kirby children grew up in this historic old home, they married and some of them have died. One daughter and her husband reside in the building where her parents still live, but in another section of the house; for the house is abundantly roomy to house two families. A grandson, about 7 years old, whose mother has died, makes his home with his grandparents in the old homestead . . . [[Through the windows facing north] -- beyond the chicken houses, the barns, the bee hives, the orchard -- upon another ridge a mile further on, one can see Grinter Chapel where two generations of the Grinters attended church and school . . . .[Inside the house] one seems in another world. The big clock ticks leisurely. The old-fashioned stove fills the room with the aroma of burning wood. You are seated in a handmade, but comfortable rocking chair; on the bed there is a quilt placed doubtless by some of the older generation and quilted by hand. There is room. much room; for the walls are apparently about twenty feet from each other." (*Kansas City Kansan*) 29 December 1929).

A couple of notes should be appended here. First, from the family group sheet it would appear that Martha Vashtie Grinter Kirby was actually the seventh [end of page 1-11] Grinter child and not the sixth. Second, it cannot be determined which of the earlier two homes burned to the ground, as was claimed in 1929. Third, the 1 July 1862 date of the beginning of construction on the home given here exactly coincides with the dates of Francis Grinter's birth, the ninth child. Again there is a reliance on the birth of the children in dating events. [We might also note here that "Vashti" was the queen, and wife to King Ahasuerus, in the first chapters of the Biblical book of Ester. The name is not believed to be Delaware.][Nor are any of the other family names. Editor]

Despite the clear statement of the 29 July 1862-January 1863 construction of the brick home in the December `829account, Mrs. Kirby's obituary upon the occasion of her death on 20 June 1930 -- less than six months after the Phifer interview -- stated "Mrs. Kirby had lived all her life at Muncie, her parents having died the home in which she died when she was 2 years old," i.e. in 1859. This 1859 date for the home has been perpetuated in

literature since that time.

Three accounts from 1932

A 1932 news-clipping (from an unidentified newspaper) gives further details. The clipping, now in the Merle Hotujac collection at the Grinter Place Museum. celebrates the upcoming centennial of White Church on the following Sunday. This centennial occasion as Sunday, May 29.1932 (*White Church Sesquicentennial* booklet) and so the clipping probably dates from a few days earlier. Giving a history of the Delawares and the people associated with the church, the clipping states that the bricks of Moses Grinter home "were made" and burned just south of the house. The lumber was cut on the place and hauled to Mill Creek. The finishing limber was hauled from Leavenworth over the old territorial road. A man named Burns, a brick mason, laid the brick for the home. Grinter's pet hobby was raising bees. He could take a swarm of them [end of page 1-12] anywhere. He was also noted for his fine fruit and orchards. He was the first permanent white settler of Wyandotte county. Mr. and Mrs. Grinter had ten children, five of these children are buried in the Indian cemetery near White Church."

Another 1932 article, dating probably from 26 September and currently in the Meryrle Hotujac collection at Grinter Place, celebrates the third "Grinter Clan Reunion." The article states: "The brick [for the house] were burned in what is now the front yard. With the exception of two rooms, the original flooring still is in the structure . . . A basket dinner was served at noon in cafeteria style. Every family took a basket of food ands it was spread out on tables. It was said every basket contained fried chicken." Many of the participants at these reunions have told me that at these events a large family tree [genealogy] in the shape of a tree, would be placed in what we would now term the entrance hall, the first room one enters the house. The "tree" was placed either on the wall beneath the staircase, or the opposite wall./ [I wonder where it is now? Editor] Meryle told me "people came from as far away as Independence, Missouri, and as far far as Topeka, Kansas. just to come to these reunions. [As your editor and the greater Hahn Family did.] Many people in those photographs still live today.

A third article from that year is in some respects almost identical with the clipping found in the 26 September *Kansas City Kansan.* This *Kansan* item, partly based on the Lincoln Phifer article three earlier, states that "the old family home at Grinter Heights . . . is a sturdy brick house built not for a day or a year, but to withstand the elements and ears. It is of two stories, built of brick moulded and burned where it was mined. The

framework was from native timber, sawed in [end of page 1-13] the neighborhood. Finishing lumber, the windows and doors, were hauled from Fort Leavenworth, having first been brought up the Missouri river by boat. The wall of the lower floor is 21 inches thick; that of the second floor, seventeen inches . . . [Moses] and his brother, James C. Grinter, married sisters, who were part French and part Delaware Indian. [There is no proof that they were French. They were one-half Delaware, their mother, Elizabeth Willaquenaho being full-blood Delaware]. Moses married Annie Marshall and James married Rose [Roseanne] Marshall. Moses Grinter and wife had ten children, all of whom are dead. Five died while in childhood and are buried in the old Indian cemetery at White church. The other five are buried in the Grinter chapel cemetery, which adjoins the little old Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was established through the efforts of Moses Grinter. Moses Grinter died in January, 1978, and his wife in June, 1905."

A post-1951 family account of the construction of the Grinter farmstead

Te post-1951 remembrance cited above (from the Kirby-Willey collection) also furnishes a valuable account of the construction of the house and farmstead buildings. The relevant portion is reprinted above, edited for clarity but preserving some of the syntax of the original:

"The home if M and [for] the elevated wall around the house some distance away, making an elevated yard about oses R. Grinter on the hill overlooking the Kaw, northwest of the ferry location, was begun in 1856 under the construction skill of John Swagger. Native stone was used for all foundation work about 100 feet on each side, averaging abut 2 1/2 feet high. A white wicket fence set atop the wall with entrance gates on the south to the west and to the north connected to the house by brick walks and molded bricks of native clay made on the site. Lime for the mortar was burned in a [kin] 200 yards to [the] northwest on [the[bank of the creek. The 24 x 60 2-story main structure was built first with a 22 inch walls on the first floor and 17 inch walls on the second floor. All partitions [end of page 1-14] were brick supported on stone foundation. Cyprus [i.e., cypress] singles covered the roof which needed no replacement until 1902. The main structure was put into use in the fall of 1859. The kitchen was built and connecting & enclosures followed. The walnut stair rail was hand made on the job. All finish material, door, windows, etc., were boated from Leavenworth & oxteamed to the site, taking 3 days for the trip. Window & door sills & lintels were walnut. The 5 large fire-places, [large enough to accomodate a 3 1/2 foot log, were the heating and cooking sources. The upper deck porch was a haven for the sleepy in extremely hot weather. It also served to dry peaches, apples, corn, hops &

such. The 50 gal. cast iron kettle positioned to the west of the house served for cooking hams, hominy, lard rendering and and soap making. 150 feet west was the original lg barn, another was later built 250 feet northeast. A large stone cave was built in the bank 150 feet east of the house. The Grinter spring was the water source, 200 yards northeast in the creek. The large istren at the east end of the house came later. fruit orchard occupied the land south & southwest of the house. Two large maple trees, one on either side of the front entrance n the lower yard level, gave extensive shade. Other trees near filled in empty spaces. A large lilac bush was in the S.W. corner of the yard. Another was in the S.E./ corner. A spreading yellow rose was my first memory of this part of the yard. The well, dug in 1870, was 63 ft. deep, riley [riled] water would come from it when the river was above normal. Bill Maupin moved his sawmill from Independence Mo in 1866 to Edwardsville, [and] furnished lumber to the Grinter buildings and others in the locale. This native lumber was used for all buildings until about 1890, when better lumber was badly depleted.

Another account from the same source. while not specifically pertinent to the history of the structures at the site, nevertheless offers some insight into local agro-environmental adaptations: [end of page 1-15]

Little development of he locale was made until the close of the Civil War. Most settlers were poor & satisfied themselves with a log house & small farm and garden area. Most settled on land near a natural spring for water supply, clearing small areas, [and] later as demands grew, connected these to make large fields. Wheat became a main crop, confined to manual hand harvest with the hand cradle and binding. Wm. H. H. Grinter [died 1887] was among the best experts in this line. By 190 the wheat binder was being used, but [because of] the stumps in the fields, much cradleling still had to be done to save the entire crop. Progress to de-stump the was attempted by any means, mostly by hand work. Mechanical pullers & explosive came to use about 1900, clearing many of the fields. Much of the fertile was swamps & wet & little farms until [the] 1890's. Water was plentiful at 30 ft. depth in the bottoms. By drainage many areas soon were under cultivation, and homesteads became frequent. Few of the water supply springs survived in the upland due to man's encroachment [by] these methods. Some of these springs) were major as: 76th [street] & U.P.R.R. [Union Pacific Railroad], Secondine spring, Grinter spring east of Grinter house, Searcy spring 77[th street] [north of Swartz Avenue], Newman spring north of 79 & Swartz, W. A. Defries spring south of 79 & Kansas Avenue, A. Defries spring south of Kansas Ave & 75, James Grinter spring north of the old home. Two springs west of 80 & Kaw Drive were the traveler's haven, plenty of shade,

and on the highway.

Household Furnishings

Except for the 1929 article, household furnishings for the Grinters and others of that vicinity are almost completely undocumented. I have never seen any interior photographs. On the positive side, for purposes of reconstructing an "average" household's furnishings for pre-1900 sites, if a head of household in Kansas died intestate (without a will), the Probate Court (end of page 1-16); [page 1-17 appears to be missing, but Staab was probably going to mention that an inventory of property owned was required.)

Chapter 2. Dining with the Delawares: Kansas Delaware Homes and Hospitality, 1830s-1860s

This chapter is based on a paper by Rodney Staab entitled "Dining with the Delawares: Kansas Delaware Homes and Hospitality 1830s-1860s," that was published in *Papers of the Twenty-Third Algonquian Conference* by the Carleton University, Ottawa, 1992, William Cowan, Editor

The treaties of 1829 and 1867 give us usable, if imprecise, dates for the arrival from Missouri and Indiana, and the departure to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), of the Kansas Delawares, Weslager 1972:370-427), The years between, then, count for about a tenth of the time the Unami-speaking people have been known to Europeans. Although the dispersal and loss of Kansas Delaware lands and te gradual Christianizing of the tribe have been the subject of several historians" inquiries, less has been written about the ephemeral details of Delaware home lie during this period. For example, the two most useful surveys of housing have hitherto been Lewis Henry Morgan's 1859 description and anther list complied about 1862. Morgan wrote:

> When Mr. Pratt [a Baptist missionary] came among them 12 years ago, they were living in bark houses. Now many of them are living in frame houses two stories high, some with a veranda in front the whole length, and the have good barns and outbuildings. Some of them have herds of cattle from 25 to 100 and have 5 to 20 swine, sheep, wagons, and all kinds of implements (Cited in Thurman 1973:200)

The circa 1862 list indicated, of 27 Delaware families, the number living in

particular types of homes: log cabin 11; two cabins 5; three cabins 2; double cabin 3; small frame house 3; three houses 1; large frame house 1; two story house 1 (cited by Thurman 1973:200)

But dozens of brief notices and accounts in contemporary periodical literature allow us to sharpen our focus on Delaware domesticity from the 1830s through the 1860s. Of the extant accounts of travelers who dined with their Delaware hosts in early Kansas, one of the most representative was left by Byron, and otherwise unnamed soldier of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry. While en route from Fort Riley to Quindaro during late January, 1862[end of p. 354], Byron and another visitor stopped at a Delaware home to inquire after food and lodging, and left this account:

> [We inquired] of the inmates (eight persons of various ages) whether they kept travellers or not. After considerable palavering, without understanding a single word, we were motioned to the barn, where we left our tired horses. As we were returning to the house, we discovered an old Indian woman "packing" a large log upon her shoulders, which she carried into the house and placed on the fire with [a] quantity of small sticks, and we were soon made comfortable. While supper was preparing, we amused ourselves by interrogating a little half breed of a half dozen summers, who had received some education, and could digest very good English. . . While we were there, he brought in a half dozen rabbits which he had killed with the bow and arrow. We expected poor fare, but were very agreeably disappointed to find good coffee, with plum preserves, good biscuit, roast turkey and a fine roll of butter upon the table. (Byron 1862)

The references to wild or foraged foods such as rabbits and plums, cultivated or purchased grain for the biscuits, domesticated cattle, domesticated or wild turkeys, purchased coffee, the domestic arrangements for the house and barn, the number of inhabitants per dwelling, and the varying degrees of ability or willingness to discourse in English are all echoed in contemporary accounts, affording the synoptic reader an unintended ethnographic sketch of Delaware domesticity.

Albert D. Richardson, a political reporter from the Cincinnati *Gazette* and the Quindaro, Kansas Territory, *Chindowan*, from June 1857 to early 1858

left five separate accounts of stopovers at Delaware homes. On his first such visit to a "half-way station kept by Indians" on te Delaware Reserve, dated to June, 1857. he and his companion were dismayed by a "view of our copper-colored cook picking up the corned beef with her stout, bony fingers." (Richardson 1857a). Late that summer, however, the Delaware log or frame houses, barns, and the surrounding few acres of "cornfields and wheatfields, and fields of other grains, growing where there was once a heavy forest" reminded him of scenes common in the States (Richardson 1857b).

Just prior to Richardson's second stopover, dated to August 25, 1857, his traveling companion "For a big price got some very small, very tart, half-ripened apples, which tasted unlike green persimmons" but could find no melons for sale. At the "well known Indian tavern on the edge of the prairie, on the Fort Leavenworth road thirteen miles from Quindaro" where Richardson and his two companions dined that day, they feasted on tough beef, cold potatoes, boiled corn, wild honey, bad bread and good butter" (Richardson 1857b)

Richardson's third stopover that year is dated to early December. While traveling along in a rainstorm and 15 miles from Lawrence, en route to [end of p. 355] Quindaro he detected light shining through the chinks of Four Mile's log cabin Detected [?] by the clamor of "half a dozen noisy dogs", Richardson asked at the cabin door for lodgings for the night. The three men dress in coats and pantaloons sitting upon stools around the table finishing a meal Richardson learned, were Four Miles, Fall Leaf and another unnamed man. The others in the cabin Richardson described as follows:

> A stout squaw, cheery and open-faced, who wore zinc ear-rings as large as silver dollars, sat humbly waiting for the nobler sex [HA!] to finish their repast. Crouching beside her was a girl of about eight years also wearing the metallic ear-rings . [In a hammock swimming in a distant corner was] an Indian papoose of American descent screech[ing] so lustily that his dusky mother seized him, dandled him on her knee, and soothed him with the sweetest talk of the Delaware tongue. He looked like an infant mummy. He was on his back, bandaged so tightly to a board that he could only scream, roll his head and wink;. . . . His lips were at last silenced by application to 'the maternal fount;' and then he was set up against the wall like a fire-shovel, to inspect the

company.

Supper over. the little girl filled and lighted an earthen pipe with reed stem a foot ong. Smoking a few whiffs she handed it to her mother. That stolid matron finished it; and we all sat staring silently into the fire. The girl. true to her sex found courage to scrutinize my gold-sleeve buttons, watch and chain, and every other glittering article she could find about me, greeting each with some fresh ejaculation of delight. Then she kissed the papoose, and crept to her straw nest in another corner. Richardson described the cabin as being ten or twelve feet square, with "open cooking utensils" on the log fire in the great stone hearth. His bed. adjacent to a wall from which a log was missing, was "of plank, well covered with blankets." (Richardson 1867:89-92)

Two further visits are mentioned in Richardson's popular 1867 compilation of his adventures of the previous decade, *Beyond the Mississippi*. His fourth visit to a Delaware home (and his second to Four Mile's cabin) occurred in late December 1957 or early January 1858, but he left no details. His fifth visit was to a cabin six miles from Sarcoxie's house, itself four or five miles north of Lawrence. This undated visit was described as follows:

The found the good accommodations of the cabin to consist of a single room with earth floor, which could only be entered trough a filthy hen-house. Upon one of the beds sat a stolid squaw in a bright red calico frock, nursing a little papoose, who greeted me with an infantile whoop. Three more tawny children were playing in the mud; four scurvy dogs lying in corners, and a dozen chickens pervading the apartment. It contained three bunks, a table, four or five chairs, a rifle, a broken looking-glass, various kitchen utensils, and an enormous fire-place in which I could stand upright. . . My supper was of fat pork, corn bread and strong coffee. My couch of straw was deluged with rain and pre-occupied with bedbugs. Early in the morning I indulged in a repetition of the evening bill of fare, discharged the required 'six bits,' (seventy-five cents.) and bade a glad adieu. (Richardson 1867:95)

The home of Capt. Anderson Sarcoxie, chief of the Turtle clan of the Delawares, n doubt because of its nearness to Lawrence received much notice. Sarah Robinson over the winter of 1855-1856 could see "the smoke from the Indian houses over in Delaware Reserve , five miles away. . . gracefully curling and rising above the trees", recalling also that "Sicoxie's dwelling, across the river, has been open to visitors from Lawrence, and an occasional party, of a winter's evening. has shared the hospitalities of his house" (Robinson 1899:197, 212; cf. also Ropes 1856:168; Cordley 1903:53; Connelley 1910: 104; He-No 1855). According to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* (possible Henry Villard or A. D. Richardson),

> [Sorcoxie's] principal house is a log-cabin, about 1ighteen-feet square. of hewed logs and chinked. . . His wife and daughter prepared super for me of 10 eggs, pork chop, and warm bread, nor bread, no butter, and no mil. A good natured. bare-footed, Indian girl. . . poured out my tea. She appeared about fourteen years old.
>
> I slept in an out-house, which after turning out a lot of Indian dogs, and barricading the door wit an old musket, I thought I had to myself. but after I got fairly into bed, the dogs got in by getting in under the cabin, and pushing up the floor boards. . .
>
> While eating breakfast [the next morning] I observed the girl in whom I had been interested the previous evening, sitting by the fire with a papoose in her arms.
>
> It was a bright little one and though only two months old, had its ears pierced, and pewter rings in them. (Finley 1857:115-117)

Clara Gowing. who arrived in Kansas Territory during October 1859, left this description of a Delaware home, which she visited April 2, 1860:

> The house [of "chief Ketchum". of one story, with the roof coming down over the piazza. was situated in a clearing. and around the door were ponies and cattle, pigs, and fowls. The door opened into a small room. in which was a bed, a cooking stove, table and chairs. On the bed was a hen, laying her egg. The next room was small also, with a large fireplace, a bed and lounge and two bureaus. On the lounge lay the chief. (Gowing 1912:183, 188)

> Since, however, Chief Ketchum died July 121857 (Weslager 1972:388), it is unclear whose home Gowing here described. Another account of "head chief of the Delawares, Ketchum", dating from about December 1854, found the chief speaking English only when referring to "a particular kind of sauce, which he pointed to, and called 'good funkin' " [I don't think he had a modern :"F" word in mind. Editor] (He-No 1855). But Phillips (1856:56) found a similar Delaware home to be a "double, hewed log house, with a covered hall or opening between, and a porch running the whole length."

Rev. Richard Cordley's visit to a Delaware home during late November, 1857, came by way of a black teamster driving him from Quindaro to [end of page 357] to Lawrence. The teamster, who had lived among the Delawares and was well acquainted with them, brought Cordley that evening to

> an Indian hut where he was evidently well known. He soon made our situation understood and we were taken in, thought [sic] the hut seemed more than full already. The old squaw busied herself setting supper for us. She cooked a chicken in an iron kettle on the open hearty. The fireplace consisted of a few stones piled around by a wall, and an opening at the roof through which most of the smoke found its way. At last we sat down to supper and I tried to eat. The chicken was just warmed through as was as raw as when put over the fireplace. I tried to swallow the first mouthful I had taken in but but it was out of the question. I watch my opportunity to throw it under the table. It was a mud floor and dirty at that, so the morsel I threw down would never be noticed. I made my supper on a few crackers.

For about an hour that evening the cabin hosted "a company of young fellows ornamented with feathers and paint" who wrestled and scuffled with each other, but who then mounted their ponies and galloped away as wildly as they had arrived. The host and his family, Cordley noted, neither joined in nor checked them, but looked stolidly on as though it were an everyday affair. After Cordley paid his bill, he bedded down on

> a shelf on the side of the cabin supported by pins driven into the logs. There were several such selves around the walls on which the rest were to sleep' My shelf looked neater and cleaner that the other as was evidently the spare bed of house. it was about a foot and s half wide and four feet and a half from the

floor, and had some sort of blanket on it.

The cabin was about fifteen feet square and if a simple construction, There was no chinking between the logs and I could almost roll through through the openings into the yard. I could look out and see see the ponies and the pigs and the cattle, and could hear the chickens. (Cordley 1903:31, 48-53)

Another Delaware who often hosted whites at his home was Tonganoxie, whose "village: in 1860 was a few log huts by the wayside dear a creek: (Williams 1912:134-135). "Viator, who stopped Tonganoxie's half way house on September 24 or 25, 1854, and noticed the large fenced-in cornfield surrounding the house left this account:

Madame Tonganxey in the absence of her spouse, readily made arrangements to accommodate us, though we could not speak her language or she ours. Our horses regaled themselves on unthreshed oats, One of the little Tonganoxie's and a dog made chase after two tolerable-sized chickens which were soon overcome and slaughtered for our benefit, These, a little pork some plain flour bread, with tea and coffee made our repast. It was very well cooked and though we had no mil nor butter (for they had no cows), notwithstanding the facilities for keeping stock) the dinner was agreeable. .. We paid "four bits" each. (Viator 1854)"

Another Delaware who. like Tonganoxie, kept a halfway house or in was George Washington. who apparently charged a dollar a day for room and board, primarily for soldiers from nearby Fort Leavenworth (Gowing 1912; Mallery 1988; Washington 1937)

During the night of May 12-13, 1858, while lost in the forest between Fort Leavenworth and Lawrence, William Tomlinson accidentally stumbled into a Delaware "war dance" held for the guides soon to leave for the Rocky Mountains on a gold-seeking expedition outfitted by William Pearsons. Although badly scared, Tomlinson was reassured by one of the older Delawares present that he was in no danger, and that in fact he was only six miles from Lawrence. After watching the dance for hours, Tomlinson threw himself "upon the pouch of skins prepared for me in the ht of my Indian friend", and that morning breakfasted on "coarse corn cake and smoked venison" (Tomlinson 1859:34-37; Parsons 1871)

Another account of Delawares dining on venison comes from September 23, 1834, journal entry of Rev. John Dunbar. who on that date found an encampment of Delawares about a day's journey north of Cantonment [i.e. Fort] Leavenworth. They had come there

to kill deer and other game, the Delawares told him, and "kindly furnished [Dunbar's party of four people] with a savory piece" of venison (Dunbar 1918:593)

Briefer accounts referring to Delaware foodstuffs tell of a large flock of turkeys tended just beyond "the porch of a little house" on the bank of the Kansas river in May 1846 (Parkman 1943:15), and of the corn, bread and beacon served to Robert H. Williams by "Johnny Cake" (either Isaac or Charles) during February 1855 (Williams 1982:74). Rev. N. S. Harris found that "after dark, torches were lighted, spears seized, and fishing parties organized" by Delawares at the rapids of the Marais des Cygnes River, in southeast Kansas, During April 22-25, 1844 (Harris 1844:36-37), but such fishing may have been seasonal.

All these accounts supplement two agricultural and horticultural census taken in mid to late 1840s, published in 1853 (Schoolcraft 1853:(1):488-497; (3):621-628). The number of bushels per crop, taken from Schoolcraft's volumes, may perhaps reveal a typical Delaware harvest or annual yield. Totals are given in the tables below (Note: n. g. = not given)

	corn	wheat	potatoes	oats	beans	peas	buckwheat	turnips
Vol. 1	26,169	822	4,116	1,990	580	67	15	895
Vol. 2	27,620	1,043	2,776	2,215	620	n. g.	n. g.	n. g.

Other harvest totals from the two censuses are given here, from Vol. 1 and Vol. 3, respectively: pounds of cotton picked, 25 and n. g.; number of fruit of all kinds, 2,679 and n. g. ; number of melons of all kinds raised, 42,130[on word garbled] 89,860; pounds of butter made, 7,817 and 10470; pounds of maple syrup made, 4815 and n.g.; and pounds of honey (wild or domestic), 11,833 and n.g. Livestock totals in the two censuses are are follows:

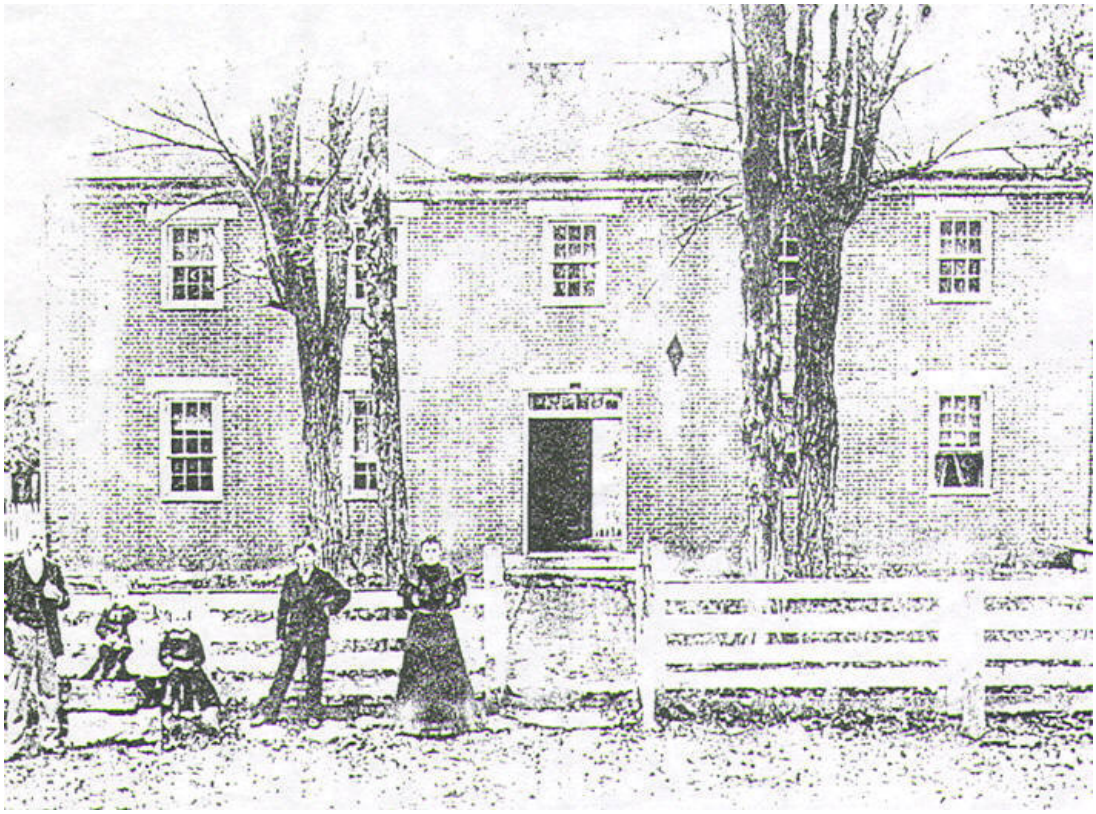
	beef cattle killed/sold	horses	mules	oxen	milch cows	neat cattle	sheep	hogs
Vol. 1	212	1,480	27	158	376	807	128	2,639
Vol. 2	n. g.	1,353	12	153	419	619	117	1,257



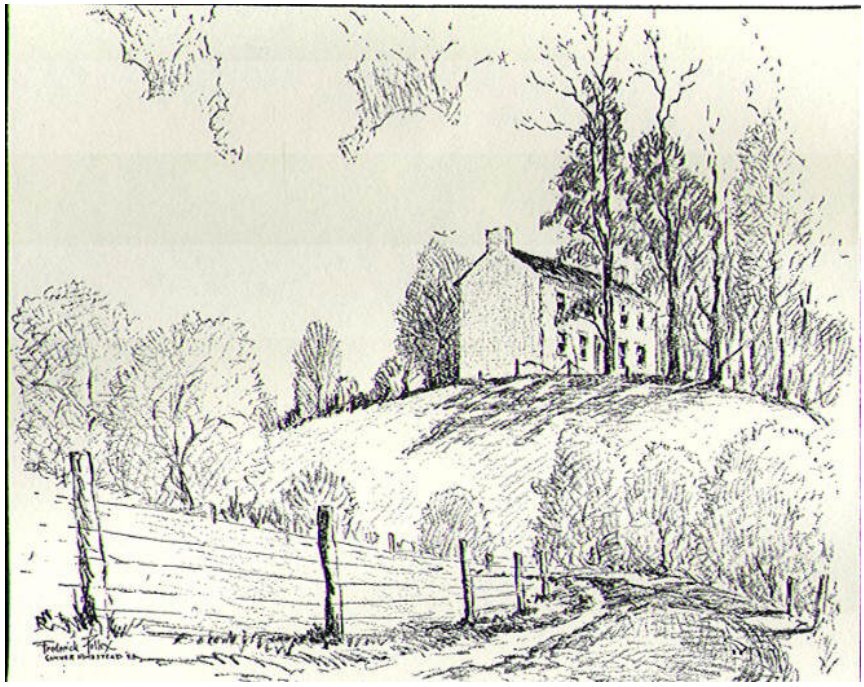
This Image is of the Grinter House at the Time of the Annual Reunion in 1935. I haven't identified any of the people in it and am curious about the man sitting in the chair and why he is there? (The photo was probably taken by Grinter Descendant, Walter Hahn.)



A contemporary image of the Grinter Place, the home of Moses and Anna Marshall Grinter, overlooking the Kansas River. They built about 1857. It is now a property and museum of the State of Kansas. The house is located at 1420 South 78th Street in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Photograph taken 1996 by Thomas Swiftwater Hahn~~~.



This is thought to be the house after which Moses Grinter patterned his house. It was the house of Samuel Grinter (1797-1876), son of John Grinter, the brother of Francis Grinter, hence, Samuel Grinter was the uncle of Moses Grinter. Moses would have been in this house many times as a boy. The house was located a few miles west of Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, but it was demolished in a fire many years ago. Samuel Grinter is probably the figure to the left. The female to the right may be his wife, Nancy Carter Hill (1797-1871) and his children or a daughter and his grandchildren. (The image is from a poor photo copy at the library at Russellville.)



William Conner's House in Indiana in 1823. Anna Grinter's father, William Marshall, was a partner of John and William Conners. This house of William Conners is quite similar to the house house that Anna and her husband, Moses Grinter, built in Kansas overlooking the Kansas River. Is it possible that Anna remembered this house of Conner's when she and Moses built their house? The house is a rather common type of the day, so perhaps it is just a coincidence. This drawing of the Conner Homestead was made by Frederick Pollux and was taken from the book, *Sons of the Wilderness: John and William Conner*, by Charles N. Thompson, available from The Conner Prairie Press at Noblesville, Indiana.

The house of Moses and Annie (Marshall) Grinter has been a familiar Kansas Territory - Kansas Delaware Reserve - Wyandotte County landmark since about 1857. Some have wondered why Moses Grinter designed the type of house that he did. This summer when your editor visited the library in Russellville, Logan County, County to find this photograph, it became quite clear where the design originated. This house in the image shown is that of Samuel Grinter, Uncle of Moses Grinter and the brother of Moses' father, John Grinter. Take off the porches of the Grinter Place and this is what you see is almost the same as the image above.

Other views of the Grinter House will be added shortly, for comparison, and for general interest.

* * *

MOSES GRINTER RESIDENCE (GRINTER PLACE), 1856-57

1420 South 78th Street, John Swagger, Builder, Kansas City, Kansas Historic Landmark: August 26, 1982
Register of Historic Kansas Places: July 1, 1977 . National Register of Historic Places: January 25, 1971



(Source: Kansas City, Kansas Planning and Zoning)

Moses Grinter built a log house for himself on the north bank of the river near the ferry, on the lands of the Delaware Reserve. In January 1836, he married a sixteen-year-old Delaware girl of mixed parentage named Anna (or Annie) Marshall . . . In the summer of 1844 there was a great flood on the Kansas River following six weeks of rain in May and June. The Grinters' cabin was washed away, as was the Delaware mill on Mill Creek a short distance to the east and the village called Anderson's Town to the west where Edwardsville is today. Both Anderson's Town and the mill site were abandoned, but the Grinter ferry was soon back in operation. The Grinters then built a second, more substantial cabin higher up on the north bank, well above the flood level. As a reflection of their increased prosperity, the Grinter family erected a new home (their third) on the hill one quarter mile to the north of the ferry and just east of the previous log house. In the fall of 1856, with summer work out of the way and winter preparedness completed, the job of construction was commenced. John Swagger, another immigrant from Kentucky, was head of all supervision in the construction. Some time elapsed before total completion, and since most of the building was done during 1857, that is the

date usually given for erection.The house that Swagger built was in the Greek Revival style, a two-story, gable-roofed, rectangular brick structure with a central pedimented entrance porch and a one-story service wing forming an "L" to the rear. An open "dog run" separated the service wing kitchen from the main block of the house, reducing the risk of fire. In both layout and appearance the Grinter house was quite similar to other Greek Revival farmhouses built in the Kansas City area by transplanted Kentuckians, most notably the John Harris residence of circa 1855 and the John B. Wornall house of 1858.The Grinter house was built of brick that was molded and burned on the premises. The lime kilns and depressions in the soil where the clay for bricks was taken were still visible in the early 1900s, located about 250 yards northeast of the house. The main structural members, such as floor joists and roof rafters, were made of walnut, presumably cut and sawn in the area. The finished lumber in the interior, that made up the window and door trim, was of white pine made in St. Louis and hauled by ox teams from Leavenworth. The floors were of linden wood, which was found in this area in early days. The first Grinter barn was of logs and was located west of the house. It was while working on its construction that Moses Grinter received a broken leg and other injuries that were to handicap him somewhat in later life.

Moses R. Grinter died on June 12, 1878, at the age of 69. He was buried in the Grinter Chapel cemetery a quarter mile to the north of his house on ground that he and Anna had donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church South ten years before. Anna Marshall Grinter died June 28, 1905, at the age of 85. The house was purchased from her granddaughters in March, 1950, by Harry E. and Bernice A. Hanson. The Hanson's established and operated a chicken dinner restaurant in the house from 1950 to 1970, highly aware of the treasure they possessed and concerned about its preservation. Through the efforts of the Kansas City, Kansas Junior League, and The Friends of Grinter Place, Inc. that they organized, the house was acquired from the Hanson's by the State of Kansas in 1970. It is now an historic house museum, administered by the Kansas State Historical Society and open to the public. The property is now divided, with the northern half owned by the Friends organization. The Friends have erected a two-story “barn” on their half of the property, used for meetings and a variety of activities. Of particular note, each October the property is the site of the Grinter Apple Fest, a fund-raising event which draws large numbers of people to view the house and participate in the

festivities.

The Grinter House, now known as the Grinter Place State Historic Site, is open to the public without charge, but a donation of $2 for adults and $1 for children is suggested. Open hours are 10:00 am - 5:00 pm, Wednesday through Saturday, 1:00 - 5:00 pm Sunday, closed Mondays, Tuesdays and State Holidays. It is located at 1420 South 78th Street, Kansas City, Kansas 66111. telephone: 913-299-0373. Special programs and guided tours are available. Call the site for specific information and to make reservations. Directions to Grinter Place: From I-70, take the 78th Street Exit (Exit 414) south two miles. From I-435 take K-32 east two miles. Access more information about the Grinter Place at *www.kshs.org* . That site also provides a recent view of the Grinter House. The days the site are open and the admission price needs to be checked. Editor.

Bibliography:

Dykes, Pam. *Old Grinter House, 1957: Down by the Riverside. Kansas City, KS: Grinter Place Friends, Inc, 1975.* (K978.1/G357).

Hanson,. Harry E. *A Historic Outline of Grinter Place from 1825 to 1878. N. p.: n.d. (K978.1/-W97/H198)*

N.A. *Old Grinter House, 1857.* N.p., n.d.(K978.1/-W97/Pamv.v/no.20).

Times New Roman. Copy 10 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

28 August 2006

Anna (Marshal) Grinter and Charles Blue Jacket

Because of the interest between Anna (Marshall) Grinter and that of the Shawnee Charles Blue Jacket, the Shawnee Prophet, and other members of that illustrious family, I have set aside a separate page for this subject. For the time being, this page will be largely unorganized and unedited while it is under construction. Editor



(Photograph courtesy of the Wyandotte County [Kansas] Museum)

Blue Jacket went to Wyandotte County on 24 September 1897 to find the resting place of the Shawnee Prophet, the brother of Tecumseh. Martin Weeks has tentatively identified the following people in the photograph:

1. Charles Blue Jacket (Shawnee)
2. Anna Marshall Grinter (Kansas Delaware)
3. Francis Catherine Grinter, daughter of Anna Marshall Grinter (Kansas Delaware)

4. Mary Elizabeth Grinter Mooney, daughter of Francis Catherine Grinter (Kansas Delaware)
5. Infant Grinter No. 1 (Kansas Delaware)
6. Infant Grinter No. 2. Both of the babies would be grandchildren of Anna Marshall Grinter

A later news items revealed that the grave site of the prophet was not found due to the disturbance of the area by urban construction. I**t seems likely that Annie Grinter accompanied Rev. Charles Blue Jacket on the search for the Shawnee Prophet's grave in 1897 because she likely was present, along with her mother Betsy Wilaquenaho at the prophet's funeral in 1836.** Of course, she may have just wanted to see Charles Blue Jacket again, because it was highly likely that they knew one another having been neighbors across the Kansas River for about 40 years. The Shawnee Prophet died in Argentine, Kansas in late 1836, about the time frame for Arch Fish, Betsy Wilaquenaho's second husband, and Betsy to have been married. **Because Arch Fish was probably related to Tecumseh and the Prophet, that would have been even more of a reason for Betsy and Anna to have been at his funeral.**

The newspaper coverage of the event is as follows:

Kansas City Sun – October 1, 1897

CHIEF BLUEJACKET. HISTORICAL POINTS OF INTEREST.

(From the Argentine Republic)

Last Tuesday at 10 a.m. Chief Charles Bluejacket, the famous Shawnee interpreter arrived in Argentine accompanied by E. F. Heisler of the Kansas City Sun and was escorted to the Fifth Avenue Hotel where a large crowd of old settlers who had known him in “days lang syne” were in waiting for him. He is truly a wonderful man, six feet two inches in height,

straight as an arrow, coal black hair and eyes, 80 years of age, and speaks as [?] English as a country school ma'am. It was through the efforts of Editor Heisler that Bluejacket was induced to come to Argentine in the interest of the Historical Society to locate the grave of the famous **Shawnee Prophet, brother of the noted Chief Tecumseh**. The moment he stepped on the platform at the hotel, he commenced shaking hands with the old settlers, calling each one by name, and he had [?] been seen for some twenty-five years. A large number of old settlers were present, among them who were noticed the following: **Mrs. Moses Grinter**, **Mrs. John Grinter** and **Mrs. R. T. Mooney**, [?] **R. Matney**, **Samuel Batie**, **Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Chick**, **Mr. and Mrs. W. [Anderson?]**, **Mrs. Frank Holsinger**, Judge [?], Secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, **Mr. Feary**, Secretary of the Western Historical Society, **Hon. [?] Barber**, **Mr. and Mrs. Charles Love**[?], **Dr. G. W. Pearsall**, **Editor Mitchel** of the Olathe Mirror, **A. N. Moyer**, **Miss [?] Moyer**, who was taking notes in short hand for the Wyandotte Co. Historical Society, **F. W. Betton**, **J. F. Timmons**, **E.[?] Haren, E. F. Heisler**, editor of the Sun, and **Mrs. Heisler**, **V. J. Lame**, president of the Wyandotte County Historical Society, **[?] Parsons**, **five generations of the Grinter family**, and all the old timers of Argentine [and?] vicinity, were present and accompanied Bluejacket on his pilgrimage to the graves of his kindred. It was a funeral procession minus a hearse, silver-handled [coffin?], and trappings of sorrow. **Old John [Matney?]** and **Bluejacket** led the procession in a single seated top buggy, followed by carriages, buggies, and moving vans.

Arriving at the spot one and a half miles south of Argentine the procession [roosted?] upon a knoll and Bluejacket said he didn't really know where he was: the trees

had growed big and the whole face of the country had changed. Some of the settlers maintained that we were near the hallowed spot, others said it was near Shawnee; but Bluejacket contended that it was near a spring one mile northwest. At the suggestion of Editor Heisler, Bluejacket read several notes of news relative to delinquent subscribers from the "Shawnee Sun" printed in 1841 at the Shawnee Baptist Mission.

Bluejacket will remain the guest of **John R. Matney**, Esq., for several days and claims he will surely locate the spot when he gets his bearings straight and sight of land. We neglect to mention that **Dr. A. B. Earle of Kansas City**, for many years physician among the Delawares and Shawnees, **J. S. Chick and wife**, and a number of others from Kansas City, Mo, who were present. **Rev. J. G. Pratt** of this country and **Mrs. J. H. Bartles of Bartlesville**, I. T., who was born in Wyandotte County in 1843. It was conceded by all present that the meeting in Argentine last Tuesday was the most interesting and profitable of any meeting ever held by the Historical society. . .

(From the Kansas Tribune)

Tuesday the Wyandotte County Historical Society entertained a distinguished personage, **Chas. Bluejacket**, the last chief of the Shawnee Indians, for years a resident of this county, now living near the town of Bluejacket in Indian Territory. The mission of this Shawnee chief's visit to this city is to locate the place of burial of one of the greatest Aboriginee statesman – whose influence extended beyond the narrow tribal lines to the council circles of the six great western Indian nations – **Laulewasika, the Prophet.**

It has long been known that the great Shawnee Prophet was buried in Wyandotte

county, but efforts to locate the exact place have proven futile. The oldest white inhabitant has forgotten the early topography of the county, and the nearest authentic information was that near the old site of Prophet Town, a mile or so south of the present limits of Argentine, this Patriarch of the tribes was laid to rest. Individual effort was of no avail, so the Historical Society took the matter up. About two weeks ago, **Mr. E. F. Heisler**, a prominent member of that organization, made a trip to the home of Mr. Bluejacket and pursuaded (sic) him to give his assistance in this work. Mr. Bluejacket was at the funeral services of the Prophet and being familiar with the county, claims he will have no difficulty in locating the exact place.

There are few men now living who were acquainted with the noted Indian chief, and Mr. Bluejacket is one of the few. At the time of the death of the Prophet the prominent men of the Shawnee tribe were **Graham Rogers**, **Chas. Bluejacket** and **Silverheels**, of whom Mr. Bluejacket alone survives. In 1871 he removed to the Indian territory, where he has since resided. It is the intention of the Historical Society that a suitable monument marks the resting place of this old-time Indian statesman.

At 10 o'clock this morning a large delegation of citizens assembled at the **Fifth Avenue Hotel**, to receive the last of the great men of the Shawnee Indian nation. Among the assemblage were the pioneers of Wyandotte county, who grasped the hand of the aged statesman, and familiarly called him "Charley." On those occasions the grim visage of the Indian would relax its set stolidity and be wreathed in smiles of recognition; at all other times he was statuesque and distant.

The head of the Shawnee nation is a man of commanding appearance, he towered high above all who went out to bid him welcome, and his eighty years rests lightly upon him. He is commanding in appearance, straight as an arrow, with quick, penetrating eyes, and hair long, black and straight pushed back from a swarthy brow. He is the typical Indian representative, and amid the excitement of the ovation given him, he betrayed no symptoms of timidity. He says he is ill but he conceals all symptoms of sickness well.

Charles Bluejacket came to Wyandotte county from Ohio in 1832, and was about twenty years old when the great prophet died. Bluejacket was acquainted with all the great sachems of the great nation, and his information concerning events of early American history is worthy high regard in American historical literature. He is a legislator rather than a warrior and since the date of his residence in this county he has been prominent in all the treaties with the government. Today he lives quietly in a peaceful home in the Indian Territory and is a champion of arbitration in all tribal matters.

The search for the grave of the Shawnee Prophet at noon was barren of results. The Chief, Chas. Bluejacket, who was present at the burial was driven to the site of Prophet Town by the Historical society, but the topography of the scene had so changed that he was not certain of his surroundings, [?] is located the site of the town of the Prophet on an eminence that towered high above the hills about Argentine, the spring by which the Prophet built his house was located , but that is all that the Shawnee chieftain recognized. For a time he hesitated, then said, “Things have changed.”

Among those who bid Bluejacket welcome were the **Mooney and Grinter families**, who came to Wyandotte county in the '30's five generations of the Grinter family being in attendance. Before the start was made to the resting place of the Prophet, a group of about two score of the pioneers had their pictures taken in a group in front of the Fifth avenue.

Laulewasikaw the Prophet

There is a difference in the pronunciation of the name of the Prophet. Chief Bluejacket pronounces the name **Ten-squa-ta-wa**; the name in biographical mention is **Laulewasikaw**. Both the chief and historians say it has the same significance.

The most distinguished and respected among all of the Indians who came west after the disastrous defeat of the British and Indian allies in the second war with England, was Laulewasikaw, better known as the Prophet. He came to Wyandotte county from Cape Gerardeau (sic), Mo., in 1828, being then about 60 years of age, and in possession of physical and mental vigor. He lived here about seventeen years, dying about the year 1845. His had been an active career. His was the master mind that evolved all the great coups by which the six nations distressed the newly established American government. His voice was ever raised in eloquent appeal to the Aboriginees to drive white invaders from their hereditary hunting grounds. He and his associates staked all on the field of battle and they accepted inevitable defeat with characteristic immobility. The life of the Prophet in Wyandotte county was quiet and tranquil, a striking contrast to the stirring scenes that marked his early life.

Laulewasikaw was one of an illustrious family, closely akin to the royal or ruling family of the great tribe. He was a son of **Pokeshinwa** of the **Kineopokes** [?], his mother was **[Methoajaska?]** of theTurtle clan of the Shawnees. It is an established custom of all Indian nations for the children to be members of the tribe to which the mother belonged, so Laulewasikaw became a member of the Turtle clan of the Shawnees. They removed from Florida to Ohio about the middle of the last century. His father rose to the rank of chief and fell at the Battle of Pleasant Point. Laulewasikaw was born near the present sight of Piqua, Oho, about 1768. History says he was a brother of **Tecumseh** and that he, Tecumseh and another brother were triplets, the children of a single birth. **The Name Laulewasikaw signifies "the open door."** His brother Tecumseh showed a passion for war early in life, he was the mainspring for all the movements of the great Indian wars, but the Prophet was apparently the most prominent actor. His first mention in history was in 1805 when he assumed the office of Prophet which enabled him to sway the Indians to a wonderful degree. In 1806, Laulewasikaw and Tecumseh resided together and their reservation to which the discontented red men made frequent pilgrimages. Here the Prophet dreamed many wonderful dreams and claimed to have many supernatural revelations made to him. He predicted the great eclipse of that year which enabled him to carry conviction to the minds of his followers that he was the earthly agent of the Great Spirit.

He boldly announced to the unbelievers on a certain day he would give them proof of his supernatural powers by bringing darkness over the sun. When the day and hour arrived

and the earth at noonday was shrouded in the gloom of twilight, the Prophet, standing in the mist (sic) of his party, significantly pointed to the heavens and cried, “Did I not prophecy truly? Behold darkness has shrouded the sun.” This striking phenomenon produced a strong impression on the Indians and increased their belief in the sacred character of the Prophet.

In 1806 the brothers removed to a tract of land on the **Tippecanoe** where they strengthened their influence over the various tribes. The influence of the Prophet continued unchallenged until the Battle of Tippecanoe, when his power began to wane, he having previous to the battle, promised them certain victory. Among his own tribe he exerted a remarkable influence to the day of his death.

Last Days of Laulewasikaw

(Found among the papers of **Rev. Isaac McCoy**, in the papers of the Kansas State Historical Society).

In November last there died in this country of the Shawnees, a few miles from this point, the **Shawnee Prophet, Tensquatawa**, usually reputed to be a twin brother of Tecumseh. He had been sick several weeks, when he sent for a gentleman connected to the Baptist Mission, to visit the prescribe for him. At the request of this gentleman, I called to see him. I went accompanied by an interpreter, who conducted me by a winding path through the woods till we descended a hill at the bottom of which, secluded apparently from all the world, was the “prophet’s town.” A few huts built in the ordinary Indian style constituted the entire settlement. The house of the Prophet was not distinguished at all from the others. A low portico, covered with bark, under which we were obliged to stoop to pass under, was erected before it, and a half starved dog greeted us with a growl as we entered. The interior of the house which

was lighted only by a half open door showed at the first view the taste of one who hated civilization. Two or three platforms built against the wall served the purpose of bedsteads, which were covered with blankets and skins. A few ears of corn and a quantity of dried pumpkins, the favorite dish of the Indians, were hanging on poles overhead, a few instruments of savage domestic use, as wooden spoons and trays, pipes, etc., lay scattered about the floor, everything indicating poverty. One corner of the room closing an apology for a fireplace, contained a platform of split logs, elevated about a foot from the floor and covered with a blanket. This was the bed of the Prophet. I involuntarily stopped for a minute to view in silence the spectacle of a man whose word was law to numerous tribes, now lying on a miserable pallet, dying in poverty, neglected by all but his own family. He that exalteth himself shall be abased. I approached him. He drew aside his blanket and discovered a form emaciated in the extreme, but the broad proportions of which indicated that it had once been the seat of great strength His countenance was sunken and haggard, but appeared – it might have been fancy – to exhibit something of the soul within. I thought I could discover, spite of the guards of hypocrisy, something of the marks which pride, ambition, and the workings of a dark designing mind had stamped there. I inquired of him his symptoms, which he related particularly. I then proposed to do something for his relief. He replied that he was willing to submit to medical treatment, but was just then engaged in contemplation, or “study,” as the interpreter called it, and he feared the operation of medicine might interrupt his train of reflection. He said his “study” would continue three days longer, after which he would be glad to see me again. Accordingly, in three days, I repaired again to his cabin but it was too late. He was speechless and evidently beyond the reach of human assistance. The same day he died. The history of the Prophet until the late war has been often told. When in conjunction with his brother Tecumseh, he was plotting the union of all the Indian nations of the continent against the growing power of the United States. He preached, as he alleged with a direct command from heaven. His influence was almost unbounded. Many tribes besides the Shawnees believed in him, but the charm was in a great measure broken by the disastrous result of the battle of Tippecanoe. The Indians engaged in this battle with all the enthusiasm that superstition could inspire, assured by the Prophet that he had power to change the power of whites

into ashes. Tensquahtawa, who possessed in an eminent degree that part of valor called prudence, placed himself on an eminence out of harm's way, and encouraged his men, singing and dancing to conciliate the favor of the Great Spirit. But all was vain. The Indians were killed in great numbers, and the reputation of the Prophet sunk never again to rise. Since the war the Prophet has not figured at all. He seems to have lived in obscurity, always keeping a small but decreasing band about him. He maintained his character to the last, professing to hold continual intercourse with heaven, and opposing every encroachment of civilization upon the venerated customs of his forefathers; he hated the whites, he hated their language; he hated their religion and their modes of life. He understood English, it is said, but would never speak it. Nothing vexed him more than the operations of the missions and their success in introducing the Christian religion and civilized arts. He was frequently known when an assembly had met for worship, to stand before the door and interrupt the meeting by noise, sometimes sinking the dignity of the Prophet in very unbecoming acts to effect this purpose. Among his pretensions was that in skill in medicine, or rather in healing, for I believe his means of cure were mostly conjuration and ceremonies, deriving their efficacy from divine interposition. A Shawnee of intelligence and piety, yielding to the importunities of friends, who had faith in the Prophet, once called on him to administer relief to two of his children. Tensquahtawa told him he would visit them, but he must first take time to dream. Accordingly, he retired to his pallet and after a nap, in which he communicated with the Great Spirit, he hastened to communicate the results of his revelation, assuring the parents that the prescriptions of the Deity himself must infallibly succeed. The children, however, died, and the parents' faith in the Prophet was probably buried with them. He always maintained that he should never die. Several times in his last sickness he swooned, and was thought to be dead. He took advantage of these occasions, and assured his followers that he actually died temporarily, but was restored again by divine power. Why he would seek the aid of a white physician in his sickness seems rather mysterious. Perhaps, and I have thought it probable, the near approach of death caused his own spirit to quail, and pride for once gave way to fear, but further reflection on his weakness induced him to discard aid offered by one of the race he so heartily detested. The Prophet held the rank of chief and was regarded

by his countrymen as a man of talents, aside from his religious pretensions. All agreed, however, in ranking him below Tecumseh, whose memory is still venerated by the Shawnees, as the pride of the nation. Tensquatawa was considered a good counsellor but I have frequently heard the Indians complain that he made too long speeches. They sometimes threw out remarks rather derogatory, and even once openly called him a _____. Some historians have said that Tecumseh and the Prophet were twin brothers; others that they and a third called Venn were of one birth. But the true account as I have derived it from the old Shawnees, who certainly must have known, was that Tecumseh was the oldest of the family, and that between him and Tensquatawa, who was one of two at a birth, a sister intervened.

[The above paper is in the handwriting of Dr. I. A. Chute, who was a correspondent of Isaac McCoy in ---- writing from Westport, Mo.]

Photos/Sketches accompanying article:



Laulewasikaw



Mrs. Mary Grinter, the oldest of five generations, now living in this county.

Mrs. Annie Grinter (mis-identified as Mrs. Mary Grinter)

Kansas City Sun, November 5, 1897



THE LATE CHARLES BLUEJACKET.

The many friends of the late Charles Bluejacket in this state will be pained to learn of his death so soon after his recent visit to this city. The following letter from his son-in-law, Jonathan Gore, explains itself and next week, we hope to give a more extended account of

the life of this truly great man.

Bluejacket, I. T., , Nov. 1, 1867 (sic) [should be 1897]

E. F. Heisler, Editor, Kansas City Sun, Kansas City, Kansas

Dear Sir:

Charles Bluejacket died Oct. 29th at seven o'clock and twenty minutes, P.M. His remains were buried in Masonic honors in his family burying at his home. His funeral was the largest ever witnessed in this country. He was known in the Indian Territory and the states of Missouri and Kansas and loved and highly respected by all. We deeply regret his loss. Very respectfully, Jonathan Gore.

Home Page

2 May 2006

Hahn Family Memories

(From Florence Hahn Letters to Tom Hahn unless otherwise noted)

The day we were married Louise [Hahn] and Margaret [Hahn]. Both Walter's sister's] went with us to the preachers house in Topeka for the ceremony and when we came home to Grandma [Mattie] Hahn's house I don't remember how we went but do remember coming thru Central Park and I was so thrilled that was going to live in a city with Parks and plumbing. Was a beautiful Sept day but I can't see how I could wear a heavy suit this early. Grandma Hahn had a wedding dinner for us and then the next day we all went to Baldwin [Douglas County, Kansas] and Eds [Walter's brother] and Marie's [Jenkins] wedding. Whenever we mention their wedding all Dad can think of is the salty ham they had for dinner, while I think of the romantic side.

This morn at church they sang "Take Tie to be Holy" and I probably have told you before about the time or the first time I ever heard that song and whenever I hear it I still smell peaches. This particular time, was in the fall the first year we were in Topeka [1920] and often Grandma and Grandpa Hahn, Margaret and Louise [Walter Hahn's unmarried sisters] and us would go for a ride. Louise wasn't married until later in the year and was their first year in Topeka, so Sunday afternoons we would get into that Ford of Grandpas and go out on the country roads. Wasn't any traffic on any roads in those days. At one farm house we saw a sign "Peaches for Sale" on the gate down by the road, so we drove up a long lane and there was a peach orchard on one side. The smell was really something and as we got to the house we heard singing -- someone playing the piano and several singing this hymn. So we knocked and said we wanted to buy peaches and they said they didn't sell on Sundays. So I can still smell peaches whenever I hear that song. So this morning my nose got to twitching. We have bowl of peaches and pears on the table now but they don't have that orchard smell. You have never written about the tropical fruits there [the Republic of the Philippines]. Do you get hold of any like the ones in Hawaii? (20 September 1965)

I have been thinking about 56 years ago today. What a good life we had together. We were married on the 5th [of Sep 1920]. Louise [Hahn] and Margaret [Hahn] [--Walter

Hahn's sisters] went with Dad and I to the First Methodist Parsonage here [in Topeka, Kansas] at 11am and we went to Grandma Hahn's for our wedding dinner. The next day we went to Baldwin [KS] to Marie [Jenkins] and Ed's [Ed Hahn was Walter's younger brother's] wedding at Mrs. Jenkin's home. [Mrs. Jenkins had previously lived in White City, but she moved to Baldwin to give her daughter, Marie, a home while Marie attended Baker University. Mrs. Jenkins also took in students as boarders.] Avis [Marie's sister] and her new husband [Frank? Sharp] of four months were there. I think about six o'clock we two couples went to Kansas City and we stayed at the same hotel. We went to a furniture store. We had a letter for a discount from the furniture man in White City, so we bought a dining table, buffet, and chairs and we didn't have money for anything else. We were there two nights. I had a new wedding suit which was a fall model and was a warm day and then a rain the first day in KC that ruined my wedding hat.

It was so nice for us to have our relatives living here [in Topeka] and raising our families together. Les [Beckman] and Louise [Hahn] were married in December, then Myrtle [Walter's older sister] moved here the next year and Ed soon after that so that we were quite a family. The Hahns were wonderful people, good folks and loved their children and we were all very happy. Then my folks came two or three years after we did. Dad was still in the Post Office 2 or 3 yrs after I was married.

We had such fun on picnics and going to the Fair with our kids and we were all poor together. Dad [Hahn had a Model T car the year they came to Topeka and they came here only a few months after we were married. That first fall we were the only ones and them here in Topeka and we had such good times. We would go for a ride Sunday afternoons with Louise, Margaret and Grandma and Grandpa Hahn and we would get lost in the country and finally get back on the road to town. We would stop at their house for a little Sunday evening snack. It seemed that it was a wonderful fall, everything new to us--the big Fair and we even had a guest or two that fall that came to the Fair.

And Dad had a good time stocking up on apples, pears, etc and grapes. I didn't know much about what to do with them but did know some from home, but mostly my job at home was peeling the peaches and apples and grapes and mother did the rest. And so today all I've done is think about the good times and how beautiful that fall was. And to be in my own home with a furnace and running water and a toilet, I felt like a queen, but most of all I had a good man to look after me and we built our future together with work and dreams. And after 5 yrs we were on our feet getting a head start so planned for a little boy and that made our life complete, you have been so good to us and there are so many things I wish that I had done differently, more patience with you, etc. (September 1976)

Dear T & N Fresher this morn and hazy. Was 57 yrs today Dad and I were married.

and this year seems so fresh in my mind, some years the day goes by without thinking about it. The [wedding] day was a bright quite warm one as I had a new winter suit and a satin blouse so it couldnt be as warm as now, for no one could stand a suit this kind of weather. Louise and Margaret went with us to the ministers study First Meth at eleven oclock and then back to grandma & grandpa Hahns for a nice wedding dinner. Dont remember whether there were any relatives there that day. I came to Topeka a few days before and stayed at the Hahns and I shopped for my clothes.

The day after our wedding was Marie and Eds at Baldwin. The ones at the Hahn house went in the Ford [to Ed Hahn's wedding in Baldwin] and Dad and I went on an early train to Baldwin. We slept in our own home the first night as had my bedroom furniture from home [White City] shipped here, and there was a kitchen table and a stove. The wedding at Baldwin there were a few guests and Mrs Jenkins, Marie's mother, had dinner for us all, and then we left around 6 o'clock pm for KC for a brief honeymoon. Ed & Marie went too. We had a card fro our White City furniture man at a furniture store there and we were supposed to get a percent off. Whether we did or not, I doubt we did, we were so green, and only furniture we got was a buffet, table and chairs, we couldnt afford any more, so we got a few things at a yard sale in Topeka, a few days later--a wicker settee and chair. We did get a table with the dining room stuff, they called them library tables then, a long narrow table and it stuck out like a sore thumb in that almost bare room, but we were very happy and proud of what we had. I had bought things for my hope chest for two or three years so was well supplied with towels, sheets, etc and got a notice from the bank in W.C. a week after we were married I was overdrawn 67 cents. I never lived that down. Dad thought it was quite a joke and loved telling it, but I also came back that I had a cedar chest and many dollars worth of things for the house, also my suit and hat, and only wore the hat to my wedding and to Baldwin and KC and the next day in KC was raining and it was ruined. It cost $18.50 and suit $75.00. Clothes were high then.

The night before we were married the Hahns were playing the Victrola and the record was, "When you come to the end of a perfect day." Maybe you have never heard it but it was so popular then and I got homesick and left the room and went to a bedroom and cried. Dad came in and I told him I was lonesome and wanted to go home to W. C. but in no time he had me in a different frame of mind, so fall has always been a beautiful time for me as that one was such a lovely one.

And now this Labor Day am also thinking about later years on that day. We always got Colo peaches, the last ones to be on the market and I made what you called Halloween jam, as had the color of Halloween things, used orange peel, and marashino cherries, and peaches, was a beautiful jam and company jam. (Ibid, 5 September 1977)

Yesterday Sept 5th Dad & I were married 60 yrs ago, and I thought about that day a lot, seems more this year, and it was a nice fall day and not too hot as I wore a navy satin blouse. **Louise** [**Walter's sister**] made it for me, as I couldn't find one to go with suit. I came to Topeka [from White City, Kansas] a few days before we were married and stayed at Hahns. They had only been in Topeka a few months. And now since Ed and Marie [**Ed Hahn and his wife, Marie (Jenkins) Hahn]** are gone I feel very lonely when I think of that day.. We (Dad & I went on train) and **Louise [Hahn, Margaret [Hahn, Walter's sister**], **grandma and grandpa Hahn** drove to Baldwin [Kansas] to Ed's wedding. **Mrs. Jenkins [Marie's mother]** lived there and she had a dinner at noon for relatives and then Marie & Ed, Dad I went to KC for two days. So grandma & pa gave away two sons in two days. (Ibid, 5 September 1980)

This is sort of a sentimental weekend for me, as tomorrow would have been Dads and mine 63 Wedding am remembering it so vividly I came to Topeka several days before the wedding and stayed at the Hahn's. Louise and Margaret were living at home. I did not want to be married at home in White City. as Mother had undergone an operation a short while before and wasnt up to having anything special and I didnt want a wedding like most girls do. I was beat up getting my job at the Post Office lined up. [She has written sever times about the wedding days, but this is the first time she has mentioned why she didnt get married in her home city, White City. Since graduating from high school, she had been working as Assistant Postmaster to her father, Postmaster Tom Torgeson.]

The evening before I was married was with Louise and your Dad, others out some place. They had a record and I rushed to the bedroom and cried "When you come to the end of a Perfect day" and dad came in to see what was wrong. I was just plain homesick and missing I had grown up [with] etc, that is called I have head Prenuptial blue, and after a quiet talk, I was back to normal. [My dad was a nice man who had a way of being kind to people.] Leaving the nest after 23 years was a big change. I loved my parents, sisters, and home. My brother had been gone 10 yr or more. (4 September 1983)

Mon. Would have been Dad & my Wedding Day 64 years [6 September 1920], thats a long time ago, but this year I remember it more than some years. I came to Topeka 2 or 3 days before and stayed at Hahn (Grandpa Hahns). Louise & Margaret still at home and I went shopping for my wedding suit and Hat, and Louise made my blouse, Navy satin and suit was Navy hot brown. I remember the prices of them also and at the end of that month got my banks statement from White City I was overdue .67. I never lived that down, but would always have a "Come Back" that I came with a cedar chest full of blankets, quilts, sheets, pillow slips and towels.

Twas a beautiful Sept day cool and bright and were at Grandma Hahn & grandpa had all the family for a Wedding Dinner. Louise & Margaret went with us to the ministers at First Methodist Church here and married in the chapel at 11 o'clock. The next morn went on an early train to Baldwin as Ed [Hahn] & Marie [Jenkins] married [there]. Grandma & grandpa Hahn and Louise and Margaret went in their "Ford." We two couples now married went at 6.00 on train in Baldwin to K.C. and there stayed 2 days and one night then back to Topeka. We had a reference letter from a man that ran a small furniture deal and was a mortician and he gave us a sort of a credit card at a large ware house (furniture) and we bot a dining table & chairs and a table for living room and then later on looked up 4 yard sales for other furniture. House was pretty bare for several yrs. I made an orange crate dressing table for the bedroom. Bare floors everywhere. Got an oil stove for the cooking and it did alright. We had one at home for summer use so I new how they worked. (6 September 1984)

And now after talking to you last night I got to thinking about 2 days before you came into the world, 2 days before I had my new house all shiny as we moved in the last of May [1926]I had my new house all shiny as we moved in May . And I got busy making fruit cakes for the fall holiday eating. And so the day I did that in the evening Dad & Mother Hahn came over with Uncle Paul who had come that day, and when he got inside he said, "house smells so good, like someone has been baking. [Uncle Paul was Paul Hahn, the youngest of Chris Hahn's brothers and Walt Hahn's uncle. He lived on a farm in Kansas City, Kansas. Then by morn I was feeling like was almost time to have a baby and waited around until evening, Myrtle [Hahn] McCollister [Walt's sister] came over in afternoon, and so Pop [Walt Hahn] and I went to [Christ] hospital[on West 6th Avenue] around 7.00 and at midnight you came. He [Walt] was very nervous and walked the halls. And then after the event, he was like Paul Revere, went from house to house to tell the news. [However, I don't seem to remember that midnight ride chronicled in the history books.]

I had told mother I was going to hospital a day or two early to rest up, so she wouldnt worry, so he went over next morning to tell them the news and brot them to see the new grandson. They were first in the family to see you. My dad [Thomas Torgeson] was always fond of babies [He should have been; he had nine of his own.] and when they brot you in in he held you and kissed you. and I told him your name was Thomas Frederick after the 2 grandpas. In those days they were not strict about visitors being around babies. And the first light snow of the season came while in the hospital and I was the happiest person looking out and watching it snow and holding a little bundle all wrapped in a blanket. (9 November 1983)

I dont agree with this article, the Nov is a *grim* month. To me it is a lovely fall month, Indian Summer, Thanksgiving to look forward to, and air so fresh and crisp, geese flying over, hunting season, and fall harvest, things such as apples, squash, sweet potatoes and cranberries, and the Hahn family Special Day Thanksgivings and Grandma Hahn's specialty was cranberry sauce & the jellied kind, and baked apples. Sometimes a light snow in Nov, had a baby boy [me, Tommy] arrive and that Thanksgiving I remember well as baby too little to take out so grandma T[orgeson] said they would come to our house. We hadnt started the Hahn Thanksgiving [tradition] yet so Gladys, Bernice, Tom T [aggart] and grandma T and grandpa [Torgeson] came to our house. Grandma made pie and other things and I baked a large hen, dressing with help as I wasnt too strong yet, and the when all the kids were around 8 & 10 yrs we started going to Hahn families. (November 1981)

You mentioned the heat wave we had in 1936, it was bad but dry air and we used the basement a lot and kept the inside basement door open and cool air would come up. And we slept out on cots on porch some nights and some evenings would drive up to Security Benefit hill to cool off and spend the evening blankets on ground. I don't think we had an electric fan then. Taggarts [second house tot he south] had a tin tub in living room, folks did all sorts of make shifts to cool off. You kids played with the hose a lot.

Grandpa Hahns funeral was day after 4th of July or may[be] a day later and temp was 111 and men in those days didn't have summer suits and had to wear their winter suits and was no central air cond. in bldgs then either, it was awful hot going to cemetary [in Topeka, Kansas]. But we were young and could take it and didn't know the difference like now. So Ive been thru 2 terrible summers, and bad flood and bad tornado and a hard winter so know what is all about. (July 1980)

And then my mind wondered to another Fourth of July, a sad one. Grandpa Hahn died the day or two before the Fourth, I do not or have not kept the dates of the Hahns, but you Tom were around 9 or 10 yrs old, that was the terrible hot summer where for days the temperature was 116, every day, and folks slept out in yards etc. and the day of the funeral the men suffered wearing their good winter suits as they didn't have summer suits in those days. (July 1983)

In a letter yesterday you asked about Grandpa Hahn as I had written he died the day before 4th of July. You were 9 yrs old and did not want to go to the funeral so stayed with Grandma T. It was such a hot day of the funeral. Maybe I have written that was the year that we had 111 degree weather for days. and the men folk suffered with their heavy

winter suits. In those days only one good suit. They wore light color cotton pants for their dress up, but did not think the looked well for funerals. Grandpa Hahn had diabetes and cant recall how long, but he would not diet as he should and the doctor told him what to eat, and he got a large splinter in his hand and was hard to get it to heal, so was in a bandage when he died. He could have lived longer had he taken care and stuck to diet. You little folks would ask about grandpa and then when you were eleven yrs old Grandpa T died and we could explain more then about death and you went to White City with us to his funeral, and then when both of your grandmothers died you were overseas. Was a sad time for Dad and I to not have you home and I know how hard it must have been to get word that they were gone and you so far from home. But we have happy memories of the days the Sundays when we were all together over to grandma Hahns and we would go in afternoon and in summer some of the men folks would go to Baughmans and get a freezer of ice cream, and grandpa Hahn always had a box of fresh crackers and we loved them with ice cream and still now I like crackers with ice cream instead of cake. And I am the only one left in both families, and trying to carry on. (Date?)

Grandpa Hahn died the day before the 4th of July, and that was the year had temp of 112 for days. (12 July 1984)

I watched the mothers today with their little little folks and thot about the Hahn clan. An another little episode came up came to my mind when I saw a little boy and girl, were about 10, sort of chasing each other. One Sunday you were hitting the preachers daughter (I think her name was Margo) with a folded up SS paper, and **Grandma Hahn** [Walt's mother, Mattie (Defries) Hahn]said "Tommy you mustn't do that." and Margo said" That's alright I like to have him chase me." [Well, how about that!] So you see every generation goes through a growing up phase and through teen age and on to maturity and you love them thru all of them, and I am in my old age enjoying the mature man (1983)

Guess your article on dishes made me think, and I didnt want a plate from any of the 3 sets of dishes I have so I got out one from Aunt Bertha gave me a very old one called "The Indian Tree," has a sprongly[?] tree of blossoms, and little bunches of fruits and blossoms around the rim of plate, it isnt a thin China. Do you remember Aunt Bertha. She was a widow and lived in K.C. and kept house for an old couple, and the year we lived in K.C. [1928?] when you were 2 yrs she would come see me on her day off and would bring little tidbits of fancy nuts, like cashews etc which were unusual for ordinary folks in those days. and other bits of other food wrap[ped] in little bundles and just enough for me. And then after she quit working and we were back in Topeka she came to visit all we Hahns. She

was grandpa Hahns, I think oldest sister. we girls called her Aunt Bert, her husband had been dead a good many years before we got [married] into the family and her request was she wanted to be buried here by Grandpa H. and I cant remember if she went after he did. Of course when she lived in KC. she had Uncle Gus and Aunt Nellie etc to visit with. She had young ideas and didnt dress like an old lady. the way old ladies dressed then. So she gave me the India Tree plate and I treasured it and much of the time it is on the Hutch and she gave me the metal tray I set the toaster on all the time and I sat a long time looking at it and thinking about the Past, that is an old ladies privilege. (September 1982)

When you cousins were young Tom, we used to go to Grandpa Hahns on Sunday afternoon, he always got a large sq box of crackers (soda) the day before and then Sun afternoon, couple f men would go to Baughmans for a freezer of ice cream and we ate crackers with the ice cream and that salty with ice cream went so well and I still like crackers with it, sometimes crush them and stir around with the ice cream. (July 1984)

It was such a shock about Marie and last night was awake all night reviewing in my mind the past 52 years or more of our lives, how we started out our married life the same year. They (Marie & Ed) were married the day after we were and we two couple went to KC together and were there 2 days and bought some of our furniture. And from then on when you kids were little, our picnics, holidays etc. together. (October 1978)

Home Page

28 October 2006

HAHN FAMILY

This article on Christian Frederick Hahn and his family is for family research and genealogy only. It may not be used for commercial purposes or without the permission of the copyright owner Thomas Swiftwater Hahn E-mail: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net or 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL 33917-2040.

Christian Frederick Hahn Family (Father)

His father John George Hahn

His Son Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn Family

Christian Hahn Family Celebrations

Christian Hahn Family Photographs Scroll down to near the bottom of the page.



Image of Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn and Martha "Mattie" Francis Defries. The photograph was taken at a studio in Kansas City, Kansas. possibly about 3 November 1886, the date of their wedding in present Kansas City, Kansas. (Hahn Collection)

CURRENTLY CREATING AND EDITING OF THIS PAGE. Some of the entries duplicates those contained under Martha "Mattie" Defries Hahn. Editor

Chronology:
1853 16 April - Birth of sister, **Margherita Hahn**, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania
1858 11 August - Birth of sister, **Emma M. Hahn**, in Sandusky, Ohio
1861 17 May - Birth of sister, **Christene Christiana Hahn**, in Sandusky, Ohio.
1863 31 March - **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn** born at Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan
1866 5 June - Birth of sister, **Marie Louise Hahn**, at Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan
1868 4 March - Birth of brother, **John C. Hahn**, at Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan
1869 1 August - Birth of brother, **Edward G. Hahn**, at Roseville, Warren Township, Macomb County, Michigan.
1870 2 June - In census of Roseville, Warren Township, Macomb County, Michigan.
1872 27 May - Birth of brother **August Christophorous Hahn**, at Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan [Check township]
1876 16 September - Birth of **Paul Nicholas Hahn**, at Peachville, Butler County, Pennsylvania.
1880 18 June - Father **John Hahn** in census at Peachville, Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania.
1886 November 3 - Marriage of **Christian Hahn** and **Martha "Mattie" Francis Defries** in Wyandotte County, Kansas. (*(Wyandotte Gazette)*
1888 September - Wife **Mattie Defries** received 5 acres land from her mother's Delaware Allotment in Wyandotte County, Kansas
1889-1901 - Children born at Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas
1900 In census of Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas.
1905 1 March - In census of Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas.
1910 In census of Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas.
1911 13 December - - Grantee of a General Warranty Deed in Shiloh Township, Neosho County, Kansas, but he was described as being "of Wyandotte County, Kansas."
1914 17 November - Grantor of a General Warranty Deed in Shiloh Township, Neosho County, Kansas to a party from Morris County, Kansas
1915 In census of White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas.
1916 Sale of land in Wyandotte County by **Martha F. Defrees**
1920 7 January - In census of White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas.
1930 26 April - In census of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.
1934 3 July - Died at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas 1934
1934 5 July - Buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, at Topeka

Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn was born on 31 March 1863 at Swan Creek (present Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan, near Detroit. He was the son of **Reverend John George Hahn and Mary Ann (Ellenberger) Hahn**. According to the statement of his brother, **Paul Nicholas Hahn**, Christian, generally known as "Chris", was the fifth of eleven children to live to adulthood. Little is known of Christian Hahn's early life. He lived with his family in Swan Creek for about six years--from his birth in 1863 until not later than 1 August 1869--when his brother, **Edward Oscar Hahn**, was born in the Detroit area near Roseville Post Office, Warren Township, Macomb County, Michigan. The communities of Swan Creek and Roseville

were some thirty miles apart. It is not known when the family moved to Peachville (present Buena Vista), Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where his brother **Paul Nicholas Hahn** was born on 16 September 1876. Christian was thirteen at the time. It is not known how long the Hahn's were at Peachville, but they appear at "Barnhart's Mill" Post Office, Fairview [Donegal] Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania in the ***1880 census***. Chris Hahn was listed in that census as a farmer at age seventeen. He also attended school that year; it is possible that he graduated from high school there.

Christian Hahn may have moved directly from the family's farm at Barnhart's Post Office, Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, to Stony Point, Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. It is not known why he did not stay in Butler County where his father, John George Hahn had been farming--and was possibly a Lutheran minister--or when he moved, or by what route, or if he stopped for any length of time along the way. According to their son, Paul Nicholas Hahn, the mother, Mary Ann (Ellenberger) died about 1883. and, we know according to family history that the father, John G. Hahn, was buried at Bay City, Michigan in 1887.The death of his mother about 1883 may have precipitated the move of some of the children who were then living at home. It is not known what the state of John Hahn's health was at that time, but perhaps he was not able to take care of them. Why Chris Hahn chose Kansas as a place to emigrate remains a mystery. There does not seem to have been bounty land available to him nor does it appear that any relatives were there. So far, we have found no entries for any of the Hahn's in the *1885 Census for Wyandotte County*, so it appears that they arrived sometime after that enumeration. It is not known where Christian lived when he arrived in Wyandotte County.

The first record to be found of Chris Hahn's presence in Wyandotte County was on 3 December 1886, when he and **(Kansas Delaware) Martha "Mattie" Francis (Defries) Hahn** , applied for a license to marry Mattie--as she was always called--being a resident of the county at that time. One would think that Christian would have been in Wyandotte County for a while before they married. No other record has been found of that marriage. That is, there is no record of it having been recorded, but there was an article in the *Wyandotte Gazette*, it which it stated that they were married on 3 November 1886 at the home of her mother, **Mary Jane Grinter Defries**. It also appears the Paul N. Hahn, the youngest of the living children, went to Wyandotte County to live with Christian and Mattie after the death of the remaining Hahn parent. However, in the *Wyandotte County, Kansas Farmer Directory*, 1921, Paul N. Hahn is listed as being a "settler" there as of 1885 and his older brother, **August "Gus" Christophorous Hahn**, as of 1890. The area in which Christian Hahn lived in Wyandotte County, was known as "Stony Point" in present-day Kansas City, Kansas. It appears that the "official" address may have been Muncie. This is the place shown in the birth certificate of his son, **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn**. Christian Hahn was a storekeepe. He was also the Clerk of the Stony Point School where his children attended school.

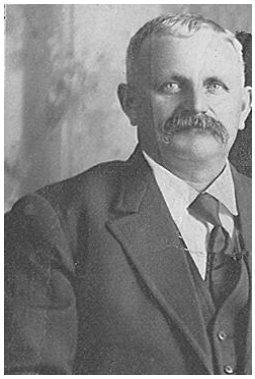
The area in which Christian Hahn lived in Wyandotte County, was known as "Stony Point," in present-day Kansas City, Kansas. It appears that the "official" address may have been Muncie. This is the place shown in the birth certificate of his son, Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn. Christian Hahn was a storekeeper and Clerk of the Stony Point School. The Hahn's had about eighty acres of land within the former Delaware Reserve, so it is likely that he was also a part-time farmer and he is listed in the 1915 census as such. Christian and Mattie had many real estate transactions, but they mostly dealt with the same tract of land, Section 21, Township 11, Range 24 in the NW and NE quarters. According to his son, Walter Hahn--as told to his son Thomas F. Hahn--they lived on the west side of present-day 78th Street. This may have been the five acres in Section 17, Township 24, Range 24 that Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries gave to Mattie on 12 September 1888.

According to **Marguerite Hahn** (daughter-in-law of Paul N. Hahn) in 1995, they lived on the east side of 78th Street, at the intersection of 78th and____, next to the general store that Christian Hahn operated. Deed data shows that they did have land on the latter site. That property bordered the former Wyandotte Reserve. Marguerite also said that later owners were **Mumford** and **Tiner**, and hat her husband, **Vernon Hahn**, was born [November 1907] in that house, that is, his father, Paul N. Hahn, son of John G. Hahn and Mary Ann (Ellenberger) lived there at that time. The Christian Hahns may have lived at both locations. Mattie's mother, **Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries**, owned a quarter-section of land (80 acres) in the vicinity Delaware Reservation that had been allotted to her in 1867 under the 1866 Treaty between the Delaware and the United States).

Although Christian was the son of a Lutheran minister, there is no documentation that he followed that religion after his move to Kansas. Mattie's parents, **Audley Paul Defries** and **Mary Jane (Grinter) Defrie**s, were Methodists. They were buried in the Grinter Chapel Methodist Church Cemetery at the intersection of Schwartz Road and 78th Avenue (also known as Grinter Road), in Stony Point. Land for the church had been donated by her grandparents, **Mose Read Grinter** and **Anna "Annie" (Marshall) Grinter.** This church was only a short distance down the road from the Christian Hahn's and was undoubtedly where they attended church services. Later in life they went to attended the Methodist Church but did not seem to be active in church affairs. Thomas F. Hahn cursorily searched the difficult-to-use old tax records for Wyandotte County, Kansas at the Wyandotte County Historical Museum at Bonner Springs, but he found no tax records for Christian or Mattie Hahn.

There are real estate transactions involving a C. or Charles Hahn as early as 15 September 1892 that can be confused with those of another C. F. Hahn. They are not included in this record, but are in the Hahn file of Thomas F. Hahn. There may be transactions of C. F. Hahn in the *Wyandotte County Deed Records* that have been overlooked. The first record of real estate for Chris and Mattie Hahn seems to be that of 13 February 1901. The Hahn's had about eighty acres of land within the former Delaware Reserve, so it is likely that he was also a part-time farmer and is listed in the *1915 census* as such. Christian and Mattie had many real estate transactions, but they mostly dealt with the same tract of land, Section 21, Township 11, Range 24 in the NW and NE quarters, which land appears to be that allotted to No. 892 Jane Shawnee in 1862 . According to his son, Walter F. Hahn--as told to his son Thomas F. Hahn-- they lived on the west side of present-day 78th Avenue. This may have been the five acres in Section 17, Township 24, Range 24 that Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries gave to Mattie on 12 September 1888. [A more precise description of the land will be entered later. Editor] . Mary Jane's land was in Section 17 of Township 11 , Range 24 in the east half of the southeast quarter. According to **Marguerite Hahn** (daughter-in-law of Paul Nicholas Hahn) in 1995, they lived on the east side of 78th Avenue, at the intersection of 78th and Kansas?, next to the general store that Christian Hahn operated. Deed data shows that they did have land on the latter site. That property bordered the former **Wyandotte Reserve**. Marguerite also said that later owners were **Mumford** and **Tiner**, and that her husband, **Vernon Hahn**, was born [November 1907] in that house, that is, his father, Paul N. Hahn, son of John G. Hahn and Mary Ann (Ellenberger) lived there at that time. The Christian Hahn's may have lived at both locations. Mattie's mother, Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries, owned a quarter-section of land (80 acres) on the Kansas Delaware Reserve that had been allotted to her in 1867 under the 1866 Treaty between the Delaware and the United States). Although Christian was the son of a Lutheran minister, he does not seemed to have followed that religion after his move to Kansas. Mattie's parents, **Audley Paul Defries** and **Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries**, were Methodists. They were buried in the Grinter Chapel Methodist Church Cemetery at the intersection of Schwartz Road and 78th Avenue. When your editor used to travel on

that road with his parents going to the Grinter Reunions in the 1930s, it was known as the "Grinter Road"). Land for the church and cemetery were been donated by Mattie's grandparents, **Moses Read Grinter** and **Anna "Annie" (Marshall) Grinter**. This church was only a short distance down the road from the Christian Hahn's and was undoubtedly where they attended church services. Later in life they attended the Methodist Church, in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, but they did not then seem to be active in church affairs. Thomas F. Hahn cursorily searched the difficult-to-use old tax records for Wyandotte County, Kansas at the Wyandotte County Historical Museum at Bonner Springs, but he found no tax records for Christian or Mattie Hahn. The *1895 Kansas Census* for the Hahn's has not yet been done and the data from the *1900 Federal Census for Kansas* needs to be redone. In the *1905 Kansas Census for Wyandotte County*, Christian Hahn is listed as being a farmer. Additionally, he is known to have had a small general store not far from their house.



Christian Hahn, Kansas City, Kansas, 1909 Hahn Collection)

The Chris Hahn Family moved from Wyandotte County, Kansas City to a farm near Thayer, in Shiloh Township, Neosho County, Kansas, in probably 1912, although a note on the back of a photograph of the Christian Hahn family, apparently taken in Kansas City, says that the photo was taken in 1910 "before the Hahn's moved to Thayer [Shiloh Township, Neosho County]" On 15 November 1911, "C. F. Hahn" purchased 360 acres there in the South 1/2 of Section 16, Township 30 South, Range 18 East. The deed shows that he still lived in Wyandotte County, or at maintained an address there at the time. It is possible that they timed the move from Wyandotte County to Neosho County to coincide with the school year.

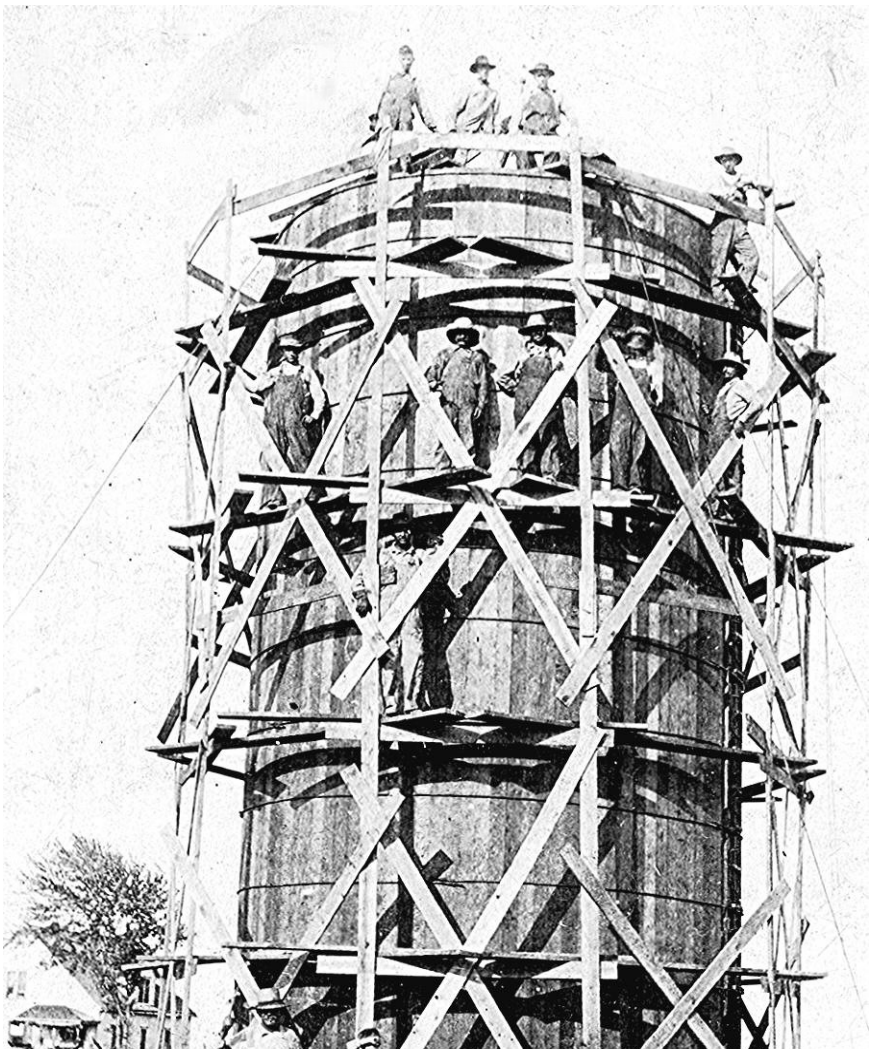


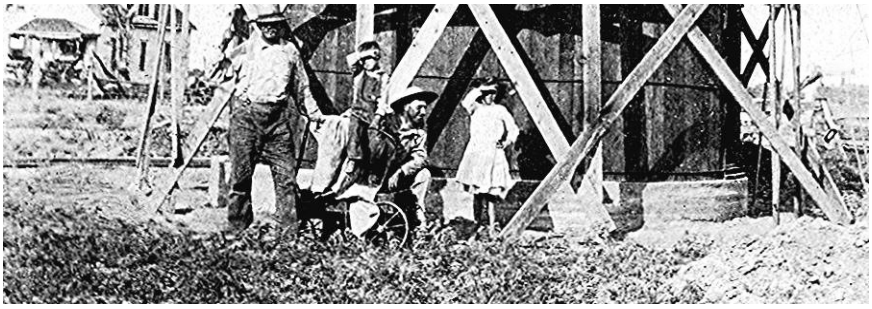
This road sign is at the southeastern corner of the Christian Hahn farm in Neosho County, Kansas. The house, barn, and outbuildings were in the clump of trees to the northwest in the background Tom and Chris Hahn found this house by doing deed research in the Neosho County Court House and by obtaining location information from the County Tax Assessor. (Photo by Tom Hahn in 2002).

1.



Christian Hahn House near Thayer, in Shiloh Township, Neosho County, Kansas (Thomas Hahn Collection)





This silo, built c1913-1914, was on the Hahn Farm. The farm house can be seen in the background to the northwest. Chris Hahn is probably the man standing on the ground, and at the top, from left-to-right are probably Ed Hahn, Les Beckman, and Walt Hahn. (Hahn Collection)



This is the entry road from the Ford Road (4000 Road) -- to the east -- to the former Hahn Family home, a distance of about 500 yards. (Photo by Tom Hahn in June 2002)



Christian Hahn Farm House Site . (Photo taken by Tom Hahn in June 2002. This view was looking north from the road leading from the county road.)



This shed may be the only original building on the extant on the former farm of the Hahn Family. Tom Hahn liberated the horseshoe that was over the door of the shed to its rightful owner. (Photo by Tom Hahn in 2002)



These timbers probably came from the barn on the Hahn Farm. (Photo by Tom Hahn in June 2002)



This storm cellar on the former Christian Hahn farm could have been used by the family. Tornados were something to be reckoned with in this part of the country. They were also used as storage areas for food. Tom Hahn's mother, Florence Torgeson, raised in White City, Morris County, Kansas, a town to which the Christian Hahn's moved c1915, had a storm cellar. She told Tom that when a sever storm threatened, her mother -- Maggie Owen Torgeson -- took the girls to the storm cellar, To divert their fear from the storm, her mother took a loaf a bread and then opened a jar of preserved fruit from the cellar. To the annoyance of her mother, and to the great consternation of the girls, her father, Tom Torgeson, and her brothers stayed in the house or

porch to "watch" the storm. (Photo by Tom Hahn in June 2002)



Although no research has been done, this windmill may have been on the farm when it was owned by the Christian Hahn Family. The house in the background is probably a tenant house. The present owner of the property said it was not used by the Hahn's and he may have said that it wasn't there when they occupied the property. (Photo by Tom Hahn in June 2002)



View from the entry road to the Hahn Farm. This is a typical view of a Kansas Farm field. (Photo by Tom Hahn in June 2002)

Their daughter, **Margaretta "Margaret" Francis (Hahn) Walter**, told her daughter, **Donna Jean "D.**

J." (Walter) Reineke, "My dad thought living on a farm would be a wonderful place to raise a family and they left the store and moved to the farm in Thayer, Kansas." **Eunice Marcelle "Becky" (Beckman) Corby**, the daughter of Christian and Mattie Hahn's daughter, **Marie Louise "Lou" (Hahn) Beckman**, related that she (Louise) said that she kept house in Parsons, Labette County, Kansas, so that her brothers **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn and Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn** could go to high school there. Louise was a seamstress, so it seems likely that she did that while living in Parsons. She would have been about twenty to twenty-three years of age during the Hahn's stay in **Neosho County**. Their farm was about fifteen miles from Parsons, too far to commute each day, so the story seems likely to be true. Their nearest town was Thayer, five or six miles away. It is likely that they went to church at Thayer and probably had friends in the the area from their church affiliation. Donna Jean (Walter) Reineke told her cousin, Thomas "Tom Swiftwater" Frederick Hahn, that her mother, Margaret [Margaret Francis] Hahn], said that Myrtle [her sister **Myrtle May (Hahn) McCollister**] was married [and probably living in Kansas City] and that Louise was busy working other places [that is, in Parsons], that they really had very hard times, and that Margaret was missing the goodies from the store in Kansas City.

The farm may have been devoted to the growing of corn or other crops, as it is now. In June 2002, the farm was leased to a man who grew corn and soy beans, but who didn't there, nor has there been anyone living there for some time. That is now a common practice in the area. **Thomas F. Hahn a**nd **"Christopher "Chris" Frederick Hahn** confirmed the location of the Hahn farm by deed research and an on-site visit where they visited with the present absentee tenant farmer. They discovered that the farm house was gone as was the barn, the latter replaced by a more recent barn. Thomas F. Hahn has a photo of several men building a silo. His father, Walter, may have told him that the photo was taken on this farm and it appears that their farm house is in the background of the photograph. . One outbuilding, sort of a workshop, seems to have survived. Tom Hahn "liberated" an old horseshoe that could have been used on the Hahn Farm. The lessee of the farm told them that the house and barn had been demolished forty or more years previously. The house sits back about 1,000 feet of Ford Road, which road borders the farm on the east side. Big Creek--much smaller than the name suggests--runs through the property in the western and southwestern portion of the property. The place where the old house and old barn sat, and the road to the property can be seen in a 1986 aerial photo for the Parsons, Kansas area. There are more recent buildings on the property, now abandoned and dilapidated. The road on the South side of the Farm is 40th Road or Street, the former designation used on a 1987 Neosho County property valuation map and the latter on a map on a modern road map. The farm of the family **Leslie "Les" F. Beckman**, spouse of Christian Hahn's daughter, Louise, is one section to the south and one section to the east, at the southwest corner of the intersection of probably Gray Road and 30th Road/Street. They undoubtedly became friends as "neighbors," and possibly through a church connection. Your editor, visited that farm from Topeka with the **Leslie and Louise (Hahn) Beckman** several times in the 1930s and early 1940s and had no idea that that farm at which his father lived was only two miles away! It does not appear that any other members of the Hahn family were in that area of the state 1912 - 1915.



The Beckman Farm House, June 2002 (Tom Hahn Photo). The house has been "modernized" and the outbuildings are gone, but the basic part of the house remains as Thomas Hahn recalls seeing the place in the late 1930s/early 1940.

From the farm near Thayer, the Hahn Family seems to have moved about 1915 to White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. Christian and Mattie sold the Neosho County property in December 1915, two months before their mortgage became due. The Christian Hahn Hahn Family is in the *1915 census for White City, Rolling Prairie Township*, so it seems likely that they moved to White City some months before they sold the farm in Neosho County. The enumeration date of the 1915 census would be helpful to have in that it would provide the "latest" date by which they were in **White City**. The Hahn Family lived across the railroad tracks on the west side of town. Thomas F. Hahn has a photo of the house as it appeared in the 1970s.



Chris Hahn House at White City, Kansas 1915-1920 (Hahn Collection)

The back of the photograph says, "To Walter from the folks at home." This photograph was probably sent by his mother or one of his sisters to him while he was serving in the Army in France at this time. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Chris Hahn House, White City, Kansas . (Tom Hahn took this photograph in the 1970s.)

In the ***1915 census of White City***, Chris was enumerated as a "merchant." His store was on the north side of the main street, just east from the **Torgeson Brothers** General Store. Christian's son, **"Walter Hahn,"** and his daughter, **"Louise Hahn,"** are listed as clerks in the store in the *1915 census*. His grandson, **Thomas F. Hahn**, has a candy jar from the store at his home at Fort Myers, Florida. When the Hahn's sold the store to the Torgesons--family members of Walter Hahn's wife, **Florence Vivian (Torgeson) Hahn, Louise Hahn** stayed on as a clerk. She is listed in the 1920 census as a department store clerk. In the 1920 census, "Christian F. Hahn" is listed as a house carpenter, so it is likely that that is what he did after selling the store in White City.



Chris and Mattie Hahn in Their Door Yard (Hahn Collection)

Is Mattie contemplating the hard work involved in the image just below? It is thought that both of these photographs were taken at the Hahn Family Home in White City, Morris County, Kansas. It is likely that either Mattie or Chris, or their daughter, Myrtle, sent these photographs to their son, Walter, in World War I in France . On the back of the bottom image, someone has written, "Shows a little less gate; more kingling [sic] pile which will be of good use next winter."



Chris and Mattie Hahn Working on the Wood Pile (Hahn Collection)

There was no sign of a barn in the photograph taken in the 1970s of their White City House. The barn appears to be quite large in comparison with the size of the house. However, in the early 1900s, people living on the edge of a town did have large barns. One wonders about the source of the wood. Trees for lumber were not plentiful in the White City in the Prairie Land that in which it sat. It is known that Chris Hahn was a carpenter as well as a farmer and a storekeeper, so perhaps the kindling was left over from something that he built?

In the ***1920 census at White City***, **"Walter Hahn"** was listed as a garage mechanic and **"Edward Hahn"** as a bank clerk, occupations they pursued after they moved to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas by 1921. They probably moved from White City to Topeka, by 1921, probably to be near some of their children who had moved there.

> ***Census: 1920 White City, Morris County, Kansas***. Roll T625_538, p.6A, enumerated 10 January, Ancestry.com Online Image 11 of 14, p.260. Line 45, Dwelling 151 Family Line 156. **Christian F. Hahn**, was age 56, he owned his own home free of mortgage, was born in Michigan, his father was born in Berlin, Germany [wrong; Stuttgart, Württemberg], his mother was born in New York [wrong; Pennsylvania], and he was self employed as a house carpenter.
> Line 157. **Mattie Hahn**, was age 51, was born in Kansas, her father was born in Kentucky, and he mother was born in Kansas.
> Line 158. **Louise Hahn**, was age 27, was a saleswoman in a department store, was a wage earner, and was born in Kansas.
> Line 159. **Walter Hahn**, was a garage mechanic, was wage earner, and was born in Kansas.
> Line 160. **Edward Hahn**, was age 24 and was born in Kansas.
> Line 161. **Margaret Hahn**, was age 18, had attended school, and was born in Kansas.

It appears that Christian and Mattie Hahn moved from White City directly to 629 West Euclid (later West 17th Avenue)**,** on the south side of the street, in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. At one time the Euclid Avenue street car line went by the elder Hahn and Torgeson houses and later a bus route did the same Their lot backed up to the property of the "Kansas Free Fair." At the time of the annual fair in the first part of September, the Hahn house was a center of activity for local and out-of-town family members, fair visitors' cars were parked in the back for a little extra income. The

house has a spacious back yard which was used as a place to rent space to visitors of the fair. The front porch facing West 17th was a popular place to sit and watch the visitors pass to and from the fair grounds. There was a garden at the lower end of the yard, and a chicken house, and in between that area and the house was where we played croquet and horseshoes. The property is now a part of the parking lot of the Kansas Exposition.

Their daughter Margaret (Hahn) Walter said that she was so glad when her dad decided to move to Topeka and he do carpenter work as life was better for them there. The Chris Hahn's lived in the same house until there until his death in 1933 and her death in 1952. In Topeka, Christian worked as a contractor building houses. *The 1930 census* lists the occupation of "Christian F. Hahn" as being a house carpenter. He built a house for each of his sons, **Walter Hahn and Edward Hahn**, and for his daughter **Louise Hahn** and her spouse **Leslie F. Beckman**, probably with their help. In his death certificate, Mattie reported that he had been a carpenter for twenty-five years, that is, since about 1909. So, it appears that while he was a farmer and a store owner, he also supplemented his income by carpentry.

Chris and Mattie's home was as a meeting place for the family members living in Topeka. Three of their children lived within a few blocks of the parents, and the other two lived about a mile and two miles away. Walter Hahn's parents in-law, **Thomas "Tom" Torgeson and Margaret "Maggie" (Owen) Torgeson** lived just three blocks away at 912 West Euclid Avenue (later West 17th Avenue). That house in 2004 was empty and the windows boarded up. Both families were friends in White City and continued that friendship while in Topeka. Like the Hahns, the Torgesons had moved to Topeka to be near their children. **Walter Hahn's wife, Florence Vivian (Torgeson) Hahn** in 1977 wrote to her son, **Thomas F. Hahn**, saying:

> It was so nice for us to have our relatives living here [in Topeka] and raising our families together. **Les [Leslie Beckman]** and **Louise [Hahn]** were married in December, then **Myrtle [Myrtle May "Hahn" McCollister**] moved here the next year and **Ed [Edward Hahn** and his wife **Ida Marie (Jenkins) Hahn** soon after that so that we were quite a family. The Hahns were wonderful people, good folks and loved their children and we were all very happy. Then my folks came two or three years after we did. Dad was still in the Post Office two or three years after I was married. We had such fun on picnics and going to the Fair with our kids and we were all poor together. Dad [Chris Hahn] had a Model T car the year they came to Topeka and they came here only a few months after we were married. That first fall we were the only ones and them here in Topeka and we had such good times. We would go for a ride Sunday afternoons with Louise, Margaret [Margarhetta "Margaret" Frances Hahn] and Grandma and Grandpa Hahn and we would get lost in the country and finally get back on the road to town. We would stop at their house for a little Sunday evening snack. At

Both Chris and Mattie had numerous relatives from the Kansas City area and some of them were frequent visitors. From the 1930 census we see that Elen Speerschneider lived with the Hahns while she was a clerk in a Topeka bank. That would have been a typical gesture of the Hahns, that is, to extend a helping hand to a friend or relative. The children of Christian and Mattie often were at their house on Sunday evenings. Often someone went out for ice cream at Baughman's

Ice Cream Plant. When that happened Christian Hahn, ever the retail merchant, opened a fresh box of saltine crackers to go with the ice cream. The grandchildren loved to go there, as Mattie was a particularly indulging
grandmother, who allowed the children to jump on the bed in the spare bedroom and to play the old Victrola records incessantly. Mattie appeared to her grandson, Thomas F. Hahn, to be a quiet-natured, soft person, who reflected her Native American background. When he stayed with her she she let him choose what he wanted to eat, which was usually pork chops and canned Royal Ann cherries. The Hahns had a pantry adjacent to the kitchen which was always
looked into for possibilities. She also appeared to her grandson to be a rather casual cook and housekeeper, which may have accounted for part of her indulgence in letting the grandchildren do things that many other grand children couldn't. Unfortunately, the same grandson does not remember either of his grandparents talking much about their parents or their childhoods or earlier life, but that may have been because he was more interested in doing other "more interesting" things. Wrong! Their daughter Margaret, and her daughter, Donna Jean Walter, lived with the Hahns from the early 1940s until about 1963. During the war years of the 1940s, the upstairs rooms were sometimes let out to a renter. After Mattie's death on 27 August1950, Margaret owned the house and she and Donna Jean, continued to live in the house. Donna Jean lived there until her marriage to Robert "Bob" Reineke on 23 January 1954. Margaret lived there until sometime after her marriage to Fred Hottle on 22 November 1963. The house is no longer there, the houses on the south side of the street in that block having been demolished for the present-day Kansas Exposition, or whatever it is called, as was the house where the Edward Hahn family lived a few houses west at 709 West Euclid Avenue.

Christian Hahn's grand daughter, Donna Jean (Walter) Reineke, in an email of 18 January 2003 to Thomas F. Hahn, said of her grandmother, Mattie:

> My mother told me she and Grandma Hahn quilted a Flower Pot quilt together and Grandpa Hahn cut out the pattern pieces for them. It is the quilt with the pink potted three-flower pattern... I agree grandma was not very interested in housekeeping, but she was into quilting and spent many hours with this hobby. It is so nice that she quilted with her daughters and especially interesting that Grandpa Hahn helped them by cutting out their quilt patterns. This tells us he did a lot to be close to his family.

Mattie had numerous relatives from the Kansas City area and some of them were frequent visitors. From the ***1930 census for Topeka*** we see that Elen Speerschneider lived with the Hahns while she was a clerk in a Topeka bank. That would have been a typical gesture of the Hahns, that is, to extend a helping hand to a friend or relative. The children of Christian and Mattie often were at their house on Sunday evenings. Often someone went out for ice cream at Baughman's Ice Cream Plant. When that happened Christian Hahn, ever the retail merchant, broke out a fresh box of saltine crackers to go with the ice cream. Their daughter Margaret, and her daughter, Donna Jean Walter, lived with the Hahns from the early 1940s until about 1963. During the war years of the 1940s, the upstairs rooms were sometimes let out to a renter. After Mattie's death on 27 August 1950, Margaret owned the house and she and Donna Jean, continued to live in the house. Donna Jean lived there until her marriage to Robert "Bob" Reineke on 23 January 1954. Margaret lived there until sometime after her marriage to Fredrick "Fred" Hottle on

22 November 1963. The house is no longer there, the houses on the south side of the street in that block having been demolished for the present-day Kansas Exposition, or whatever it is called, as was the house where the Edward Hahn Family lived a few houses west at 709 West Euclid Avenue. Christian Hahn's grand daughter, Donna Jean (Walter) Reineke, in an email of 18 January 2003 to Thomas F. Hahn, said of their grandmother, Mattie:

> My mother told me she and Grandma Hahn quilted a Flower Pot quilt together and Grandpa Hahn cut out the pattern pieces for them. It is the quilt with the pink potted three-flower pattern... I agree grandma was not very interested in housekeeping, but she was into quilting and spent many hours with this hobby. It is so nice that she quilted with her daughters and especially interesting that Grandpa Hahn helped them by cutting out their quilt patterns. This tells us he did a lot to be close to his family.



Christian Hahn as an Older man (Hahn Collection)



Chris and Mattie Hahn lived together in this house at on the east side of 329 West 17th (originally Euclid Avenue) from the early 1920s until his death in 1934. Mattie continued to live here until her death in 1952. Immediately to the rear of the deep lot, was the Kansas Free Fair Grounds, separated only by a wire fence. Their daughter, Margaret (Hahn) Walter and Margaret's daughter, Donna Jean lived

with her for many years. Photo provided by D. J. (Walter) Reineke)

Census: 1930 Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

The death certificate for Chris Hahn states he died of a heart condition with a contributory illness of diabetes. It seems that a splinter in one of his hands led to the final episode ending with his death. He was attended in his illness by **Dr. W. A. Wehe.** Christian Hahn was buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka, with his sister, **Bertha D. (Hahn) Turner** buried on the left side, and Mattie on the other. They are surrounded by the graves of Chris and Mattie's sons and daughters and their husbands and wives.



Mt. Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kansas. In these four rows are the burials of Christian Hahn and his sister, Bertha Hahn and Chris's spouse, Mattie Defries and all of the Christian Hahn sons and daughters and their husbands and a couple of their children and spouses. (The photo was taken by Tom Hahn in June 1993.



The "Singing Tower" at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kansas, where songs were played on the carillon at certain times or on special occasions. The Hahn's sometimes went to hear them. The tower was across the road and to the south a bit. (Tom Hahn took this photo in June 2002)



Christian Hahn Family, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Mary Louise "Lou" Hahn (left), Myrtle May Hahn (rear), Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn (right), Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn (front) in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, ca.1900. Photo provided by Thomas Swiftwater Hahn. (Hahn Collection)



Christian Hahn Family, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas, ca.1912 (Hahn Collection)

Above is the family of Martha Frances (Defries) Hahn and Christian Frederick Hahn. Martha "Mattie" Defries was the daughter of Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries, and the grand-daughter of Anne (Marshall) Grinter. From left-to-right, spouse Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn, children Mary Louise "Lou" Hahn later Beckman, Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn, Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn, Myrtle May Hahn later McCollister, and (center) Margaretta "Margaret" Frances Hahn later Walter and Hottle. (Hahn Collection)

Census Entries for Christian "Chris" Hahn

Census: 1870 Roseville, Warren Township, Macomb County, Michigan, enumerated 27 June 1870, p. 5. Dwelling 35, Family 35. Line 3. [In the family of his father Hahn, George J., that is John George Hahn.] Line 10. Hahn, Christian. Age 7 [1863]. Male. White. At Home. Born Michigan. Father foreign born. (Film Series M593, Roll 688, p. 117)

Census: 1880 Barnharts Mill, Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. Dwelling 419**.** [In the family of his father John G. Hahn] Hahn, Christian. White. Male. Age 17 [1863]. Single. Farmer. In school. Born MI (LDS Film 0295622, p. 43**)**

Census: 1885 Wyandotte County, Kansas. Neither Chris nor any of his family have yet been found in this census. It is possible that he was still in Pennsylvania at this time, or enroute to Kansas.

Census: 1895 Wyandotte Township Wyandotte County, Kansas. Dwelling 425. Family 438. Line 1. C. F. Hahn, age 31, born Mich., from PA, farmer
Line 2. Mrs. M. F. Hahn, age 27, born KS
Line 3. Myrtle Hahn, age 5, born KS
Line 4. Lulu Hahn, age 2, born KS
His family was enumerated just prior to his mother-in-la, Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries and her family at Dwelling 426, family 440. Of interest is the fact that there were 576 families in 558 dwellings enumerated in

Wyandotte Township. (FHL Film 570416, p. 63)

Census: 1895 Agricultural Census Kansas, Wyandotte County. LDS Family History Library Film 570416. Line 12. C. F. Hahn, 80 acres, 65 acres under cultivation, 80 acres under fence. Fence 150 rods rail, 240 rods hedge, 150 rods wire. Farm value $4500, implements $100. 28 acres winter wheat, 15 acres corn, 4 acres oats, 4 acres Irish potatoes, 1 acre sorghum, for syrup, 125 bushels of corn on hand, 20 bushels wheat, 5 acres timothy, 14 acres clover, 5 tons tame hay, $100 garden products sold, $85 poultry & eggs sold, 150 lbs butter made, 2 horses, 3 milch cows, 3 swine, $50 animals slaughtered. Trees bearing 12 apple, 36 peach, 6 plum. Not bearing trees 60 apple, 3 pear, 24 plum, 12 cherry, 1/8 acres raspberries, 1/2 acre blackberries, 1/8 acres vineyard, $25 hort.[icultural] prod. sold. 3 dogs.

Census: 1900 Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Line 18. Hahn, Christian F. Born March 1864 MI
Line 19. Hahn, Mattie. Wife. Age 31 [1869]. Born in Kansas
Line 20. Hahn, Myrtle M. Age 11[?]. Born December 1889 in Kansas
Line 21. Hahn, Mary L. [Louise]. Born November 1895 in Kansas
Line 22. Hahn, Walter F. Age 7. Born November 1896 in Kansas
Line 23. Hahn, Edward. Born October 1898 in Kansas
Hahn, Paul N. Born July 1876 Pennsylvania
(LDS Film 1243961, vol. 58, E. D. 173, Sheet 13)

Census: 1905 Wyandotte Township. Wyandotte County, Kansas. Enumerated 1 March. Dwelling 166, Family 169. Hahn Christ. F. Age 41 [1864]. From Pennsylvania.
Hahn, Mrs. M. F. Age 37 [1868]. Born in Kansas
Hahn, Mertel. Age 15 [1890]. Born in Kansas
Hahn, Louise. Age 12 [1893]. Born in Kansas
Hahn, Walter. Age 9 [1896]. Born in Kansas
Hahn, Edward. Age 6 [1899]. Born in Kansas
Hahn, Margarette. Age 3 [1902]. Born in Kansas
Defries, Ed. Born in Kansas
[A. V. Wheat lived at dwelling 167. Roy Wheat married daughter Elma of Paul N. Hahn, so this Wheat may be related to him. Ed Defries is probably a nephew of Mattie, but his age should be checked in the census.]
(Vol. 478, Sec. 2, p. 26 at the Kansas State Historical Society Research Center)

Census: 1905 Agricultural for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. [The data from this census will be entered here if a copy of the census can be found. Editor]

Census: 1910 Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Series T624 Roll 460, part 1, image 1910. Ancestry.com Online Image 19 of 24. Enumeration 30 May, p.196. Muncie [Grinter Road, now 78th Avenue] Road. Dwelling 208 Family 210. Hahn, Christian. Age 47 [1863]. First marriage. Born Michigan. A merchant in general merchandising. [His store was on Muncie Road.]
Hahn, Mattie, was age 42 [1868], was born in Kansas, her first marriage, had 7 children born, had 5 living. [Because she was married in 1886, it appears that she may have lost her first two children.]
Hahn, Louise, was 17 [1893], and was born in Kansas.
Hahn Walter, age 14. [1895] and was born in Kansas.

Hahn, Edward O. Age 11 [1899] and was born in Kansas.
Hahn, Margaret. Age 8 [1902] and was born in Kansas.
[Daughter Myrtle and her husband, Gerald T. McCollister, were enumerated next door at Dwelling 209 Family 211.] (LDS Film 1370356 080 0204 0210 [?]

Census: 1915 White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. Enumerated 7 January. Dwelling 10, Family 10. Line 8. Hahn, C. F. Age 52 [1863]. Born in Michigan. From Pennsylvania. Merchant
Line 9. Hahn, Martha. Age 48 [1867]. Housekeeper. Born Kansas. From Kansas
Line 10. Hahn, Louise. Age 22 [1893]. Born KS. From Kansas. Clerk
Line 11. Hahn, Walter F. Age 19 [1896]. Born KS. From Kansas. Clerk
Line 12. Hahn, Oscar) [Edward]. Age 16 [1899]. Born Kansas. From Kansas. Student
Line 13. Hahn, Margaret. Age 13 [1902]. Born KS. From Kansas. Student
(Kansas State Historical Society Research Center, Film K162 viewed June 2000, p. 2)

Census: 1920 Kansas, Morris County, Rolling Prairie Township, White City, Enumeration District 99, Sheet 6. Enumeration date, 7 January 1920. Line 45 Dwelling 151, Family 156.
Hahn, Christian F. Head. Male. White. Age 56 [1864]. Married. Born Michigan. Father born Germany. Mother born Pennsylvania. Occupation Carpenter, House. Employment Code 148
Line 46 Hahn, Mattie. Wife. Female. White. Age 51 [1869]. Married. Able to Work. Able to work. Born Kansas. Father born Kentucky. Mother born in Kansas
Line 47. Hahn, Louise. Daughter. Female. White. Age 27 [1893]. Single. Born in Kansas. Father born in Michigan. Mother born in Kansas. Saleswoman. Department Store. Wage Earner. Code 791.
Line 48. Hahn, Walter. Son. Male. White. Age 24 [1896]. Single. Born in Kansas. Father born in Michigan. Mother born Kansas. Mechanic. Garage. Wage Earner. Code 378
Line 49. Hahn, Edward. Son. Male. White. Age 21 [1899]. Single. Born Kansas. Father born in Michigan. Mother born in Kansas. Clerk. Bank. Code 994
Line 50. Hahn, Margaret. Daughter. Female. White. Age 18 [1902]. Single. Born in Kansas. Father born Michigan. Mother born in Kansas. No occupation listed.
(Ancestry.com Online Images. Also, LDS FHL Film 1825261, vol. 33)

Census: ***1925 Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.*** [The data from this census will be entered when the data has been found. An unsuccessful attempt was made in October 2004]

Census: 1930 Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Enumerated 26 April. Part of Ward. Enumeration District 89-35, Sheet 16B Enumerator Birdie V. Taylor, Supervisor's District 5 1551. Address 629 West Euclid Avenue [later West 17th Avenue]. Dwelling 629 Family 544:
Line 51. Hahn, Christian Head. Owned home, mortgage $5,000. Did not live on a farm. Male. White. Age 67 [1863]. Married. Age at first marriage 23. Can read and write. Born Michigan. Father born Germany. Mother born Pennsylvania. Code 62 13 1. Speaks English. Carpenter, contractor. Code 06X1. Wage earner. Worked the previous day. Not a veteran.
Line 52. Hahn, Mattie F. Wife. Home. Female. White. Age 62 [1868]. Married. Age 23 at first marriage. Born Kansas, Father born Kentucky. Mother born Kansas. Speaks English. Code 70.
Line 53. Speerschneider, Elen. Boarder. Female, White. Age 20 [1910]. Single. Did not attend school within the past year. Reads and writes English. Born in Kansas. Father born Wisconsin. Mother born in Kansas. Code 70. Bookkeeper at bank. Code 6783. Wage earner. Worked the previous day. [Elen Speerschneider was

a relative Mattie Hahn.]
(Ancestry.com Image 32 of 14 & 89 of 11)



The Hahn Family at Walt Hahn's House in Topeka, 1944 (Thomas Hahn Collection) The occasion at which this photograph was taken was probably at a family wedding dinner or reception for Irma McCollister, front row, wearing a corsage. Her adoptive parents, Gerald "Mac" McCollister and Myrtle May (Hahn) McCollister--Mattie's daughter--are in the back row, left; the matriarch of the family, Mattie (Defries) Hahn, is in front of Myrtle. Daughter Louise "Lou" Beckman and her husband, spouse, Leslie "Les" Beckman are to her left, back row. Back row, right, is Mattie's son, Walt Hahn, and his wife, Florence (Torgeson) Hahn; Marie (Jenkins) Hahn, spouse of Ed Hahn is to Mattie's right. Front row (left-to-right) are Jean Hahn, Ed and Marie Hahn's daughter; Tom Hahn, Walt and Florence's son; son; and, Barbara Hahn, Ed and Marie Hahn's daughter. Irma's husband, Theodore "Ted" Gregg, may have taken the photograph, or Ed Hahn, who is not in the photograph.

The children of Christian "Chris Frederick Hahn and Martha "Mattie" (Defries) Hahn are:
1. (Kansas Delaware) **Myrtle May Hahn** was born on 21 December 1889 at Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas.



Myrtle Hahn in Kansas City, Kansas in 1909 (Hahn Collection)

Myrtle married **Gerald "Mac" T. McCollister.** He was born on 12 March 1884 in Nebraska and died on 31 July 1952 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.



Gerald McCollister with the White City, Kansas Basketball Team ca.1920-1922. (Hahn Collection)

Census 1910: White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. Series T624 Roll 460, part 1, image 1910. Ancestry.com Online Image 19 of 24. Enumeration 30 May, p.196. Muncie Road. Dwelling 208 Family 24.
Line 10. **Gerald T. McCollister**, was age 26, first marriage, had been married one year, was born in Nebraska, father and mother were born in Ohio, and he was was a rural school teacher.
Line 22. **Myrtle McCollister**, was age 20, was her first marriage, had been married 1 year, had 1 child born, had no children living, was born in Kansas, her father was born in Michigan and her mother was born in Kansas.

Mac was a teacher at the Stony Point School in Kansas City, Kansas. When Myrtle's (Hahn) Family all went to the farm at Thayer, Kansas about 1912, Mac and Myrtle seem to have stayed in Kansas City. The Hahn Family moved from the farm to White City, Morris County, Kansas about 1915 and they appear in the 1915 census there. It is thought that Myrtle and Mac went to White City about the same time, but we have not yet researched them in the 1915 census for that place. We know that Mac was the coach of the White City basketball team as shown in the photograph just above [and perhaps a teacher as well?] They also appear in the ***1920 census at White City.*** I suppose that they could have preceded the Hahn Family to White City, but there does not seem to be any indication of that.

Census: 1920: White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas:
Roll625_538, p.6A, Enumeration District 99, Image 0562, enumeration date 9 January. Ancestry.com Online Image 11/14, p. 280. Dwelling 142 Family 152.
Line 35. **Gerald McCollister**, was age 36, owned his own home free of mortgage, was born in Nebraska, father was born in Ohio, his mother was born in Ohio, he was a rural mail carrier, a wage earner.
Line 36. **Myrtle McCollister**, was age 30, was born in Kansas, her father was born in

Michigan, and her mother was born in Kansas.
Line 37. **Erma L. McCollister**, was age 7/12, was born in Kansas, father was born in Nebraska, and her mother was born in Kansas. [As she was adopted, her biological parents may have been born in other states. Note that Myrtle's parents, Chris and Mattie, lived four dwelling away, Dwelling 151 Family 156.]]

The McCollister's lived at Topeka, Kansas, where Mac worked as a carpenter at the Santa Fe Railway Company shops, most of their lives. Myrtle died on 23 December 1964 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Mac also died at Topeka. They were buried in that city in the "Hahn Plot" in the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka. They adopted two children:

(1) **Irma Louise** Hahn, born on 26 May 1919 at Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas. (Birth Certificate) Irma grew up on Polk Avenue in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She married 1942-1943 **Theodore "Ted" Marion Gregg.** He was born on 9 July 1914. They lived in Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio where he was from. Their address was 38095 Chestnut Ridge. Ted died of pneumonia at **Elyria** on 19 February 1997 at 4:20 a, at age 59. His address when he passed away was 40282 Biggs Road, La Grange, Ohio 44050. Irma died on 1 July 1978 at age 59 in Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio of respiratory failure, Kartagener's Syndrome, and congestive heart failure. Irma was buried in Brookdale Cemetery in Elyria. Ted and Irma were buried in Lot 425, Section F, Spaces 3 and 4. Their daughter Michele Renee married Michael "Mike" Jay Stump (Both living) . They have a son, Michael Jay Stump, Jr., and a daughter, Mikalya Louise Stump (both living).

Census: 1930, Highland Park, Topeka Township, Shawnee County, Kansas. Roll 723, p. 3B, Image 2520,Enumeration District, Ancestry.com Online Image 10 May 2005 6 of 88. 2520 Maryland Street. Dwelling 75 Family 76.
Line 85, **Gerald T. McCollister**, was age 46, owned his home valued at $5000, was 29 when he was married, was born Nebraska, his parents were born in Ohio, and he worked as a carman in a [railway] coach shop.
Line 86. **Myrtle M. McCollister**, was age 40, was married at age 19, was born in Kansas, her father was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother was born in Kansas.
Line 87. **Irma McCollister**, was age 10, was born in Kansas, her father was born in Nebraska, and her mother was born in Kansas.
Line 88. **Dorothy McCollister**, was age 4, was born in Kansas, her father was born in Nebraska, and her mother was born in Kansas.
Line 89. **Betty Brown**, age 2/12, was a boarder, was born in Kansas, and her parents were born in Kansas.

(2) **Dorothy Nadine** (Living). In January 2004 she moved from Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas. to Iowa.

2. (Kansas Delaware) **Mary Louise "Lou" Hahn** was born on 19 November 1892 at Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She married on 25 December 1920, at probably Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, **Leslie "Les" F. Beckman**, who was born on a farm near Thayer, Labette County, Kansas.



Louise (Hahn) Beckman with Her Nephew, Ray Hahn, at Ray's Home near Kansas City, Missouri in August 1941. Left-to-right: Louise (Hahn) Beckman (with her spouse), Leslie "Les" Beckman Louise, Martha "MarLou" Hahn (spouse of Ray Hahn), Marcelle "Becky" Beckman (daughter of Louise and Les Beckman), Ray Hahn, Florence (Torgeson) Hahn (Photo by Walt Hahn. Thomas Hahn Collection)



The Beckman Family in Topeka from a 1941 Christmas Card. Left-to-right: Marty Beckman. Pepper Beckman (family dog), Marcelle "Becky" Beckman, Leslie "Les" Beckman, Louise "Lou" Beckman. (Hahn Collection)



Louise Beckman and Walter Hahn at Beckman's, 1415 Byron in Topeka Kansas, Thanksgiving Day 1944.

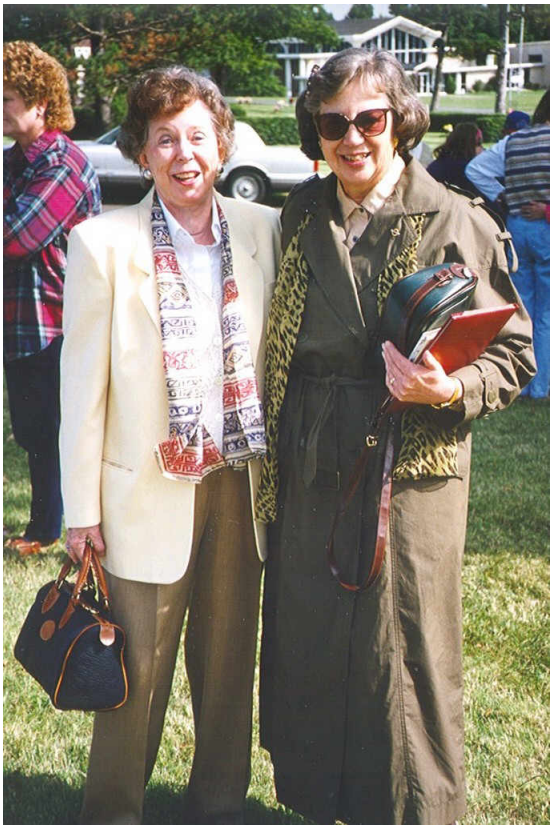
They lived in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas at 1415 Byron Avenue most of their lives. Les died at Topeka on 24 May 1981 and Lou died on 11 July 1945 while aboard a Santa Fe Railway train near Bakersfield, Kern County, California. They are buried adjacent to one another in the "Hahn Family Plot" at the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka, Kansas.

Obituary for Leslie F. Beckman.

> Service will be a 2 p.m. Wednesday in the chapel at Mount Hope Cemetery for Leslie F. Beckman 85, 1205 W.29th, who died Sunday at his home. He formerly lived at 1032 High.
>
> He was born Feb 27, 1896 at Thayer in Neosho County and lived in Topeka 60 years. He was employed by Santa Fe Railway 35 years.
>
> Mr. Beckman was a member of University United Methodist Church, Orient Lodge No. 51, AF&AM. and Scottish Rite bodies.
>
> He was married to Mary Louise Hahn, who died in 1945. He later married Gladys Robb Boyd, who died in 1974. A daughter, Mrs. Martha Beckman Kilkenny, died May 23, 1981.
>
> Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Marcelle Corby. 2481 Plass, a sister, Mrs. Marie Phillips of Louisiana, six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.
>
> Burial will be in Mount Hope Cemetery. Penwell-Gabel Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements.

They had two daughters:

1. (Kansas Delaware) **Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman** born on 29 October 1921 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She married **Harry G. Corby, Jr.**, born on 22 August 1922. They lived most of their lives in **Topeka**. Harry died in March 2001 and Becky died on 28 June 2001. They are buried adjacent to one another in the "Hahn Family Plot" at the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka.



Marcelle "Becky" (Beckman) Corby (left) and Donna (Walter) Reineke at a Hahn Family Memorial Service at the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kansas (Photo by Bob Reineke)

They had two sons:

1. (Kansas Delaware) **David "Dave" Corby** (Living)
2. (Kansas Delaware) **Richard "Rick" Corby** (Living)

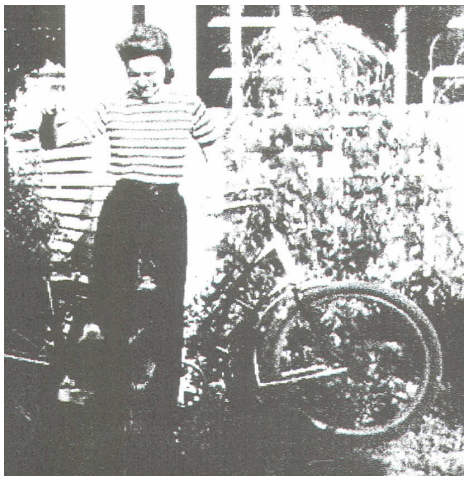
2. (Kansas Delaware) **Martha "Marty" Mae Beckman**, born on 27 March 1927, died on Saturday 23 May 1981, married **James Kilkenny** (Living). Their children: (To be added)



Marty Beckman and Tommy Hahn near Green Mountain Falls, Colorado ca1939. (Thomas Hahn Collection) Tommy and his parents, his Aunt Bernice, his Aunt Gladys, and his Aunt Mae had driven to Colorado. The Beckman's came on their Santa Fe Railway pass for a long weekend to visit. (Hahn Collection)



Marty Beckman and Tommy about age 12 at the Swing in front of the Walt Hahn House (Hahn Collection)



Marty Beckman, 1944 at 1415 Byron Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Her Dog Pepper in front.

Obituary:

Mrs. Martha Kilkenny. Ponca City, Okla. Service arrangements are pending for Mrs. Martha Beckman Kilkenny, 54, Ponca City , Okla., formerly of Topeka, who died Saturday at an Oklahoma City Hospital.

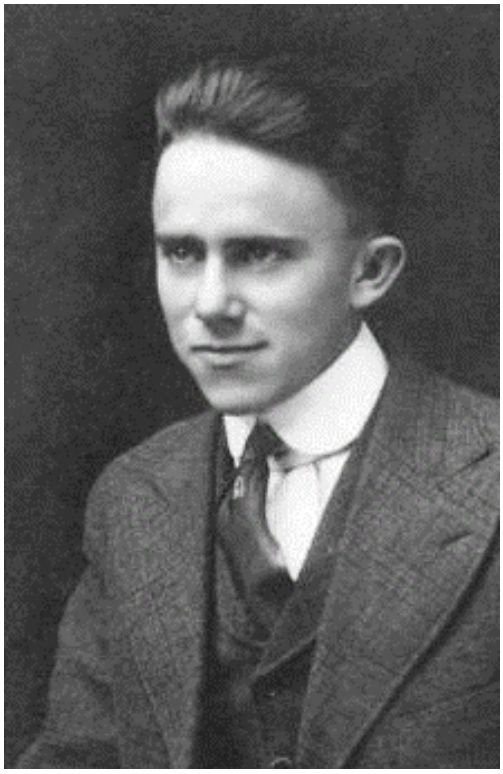
She was born June 19, 1926 at Topeka, the daughter of Leslie F. and Mary Louise Hahn Beckman. She graduated from Topeka High School and Kansas State University.

Mrs. Kilkenny founded the Opportunity Center School for the Retarded in Ponca City.

She was married to J. L. Kilkenny. He survives.

ther survivors include two sons, Jack Kilkenny, Dallas, and Tom Kilkenny, Tulsa; tw0 daughters, Jane Kilkenny, Sherman, Texas, and Mrs. Pat McDonough, Ponca City; a sister, Mrs. Marcelle Beckman Corby, 2841 Plass, Topeka; and two grandchildren.

3. (Kansas Delaware) Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn was born on 28 October 1895 on the Delaware Allotment of his maternal grandmother, **Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries** at (Stony Point) Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. (See his full entry Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn)



Walter "Walt F. Hahn (Thomas Hahn Collection)

Walter married **Florence Vivian Torgeson of** White City, Rolling Prairie, Morris County, Kansas on 5 September 1920 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Florence was born on 23 March 1898 at White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas, the daughter of **Margaret Louise Owen**, born on 13 September 1870 at Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa, died on 29 October 1952 at Newton, Harvey County, Kansas, and was buried in the White City Cemetery. Her parents were **Orson Anderson Owen**, born on 1 September 1842, at possibly Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, died on 26 April at Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas, and was buried in the Parkerville Cemetery as a Civil War Veteran. She was the daughter of **Thomas "Tom" Torgieson (Torgeson)**, born on 29 September 1857 near Bygland, East-Agder, Norway, died at White City, Morris County, Kansas on 30 March 1939, and was buried there. Walt and Florence lived in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas most of their married lives and were buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery. He died on 4 April 1967 at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Topeka. She died on 6 October 1998 at the Canterbury Nursing Facility at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia, was cremated at Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, and was interred in the Mount Hope Cemetery in the Hahn Family plot at Topeka, Kansas , next to her spouse, **Walter Frederick Hahn,** in the Spring of 1999.

4. (Kansas Delaware) **Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn** was born probably at home on 29 July 1898 at Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas, that is, present Kansas City, Kansas. The Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn house was on Grinter Road, now 78th Street. The house in which Edward was born was probably on the land that his mother, Martha "Mattie" Francis (Defries) Hahn, had been given from her mother's allotment on the old Kansas Delaware Reserve. His brother, Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn, once told Walter's son, Tom

Hahn, as they were driving by the old house and barn in the 1930s, that he and his brother, Edward, got splinters in their rear ends when they tried to slide down the roof of the barn. Edward attended the Stony Point School at Muncie.

He moved with the Christian Hahn family to a 360-acre farm in Shiloh Township, Neosho County, Kansas, probably in 1912. Edward attended high school at Parsons, Labette County, about fifteen miles away. His sister, Mary Louise "Lou" (Hahn) Beckman, kept house in Parsons while he and his brother, Walter Hahn, went to school. His nephew, Tom Hahn, has a photo of several men, one of whom appears to be Edward, constructing a silo thought to be on he Hahn farm, or a nearby farm. Tom also has a photo of their house, as does his daughter, Patricia "Pat" (C. (Hahn) Blair.

In 1915, Edward went with the Hahn family to live at White City, Morris County, Kansas, on the West side of the little town, across the railroad tracks. Edward attended the University of Kansas for a short time. His daughter, Pat (Hahn) Blair, has his student handbook for the University of Kansas. It appears that he enrolled for classes on 19 September 1918. During World War I, Edward was in the Army for several months. In that same student notebook, he said, "Reported at 2:00, measured, signed up and inducted into service." It is not clear whether this was before or after he attended the University of Kansas. He must have been in the service for at least six months to be eligible for the veteran rights that he later used. In 1920, he was a bank clerk in White City. Edward and his future wife, Ida Marie "Marie" Jenkins, met in White City. She attended Baker University at Baldwin, Douglas County, Kansas. They married on 6 September at Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas, **Ida Marie Jenkins**, born on 4 July 1897, White City, Rolling Prairie Township. Morris County, Kansas. After they married on 6 September 1920, in Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas, they went to Kansas City, Missouri on their honeymoon with his brother, Walter, and his wife, Florence Vivian (Torgeson) Hahn. Walter and Florence had married in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas two days before. Edward and Marie were living in White City when their eldest daughter, Genevieve "Jean" Marie Hahn, was born on 19 January 1922.

Ed and Marie moved to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas sometime after the birth of their daughter, Jean. It appears that he worked for the Santa Fe Railroad at Topeka for a short time. In 1930, he was a bank accountant at the Central National Bank. He and Marie lived in Topeka most of their lives. In 1930, they owned a house on 707 West Euclid Avenue (later West 17th Avenue) in Topeka. To the rear of the house was the Kansas Free Fair Grounds. The house was just a few houses west of his parents, Christian and Mattie Hahn, at 629 West Euclid Avenue on the same (south) side of the street. The Edward Hahn house on West Euclid Avenue--as well as the Christian Hahn house -- was later demolished for the construction of the Kansas Exposition building. Sometime in the 1920s, Christian Hahn built--probably with Edward's help--the Edward Hahn house at 1413 Byron Avenue, on the South side of the street, next to the Leslie Beckman house at 1415 Byron. This house was only five or six blocks from the Christian Hahn house. The Edward Hahn House on Byron Avenue is still standing. In 1936, they lived in a house several houses west, also on the South side of Byron Avenue. Edward's nephew, Tom Hahn, remembers that house filled with campaign items for Alfred "Alf" Landon, the Republican Presidential Candidate in 1936. Edward was an active supporter of Landon in that campaign. The house is now gone, possibly as a result of the tornado in the 1960s. Edward had a varied career as a banker in Topeka, a diamond miner in Arkansas, a participant in the construction of the ALCAN (Alaska-Canadian) Highway, the owner of a cosmetics company, and a federal government employee at Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas. In 1941, the Edward Hahn family moved to a large house at 1534 College Avenue. Edward extensively remodeled the house so that his daughter, Jean, and

her husband, Charles "Charlie" Johnson, could have a place to live while he started in business after they married in 1943. Daughter Barbara "Barb" and her husband, Samuel "Sam" Lamantia, lived there while he attended Washburn College after they married in 1946. Edward, Marie, and daughter Pat lived also lived there during this period. Each family group in its own apartment. In this way, Edward and Marie kept up the family tradition of helping their children while they were starting out in life. In 1952, Edward and Marie and daughter Pat moved to 1433 Lincoln Ave. He spent his last year in this life at the Presbyterian Manor at Topeka. Edward died on 24 July 1979 at the St. Francis Hospital as the result of a heart attack. He lost his eyesight several years earlier. Edward was buried in the Fairlawn Section of the Fairlawn-Mount Hope Cemetery, in the Hahn Family Plot, next to his spouse, Marie.

Edward is on Roll of the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians. To his nephew, Tom Hahn, he was an interesting man who worked away from home much of the time. He had a good sense of humor, was a good story teller, and was interested in the history of his family.

They lived in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas most of their lives. She died 10 October 1978 at Topeka. He died on 24 July 1979 at the Veterans Hospital in Topeka. They were buried in the "Hahn Family Plot" at the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka. Ed and Marie had three daughters:

1. (Kansas Delaware) **Genevieve "Jean" Marie Hahn** born 19 January 1922, **White City, Morris County, Kansas**, died 29 November 1988, Evanston, Cook County, Illinois. She married **Charles "Charlie" Johnson** (Living). Their daughters are **(Kansas Delaware) Candace "Candy" Ann Johnson** (Living) and **Diane Marie Johnson** (Living). They were born at Topeka.
2. (Kansas Delaware) **Barbara "Barb" Ann Hahn** based on the personal personal knowledge of Barbara Ann (Hahn) Lamantia, her sister Patricia "Pat" (Hahn) Blair and her cousin, Thomas "Tom" Frederick Hahn. Her nickname was "Barb." Barbara was born on 15 November 1926 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Topeka, Kansas. She was baptized at the Trinity Episcopal Methodist Church in Topeka on 27 March 1927 along with her cousins **Thomas Frederick Hahn, Martha Mae Beckman, and Dorothy Nadine McCollister**. Barbara attended Crane and Boswell Junior High School. She graduated from Topeka (Kansas) High School in 1944 and attended Washburn College (Topeka, Kansas). Barbara married **Samuel "Sam" James Lamantia**. He was born on 29 September 1923, at Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York, the son of **Pietro and Catherine (Medonia) Lamanti**a. They came from Bulcodefalco (north of Palermo) Sicily 1910/1911). They both died and were buried at Jamestown, New York. Barbara and Sam divorced, but Sam attended many of his former family's functions in order to keep up with his children, and family. Sam later married and was later divorced. He died on 3 May 1997 in the St. Francis Hospital at Topeka, and was buried in the West Lawn Memorial Garden Cemetery at Topeka, Kansas.

Barbara worked as an administrative assistant at Washburn College, owned and managed Barbara Edward's [the Edward part named for her father, Edward], was a drapery fabricator, and a paste-up artist. She bravely fought cancer and always put on a cheerful face. Barbara was a joy to all her family and friends who were always welcome at her home and had a good time there. Barbara died at Topeka on 10 March 2001. She was buried 14 March in the East Lawn Section of the Mount Hope cemetery in that city.

Her children were:

Child 1. **Alan Edward Lamantia** was born on 28 December 1946, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. He married first **Nancy Grimm**. Their child, **Sandra Lee "Sandy" Lamantia**, was born on 25 November 1965. She married **James "Jim" Turk**. They live in Spanaway, Washington. Their children are **Zachary**

James Turk, born on 27 June 1993 and **Ashlyn Nicole Turk**, born on 13 October 1997. Nancy Grimm married second **James "Jim" Foster**. In 2003 they were to be living in Alaska. Alan married second on 6 January 1973, at New Paltz, Ulster County, New York, **Marie Sinagra**. She was born on 22 March 1947. Their child, **Joseph Alan**, born 7 December 1975. He married Dawn _____. In 2003 they lived in San Jose, California.

Child 2. **Christine "Chris" Lamantia** was born on 20 October 1953, at Topeka, Kansas. She married **Mark Alan Patek**. They divorced. Their son, **Mark William Patek**, was born on 15 October 1980. In 2003 they live at Topeka, Kansas.

Child 3. **Mark James Lamantia**, was born 28 December 1954, at Topeka, Kansas. He married on 29 May 1982, at Topeka, Kansas, **Sarah Bake**r. They divorced. They had one son, **Jason James Lamanti**a. He was born on 15 April 1983, in Topeka. In 2001 Mark James lived in Topeka.

Barbara's children are all on the **Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians** Rolls. Barbara worked as an administrative assistant, a drapery fabricator, a paste-up artist, and was manager of a clothing store.



Patricia "Pat" Christine (Hahn) Blair (Blair Photo)

3. (Kansas Delaware) **Patricia "Pat" Christine Hahn** was born on 10 February 1935 at Phoenix, Arizona. She married on 25 September 1954 at the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas**, Kenneth "Ken" Wayne Blair** born on 24 January 1935 at Parsons, Labette County, Kansas. They live in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. Pat wrote to Tom Hahn in October 2006, "The folks carried on Grandpa Hahn's example of providing housing for the girls as they married and started out but by the time Ken and I were married, [in Topeka] the folks had sold the 1534 College house and were in the apartment at 1433 Lincoln. Ken and I rented an upstairs apt. at 800 Garfield and shared a bathroom with the other couple. (I doubt I did my share on keeping that clean.) Hopefully, I would do better now days on that chore. Ken worked for a printer and I worked for an insurance co. then for the State of Ks. in the personnel division. About a year into our marriage, Ken was offered a job in Lawrence with better pay and hours and I was pregnant with Cindy. We purchased a small home and lived there until David arrived, then built a house that we lived in for a couple of years, then onto 19th Terrace for 46 years where it was less expensive and lower taxes (and better built.)"



Pat Hahn and Ken Blair's Wedding Day 25 September 1954.Topeka, Kansas. (Blair Photo)



Pat and Ken Bair (Bob Reineke Photo)

Their children:

1. (Kansas Delaware) **Cynthia "Cindy" Jane Blair** was born on 26 January 1956 at Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. She married at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, **Edwin Nicholas "Nick" Gentry**, born on 18 June 1952 at Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. They live in **Lawrence**. Their children:

1. (Kansas Delaware) **Nicole Christine Gentry** was born on 3 February 1978. She lives in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

2. (Kansas Delaware) Laura Marie Gentry . She lives in Lawrence, Kansas)

2. (Kansas Delaware) **David Lynn Blair** (Living)



Kansas Delaware David Bair, Strong Wise Owl and Bill Blair, Son of Strong Wise Owl, Sumer 2006 (Hahn Collection)

3. (Kansas Delaware) **Carolyn Sue Blair** (Living)



Margaret Louise Hahn Age 7 (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Margaret Louise Hahn at about Age 17 (Thomas Hahn Collection)

5. **(Kansas Delaware) Margaretta "Margaret" Frances Hahn** was born on 16 June 1901 at (Stony Point) Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Store given $100. Margaret bought ivory tray, 2 mirrors, brush, comb 1 container was for powder, one for stray hair.

She married first **Donald "Don" Walter.** He was born in October 1903, at Rockport, Missouri. They

divorced. Margaret lived most her early adult life in **Topeka**, although she lived for a short period of time in Valley Falls, Kansas. For several years she and her daughter, Donna Jean, lived in the same house as her mother, **"Mattie" (Defries) Hahn**. In later years, Margaret moved to Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Indiana after she married second **Fred Hottle**, born 25 June 1901. Margaret died on 25 June 1992 at Mt. Vernon. Fred died on 25 June 1992 at Mt. Vernon. They were both buried in the Mt. Vernon Cemetery. The following is a letter her daughter, Donna Jean "D. J." received from her:

> The letter from my mom was written to me in Indiana on July l7, l9__ [from Topeka, Kansas]. I was pregnant with Jim and she did not know I gave birth as she wrote the letter. Hope you [Tom] enjoy the letter and are having a nice Valentine's Day.
>
> Dear Donna, I wonder how my girl is this morning; one good thing the weather has been very nice for July. We have not had a hot night this summer. That is something, of course it can change quickly.
>
> We have been having lots of fruits and vegetables, sure enjoy them. I am getting the garden produce while McHenrys are gone. [The McHenry's were long-time neighbors of Chris and Mattie Defries Hahn and Margaret, after they died.] We had green beans, onions and enough tomatoes to slice. Her sister, Ethel gave me peaches and transp. [arent] apples which I made into sauce. I took Aunt Myrtle [her older sister who lived two blocks away] a pt. of sauce the other night. Dot [Myrtle's daughter, Dorothy Nadine (McCollister) Miller and girl [Dorothy's daughters] were there and a neighbor woman. MM was in her glory like grandma used to be when she could get a bunch of us in when she was sickly, she was really gabbing. She had a fit because Walt [their brother Walter Hahn] is sending Chris [Chris Hahn, son of Tom Hahn and grandson of Walt Hahn] back home on a plane, I thought it was awful too but they have gone on planes enough Chris does not mind it. [Chris was about ten-years old. The flight was a direct one from Kansas City, Missouri to Washington. DC.]
>
> We watched TV in the basement at the hall. [This must have been a senior center.] The beauty contestants were on and the men seemed to enjoy it. They could hardly play cards for watching TV. I told the girls we might as well quit playing; the men's minds were on the screen. The men looked so silly when I said that. We had more fun. Ethel [a friend] and I went to the store Friday and got a few specials; sugar was l0 # for .79.
>
> The Schriene (sp) house is for rent, only $125 a mo. Wonder if anyone will ever rent it at that price, would not think so. [She did so the following summer.]
>
> Emma is trying to talk me into marrying Fred. I am doing a lot of thinking as she is also. It is a big adjustment for older people especially.
>
> Guess Ross is excited about a baby soon. Just hope all is going good with you and won't be too long. Time for postman, so bye for now. Love, mom

Margaret and her first spouse, Don Walter, had one child:

1. **(Kansas Delaware) Donna Jean "DJ" Walter** was born at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Donna

Jean "DJ" is married to **Robert "Bob" E. Reineke** born in Posey County, Indiana. They live in Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Indiana. Their sons:

1. **(Kansas Delaware) Ross Alan "Down River Fox" Reineke**, was born __ November 1954, at McCord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington. He married Mabel Gail Davis. She was born on 18 January 1951 at Springfield, Colorado. In 2004 they live at The Woodlands, Texas . Their son:
    1. **(Kansas Delaware) Keith Alan** was born 9 October____
2. **(Kansas Delaware) James "Jim" Robert** was born 17 July 1961 at Deaconess Hospital, Evansville, Vanderburg , Indiana. He married 22 September 1990 at Mandeville, Louisiana, **Debra Bird Walley**, born 22 August 1955 at New Orleans, Louisiana. His step-child (Debra's daughter) **Cristen Wally** was born 2 November 1978. Their children:
    1. **(Kansas Delaware) Jennifer Walley** was born on 4 August 1991
    2. **(Kansas Delaware) Caroline Nicole** was born on 28 January 1994 at Greenville, North Carolina.

Jim and Debra in 2004 live in Mandeville, Louisiana.



Donna J. Walter-Robert Reineke Wedding 23 January 1954 at the Mt. Vernon UCC Church, Posey, Indiana



Donna Walter and Bob Reineke Family ca.2002 (Provided by the Reineke's)



Donna Walter and Bob Reineke Family on the celebration of their 50th wedding anniversary on 27 December 2003. The actual date of the anniversary was 23 January 1954, but they celebrated while the family was at Mt Vernon, Indiana at Christmas. (Provided by the Reineke's)

HAHN FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS



Hahn Cousins, Grandchildren of Chris and Mattie Hahn, probably on the Day of their Christening of 26 March 1927. (Left-to-right front row): Louise (Hahn) with Martha Mae Beckman; Florence (Torgeson) Hahn with Tommy Hahn; Marie (Jenkins) Hahn with Barbara Ann Hahn; in rear center Mattie (Defries) Hahn; and, to the right Myrtle May (Hahn) McAllister. The photo was taken at the entry of the back porch of the Chris and Mattie Hahn House on West 17th in Topeka, Kansas. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Mattie Hahn with her Eight Grandchildren at the Back of her House at Topeka, Kansas on 26 March 1927. The occasion was probably the christening of the younger children on that date. Probable identifications, back, left-to-right: Marcelle Beckman with Martha Mae Beckman; Irma McAllister, Jean Hahn with Dorothy McAllister. In front, left: Tommy Hahn, right: Barbara Ann Hahn (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Christian Hahn Cousins with their Fathers. The photograph was probably taken on 26 March 1927 at their christening. Left-to-right Les Beckman holding Martha May, "Mac" McAllister holding Dorothy, Ed Hahn holding Barbara, Walt Hahn holding Tommy. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Hahn Cousins at the Ed Hahn's on 2707 Lee Court at Topeka, Kansas ca1935. Left-to-right: Jean Hahn, Marty Hahn, Tommy Hahn, Dorothy McAllister (rear), Donna Jean Hahn [?] born 1934, Marcelle Beckman, Irma McAllister. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Hahn Cousins at the Ed Hahn's on Lee Court in Topeka, Kansas ca1935. Left-to-right: Marty Beckman, Dorothy McAllister, Barbara Hahn (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Hahn Cousins at a Park at Lawrence, Kansas 1936.



Hahn Family Swimming in a Creek near the Heifner Farm in Kansas. The Heifner's were family friends who lived at Topeka. Walt Hahn, foreground. Left-to-right: Ed Hahn, Barbara Hahn [?], unidentified child, Tommy Hahn, Hiefner Boy, unidentified young woman, Lonnie Heifner. Swimming in the rivers and streams of Kansas in the 1930s and 1940s caused Tommy Hahn to have histoplasmosis (unidentified illness at the time) and later was one of the possible causes of pulmonary fibrosis about 1990. (Hahn Collection)



Hahn Cousins at the Gage Park Zoo at Topeka, Kansas, Summer 1936. Left-to-right: Tommy Hahn, Marty Beckman, Barbara Hahn, Dorothy McAllister (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Hahn Cousins at the Steps of the Hahn Grandparents Back Porch. Left-to-right: Barbara Hahn, unidentified girl, Dorothy McAllister, Donna Walter, Patty Hahn, Tommy Hahn, unidentified boy in the background.

(Thomas Han Collection)



Hahn Cousins in front of the McAllister's Car at the Hahn Grandparents in Topeka, Kansas. Left-to-right: Barbara Hahn, Pat Hahn, Donna Walter, Dorothy McAllister, Tommy Hahn inside. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Left-to- right :Myrtle (Hahn) McAllister, Patty Hahn, Donna Jean Walter, Mattie (Donna Jean Walter at a Park at Lawrence, Kansas in 1936. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Christian Hahn Cousins at a Cabin in Kansas ca1936-1938. Left-to-right, front: Tommy Hahn, Barbara Hahn, Dorothy McAllister; back, Donna Walter and Mattie (Defries) Hahn, grandmother. The cabin was on a creek west of Topeka. It probably belonged top a friend of Don Walter, the father of Donna. (Hahn Collection)



Hahn Cousins at a Cabin in Kansas ca 1936-1938. Left-to-right: Tommy Hahn, Barbara Hahn, Dorothy McAllister. Barely visible inside the cabin is Margaret (Hahn) Walter holding Donna Jean Walter. (Hahn Collection)



Hahn Cousins on a Creek Bank in Kansas ca1936-1938 (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Down on the Hiefner Farm near Admire, Kansas. Left-to-right: front row Hiefner dog and Patty Hahn; second row William "Bill" or "Billy" Billy Hiefner, Tommy Hahn, Barbara Hahn, Dorothy McAllister, Marty Beckman; back row Lonnie Hiefner, unidentified Hiefner boy (Dale or Don), Walt Hahn, Les

Beckman, "Mac" McAllister. [Alonzo P. "Lonnie" Hiefner was born 30 November 1892 at Admire, Kansas. I believe that he and Walter Hahn worked together in Topeka before Lonnie became a farmer. He married on 1 July 1914 Hazel Scott. (Thomas Hahn collection)



Cousins Donna Walter and Pat Hahn, probably at their Grandmother Mattie Hahn's House about 1938. They were in the youngest "tier" of Hahn cousins. The age level of Tom Hahn, Marty Beckman, Dorothy McCollister, and Barb Hahn was about years years older, and the oldest group consisting of Irma McCollister, Marcelle Beckman, and Jean Hahn were about five years older than that. In general, each age level played and did things together as those few years made a lot of difference at those ages.

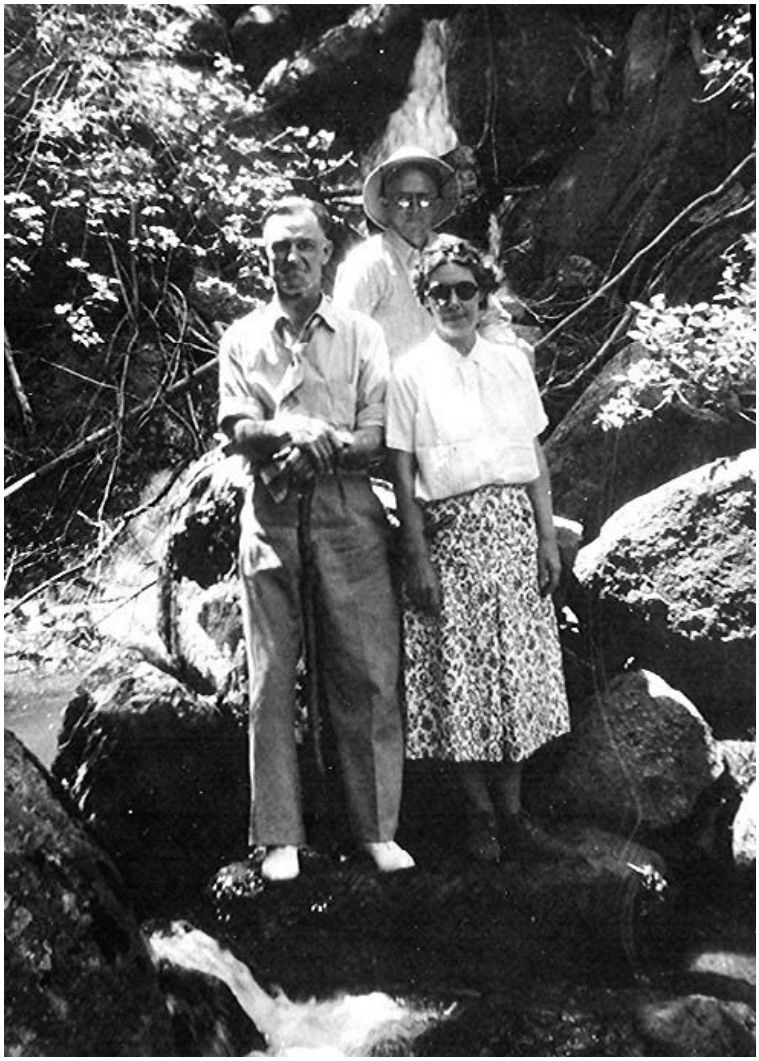


Tommy Hahn and Marty Beckman at the Walter Hahn House at Topeka, Kansas in 1939 (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Green Mountain Falls, Colorado 1939-1940. This is the third and last time my folks, Walter and Florence Hahn, spent their one-week vacation in Colorado. They drove back and forth from their home at Topeka, Kansas, but World War II put a stop to most vacations of this kind. This photo was taken up the mountain where there was a chute or flume to take water from the upper part of the mountains down into little town. In the photo, left-to-right: Gladys (Torgeson) Murphy, Martha Mae "Marty" Beckman. Florence Hahn, Tommy Hahn. Marcelle "Becky" Beckman. The local newspaper had this item:

> Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hahn and son, Tommy, and Miss Bernice Forgeson [Torgeson] [of Goodland, Kansas], with Mrs. R. H. Christensen of Junction City [Kansas]. are occupying the Pankhurst cabin. Their guests are Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Beckman and daughters Marcelle and Martha May, and Mrs. Gladys Murphy, all of Topeka.



Left-to-right: Les Beckman, husband of Louise (Hahn) Beckman, Walter Hahn, Gladys (Torgeson) Murphy (Hahn Collection)

The Beckman's and Gladys came on the Santa Fe Railroad as they had passes on that line as employees. The cabin was very small, but we all managed to fit in somehow.



Christian Hahn Family Cousins Donna (Walter) Reineke and Pat (Hahn) Blair look over a Defries Genealogy at Pat's Home at Lawrence, Kansas in May 2006.

Laser copy 23 October 2004. Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

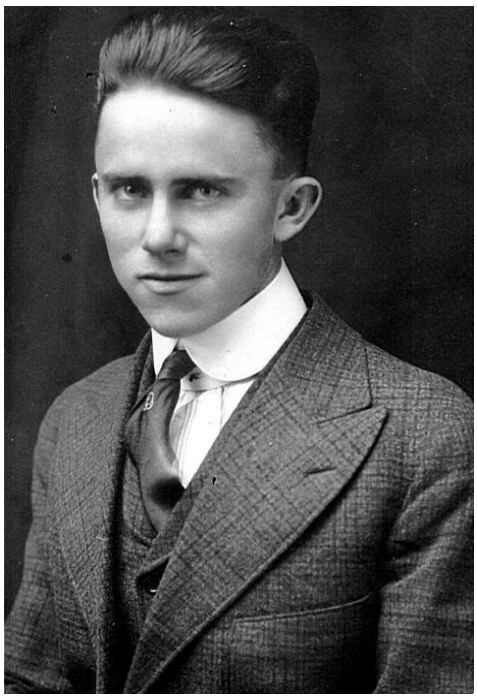
28 October 2006

HAHN FAMILY

Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn

This article on Walter Frederick Hahn and his family is for family research and genealogy only. It may not be used for commercial purposes or without the permission of the copyright owner Thomas Swiftwater Hahn E-mail: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net or 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL 33917-2040.

His father Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn)
His son Thomas "Tom" Frederick Hahn
His Grandson, Christopher "Chris" Frederick Hahn



Walter "Walt" Hahn (Hahn Collection)



Walter Hahn's Handwriting from his son, Tommy Hahn's, Kindergarten Report Cart in 1932

Walter, known as "Walt" Hahn, was born on 28 October 1895 in the Stony Point area of present Kansas City, Kansas in Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County. His delayed birth record says that he was born at Muncie, which was the legal and probably the mail address as well. It appears that he was born on a portion of the old Kansas Delaware Reserve allotted to his maternal grandmother, (Kansas Delaware)**Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries,** on Grinter Road, now known as 78th Street. This five acres of land had been deeded to his mother, (Kansas Delaware) **Martha "Mattie" (Defries) Hahn**, by her mother, Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries, in 1888.

The property is about a mile north of the Grinter Place, the home of his maternal great-grandparents, **Moses Read Grinter** and (Kansas Delaware) **Anna "Annie" (Marshall) Grinter**.

Walter and his brother and sisters, attended the Stony Point School on Grinter Road. His father, **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn**, was the Clerk of the school, according to a 1907 school program. Walter told his son, (Kansas Delaware) **Thomas "Tom" Frederick Swiftwater** Hahn, that he went one day to high school in Kansas City, but that he was so intimidated by the experience that he did not return. For further information on the Christian Hahn Family's periods of residence in Wyandotte County and Morris County in Kansas, see the entry for Christian F. Hahn.

The Christian Hahn Family moved from Wyandotte County, Kansas City to a farm near Thayer, in Shiloh Township, Neosho County, Kansas, in probably 1912, when Walter would have been about fifteen years old. **Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman**, the daughter of Walter's older sister, **Marie Louise "Lou" (Hahn) Beckman**, related that she (Louise) "kept house" in Parsons, Labette County, Kansas, in order that her brothers **Walter Hahn and Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn** could go to high school in Parsons. Louise was a seamstress, so it seems likely that she probably did that while living in Parsons. She would have been about twenty to twenty-three years of age during the Hahn's stay in Neosho County. Edward --invariably known as "Ed"-- would have been about fourteen years old when high school commenced in the Fall of 1912. Although Walter told his son, Thomas F. Hahn, that he went to high school one day in Kansas City, Kansas--from Muncie--and did not go back, that does not mean that he didn't go to high school in Thayer, but it is odd that he never mentioned that he went to high school in Parsons. The Hahn Farm farm was about fifteen miles from Parsons, too far to commute each day, so the story seems likely to be true. Their nearest town was Thayer, five or six miles away. It is thought that they went to church in Thayer, so Walter had friends there. There is still a pond on the property which may be the same one where Walter Hahn told his son, Thomas F. Hahn, that he shot two geese with one shot. Aside from that story and one about his dog being strangled in the crotch of a tree while hunting, Thomas Hahn and his cousins do not remember their folks talking about their life on the farm. A photo of the farm house near Thayer is in the entry for Christian F. Hahn. For more information on the farm, see the entry for Christian F. Hahn.

From the farm near Thayer, the Hahn Family probably moved to White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas, about 1915. The *1915 Census for White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Kansas* [Film K162, p. 2, Kansas Historical Society] shows them as Family 8, Dwelling 10, living in White City. with Walter, at about age 20, working as a clerk [in the Hahn General Store]. In White City, they lived across the railroad tracks on the west side of town. It is not known whether they owned the house or whether they rented. Thomas F. Hahn has a photo of the house as it appeared in the 1970s. It is not known whether Walter graduated from high school in Thayer, or whether he attended high school in White City. In White City, where his family lived until about 1920, Walter worked as a silent movie operator and an auto mechanic in and as a carpenter in the building of Camp Funston near Junction City, Geary County, Kansas.

While living at White City, Walter entered the U.S. Army in World War One on 15 December 1917. He served in France as a corporal chauffer, Signal Corps. Walter was discharged on 22 May 1919. Honorable Discharge from the United States Army and Enlistment Record filed on 13 October 1959 for Veteran's Compensation Claim No. 49595, filed 14 October 1959 Register of Deeds Shawnee County, Kansas No. 9737:

> Enlisted 15 December 1917 Topeka, Kansas. Corporal [Aero?] Squadron 62 on 18 November 1918. He probably reported to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Walter served in the American Expeditionary

Force in France until 30 March 1918. He was a casual in the 467th Aero Squadron from 15 December 1919 to 12 May 1919 when he was discharged with an "Excellent character, Services honorable and faithful. No absences. Entitled to wear one gold chevron." On 22 March 1919 paid in full at Camp Funston, Kansas. Service No. 1337698 born Muncie, KS enlisted when 22 1/2 years, occupation Chauffeur. Blue eyes, dark brown hair, ruddy complexion, 5'5" height.



Insignia as a Corporal Chauffeur -- Actual Size (Hahn Collection)



Aero Squadron Patch -- Actual Size (Hahn Collection)



Walter Hahn. A Soldier in World War One. (Hahn Collection)

Walter returned to White City after the war. In the *1920 Federal Census for White City,* Walter was listed as a garage mechanic there.



Walter Hahn as a Young Adult

It is not known when Walter and/or the Hahn Family moved from White City to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. They are shown in the *1920 Census for White City* enumerated on 5 January, so they moved to Topeka in 1920 after that date. When he moved to Topeka, probably later that year, Walter worked at the Chevrolet Garage as a mechanic. A note in the Student Note Book of his brother, Edward, shows that Walter was probably

living or rooming at an address on Kansas Avenue. Walter and **Florence Vivian Torgeson**, of White City, were married on 5 September 1920, at the First Methodist Church of Topeka by **Pastor Edmund James Culp**. The witnesses were his sisters, **Louise Hahn and Margaret Hahn**. It is assumed that Louise and Margaret were living with their parents in Topeka, because Florence (Torgeson) Hahn said that she and Walter went to Walter's parents for a wedding supper. Christian and Mattie Hahn, Louise Hahn and Margaret Hahn, and Walter and Florence Hahn and Florence Hahn were all present at the wedding of **Walter's brother, Edward Oscar Hahn and wife Ida Marie Jenkins** at Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas, at probably the home of Marie's mother, **Anna L. (Thayer) Jenkins** the next day, on 6 September 1920.

In a 1976 letter to her son, Thomas Hahn, Florence Hahn said:

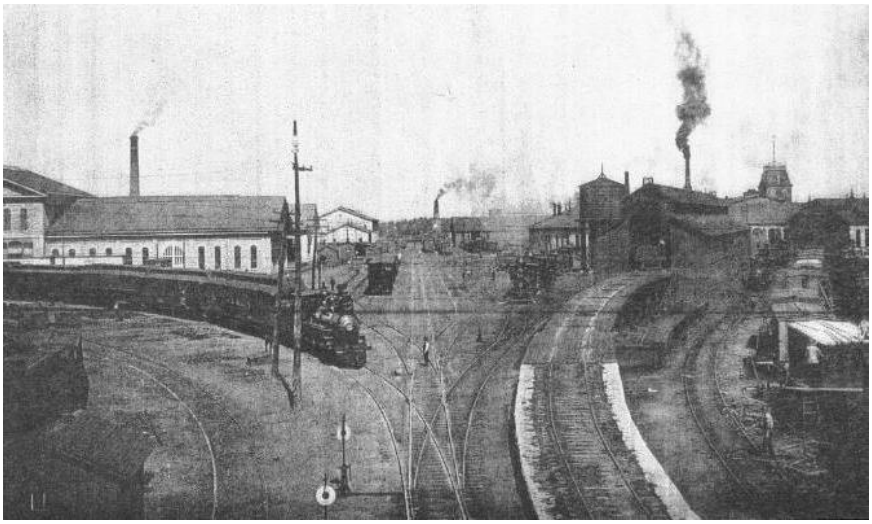
> I have been thinking about 56 years ago today. What a good life we had together. We were married on the 5th [of September 1920]. Louise [Hahn] and Margaret [Hahn--Walter Hahn's sisters] went with Dad [Walter] and I to the First Methodist Parsonage here [in Topeka, Kansas] at 11am and we went to Grandma Hahn's for our wedding dinner. The next day we went to Baldwin [Douglas County, Kansas] to Marie [Jenkins] and Ed's [Ed Hahn was Walter's younger brother's] wedding at Mrs. Jenkins's home. [Mrs. Jenkins had previously lived in White City, but she moved to Baldwin to give her daughter, Marie, a home while Marie attended Baker University. Mrs. Jenkins also took in students as boarders.] Avis [Marie's sister] and her new husband [**Homer Sharpe**] of four months were there. I think about six o'clock we two couples went to Kansas City [Missouri] and we stayed at the same hotel. We went to a furniture store. We had a letter for a discount from the furniture man in White City, so we bought a dining table, buffet, and chairs and we didn't have money for anything else. We were there two nights. I had a new wedding suit which was a fall model and was a warm day and then a rain the first day in K[ansas] C[ity] that ruined my wedding hat. It was so nice for us to have our relatives living here [in Topeka] and raising our families together. Les [Leslie F. Beckman] and Louise [Mary Louise "Lou" Hahn] were married in December, then Myrtle [Walter's older sister, Myrtle May Hahn] moved here the next year and Ed soon after that so that we were quite a family. The Hahn's were wonderful people, good folks and loved their children and we were all very happy. Then my folks came two or three years after we did. Dad was still in the Post Office 2 or 3 years after I was married. We had such fun on picnics and going to the Fair with our kids and we were all poor together. Dad [Hahn] had a Model T car the year they came to Topeka and they came here only a few months after we were married. That first fall we were the only ones and them here in Topeka and we had such good times. We would go for a ride Sunday afternoons with Louise, Margaret and Grandma and Grandpa Hahn and we would get lost in the country and finally get back on the road to town. We would stop at their house for a little Sunday evening snack. It seemed that it was a wonderful fall, everything new to us -- the big Kansas [Free] Fair and we even had a guest or two that fall that came to the Fair. And Dad had a good time stocking up on apples, pears, etc and grapes. I didn't know much about what to do with them but did know some from home, but mostly my job at home was peeling the peaches and apples and grapes and mother did the rest. And so today all I've done is think about the good times and how beautiful that fall was. And to be in my own home with a furnace and running water and a toilet, I felt like a queen, but most of all I had a good man to look after me.

From a 1977 letter to her son Thomas Hahn:

> The [wedding] day was a bright quite warm one as I had a new winter suit and a satin blouse. I don't remember whether there were any relatives there that day [at the wedding dinner]. I came to Topeka

a few days before and stayed at the Hahn's and I shopped for my clothes. The ones at the Hahn house went in the Ford [to Ed Hahn's wedding in Baldwin] and Dad and I went on an early train. At the wedding at Baldwin there were a few guests and Mrs. Jenkins had dinner for us. We got a few things at a yard sale in Topeka, a few days later--a wicker settee and chair. We did get a table with the dining room stuff, they called them library tables then, a long narrow table and it stuck out like a sore thumb in that almost bare room, but we were very happy and proud of what we had. I had bought things for my hope chest for two or three years so was well supplied with towels, sheets, etc and got a notice from the bank in W.[hite] C.[ity] a week after we were married I was overdrawn 67 cents. I never lived that down. Dad thought it was quite a joke and loved telling it. My wedding hat cost $18.50 and suit $75.00. Clothes were high then. The night before we were married the Hahn's were playing the Victrola and the record was, "When you come to the end of a perfect day." It was so popular then and I got homesick and left the room and went to a bedroom and cried. Dad came in and I told him I was lonesome and wanted to go home to W. C. but in no time he had me in a different frame of mind, so fall has always been a beautiful time for me as that one was such a lovely one.

Walter worked at the Santa Fe RR Maintenance Yard in Topeka as a carpenter, and, for the Post Office in Kansas City, Missouri for a year or so, about 1928.



Santa Fe Railway Yard and Shops at Topeka, Kansas (Hahn Collection)

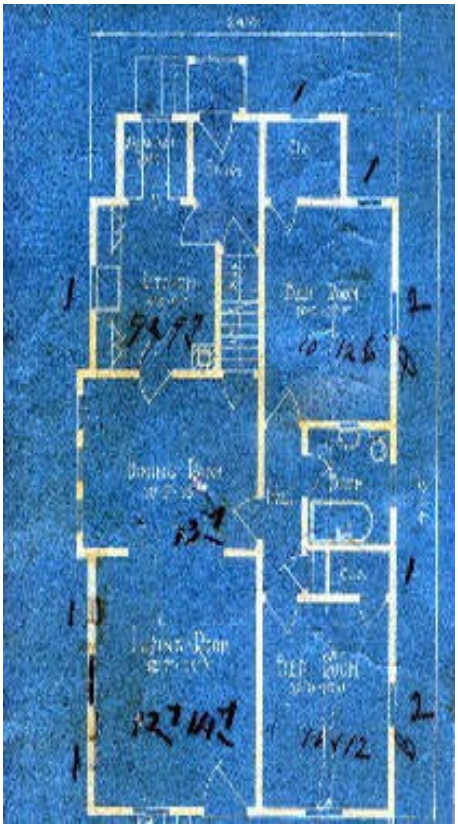
It is not known where they first lived in Topeka after they married, but from a letter to Florence, from her father, **Thomas Torgeson**, it is known that Walter and Florence were living in 1923 at 1623 Buchanan Street Avenue, but after about 1928 they spent the rest of their married life at 1120 SW High Avenue in Topeka.



Catalog Image of the Walter Hahn House in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, ca.1927-1928 The Walter F. Hahn Family House at 1120 High Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. The illustration above is of a Bungalow House as advertised in a 1927-1928 Montgomery Ward or Sears & Roebuck Mail Order Catalog. This is the house that Christian "Chris" Hahn built for his son, Walter. The plan of the actual house is the reverse of this image. A photo of the house itself follows. (Hahn Collection)



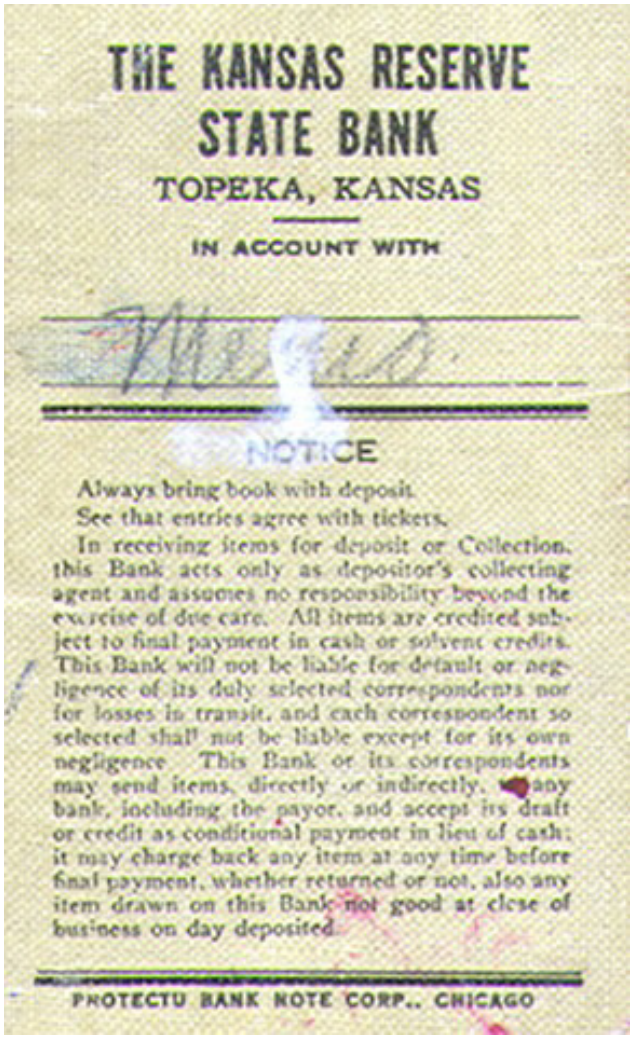
The Walter Hahn House at 1120 High Avenue at Topeka, Kansas in the 1940s (Hahn Collection)



Interior of the Walt Hahn House on High Avenue in Topeka. I have flipped the plan which they had which was a mirror image, so that now the dimensions are reversed and I am showing them separately: Living room 12'x1', Bed Room 11'x1', Dining Room 13'9" square, Kitchen 10x12'6", 7x9'3"[?] The bottom portion of the image is the front of the house facing west. (Hahn Collection)



Walt Hahn with Tommy Hahn in the Carriage and probably Marcelle Beckman in front of the Walt and Florence Hahn Hahn on High Avenue at Topeka, Kansas ca1927. The object to the left of Marcelle appears to be one of the awnings that were used on the windows of the house on the south and sides. (Hahn Collection)



THE KANSAS RESERVE
STATE BANK
TOPEKA, KANSAS

IN ACCOUNT WITH

NOTICE

Always bring book with deposit.
See that entries agree with tickets.
In receiving items for deposit or Collection, this Bank acts only as depositor's collecting agent and assumes no responsibility beyond the exercise of due care. All items are credited subject to final payment in cash or solvent credits. This Bank will not be liable for default or negligence of its duly selected correspondents nor for losses in transit, and each correspondent so selected shall not be liable except for its own negligence. This Bank or its correspondents may send items directly or indirectly to any bank, including the payor, and accept its draft or credit as conditional payment in lieu of cash; it may charge back any item at any time before final payment, whether returned or not, also any item drawn on this Bank not good at close of business on day deposited.

PROTECTU BANK NOTE CORP., CHICAGO

The Hahn's lived in a modest bungalow on a nice street, at 1120 High Avenue. The house was about two miles west of downtown Topeka and a few blocks south. A bus line ran conveniently on 10th Avenue a block and a half to the north. The wage earners--nearly all men--worked as a letter carrier (Walter), a drug company salesman, an insurance sales agent, awning salesman, Santa Fe RR Hospital switchboard operator, a Santa Fe RR Office worker, a real estate agent, a Santa Fe RR rail switchman, a wholesale fruit company clerk, a retired assistant postmaster, a doctor, a shoe salesmen and a couple of widows come to mind at the moment. Most, if not all, were protestant Christians. many having spent the earlier parts of their lives on farms and small towns. Many of these years were during the Depression when jobs were clung to dearly and ,money was spent frugally. It is interesting that Walt kept a little memo book of some of the things they bought for their house. The little book is the one shown above. Some of the items included are as follows:

[p. 1] Dining and Living Room Curtains--Crosby's Oct 1934
Wool blankets Jan 1936
Table & lamp Christmas 1935
Breakfast table April 1935 27.00
glasses [eye?] Boggs Oct 1935
cots & pads 10.00 July 23 1936 [Remember, these were hot summers and we sometimes slept on the front porch or wherever it was "cool."
[p.2] Awning 1936

End table1936 Rutters 8.25
Chair Crosby 1936 19.70
Radio Aug 1936 6.00 Santa Fe
Wool comfort blanket 1936

[p. 3] April 1937 85.10 [?] complete to furnish room Maple bed 14 Dresser Mirror 39.50 Springs 9.75 Mattress 25.00
paper for Toms room 8 rolls side 14 yds border
curtain & rods 4.60
paper varnish paint 6.25] [The items between brackets were for re-furnishing Tom's room]

[p. 4] Attic insulation & flooring Dec 1936 91.65
Dec 1936 Toaster
bicycle Nov 3 1936 25.00 [and hidden until Christmas]
bridge lamp Dec 1937 15.00

Living room light
Dining room "
papering & tinting ?] ceiling in dining & living & bedroom April 1938 Labor 31.00
Bedroom paper [and] [enamel?]

[p. 5] Curtains for Living & dining rooms 9 Nov 1939 Crosby
Electric Stove July 1 1938
Gas Furnace July 1938
Mirror buffet 7.50 Dec 38
Carpet Sweeper 5.00 Jan 1939
Electric iron 6.50 Jan 1939
Porch chairs 5.00 May 1939

[p. 6] Tom's lamp 3.75 Nov 6 39 [my birthday]
Shades for all but Tom's room Oct 1939 16.68
Coat Sept 1939
Sandwich toaster Mar 2 40 [This was for making grilled cheese sandwiches mostly. I liked to use it without the cheese sometimes.]
Electric Clock Mar 2-40
Electric pad
Big Ben [clock] Mar 2-40
ruffled curtains for dining room and living room Mar-40
Chair cover 7.00 April 40
Bag 6.00 Sept.
Rugs May 1940

[p. 7] Vacuum cleaner Nov. 1940 39.00
Aug 41 Washing machine with trade in 134.00 - 124.00
Linoleum and rest of kitchen May 1941 100.00
Glasses 29.00 Nov 1 -1941

[p. 8.] Davenport Nov. 1941 material 7.20 - 12 yds For making 7.15
Toms chair [and] pinup lamp] [for reading in his bedroom] Feb 1942
butterfly table March 12 5.00
Coat Jan 1943 50.00

[p. 9] Bathroom
paint 1.75
Stool 30.60
Lin[oleum?] 11.15
Lights 3.50
Towel bars 2.50
Curtains 1.10
Lav. fittings 2.90
toilet holder 1.00
Hooks .20
Fittings for tub .30
plumber 5.00
plaster .40
____
60.40
Towels 3.50
Night [light?] 1.80
65.70 [total]__

[[p. 10] Paper Living room dining room
Mirror & table in Living Room 1943
Dining room furniture Aug 1943
glasses Nov. 1944 18.00 [Tom left for the Navy in October 1944, so he wasn't around to see changes on a day-to-day basis thereafter]
Raincoat 25.00 Oct 1945
coat spring Mar 1946 25.00

[p. 11] Muslim for curtains 5.50 For making 5.20 1947
Sholanders [store] chair upholstered Mar 171947 Material 10.05 Labor 12.50 tx .25 [total] 22.80
Refrig. March 1947
Glasses Jan 1948 [Powers?]

[p. 12] Jan 9 - 1948 Glasses 29.00 Powers
Coat Oct 1948 54.00
Spread Aug 1948 22.00
bedroom front paper & paint

[p. 13] Bedroom 1 August 1948 paper & paint
Spread 22.00
Mattress & Sprgs. 109
Mattress pad 5.60

lamp 13.50
lamp table 20.00
Mirror 15.00
Chair 30.00

[p. 14] Dec 1948 breakfast dishes
winter coat 1948
Mirror hall 1948
Watch 1948
Spring Coat 1949 45
Fan 37.50 1949
Gold Chair Jan 1950 78.00
radio 1950 95.00

[p. 15] Kitchen & Breakfast room fan paint paper 165.00
Davenport $216.00 1950
Lamp [and] end table in Walt's room [Tom's old room] 1950

[p. 16] Ironer 30.00 Dec - 50
Turned rugs Feb 1951
Maple end table in Breakfast room 19.50
Maple occasional chair 10.00 Feb 51 Santa Fe
Painted Bathroom June 1951
Bix player radio 90.00 1950 [considered a pretty jazzy radion in its day]

[p. 17] Electric Fan 18.00 July 3 - 51
Electric -pad July - 51
green gabardine coat May - 51 50.00
Drum table Santa Fe Oct 51 12.50
round coffee table Oct 5115.00 Santa Fe [The Santa Fe Railway Company had its General Offices, railway maintenance yards, and many facilities in Topeka. It was pretty our largest employer at the time. One of its facilities was their unclaimed fright warehouse where they kept damaged goods for sale by the item or by auction. When my dad carried mail in Highland Park as a letter carrier he often stopped by there to of from work. He carried a can opener with him, and if there was fruit for sale by the case, for example, he would buy a can and try it and take the can on with his lunch. Since he took his lunch, he sometimes heated up part of his lunch on the top of the car engine. In the early days of his "mounted city route, he used the family car to carry mail. He took them off Friday night and they went back on Sunday night.]

[p. 18] B.[lanket/ Bathroom ?] Chest 32.50 Dec 51 Santa Fe Aug 51.
Hutch 10.00 Aug. 52 Santa Fe
Mattress Walts [room] Santa Fe 79.50 35.00
for 2 chairs Karlans [Furniture Store] 160.00
Refrigerator Santa Fe 321.00 Oct 30. 52
able lamp 6.00 S. Fr. Nov 1952

[p. 19]Toaster 17.00 Oct 1952

Draperies, lining, and hooks Walts room Oct 1952 28.50
Air Conditioner 360 July 1953 [Imagine Kansas in the summer without an air conditioner.]
Winter suit 1953 55.00
Eyes tested Feb 1 1954 No glasses
Painted kitchen

[p. 20] blender $27.00 March 54
Spring coat 23.00 May 54
Painted Walts closet Sept 30 1954
front bedroom curtains Sept 1954 material & pleating 12.50
Tweed coat 70.00 silver original 85.00

[p. 21] band for watch Feb 1955
Stove Feb 1955 322.50 including old stove
cleaner [vacuum] 41.50
T.V.
Band for watch Jan 56
garbage disposal 72.00 June 7 -56 installation cost of disposal wiring 30.00

[p. 22] Feb 23 1933 Beauty Rest Mattress 23.50 each Springs 12.50 each bed 8.75 each
Refrigerator Nov 1933 Grunow 100.00
Water Heater 85.00 April 1961

[p. 23] Roof Sept 1957 $530.00
Electric blanket Xmas 1956
Living room [wall] paper July 1943

bathroom nov 56 linoleum 45.00 tile mar. 57 50.00
Painted walls & woodwork Aug. 1957 cost of linoleum 45.00 cost of tile 50.00
glasses Feb 22 49.50 1958 new frames, etc Glasses 1968 April

[Inside front of memo book In Florence Hahn's handwriting. Walt died 4 February 1967, so Florence must have decided to continue the little expense book.] House painted July 1969 by John Brooks

[p. a] Breakfast room Paper Shutters Mar
Sunbeam iron July 27 1970 12.95 (Marlings)
Hoover cleaner 61.00 Nov. 1970 Sold old one 5.00

[p. b] Dehumidifier April 1965 60.00
Air conditioner Boring [?] 329.00 new 39.00 sale [total] 290.00 May-1965

[p. c] Wall paper 13.00 linoleum 361.00 Shutters 20.00 [total] 394.00 1970
April 25-1965
May 20 Diningroom curtains for summer $7.00

[p. d] May 25 Screen Door 1965 Sears
Safety valve on furnace Dec 1970 102.00

Iron Marlings 1970
Antenna Mar. 1970

\[p. e] Lamp table Jan 1960
coffee table Jan. 1960
Apothery [apothecary] chest Aug 1961
Bachelor chest Aug 1962 76.00 Sold desk 25.00
Magazine table 6.00

During most of his adult life, Walter worked as a letter carrier, first on foot in Topeka, and then later on a mounted car route in Highland Park, Topeka. He told his son, Thomas F. Hahn, that he past the exam for letter carrier first out of a thousand candidates. *Post Office Department* Notification of Personnel Action and Civil Service Commission Agency Certification of Insurance Status: Walter retired as a City Carrier Level PFS-4 Step 7 on 31 October 1959 @$5175 per annum, entered the Postal Service 24 July 1928 with 31 years, 3 months, 7 days of service.



Walt Hahn, Letter Carrier, c1930 at Topeka, Kansas. (Hahn Collection)

Walter was truly a gentle, kind person, a good son, brother, husband, and father. He enjoyed fishing and get-togethers with his family and friends. He was a good mechanic in most fields and did much of the maintenance, repair, and renovations of his home in Topeka. All of his brothers and sisters lived in Topeka from about 1920. Walter was a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and the University Methodist Church, Topeka Lodge No. 17 AF&AM, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.



National Association of Letter Carriers Convention in Atlantic City, Mary, 1932 (Hahn Collection) Walter and Florence were delegates from Topeka, Kansas.



From above photo



Florence Hahn with other Topeka and Kansas Delegates at the National Convention of Letter Carriers Convention at Atlantic City in 1932. (Hahn Collection)



On our first trip to Estes Park, we stayed at the Gray Cabin. The Hahn's and Gladys (Torgeson) Murphy and Bernice Torgeson drove from Topeka and probably picked up Mae (Torgeson) Christensen at Junction City. (Hahn Collection)



Walt and Tom Hahn at Estes Park in 1935. The contraption on the left is, I believe, a wringer for squeezing the water out a a chamois skin used for washing the car windows. Tommy looks like he is holding a cap pistol in his right-hand. Cap pistols were a big thing for boys in those days. The automobile is a 1932 Chevrolet four-door sedan. (Hahn Collection)



Florence and Tommy Hahn in Estes Park in 1935. (Hahn Collection)



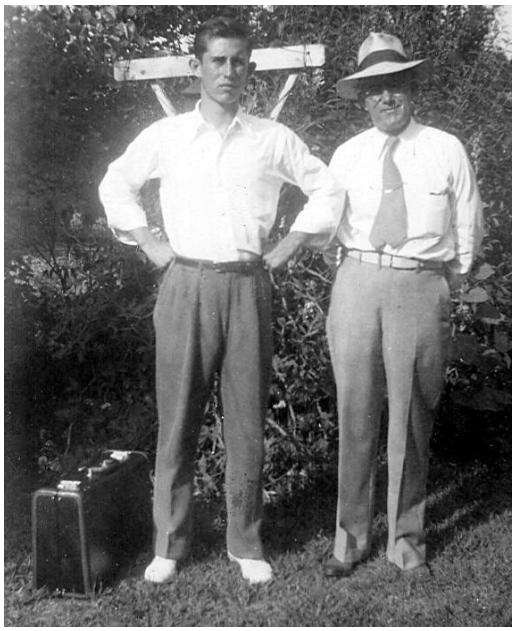
Left-to-right: Gladys Murphy, Mae Christensen, and Bernice Torgeson in 1935 at Estes Park, Colorado. (Hahn Collection)



Walt Hahn Garden of the Gods about 1939. Note how neat he was dress, no matter what the occasion (Hahn Collection)



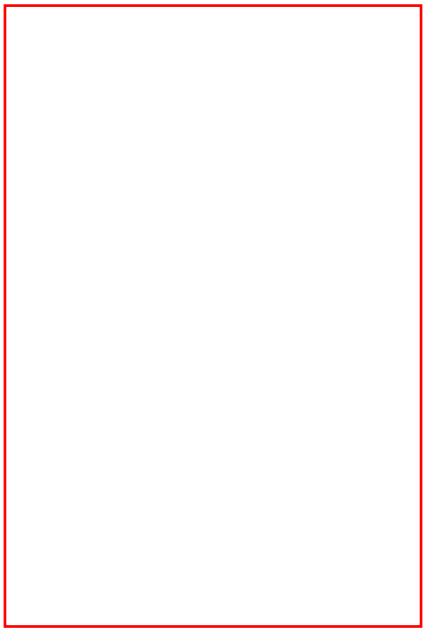
Walt Florence, and Tommy Hahn went to Colorado in 1939 on their vacation, taking Florence's sisters, Glady Murphy, Bernice Torgeson, and Mae Christensen with them. This picnic at Green Mountain Falls where they stayed was being enjoyed by (left-to-right: Becky Beckman, Mae Christensen or Louise Beckman, Gladys Murphy, Bernice Torgeson, Florence Hahn. The Beckman's came on their Santa Fe Railway pass for a long weekend to visit.) (Walt Hahn Photo)



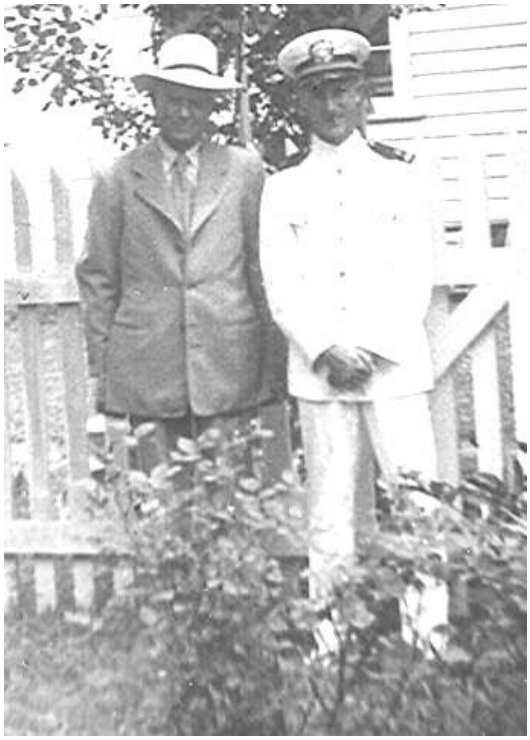
Walt and Tom Hahn in their Backyard September 1944. Tom returning to Kansas University after a weekend at home. (Hahn Collection)



Walt Hahn at Tom Hahn's Discharge from the Navy in June 1946. Tom went from Austin, Texas to Camp Wallace by train, then Walt and Florence Home drove him back to their home at Topeka, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Florence and Walter Hahn at Austin, Texas probably 1948 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Walt Hahn and Tom Hahn in their Backyard 1948. Tom was home on leave prior to departing for duty Washington, D.C. (Hahn Collection)

Walter& Florence Hahn at Mt. Vernon, Virginia, 1949 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Walt and Tom Hahn at Possum Kingdom Lake, Texas 1949. Walt and Florence came to Texas to be with Tom when he and his wife went from Washington, D.C. to visit her parents who lived in that state. (Hahn Collection)



Walter and Tom Hahn, Fishermen, their Favorite Pastime (Hahn Collection)



Walt Hahn and "The Boys" in their Back Yard at 1120 High Avenue, Topeka, (Hahn Collection)

My father, like my mother, was a good letter writer. He wrote to me from the time I went into the Navy in 1944 until his death in 1964. I now regret that I didn't keep his letters. Fortunately, I have come across a few written in 1950 when I was in the Navy on duty in the Mediterranean Sea.

[About 18 May 1950] From a note on the back of a letter from Florence Hahn

Tom - You are having a wonderful experience and I am going back 3o years to thee time when I too was in Nice - Cannes , Monte Carl, Lyons, Marseilles, etc. Try mailing air mail some time from the cities you visit using their stamps to see what kind of service etc. [Remember, he was a mail carrier.] Your 1c Post-cards come as fast as you "air mails" about up to 2 weeks latest to [my Aunt] Gladys [(Torgeson) White] mailed My 8 - here the 18th. O.K. Here. Pops

[About 21 May 1950 From a note on the face of a letter from Florence Hahn.]

(We got 10 Bull Heads on fishing Trip Tom)

[Probably about 21 May 1950]

[First page missing] and where now, little man? We will be waiting to hear all about it. All those little details that by now are becoming commonplace to you are big news to us, your life aboard ship**,** your hours, etc. **By the**

way, when do you do any work? Is that coming up? [Well, that's a good question, isn't it. As an intelligence officer I was always evasive about my work, what, where, when, how.] Will the new ship [Heavy Cruiser USS SALEM] cruise around or will you be in port more? Will you still be in Ballentines crew or staff. [Vice Admiral Ballentine was the Commander of the Sixth Fleet. I worked for him rather for the captain of the ship in which we rode.]

About here now. We are having rains again, things are green and pretty, even our old yard is getting good looking. We have chick-weed, dandelions, crab-grass and some blue grass. We need to start all over with the yard. but what the heck?

I have been fishing only once. Less [Beckman, brother-in-law], Gladys, mom and I are going out to [Lake] Shawnee pretty soon, not too good a day, all the creeks are up and muddy. We want to go to Wabaunsee soon as we can find a good time.

I have kitchen done, white wood work and yellow walls. Looks swell but not as practical as the old job. Time marches on . . . [The remainder of the letter is missing.]

[About 23 May 1950] From a note on the face of a letter from Florence Hahn

Howdy Kid, Strawberry Time here! Fried chicken, not a bad place to live. Topeka is growing, now 7 Story Tel, building soon. bye, Pops [Everything is up to date in Kansas City. eh?]

[28 May 1950]

Dear Tom: Haven't heard much from you this week past, we got all kinds of stuff from you the week before. Enjoyed the ship's paper, hope you have them on the Salem. [I was in the USS NEWPORT NEWS when I wrote this letter, apparently.] Also various people told us you sent them cards, they are all pleased to hear from you away off there, no kidding they really like it. Especially glad you dropped a card to 629 W17 [home of Tom's grandmother, Walt's mother, Mattie (Defries) Hahn. We were over there this a.m. things not too good with Grandma Hahn.

Our bird-life is wonderful, the rains have made lots of worms, Bugs and they are so happy. Yards need mowing, this p.m. I told mom; old Tom is getting out of a lot of yard mowing namely on board ship. Don't get in too much fishing, will try to get going soon, have a lovely kitchen now, mom is happy about that, me too. [Walt was good at many of the building trades and did much of his own work on their house.] I had Fri-Sat-Sun. off this weekend, good deal on the 1 Trip mail service. [Walt was a mail carrier.] Bye, Pops

Sunday Morn About 9 July 1950]

Dear Tom. It is really raining here last night and today. Crops are good, no lack of moisture, We have just returned from Church at Trinity. Campbell has been returned as our preacher, we like hi O.K. Have been getting in some fishing for instance about ten days past, Les Gladys Mom and I went out to Lake Wabaunsee all day. We got a million small perch (it seemed) and every so often we snagged a nice fat Blue-gill, got 26. We never did get a run on 'em like you and I did that time. Wasn't that fun, we pulled 'em out as fast and furious and Les Beckman] and Mc [Gerald McCollister] couldn't register at all. Les recalled that incident the other day when we were out there. Also we went down to Long Creek Sat. the 8th, Les, Gladys & I (mom was busy and didn't go, she doesn't care 2 whoops about a fishing trip) We were plenty disgusted, the creek had been up, terrible, away back to that picnic table and it was still muddy & no god Sat, I hit it down to those loggy spots where you like couldn't get a raise on shrimp or worms, just too muddy I think. Gladys fished down further north and got two small Bull-heads. So - we got 14 Doz. eggs (27c) and give it up about noon. Came back up, east of Berryton on this little lake I have mentioned and got 6 small Bull heads., just wasn't right Sat. However one fellow that farms near-by was fishing there with an old beat-up came pole (you can't beat 'em). He caught a turtle and got his liver out and put in water, pronto, he had a channel [catfish] (2 lbs anyway) just like that. Les Gladys and I had about 50.00 worth of equipment and 6 small Bull heads. I have seen it happen before. But we get a kick out of rods &

reels, etc. Remember that Turtle liver bait, could be a land terrapin would be as good.

Mom and I took a little run up to Hiawatha last Friday 97th)I thought it might be possible to make a deal with Tom Comfort [old friend] (he runs a small furniture store there) to get a discount on a good radio. He doesn't sell em tho so we just enjoyed the trip anyway. Havent heard from you. Pops

Walter Hahn was a good father, a good brother, and a good son He visited his mother often. She lived with her daughter Margaret in Topeka, about two miles from Walter. He was always concerned about their welfare and did what he could to be helpful.

8-29-50 Tuesday 8 PM

Dear Tom - We have had a busy Monday & Tuesday getting grandma Hahn taken care of. We have had a long period of worry and concern about her and now that it is all over I feel quite relieved and quite a bit lonesome at the same time. She just wore out and was unconscious the last few days. 83 years of age. Grandpa Hahn passed 16 yrs ago. Margaret [(Hahn) Walter] & [daughter] Donna [Walter] will be in the home at 629 w 17, it will be theirs under the arrangements we have made, there was only a small amount of cash left in the estate and we have put some into the house to make it a little more livable, things are pretty well run down. There isn't any moneys left for anybody to squabble over and I think that may be the best answer. They have received 2 or 3 cards from you at 629 w 17, thanks, kid.

Raining again here, never been anything like it, creeks were good a few days. I had to work so still no fishing. We are going to Waubaunsee over Labor Day, Less, Glad, Mom & I. I do hope it clears up. We at least hope to get Blue gills.

We have a letter from you postmarked, 22nd august which puts me pretty well up to day, you had been to Damascus, that was indeed interesting. Will be tickled to see your pictures you mention and I hope around xmas. I also hope that smaller town you day-dream of is within a reasonable distance of Topeka. [Had I mentioned such a place?] We have to stay here, I couldn't get any work like I have in another P.O. we do hope to see more of you some time. Pops is nearly 55 Kid - Mom 53. [So, I am 79. The Kid]

We are getting along OK. Just lonesome. Bye, Pops

Mid-September 1950.[S.]

Tom, a Bit of Sadness here - [He was never one to burden others with his problems or concerns,] Grandma Hahn passed on 2 weeks ago this evening, it hardly seems so long ago. [She died on 27 August 1950.]

She has been terribly bad mentally part of the time and just had to wear clear out. We had her in Vail (Christs) Hosp. a couple of days after she had the fall and it now seems she must have had a stroke at the time. Poor old Soul, so feeble and pitiful she was, at the last. She was mostly unconscious for several days before going on.

Remember all the good times you kids had over there? [He always had something positive to say.] We are so glad it is over!

Well kid, am I a fisherman or not, or am I? Fraid not Les, Glad [brother-in-law, husband of Walt's sister, Louise, and his second wife] were out to [Lake] Waubunsee 2 nights in a cabin. $3 per night (2 couples), hellish beds and old oil stove, used my gas. lantern for lights. Lovely weather, swell food, but couldnt even catch Blue-gills at that swell place over by Ed's [Ed Wilcox, his neighbor in back]. I did save a dozen or so small ones. then dumped 'em back in regusted like. Marty & Jim [Kilkenny, Les's daughter and her husband] came out there 2nd day. dinner & supper and we played Canasta that evening. Lord how I wish you kids lived in our part of the country [rather than the Washington, D.C. area], ever consider it? [He seldom mentioned this and was not one to make me or anyone else feel guilty.]

We came back from Eskridge in time for Less and I to run down to Elk Creek and Rock Creek (East of Richland) to try again or Bull-heads but dont you forget it, when Fall gets here Bull-heads just wont hit the bait,

their season is over by Heck! I watched a tank of Bull-heads over at the fair display, as a rule they just stayed motionless, in a relaxed position of bottom of glass tank.

I'd like to have you around this country in Bull head season again, you used to pull em in kid. Can't get a bull head in Wakarusa [Creek] they all say. Channels and other cats [catfish] on limb lines, trot lines. I've just put my fishing stuff up for the season, yard mowing about over, next thing is leaf raking, storm sash and fall & winter. Hay-fever is on strong. I don't have much trouble if I eat right, along with my weekly shots . . .



Walt Hahn fishing at Lake Wabaunsee, Kansas, one of his favorite things to do. (Hahn Collection)



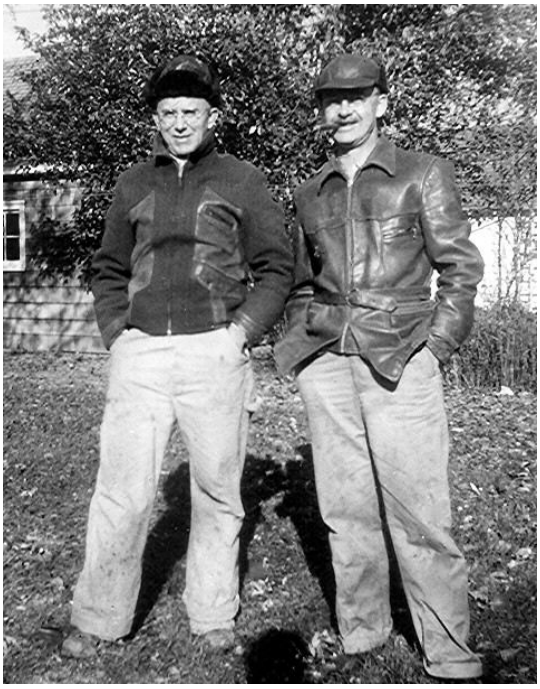
Walt Hahn with "the Boys."



Walt Hahn Fishing at Lake Wabaunsee with Neighbor Boy, Dale Higgs (Hahn Collection)



Walt Hahn with Bass and Blue Gills from a Kansas Lake (Hahn Collection)



Walt Hahn with Neighbor to the South, Frank Hill at 1120 High in Topeka (Hahn Collection)



Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn at about age 65 (Hahn Collection)

From 1959 until 1967, Walter and Florence enjoyed their retirement years at 1120 High Ave in Topeka. They enjoyed trips by auto and . train, and plane to visit their son,. Tom, and other places. They continued to enjoy their friends and family. Walt's particular love was fishing and he went when ever he had the opportunity. That all ended with the diagnosis of cancer of Walt in the early Fall of 196r. For several months he was in the Veteran's Hospital in Topeka. At this time, Florence broke a hip and fell and it was a difficult period for them. Their only child, Tom, was occupied in the Vietnam War and was living at San Miguel, Zambales, Republic of the Philippines and was not able to physically to help them. Luckily, they had good family, fiends, and neighbors

and the living care of the personnel at the hospital to help them through this period until Walt's death in February 1968. Tom was only able to see his dad once, while enroute to a Communications Conference in Washington, D. C., and then to make the trip back from Southeast Asia three months later to bury his father and to help his mother with the necessary affairs.

During the period Walt was in the hospital, probably in November 1965 he received this letter from his grandson and answered it. There was other correspondence with Toim, but unfortunately that correspondence is gone.

Dear Grandpa,
I heard that you were in the hospital, so I decided to write and wish you well, seeing as how Dad is visiting while he's in the States.
Just a few days ago our Boy Scout troop went up on the mountain sitting out by our base. We dragged tents, food, and all this other gear up there, and we were really tired at the end of the hike. The site has a beautiful view of San Miguel, though, and just about 50 yards below our site is a nice ice-cold stream of spring water. I know you would have liked the place, even though there aren't any fish in the stream.
Well, I've got to end now. Homework is calling. Love, Chris [And drawing of a fish]
P.S. Say hello and give my best wishes to Grandma for me.

Dear Chris,
I was surely glad to hear from you old boy.
You can have great times in your Scout work and you will never forget these wonderful experiences you are having all over the world and when you get older and older they will keep giving you something interesting to tell your children and even your grand-children.
Yes, Chris, you too will get old, we all do for sure, So you are having a wonderful busy Boy-hood. Live it up! I do hope you are doing well in your School work, try to be the very best. Your Dad (Tom) was a real smart cookie and still is.
Now as to your marksmanship Record. There is something to really be excited about and old gramps is really proud to have such a Sharp-Shooter in the family. You really made a record that is going to be hard to beat. Good Job, fella. I'll be expecting to hear from you again and thanks for writing. Your one and only GRANDPOPS. W.F. HAHN

Grandma has seen your letter. Chris,. and she also send you a big Howdy, Boy!

CEMETERY DEED: The Mount Hope Cemetery Company, Topeka, Kansas of 2 October 1930.

This is to certify that the Mount Hope Cemetery Co. of Topeka, Kansas, has sold and agrees to convey as hereinafter set forth to Walter F. Hahn...in Lot No. 203 Section A in Fairlawn Cemetery... Mount Hope Cemetery Co. of Topeka, Kansas located at 630 New England Building.

DEATH-BURIAL: Death Certificate Kansas State Board of Birth No. 527-2 Registrar's No 1533/685-12 66 003123 Place of Death Veterans Administration Hospital Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas:

Of 1120 High Street; place of death inside city; residence inside city; Date of Death 4 February 1966; Date of Birth 28 October 1895; Age 70 Postal Employee; Birth Place Muncie, KS; Father's Name Christian Hahn; Mother's Name ***Martha Defriese***; in U.S. Armed Services WW-I Social Security No 514-47-1017; Cause of Death carcinoma of sigmoid with metastasis spread, illness 7

months; other significant conditions 1533, autopsy performed; at VA Hospital 13 Sep. 1965 to 4 February 1966; buried Mt. Hope Cemetery Topeka, KS 8 February 1966; funeral at Penwell-Gabel Funeral Home No. 685-1-5, 1533/685-12); in Topeka. 45 yrs, age 70. Birth No 527-2.

BURIAL: Memory Book:

Funeral at Penwell-Gabel Funeral Home, at 3:30 p.m., 8 Feb. 1966, **Reverend Don W. Rogge** [University Methodist Church] officiating. Music, "Beyond the Sunset and My God and I." Bearers: **Harry G. Corby, Jr.** [husband of niece **Marcelle "Becky" (Beckman) Corby**]**, James L. Kilkenny** [husband of niece **Martha Mae "Marty" (Beckman)** Kilkenny], **Sam J. Lamantia** [husband of niece **Barbara "Barb" Ann (Hahn) Lamantia**], **Kenneth Blair** [husband of **Patricia "Pat" (Hahn) Blair], Charles D. Johnson, Jr.** [husband of niece **Jean Hahn Johnson],** and, **Charles [Wesley] Wright [jr.]**, family friend and Mayor of Topeka]. Laid to rest 4:30m p.m.

PROBATE: No. 30,592, Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, 29 June 1967, final settlement of estate:

> Lots 58 and 60 on High Avenue, Washburn Park Addition, City of Topeka, Shawnee Co., KS and Lot 206, Section A. Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka assigned to Florence Vivian Hahn.

Civil Service No. CSA-603-079; Social Security No. 514-46-1017; US Army No. 1337698; Veterans Number C7-392-285.



Florence Torgeson/ Walter Hahn Grave Marker, Mount Hope Cemetery at Topeka, Kansas, 1992 (Tom Hahn Photo)

(*Topeka Daily Capital*, 4 February 1966). Walter F. Hahn, 70, 1120 High, died Friday in a Topeka hospital after a long illness. He was born Oct. 28, 1895 at Muncie in Wyandotte County and had lived in Topeka 45 years. Earlier he lived at White City in Morris County. He was a mail carrier before he retired in 1959. He was a veteran of World War I. He was a member of University Methodist Church, Topeka Lodge No. 17, AF&M, and Veteran of Foreign Wars, all in Topeka. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Florence Hahn, of the home; a son, Cmdr. Thomas S. Hahn, the Philippine Islands; a sister, Mrs. Fred Hotttle, 619 W. 17th; a brother, E. O. Hahn, 1433 Lincoln; and two grandchildren. Penwell-Gable Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements. Burial will be in Mount Hope Cemetery. Memorial contributions may be made to University Methodist Church.

They had one son, (Kansas Delaware) Thomas Frederick "Swiftwater" Hahn, born at 12:03 a.m. on 5 November 1926 at the St. Francis Hospital in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. [But his official birth date is 5 November 1926.] In 2005, he was living in Fort Myers, Lee County, Florida. He married first **Lena "Beth" Elizabeth Curtis**; they divorced. She died on 2 January 2203 at Denison, Collins County, Texas. They had two children:

1. (Kansas Delaware) **Christopher "Chris" Frederick Hahn** was born at the National Naval Medical Center,

Bethesda, Montgomery County, Maryland on 29 August 1951. Chris is married to **Martha Jane Von Bauman** (Living). They have one daughter, (Kansas Delaware) Beverly "Bev" Anne Hahn (Living).

2. (Kansas Delaware) Elizabeth "Betsy" Lee Hahn was born on 13 April 1959 at the Military Advisory Military Assistance Group (MAAG) Dispensary, Taipei, Republic of China. In 2005, she lives in Amherst, New Hampshire.

Tom married second, on 27 October 1968, at the Navy Chapel, Washington, District of Columbia, Nathalie Irene White of New York.

Walt Hahn Family Memories

Will soon be your birthday [5 November] and I shall always remember it as the happiest day of my life as I had a baby boy to complete my life.

Grandma and Grandma [Margaret (Owen) and Thomas Torgeson] came the next afternoon allowed in the room at hospitals and the nurse brought you in and Grandpa T held you and kissed you. He loved babies [He and Margaret had had nine of their own.] was so proud you were named after him.

It was a beautiful fall and then the first light snow came softly down. A yellow chrysanthemum was sent me. In those days greenhouse flowers were rare. It was such a happy time and your dad was there every evening and we were somewhat reluctant in sharing our evening with any visitors. (Florence Hahn letter to Tom Hahn November 1978)

Am thinking about Nov 6-1926 when you came to us and how proud we were to have the first and only boy. a grandson, in the Hahn family. And while in the hospital, had the first snow, and with a beautiful fallish chrysanthemum plant in the window, and a little baby in a blanket. I thought it the most beautiful and happiest time of my life, and I thought about how I would rock you as we had gotten large leather rocker.

The night before you came Grandpa [Chris] Hahn came with Uncle Paul [Chris Hahn's brother, Walt Hahn's uncle] and Aunt Eve to see us and they said the house smelled so good. That day I had made several fruit cakes for the coming holidays (Ibid, November 1979)

I thought about how hard it was to get go when first [married] learning how to buy groceries and cook them and nothing [money] left for fun, but we had lots of free entertainment in these days, the park wasnt far and of course we walked and that was Chesnay [Chesney] Park [also known as Central Park, I believe, and there were good band concerts Sat or Sun Eve which we enjoyed and then not long after that the families got settled here and that filled the need for outside entertainments. And then the Big [Kansas] Fair was the high light of the year and it was free then also, lots to sell inside, and after you came Tom, we left you with Grandma & Grandpa T, in the evenings, as I thought it no place for little ones. the dust, noise, etc and after a days work Pop didnt need to carry a youngster around. So we were fortunate to have folks to care for the little ones. (Ibid, August 1984)

Going back to refrigerators . [?] Our first one we got in 1933, replacing the wooden ice box. You sure liked to climb up on the ice wagon and get a piece of ice. [In my memory, the driver would not have permitted us on the wagon. We would pester him for a piece; sometimes he obliges us, sometimes not. I am sure that if every kid on the route got a piece of ice he would have had to return to the plant to reload. Son Tom] You could have had a piece of ice anytime at home but that was the same. [I don't think so! The ice was needed for refrigeration and that didn't like to let warm air into the compartment in which the ice was kept.] The ice man got mad sometimes when several kids were there at the same time and he told you that if you kept off his wagon he would give you a piece. He was afraid someone might get hurt. (Ibid, July 1979) I have a little book that kept so may dates in my head and I sometimes wonder why I keep it but is such a little book and interesting to compare prices. But there

are some things haven't put in the price. [I have this little book.] [Ibid, July 1979]

Am thinking about the Valentine Days when you were a little boy. As I sit and think about it I wish I could have one day to live over again and it would be Valentine Day and making heart cookies with red sugar, red Jell-O and Dad bringing home the biggest red apples he could find and there would be one at each plate. Good Jonathan, winesap and others, but these apples were the ones from Was. State, and a crippled fellow on 8th and Kans sold them by the apple, and they were polished and shiny. I don' remember the price of them. (Ibid, 14 February 1980)

I remembered the heavy poles and substantial swings Dad [Walter] put up for you and sand box, a large one, all was work to do, the kind now takes work to put up but thats all, and I can see the swings that we had at my home [in White City, Kansas] two, in a big tree, by the cellar and what fun for two on a swing board pumping it together and climbing up in that tree also, I didn't climb trees like Kate [sister] did and the other neighbor kids. (March 1982)

Your letter came today and has opened a whole new trend of thinking. about China painting of your friend [Jerry Smith, of Shepherdstown, West Virginia]. In later years it has almost become a lost art. In my younger days it was quite the thing. I have only one hand painted dish, a small plate and has the date 1919 given to me as a shower (wedding gift by a friend and initials are on it but I cant remember who it was). I have two other hand painted dishes that are pretty also. A whole, set done by a person for their Anniversary would be really something special. [September 1982]

Decoration Day was a Special Day for us. as we always went to W. C. [White City] after Grandpa T died, and would take Mother and [sister] Mae and Bob came also but that didn't last long as then Bob died. so we would get up early and get Mae and go to W. C. and to their services in morn and meet old friends and then go to Aunt Celia's [and husband John, her father Tom Torgeson's brother] for noon meal. We took things for the dinner. She sure loved us. her house had lots of shade around it and always cool. Uncle John was still living a year or two when Bob was. We would go back to Maes late afternoon in later years and stay all night and talk about friends we had seen that day. Am sure Tom you were with us in early years. And we went every year until Dad [Walt] left in 66. (Ibid, September 1981)

I used to like the warm summer Sunday dinners as did not have the oven meals so much on the day when weather hot and would have a can of salmon in fridge and cooked peas after got home from church and had a salad and fruit, coffee. Dad would make me iced coffee as had hot . but he would drink it also but later would have a cup of hot.. He did it because of me, fixing the iced coffee. I would sip on it so nice and cool in the breakfast room with shoes off and we would sit and talk longer than on other days. (Ibid, ____)

I wonder if you remember on our trip to Wisconsin [perhaps 1940?] and back of the cabins were those large dark cherries, an orchard of them. and the cabin manager told us to eat and use all we wanted as the crop was insured, a hail hit them and damaged some, so they (owners) werent allowed allowed to sell any and collect insurance to, so we ate them and was on the end of trip before coming home so we filled up the car refrigerator box with ice and cherries and had them along the trip and some when we got home, They were like bing cherries, maybe they were them. [My Grandma Mattie Hahn also went with us, the only time I remember her going .] (August 1982)

Was interested about Peter [Rabbit] being caught in a net and remember last summer how mad he was. . . to be pushed in the cage [where he spent the winter with the Pete Estes Family In Winter Harbor]. . . but he wasn't

hurt, just his feeling, and as you say an animal like that has more of a personality free from a cage and can show off more than being shut up. Well he was fun, and I was thinking about my ducks. They are a fun pet. One is more fun than two as they depend on each other and don't pay as much attention to you. I had Joey first and he was so much fun. He would follow me around when I hung up clothes and would pick and pull on my shoe laces and nibble my arm and that made marks so had to make him stop that. He stayed in the yard, but one day I sneaked off and went to Mrs. Elliot's [two doors to the north] and we were sitting in the porch swing and she said look who s coming and there was Joey quacking and I called and he came running to me.

Then came fall and Dad said we can't keep him all winter penned up, so he said he would take him to the park and put him in the lake or something and so when it was about time to take him I was out on the steps with Joey and Pop came out and sat with us and he said, "You didn't..." and I said, "I did." He was pointing to Joey's head and there was lip stick where I kissed him. Well I missed him ore than Dad as he was with me all day. An then the next spring he got two and when they got older we noticed one couldn't quack, but would open his mouth and nothing came out. They were good at catching bugs and insects and suirt98ing on the sidewalk which I had to hose off often, and I didn't name them separately but called them The Boys. When I wanted them I would call, Here boys" and both came but they didn't play with me like Joey, and then fall came and the same parting and I rather think that Dad gave them to one of the carriers and they ate them. I wouldn't let him kill them to eat. It was off they seldom went off the place, maybe roam around in Goldie's yard [next door to the north], but I cried when they left and that was a bright spot in my life with an easy time with a pet that didn't need much care of bother. (Ibid, August 1979)

Dad sometimes went overboard in buying bargains at the Santa Fe unclaimed freight, and he got some 40 bags for 15 cents each. They had to be raveled out, washed and bleached some and ironed, so was a job. and I said I will do what I can with that many. They were too large and heavy for dish towels that I could use and give as gifts, etc. Well, I advertised in a weekly paper which did cheap advertising and brought some good results as had sold things before by advertising. The bags were about 36x45 [inches]. The first day the paper was out had sold most of them and the second day had to turn people away. They thought they were flour sacks. and when some saw how heavy and large they were they wondered what they could use them for and I suggested they make ironing board covers, butcher's aprons, lunch cloths fringed, etc. I sold them for 35 cents each and kept a few. But was an experience and some work.

One time on our way to KC, Dad and I stopped at Jon Stephens, Annie's brother and he had a feed store and I bought a few sacks there and they were small like flour sacks and were flowered and figured and made interesting dish cloths and little table covers, the 36 in size. He only had a few or Dad would probably have bought more, but that was my buy, not his. (Ibid, March 1980)

Sixty three years ago was my Wedding Day, and Louise and Margaret went with us to the minister at First Meth Church. He was a stranger to us, and we met in a small room for the Service. And then back to Grandma & Grandpa [Hahn's] for a Wedding dinner and the family all there, that is the Hahn family and Dad & I Stayed in our home that night as had bedroom furniture there and went to Hahns for breakfast. and too the train to Baldwin. Louise & Margaret and Grandma & Grandpa went in the Ford, and this was Ed & Marie [Jenkin's] Wedding day. Marie's mothers [Mrs. Jenkins] had a noon dinner for us and Ed and Marie married in the afternoon. Then went two couple went to K.C. [Kansas City, Missouri] on train and stayed at same hotel that night. The next day went to a furniture store with a discount. We were so green about buying. I imagine it was full price, but did buy a buffet, table & chairs, and didnt have any money left for anything else. So we lived with furniture we got at a yard sale for the Living room, which was a wicker settee and a chair and a little table of some sort, the Living room was so bare for a long time. Someone gave us a new porch swing, the one we had many years after and such a nice gift. They sold for 5 or $6 new and think how many years it lasted. I could have sold 8 of them when I had my sale to move here to apt. I got $8.00 for it. At each side of garage on High St were

white clematis vines on a lattice, and every year they bloomed on Sept 5 and did years after Dad was gone, but took them down later as wood broken and vines about gone.

And now will go on to other Labor Days when lived on High. We bought Colo peaches which came about that time and were so good to can, and then was when I made a peach jam which everyone liked to well, it had orange rind and Marashino Cherries) a few for color. You, Tom, called it Halloween Jam, and was so pretty and yellow, and one time two men from White City came for super. Dad met them downtown and invited them, and I put on a dish of that jam and one fellow kept spreading it on so thick was gone too soon, so I went to basement and brot up a pt jar and he sure made headway on that, and I thought if he came again would put on apple butter or some cheaper spread. (Ibid, September 1983)

Do you remember Tom when a little boy you wanted a live turkey for a pet and so in fall when up to Junction City, he bought you one at a produce pace. It was a cull and we brought it home in a box and you would pet in all way home [and] put it in a big cage back of garage, and fattened it up and cooked it. As I remember you did object to us doing that but maybe you did. I know I would [not] let Dad kill my duck, but ducks are smarter than turkeys. (Ibid, December 1980)

I used to like the warm summer Sunday dinners as did not have the oven meals so much on the day when weather hot and would have a can of salmon in fridge and cooked peas after got home from church and had a salad and fruit, coffee. Dad would make me iced coffee as had hot . but he would drink it also but later would have a cup of hot.. He did it because of me, fixing the iced coffee. I would sip on it so nice and cool in the breakfast room with shoes off and we would sit and talk longer than on other days. (Ibid, July 1979)

Hard copy 24 October 2004. Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

7 April 2006

THOMAS TORGESON FAMILY MEMORIES
From Florence Torgesons Letters unless otherwise noted

There is no particular order to these excerpts at this time

I do remember the hassle about the outhouse at home [in White City, Kansas]. So few things I remember about when my brothers were there but mother would get mad [about the state of the outdoor toilet] and they got busy. She never let that job wait until the droppings hit our bottoms like some folks did. There was always a box of lime to put down, and we had to sweep [the outhouse] out and keep it clean. They moved the building to another location close to the old spot. I never knew about winter up there taking care of that. As I remember Mother was particular about things. We had to pick up the rotten apples under the trees. I guess she wanted to keep us busy some of the time, and we had plenty of chores. (July 1979)

Now **Mother** when making a quilt would cut out the blocks all boxed, etc. Not the hit and miss kind [like me] but that way.

Read an article the other day. To conserve on fuel at the peak time. Iron in the morning and other chores before the heat of the day came and it reminded me of **Mother**. She would cook a kettle of the new little potatoes from the garden and then we would brown for supper as that did not take long to brown them and cook the kettle of beets as that takes time, so long to cook. Well you are doing the same thing on young cook stove [at the cabin in Maine, where the cook stove took the chill off in the morning as well. *C*ooking pea soup, etc. and heat dish water and on hot summer afternoons, she would pull down the shades on the sunny side and close the back doors on the west, and we kids had to either stay in our out and no running back and forth letting in flies. An she had a pitcher of lemonade from real lemons for us to take out with us.. And our house seemed to comfortable, except was hot in bedrooms at night many times. But going back to the shady afternoons, I can remember when at other homes how hot it seemed as the kids were allowed to run in and out all afternoon. We seldom went anywhere in the afternoons as there were four of us to play together [Mae had been married and gone from home years before] and mother thought that enough. And she wanted to rest some. (July 1979)

Up early and fortified with a bowl of oatmeal with raisins, and have just read this article about "Hot Cereal Mornings." I don't think the writer is as old as I, as some things we didn't have then, but I do remember we all ate oatmeal. Mother had a large double boiler to cook it. Dad said his mothers oats was scorched some of the times, and we always had a hot breakfast, sometimes pancakes with pork tenderloin, or bacon and eggs, and no one seemed to be picky about what was on for any morning, like kids do now. Of course always good homemade bread, oven toasted so crisp. But mush made with cornmeal is best. (March 1980)

This article in this mornings paper and it and others of hers brings me back to my younger days, This one about greens, mother used to cook horse radish, lambs quarters. We kids wouldnt eat them, and now we are eating all kinds of greens. I sure like beet greens. (14 May 1984)

And I am thinking about my Mother on 4th when were all kids. She always had fried chicken (she raised chickens) and new potatoes & peas, beets and the gallon freezer of ice cream. We kids helped some by shelling peas and picking over beans, but she was the one working over a hot stove. (July 1980)

When I was growing up my favorite piece of chicken was the wings, Dad liked back & neck, Gladys thigh, Kate legs and Mother and Bernice the white meat, always fried two chickens as we raised them, and my job was to cut up chickens and also pick off feathers after I was half way grown up. (July 1980)

The Native article [I don't know what magazine or article she is referring to] was interesting and I had recently read that Harpers Bazaar as it was called years ago had folded up as so may of our magazines from the past have. Sat Evening Post, Life, etc. And I remember about how Mother wanted us to have good things to read but could not afford many magazines then. She got us "Youths Companion" and there was a small magazine something like Readers Digest called Path Finder" and later there was "Delineator and Ladies Home Journal, maybe someone would hand down to us and I was so eager to read. (July 1980)

I shall always remember a good friend that ran the Hotel there in WC. She was good to so many folks. She called me in one day when I passed by and asked me if I would like some magazines to read and keep but I would have to bring our little wagon (We had one for groceries) as too heavy to carry so many magazines, so I was sure glad to have a

chance to get them. There was two years of them and I was so excited as there was two numbers of DEC and Christmas stories and ideas how to make little gifts out of those Dec numbers. What a wealth of reading and advertising was interesting also. (July 1980?)

This picture reminds me of a swing in our front yard in my childhood days, only ours didn't have a top of it, and how we loved that swing, and in back yard under a large tree were two rope swings with a swing board seat in it. (July 1980)

And it seems lately that certain things I read remind me of that subject in my younger years in W. C. [White City] and reading about wheat. Occasionally Mother's bread wasn't up to standard and Dad was never the kind of person to criticize food, but he would say, "What happened to the bread this time." and she would say, It must be the flour, as flour was better with some age to it.

The first year Day and I were married we lived next door to a middle age couple and their married daughter & little girl lived with them. The father was killed in some kind of accident, so the daughter worked at the flour mill where she tested and weighed flour and baked a loaf every day, and they would bring us a loaf. The flour was called "White Loaf" and it was the top brand. I remember using it.

When my Dad worked at grain store, we kids liked to jump in the wheat bins, only 2 at a time but not often if Dad caught us, and we would chew on it.

And then while on Nature subjects. in Aug, we called them dog days when winds would be so hot, and Dad would worry so about the corn crops. And he would be so tired and face dirty from helping shovel grain in bins in their store house. Lots of times he would come home late to supper but we would eat without him and I am sure that was more restful for him also. So ever generation has their hang-ups. Storms, etc to battle, and the the good times too. (August 1980)

I thought of an old scrub plum tree by our wind mill, that when in bloom the bees were thick on it. There was an old was tub, had been washing machine and had a wooden stopper in it and one day, some kids and I were around close and the stopper was full of bees and the only brave thing I did when young. I took hold of that stopper on one end where no bees and pulled it out, bees just held on and the kids were amazed. I knew they wouldn't bother me as have had them crawl on me. (May 1981)

Recd such a nice letter from you so will answer your questions about the **two little sisters**. One of the sisters died of a ruptured appendix and the other of typhoid fever. The next year I had typhoid fever and out was touch and go for a while with me. The first solid

meal I had was 3 t cream of wheat. I remember that and I cried for more, but Dr.'s orders not as been on liquids for so long. The doctor said the drainage [in the yard] was bad not far from the well, as stock was close or some such deal, so mother saw to it that it was taken care of. Even the first yrs of married life when I would go to Dr for some ailment he would ask if I ever had the fever. And once in a while when I was growing up after the big hurt of losing the girls, mother had said **Millie** was like and angel, almost to good to live. She was orderly and would pick up every little raveling from mother's sewing, and quiet. Back to me. I lost all my hair but it came back quickly for school the next fall. Short and curly. I don't know where the picture was taken [of the two little sisters, apparently] but it seems odd they, the folks hadn't them in a picture as most of us had a picture [taken] during our younger years and I never heard Mae [her older sister, **Mae (Torgeson) Christensen**] talk about the sisters. She was home until I was 10. It may be folks didn't talk about things like they do now. Maybe bottled up their grief. (February 1983)

Am doing a little family research stuff. As I was straightening up the box in the closet of picture, etc and this little enclosed envelope] has always intrigued me as a girl growing up.] It was in a little drawer on side of a dresser. You know the kind that has the two little drawers on each side of a mirror. Well, may times when mother was gone I would go in her room and look at this envelope contents, a little ring, a party invitation and the 2 pictures, and someone has the ring and invitations. but want you to look it over. [I don't remember ever seeing those pictures, but would love to have had.] I have spent the day thinking about those little sisters and I don't remember them. Mother has told us about them. I have one thing straightened out. Have always thought Millie was the older, but it was Merle and she died very young, two years old, while Millie was 7. And I remember mother telling what a good child it was and would be so neat and no doubt she was also missed her more 2 year old Merle. And I see Kate was born Dec 29, 1900 which was only 3 months after Merle died. How mother ever got through two babies deaths and 2 miscarriages and live as long as she did and have a good mind until she died. And I thinking of all the happy times I have had with all my sisters, all those reunions etc. Am so glad both of you like history and can share with you, mine. [**Millie** was the next sister older to Florence and Merle was the next sister younger. It must have been hard for her to having both sisters next to her die. This is the first time I remember her saying that her mother had two miscarriages, making it nine pregnancies in all. I don't recall seeing the two pictures that she mentioned and would love to see what those little girls looked like.]

In your last letter you mentioned maybe a [heat] register cut in floor for upstairs would help heat up a room. [At this time we lived in an old 1775 log house with a c1790 brick addition. It had an antiquated heating system.] We had one in W.[hite] C.[ity] home. It

was over the dining room and into my parents bedroom. The heater was going in dining room all the time and real cold weather we kept the living room door shut. It made that bedroom cozy. We used to envy the folks having that room, they would shut that room up during the day, and is was cozy there. They would shut the register off at night, except when we had dates. we used to hear it open, as part of we couples sat in that room. Sometimes there were three of us dating at the same time. [**Florence, Kate, and Gladys**] Our bedrooms were sure icy. We wore long underwear and flannel gowns and blankets and I was still cold. Would take a heated brick wrapped in piece of blanket to bed. We had lots of covers but they were so heavy. (February 1983)

Have been lying down on bed, trying to take a nap, but no sleep came and I got up thinking abut hot afternoons when I was growing up. We called August dog days, dont know what they meant, seems as though we associated Aug. as the hottest summer month. Mother would dry the shades [on windows[on the sunny side of house and we kids had to stay in or out during the middle of afternoon as Mother didnt want the screen door open and shut so much and let the flies in. She would make us a pitcher of lemonade and we would take it and sit in the shade of an apple tree, and late summer apples called Maiden Blush. which was yellow and so sweet. They have ripened in late July. We went barefoot all summer, wore shoes on Sun. Not ear as cool as under the apple tree, and then as we grew older she bought us one of those double swings, a seat facing the other and we enjoyed that and always had swings under some bug tree. She wanted us to stay home since there were 4 of us. Mae was too old to play with us, and if we went out in sun to go to well or toilet hot afternoons we had to put our sunbonnets on, and I can see now that she wanted us to keep well. She did not know then that being exposed to hot sun for a period of any length caused skin problems etc.

Dad did not raise watermelons but he would bring one home, from some farmer wagon, and we would leave it out on north side of house in grass & dew and it would get cooled off. Then sometimes would set it in a tub of cold well water, how we lived watermelon. We had one cherry tree. maybe more, and it had such good cherries, and I was picking one morning and a large bull [black?] snake was lying on one of the branches, so I have never been fond of cherries, and I was scared to go pick after that but mother made me do it. She had to kill the snake and she didnt like to do that but it had to be done. (July 1983)

And I told them about my 4th of Julys. We 4 sisters each had a 5c pkg of fire crackers, which we shot off first thing in the morn, then took the red wagon over to the ice house across the st from us to get ice for making the ice cream. And our noon dinner was fried chicken (we raised the chickens) new potatoes and peas, beets, etc and we thought it a

wonderful day.

One thing I got on a 4th of July was a card from my cousin Ruth, and I have never seen a Fourth of July card since and wonder about Halls Marks not getting wise to that, they make plates and paper napkins for that date. This card of mine had a little girl on it and a fire cracker as tall as she with the words "Go off with me on the Fourth." I wish I had that card now, and it was the first card I ever received through the mail. One 4th of July after Mae was married she and Bob drove down for the day and for a treat he brot a freezer of store ice cream, it was a large one too, and he said we had to eat it up before they went back home in late afternoon. We were excited about it, but go over it having to keep eating it, no way to freeze it like now. (July 1983)

Going back to 4th of July, when I was at home in W.C. Bob & Mae came [from Junction City] for the day and brot a large freezer of ice cream (commercial kind) which was a treat for we kids as we so seldom had store kind as mother made ours. Well we had big helpings at noon after a big dinner of fried chicken etc, and then another helping mid afternoon and Bob told us we had to finish it up as he had to take the freezer back to the ice cream pace. Well we got our fill that day of ice cream as had no refrigerator then to keep left over ice cream, so 4th of July was one of our favorite holidays. Mother always made a freezer of ice cream. We went over to an ice house close by, in sort of a barn, men hauled in river ice and had it covered with saw dust to keep frozen and it was fun to go in ice house as was so col. Mother warned us not to eat any ice as was full of germs from the river. (12 July 1984)

When I was in the grades [grade school] we would have elections at school, and only Democrats was a boy in my class and I, and I used to wish just once I could brag, and so after I was in H. S. or rather the year I graduated Wilson became pres. and my Dad got the Po. [Post Office at White City, Kansas] because of that and he had it for 8 yrs and was a good paying job for him and a challenge for a man like him that had no schooling only grades and I don't know how far he got, but he made a good living with this job, and that was exciting. The only way we could hear reports was over phones and newspapers. (August 1980)

When I was young they didn't wrap Christmas gifts just hung them on the tree as is, and I remember after Mae was married, I was 10 yrs then and the first Christmas she came home, I looked in her suitcase, when no one was around. I knew somehow she would have hair ribbons and I wanted to see what color mine was. There was ribbons for all we sisters and all i one box with our names on them. And mine was the color I liked so well.

(December 1982)

The article about greens reminded me of the time mother had a Bridal Brunch for me announcing my engagement. This was Aug. 1st and she wouldnt tell me what she was going to serve, and I cant remember what she had but for something to put the salad on (our garden lettuce all gone) but she used the tops of carrots for greenery, and she made a pretty deal to put, I think it was jello salad, on it. We kids never ate greens she cooked, like horse radish, lambs quarter etc, one of our wealthy women in W. C. [White City, Kansas] when she had club in winter time she would call to Herrington, a larger town and have them send lettuce on morning train, for any luncheon etc. she had. Her daughter was one of my best friends and I loved staying all nite there. She had a bedroom all to herself, a fireplace, blue wall paper & white painted wood work. We didn't have room for a nite guest. [Undated]

The article about snakes in orchard reminds me of twice I had experience of picking cherries and a big old bull [black?] snake laying across the limb. Poor mother had a horror of snakes also but she was brave and would get the hoe and kill it, and I went in fear every summer, as she would make me pick the cherries and sisters would help also, but going to privy and looking down and laying across a wooden beam was a snake, and I still feel the same fright in any outdoor one, but I can't help it. **Jenays li**ttle girls touched a snake out to zoo, but I never told them how scared I am of one and the next phobia was tomato worms, the big kind that climb to the limbs, dont think they are on them much anymore. (March 1981)

I have finished reading "The Lord God Made them all" Harriots last book, quite interesting, and now have read them all, and still wouldnt like a vets life. I saw quite a bit of animal life when I was young. When I was young one time coming home from school I saw a calf half born, our side walk from school was across the road and there was where the barn was, and the cow. [I don't know whether or not it was the Torgeson's barn.] And I woudnt eat oatmeal for a long time as I didnt want to have milk on anything. Mother never noticed that I didnt with so many kids around the table, how could she, she didnt eat breakfast wit us. Then I got over that and another time , was evening, and Dad came in with arms &hands covered with blood, and he told mother he had to help deliver the calf. She didnt see me there and again I went without milk on things, so I wouldnt make a good farmers wife. The when little chickens hatched during a snow storm, she would bring them in to cookstove oven, and the feathers sure did smell as they were wet. (March 1982)

It's been hard for Kansas to have a Democrat Gov. but in later years we have had several. When I was in the grades [grade school] we would have elections at school, and only Democrats was a boy in my class and I, and I used to wish just once I could brag, and so after I was in H. S. or rather the year I graduated Wilson became pres. and my Dad got the Po. [Post Office at White City, Kansas] because of that and he had it for 8 yrs and was a good paying job for him and a challenge for a man like him that had no schooling only grades and I don't know how far he got, but he made a good living with this job, and that was exciting. The only way we could hear reports was over phones and newspapers.

So I had to go from H School into training in P.O. and there was so much to learn. Was more to it than putting mail in boxes. There were 4 rural carriers and then first W War started and thaw was a busy time for everyone. Made mail very heavy with overseas mail etc. and women got busy with knitting and canning classes etc, and we had to finger print all Germans in town and farms and a lot of red tape going on and there were Red Cross classes, but a good thing for women in small towns to have an outlet from their home life, mingle with people. (August 1980)

In my last letter about dates I left out our reunions [with her sisters] started. The night before Mothers funeral all we girls [five] were up to Maes and were sitting at table talking and Bernice said, 'Now lets dont drift apart. Lets get together every Oct for a Reunion." And we drew names, and poor Gladys drew for the first one. She was always a little uptight about company for any length of time, was the cooking that bothered her, but that first Reunion 28 years ago [1953]was wonderful. She had games for us to play and just all to be together for a whole week was really something, and so no we have added Zita [sister Kate's son, Frances Schump's wife] and Charlotte [sister Kate's daughter] and still had ones after [sister] Gladys] left, only they have been in the summer when Charlotte was closer. (September 1981)

Am thinking about Labor Days in past, the colo]rado] peaches came in around that times and I made a jam that was pretty and colorful. Was peaches and ground up oranges and marchino cherries (now taboo on account of coloring) you called it Halloween jam as so orange color. And the white clematis and trellis was always in full bloom that day. (July 1981)

Home Page

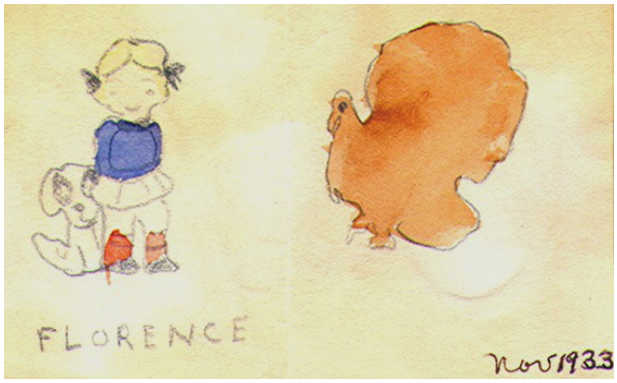
20 March 2006

This article is for family research and genealogy only. It may not be used for commercial purposes or without the permission of the copyright owner Thomas Swiftwater Hahn E-mail: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net or 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL 33917-2040.

Christian Hahn Family Celebrations in Topeka, Kansas as Recorded in Florence (Torgeson) Hahn's Scrap Book:

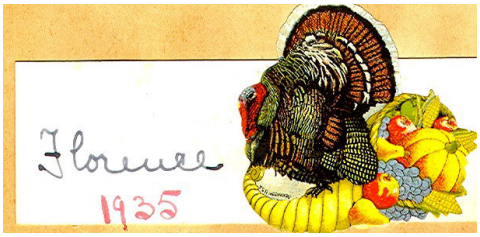
Unless otherwise stated, the Walter Hahn Family would include Florence (Torgeson) and Tommy/ Tom; the Ed Hahn Family, wife Marie (Jenkins) and daughters Gene and Patty (beginning in 1935); the G. T. McCollister Family, wife Myrtle (Hahn) and daughters Irma and Dorothy; Grandma Hahn=Mattie (Defries) Hahn, Grandpa Chris Hahn died in 1934; Grandma T. or Torgeson=Margaret (Owen) Torgeson, Grandpa Tom Torgeson died in 1939; Grandma Jenkins=Anna (Thayer), mother of Marie (Jenkins) Hahn; Don Walter Family, wife Margaret (Hahn) and daughter Donna Jean (beginning in 1934). One celebration. Thanksgiving 1944, contains the signatures of the participants that year; it is interesting what they called themselves.

1933 Family Thanksgiving Dinner at Ed Hahn's, 3707 Lee Court - This would have been the last Christmas Celebration that Grandpa Chris Hahn would have attended, because he died in 1934.



Place Card Made by Gene Hahn

1935 Family Thanksgiving Dinner at Walt Hahn's at 1120 High. Note: Martha Mae [Beckman] had the chicken pox and couldn't come, probably meaning that the rest of the family was there, that is, [Ed Hahn's--This would have been Patty's first Hahn Christmas, Beckman's, Margaret Torgeson, McCollister's, Grandma Hahn, and possibly Grandma Torgeson. as she often came to Hahn functions.]

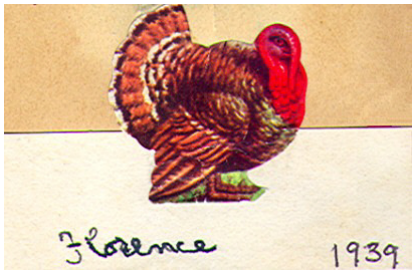


1936 Thanksgiving Dinner at Grandma Hahn's

1937 Thanksgiving Dinner at Ed Hahn's [?]

1938 Thanksgiving Dinner at Ed Hahn's

1939 Thanksgiving Dinner at Grandma Hahn's:
E. O. Hahn Family
L. F. Beckman Family
W. F. Hahn Family
G. T. McCollister Family
Grandma Jenkins
Grandma Torgeson
Mrs. Deatrick & Betty. [don't remember where the latter two were.]



1940 Thanksgiving Dinner at Beckman's - Those present**:**
Grandma Hahn
Mrs. Tracey [A woman who did things for Grandma Hahn.]
Grandma Torgeson
E. O. Hahn & family
G. T. McCollister & family
W. F. Hahn & family
Don Walter & family
L. F. Beckman & Family



1941 Thanksgiving Dinner at Beckman's - Those present:
Grandma Hahn-Grandma T.[orgeson]
Ed Hahn & family
G. T. McCollister & Family
W. F. Hahn & Tom-Florence,
L. F. Beckman & family.
Lottie Tracy. [She was a woman who did things for Grandma Hahn]

21 December 1941 Christmas "Snack & Tree" at Walter Hahn's.



Grandma Hahn
Ed Hahn family
L. F. Beckman Family
F. T. McCollister Family
W. F. Hahn Family

1942 Thanksgiving Dinner at Ed Hahn's - Those present:
W. F. Hahn Family
L. F. Beckman Family
Grandma Hahn
Johnnie Mahon (of W.[hite] C.]ity Martha's boy friend. [I don't know who this is. Martha "Marty" Beckman was about age 15]
Margaret Walter, Donna Jean Walter
Walt & Florence Hahn
Tom in Coffeyville [Kansas, visiting a girl friend.]

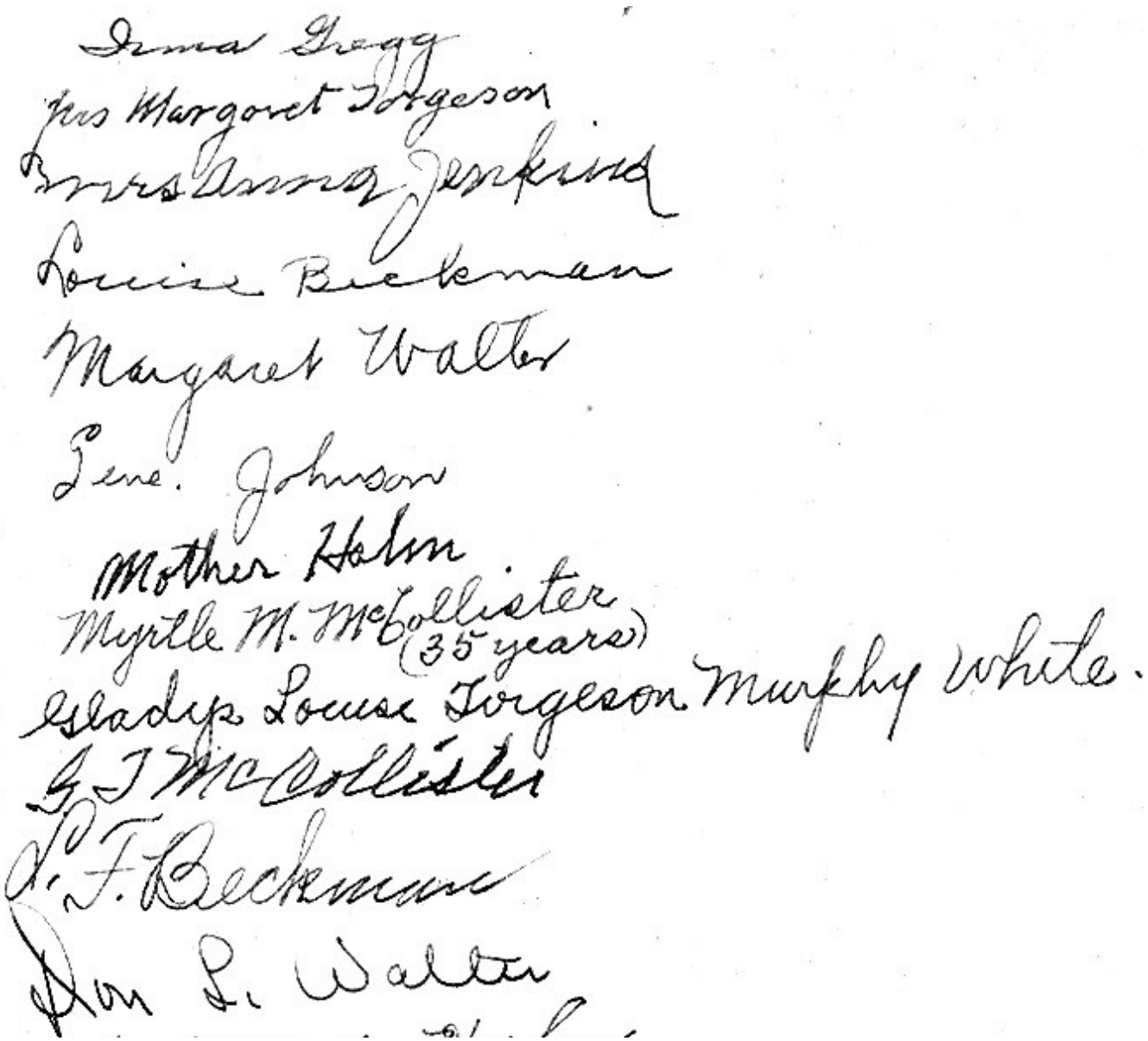
1942 Hahn Christmas Dec. 20 1942 at McCollisters in the Afternoon and Evening. Those present:
W. F. Hahn-Florence-Tommy
E. O. Hahn-Marie-Gene-Barbara & Patty
L. F. Beckman-Louise-Martha
Grandma Hahn
G. McCollister-Myrtle



1943 Thanksgiving Dinner at Walter and Florence Hahn's

Signed in the individual's handwriting:

Irma [McCollister] Gregg [her husband, Ted, was in the Army at this time, I believe]
Mrs. Margaret Torgeson
Mrs. Anna Jenkins
Louise Beckman
Margaret Walter
Gene [Hahn] Johnson [I don't know where her husband, Charlie was at this time], Mother Hahn
Myrtle McCollister (35 yrs) [She and Mac were married 35 years on 21 November, so that is probably what the 35 stands for.]
Gladys Louise Torgeson Murphy White [Even though she wasn't a Hahn, she and Margaret Hahn were friends], G. T. McCollister
L. F. Beckman
Don L. Walter
Walter F. Hahn
Marie J. Hahn
Donna Jean Walter Age 9
Patty Hahn age 8
Florence Hahn. Tom went hunting with Walt Diehl.
[Pat (Hahn) Blair comments: You questioned Charley and or Jean being absent from family dinners - Charley was stationed at Ft. Monmouth, NJ during some of that time and on a ship. I think Jean was with him part of that time. Also, like us, there were in- laws to consider.]



Walter J. Hahn.
Marie J. Hahn
Donna Jean Walter, age 9.
Patty Hahn age 8.
Florence Hahn

1943 Christmas on Dec 26 at McCollisters:
Louise-Less-Martha
Mary [Marie]-Barbara-Patty
Florence
Walter-Tommy
Mc-Myrtle, Dorothy, Irma



1944 Thanksgiving at Beckman's 6 o'clock Dinner:
Grandma Hahn
Grandma T
Grandma Jenkins
Marie, Patty, Jean Barbara Hahn
Mac and Myrtle McCollister, Irma, Dorothy
Louise and Les Beckman
Florence and Walter Hahn. Tom in the Navy at Memphis, Tennessee.



Left-to-right: Walt Hahn, Florence Hahn; Margaret Torgeson; Anna Jenkins; Patty Hahn, Les Beckman, Marie Hahn



Left-to-right, rear: Myrtle McCollister, Gerald McCollister, Louise (Hahn) Beckman, Grandma Hahn; front: Dorothy (McCollister) Russell[?], Jean (Hahn) Johnson, Patty Hahn, Barbara Hahn, and Pepper Beckman (dog)

1944 The Hahn Christmas at 1120 High [Walt & Florence Hahn]. Christmas Eve



Louise-Less-Martha
Myrtle-Mac-Irma [Dorothy possibly married at this time]
Marie-Patty-Barbara
Florence-Walter
Grandma [Hahn]
Tom in [Service] (Memphis [actually Millington, Tennessee])

Thanksgiving 1945 at E. O. Hahn. Dinner and Evening Snack:
Less [Les] Beckman, Martha, Marcelle-Corby [Louise Beckman died in the summer of 1945]
Myrtle, Mac [McCollister], Dorothy [McCollister] Crowe [Her husband, Russell Crowe, was not present)
Grandma Hahn
Grandma T
Ed [Hahn], Marie, Gene, Barbara, Patty
Florence, Walter. Tom in Service at Austin, Texas

1945 Christmas Eve at [Walt & Florence Hahn's] at 1120 High [There is also anther entry for this date so will check that out.]
Mac-Myrtle
Marie-Patty
Barbara-Gene
Marcelle-Corby
Less-Marty
Tommy [on leave from the Navy at Austin, Texas]
Donna Jean
Florence-Walter.

1945 Christmas at 1120 High [Walt & Florence Hahn's]. Dinner and Evening Snack:



Less-Marty
Marcelle-Corby

Gladys [Was this Gladys (Torgeson) Murphy or the Gladys who became Les Beckman's second wife?]
Mrs. Corby
Florence-Walter
Tommy [on leave from the Navy at Austin, Texas. Where are the McCollister's and the Ed Hahn's?]

1946 Thanksgiving at McCollister. Dinner in evening:
Less and Marty
Myrtle and Mac
Dorothy and Russell Crowe & Cheryl [Dorothy was married to Russell at this time]
Marcelle & [Harry] Corby David [Where was Rick?]
Barbara and Sammy
Marie & Patty
Florence & Walter, Grandma Hahn. Tommy (in Austin Tex)
[Where were Gene and Charley Johnson?]

1946 Hahn Christmas Eve at Corbys. Dessert 6.30 Sun Eve.:
Grandma Hahn
G. T. McCollister [Where was Myrtle?]
Dorothy & Russell & Cheryl
Barbara-Sammy
Tommy-Beth [from Austin, Texas]
Less-Marty
Gene-Charley
Florence-Walter
Corby-Marcelle-David

1946 Christmas Dinner at W. F. Hahn 1120 High:
Less-Marty
Beth-Tom
Corby-Marcelle-David
Walter-Florence
Grandma Hahn

1947 Thanksgiving at [Walter and Florence Hahn's at 1120 High. Dinner in evening in basement:
Myrtle-Mac-Cheryl
Margaret-Donna Jean
Marie-Patty
Marcelle-Corby-David
Gene-Charley
Barbara-Sammy-Allen
Marty-Less
Grandma Hahn
Florence-Walt-tom (Austin Tex or Sam Benita [Benito]) Drew names for Xmas exchange.

1947 Hahn Christmas Eve - Tree and Snack at 1120 High:
Barbara, Sammy, Allen
Marcelle-Corby-David
Mac [Where was Myrtle?]-Tom-Beth
Ed-Marie-Patty
Gene-Charley
Florence-Walter. Drew names and had our gift exchange.

1948 Thanksgiving at Les Beckman's Apartment. Snack at 5 o'clock. Drew names for Christmas:
Less and Marty
Mac and Myrtle
Dorothy-Clarence-Sheryl [Dorothy was married to Clarence Miller at this time.] Marcelle-Corby & Boys [David and Rick]
Sammy [Lamantia]-Barbara-Allen [Alan] [Barbara married Sam in 1946; Alan] was their son]
Marie-Patty
Margaret-Donna Jean
Florence-Walter
Jean-Charley [Johnson]
Grandma Hahn.
[Tom was in the Navy in Washington. D. C.] Walt & Florence had dinner at the Corbys.

1948 Christmas at Grandma Hahns, Donna Jean Hostess. Supper of Sandwiches, Jello-cake-coffee and gift exchange. Those present:
Dorothy-Clarence[Miller]-Sheryl
Marcelle-David [Corby]
Myrtle-Mac
Marie-Patty-Jean
Walter-Florence
Margaret-Donna Jean
Less
Grandma H.

1949 Thanksgiving at E. O Hahn Dinner at 2.30 Ice cream and cake in evening:
Marie-Patty
Barbara-Sammy-Allen [Alan]
Corby Family
Grandma H. Margaret & Donna [Florence put them together as they lived in the same house.]
Less Gladys-Mrs. Robb [Gladys Beckman's mother]
Gene- Charley
Florence Walter. Decided on an exchange gift for Christmas. Men a 50c & Ladies a 50[c] gift. [Tom in Arlington, Virginia, D.C.]



1949 Hahn Christmas at Beckmans on 10__High Street. Gift exchange. Dessert - Those present**:**
Gene-Charlie
Barbara-Sammy-Allen
Corby Family
Margaret-Donna J
Marie-Patty
Mrs. Robb

Florence-Walter
Gladys-Less
Dorothy-Clarence-Sheryl [Where were Myrtle and Mac? Perhaps at Irma's in Ohio,]

1950 Thanksgiving at E. O. Hahns:
Marie-Patty
Margaret Donna Jean
Gene-Charley
Sammy-Barbara-Allen [Alan]
Florence-Walt
Mrs. Robb
Gladys-Less in San Antonio
the Corbys at K.C.
Dorothy & Clarence [Miller] Family at Millers. Drew names for Christmas Exchange. [Tom in Navy and living in Arlington, Virginia.]

1950 Christmas Eve at [Walt and Florence Hahn's] at 1120 High. All the Hahns in Topeka present. -
E. O. Hahn & Marie & Patty
Chas Johnson & Gene
E. O. Hahn & Marie & Patty
Sam, Barbara, and Alan
Clarence [Miller] & Dorothy & Children
Corby Family
Less & Gladys
Beth & Tommy [from Falls Church, Virginia. Tom was stationed at the Armed Forced Security Agency at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia and living in Arlington.]
Florence & Walter.

1950 Christmas Dinner at [Walt & Florence Hahn's] at 1120 High:
Beth & Tommy [from Falls Church, Virginia]
Gladys & Margaret & Donna
Florence & Walter

1951 Thanksgiving at 2002 Gallows Road Washington D.C. [actually Falls Church, Virginia]:
Tom-Beth, Little Chris [He was born 29 August 1951], Miss Kitty Boo [a cat]
Florence-Walt.

1951 Christmas Eve Snack at Corbys:
Marie-Patty
Gladys-Less-Mrs. Robb
Margaret-Donna
Barbara-Allen
Gene-Charley
Florence-Walter
Corby-Becky-David-Ricky
Beth & Chris At Nacoma [Texas. Tommy in San Diego preparing for duty in USS Gladiator-419), a Fleet Minesweeper in the Pacific Fleet.]

1952 Surprise Party for Walter on his [57th] Birthday Oct 28-1952
Grace [Jenkins] Goss [Sister of Marie [Jenkins] Hahn

Marie-Patty
Gene-Charley-Candy
[Harry] Corby-Ricky-David-Ricky
Myrtle
Gladys-Joe
Mamie-Margaret
Florence-Walter

1952 Thanksgiving Corbys. Beckmans and us ate out.

1952 Christmas Sunday Dec. 21 at Barbara & Sammys. Snack. Those present**:**
Gladys-Less
Mamie-Shirley [Don't remember who Shirley was]
Beth-Chris from Lemon Grove, California--Tom was in the USS PCEC-886, control ship for amphibious landings, in Korea]
Harry-Becky, David, Ricky
Gene-Charley-Candy
Marie-Patty
Margaret-Donna
Myrtle
Florence [and Walter].

1952 Christmas Day. Egg nogs at [Joe and Zola Schneider, neighbor, two house down to the south, of Walt and Florence Hahn. Dinner at 5 o'clock at home.
Gladys-Joe
Beth-Chris
Walt-Florence
Tom in Korea.

1953 Hahn Christmas Party at Corbys. Sun. Dec. 20.
Gene-Charley-[daughter] Candy
Marie-Patty-Ken [Blair]
Margaret-Donna
Myrtle-Florence **[**Gerald T. "Mac" McCollister died on 31 July 1952, so this was Myrtle's first Christmas alone.]
Sammy-Barbara [their children] Alan-Christene
Tommy-Beth-Chris **[**Tom was enroute from the USS PCEC-886 at Stockton, California to Flight Control School at Boston, Massachusetts.]
Gladys-Less-Mamie]
Marcelle-Corby Ricky-David

Christmas 1953 Dinner a home [Walter Hahns]:
Tom-Beth-Chris
Walter-Florence

Day after Christmas 1953 at the Hahn's:
Mae, Dorothy
Tom and Bernice
Gladys [Gladys's husband, Joe White, was a fireman and sometimes had to work on holidays.]
Tom-Beth here also Chris.

1954 Thanksgiving at Beckman's
The Corby Family
Walt [and Florence]
Mamie

1954 Hahn Christmas at 1120 High. Sandwiches, coffee, pudding:
Sam & Family & Candy
Corby Family
Myrtle-Margaret
Mamie. Gladys-Less
Patty & Ken (later) [perhaps after they visited his parents? They were married 25 September 1954]. Gift exchange

1953 Christmas Dinner at home [Walter and Florence Hahn]
Tom-Beth-Chris [Chris was born 29 August 1951 and this was his first Christmas with the Hahn Family. He was born 29 March 1951.]
Walter-Florence**.**

1976 Thanksgiving in Council Grove at Avis [Jenkins] Sharpe was there a week wonderful time - Avis was an old friend of Florence's. She was also Marie (Jenkins) Hahn's older sister. All three grew up in White City, Kansas. Marie was also on this visit with Avis Sharpe.

1976 Christmas Eve afternoon. Afternoon snacks with Judy and Rick [Corby]
Less
Becky
Mr. and Mrs. [Harry] Corby Sr.
Dave and Susy [Corby]

1976 Christmas Afternoon Snacks at Ruth's] for covered dish dinner, a beautiful day. [I don't know who Ruth was, maybe a friend, not a family member.]



1977 Thanksgiving at Weeklys with the Coun [?] family joining us. A nice time.

1978 Thanksgiving at Weeklys. [Jenay and Gary and Family. Church friends.]

1978 Christmas Supper and tree party at Jenay's. A church friend and her family]. Christmas Eve. Christmas Morning at Dave's [Corby]. Tree and Brunch at noon. Dinner at Rick's at 6 o'clock. A very enjoyable Christmas Day.

(Hard copy from Internet 10 March 2005)

Home Page
16 February 2006x

THE HAHN FAMILY





Der Hahn = The Rooster

This article on John George Hahn and his family is for family research and genealogy only. It may not be used for commercial purposes or without the permission of the copyright owner Thomas Swiftwater Hahn E-mail: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net or 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL 33917-2040.

JOHN GEORGE HAHN FAMILY

His Son Christian Frederick Hahn Family

His son Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn

His son Thomas "Tom" Frederick Hahn

His son Christopher "Chris" Frederick Hahn

The first Hahn about whom I know anything is **John George Hahn**, of Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany. Researcher Swiftwater Hahn swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net

JOHN GEORGE HAHN



John George Hahn, ca. 1880-1887 (Photo to be improved. Editor)

The back of the photo reads: A. C. Hammerly Photographer, Millerstown, Butler Co., Penna. P. O. Address, Barnhart's Mills, PA. Because John G. Hahn was at that place in the 1880 census, he was at least 62 years old in this photograph. His died in Bay City, Bay County, Michigan in 1887. Because we do not know when he went to Bay City, this photograph could have been taken after 1880 and before 1887, between the ages of about

62 to 69. Thomas Hahn has the original image.

Chronology:
1788 There may be a John G. Hahn age 92 in the 1880 census for Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. Check this again. So far I can't find him.
1818 John G. Hahn was born at Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Germany (Census)
1829 12 January Birth of wife Mary Ann Ellenberger in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania
1848-1849 Began term as a minister in Millerstown Borough (Chicora), Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania
1850 15 November applied for citizenship
1850 Not yet found in this census
1851 Married Mary Ann Ellenberger
1853 Finished a term as a minister in Millerstown Borough (Chicora), Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania
1853 13 October? Naturalization of John G. Hahn in Butler County, Pennsylvania
1853 16 April Birth of daughter Margaret/Margarhetta in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
1855 Birth of daughter Matilda in Pennsylvania
1857 13 October Birth of daughter Bertha in Melan, Ripley County, Indiana
1854 Naturalization of a John George Hahn in Butler County, Pennsylvania
1857 13 October Birth of daughter Bertha in Melan, Ripley County, Pennsylvania
1858 11 August Birth of daughter Emma M. in Sandusky, Ohio
1860 Not yet found in this census
1861 17 May Birth of daughter Christene Christiana in Sandusky, Ohio
1864 31 March Birth of son Christian Frederick in Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan
1866 5 June Birth of daughter Mary Louise in Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan
1868 4 March Birth of son John G. Hahn in Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan
1869 1 August Birth of son Edward G. in Roseville, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan
1870 Roseville, Warren Township, Macomb County, Michigan census
1872 27 May Birth of son August Christophorous in Roseville, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan
1876 16 September Birth of son Paul Nicholas in Peachville, Butler County, Pennsylvania
1880 Barnharts Mill, Fairview, Butler County, Pennsylvania census.
1883 Possible death year of Mary Ann Ellenberger

1885 Son Christian Frederick married in Wyandotte County, Kansas to Martha Frances Defries
1887 Death year of John G. Hahn at Bay City, Bay County, Michigan.

John George Hahn was born at Stuttgart, Württemberg, Bavaria, Germany about 1818. (**Edward O. Hahn Notes** and *1870 Census* which see below) He was probably known earlier as **Johan(n)**. Nothing is known of his family, his childhood, or his education. We do not know when he emigrated to the United States or whether or not he emigrated with his parents and/or other family members, or for what reason. In *Immigrates to America, 1600-1800s Immigration Records*, p.238 from Genealogy.com, there is an entry for a John G. Hahn, age 13, male, from Germany to the USA and "Date of Arrive" as 30Sep32q. The first record we have found for the John G. Hahn we know as "ours" in the United States was in 1848-1849, when he began a term as a Reformed German Evangelical Lutheran minister at the St. Paul's Lutheran Evangelical Church in Millerstown Borough (Chicora), Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania.. ("Millerstown Borough," Chapter 43, *History of Butler County Pennsylvania, 1895,* p. 15)



This view of the Town of Chicora was taken from the Hemphill Cemetery in 2001. The

church to the left in the background is the German Lutheran Church with which John Hahn was associated and the church on the right in the English German Church. John Hahn's daughter, Christene (Dieter) Hahn was buried in this cemetery and it is possible that John's spouse, Mary Ann Ellenberger was buried there as well. (The photo was provided by Vonda Moore.)

On 15 November 1850, John applied for United States citizenship. In 1851, he married Mary Ann Ellenberger, who was born on 12 January 1829 at Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. We cannot find him in the *1850 Federal Census for Pennsylvania*, possibly because he was not a citizen of the United States. In 1853, John finished his term as a the minister of the pastor of the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Millerstown Borough (Chicora), Donegal Township, Butler County Pennsylvania. On 16 April 1853, his daughter **Margaret/Margarhetta Hahn** was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Although it is assumed that John and Mary Ann lived in Butler County, where he preached, his spouse, Mary Ann, may have returned home Sherrett in Armstrong County to have her daughter, M**argaret/Margarhetta**. John was naturalized in Butler County on what appears to be 13 October 1853. It is not known where -- or if -- he preached next. His son, **Paul Nicholas Hahn**, said that there were fourteen children in the family, that he was the last of the fourteen children, and that eleven of the children lived to maturity. We do not know the names of the children that died early. Paul said that the children were born in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, places where John Hahn had preached. Daughter **Matilda Hahn** was born in Pennsylvania in 1855. Daughter **Bertha Hahn** was born on 13 October 1857 at Melan, Ripley County, Indiana. Daughter **Emma M. Hahn** was born on 11 August 1858 at Sandusky, Ohio. Daughter **Christene Christiana [?] Hahn** was born on 17 May 1861 at Sandusky, Ohio. On 31 March 1864, son **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn** was born at Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. On 5 June 1866, daughter **Mary Louise Hahn** was born at Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. On 4 March 1868, son **John G. Hahn** was born at Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. On 1 August 1869, **Edward G. Hahn** was born at Roseville, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan (a part of Detroit). The communities of Swan Creek and Roseville were some thirty miles apart. The John G. Hahn Family appears in the ***1870 Census at Roseville, Warren Township, Macomb County, Michigan.***

Census: 1850, US, Pennsylvania, Butler County, Fairview Township, LDS Film 0200610, National Archives Microcopy 432, Roll 760, but could not find Hahn. **Daughter Margherita Hahn** was born in 1853 in Armstrong County. Searched

Donegal Township and Fairview Township in Butler County and Sugar Creek Township in Armstrong County with no success. Where is John G. Hahn? Perhaps as an emigrant alien he was not enumerated?

Census: 1860, US, Ohio, Sandusky: Daughter **Emma M. Hahn** was born in Sandusky, Ohio in 1858 and daughter **Christene Christiana Hahn** was born there in 1861, so it seemed likely that the Hahn's would be there in the 1860 census. However, I could not find them there or anywhere in the 1860 census. Although there is a chance I missed something, there is the possibility that they were somehow missed in this census. A search of Sandusky might be productive if anyone has the time. Otherwise, I will have to wait until some service indexes the 1860 Federal Census.

Census: 1870 Roseville Post Office, Warren Township, Macomb County, Michigan. Heritage Quest Online Images. NAR Film Series M593, Roll 688, p. 117. Enumeration date, 2 Jue 1870. George C. Lamb, Ass't Marshall. Number stamped at top 117. Page No. 5 also listed on the census sheet. His neighbors were mostly farmers. p. 5, Dwelling 35, Family 35. A **George Siferlin** family next door, Dwelling 36, Family 36, was also from Bavaria.
Line 3. **Hahn, George J.** Age 52 [1818]. Male. White. Minister of the Gospel. Personal property $100. Born Wurtemberg. Father foreign born. Mother foreign born. Male over 21. [Note that he is listed with the first name of "George," which is helpful in identifying other records.
Line 4. **Hahn, Mary Ann.** Age 41 [1829]. Female. White. Keeping House. Born Pennsylvania. Father foreign born. [Actually born Pennsylvania]
Line 5. **Hahn, Margarett**. Age 16 [1854]. Female. White. At Home. Born Pennsylvania. Father foreign born.
Line 6. **Hahn, Matilda**. Age 15 [1855]. Female. White. At Home. Born Pennsylvania. Father foreign born.
Line 7. **Hahn, Bertha**. Age 13 [1857]. Female. White. At Home. Born Indiana. Attended school within the year. Father foreign born.
Line 8. **Hahn, Emma**. Age 11 [1859]. Female. White. Born Ohio. Attended school within the year. Father foreign born.
Line 9. **Hahn, Christina**. Age 9 [1861]. Female. White. At Home. Born Ohio. Father foreign born. [Note that may have been called **"Christiana**," full name being **Christene Christiana**.]
Line 10. **Hahn, Christian.** Age 7 [1863]. Male. White. At Home. Born Michigan. Father foreign born.

Line 11. **Hahn, Loisa**. Age 5 [1868]. Female. White. At Home. Born Michigan. Father foreign born. Her name was possibly changed from "Licusa" or "Lienza."
Line 12. **Hahn, John**. Age 2. White. At Home. Born Michigan. Father foreign born.
Line 13. **Hahn, Edward**. 10/12 [1869]. Born in August. Male. White. At Home. Born Michigan. Father foreign born.

It is not known when the family moved to Peachville (present Buena Vista), Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where his son, **Paul N. Hahn**, was born on 16 September 1876. It is not known how long the Hahns were at Peachville, but they appear at "Barnhart's Mill" Post Office, Fairview [Donegal] Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania in the 1880 census for that place. On 27 May 1872, son **August Christophorous Hahn** was born at Roseville, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan. According to Descendant **Stan Hahn**, great-grandson of John George Hahn, he died at **Bay City, Michigan** in 1887. We do not know why he was in Bay City, but perhaps he was living with one of his children. The only child who appears to have lived in Michigan was Matilda Hahn, married to Frank Lee. It is not known where **Mary Ann Ellenberger** died or where. She might have been buried in the Fair Cemetery with her parents, **John Ellenberger** and her mother **Elizabeth Fair**, in presently unmarked graves or she might have been buried in the Hemphill Cemetery, Chicora, Butler County, Pennsylvania. where their daughter **Christene (Hahn) Dieter** is buried. It appears that Christene was the only one of the children who remained in Pennsylvania. A key to the burial place may be wherever **Enos Ellenberger** is buried as he was living next to them in the 1880 census.

Census: 1880, US, Pennsylvania, Butler County, Fairview Township, Barnhart's Mill. LDS Film 1255109, NAR Film T9-1109, p. 43. Enumerated 18 June 1880, Dwelling 419.
John G. Hahn. Self. Occupation Farmer. Age 62 [1818]. Born Germany. Father and Mother born Germany.
Mary A. Hahn. Keeps House. Age 51 [1829]. Born PA. Father and mother born PA.
Christian Hahn. Son, Farmer, Age 17 [1863]. Born MI. Father born Germany. Mother born PA. Attended school within the year.
Louisa Hahn. Daughter. At Home. Age 15 [1865]. Born MI. Father born Germany. Mother born PA. Attended school within the year.
John Hahn. Son. At Home. Age 12 [1868. Born MI. Father born Germany. Mother born PA. Attended the school within the year. [The name Licusa or Lienza earlier may have been a mistake by a enumerator or researcher for daughter Loisa/Louisa,

or , more likely, the former may have been changed her name to Louisa/Louisa to be more "Americanized."
Edward Hahn. Son. At Home. Age 11 [1869]. Born MI. Father born MI [? Check. Should be Germany.]. Mother born PA. Attended school within the year.
August Hahn. Son. Age 8. Born MI. Father born Germany. Mother born PA. Attended school within the year.
Paul Hahn. Son. Age 4. Born PA. Father born Germany. Mother born PA. Attended school within the year.
John G. Hahn's neighbor in the 1880 census at Dwelling 418, was **Enos Ellenberger** age 39, **Mary Ann Ellenberger's** younger brother. In addition to the Heritage Quest Online image, there is an LDS Film 1255109, vol. 19, 177-754, enumeration date 18 June 1880, p. 43, Dwelling 419 that is suppose to be a John G. Hahn entry. I have a note that says there is a John G. Hahn on "line 17" that has a John G. Hahn age 92, in which case he would have been born about 1788. Is there such an entry? If so, could this be his father? An uncle? Line 17 in this entry is also the line that says than John G. Hahn is age 62, so the age 92 seems unlikely.

The children of John George Hahn and Mary Ann Ellenberger were:
[In the John G. Hahn Family Photo Album referred to below and owned by descendant Dorothy (Wheat) Stockdale of Edina, Minnesota, most of the undated images were described by Paul Nicholas Hahn, son of John G. Hahn. The relationships are described with relationship to Paul Hahn. We hope to be able to add these images to this site one day.]
1. **Margaret/Margarett/Margarhetta "Maggie" Hahn** was born On 16 April 1853 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. She married **Frank Lee**. *Census: 1870 US, Michigan, Wayne County, Ward 6, First Precinct, Roseville Post Office.* But note, she was also found with the **George J. Hahn Family** in this census at Roseville, Warren Township, Macomb County, Michigan, Line 5. **Hahn, Margarett**. Age 15 [1855]. Female. White. At Home. Born **Pennsylvania**. Father foreign born. It seems that she was counted twice. Their children were: **Edward "Ed" or "Eddie" Lee, Daisy Lee** (married **Walter Webber**)**, and Birdie [that is Bertha] Lee.** These are also the children listed in the household of **Frank Lee** in the *1880 Federal Census for Linden, Genesee County, Michigan,* **Hahn: Frank Lee**. Self. Painter. Age 30 [1850]. Born MI. Father born NY. Mother born NY. **Hahn, Maggie Lee**. Keeping House. Age 27 [1853]. Born PA**.** Father born Wittenburgh. Mother born PA. **Hahn, Eddie Lee**. Age 5. [1875] Born MI. Father born MI. Mother born PA. **Hahn, Daisy Lee**, Age 4. [1876] Born MI. Father born MI. Mother born PA. **Hahn, Bertha Lee**. Age 2. [1878] Born MI. Father born MI. Mother born PA. The John Hahn

photo album contains images of "Sister Margaret Lee, Bay City, Michigan; and, Nephew Ed Lee, Bay City Michigan; Bertie and Daisy Lee, Bay City Michigan.



Margaret (Lee) Hahn of Bay City, Michigan (Provided by Dorothy (Wheat) Stockdale frm the Hahn Family Album)

2. **Matilda Hahn** was born in Pennsylvania in 1855. Nothing further has been found about her. Her image was not identified in the John G. Hahn photo album.

3. **Bertha Hahn** was born on 13 October 1857 at Melan, Ripley County, Indiana**.** She was in the 1870 Census, US, Michigan, Macomb County, Warren Township, Roseville Post Office**.** [In the **Family of George John Hahn**], Dwelling 35, Family 35] Line 9. **Hahn, Bertha**. Age 13. Female. White. At Home. Born Indiana. Attended school within the year. But, she was also enumerated in the *1870 Census at Roseville Post Office, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan, p*age 23C. [She is listed with the Shock Family.] Line 26, Dwelling 161, Family 172. Shock, John, Age 30...Grocer R.[etail] T.[rade]...from Mecklenburg. Line 31. **Hahn, Bertha**. Age 13. Female. White. Domestic Servant. Born

Michigan. Father foreign born. Mother foreign born. She married **William Turner**. They had a son, **Gleason Turner**. **(Edward O. Hahn Notes)** Bertha was in the *Census: 1930 US MO, Jackson County, Kansas City***.** [In the family of her brother, **August C. Hahn** at 3131 Olive Street**,** Dwelling 40, Family 34. Bertha is listed as Family 35, crossed out.] Line 73 **Turner, Bertha D.** Sister. Did not live on a farm. Widow. Able to read and write. Born Indiana. Father born Germany. Mother born Pennsylvania. Bertha died in 1936, probably Kansas City, Missouri, and was buried next to her brother, **Christian F. Hahn**, in the Hahn Family plot in the East Lawn Section of the Fairlawn Cemetery, a part of Mt. Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kansas**.** She is not noted in the John G. Hahn Family Album, but identified were nephew **Gleason Turner**, **Delbert Turner** and wife, **Gleason Turner**, brother-in-law **William Turner**, **Grandpa Turner** [probably her father-in-law], of Belton, Missouri, and **Joe Lytle**, Bertha's brother-in-law, as well as **Aunt Lizzie Lytle**, **Claude Lytle**, and **Herbert Lytle**, whose relationship is not known.



Florence (Torgeson) Hahn, the wife of Walter Hahn. nephew of Bertha. had this to say of her in a 1982 letter from Florence to her son, Tom Hahn:

> Guess your article on dishes made me think, and I didn want a plate from any of the 3 sets of dishes I have so I got out one from Aunt Bertha gave me a very old one called "The Indian Tree," has a sprongly [spraggily?] tree of blossoms, and little bunches of fruits and blossoms around the rim of plate, it isnt a thin China. Do you remember Aunt Bertha . She was a widow and lived in K.C. and kept house for an old couple, and the year we lived in K.C. [1928?] when you were 2 yrs she would come see me on her day off and would bring little tidbits of fancy nuts, like cashews etc which were unusual for ordinary folks in those days. and other bits of other food wrap[ped] in little bundles and just enough for me. And then after she quit working and we were back in Topeka she came to visit all we Hahns. She was grandpa Hahns, I think oldest sister. we girls called her Aunt Bert, her husband had been dead a good many years before we got [married] into the family and her request was she wanted to be buried here by Grandpa H. and I cant remember if she went

after he did. Of course when she lived in KC. she had Uncle Gus and Aunt Nellie etc to visit with. She had young ideas and didnt dress like an old lady. the way old ladies dressed then. So she gave e the India Tree plate and I treasured it and much of the time it is on the Hutch and she gave me the metal tray I set the toaster on all the time and I sat a long time looking at it and thinking about the Past, that is an old ladies privilege.

4. **Emma M. Hahn** was born on 11 August 1858 at Sandusky, Ohio. In the *Census: 1870 US, Michigan, Macomb County, Warren Township, Roseville Post Office,* p. 5 Dwelling 35, Family 35. Line 3. [In the family of her father, **Hahn, George J**., that is, **John G. Hahn**]: Line 8. **Hahn, Emma**. Age 15. Female. White. Born Ohio. Attended school within the year. Father foreign born. she married Peter "Pete" Evans and had a child Monica. (E. O. Hahn) She is in the John G. Hahn photo album and identified as Emma Hahn (Evans) and also as Emma Evans, husband Pete, and daughter Monica, of Detroit, Michigan. [One cannot tell whether or not all of hem are from Detroit, or just daughter Monica.] Emma married on 17 September 1905 in Wyandotte County, Kansas, **Charles L. Layman**. (Marriage Record at Wyandotte Co. Historical Museum**)**



Emma (Evans) Hahn (Photograph provided by Dorothy Wheat Stockdale from the Hahn Family Album**)**

5. **Christene Christiana [?] Hahn** was born on 17 May 1861 at Sandusky, Ohio. Christine Dieter's children, Mary, Carl, Bertha, Lee Emma, were identified in the John G. Hahn Family Album, but where is Christene who died and was buried at the Hemphill Cemetery at Chicora, Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania in 1930.



Christene (Hahn) Dieter Grave Marker in the Hemphill Cemetery, Chicora, Butler County, Pennsylvania
(Provided by Vonda Moore of Chicora)

6. **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn** was born on 31 March 1864 at Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. **The data of Chris Hahn was transferred to Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn Family Page on 4 August 2004.**

7. **Mary Louise Hahn** was born on 5 June 1866, at Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan**.**

8. **John G. Hahn** was born on 4 March 1868 at Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. Brother John Hahn, wife Amanda, and sons Lester and Ernest and daughters, Bessie and Esther, were identified in the John G. Hahn Family Album.



John Hahn and Amanda (Hutchinson) Hahn with their children Hester and Lester (Provided by Dorothy (Wheat) Stockdale) from the Hahn Family Album

9. **Edward G. Hahn** was born on 1 August 1869, at Roseville, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan (a part of Detroit). The communities of Swan Creek and Roseville were some thirty miles apart. He was identified as Edward as a Lutheran Minister and as **Ed and Helena** in the John G. Hahn Family Album.

10. **Augustus 'Gus" Christophorus Hahn** was born on 27 May 1872 at Roseville Post Office, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan. His nickname was "Gus."

Gus's sister-in-law, Mattie Hahn, spouse of his brother, Chris Hahn, Christian F. Hahn told Thomas F. Hahn (Chris Hahn's grandson) in the 1930s that Gus Hahn lived with them. She said she sewed marbles in his pants so he wouldn't wear them out at the knees. It is possible that the story was about his brother, Paul, but it is possible likely that both Gus and Paul lived with the Chris Hahn family. Gus would have been about 14 and Paul about

10 when they married in 1886. Gus died in 1964 at about age ninety. Gus married Amelia "Nellie" Scott. She was born in Germany. Their children were:

a. Ralph Hahn

b. Edith Hahn was born on 27 May 1907. She married George Ragman. Their son was Larry.

c. Ray A. Hahn married Martha Lou ("MarLou"). Their children were Dick, Marilyn, Nancy; Roy married Dorothy Boyce, son Tommy.



A Part of the Gus Hahn Family at the Ray Hahn Home near Kansas City, Missouri August 1943. Left-to-right: Martha Lou "MarLou" Hahn, spouse of Ray Hahn; Nellie (Scott) Hahn; Florence (Torgeson) Hahn; Ray Hahn; Gus Hahn, Dick Hahn, Gus's grandson and son of Ray. (Thomas Hahn Collection) The first census that we can identify with Gus Hahn was in 1915:

CENSUS: 1915 Kansas Wyandotte County, Wyandotte Township, viewed at the Wyandotte County Museum: Dwelling 117/Family 122: A. C. Hahn 41, Mrs. 36, Edith 14, Ralph 14, Roy 7, Ray 4.

CENSUS: 1920 US Kansas, Wyandotte County, Kansas City, volume. 69, E[numeration]. D.[istrict] 181, Sheet 12, Line 20; 1037 Tenney Ave, Gus 45, born OH; wife Amelia 45 born Germany; Ralph J. 22; Ray A. 19; Jack J. 16; Arthur L. 13; Helen M. 8; all born KS; John Reimer B. L. The latter may be a "boarder or a lodger. He is not in the 1930 Ancestry.com census index for Missouri, so he is probably still in Kansas, although from the 1930s he lived at Kansas City, Missouri.

11. **Paul Nicholas Hahn** was born on 16 September 1876 at Peachville (now Buena Vista), Butler County, Pennsylvania. Marguerite Hahn (spouse of Vernon Hahn, son of Paul, Christian Hahn's brother) wrote in a letter to Thomas F. Hahn on 11 November 1995: "He [Paul] always said he was the last of 14 children...His mother (or maybe it was his father) died when he was 7 yrs old and the other passed when he was 13. Evidently there wasn't anyone to care for him in Pennsylvania and he came to Ks. and lived with Uncle Chris and Aunt Mattie. Paul married Eva L. Miller. Their children:

a. Elma, was born in November 1905. She married Roy Wheat. He died on 14 August 1999. Their children are Kelles and Dorothy. Kelles married Jo Ann Winters. Their children are Renee and Roy.

b. Dorothy married Don Stockdale. Their children are David and Donna.

c. Vernon N. Hahn married Marguerite Breeden. Vernon and Marguerite moved to Highland [Kansas?] in 1939 and returned to Kansas City, Kansas 14 years later. They had four children. Their son Vernon was born in November 1907. He died on 18 August 1964.

MARRIAGE-SPOUSE: Marriage Record ,Wyandotte County, at the Wyandotte County Historical Society 15 June [1904?] Wyandotte Co. He married Eva L. Miller. Marguerite Hahn letter of 11 November 1995: He was 28 when he married. The small house on the Paul Hahn farm was built in 1953. His sister Louise kept house for him while he went to school to be a teacher. He taught for 34 yrs.
LAND: There is a Mortgage Transaction in Wyandotte County, Kansas Deed Records for P. Hahn and Mame P. Book 42 pp. 297/297.
~Probably not ours.

Paul died at Muncie, Delaware Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas 0n 24 August 1975.

CENSUS: 1910 US Kansas, Wyandotte County. 080 0204 0225; Paul N. 33, born PA; wife Eva L. 25 born KS; Elma 4 born. KS; Vernon L. 2 born. KS; 1 non-relative.

Modified Register for Reverend John George Hahn

First Generation

1. **Reverend John George Hahn** was born about 1818 in Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany. He died in 1887 in Bay City, Bay County, Michigan.

John married **Mary Ann Ellenberger** daughter of John Ellenberger and Elizabeth

Fair in 1851. Mary was born on 12 January 1829 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. She was christened on 17 April 1829. She died about 1883.

They had the following children:

+ 2 F i. **Margherita Hahn** was born on 16 April 1853.

+ 4 F iii. **Bertha D Hahn** was born on 13 October 1857 and died in 1935/1936.

+ 5 F iv. **Emma M Hahn** was born on 11 August 1858.

+ 6 F v. **Christine Christiana Hahn** was born on 17 May 1861 and died in 1933.

+ *7 M vi. **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn** was born on 31 March 1863. He died on 3 July 1934.

+ 8 F vii. **Marie Louise Hahn** was born on 5 June 1866. She died after 1920.

+ 9 M viii. **John C. Hahn** was born on 4 March 1868.

+ 10 M ix. **Reverend Edward G. Hahn** was born on 1 August 1869 and died in 1915.

+ 11 M x. **August Christophorus Hahn** was born on 27 May 1872 and died in 1964.

+ 12 M xi. **Paul Nicholas Hahn** was born on 16 September 1876 and died on 24 August 1975.

Second Generation

2. **Margherita Hahn** "Maggie " (John George) was born on 16 April 1853 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

Margherita married **Frank Lee** . Frank was born about 1850 in Michigan.

They had the following children:

13 M i. **Edward Lee** "Eddie" was born about 1875 in Michigan.

14 F ii. **Daisy Lee** was born about 1876 in Michigan.

15 F iii. **Bertha Lee** was born about 1878 in Michigan.

4. **Bertha D Hahn** (John George) was born on 13 October 1857 in Milan, Ripley County, Indiana. She died in 1935/1936. She was buried in 1935/1936 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Bertha married **William Turner**.
They had the following children:
16 M i. **Gleason Turner**.

5. **Emma M Hahn** (John George) was born on 11 August 1858 in Sandusky, Ohio .

Emma married **Peter Evans** .

They had the following children:
17 F i. **Monica Evans** .

6. **Christine Christiana Hahn** "Christina" (John George) was born on 17 May 1861 in Sandusky, Ohio . She died in 1933 and was buried in 1933 in Chicora, Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

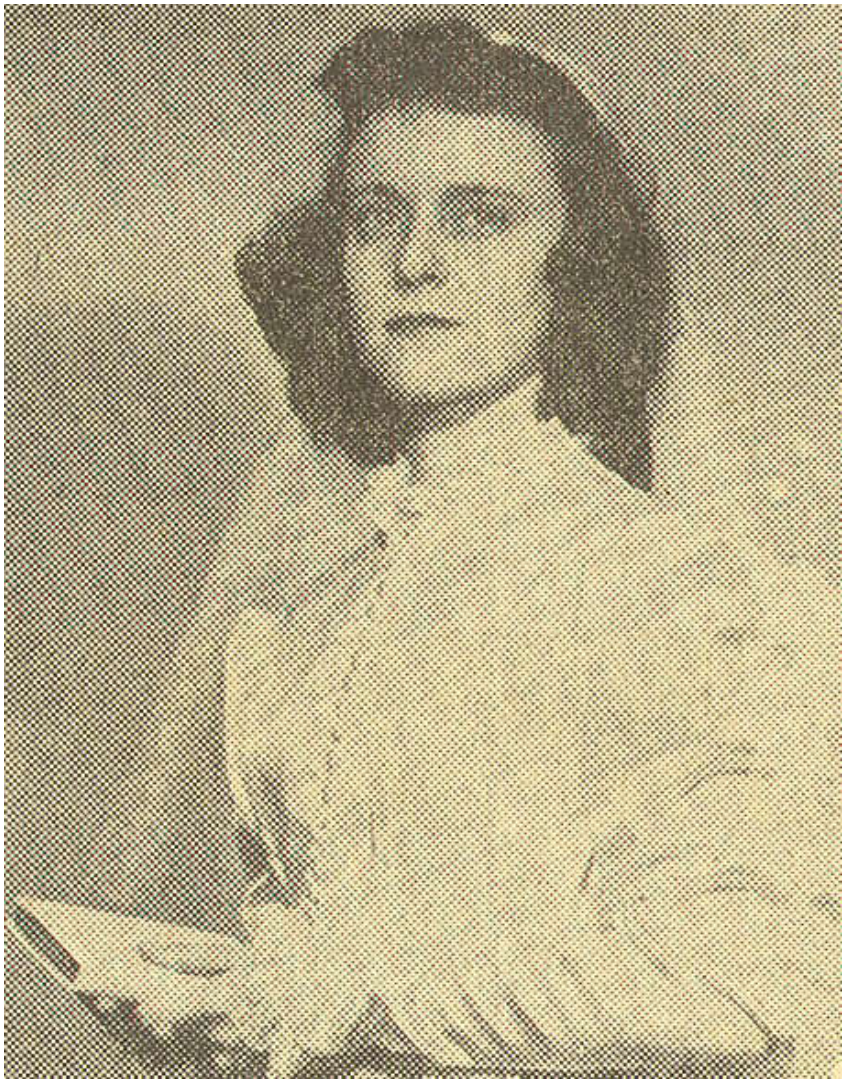
Christine married **Michael Dieter**. Michael was born about 17 January 1859. He died on 7 October 1890. He was buried in Hemphill Cemetery, Chicora, Donegal, Butler County, Pennsylvania.
They had the following children
18 F i. **Mary Dieter**.
9 M ii. **Carl Dieter**.

20 F iii. **Bertha Dieter**.
21 F iv. **Louise Dieter**.

7. **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn** "Chris" (John George) was born on 31 March 1863 in Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. He died on 3 July 1934 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. The cause of death was heart failure. He was buried on 5 July 1934 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Christian married **Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries** daughter of Audley Paul Defries and Mary Jane Grinter on 3 November 1886 in Muncie, Stony Point, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Martha was born on 10 December 1867 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on 27 August 1950 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and was buried on 29 August 1950 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Christian and Martha had the following children:
22 F i. **Myrtle Mae Hahn** was born on 21 December 1889. She died on 23 December 1964.



Martha Mae (Marty) Beckman at Her Wedding to James L. Kilkenny at Manhattan, Kansas

+23 F ii. **Mary Louise" Lulu, Lou" Hahn** was born on 19 November 1892. She died on 11 July 1945.
*24 M iii. **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn** was born on 28 October 1895 and died on 4 February 1967.
+25 M iv. **Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn** was born on 29 July 1898 and died on 24 July 1979.
+26 F v. **Margaretta "Margaret" Frances Hahn** was born on 16 June 1901. She died on 25 June 1992.

8. **Marie Louise Hahn** (John George) was born on 5 June 1866 in Swan Creek, St Clair County, Michigan. She died after 1920.

Marie married **William B. Glatfelter** on 10 Aug 1899 in Wyandotte County,

Kansas. William was born about 1870 in Indiana.
They had the following children:
27 F i. **Mary Louise Gladfelter**.

9. **John C. Hahn** (John George) was born on 4 March 1868 in Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan.

John married **Amanda Hutchison**.
They had the following children:
28 M i. **Esther Hahn**.
29 M ii. **Lester Hahn**.
30 F iii. **Bessie Hahn**.
31 M iv. **Ernest Hahn**.
32 M v. **Billie Hahn**.

10. **Reverend Edward G. Hahn** (John George) was born on 1 August 1869 in Roseville Post Office, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan. He died in 1915.

Edward married **Helena Rosseau** daughter of August Rosseau and Justine Hermann in 1897. Helena was born about 1870 in Maryland and died in 1935 in North Tonawanda, New York.
Edward and Helena had the following children:
33 M i. **William Reuben Carl Hahn** was born on 20 May 1901.
34 F ii. **Amos Hahn** was born in 1904 and died in 1982.
35 F iii. **Salome Hahn** was born in 1906 and died in 1909.
36 F iv. **Elizabeth Hahn** was born in 1909 and died in 1909.
37 M v. **John Hahn** was born in 1911 and died in 1977.
38 F vi. **Esther Hahn** was born on 8 April 1913 and died in 1993.

11. **August "Gus" Christophorus Hahn** (John George) was born on 27 May 1872 in Roseville Post Office, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan. He died in 1964 in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri and was buried in Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri.

August married **Nellie J. Scott**.
They had the following children:
39 M i. **Ralph Hahn**.
40 F ii. **Edith Hahn**.

41 M iii. **Ray Hahn** was born on 2 February 1907and died on 8 Nov 1999.
42 M iv. **Roy Hahn**.

12. **Paul Nicholas Hahn** (John George) was born on 16 September 1876 in Peachville (now Buena Vista), Butler County, Pennsylvania. He died on 24 August 1975 in Kansas City, Delaware Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas and was buried in Kansas City, Delaware Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Paul married (1) **Eva L. Miller** on 15 June 1904 in Wyandotte County, Kansas. They had the following children:
43 F i. **Elma Hahn**.
44 M ii. **Vernon Hahn** died in 1964.

Third Generation

22. **Myrtle Mae Hahn** (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 21 December 1889 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on 23 December 1964 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. The cause of death was diabetes. She was buried on 26 December 1964 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Myrtle married **Gerald Theodore "Mac" McCollister** on 21 November 1908 in Wyandotte County, Kansas. Gerald was born on 12 March 1884 in Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska. He died on 31 July 1952 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and was buried in August 1952 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.
They had the following children:
45 F i. **Irma Louise McCollister** was born on 26 May 1922 in Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas. She died on 2 July 1978 in Ohio. The cause of death was a lung condition. She was buried in Ohio.
46 F ii. **Dorothy Nadine McCollister** "Dotty Mac".

23. **Mary Louise" Lulu, Lou" Hahn** (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 19 November 1892 in Muncie (Stony Point), Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on 11 July 1945 near Bakersfield, Kern County, California. The cause of death was a heart attack. She was buried in Juyl 1945 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Louise married **Leslie "Les" F. Beckman** son of **James Beckman and Bertha**

_____ on 25 December 1920 in Kansas. Leslie was born on 25 December 1896 in Shiloh Township, Neosho County, Kansas. He died on 24 May 1981 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and buried in May 1981 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

They had the following children:

47 F i. **Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman** Marcelle was born on 29 October 1921 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. She died on 28 June 2001 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. and was buried on 3 Jul 2001 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas.

Marcelle married **Harry Corby** .

48 F ii. **Martha "Marty" Mae Beckman** was born in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She was christened on 27 March 1927 in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Shawnee County, Topeka, Kansas. Marty died in Oklahoma was buried in Ponca City, Oklahoma.

Martha Mae married **James Kilkenny**.

24. **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn** (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 28 October 1895 in Muncie, Stony Point, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He died on 4 February 1967 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. The cause of death was cancer. Walter was buried on 8 Feb 1967 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Walter married **Florence Vivian Torgeson** daughter of Torgei Torgieson (Thomas "Tom" Torgeson) and Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen on 5 September 1920 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, USA. Florence was born on 23 March 1897 in White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. She died on 5 October 1998 in Shepherdstown Nursing Facility, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia. Florence was buried in 1999 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

They had the following child:

49 M i. **Thomas "Tom" Frederick Hahn** was born on 5 Nov 1926 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, USA. He was christened on 26 Mar 1927 in the Trinity

Methodist Episcopal Church, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Thomas married (1) **Lena Elizabeth "Beth" "Liz" Curtis**, daughter of **Richard "Al" Alvin Curtis** and **Mabel Clare Brewer**, on 27 May 1948 in the United Presbyterian Church, Austin, Travis, County Texas. The marriage ended in divorce at Ellsworth, Hancock County, Maine. Beth was born on 30 September 1927 in Princeton, Collins County, Texas. She died on 2 January 2003 and was cremated in Texas. Her ashes were strewn at their daughter's property near Amherst, New Hampshire.

Thomas married (2) **Nathalie Irene White** "Nath/Hallie/Nat" on 30 October 1968 in the Navy Chapel, Navy Security Station, Washington District of Columbia. Nathalie was born on 13 July 1932 in Peekskill, Westchester County, New York.

25. **Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn** "Ed" (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 29 July 1898 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He died on 24 July1979 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and was buried about 27 July 1979 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Edward married **Ida Marie Jenkins**, daughter of **David Boardman Jenkin**s and **Anna Lydia Thayer**, on 6 September 1920 in Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas. Marie was born on 4 July 1897 in White City, Morris County, Kansas. She died on 10 October 1978 in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas and was buried in October 1978 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.
They had the following children:
50 F i. **Genevieve "Jean" Marie Hahn** "Jean" was born on 19 January 1922 in White City, Morris County, Kansas. She died on 29 November 1988 in Evanston, Cook County, Illinois and was was buried in November 1988 in Evanston.

Genevieve married **Charles "Charlie" Daniel Johnson, Jr.** on 12 June 1943 in St. Louis, Missouri. Charles was born on 14 May 1922 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas.

51 F ii. **Barbara Ann Hahn** "Barb" was born on 15 November 1926 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She was christened on 27 March 1927 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Barbara died on 10 March 2001 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She was buried on 14 March 2001 in Topeka, Shawnee County,

Kansas.

Barbara married **Sam James Lamantia** in 1946 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. The marriage ended in divorce. Sam was born on 29 September 1923 in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York. He died on 3 May 1997 and was buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery on 3 May 1997 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

52 F iii. **Patricia "Pat" Christine Hahn** was born on 10 February 1935 in Phoenix, Phoenix County, Arizona.

Pat married **Kenneth "Ken" Wayne Blair** son of Lloyd Joseph Blair and Evelyn Margaret McElroy on 25 September 1954 in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Kenneth was born on 24 Jan 1935 in Parsons, Labette County, Kansas.

26. **Margaretta "Margaret" Frances Hahn** (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 16 June 1901 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on 25 June 1992 in Mt. Vernon, Posey, Indiana and was buried about 28 June 1992 in the Mount Zion Cemetery, Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Indiana.

Margaretta married (1) **Donald "Don" Lee Walter** on 28 January 1938 in Kansas. Donald was born in October 1903 in Rockport, Atchison County, Missouri. He died in 1982 in Arizona.
They had the following child:

53 F i. **Donna Jean Walter** was born on 15 February 1934 in the Stormont Hospital, Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. She was christened in 1957 in Zion United Church of Christ Church, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

Recreated 31 July 2005 but has formatting problem. Web copy 31 July 2005. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

17 September 2006

ELLENBERGER FAMILY (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)

(Rescan Mary Ann Ellenberger possible grave. Editor)

The STEELSMITH/STAHLSCHMIDT FAMILY is in its own folder.

(For the complete ancestry of the family see Thomas F. Hahn's Ahnentafel Chart.)

Send corrections and additions to: Vonda Moore, 178 Fairmont Road, Chicora PA16025
or Thomas F.. Hahn, 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers, FL 33917-2040
swiftwater@lenapedelaswarehistory.net

Ahnentafel (Ancestor) Chart of the Ellenberger line only of Marianna/ Marianne/"Mary Ann" Ellenberger,

First Generation

1. **Marianna Marianne "Mary Ann" Ellenberger** was born on 12 January 1829 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. She was christened on 17 April 1829. Marianna married **Reverend John George Hahn** in 1851. John was born about 1818 in Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany. He died in 1887 in Bay City, Bay County, Michigan.



Mary Ann Ellenberger
(Provided by Dorothy Wheat Stockdale from the Hahn Family Album)



Mary Ann Ellenberger
(Provided by Dorothy Wheat Stockdale from the Hahn Family Album)



William (Wilhelm) J. Ellenberger, Sr., Brother of Mary Ann Ellenberger.



Harriet (Reep) Ellenberger, Spouse of William J. Ellenberger. (Photo sent by Descendant Vonda Moore)



Harriet (Reep) Ellenberger as an Older Woman (Photo sent by Vonda Moore)



William J. Ellenberger, Jr. Son of William J. Ellenberger and Harriet (Reep) Ellenberger. (Photo sent by Vonda
Moore.)

Mary Ann died about 1883. **Vonda Moore**, an Ellenberger researcher, and the descendant of **William Ellenberger**, brother of Mary Ann Ellenberger, said that one or more of Mary Ann's sons paid her way back to Pennsylvania from "out West" during the last part of her life. We do not know what "out West" means. It is not known where Mary Ann Ellenberger died and was buried, but the Chicora, Butler County, Pennsylvania area is a possible place, as that is where John began preaching and where they returned at the end of their lives to live. John and It is noted that Mary Ann and John lived next door to her brother, **Enos Ellenberger**, and his wife in the 1880 census for Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and it is possible that she was buried to them. We do not know where Enos and his wife were buried. Because her spouse, **John Hahn**, was buried 1n 1887 in Bay City, Bay County, Michigan, it is possible that she died there. However, it seems likely that John Hahn moved to Michigan to be with one of his children sometime after Mary Ann's death. John and May Ann's daughter, **Christene (Hahn) Dieter** was buried in the Hemphill Cemetery at Chicora, along with her husband and their daughter and perhaps her daughter. Between these graves and the next grave is vacant land that may hold the remains of **Mary Ann Ellenberger**.

The space between the Christene (Dieter) Hahn Family in the foreground and the next grave marker in the upper right, is a possibility for the burial place of Mary Ann Ellenberger. (The photo of 2001 was provided by Vonda Moore.

Second Generation

2. **John (Johannes) Ellenberger** was born on 31 January 1800 at New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was christened on 16 March 1800 at New Hanover. John married **Elizabeth (Elisabeth) Fair** in 1820 in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He died on 22 April 1881 in Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania and was buried in April 1881 in the Fair Cemetery, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.



The photograph taken in the Fall of 1991 was provided by descendant, Vonda Moore.

3. **Elizabeth (Elisabeth) Fair** was born on 26 September 1802 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. She died on 6 October 1891 at Sherrett, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania and was buried in October 1891 in the Fair Cemetery in Washington Township, Armstrong , Pennsylvania.

Third Generation

4. **Charles "Carl" John Ellenberger** was born in 1777 at New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth (Elisabeth) Detter (Detler) on 13 May 1799 at New Hanover Lutheran Church, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Charles died in October 1857 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.5. **Elizabeth (Elisabeth) Detter (Detler)** was born in 1776/1785. She died in 1840/1850 in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

6. **Michael Fair** was born on 17 July 1776 in Berks County, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Barbara Steelsmith. He died on 10 Aug 1860 in Pennsylvania. Michael was buried in the Fair Cemetery in Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
7. **Mary Barbara Steelsmith** was born on 24 June 1780 in New Jersey. She died on 7 July 1870 and was buried in the Fair Cemetery in Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania

Fourth Generation

8. **_____ Ellenberger** was born about 1750/1760 in Pennsylvania. He married **Barbara _____** in 1775 in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.
9. **Barbara _____** was born in 1750/1760. She died about 1750/1760 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

(For the complete ancestry of the family see Thomas F. Hahn's Ahnentafel Chart.)

Modified Descendancy Register for the Ellenberger Family

First Generation

1. **_____ Ellenberger** was born about 1750/1760 in Pennsylvania.
____ Ellenberger married **Barbara _____** in 1775 in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Barbara was born in 1750/1760 and died about 1750/1760 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
They had the following children:
\+ 2 M i. **Charles "Carl" John Ellenberger** was born in 1777 and died in October 1857.

+ 3 M ii. **George Ellenberger** was born on 29 July 1782 and died on 10 August 1846.

2. **Charles "Carl" John Ellenberger** was born in 1777 in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and died in October 1857 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
Charles married **Elizabeth (Elisabeth) Detter (Detler)** on 13 May 1799 in the New Hanover Lutheran Church, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.
Elizabeth was born in 1776/1785. She died in 1840/1850 in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
They had the following children:
+ 4 M i. **John Ellenberger** was born on 31 January 1800 and died on 22 April 1881.
5 F ii. **Barbara Ellenberger** was born on 5 February 1803. She died on 17 February 1878 and was buried in the Sarver Lutheran Cemetery, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
Barbara married **Tobias Hepler**. Tobias was born in 1804. He died in 1879.
+ 6 M iii. **Charles Ellenberger** was born in 1805 and died in 1864.
+ 7 M iv. **George Ellenberger (Elenburgh)** was born on 31 January 180 and died on 20 December 1854.
8 M v. **Phillip Ellenberger** was born in 1811 in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He died in 1889 in Porter Township, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania and was buried in the Zion Cemetery, Porter Township, and Jefferson County, Pennsylvania.
Phillip married (1) **Margaret (Margreta) Kramer**.
Phillip married (2) **Jermima _____** died in 1907.
9 F vi. **Catherine Ellenberger** was born in 1813.
Catherine married **Jacob Rambaugh**. Jacob was born in 1810and died in 1875.
10 F vii. **Elizabeth Ellenberger** was born on 1 April 1813.
Elizabeth married **George Shriver**.
11 M viii. **Jacob Ellenberger** was born on 14 February 1815 in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He died on 17 March 1876 in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania and was buried in the White Oak Grove Cemetery, Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County,

Pennsylvania.
Jacob married **Catherine Myers**. She was born on 16 July 1816 and died on 15 June 1897.

3. **George Ellenberger** was born on 29 July 1782. He died on 10 August 1846 in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania and was buried in the Union Church Cemetery, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

George married **Elizabeth Hilpart (Helbard)** daughter of **Jörg (George) Michael Hilpart (Heilbard)** and **Anna Maria Frack** on 7 July 1799 in the New Hanover Lutheran Church, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth was born on 5 November 1780 and died on 18 April 1863/1869. They had the following children:
+12 M i. **Johannes Heinrich "Henry" Ellenberger** was born on 11 August 1799.

+13 M ii. **Jacob Ellenberger** was born on 26 April 1801 and died on 19 July 1886.

14 F iii. **Anna Maria Ellenberger** was born on 28 December 1805 and was christened on 20 July 1824 in the Old Log Church, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

15 M iv. **George Ellenberger** was born on 18 March 1809 and was christened on 20 July 1824 in the Old Log Church, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. He died about 1852.

16 M v. **Carl Ellenberger** was born on 17 November 1811 was christened on 20 July 1824 in the Old Log Church, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

17 M vi. **Peter Ellenberger** was born on 1 September 1813 and was christened on 20 July 1824 in the Old Log Church, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Peter married **Elizabeth _____**.

18 M vii. **Michael Ellenberger** was born on 16 November 1817 and was christened on 20 July 1824 in the Old Log Church, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

19 F viii. **Elizabeth Ellenberger** was born on 9 Sep 1823 and was christened on 20 July 1824 in the Old Log Church, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

Third Generation

4. **John Ellenberger** (Charles "Carl" John,) was born on 31 January 1800 in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was christened on 16 March 1800 in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He died on 22 April 1881 in Fairview Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania and was buried in April 1881 in the Fair Cemetery, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

John married **Elizabeth Fair**, a daughter of **Michael Fair** and **Mary Barbara Steelsmith** in 1820 in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth was born on 26 September 1802 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. She died on 6 October 1891 in Sherrett, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania and was buried in October 1891 in the Fair Cemetery, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
They had the following children:

20 M i. **Isaac Ellenberger** was born on 12 August 1821 (Biographical Sketch, *History of Butler County, 1895*) in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. His grave markers says, "Died Feb. 2, 1861 37yrs. 5 mos. 20 days for a birth date of 12 August 1823, so there is a discrepancy. He died in or near Buena Vista, Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania and was buried at the Fairview Cemetery.
He married **Elizabeth Reep**. She was born on 12 June 1821 and died on 19 November 1894.

21 M ii. **Simon Ellenberger** was born on 16 January 1825 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He died on 24 November 1896. Simon married **Gertrude Cloak (Cloke)**.

22 M iii. **William (Wilhelm) J. Ellenberger** was born on 25 December 1826 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania and was christened on 24 February 1827 in the Limestone Evangelical Church, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He died on 29 December 1907 in Fairview, Butler County, Pennsylvania and was buried in 1908 in Fairview, Butler County, Pennsylvania. William married **Harriet Reep**. Harriet died on 10 August 1900.

*23 F iv. **Mary Ann Ellenberger** was born on 12 January 1829 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania and was christened on 17 April 1829. She died about 1883.

Mary married **Reverend John George Hahn** in 1851. John was born about 1818 in Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany. He died in 1887 in Bay City, Bay County, Michigan and may be buried there.

24 M v. **Jacob Ellenberger** was born on 26 August 1830 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He was christened on 16 June 1831 in the Limestone Evangelical Church, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

25 F vi. **Elizabeth Ellenberger** was born on 10 April 1831 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania and was christened on 15 June 1831 in the Limestone Evangelical Church, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. She died on 19 November 1887 and was buried in Butler County..

Elizabeth married in 1855 **Michael "Mike" Andrews (Andre)**. Elizabeth was his second wife. Michael died on 8 April 1894 and was buried in Butler County.

26 M vii. **John (Johannes) Ellenberger** was born on 13 June 1833 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania and was christened in the Limestone Evangelical Church, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He died in 1915.

John married **Elizabeth E. Cloak (Cloke)**. Elizabeth was born about 1837 and died in 1894.

27 M viii. **Charles Ellenberger** was born on 25 October 1840 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania and was christened in the Limestone Evangelical Church, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He died on 12 August 1924 in Petrolia, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Charles married **Rebecca Ann. Jackson** on 12 January 1864 in Rimerton, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Rebecca died in 1912.

28 M ix. **Lebias Ellenberger** was born on 6 December 1842 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania and was christened in the Limestone Evangelical Church, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He died in 1912.

29 M x. **Enos Ellenberger** was born on 23 July 1846 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania and died on 8 January 1912.

Enos married **Mary Harmon**.

6. **Charles Ellenberger** (Charles "Carl" John,) was born in 1805 in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He died in 1864 in Belknap, Wayne Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
Charles married (1) **Anna Elizabeth Bargerstock**. Anna was born on 14 April 1820 in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. She died in February 1890 in Wayne County, Pennsylvania and was buried in Wayne County.

They had the following children:

30 M i. **John Ellenberger** was born in Belknap, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.

John married (1) Unknown.

John married (2) Catherine Bargerstock.

31 F ii. **Elizabeth "Eliza" Ellenberger** was born in Belknap, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.
Elizabeth married **Sims Marshall**. Sims was from Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

32 M iii. Simon Peter Ellenberger was born in Belknap, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.
Simon married **Mary Ellen Bittinger**, a daughter of **John Bittinger** and Sarah **Schrekinhgost** on 2 September 1875.

33 M iv. **Samuel Ellenberger** was born on 2 February 1846 in Belknap, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.
Samuel married **Elizabeth "Lizzie" Butler**. She was from Belknap, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

34 F v. **Katherine "Kate" Ellenberger** was born in Belknap, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.
Katherine married **George Rumbaugh**. George was from Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

35 F vi. Etta **Ellenberger** was born in Belknap, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.
Etta married **William Miller**.

36 F vii. **Sarah "Sadie" Ellenberger** was born in Belknap, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.
Sarah married **John Snyder**. John was from Snyderville, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

37 F viii. **Hannah Ellenberger** was born in Belknap, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.

Hannah married George Reed. George was from Brookville.

Charles Ellenberger married (2) Unknown.
They had the following children:

38 M ix. **David Ellenberger** was born in Belknap, Wayne County, Pennsylvania and died in Jefferson County,

39 M x. **Jacob Ellenberger** was born in Belknap, Wayne County, Pennsylvania. He died in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania.

40 M xi. Francis Ellenberger was born in Belknap, Wayne County, Pennsylvania and died in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania.

7. **George Ellenberger (Elenburgh)** (Charles "Carl" John,) was born on 31 January 1809 in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He died on 20 December 1854 in Belknap, Wayne Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania and was buried in the Concord Cemetery at Belknap.
George married (1) **Elizabeth Pontius** on 14 May 1829. Elizabeth was born in 1811 and died in 1852.
They had the following children:

41 M i. **Gabriel Ellenberger (Elenburgh)**.

42 M ii. **Charles W. Ellenberger (Elenburgh)**.

43 M iii. **William Pontius Ellenberger (Elenburgh**).

44 M iv. **John W. Ellenberger (Elenburgh**).

45 F v. **Sarepilla Ellenberger (Elenburgh)**.

46 M vi. **Matthew Ellenberger (Elenburgh).**

47 F vii. **Mary Ellenberger (Elenburgh).**

48 M viii. **John Ellenberger (Elenburgh).**

49 F ix. **Nancy Ellenberger (Elenburgh)**.

50 M x. **George Anderson Ellenberger (Elenburgh)**.

George married (2) **Margaret A. Jack**. Margaret was born in 1818 and died in 1890.

12. J**ohannes Heinrich "Henry" Ellenberger** (George) was born on 11 August 1799 in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and was christened on 2 June 1800 in the New Hanover Lutheran Church, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.
Johannes married **Elizabeth _____**. She was born about 1800 and died before 1850.
They had the following children:

51 M i. **Johann Ellenberger** was born on 20 October 1824 in Schellburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

52 M ii. **George Ellenberger** was born on 23 February 1832 in Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

53 F iii. Elizabeth Ellenberger was born on 27 August 1834 in Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

54 F iv. **Catherine Ellenberger** was born on 12 Jan 1836 in Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

55 M v. **Michael Ellenberger** was born on 16 Dec 1837 in Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania and died on 6

November 1890 in Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

13. **Jacob Ellenberger** (George) was born on 26 April 1801 in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and was christened on 6 June 1802 in the New Hanover Lutheran Church. He died on 19 July 1886 in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.
Jacob married **Maria "Mary" Burger**, a daughter of **Peter Burger Burger** and **Maria _____** on 23 June 1829 in Union Church, Napier Township, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Maria was born on 13 January 1811 in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and died on 22 March 1890 in Schellburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania and was buried in the Stifler Cemetery at Schellburg
They had the following children:

56 F i. **Ann Maria Ellenberger** was born on 28 December 1832 in Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania and was christened on 17 March 1833 in the Union Church, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

57 M ii. **John W. Ellenberger** was born 11 October 1833 - 18 Apr 1834 in near New Buena Vista, Bedford County, Pennsylvania and was christened on 8 June 1834 in the Union Church, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. He died on 24 February 1923 in Fyan, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania and was buried in Schellsburg Cemetery, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

John married Julia **Ann "Annie" Weyand** on 1 January 1860. Julia was born on 10 July 1840 in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania and died on 30 July 1894 in Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

58 M iii. **Peter Ellenberger** was born on 13 January 1836 in Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania and was christened on 9 April 1836 in the Union Church, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

59 M iv. **Jacob Ellenberger** was born on 25 August 1837 in Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania and was christened on 25 August 1839 in Union Church, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. He died on 21 December 1907 in Schellburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.
Jacob married **Elizabeth Bisbing**.

60 M v. **William Ellenberger** was born on 19 June 1839 in Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. He was christened on 21 June 1839 in Union Church, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy 21 December 2004. Photo check A. Rescan Mary Ann Ellenberger possible grave. TH

Home Page

3 August 2006

CEMETERIES

SCROLL DOWN PAST BURIAL PRACTICES TO FIND THE CEMETERY LISTED JUST BELOW THAT YOU ARE SEEKING YOU ARE SEEKING

ARMSTRONG-SECONDINE #2 CEMETERY (Nowata, Oklahoma)

BEZION CEMETERY (Nowata, Oklahoma)

BIG CABIN CEMETERY (Big Cabin, Oklahoma)

CARSELOWRY CEMETERY (Craig County, Oklahoma)

DEWEY, OKLAHOMA DELAWARE CEMETERY

EUDORA, KANSAS DELAWARE CEMETERY

GILSTRAP CEMETERY NO. 2 (Near Bartlesville, Oklahoma)

GRINTER CHAPEL CEMETERY (Kansas City, Kansas)

KETCHUM CEMETERY (Ketchum, Craig County, Oklahoma)

KETCHUM CEMETERY (Mayes County, Oklahoma)

KETCHUM PRIVATE CEMETERY (Ketchum, Craig County, Oklahoma)

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY (Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas)

MUNSEE CEMETERY (Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas)

PRAIRIE CEMETERY (Leavenworth County, Kansas)

SILVER LAKE CEMETERY (Bartlesville, Oklahoma)

WHITE CHURCH CEMETERY (Kansas City, Kansas)

WHITE ROSE CEMETERY (Bartlesville, Oklahoma)

WILLOW SPRINGS CEMETERY (Craig County, Oklahoma)

Burial Practices - - Followed by a Listing of Cemeteries Containing Delaware-Lenape Persons

A description of the burial of a Delaware chief's wife in 1762 clearly indicates the importance of feasting and the redistribution of goods, particularly European trade goods, in the burial ritual David I. Bushnell, Jr., *Native Cemeteries and Forms of Burial East of the Mississippi River*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 71, (Washington, D.C., 1920), p. 22. As with the Algonquians, burial was in a cemetery located outside the village, and graves were marked with painted or decorated posts. The deceased was wrapped and covered to avoid contact with the dirt. At the end of the funeral procession from the village to the cemetery area, "two stout men [carried] loads of European manufactured goods upon their backs." After the grave was covered and surrounded by a palisade, food was prepared and passed out. Then presents were distributed the many things which had been carried by the two men in the rear of the procession. Those who had rendered assistance were given the most valuable and highly prized pieces, but no one was omitted. . . . At dusk after the burial, a kettle of food was placed upon the grave, and this was renewed every evening for three weeks. (Heckewelder, quoted in Bushnell 1920:22)

The Delawares also put a tobacco pouch, knife, tinder box, tobacco and pipe, bow and arrow, gun powder and shot, skins and cloth for clothes, paint, a small bag of Indian corn or dried bilberries, sometimes the kettle, hatchet, and other furniture of the deceased, into the grave, supposing that the departed spirits would have the same wants and occupations in the land of souls. (Loskiel, quoted in George C. and George H Pepper, *Exploration of a Munsee Cemetery near Montague, New Jersey*. Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, vol. 2, Heye Foundation (New York, 1915), p. 17.

Some of the earlier burial practices are noted in the obituaries of Ruby Cranor, *Some Old Delaware Cemeteries* [in Oklahoma]:

Tom Buffalo - Tom Buffalo was buried a at the Delaware Cemetery, Sunday and there, as usual, 'amongst the relatives and friends he left, a hole was cut in the coffin to let his spirit out...Tom Buffalo was an honest Indian whose blood had never mixed with the white race, and he had never joined the white man's church. Joining the white man's church dispels the traditions of the full blood and they affect beautiful metallic coffins -- but this who die in the religion of the tribe prefer to be buried in wood. Even the corner is sawed off a wooden coffin and in case of a metallic box, punch hole are put-in--to let the spirit. 30 June 1925.

William Easey - ...As customary with the Delawares no burying one of the brothers, the grave will not be dug, nor no space decided upon until the body arrives at the cemetery. Six Indians will then start excavating for the grave while Indian women prepare a feast, consisting of chicken, pork, beef and other delicacies. which will be eaten at the head of the grave. With his head to the east William Easey will then be buried. A hole will be bored in the "box" to let the spirit out-then the juice of berries, which makes a bright red, will be painted around the hole. The services will constitute nearly the day. Clothes of the decease man will be buried with his body. with the exception of a few which will be given to those who dig the grave. Chief Elkhair, sky pilot for the Delawares, will preach the funeral in the Delaware language. March 5, 1927.

Josie Elkhair - ... Taps will soon be sounded` for the last of the full bloods of the Delaware tribe and the tribal ceremonies will soon be history, since the younger generation does not observe these rites. Mrs. Elkhair died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Com Davis living near Post Oak last Monday. The grave was dug by full blood Indians. The casket containing the body was deposited beside the grave and was kept open until the last minute before lowering it into the ground. While the ,men dug the grave the women prepared the feast. Chief Elkhair chanted the burial service in the language of his tribe. When the grave was made ready a hole was drilled in the corner of the casket to allow the spirit to escape, according to tribal traditions. The aged mother of the dead woman placed all her daughters clothes in the grave as soon as the casket was lowered and then distributed her personal belongings to those who had assisted in the last days of her sickness and to the pall bearers. Immediately after this service the food was eaten by the entire assemblage and all dispersed.

If the dead person had been a male the feasting would have occurred two or three days. [!] Friday, January 12, 1923.

George Falleaf - The funeral today at 10 o'clock at Cotton Creek Cemetery of George Falleaf 77, honorary chief of the Delaware tribe. The eulogy will be delivered in the Delaware language by Charles Elkhair. The grave will not be dug until the body arrives at the cemetery. A hole will be cut to one corner of the casket to permit the spirit to rise. Only tribal members and whites who are friends of the family will attend. Following the ceremony, members of the tribe will hold will hold a feast, sitting around the grave. They will leave some of the food on the grave. The. one of the nearest relatives to the deceased will gather leaves and twigs and build a fire near the grave. After the fire burns a while it will be extinguished - indicating it is the last camp fire for the deceased. After 10 days another feast will be held and food again will be left on the grave. *Examiner*, September 12, 1939.

Frank McEwin - Frank McEwin's spirit will arise from his grave on the Caney northwest of Dewey next Friday afternoon and eat his last portion of earthly food with the remainder of the tribe of Delawares who will be on hand, probably 300 strong to bid his farewell on his journey to the last-the fairest pasture of the Happy Hunting Grounds...The funeral rites for the Delaware who adheres to the old customs of the tribe are original with the tribe and consists of a long ceremony. When the body is first buried with all the clothes of the deceased stuffed in the coffin, the tribe has a big feast, leaving much food on top of the grave for the spirit to eat. A hole is cut in the coffin then into [the] rough box, and a long stick is inserted into the rough box hole. The dirt is tamped around this stick. At the end of twelve days...the spirit is supposed to come forth when the stick is pulled out of the ground. opening the passage from the coffin. The Delaware tribe has arranged for the purchase of a 200 pound hog for this occasion and bounteous other food stuffs will be on hand. Members of all other tribes in this region, which for most part consist of the Cherokees and the Osages, will not be welcomed at this feast, it is understood. This last feast is reserved for the full blood members of the tribe only, it is asserted. *Morning Examiner*, November 20, 1921.

CEMETERIES CONTAINING LENAPE-DELAWARE GRAVES

(Need photos of Maps of White Church Cemetery and Willow Grove Cemetery. Editor)

ARMSTRONG-SECONDINE #2 CEMETERY

Directions: About five miles east of Nowata, Oklahoma, on Highway 60, take the Big Creek Ramp Road north 2.3 miles, to what is now a dead end. At the section line, turn right and go east less than 1/4 of a mile to a narrow, tall opening and drive into the woods.



This is the Grave Marker of **Henry Tiblow** with three generations of his descendants. From left to right: **Lillie (Stephenson) Peach,** her daughter **Vickie (Peach) Wilkins**, and Vickie's daughter **Stacey Hale**. On top of the monument is an open Bible. The front of the marker reads, HENRY TIBLOW Born Feb. 9, 1818 Died Dec. 16, 1881. Aged 64 years. TIBLOW is on the base and on the back of the base, A PRECIOUS ONE FROM US HAS GONE TO REST. Vickie Wilkins took the photo in November 2000 and provided it to the web site.

*** * ***

BEZION CEMETERY (Nowata, Oklahoma)

We will be adding more entries. Editor

William Henry "Washer" Marshall Conne , grand son of **Wilaquenaho**, lived in the CooWeeScooWee District of Indian Territory.

* * *

BIG CABIN CEMETERY (Big Cabin, Oklahoma)

This cemetery is located 1.3 miles west of Big Cabin, southwest of Vinita, and 53 miles northeast off Tulsa off Route 66 in Craig County, Oklahoma. It is at Latitude 363159N and Longitude 0951341W.

The Big Cabin Cemetery was created officially when the Cherokee Nation sold the town 9.16 acres of land lying west of the Missouri-Kansas and Texas railroad right-of-way for the sum of $45. The money was raised from donations and pie suppers. Craig County court house records further show that the town was given a deed for another parcel of land for the sum of $4,574 in 1982 to enlarge the cemetery area. The cemetery has been described by tourists passing through as an unusually pretty area. ("Big Cabin," *History of Craig County*). County Cemeteries **http://www.rootsweb.com/~okgenweb/okprojects/craig/craig-gnis.htm**

* * *

CARSELOWRY CEMETERY (Craig County, Oklahoma)

This cemetery is south of Vinita and west of Ketchum, Oklahoma. The only Delaware grave marker is for **James S. Ketchum** 1890-1960. **Mary Louise Ketchum**, daughter of **Lewis Ketchum** and **Elizabeth Zeigler** is buried there, but there isn't a grave marker for her. Researchers Vickie Wilkins

*** * ***

DEWEY, OKLAHOMA DELAWARE CEMETERY

This cemetery, known as "the Delaware Cemetery," is located in Section 7, Township 24 north, Range 13 East, and is two miles north and one and one-half miles west of Dewey, Oklahoma. This strictly a Delaware Indian Cemetery. In 1904 the land surrounding it was allotted to Lillie Williams, but the land was set aside as a burial ground and known then as the "Sam Williams Cemetery." **Don Tyler** became the owner of the land in 1829 and in Deed Book 68, page 199, is filed and recorded a deed from Don Tyler to the County, a plot containing the cemetery for the express use of the Delaware. This is a peaceful spot, situated on a high rolling hill covered with majestic oak trees on the bank of the Caney. It is about a mile down-river from the forks of the two Caney Rivers. many Delaware families who have had much to do with the settling of Washington County are buried here. (his item was taken from an unknown book, Chapter III, "The Delawares Come to the Area, p. 10.)

* * *

EUDORA, KANSAS DELAWARE CEMETERY



Leavenworth County, Kansas Map

The cemetery itself is located just inside in Leavenworth County, but many of the persons buried in the cemetery were from Fall Leaf and other communities shown in this map; click this link: Eudora, KS map from MapQuest.



Entrance to the Delaware Cemetery near Eudora, Kansas (Tom Hahn Photo)

This is a small, pleasant, well-maintained cemetery. Eudora, Douglas County is a small town located east of Lawrence, Kansas off of Kansas Route 10. From the Municipal Building at Main and Sixth in downtown Eudora, take County Route 1061 a mile or so north to the Kansas River, where cross the bridge and go about one-half mile on Leavenworth County Route 1 to the cemetery on the east side of the road. There is a country lane on the north side of the cemetery. There are only a few burial markers. Not all burials are necessarily those of Delaware persons. In a plaque in the cemetery is a memorial to the

Delaware Indians, tracing a bit of their history. It says, in part, "We will have peace as long as the moon will rise and set on the Kaw." It reads also, in part, "We honor the early settlers who came here to build homes, schools and churches and respect the government of our country. This plot of land was set aside for a burial plot and some of the settlers are buried in the northeast corner. But we do not have a record of their names. The Indians intermarried with the German settlers and most of the names listed here are part Delaware Indian." Those with a grave marker but no inscription are noted by an asterisk* The graves with a grave marker are in capital letters:

Abbott, Francis*
Abbott Geo. W. 1857 - 1933, Francis 1916 - 1944
Abbott, Polly
Adair, Joseph
Adair, Permelia (Orender)
Bagsby, Leroy
Colored man, name unknown
Dulen, Rosa
Hicks, Amos
KOERNER, Arthur L. Mar. 1, 1895 - Feb. 13, 1967
Koerner, August
KOERNER , Carl Oct. 28, 1900 - Aug. 11, 1975
Koerner, Christina
Koerner, Ernest
KOERNER, Homer A. Apr. 18 - July 10. 1929
KOERNER, Mary S. Jan. 26, 1873 - Oct. 1, 1923, Henry O. Nov. 22, 1866 - Apr. 11, 1925, Father - Mother
Mathews, Jonathan
MATHEWS, Mary Ellen [Adair] Oct. 19, 1877 - Aug. 31, 1943
Retsinger, Clara
Retsinger, Anna who gave the land for this Indian burying place.
RETSINGER, Ellen [nee Zeigler] 1837 - 1911



Ellen (Zeigler) Retsinger Grave Marker (Photo by Tom Han 23 June 2002)

Swisher, Henry
SWISHER, JACK [Same as Jack just below?]
SWISHER John W. 1859 - 1943
Swisher, Mary Eller (nee Ziegler)
Swisher, Tuden
Tador, Lase
Tornedon, Baby
Turner, Cecil
Zeigler, Arthur
Zeigler, Barbara
Zeigler, Charlie
Zeigler, Cora Ellen
ZEIGLER, Logan April 3 1825 - Dec. 19 1895



Logan Zeigler Grave Marker (Photo by Tom Hahn 23 June 2002)

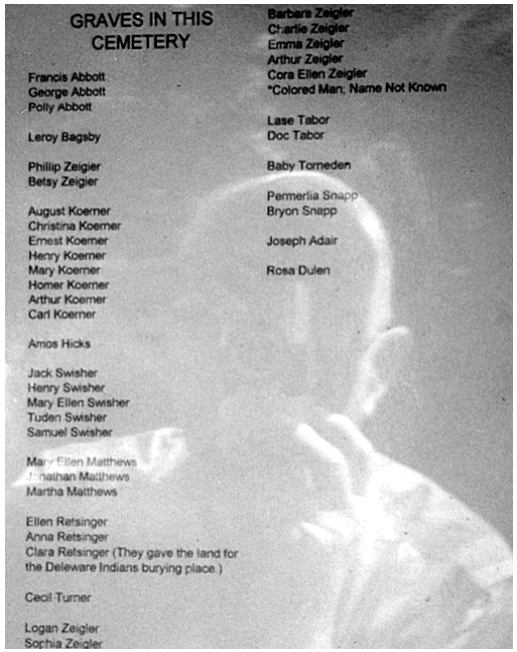
ZEIGLER, Sophia
Upright stone Pam (possible) not readable.
Researchers: Vickie Wilkins , Swiftwater Hahn, or contact in nearby Lawrence, Cindy Gentry

There is a different listing of the same cemetery as follows:

Philip Zeigler		
Betsy Zeigler	/ /1812 - 10/ /1867	Nee Taylor
Logan Zeigler	04/03/1826 - 12/19/1895	
Sophia Zeigler	09/22/1833 - 04/05/1925	
Barbara Zeigler	/ /1856 - / /1866	Daughter of Logan Zeigler
Emily Zeigler	08/07/1864 - 06/14/1922	Daughter of Sophia and Logan Zeigler
Charlie Ziegler	12/07/1867 - 04/15/1945	Son of Sophia and Logan Zeigler
Arthur James Ziegler	01/26/1915 - 03/30/1915	Son of Charlie and Maggie Ziegler
Leroy Bagby	/ /1934 - / /1938	Son of Florence Ziegler Bagby
Cora Alice Zeigler	05/01/1889 - / /1902	Daughter of John J. Zeigler
Samuel S. Swisher	/ /1829 - 12/ /1869	
James Henry Swisher	10/ /1861 - / /	Son
Mary Ellen Swisher		Infant daughter
Tuden Swisher		Daughter

Ellen Ritzinger	03/ /1840 - / /1911	Nee Zeigler (Wife of Sam Swisher)
Anna Ritzinger	/ /1875 - / /	Daughter of Ellen
Clara Ritzinger	/ /1877 - / /	Daughter of Ellen
Mary Frances Mathews	10/19/1857 - 08/31/1943	Daughter of Sam and Ellen Swisher
Jonathan Mathews	10/15/1857 - 08/31/1943	Husband of Mary Frances
Rosa Dulen	06/09/1886 - 03/30/1925	Nee Mathews. Daughter
Martha Mathews	/ /1864 - / /	Nee Adair. Sister-in-law
Cecil Turner	02/19/1901 - / /	Great nephew of Sam Swisher

[The reason for the order of the above listed persons is not known, Editor]
Researcher: **Vickie Wilkins** based on information originally provided by Virginia Zeigler.



Listing of graves as found in the Eudora Delaware Cemetery on 23 June 2002. Note the image of your editor in the background (Photo by Tom Hahn)

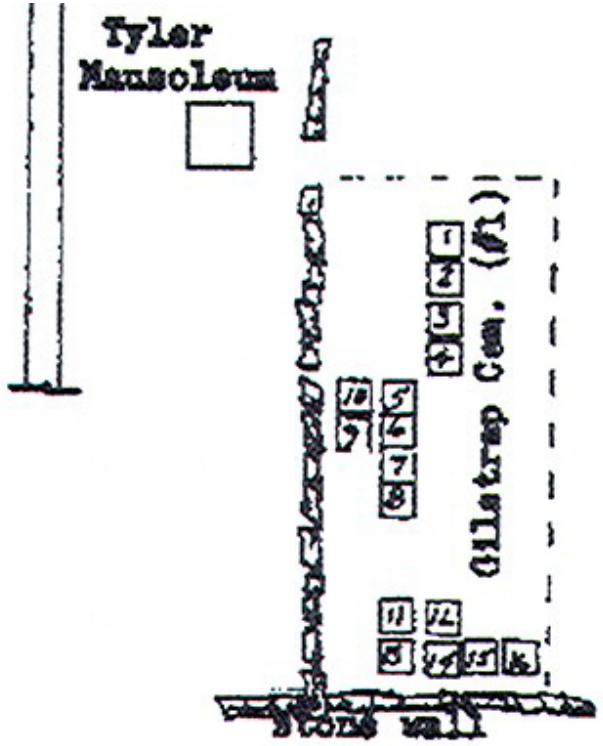
*** * ***

GILSTRAP CEMETERY (Near Bartlesville, Oklahoma)

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Gilstrap Cemetery is located approximately six miles south of Bartlesville, Oklahoma on Silver Lake Road on the Tyler-Irwin farm, that is, in Section 7, Range13 East, Township 25 North 13 East, in Washington County, Oklahoma. It is likely that the cemetery was disturbed in the creation of the pond in the area. A listing from Ruby Cranor, *Talking Tombstones,* Pioneers of Washington County, p. 122, contains more data than another listing we have which says it is p. 126. The maps seem to have come from the latter listing. That listing says: "For these pages on Washington County cemeteries, credit is respectfully given to Ruby Cranor, The records preserved of these three burial places are but a small portion of her efforts to preserve county history."

Gilstrap Cemetery No. 1:





GILSTRAP CEMETERY

Located on Tyler-Irwin farm about 6 miles south of Bartlesville on Silver Lake Road. There are 3 different areas where there are noticable traces of graves. Some sunken spots without stones or markers are in evidence.

Near the Irwin Ranchhouse and to the west are 4 graves:

ELAM, Gracie Meade (Carr), wife of Mathew E. Elam, d. 28 Oct. 1889, age 17 y., 11 m., 10 d. (dau. of Nelson F. Farr)

CARR, Edward R., d. 15 Apr. 1877, age 9 y., 8 m., 15 d. (son of Nelson F. and Sarah A. Carr)

ROGERS, Hillard, d. 5 Sept. 1870, age 51 y., 5 m., 10 d. (son of John and Tiana (Foster) Rogers)

ROGERS, Martha, wife of H[illard], d. 18 Jan. 1870

MILLUS, Edward, age 10 y. and Elmer, age 6 y., killed 13 Jan. 1911. (Ramona Harold): Two sons of William Millus of Hogshooter were killed by nitro glycerine. It is supposed they struck it with some object and it exploded. The older boys head was entirely blown away and the younger had a forehead missing. They were buried at Gilstrap Cemetery.

MORRIS, Edward G., d. 18 Feb. 1899, age 37 y., 1 m., 29 d.

In the Gilstrap cemetery No. 2, which is in the southeast corner of the TYLER-IRWIN farm, near a farm pond there appears to be five burials.

BELL, Samuel, d. 1874, age 40 yrs.

MARSHALL, Elizabeth, d. 30 Oct. 1875

THOMAS, J. M., (Co D, 78th Pa Inf (GAR) (no stone)

WELCH, James, Co D, 6th Kan Cav (GAR) Buried 4 Feb. 1898, no stone

ROGERS, Martha, wife of H., d. 18 Jan. 1870, age 44 y., 10 m., 12 d. (dau. of John and Sarah Fields)

In the southwest corner near the stone fence are:

GILSTRAP, A. J., d. 7 Nov. 1869, age 40 y., 7 m., 1 d. (A white man. The oldest grave with an engraved marker in Washington County.)

GILSTRAP, Sarah J., wife of A. J., d. 3 Nov. 1877, age 39 y., 2 m., 15 d. (She was Cherokee of the Rogers line.)

GILSTRAP, Clem, son of A. J. & S. J., d. 3 May 1877, age 8 y., 2 m., 2 d.

GILSTRAP, Robert, d. 24 Dec. 1889, age 29 y. (He was killed by Frank Lenno in a shootout on main street of Bartlesville.)

BROCK, Lona W., 1879-1901 (believed to be dau. of Adam/Lucinda Pore.)

PORE, Emma, 5 Jan. 1884-6 Dec. 1889, dau. of Leander/Mary Pore.)

PORE, Katie, 30 Jan. 1881-15 May 1900, dau. of L./Mary Pore.

CHOTEAU, Louis Pharamond, b. 10 Feb. 1838, d. Dec. 1872, son of Col. A. P. Choteau. Had trading post on Silver Lake. (Murdered by Sullivan.)

WELCH, Nathan, Co G, 5th Kan Cav (GAR) (no stone)

Others who may possibly be buried in this cemetery.

MAXEY, Mrs., of the Silver Lake community died Feb. 1897. (Magnet newspaper, 3 Feb. 1897)

CARR, (An article in the Bartlesville Magnet of 9 July 1897 states that, Mr. Carr, living south of Silver Lake lost six members of his family in the past year. On Saturday last week he lost his seven-year-old daughter and on the following Tuesday he lost his wife and helpmate.)

TUSH, son of Jack Tush, d. 11 Sept. 1897, age 12 yrs.

WITHIN THE TYLER MAUSOLEUM to the west of the Gilstrap Cemetery No. 1 are:

TYLER, John Waldo, 17 Dec. 1917-4 Jan. 1968

TYLER, Donald Marsh, 5 Nov. 1888-29 July 1964

TYLER, Irma (Irwin), 5 Oct. 1892-26 Apr. 1958

These are the listings from the "p.126 of the document of the unknown author:

1. Gracie Meade (Carr) Elam 1871-1877
2. Edward R. Carr 1867-1877
3. Hillard Rogers 1819-1870
4. Martha Rogers 1825-1870
5. A. J. Gilstrap (This oldest grave with an engraved marker in Washington County.) 1826-1869
6. Sarah J. Gilstrap 1829-1877
7. Clem Gilstrap 1869-1877

8. Robert Gilstrap 1860-1889
9. Lona W. Brock 1879-1901
10. Hana Pore 1884-1889
11. Katie Pore 1881-1900
12. Louis Pharamond Chouteau 1838-1872
13. Edward Millus 1905-1911
14. Elmer Millus 1905-1911
15. Edward G. Morris 1862-1899
16. Les Wilson d. Jun 19 1896

Gilstrap Cemetery No. 2:
17. Samuel Bell
18. Elizabeth Marshall d. Oct. 30 1875
19. J. M. Davis (CIVIL WAR VET.) Co. D 78th INF.
20. James Welch (CIVIL WAR VET.) Co. G 6th KANSAS CAVALRY died Feb 4 1898
21. Nathan Welch (CIVIL WAR VET.) CO. G 5th KANSAS CAVALRY
21a. Mrs. Peter Welch d. Feb 21 1898
22. ____ Carr B'vl. MAGNET, 7-9-97 "On Saturday last week he (Mr. Carr) lost his 7 yr. old dau. and on the following Tues. lost his wife)
23. Son of Jack Tush 1885-1897
24. John Waldo Tyler 1917-1968
25. Donald March Taylor 1888-1964
26. Irma Irwin Tyler 1892-1958
(The author has this note: Numbered graves following No. 18 may or not apply to the name or location, except Nos. 24-26. [Not quite sure what this means.]

"Harold R. Farrar, a researcher in Washington County, probably contributed some of the data.

At present there are no grave markers for the occupants of the cemetery except for three stones which were removed to the face of an adjacent farm pond. This is the cemetery in which Betsy Wilaquenaho is thought to be buried. Researcher: **Vickie Wilkins/Swiftwater Hahn**

*** * ***

GRINTER CHAPEL CEMETERY (Kansas City, Kansas)



Photo provided by Bill Wilson

The Grinter Chapel Cemetery is located adjacent to the Grinter Chapel United Methodist Church located at 78th & Swartz Road, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

This surname listing was prepared by the Wyandotte County Genealogical Society in July 1993. A complete listing of the cemetery will be entered after the listing has been received. Only a part of the burials are Lenape-Delaware. The Lenape-Delaware burials will be designated as such when they are sorted out. Editor.

Allen, Applegate, Bair, Beales, Bendure, Benjamin, Bettis, Bohling, Boke, Bolinger, Broomfield, Brown, Buchanan, Buckland, Calvird, Cardon, Carver, Chesney, Clark, Coleman, Colley, Cook, Cory, Crauthers, Creamer, Daniels, Davidson, **DeFries**, Edgemon, Eidson, Ernst, Estes, Evans, Fish, Ford, Fritz, Fry, Galaway, Tiffin, Golden, Gordon, Gray, Green, Grigsby, **Grinter**, **Hahn**, Hale, Hanson, Harding, Heck, Hervey, Hickman, Higgins, Hill, Hines, Hobson, Hollman, Holmes, Howerton, Huscher, Johnson, Kelly, Kirby, Lampe, Langford, Lee, Lewis, Liston, Lunderblade, Lynch, Malotte, Mann, **Marshall,** Martin, Masonbrink, McAndrew, McCamish, McCollister, McDaniel, McDowell, McHenry, McKee, McLane, McNabb, McRee, Meade, Miller, Millham, Millsap, **Mooney**, Moore, Morgan, **Newman**, Norgard, Northcott, Norton, Oldham, Oliver, Outen, Owens, Palmer, Pate, Peacher, Pharis, Philips, Phillips, Post, Ready, Reeve, Reynolds, Richard, Robertson, Rock, Ross, Rowdybush, Russell, Rutledge, Sandburg, Sarmiento, Scamahorn, Searcy, Segraves, Sheets, Simmons, Sims, Sivyer, Smith, Snyder, Soden, Spaulding, Speerschneider, Stock, Stout, Swartz, Thurman, Tichenor, Tidd, Turner, Unknown, Walker, Way, Welling, Wheat, White, **Wilcoxon**, Wilkes, Williams, Williamson, Worthington, Wren, Wyatt.

Grinter Chapel Grave Markers with more detail to be worked into the master listing later as copied by Nathalie and Tom Hahn from the markers:
Audley P. Defries d. 27 July 1882 @ 52
Mattie A. Defries 1865-1922 Bailey B. 1865-1922
Defries Nathan E. 1832-1822 Mary Jane 1843-1908
A. B. Grinter d. @92 Mary E. d. 1879
Ginter Annie 8 Jan 1820n28 Jun 1905 Moses 12 Mar 1809 12 June 1878 W. H. H. b. 1 Nov 1841 10 Dec. 1887
Grinter Cunningham R, 1864-1924 Eliz. S 1869-1905
Grinter James C. 23 Jan 1828 28 July 1893 Rosanna 1832-1916
John C. Grinter 28 Jan 1828-17 Sept. 1898

MOSES GRINTER CHAPEL CEMETERY

BUCKLAND, W.H., d. 1897 age 52 y.
ARMENTO, Samuel (OUR ANGEL) d.1975 (pic)
BAIR, Liddie Louise, 1921-1927 *
Phillip W. 1889-1938 *
Sarah C., d.1896 *
_____ d.1871 *
BENDURE, Samuel, 1867-1927
BOHLING, Norman O., 1908-1980
Maria, 1910-____
Loretta A., 1930-____
BOREDEN, Monroe F. 1880-1886 *

CALVIRD, Harry H. 1902-1978
Edna M. 1913-____
CARVER, Eugene Fields, 1916-1923
Grover T., 1884-1968
Mamie C.. 1891-1963
CLARK, George J., 1904-1955
Eunice R., 1909-____
COLEMAN, James, 1896-1965
COOK Leut.M.E.(7th Cav of W.V.)

GRINTER, Moses Reid, 1807-1878
Annie (Marshall),1820-1905
GRINTER, John C., 1828-1898
Frances C.,1839-1909
GRINTER, Mary E., 1832-(below ground)
_____, broken cannot read)
GRINTER, W.H.H., 1841-1877
GRINTER, Cunninham R., 1864-1924
Elizabeth(Shirley), 1869-1905

GRINTER, James C., 1828-1893
Rosanna (Marshall) 1832-1916
Claude,(old dates gone)

GRINTER, Perry G., 1907-1963
Anna, 1907-____
GRINTER, John W.,1860-1918 *
Ida G., 1860-1940 *
Maude. d/ 18__ *
GRINTER, Charles, 1871-1904
Ora H. 1848-1937

DANIELS, Nancy
Hazel
Roy (no dates)

DAVIDSON. Robert E., 1955-1979

DeFRIES,, James L., 1831-1906 *
Rebecca J., 1834-1914 *
A.J.L.,son of James L. d. age 87
Inf son of James, d.1904 *
Jacob, d. 1888 *
John L. 1875-1930 *
Willie Ann, 1884-1918 *
DeFRIES, Paul E., 1912-1977
Louise J., 1915-1979
DeFRIES, Thelma I., 1890-1980 *
Charles E., 1884-1939 *
Mattie A., 1865-1922 *
Bailey B., 1855-1940 *
DeFRIES, Esther, 1895-1898
Mary Ann 1892-1908
William A., 1861-1920
DeFRIES, Arthur D., 1934-1935 *
Robert Bruce, 1931-1935 *
DeFRIES, Audley Edward, 1832-1882 *
Mary J.(Grinter),1843-1908 *

EDGMON, Beacher, 1918-____
Marie, 1922-1965
ELEWIS,____ (hand-carved)
EVANS, Joserman (no dates)
Ellen, d. age (too dim)
EARNST, Cleo B., 1920-1976

Dan W., 1840-1903
MAUDE & WILLIE d. 1890
Clinton, 1884-1884
Robert, 1877-1879
GRINTER, Thomas H., 1885-1942

GORDON, Robert A., 1881-1953
SHEET$Della Gordon 1900-1980
GORDON, Robert O. 1922-1978

GREEN, Nancy E., 1844-1928

GREAMER or CREAMER, William H., 1880-1902
GRIGSBY, Samuel R.,son of B.S. d/1900 age 31

GOLDEN, Maxene, 1900-1973
GRAUTHERS, Martha A. 1809-1897

GIFFIN, Richard W. 1928-1975 (Korean War)
Fred, d. 1930 (KS Pvt.) 1891-1930
McDANIEL, GIFFIN, Edith, 1903-1932
GIFFIN, Richard W. 1928-1975
Dean, 1916
Charles Fredrick, 1921-1922

HALE, Wyatt, 1884-1917
HALE, W. Tom, 1887- (buried)
Sally M. 1900-1975
Dennis Lee, 1921-1922
WHITE, Lonnie (Hale, 1933-1980
HALE, Denton B. 1914-1979
Pla; F., 1916-____
HALE, Glen Rodgers, 1911-1919
HALE, Margareta, 1876-1940

Beacher, Virgil E. 1906-____
Myla V. 1903-1991

HANSEN, Harry 1900-1980
Bernice, 1903-____
HICKMAN, Forrest, 1905-1930
HILL, Ronda J. 1962-1963
HOBSON, Julius L., 1872-1946
Blanche B., 1867-1951
HOWERTON, John T., 1890-1971
Flora E., 1900-____
Jeaneva R., 1926-1943

KIRBY, Henry C. 1857-1939 *
Martha V.(Grinter) 1857-1930 *
KIRBY, Hendrix Wilbur, 1880-1954 *
Lillian Bell, 1897-1927 *
KIRBY, Charles G., 1893-1954 *(WWI)
Mattie J., 1900-1980 *
KIRBY, William C., 1894-1973 *
Nellie C., 1900-____
Maxie N., 1924-1945 (WW2)
KIRBY, W.D. Allen, 1841-1878
Effie, d. 1899

MILLSAP, William N., 1945-1969
Robert Allen, 1947-1969
MILLSAP, father, 1881-1961
mother, 1881-1946
MOON, E.O. (no dates)
MOONEY, Robert T., 1846-1930
Mary E.(Grinter).1857-1945
MOONEY, Charlotte (McKee), 1898-1967
MOONEY, James O., 1867-1943
Katherine S.(Grinter) 1871-1950
MOONEY, Cory W., 1894-1967
Agnes E., 1898-1971
MOORE,,_____ (worn, not readable)
MOORE, Nathaniel P. son of J.G.&F.E. d.1858
MOORE, E., 1864-1912
May, 1854-1917
MOORE, Hattie L., 1864-1940
MOORE, George Y., 1879-1931 *

McANDREW, Elvira J., 1846-1936
John W., 1868-1950 (KS 6th Cav)

Allen (INF) d.1877
KIRBY, Curtis M., 1948-1965
Dennis N. 1970-1981
KELLY, Annie C., 1837-1938
LAMPEL, Mary 1966-1979
LEE, Marshall, 1881-1949
Nellie, 1884-1963
LINCH, Rebecca (Turner) 1840-1911 *
LINCH, S. (old cannot read)

MANN, Bailey, 1873-1893
MARSHALL, Barbara M.,1893-1950
MARTIN,_____ (very old, no can read)
Vernon D. (no dates)
Martin, W.R. 1856-(buried in ground)
Marjorie, (there,cannot read)
Nettie M.,1885-1914
MARTIN, Stanley G., 1892-1972
Alta A., 1898-1971
MARTIN, Melvin Deal, 1940-1964
Freddie G., 1942-____
MASONBRINK, F. Cecil, 1895-1962
MALOTTE, Marvin A., 1924-1970 (WW2)
Robert Elvin, 1902-1964
Rebecca, 1933-1934
MEAD, Edward C. 1907-1969
Lula L. 1880-1966
Steven A., 1912-1913
MILLER, Cash, 1861-1944
Callie, 1861- (not readable)
Adelia, 1880-1883
Emily, 1882-1882
MILLER, Carl N. 1875-1963

MILLHAM, Melonie Jean, d.1978

Love E, 1873-1951
McBEE, Nola E., 1833-1900
McCAMMISH, R.B. (old and buried)
Little Tommy, d. age 2
Little Sarah, d. age 2
McCAMMISH, William Sr., 1835-1928
Mary Jane, 1840-1932
Charles, 1866-1887
Joseph, 1873-1876
McCLAIN, Velma H., 1898- stone buried
McDOWELL, Sam A., 1846-1921
Mary Ann, 1841-1920
J. Mae, 1883-1955
McNABB, Jack D. 1925-____
Frances I., 1923-1966

NEWMAN, Gracey M. (dates gone) *
Oscar E., 1854-1926
Annie E., 1865-1940
Victor L.,1891-1973

OLIVER, Lucy, 1869-1952 James 1818-19. Elizabeth 1826-18
Ben C. 1902-1964 GAR *
OREEBE, A.O., 1827-1902
Amanda, 1837-1905

PATE, Louise, 1887-1935
PEACHER, Samuel W., 1918-1965
Vivian L., 1920-____
POST, Berre ? 1822-1957 ? (KS Marine Co.WW1)
Rosa B., 1866-1944
Louise C., 1894-1971

RAUSWELLSWER, James, 1882-1953
REYNOLDS, Annie L.(Higgins) 1914-1979

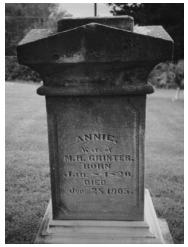
RICHART, Daisy, 1895-1970
ROBERTSON, Ike, 1874-1961
Clark, 1889-1967
Cora, 1889-1968
ROTH, James C. (Co. F, Span Am)
ROUDYBUSH, C. [?] Burt, 18741942
Idea J. 1876-1949
RUSSELL, D. Deloras, 1806-1960
SANDBURG, Peter, 1850-1960
Christina, 1848-1933
SANDBURG, Francis J., 1921-1964
SANDBURG, Charles F., 1877-1958
Lula E., 18676-1962
Carl Clifford, 1903-1978

SANDBURG, Edward, 1884-1947
Emily Eva, 1887-1956
Joseph P., 1891-1965
SANDBURG, Francis A., 1886-1942 (Pvt. 69th Inf.)
Estella E., 1912-1974
Bernice M., 1922-
Harvey E., 1944-1977
SANDBURG, C. J., 1847-1912
SANDBURG, Frederick F., 1918-1920*
Inf[and] son of Albert & Stella d. 1921*
SEAGRAVES, J. F. R., 1854-1904
SHORE, Annie E. (Mooney), 1881-1918
SIMON, Sarah E., 1838-1919
Lucius R., (no dates)
SIMMS, Martha E., 1853-1924
SMITH, Anna G., d. 895, age 2 yrs
SODEN, Peter H., 1877-1948
Anna N., 1879-1962
SPAULDING, Frank C., 1879-1940
Katherine F., 1889-1952
SPEARSCHNEIDER, Karry O. d. 1908
STORK, Lee C., 1891-1967
SWARTZ, Clyde M., (dates gone)
Mary B., 1912-1964
W. A., (pres) [not sure what this means, editor], 1825-?
Bessie B., 1898-1975
TURNER, John, 1843 (buried stone)*
Rebecca Turner Lynch, 1840-1911*
WALKER, Artie, 1896- 1970
Charles, 1924-1959 (WW2)
Levert A., 1931-197 (Korea)
WALKER, Walter, 1896-
Ruth A., 1902-1926
William R., 1925-1926
WASHINGTON, Mary E. (no dates)
Fannie, d.1860 age 10 Mo.
WAY, J. W., 1855-1881
Charles W., 1885-1961
Arta, au [august?] 1886-1936
WHEAT, Achilles V., 1867-1909

Rosetta Ann, 1875-1905
Rebecca M., 1894-1917
WHITE, Ronald L., 1955-1981*
WILCOXON, Leonora, 1869-1881
WILLIAMS, Tapley F., 1881-1949
WILLIAMS, William P.,1902-_____ (GAR)
H. Fern, 1901-1956
WILLIAMSON, Everett, 1884-1973
Nona J., 1891-1974
Irene Katherine, 1926-1976
WORTHINGTON, James D., 1875-1967
Ida L.. 1883-1970
WORTHINGTON, James D. 1875-1967
WYATT, Thomas, 1876-1910
Leaf J., 1904-1971
Julia, 1912-____
Paul L., d. 1880 (inf)*
Carol, d. 1883, age 1 yr*
MC DOWELL, Burke, d. 1875, age 1 yr
Montie, d. 1879 age __ mo. son of S.A. & M.A.
Minnie, b 7 d 1881
Vervie, d. 1883 age 3 mo.

*I do not know the purpose of the asterisks (*). Editor.

Note that the name "Stork" should be "Stock." Also, other records show that Melinda Wilcoxen was buried here as well as two infant births of Myrtle (Hahn) McCollister.



Grave of Anna (Marshall) Grinter in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery on 78th Street in Kansas City, Kansas. The marker reads: ANNIE Wife of M. R. GRINTER BORN Jan. 8 1820 DIED June 28 1905. The inscription for her spouse, Moses R. Grinter, is on the other side of the monument. Photo taken

by Thomas Swiftwater Hahn about 1996.
Researcher: Swiftwater Hahn

Lenape-Delaware burials will be indicated by the color red once we have determined who-is-who. Not all the burials of the families indicated by the color red above will be Lenape-Delaware. Let me know if there is a family you know about in this listing which has Delaware burials here. Editor.

Wilcoxen, Nody, daughter of **Rezin** and **Melinda Wilcoxen**, an invalid, died 20 December 1885, and was buried in on 22 December in the Grinter Cemetery. (Wyandotte *Gazette,9 March 1885)*

*** * ***

KETCHUM CEMETERY (Ketchum, Craig County, Oklahoma)

This cemetery is located at Ketchum, Oklahoma. Below is a listing of some of the occupants:

East Center Section: Fred [Freddie] Stephenson Born: December 23, 1892 Died: October 1962
Actually born 23 December 1894 and died 14 October 1962. End of row; no stones for 150 feet to the fence.

East Center Section: John Henry Stephenson. Born September 27 , 1873 Died: June 1, 1938
He was born in Kansas, the son of Andrew and Mary Tiblow . His wife was Rosa Lee Stephenson. Luginbue Funeral Home, Vinita, Oklahoma.

East Center Section: Rosa Lee Stephenson Born 1882 Died 1963
(Obituary 8 August 1963) John and Rosa had a double stone inscribed "Love and Memory."

East Center Section: William Riley Ketchum Born: 1827 Died May 28, 1880
The Grand River Dam Authority relocated the grave from the Ketchum Family Cemetery. The original Ketchum Cemetery was in Mayes County and moved to Craig County when the dam was built. His niece, Jane A. Thompson, said his death was due to tuberculosis at age 60, but according to the data on the stone marker, his age would be 63 or 64. He is now buried in Plot#105, Grave #310.

East Center Section: James Ketchum: Born 1816 Died: December 22, 1880.
Reverend Ketchum was a Methodist minister, as were his father and grandfather before him in Kansas. His daughter, Jane, said that he died from pneumonia at age 55, but according to his grave marker he died at age 63 or 64. He is now buried in Plot #105, Grave #310.

East Center Section: Elizabeth Swannock Connor Ketchum Born 1827 Died Feb. 25, 1925 "Mother" (Obituary 26 February 1925) and "Ketchum Notes" 5 March 1925. She married 1. John Connor in 1853. They had one son, Silas Connor (1859-1895). After John Connor died, she married 2. Rev. John Ketchum on 7 December 1865. The Town of Ketchum was named for James and his family. They had three children: James (1866-1886), Jane Annie (Janana) Ketchum Thompson (1870-1947), and Lucinda Ketchum Ward Byres (1872-1947). The funeral of Elizabeth was on a Thursday at the Methodist Church. Rogers Funeral Home. Researcher **Vickie Wilkins**: Freddie Stephenson, buried in this cemetery, is her grandfather.

*** * ***

KETCHUM CEMETERY (Mayes County, Oklahoma)

There was a Ketchum Cemetery in Mayes County, Oklahoma, but when the Grand River Dam Association built the dam at that location, they relocated most of the burials to the Ketchum Cemetery in Craig County. Researcher: Vickie Wilkins

* * *

KETCHUM PRIVATE CEMETERY (Ketchum, Craig County, Oklahoma)

This cemetery is located near Vinita in Craig County, Oklahoma. On 8 June 1939, the Works Progress Administration, as a part of its Indian-Pioneer History Project for Oklahoma, recorded the Ketchum Private Cemetery. The cemetery was founded by **Louis Ketchum** in 1904 [on his Indian Allotment] and was in 1939 on the premises of Sol. G. Ketchum [his son]. The address was given as Route 5, Vinita [Craig County], Oklahoma. The report said that there were 11 graves, 6 of them marked, and that the cemetery was in good condition. The location was described as Craig County, SE-NE-NE of Section 10, Township 34, Range 80. (Works Progress Administration, Burial Ground Form, Vol. 56, No. 6168).
The six headstones with inscriptions read:
Lewis Ketchum 1808 - 1904
Elizabeth [his wife] 1835 - 1913
Simon W. [son] 1855 - 1894
Lucinda [daughter] 1858 - 1876 [There is also a grave marker for Lucinda Ketchum in the White Church Cemetery in Kansas City, Kansas. That marker reads, Ketchum, Lucinda Age 18 yr, 7 mo Daughter of Louis & Elizabeth. The date of death was 3 August 1877.]
Solomon C. [son, marker is apparently blank]
Hatty Ann [daughter] 1868 - 1869
Researcher: **Vickie Wilkins**

* * *

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY (Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas)





The Descendants of the Children of Christian Hahn and Mattie Defries at their Grave Sites at the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kansas after the Kansas. Some of those in the photograph had come from other places to as to attend the Kansas Delaware Annual Meeting at the Grinter Chapel at Kansas City, Kansas the day previously and to have a family reunion. Tom Hahn must have taken the picture as he is not in it. Front row, left-to-right: Nathalie (White) Hahn, Barbara (Hahn) Lamantia, Diane (Johnson) Langhorst, Chris (Lamantia) Patek, . Pat (Hahn) Blair, Evelyn Blair, (Ken Bair's mother), Laura Gentry. Back row, left-to-right: Bob Reineke, Donna (Walter) Reineke), Dorothy (McCollister) Crowe, Barbara _____ (Dorothy's daughter), Mark Patek, Debbie Corby, Nicole Gentry, "Scooter" Corby, Rick Corby, Becky (Beckman) Corby, Candace (John) Johnson, Mark Lamantia, Cindy Gentry, Carol Laskowski.

Beckman Mary Louise 1892-1945 [Daughter]	Beckman Leslie F 1896-1981 [Spouse of Louise]	Beckman Gladys F 1904-1974 [Second spouse of Leslie Beckman]		
Hahn Florence V 1897-1998 [Spouse of Walter Hahn]	Hahn Walter F 1895-1966 [Son]	Corby E Marcelle 1921-2001 [Grand-daughter]	Corby Harry G Jr 1922-2001 [Spouse of Louise Beckman]	Corby Nadia D 1896-1985 [Father of Harry Corby, jr.]

Hahn Mattie F 1867-1950 [Mother]	Hahn C F 1863-1934 [Father]	Turner Bertha D 1857-1936 [Sister of C. F. Hahn]	Lamantia Barbara Hahn 1926-2001 [Grand-daughter]	Hahn Marie J 1897-1978 [Spouse of Ed Hahn]

Richard K Corby

1948-

[Son of Harry Corby, Jr. and Marcelle "Becky" (Beckman) Corby]

Martin L Tenesch

1950-2006

[Partner of Richard "Rick" Corby]

Corby

Harry G

1895-1982

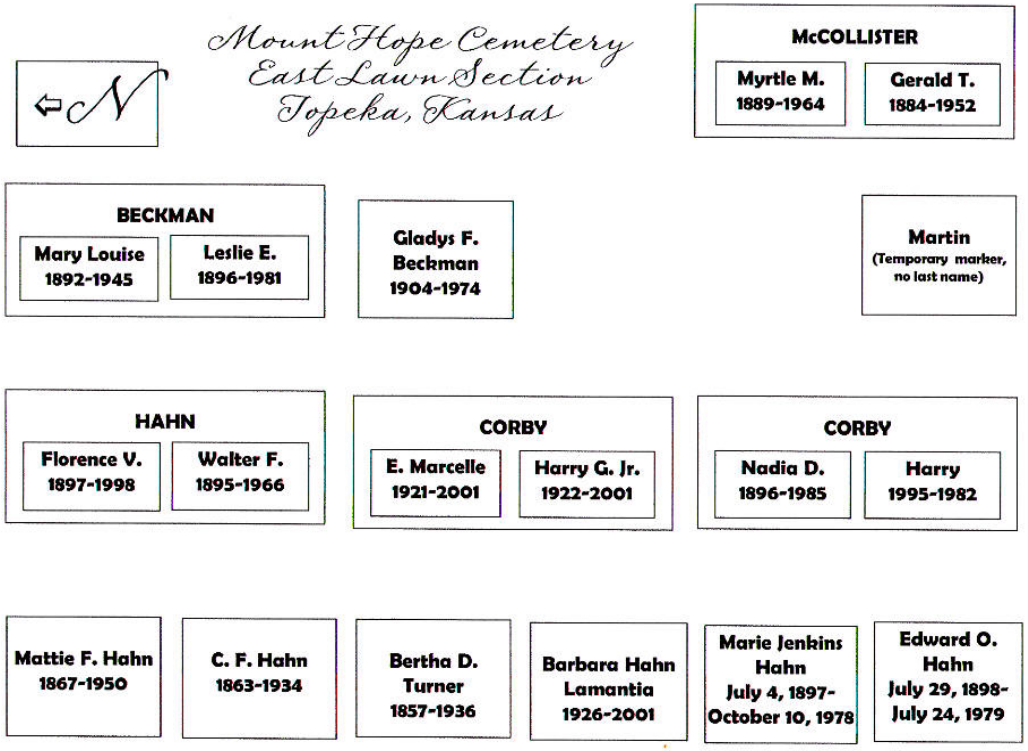
[Spouse of Nadia D. Corby]

Hahn
Edward O

1898-1979

[Son]

Grid of the Hahn Plots in the Cemetery (Provided by Rick Corby, son of Marcelle "Becky [Beckman] Cory and Harry Corby RickCorby@aol.com) Needs location of Myrtle McCollister [daughter and Gerald McCollister [Spouse of Myrtle].) I believe that the three grave sites just above go to the right of the first line of graves.



The Christian Hahn Family Grave Markers are as they Appear in the Mount Hope Cemetery. Relationships are shown in the chart above this image. (Prepared and submitted by Ken and Pat Blair)

This cemetery, also known as the Fairlawn Cemetery, is located to the east and north from the intersection of West 17th and Fairlawn Road on the west side of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. The entrance to the cemetery is on 17th Street. It contains a small number of Kansas Lenape-Delaware burials, all descendants of **Anna (Marshall) Grinter** mother of **Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries** mother of **Martha Frances "Mattie" (Defries) Hahn**. These burials are all in Section A of the East Lawn section of the cemetery. This section is across the cemetery road and a bit to the north of the Singing Tower. The data in quotes is the actual grave marker inscription:

*__Beckman, Mary Louise (Hahn)__. Daughter of *Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries* and **Christian Frederick Hahn**, [born 19 November 1892, died 11July 1945]. Her spouse, **Leslie F. Beckman [**born 25 December 1896, died 24 May 1981] is buried next to her. Grave marker: Beckman Mary Louise 1892-1945 [and] Leslie F. 1896-1981.

***Corby, Eunice Marcelle "Becky" (Beckman)**, [born 29 October, died 1921-28 June 2001, inured 3 July 2001]. Daughter of ***Mary Louise "Lou" Hahn** and **Leslie F. Beckman**. Her spouse, **Harry Corby** [born 20 August 1922, died 8 April 2001] is inured next to her. Grave marker:

***Hahn, Edward Oscar**, born 29 July 1898, died 24-July 1979. Son of ***Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries** and **Christian Frederick Hahn**. His spouse, **Ada Marie Jenkins**, born 4 July 1897, died 10 October 1978, is buried next to him. Grave markers: Marie J. Hahn - 1897-1978 Edward O Hahn - 1898

***Hahn, Martha Frances "Mattie" Frances (Defries)**, born 10 December 1867, died 27 August, buried 29 August. Grave marker: MATTIE F. HAHN 1867-1950. Daughter of ***Mary Jane Grinter** and Audley Paul Defries. She is buried next to her spouse, **Christian Frederick Hahn**, born 31 March 1864, died 3 July 1934, buried 5 July 1934. Grave marker: C. F. HAHN 1863-1964.



***Hahn, Walter Frederick.** "WALTER F. HAHN 1897-1967" [28 October-4 February 1867, buried 8 February 1867] Son of ***Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries** and **Christian Frederick Hahn**. His spouse, Florence Vivian (Torgeson) Hahn. is inured next to him. [Actual: 23 April 1897-5 October 1999]. Section A, Lot 206.

***Lamantia, Barbara Ann (Hahn**), born 15 November 1926, died 10 March 2001, buried 14 March 2001. Grave marker: BARBARA HAHN LAMANTIA 1926-2001. Daughter of ***Edward Oscar Hahn** and **Ida Marie Jenkins**.

***McCollister, Myrtle (Hahn).** [born 21 December 1888, died 23 December 1964, buried 26 December 1964]. Daughter of *Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries and **Christian Frederick Hahn**. She is buried next to her spouse, **Gerald Theodore McCollister**, born 12 March 1884,1952 died 31 July 1952. Grave marker: Myrtle 1889 -1964 MCCOLLISTER Gerald T. 1884-1952

Kansas Lenape-Delaware** Researcher: ***Tom Swiftwater Hahn

*** * ***

MUNSEE CEMETERY (Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas)
Cemetery data entered 26 June 2002 and Revised 2 July 2002



This rural, attractive cemetery is located 6.6 miles west of Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas. There are many burials here but only a small number of grave markers. (Photo by Thomas Swiftwater Hahn)



These mature cedar trees, perhaps dating from the beginning of the cemetery in 1859, are in double rows forming a large cross. (Photo by Thomas

Swiftwater Hahn)

To reach the cemetery from the south end of Ottawa, Kansas on Main Street at 23rd, turn right on paved Labette Road and go 3.0 miles to graveled Kentucky Road where turn left and proceed 1.0 mile to Kingman Road. Turn right on Kingman Road and go 2.0 miles where you cross Indiana Road. Proceed across Indiana Road for .6 mile up a hill and to the right to the cemetery, a total of 6.6 miles from the beginning of the directions. An attractive stone marker at the entrance gate says MUNSEE INDIAN CEMETERY 1859. For more information about this cemetery, contact Munsee **Debbie Badders** Telephone 785-242-5614 in Ottawa.



One of the grave markers in the cemetery (Photos by Tom Hahn)

Burials presently known:
Caleb, Ignatius - The last known leader of the tribe. Though not on the "listing" of burials in the cemetery, he is known to be buried near Sabilla Caleb, buried under the name of Elliott.
Elliott, Sabilla (nee Caleb) - See CALEB, Sabilla in the Biographies.
(Provided by **Linda Plake Sparlin**, a Kansas Munsee descendant. Researcher: Tom Swiftwater Hahn)

*** * ***

PRAIRIE CEMETERY (Leavenworth County, Kansas)

In Bonner Springs, Kansas, take K-32 (called Front Street in Bonner Springs) west about five miles. Turn right on Loring Road. Go to and through the intersection of 158th Street (Leavenworth County Road 2) until your first left turn. Proceed until you can turn left again and drive straight into the cemetery. This information is from Joyce Lawrence, whose 4th great grandmother, Margaret Perry McCleary is buried there. She says that her third great grandfather, Elias McCleary, purchased the Lenape cemetery some time after her death on 26 March 1884. Margaret died at the home of her son, William McCleary in Leavenworth, Kansas. Joyce's great-great grandfather . **Thomas Jefferson McCleary**, may also be buried in this cemetery. She says that there is no actual town, but there are farm houses along the way and that there are many old graves in the cemetery as well as new ones.



The photograph taken by Bern O'Malley was provided by B. J. Ryan

This is an attractive cemetery has many vandalized and broken grave markers. The small rectangular stone in the photograph next to the large grave marker says W. H. That is probably the marker for William Honeywell. We think that marker for **Sarah (Owl) Honeywell** may be a marker next to his. Their childrens' names are on nearby markers. There is also a marker for **Elnora, probably** born in 1856 and died in 1888, the wife of **Eli Moore Honeywel**l. She probably was born in 1856 and died in 1888. According to the Wyandotte Gazette for 9 July 1875, Eli Honeywell married **Nora Myers.** There are also markers for the Eli Moore Honeywell children. We are looking for more information on the possibility of other Lenape-Delaware burials here. We welcome additions and further information. The researchers on this cemetery are Joyce *BooDotte@aol.com* or Betty Jane Ryan *bejryan@aol.com* (Kansas Delaware) who provided the photograph.

*** * ***

SILVER LAKE CEMETERY (Bartlesville, Oklahoma)

Located in Section 30, surrounded by the Hillcrest Country Club Golf Course, South of Bartlesville, this cemetery was known as the Harry Arnold Delaware Cemetery. It was established before Allotment soon after the Delaware people came here in 1867. It is well kept and still being used. The information for the Silver Lake Cemetery is a compilation of data from Ruby Cranor's "Talking Tombstones" and data gathered by Raymonda Sarcoxie Allen, November 9, 1980. Used by permission, with many thanks for their hard work.

Rich & Terri Moberly

There are many Whiteturkey family members buried in this cemetery. Some of them are the family of William Henry "Washer" Marshall Conner's wife.

Here is the link to reach the data on the burials in the cemetery: http://www.rmoberly.net/Silver%20Lake.asp

* * *

WHITE CHURCH CEMETERY (Kansas City, Kansas)

The White Church Cemetery is in the vicinity of the White Church shown near the center of the map in Quindaro Township on this 1883 Map of Wyandotte

County, Kansas (From William G. Cutler's *History of the State of Kansas*, first published by A. T. Andreas, Chicago (1882) From the web site: http://raven.cc.ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/graphics/maps/



White Church Christian Church



White Church and Cemetery Plaque



Grave Marker of Captain Ketchum



Grave Marker of Isaac Mundy, Delaware Blacksmith

The above photos were provided by Bill Wilson.

The cemetery is located adjacent to the White Church Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) at 2200 North 85th Street, one block north of Parallel Avenue in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Not all the burials are Lenape-Delaware. ***The entire listing has been entered.*** Lenape-Delaware graves will be marked as such as they are determined. Editor

Row/ Space	Name	Birth	Death
3-3	Boles, Elizabeth B. Wife of Rev. Charles Bowles	1822	1863
3-4	Ketchum, William S. William was the son of James Ketchum	----	----
3-6	Bowers - No marker	----	----
4-3	Mundy, Isaac - Not Indian, Blacksmith for Indians. Died in Hunting Accident	30 May 1814	27 Feb 1858
4-4	O'Donnell, Robert	1830	1909
4-4	O'Donnell--Infant	----	----
4-4	O'Donnell, Jane 37 yrs 2mo, 17da Daughter of Louis & Elizabeth Ketchum	----	Sep 8 1881
4-5	Wilcoxen, Roy - No markers Wilcoxen, Katie Wilcoxen, Infant* [Revise]	----	----
5-3	Ketchum, Captain - Tall obelisk marker. The marker is in a poor condition and displays the image of a lamb reclining beneath the rays of the sun. In 1903, the wording was "Captain Ketchum, Chief of the Delaware Nation 28 years. A member of the Methodist Ep. Church South 22 years. Born in Tuscarawas co. OH 1780. Died July 11, 1857 aged 77 years,"	1780	11 July 1857
5-3	Ketchum, Lucinda Age 18 yr, 7 mo Daughter of Louis & Elizabeth [There is also a grave marker in the Ketchum Cemetery founded by Lewis Ketchum near Vinita, Craig County, Oklahoma. That marker reads, Lucinda 1858 - 1876.]	----	3 Aug 1877
5-3	Ketchum, Hatty Ann Age 1 yr 3 mo Daughter of Louis & Elizabeth Ketchum	----	14 July 1869
5-4	Ray, Calvin	21 Oct 1910	9 Nov 1988
5-4	Ray, Helen Marie	29 Mar 1911	Living
5-4	Ray, Charles E. (uncle)	1879	1954
5-4	Ray, Missouri A (grandmother)	1853	1934
54-4	Ray, John J. (grandfather)	1842	1913
6-2-1	Jones	----	----

6-2-2	Jones, Rev. Larry Pastor at White Church at time of death	1938	2000
6-3	Occupied?		
7-3-1	Vestal, Emma (mother)	1885	1963
7-3-2	Vestal, Noah (father)	1872	1946
7-3-3	Vestal, Charles W.	1905	1962
7-3-4	Vestal, Robert W.	1914	1970
7-3-5	Vestal, Thomas H.	1908	1972
7-3-6	Vestal, Charlotte	1909	1983
7-4-1	Johanson, Josephine A.	1871	1948
7-4-2	Johanson, Charles G.	1861	1919
7-6	Ketchum, Rev. Jacob - Age 47 yrs	----	28 Jun 1866
7-6	Ketchum, Rev. Charles - North of Jacob. Member of M. E. Church 26 yrs - Ordained 1852	Dec 1811	20 Jul 1860
	Jacob & Charles - Sons of George Ketchum	----	----
8-6	Brotherson	----	----
8-6-1	Brotherson, Walter John	20 May 1891	12 Oct 1959
8-6-2	Brotherson, Winnie Gertrude	14 Apr 1893	24 Sep 1963
9-2	North Half Vacant		
9-2	Conrad, Virgil L.	16 May 1930	24 Nov 1984
9-2	Conrad, Barbara	5 Sep 1932	24 Nov1963
9-3	Hovey, Ione	1874	1964
9-3	Hovey, Clement	1882	1957
9-3	Carlson, Andrew	1865	1952
9-3	Carlson, Hulda	1867	1963
9-4	Baker (child) - No marker	----	----
9-5	Roberts, Vivian Lyle	30 Jun 1913	24 Jan 1980
9-5	Lyle, Dottie	1891	1976
9-5	Lyle, Harmer F.	1887	1938
9-5	Lyle, James W.	22 Aug 1915	11 Aug 1982
9-6	Rollwagon, Veda Lyle	3 Jul 1919	Living
9-6	Rollwagon, James R.	15 Feb 1915	15 Apr 1985

9-6	Munn, Lori Beth	21 Jul 1970	11 Feb 1971
9-6	Myers, John F.	1883	1963
9-6	Myers, Dessie M.	1885	1970
10-2	North Half Vacant		
10-2	Sanders, William C.	1867	----
10-2	Sanders, Alice H.	1868	1943
10-3	Kent, Hugh L. (father)	1865	1943
10-3	Kent, Myrtle (mother)	18676	1963
10-3	Kent, James L. (son)	25 Sep 1908	12 Mar 1993
10-3	Falk, Minnie	1891	1952
10-3	Falk, Frank	1889	1941
10-3	Yetter, Mary C.	1834	1923
10-5	Hovey, Emma	1874	1876
10-5	Hovey, Hatty	----	1885
10-5	Hovey, George	----	1878
10-5	Hovey, Velda	----	1876
10-5	Swartz, Josie Hovey	1876	1951
10-5	Swartz, Benjamin E.	1871	1936
10-6	Ebert, Annie T. Hovey	1879	1938
18-6	Hovey, John	1872	1953
18-6	Liles, Beulah Hovey	1906	1976
10-6	Hovey, Ella Jane	1843	1930
10-6	George U. S.	1842	1906
10-6	Hovey, Ella Jane (Jennie)	1870	1902
11-3	Cunningham-Peck (owned but unoccupied)		
11-4	Brotherson, Homer L.	1899	1970
11-5	Brotherson, Gertie L.	1901	Living
11-5	Anderson, Brownie Brotherson	1883	1912
11-5	Brotherson, John	1847	1909
11-6	Wood, Watson L.	1895	1901

11-6	Wood, Sarah V.	1867	1960
11-6	Wood, Watson F.	1860	1942
11-6	Wood, Theodore Francis	1897	1981
11-6	Wood, Virginia Ruth Vander Veen	1906	17 Nov 1992
12-2	Blankenship, George W.	1869	1941
12-2	Blankenship, Alma Brotherson	1879	1916
12-2	Blankenship, Joshua	1835	1912
12-2	Blankenship, Rebecca	1837	1914
12-3	Orr, Robert E. (son)	13 Aug 1919	30 Aug 1942
12-3	Orr, Mary H. (mother)	22 May 1894	10 Mar 1990
12-3	Orr, Ernest E. (father)	23 June 1892	24 Apr 1968
12-3	Orr, Tony (infant)	----	----
12-3	Orr, Mark (infant)	----	----
12-4	Walker, Leslie J.	1890	1937
12-4	Walker, Oddra	1889	1967
12-5	Gregory, Albert A.	10 Aug 1858	28 Aug 1923
12-5	Gregory, Jennie M.	11 May 1861	27 Apr 1930
12-5	Gregory, Roy M.	1 Jul 1884	31 Mar 1912
12-6	Bundy, Gilbert W. Son of Rev. D. E. & Cora Bundy	31 Mar 1896	23 Ju8n 1898
13-1	Rittner, Adolph	1894	1976
13-1	Rittner, Grace	1898	1958
13-2	Carr, Tone The Carrs were moved for the building of the Fellowship Hall	1874	1930
13-2	Carr, Emma	1881	1924
13-4	Occupied? No Marker		

RESEARCHER: Tom Swiftwater Hahn based on data provided by Mary Jane Leiter.

*** * ***

WHITE ROSE CEMETERY (Bartlesville, Oklahoma)

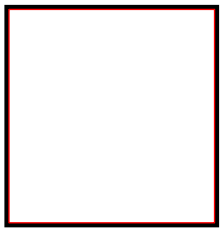
This cemetery containing Delaware graves is located at 11th and Virginia Streets. Bartlesville, Washington County, Oklahoma.

"Grandma" Patiacow was buried there in Block 3, Lot ED, Site. 06 (Jackie Brown)

*** * ***

WILLOW SPRINGS CEMETERY (Craig County, Oklahoma)

The Willow Springs Cemetery is located in Craig County, Oklahoma. It is a little three-acre cemetery that belonged to Mary Henrietta Stephenson. Before she legally became an adult, her mother, Fannie Francis Stephenson sold the land allotment and the three acres became a part of the Ketchum Cemetery.



This map, provided by Vickie Wilkins, shows the original three acres where the original Willow Springs Cemetery was. It shows the burials of several of Vickie Wilkins's Stephenson Delaware Family: Fannie, Freddie, John, Mary A., Mary H., Rosa, and Walter Stephenson.
Unknown grave locations: Willow Springs. Andrew Stephenson. Born about 1845 in Indiana. Died March 31, 1900. Researcher: **Vickie Wilkins**

Copy 13 December 2004. Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A: Check White Church and Willow Springs Cemeteries' Photos. TH

More Page Links:

[Back] [Home] [Next]

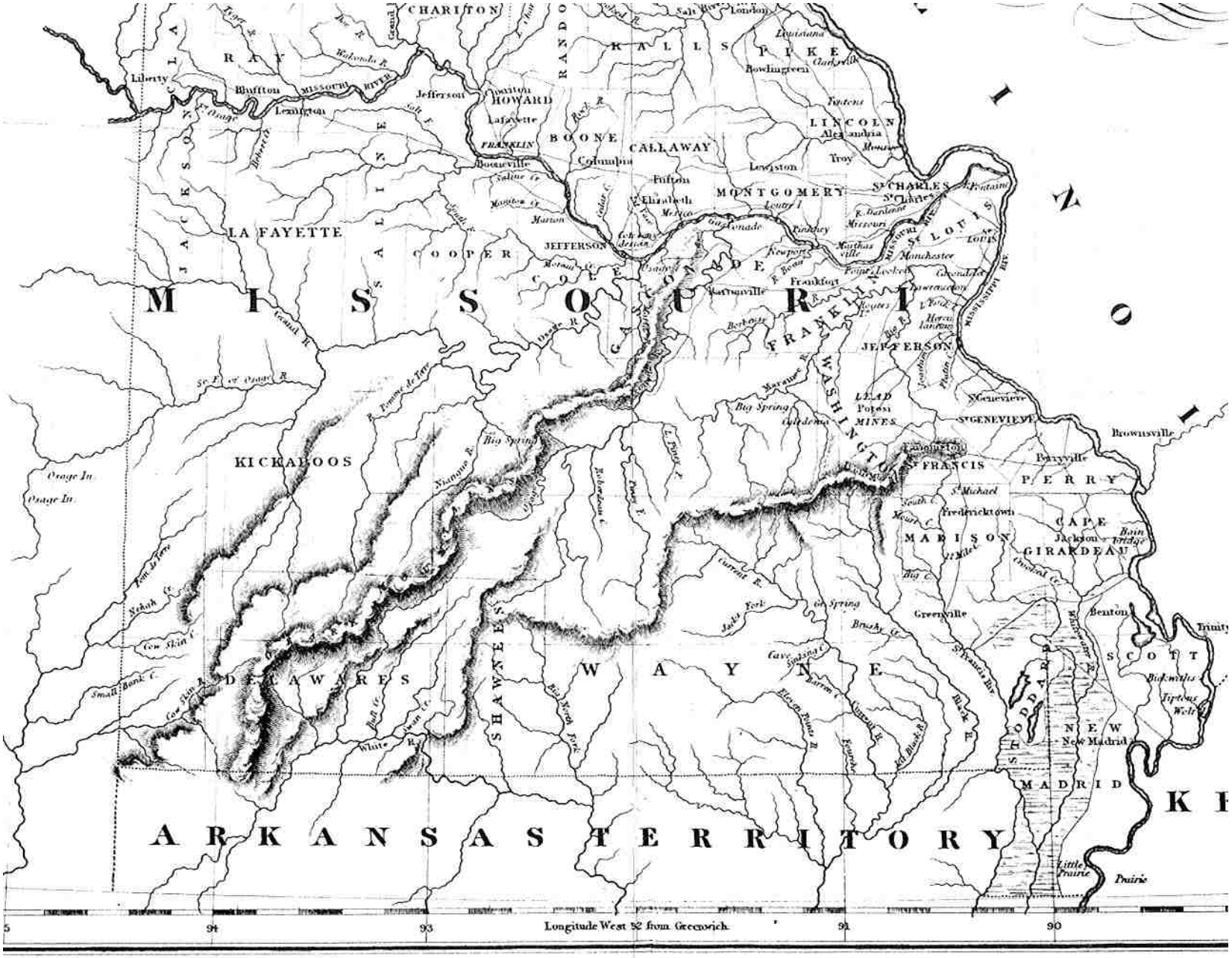
Home Page

21 May 2006

DELAWARE TOWN
The Lenape-Delaware Presence in Southwest Missouri ca.1820-ca.1830

Much of the data to be included was provided by the Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, 901 South National Avenue, Springfield, MO 65804, (417) 836-4889 (Office) (417) 836-5363 (Center). On 4 January 2005 Gina S. Powell of the Center ginapowell@smsu.edu sent an email to Tom Hahn stating:

> Hello Dr. Hahn, I'm so glad you contracted us regarding our work at Delaware Town and environs. We have been using the web site that you edit for a skeleton of historic background. The main reason that we think that archaeological investigations at Anderson's Village)or Delaware Town) is important is that there is so little documentation of the decade from 1820-1830.
>
> We have been taking field schools to the James River for 4 years in search of the village, and have explored and documented other 1820s sites, such as the former location of the Wilson trading post. In 2003 we gained access to a field that we thought had high potential. And we were right! We have thus far located a single house location and excavated a large, interior storage/trash pit. This pit was full of artifacts diagnostic of the 1820s and of the Lenape themselves. Among te artifacts are ceramic shards typical of the 1820s, gunflints, lead bullets and scraps, brass tinkle cones and possible arrow tips, glass beads, silver brooches, animal bones, and a few household items, like nails, glass, and knife fragments.
>
> During the summer of 2004, the first week of field school was spent searching for Marshall's trading post near the confluence of the Finley and James Rivers. We used Marshall's probate to try to locate his trading post and distillery. What we found were farms where the ground had been moved and moved and moved again during the 170 years, making the early historical period very difficult to detect. Additonal research is in order before more fieldwork is done. . . .



Missouri Circa 1825 - Reproduced from an original 19th century steel engraving by Jonathan Sheppard Books - Albany, NY 12220.

This 1825 Map of Missouri originally produced by Jonathan Sheppard Books shows the presence of the Delaware in the southwest corner, with the Kickapoo to the north and the Shawnee to the east. The White River is just north of the Arkansas Territory border.

Rendezvous for a Nation: The Delawares on James River (By Lynn Morrow)

Selected excerpts of the typescript:

(From "Delaware Towns: A Trader's Emporium and a Last Rendezvous"

The Upper White River settlements during the 1920s was a conglomeration of: French, English. and Scotch-Irish traders and hunters, numerous nationals of Delaware, Shawnee, Kickapoo, Cherokee, Piankeshaw, Peoria, and other origins, half-breed peoples interspersed throughout, black slaves of traders and free blacks among Indian groups, and white squatters on Federal lands and on Indian claims. *Interpreters, clerks boatmen. freighters, blacksmiths, stockmen, and agriculturalists were included among the laborers. Even the trade invoices reflect the cultural diversity among the Delawares as merchandise was separated according to "Emigrating Indians" and "Civilized Indians."

The largest entrpeot for the dissemination of trade goods was the Gilliss Trading Post on the Upper James River. The Federal annuities allowed by treaty to the Delaware and other Indians were administered through the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis. Richard Graham, one of General William Clark's subagents, was responsible for the upper White River tribes during the 1820s. Through other subagents such as Col. Pierre Menard of Kaskaskia-Ste. Genevieve and resident subagents among the tribes such as John Campbell on James River, the federal monies were distributed.

Louis Lorimer had functioned as the primary Ozarks Delaware and Shawnee protector and patron from the 1780s until his death on the eve of the War of 1812. In his will he named his "trusty friends Jean Baptiste Valle and St. Gemme Beauvais of Ste. Genevieve" as guardians of his underage children (Lorimer ca. 1811) Lorimer and Valle for many years had a successful mercantile among the Apple Creek settlements. Therefore, with the death of Lorimer, William Clark asked and received permission for the appointment of Pierre Menard as subagent for the Delaware and Shawnee (Carter 1949:632-633 and 651). At some time during the 1810s Louis Lorimer, Jr., a West Point graduate and veteran of travels on the Missouri River to Ft. Osage, continued his father's trading interests among the Delaware. Lorimer, Jr., built a trading post at the mouth of Swan Creek which William Gilliss bought in 1822 (see Morrow 1981: 147-167 for Gilliss background). It is also possible Peter A. Lorimer may have been at Swan Creek.

William Gilliss, who became the chief trader among the Delaware on James River, apparently began trading while in the Kaskaskia-Ste. Genevieve area after the War of 1812. His many influential business associates included General William H. Harrison in the of Northwest Territory and Col. Pierre Menard, Territorial Governor of Illinois and famous trader and diplomat among the Indians...

In the fall, 1820 transactions, numerous familiar names appear in the immigration saga of the Delaware into the Ozarks: James Wilson powder, lead, tobacco, gunflints; G. Beauvais rifle locks, gun repair; Vital St. Gemme corn; Francois Menard corn, beef; William Gilliss beef, a coffin; J. B. Valle flour - 17,600 pounds, beef - 22,266 pounds, tobacco - 200 pounds, corn 462 bushels;

Francis Janis corn; Michael Jani corn; and many more...

Through Menard and Vale, William Gilliss traded with the Delawares and realized his own personal fortune - one that in essence was financed by the $4,000 perpetual annuity awarded them by the St. Mary's treaty of 1818. Gilliss' success was also due to his personal relations with William Anderson, head chief of the Delaware. and his diplomatic cohabitation with Indian women.

The Richard Graham Papers do not suggest much hostility among the James River traders. L=Licensed traders such as William Marshall, who also was supplied by Menard an Valle, did complain to Graham when he knew Gilliss or others had not complied with the regulations. But on the whole a virtual trading monopoly did not seem to exist. It was tied to Ste. Genevieve families, with Menard and Valle having the most influence. Apparently a major reason for unhindered profits made at the Delaware towns was that Menard and Valle established reciprocal trading agreements with John Jacob Astor.

By the Spring of 1823 new Delaware being established on the James River reflected the ever-increasing national arrivals of the tribe. At this time Astor bought out Stone, Bostwick & Company who were primary consumers of the Mississippi Valley trade. Peripheral arrangements included an association with Menard and Valle "who had ties with traders working throughout southern Missouri unto Arkansas and what is now eastern Oklahoma." (Lavendar 1964:341) Menard and Valle were to buy their merchandise from the American Fur Company and, in turn Astor was given the first right to buy their furs. (Terrell `963:370) While this arrangement was practiced in the mid-1920s Menard and Valle had the advantage of the majority of the Delaware Nation assembled in one general locale long the James River.

The Delaware in Southwest Missouri settled in a cluster of villages along James River and in a scattering of camps throughout the region. Tribal members were with Shawnee groups in the northern Ozarks, at the headwaters of the Casconada in Wright County, at the mouth of Black Mingo and in the Stoddard County swamplands; near the great bend of White River" (both north and south of it). on the upper Finley River near Linden in Christian County, and westward in the Red River country. Their settlements in the James River country were similar to "at least nine Delaware town from present Indianapolis to the environs of present Muncie" along the West Fork of White River in Indiana. (Westlager 1978:54) (Figure 9) The James River villages included those of band leaders William Patterson and Captain Ketchum, who formerly had villages at Apple Creek (Weslager 1978:221) Among other leaders who had, or may have had their own villages, we Nacoming, Killbuck, Black Beaver, Pipe, John Quick, Suwaunock, and William Anderson. (See the document, June 10, 1826, Delaware Agency James Fork of White River for a list of "chiefs, councilmen and captains" of the Delaware on James River for potential village leaders [Figure 11] [not yet included] The Delaware claimed some 33 square miles in 1825 and 60 in 1829...

The basic Delaware land claims lay along the upper river corridor of James River. The southern boundary was the mouth of Finley River...A number of the families already settled on Delaware land were white pioneers mentioned in many local writings: Pettyjohns, Yoachums, Friends, Pattersons, Mooneys, Wells, etc. [Chief] Anderson allowed some of the whites to stay. The chiefs expressed "a

wish for Mr. Mooney who lives on the James that he should remain as he has always conducted himself well and friendly to the Indians." (Graham Papers September 20, 1825) The rest were removed, although often just outside the legal limits of Delaware claims. This is precisely what Slocom Yoachum and John (?) Denton did below the mouth of Finley, where they and several others established peach brandy and whiskey stills...

With the arrival of [Chief] Anderson's group to James River in 1822, Anderson's village became an official seat foe the trading bureaucracy. Subagent John Campbell lived and wrote official correspondence from there and the Kickapoo called on Campbell at Anderson's. Campbell complained to Graham about not being paid to interpret for the Kickapoo but he apparently continued to do so. Interpreters were always valuable on the trading frontier and at Anderson's village interpreter training took place. A trainee, James Conner, was from the Connors family who functioned in the center of Delaware life from Indiana through Missouri and in the Great Plains. Campbell used James Connor as an assistant during one council mission, and,

> found with a little practice he will make a first rate interpreter. He speaks the English language very well and has come to speak the Delaware language well so says the Indians. He is now with me reading and writing. I think that him and Troit together would answer all our purposes well as to the interpreting (Graham Papers September 27, 1825).

When traders applied for licenses in the upper White River country and wanted trade with more than one tribe, they had to be established at Anderson's Town (Graham Papers April 9, 1825). Campbell wanted the Superintendency to construct Federal buildings on the James "opposite Anderson's dwelling . . . built on the pan of Wilson's buildings. " Anderson's house was located near a "fine spring and good timber." Campbell found it" disagreeable to board w9ith those people" but in an official capacity he apparently visited all the Delaware cabins (Graham Papers July 25,, 1825). Lack of material amenities naturally disturbed Campbell and he implored Graham "not to forget to send tea. his hat, trunk and mattress by Wilson (Graham Papers May 19, 1825). . .

For the most part Campbell was the primary law officer in Southwest Missouri during the 1820s. Even at that he was not sure of his own jurisdiction, and he asked for clarification when criminal actions were brought to his attention. Apparently Indian posses were at his disposal should he decide to use them. . On the James River, Agent Campbell struggled with numerous thefts of stock among Indians and Whites and the ever-present problem of illegal whiskey. . .

The Delaware huts may have been the more common type of domestic residence. Certainly there were "cabins" of varying quality patterned along traditional single-cell structures or combinations of double-cell, saddle, and dog-trot houses (see Appendix IV, Gilliss Trading Post Function) [not included herein]. The Delawares' common neighbor, the Shawnee, were known for vertical log houses in Tennessee and on Apple Creek, but no evidence exists yet to suggest Shawnee or Delaware vertical houses in the upper White River country...

Epilogue: . . . During the 1830s a few Delaware apparently remained in the Missouri and Arkansas Ozarks. Most of them went on to

Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Delaware and Osage tribesmen visited their 0ld homes in Southwest Missouri until 1845, according to Statistics of the Population of Greene County, 1876:18. . . . Glliss of course continued his Indian commerce on the border of the Missouri and Kansas reservations. He lived in a log house until he built his stone mansion and became and almost mythical person around Kansas City long years after his death. Joseph Philibert stayed in the same area as Gilliss for two years, investing land there and in St. Louis. He returned to White River country. established a large farm at the mouth of he James River, and became a well-known pioneer in modern Stone County. James Wilson, interpreter and trader on James River, reputedly named the town of Springfield for his home town of Springfield, Massachusetts. . . . Wilson was fired as interpreter by Campbell for improper dealings with the Delaware. Although Wilson lived with the Delaware women he was accused of stealing their iron and swindling the Indians of their money. Before his death ca. 1835 he went to St. Louis for a French bride, and returned to Wilson Creek. . . .

But the most locally significant principal of Delaware Towns background in this regard was trader William Marshall. Marshall's death in 1833 produced a two=year probate litigation as the Greene County Court sought to administer his some $12,000 estate including two slaves. Over-half was awarded to the Menard-Valle Company of St. Genevieve, but accounts payable and accounts receivable among Greene County pioneers was lengthy. Marshall, who had moved to Ingle's old mill downstream to the mouth of Finley where he had a Plantation," ran this small industry and was also a "banker" for numerous people by providing cash and services credit (*History of Green County* 1883: 131-132) . . .

Of the above four Indian traders who all came together at Kaskaskia-Ste. Genevieve and were involved in the Delaware Towns Indian trade, only Gilliss did not live out his life in the James River area. Gillis removed with the annuities [to the Delaware]. Perhaps the others regretted the Delaware removal as they pondered the beneficial effect to the local economy and improvements that annuities as transfer payments had produced. Marshall, Philibert, and Wilson all three, by virtue of the "annuity trade," became early influential citizens of Greene County.

* * *

"The History of Delaware Town" probably written by Paul. W. Jones, (From *Christian County , Missouri: History & Families*, Paducah, Ky: 1998 (Turner Publishing), p. 33

From 1820 to 1830, when the first white settlers came into the region that now comprises Christian County, the only settlement of any consequence in the entire area that is now southwest Missouri was Delaware Town. It consisted of the James Fork Trading Post (named so because it was situated on the James Fork of the White River), several homes, a warehouse, a building where cheese was made (all these structures were made of logs), several hen houses and corn cribs, the many lodges of the Delaware Indians who resided in the village of the principal chief of the tribe, Captain William Anderson, and a large horse-racing track where the Delawares raced their mounts and wagered on the outcome.

This was all situated on the main trail through the area at the time, the Delaware Trail, which later became known as the White River Trace. The trail forded the James River upriver from the present-day Highway 14 bridge, one of the first two bridges in the county was installed at the site in the late 1880s. That wooden structure was replaced by a metal truss bridge in 1904, but6 has since been removed entirely. No access to the river is now available at the site, but a nearby graveyard is named the Delaware Cemetery. [A short history of the Delaware westward follows but is not included as it duplicates data elsewhere in this site...

...by 1818, the advancing tide of settlers forced them to sign another treaty which would locate them on new lands in what is now Christian County. In return the US government agreed to pay the tribe an annual annuity in silver totaling $4000, give them 120 horses, and provide them with [a[government-employed blacksmith. Thirteen hundred and forty-six Delawares and their fourteen hundred horses were ferried across the Mississippi River in the summer of 1820 to take up residence on the new lands, which had been chosen for them by General William Clark of Lewis & Clark fame.

Other villages strung out along the banks of the James River were those of Captain Ketchum (Whose Lenape name was Tah-whee-lalen), Capt. Pipe (who was of the wolf clan), Capt. Patterson (Meshe Kowhay), Capt. Beaver (who was of the turkey clan), Natcoming and Suwaunock (Chief Anderson's son).

The whites in the Delaware Town area at this time were William Gilliss (who owned the trading post and also had one on the banks of Swan Creek near what is now Forsyth), Joseph Philibert (who worked for Gilliss a the James Fork Trading Post), William Myres (who clerked for Gilliss at the Swan Creek Trading Post), James and Phoebe Pool (he was the government-paid blacksmith for the Delawares), Richard Graham (Indian Agent), John Campbell (Indian sub-agent), William Marshall (a competing trader who also built a crude mill on the Finley River near its mouth), James Wilson (competing trader who was located on the banks of the creek that would come to bear his name) and Solomon Yokum) who was ordered off the reservation by Campbell for selling whiskey to the Delawares).

There were also several slaves belonging to Gilliss who served as cooks and cheese makers. In addition, Baptiste Peoria, who was part Indian and part African, served as an interpreter and guide for Gilliss.

William Gilliss, the most successful of the traders, lived in a double-pen, dog-trot log house at Delaware town. Twice a year he'd dispatch Philibert and a helper to drive two wagons to the town of Ste. Genevieve on the Mississippi River to pick up supplies. It would take them 15 days to get there and much longer to return loaded down with trade goods. [There follows a detailed paragraph on the contents of the wagons on such a trip in 1827.]

The Delawares used their annual annuity from the government, paid in silver (one theory has it that Solomon Yokum, after being kicked off the reservation, melted down this silver specie to form his own Yokum dollars in order to hide the

fact that he was still selling whiskey to the Indians) to purchase trade goods. By the time they had come to Delaware Town, they had adopted many of the European ways of living, In addition to breechcloths, they wore white men's clothing, used metal tools an d hunted with rifles. While some lived in the traditional rounded lodges made from tree limbs, brush, cedar boughs and animal hides, others resided in log cabins, with a dirt floor and a hole in the of to allow smoke from the cook-fire to escape.

William Gilliss followed the Delawares to Kansas after they signed the 1829 James Fork Treaty that removed them even further west. Their new lands were situated near the Missouri River, Gilliss became a wealthy man and was one of the founders of Kansas City. By the end of 1830, the Delawares had left southwest Missouri. Looking at a map drawn by surveyor John C. Sullivan in 1824, it appears that the Delaware lands (stretching 70 miles east to west and e44 miles north to south) covered most of Christian County, as well as Stone and a portion of Taney, Barry, and Lawrence counties. During its heyday, the Delaware Town settlement was the place of importance in the Missouri Ozarks...

* * *

(From Wm. F. Switzler, *A Trip to the South*. 1836; SMSU Center for Archaeological Research, Folder 10)

Present-day Springfield, Missouri is the nearest town to the old Delaware Town, located some 12 miles distant. The following 1836 account briefly describing was written about six years after the Delaware departure:

Springfield

We arrived at Springfield on Wednesday 16th day of September [year date not presently known]. This is a Poor Race [sic] & the country is indifferent that surrounds it. There are some 8 or 10 log- cabins which form the place. There are 3 or 4 Stores 2 groceries, 2 Black-Smith shops & one Tan-yard. This is the first pace that I ever Knew of a Post Office being kept in a grocery. The Post office of this Place is the first After we left Boonville. We staid in this Place one night & part of a one day. We were entertained by T. Campbell the Tavern keeper. His Table was Tollerably well furnished, as well I presume as the country affords. . .

Indian Village

Twelve o clock when we started for a stand 12 miles distant known by the name of the: Delaware towns: This place was once an Indian village of considerable Strenght [sic], but it is now in a State [of] dilapidation therefore bears but few marks of former greatness. There is a Large creek (Wilson) running along the Side of this old Town. It is said, that the Idian [sic] Graves are seen for four or five miles on the Bank of this creek.

We traveled on & passed the Line dividing Missouri from Arkansas Territory my [by] next day after we left the Indian Village. The Line is 34 miles from a small town in Arkansas Territory called Fayetteville. The country along here is very rich & Produces the best corn I ever saw. On the 21st September, we arrived at Fayetteville We were delayed here some hours, Reshoeing a Part of our horses. . .
From Wm. F. Switzler, *A Trip to the South*. 1836; SMSU Center for Archaeological Research, Folder 10)

* * *

A Gun Repair Tool Kit for the Delaware Indians by James E. Price

(From *The Chronicle* of the Early American Industries [Vol. 38, No. 2, June 1985], p. 34)

While conducting research in the Missouri Historical Society archives I discovered a document relevant to early American industries. It is an invoice of June 27, 1822 for tools provided as annuities to the Delaware Indians by the U.S. Indian Department on behalf of Major Richard Graham who was an Indian agent living in St. Louis, Missouri. Graham authorized the purchase of the tools from B. L. Valle who presumably delivered them to the Indians living at that time on the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers in the area now encompassed by Ozark National Scenic Riverways in the southeastern Ozarks of Missouri.

The assemblage of tools represented by the list appears to constitute a kit of maintaining and repairing firearms. The list of entries for 11 categories of metalworking tools and 9 of woodworking tools, assuming the files were used only on metal. The metalworking tools would have allowed the Indians to shape, pierce, hold, cut, tap, and cut threads on gun parts. The woodworking tools were probably intended for use in repairing and making gunstocks. A hand saw was provided for cutting wood and chisels and gouges for bedding barrels and inletting locks and other parts. A jack plane, a smooth plane, and a round plane were probably intended for shaping and smoothing gunstocks after they were roughed out with the drawknife provided. The bitstock provided was probably intended for boring holes for the lock and escutcheon plate screws and for other piercing.

The 300 pounds of iron included with the tools were probably for raw material for the manufacture of gun parts. Other contemporaneous documents indicate that most metal forging work was done by European blacksmiths for the Indians at the expense of the U.S. Indian Department. . .

for the following Tools and Iron furnished to the Delaware Indians on your written order

To 1 doz 6, I chizzels	$2.25
6 pitt Saw files 8 1/2 in 56 1/4	1.00
12 polished files15 in 75	9.00
6 X cut Saw files 37 1/2	2.25
3 flat do 15 in in 75	2.25

3	1.2 round	15 in 75	2.25
1	Smoothing plane		1.87 1/2
1	Jack plane		1.50
1	Drawing Knife		1.00
6	Rat Tail files	62 1/2	3.75
1	Screw plate for Breeching Rifles		8.00
2	do	do Smaller	12.00
1	Hand saw		2.00
1	Saw for Cutting Rifle Barrels		4.00
1	hand vise		1.00
1	Drill		1.00
1	doz Gouges		5.00
1	wimble or Brace		3.00
2	Round planes		3.00
300#	iron	.10	30.00
			$99.50

Received 27 June 1822 of Maj. R. Grahams by the hands of Col. P. Menard Ninety Nine Dollars and fifty Cents in full of the above acct.

Miscellaneous Items of Correspondence (Mostly from Richard Graham Papers) A few items have been given emphasis by your editor.

[To] P. Menard: Department of War 8 Augt.1821

Sir, Your letter of the 7 June, enclosing an estimate for the quarter ending 3th Set. next, has been received.

Funds for the 1st & 2nd Mos have long since been remitted to you, this Gov. Clark, which I presume you have received before this time. A remittance was also made directly to you on the 23 May last of $3341.66 on account of the expenses of the emigration of the Delaware, of which you were informed by letter of that date, **and emigration of the Delaware**, of which you were informed by letter of that date, and which I had hoped would be sufficient to cover all the expenses of the Delaware emigration as it was the entire balance remaining of the appropriation for that object. But as it appears from your estimate for the quarter ending the 30th Sept. next, that it will not be sufficient. I have deemed it advisable to authorize you to draw on Gov. Thos. A. Smith. the receiver at Franklin, Missouri, for $6021/the amt. pf your

estimate, which I confidently expect will, with the sum before remitted, be amply sufficient to cover all expenses attending the emigration of the Delawares, and also of the Kickapoos, for the present year.

The expenses of the Delawares, where they are present located, are very heavy, in consequence of the scarcity of the game, will continue to be so while they remain here; **it is therefore desirable that they should be removed as soon as possible, to a country where game is more agreeable**; and I have enclosed an extract of your other respects will be rendered more agreeable; and I have enclosed an extract of your letter to Mr. Graham, their agent, and called his attention particularly to this subject. . . .(signed J. C. Calhoun)
[It is not specified exactly where the Delaware were located at this time, but it appears from the letter below that they were not yet at the James Fork of the White River]

From R. Graham. 4 March 1822 An estimate of such articles as should be furnished m to the Delawares now residing on the Currant River in the State of Missouri and to thopse on their way to the Currant,
consisting of altogether of about 2400 souls for thee months, and which should continue until their corn is made
2700 bushels of corn at 50cts $1350
12000 bushels of flour at 21/2 cts 300
900 powder at 40 cts 360
2000 lead at 5 cts 100
400 tobacco salt at 161/2 67.331/2
2000 flints at 1.25 20
To transport the flour, powder, lead, Salt, and Tobacco, will cost 500 that is 16 carts at $35 per trip [Total so far] $2734.831/2
An additional amount should be allowed for meat for those, who are on their way and of course have not been able to make a winter hunt--an allowance of 15 meat per head per each quarter at 8 cents per lb 1440 [grand total] $4174/831/2
This would give to each indiidual 1/3 of a qt. of corn or a little better than 6 oz. per day
5/6 of an oz of flour pr day
2 oz of meat per day

The Honble the Secty of War in his letter of 23 April 1822 says, "you will exercize your discretion in furnishing provisions to the new Delaware Emigrants for a reasonable time. but it my opinion that the government is not bound to furnish any thing more than a due proportion of corn for support until they can raise it for themselves.". . .

Researcher Note: Menard and Valle supplied William Gillis, William Marshall, and perhaps others during their two years residence with the Delawares in modern Shannon County . . . [Shannon County is in southern Missouri about midway between Greene County--where Delaware Town was located--and Cape Girardeau. Editor]

R. Graham to Wm. Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Sr. Louis, 2 July 1822

Sir: The Secty of War informs me that you have been appointed under an act of Congress passed at the last Session Superintendant of Indian Affairs at St. Louis and by direction of the President your Superintendance will enha[n]ce the several Indian agencies on the Mississippi and Missouri & requires me to correspond with you in relation to my duties and take your instruction upon all points connected with them.

Under these direction and to give you a view of the situation of my agency I beg leave to state that early in May last I received from the Secty of War a draft for$10, to pay the following annuities

Delawares $4300
Weas 3000
Kickapoos 2000
Great Osage 500
Little Osage 500

Stating to me at the same time "the Delaware annuity to be $5500 of which $1200 have been remitted to Mr. Johnson to pay for horses furnished to the last immigrants, The $2000 due to the Kickapoo under the Treaty at Edwardsville and the private annuities of the Delaware chiefs Anderson & Lapanihilie [spelling?] & the an allowance to the Delawares in lieu of Salt, will be remitted as soon as an appropriation is made by Congress.

I have not received the latter annuities & am now waiting for them before I proceed to distribute the others, as I do not wish to make two trips for their payment besides at this particular time all the Indians are out at their Summer hunt & will not return before 1 Aug. If therefore these annuities have been remitted to you, I would like to receive them at as early a date as possible. . .

I herewith enclose you an estimate of expenses necessary in removing the Indians (Delaware & Kickapoo) to the Lands designated for them by Gov, **this Estimate embraces the lowest possible amt. that can be expended for them with a view to keep them from starving**. . .
(Folder 13)

[To] Gen. Wm. Clark, Superintendent of Ind. Affairs. St. Louis, Oct. 3, 1822

Sir: . . . The Delaware & Shawnee will commence their movement this fall for their Lands. which I have selected agreeable to instructions from the Honble the Secty of War they are situated in S.W. corner of the State Bounded by the Osage Boundary line on the W. tye Kickapoo Boundary on the NE & running from those lines to include such quantity of land as may be deemed advisable to grant to them, to include the Great Bend of White River at James Fork with a reservation of the lead mines (the Indians expect 70 miles square), The Cheifs of the Delaware are extremely anxious to have the extent of their lands finced, their boundaries run out at [as?[marked, & the White people who are now settled on there removed as speedily as possible. I will have by leave to request the policy of ordering off as soon as practeable all the squatters on those lands designed for the Indians. Numbers of families have settled themselves on those lands neither

this year past & many are moving from Boonslick County to settle in them. The Lead mines on White River are worked by White people under an old unconfirmed Spanish grant, it is said, of this grant I know nothing tho, am informed it is for 5 leagues square, if so & proved to be, a good claim, it will interfere with the lands to be granted to the Delawares.

The Kickapoos have settled on the Veangus [?]a Tributary stream of the Osage & about 25 miles East from the boundary of their own land. They are unwilling to move on their own lands. Refused to receive from me their annuities for the present year. [There follows a long speech--not included herein-- from Kickapoo expressing their dissatisfaction for the arrangement made for them, a speech that was undoubtedly repeated by other tribes.]

I found some difficulty in getting the Osage to agree to give up their Factory on Marie deCigne but when they found there was no treaty of obligation to continue the factory. they consented to yield . . .

I am happy to inform you that a treaty of peace has been entered into between the Osages, Delawares & Shawnees & perfectly tranquility is restored to all the Indians within my agency. Respectfully. . . R Graham, U.S. Ind. Agt.

R. Graham,. U.S. Ind. Agent to Mr. James Wilson, Interpreter to the Delaware Nation. St. Louis, 6 Nov. 1822

Sir: Enclosed is a talk & wampum from the Stockbridge Indians to [Chief] Anderson o the cheifs of the Delaware Nation & one from myself. You will read them both to Anderson and his cheifs. You will take their answer down in writing & forward it to unto the Secty. of War.

Col. Menard informs me that it is possible [probable?] probable Mr. Souchet [spelling?] will overtake you on the road as you will be with your wagon - if so, and Anderson is not with you, you will hurry on to where he is as an answer to the Stockbridge Indians is required at as early a day as possible.

Let me know how the Indians are getting on. What number will move this fall.
(Folder 13)

St. Louis January 21st: 1824 Major Richard Graham, Washington City

Dear Sir Inclosed you will receive a letter intended for you which was inclosed to me from Batesville by Col. Boswell who states that the Indians are very noumerous about that peace & the Inhabitants much alarmed. I have coutuned [cautioned] to Col. Boswel that I have no control over the Indians in the Territory of Arkansas. Col. Menard is on White River and will interfer in proveting [sic] Defensettes between Whites and Indians. I have also answered the letter of Col. buckle in which he is informed that it will be the duty of your sub Agent to demand the murders of five men - [?]and that there is not the slightest sinallent [sic] probability of the White River Indians uniting with the Osage in the event of a rupture with the united States. The movement of part of White Rain [?] band near the White River indians intended now for seperation of themselves from the mischievous part of their nation that than a wish to gain Auxilery [?]

Gen. Atkinson sent an express a few days ago to Col. Arbuckle ordering him to come a demand to be made of the murders of five Americans. Those Osages are so much in the habit of commiting outrages against the American traders, & citizens passing through their country it will become necessary to punish them as the will is increasing.

The Delawares on White River as it appears from reports & letters from Anderson are nearly in a state of starvation.

Tully has not returned from the Kickapoos, nothing of much importance amongst the other Tribes of your agency. [The remainder of the letter is not of interest here.]

15 Feb.ry 1824. Mouth of the Swan and White River. Addressed to Wm. Clark Esquire, Siperentendant of Indian Affairs, St. Louis [Parts of the manuscript are difficult to read.]

Dear Sir: I past at the Delawar on James Fork five day[s] ago. All the Delawars Excepte [Chief William] Anderson and five or six Famely [families] have goone to the wood to suporte them self having nor corn nor games near the vilage. Anderson with howm [whom] I have staid three day[s] . . . and fear some Difugullay [difficulty] with the Whites . . . By your orders a years ago Are now returning and have taken their lace howme [home] . . .The Whi [whtes] [say] that the Indians are . . . perhaps little moor than 40 mile East of State boundary Ligne . . .

Ther is at this placetwo very hold [old] men one of them interely [entirely] Being Two Crippled not very hold [old] and Seven old women. Al neked and sytarved the[y] are in the Bound[ary] of the Stae of Messaung [Missouri] . . . Corn his [is] a[t] James Fork $ Per bushall and will be $2 Before . . . one maun [month] the Dallawar have no more . . . Wm. Marshall [has] abat [about] 200 B[ushels]. Giles 150 James Wilson the Interpreter 125 B. The Wea Peooria & Penkeshaw hanot [have not] one Graine of corn for two months past Mr. Lorimer at this Place [h]as 500 B. But it is disposed of.

I remaine with the higest Esteme yours Respectfully Pierre Menard

[From] A.L.S. Pierre Menard to: Wm. Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs St Louis. 1824 February 15 Mouth of Swan and White R.

Subject: **The Delawares have gone to the woods to get subsistence since they have no corn or game near their village. The Peorias, Piankashaws and Weas have also taken to the woods.** Nevertheless they are moving in closed to Anderson on James Fork in order to be back at Anderson Village by the 25th or 30th. Will be better able then to give an account of the situation of the Indian.

Persons: Delawares, Anderson, Shwanees, Peorias, Piankisha, Weas, **Wm. Marshall**, James Wulson, Mr. Lorimier

Places: James Fork, State of Missaury, Mississippi, Anderson Village

[To] Gnl. EWm. Clark. Delaware Agency 22 Sept. 1824

Sir. The Delaware Indians in addition to the places already allotted for trade, wish for their convenience the three forks of White River to be established as one of the points. I will observe that place is without the boundary of Treaty allotted to the Delaware Indians. Yrs. Respectfully R. Graham, U.S. Ind. Agt.

1825

Charges against James Wilson, U.S. Interpreter for the Delaware Nation of Indians, exhibited by John Campbell, U.S. Sub Agent

Charge 1st: Want of knowledge of the Delaware Tongue
Charge 2nd: Not interpreting according to the true meaning any talk from the Agent to the Indians & from the Indians to the Agent
Charge 3rd: For giving advice to the Indians contrary from that which the Agent had given.
Charge 4th: For contempt of the Government.
Specification 1st: Inasmuch as the said Wilson did curse the Govt. of the U.S. when being told that he did not interpret according to the true intent & meaning of the orders of the Government.
Charge 5th: For cheating the Indians
Specification 1st: The said Wilson did keep and make use of Iron, belonging to the Indians and intended for their use.
John Campbell, Sub Indian Agt.

[1825?] **To: Gen Wm. Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs St. Louis. [This letter shows that many Delaware were still in Illinois in 1825.]**
Subject: Reports in conformity with Clark's instructions to visit the different Indian hunting camps within the State of Illinois and to urge the Indians to remove to their own lands west of the Mississippi early in the spring. The Potawatomis have been friendly with the whites, but are unwilling to move from their -resent location which is on military bounty lands. The Kickapoos have not yet emigrated. but have caused no complaints to have been made because of their conduct. **It is of the opinion that most of the Indians will have to be forced from Illinois, so strong is their attachment to the land of their fathers.** The whiskey they obtain so easily is largely confirming them in this stand. **The Delawares have been conducting themselves well, but drink to excess and are loathe to leave a place where it is so easily obtained.** Recommend prohibiting all trade with the Indians in the State of Illinois after the 1st of June and also preventing them from planting any corn in that state.
Persons: Potawatamies, Kickapoos, Macina, Delawares, Miami Indians
Places: Illinois, Mississippi River, Laryamo, Little . . .[?], Kaskaskia River, Edwardsville, Wabash. [Signed] A.L.S. R. Graham

(Folder 13) From John Campbell to Major Richard Graham. Anderson's Village, James Fork, May 19th 1825.
Sir I have this day pointed out a situation for building opposite to Anderson's dwelling, where there is a fine spring and good timber for building. I would advise that the buildings to be built on the plan of Wilson's buildings. I am unable to ascertain what they will cost, but it will be considerably above one hundred dollar. I have had a talk today with [Delaware Chief] Anderson today on the subject of the man hoo [who] is selling Whiskey to the Indians he is much dissatisfied that he is not removed. I should have started down on Sunday but on examining the laws I am not satisfied that my powers extend me fully on this subject and I will attend to it immediately. I think it would be well to write to the proper authority in Arkansas and no [know] wheather those persons have account to squatt without permission on the publick lands. If there can be no way to break this set of horse steelers and whiskey sellers up, we shall have no peace in

this nation. The Kickapoos have called again today asking me to visit them. I shall goe and see them soon as Anderson leaves. This Anderson wishes me to write you to mention to Genl. Clark Something about the horse that was taken from his son by the man Anderson took the whiskey from as he cannot get his horse. Please send me some tea by Wilson and dont forget my hat. Be sure to make the arrangements with Col. Menard to bring my trunk and Mattras and the articles in my memorandum, send me paper and quils, Ink powder for Wilson.

Track[?] wishes to say to you the number of persons belonging to there family there is twenty souls in all here including Bob hoo are entitled to there share.

Inclosed yuo have the list of horses lost by the Dellawares and the evidence persisely as they gave it in. It is more lengthy than is necesary but they would have every particular set down. I should of done it myself, but had no paper and my pen has given out. I wish you would urge the nessisity of having ur buildings put up, for it is very disagreeablbe to have to board with those people. I wish you would write me fully on the subject of those horse thiaves and whiskey sellers. I wish to no wheather I shall be Justifiable in taking some of the Indians with one and forcing those fellows to give up the property belonging to the Indians. Write me all the news and don't forget my letters.

(Folder 13) John Campbell, Sub Indian Agt. to Graham. James Fork,. White River, July 25th, 1825

Sir. Inclosed you have some documents for your parusal on the subject of hog killing by the Dellawares. The dispute betw Natcoman and Mr. Marshall is not yet settled. Marshall has gone to Cape Herrardoe [Girardeau) for evidence. There is much feeling here amongst the Indians about the manner in which the annuities shall be distributed. **The poor Indians complain to me constantly and that that they they in the duration get little or nothing that the big fish eat all the little ones up.** There complaints are made by Killbuck's band and very justly so too. I am creditably informed at he Killbuck and his great men have signed receipts to Gillis & Boys [Boyce] for Seventeen hund dollars to be paid out of this annuity. **This is for depts. [debts] contracted by Killbuck and a few of his band. By this means the poor of his band are to get nothing.** This is unjust and ought not to be suffered. I hope you will inform Col. Menard of this and prevent his excepting those orders of Killbucks. Anderson the Chief Joins me. He is much disatisfied with me in consequence of the corse I have persued to endeavor to stop them frombringing in such quantities of whiskey. Thjere has not been less than three hundred dollars of whiskey brought in the nation by the Indians since you left. This Andersenand myself have called the chiefs and soldiers together several times and I have said everything I could to to atop it but to no purpose. Anderson says we will stop but them goe on and see what will be there fate. You have no conception of the Difficulty I have had undergone since I arrived here. I have not had three days rest since I have been here. I believe I have erected every cabbin on the Dellaware land. I have just returned from a visit to the Peankeshaws and Weas and Peorias. they join me in endeavoring to stop them from bringing in whiskey below. The chief of the Piankeshaws informed me that some of those white people who were permitted to remain on the and by Anderson had brought in whiskey and sold it tot he Indians. I remained and watched them for two days but could not ketch them. On my return I called on Anderson [and] told him that they must leave the land. He called the chief and they councilled together. finally

concluded that I should notify those men that if they do soe again they must leave the land immediately but they must have it all wints [wintr?] so soon as them crops were finished. [As clear as mud. Editor] I have visited the Kickapoos frequently, I have made them give up some horses which they had belonging to the whites. I should be glad if the could be anint [another] interpretor for the Kickapoos. I have had that to do myself which is not my duty. They wish someone to visit them on the Osage river which I shall doe as the fires are done. Some Jurion [?] has written to the Kickapoos that they would furnish them goods at a very reduced price for there annuity. They had agreed to take there goods from Col. Menard as they told me themselves. I doe not expect that any body will furnish them lower than Menard.

I have now given you a full view of everything worth your attention. Except that I have notified Mr. Wilson that I should not [call] on him again to interprat for me, he is by no means fit for that place, he cannot give the propper interpratation of anything, he will always put his own construction upon what I say to the Indians and what they Indians say to me. This I have caught him at frequently and giving different advise from myself. This Anderson and a great many of them tells me now. They say they thought I would find it out myself. I have do soe to my satisfaction. You can doe as you please. I informed him on the 21st of this month that I should not call on him again. I have spoken to Troyet [?] to act for me for the present. Send me the outlines of the late treaty that I may no the boundary lines. Give my best respects to Govener Clark and family and to Col. Abinander [?] I am much oblige to you for the hat you sent me. Write me by Col. Menard. Send on the newspapers.

6 August 1925 (Folder 13) Point Pleasant, New Madrid County,. Missouri. S. G. Hopkins to Magr. Graham

My Dear Sir, Much excitement has been produced in this vicinity for the last two or three months in consequence of a prevalent rumour that the small settlements of Indians on the borders of the River St. Francis were to be forcibly broken up and their inhabitants removed beyond the White River . . . A correct knowlede of the St. Francis which runs parallel with the Mississipi for upwards of one hunded a[nd] fifty miles on a direct line, and at n place is more than twenty miles from it, is from one extent to the other sunk by earthquakes and filled with timbers which have died and fallen into the water, rendering it unavigable for every species of boats except canoes; the west (or lead) fork as it is termed enters from the high country which divides Black and White river from the tributaries the St. Francis; and from fifty miles from its confluence wit the east fork. has suffered equally, and is equally circumstanced as respects its navigation. An hundred miles above the junction of these two, a bay or bayon [bayou?] (as it is here treed) connect them together. Within the island thus formed; and at a very small elevation abve the level of the water, of the two rivers, spread over an immense surface as it is, by the sinking of the country, live those Indians in three villages. They consist of Shawnees, Delawares, and Muscogees Creeks. It seems as if providence in commiseration of their misfortunes had directed them thither, where white men will not live; and where there is just enough of fish, fowl, and game to minister to their subsistence. without encroaching on the rights of others. In their character UI am happy to bear witness, from two years residence in this neighborhood, that they are inoffensive, useful, and in some degree industrious. They raise good stocks of Horses, cattle, and hogs; and make a sufficiency of bread-stuffs fro home No charge of dishonesty has ever been, even colourably, sustained against them, and the little trade they furnish in furs, peltries, Bears, oils is extremely acceptable to our small

community from its vicinity, and the facilities afforded in obtaining it. About three years ago three negroe men owned by George Colbert (a Chickasaw) were forced from his savage cruelty to abandon his service; and betook themselves to these villages They are still there. A. Walker of this County received authority from the son of Colbert to seize them. I was at the villages with him. The Indians did not object to his doing so; but for some cause unknown to me, he declined, and returned without them. In the transition [translation?], although an eye witness, I could not discover any thing reprehensible in the conduct of the Indians, They say it is a matter between Indians - that n white man is interested; and as it regards the permission given to the negroes to live among them, George Colbert alone is insured and that he, to their knowledge is a cruel unprincipled savage. I have said there's much on this subject, lest improper colouring from motives if reward, or profit, might have been given to it.

In an interested point of view, as a citizen here, I should dislike the removal of the Indians, 1st because it would deprive us of their little trade, which operates at a great convenience and 2ndly because their occupancy of that isolated country keeps off worse neighbors. Will you be so kid as to give me your own and the views of the government of this subject as early as convenient,

In the sentiments I have expressed I know the whole community here heartily accord; and if necessary will unite in a petition to the government. It is probable my friend Capt. Lessieur (the oldest inhabitant of this part of the state and a respectable citizen in any country) will also make some statements on the subject You may especially rely on his information and knowledge of the country.

James Fork 2nd September 1825

Dr [Dear] Peter, Inclosed [sic] you have the letters your Indians, one of them you will read to those Indians in presence of Magt. (?) Campbell. Have sent you by Wagon, 150 pairs of small ear bobs, it is all I had & you will credit me for them. **Your friend Mr. William Marshall was here Yesterday and was much displeased at some reports of some Indians.** He was informed that you have told the Indians that you were the only one that could and would have goods, that him Marshall & Gillis & Boyer, credit was not good and that they could not have goods any longer, I told him that I was sure you never used such language and that it was false, Magt. Campbell told him the same. Should we be so lucky as to make an advantageous contract for skins, you will be informed in time yours ?? Pierre Menard

Ps I believe that James?? is the one who has made that report to Marshall
(SMSU, Center for Archaeological Research, Folder 10)

20th September 1825

Sir I have the honor to enclose to you a statement of the claims of the Delawares for Horses stolen from them on there journey from Indiana to Missouri. These claims do not form and part of those which have already been laid before the Government. . .

20 September 1825. Anderson's Village John Campbell to Major R. Graham. Abstract (Folder13)

Will call on the Delawares for payment for stolen hogs as soon as proof can be obtained against them. Has warned that traders against giving credit on the faith of being paid out of Indian annuities and has lectured the Indians on the justice of unequal distribution of the annuities. Says that "puting a stop to there bringing in whiskey is moreally and physikally impossible." The Kikapoos have left their village for the Red River to make their winter hunt and the Piankeshaws left about the same time. The Delawares are dissatisfied at not receiving their iron as usual and [Chief] Anderson has heard that the Cherokees are planning war. Mentions Delaware Natcoming and Killbuck among others.

John Campbell to Major Richard Graham or Gov. Clark, St. Louis, 27 September 1825, Anderson' village. Abstract of document. (Folder 13)

Encloses Anderson's speech delivered on the murder of his son. Describes the incident of the son waiting behind his party to search for their stolen horses and of never being seen again. Feeling is high against the Osages who are suspected of the deed. Speaks of two interpreters who will receive twenty dollars per month. Asks Graham to send him writing paper and ink powder.

Andersons village October 1st 1825

Sir Since my letter of the 28th was closed anderson has informed me of a man by the name of Sollomon [sic] Yokam hoo [sic] is just settled inside of the Delleware [sic] line and has erected a distillery on the other side of the line and has made a quantity of peach brandy and has been selling it for some time in quantities to the Indians; there is a number of those outlawd [sic] characters settled all below him hoo [sic] are also selling whisky [sic] constantly to the indians, if there cannot be some plan devised to remove them from that place, the Dellewares [sic] and Weas and all those lower indians will be a lost people before two years… can point out any way that this Yokam who lives on the indian land can be removed i wish you to doe [sic] soe [sic] if i had any assistance i would soon remove him but i am now left alone without a white man in the nation four or five old indians are left her [sic] with the chiefs to take charge of the Villages I am apprehensive i shall have some difficulties with one or two others that are living on the land before i get them off i am told that they will not pay there [sic] rents to the indians if soe [sic] what step is to be taken to compell [sic] them. I have just started Truit (?) and Conner again to notify them all that they must remove
your friend John Campbell Sub Indian agent
Major R. Graham Indian agt
(SMSU, Center for Archaeological Research, Folder

Perhaps 1826.

Subject: It is gratified his views are approved by the War Department. **Met with some difficulty in bringing the Delawares and Shawnees to agree to become friendly with the Osages. Te Kickapoos are pleased with the idea of peace and will readily give their influence to carry it into effect.** A small war party f Cherokees have killed a Frenchman and threaten to kill all those who trade with the Osages. Wishes to be instructed as to his power of granting licenses. **Has been much pleased with the Delawares who desire to become farmers. They appear to be very industrious. Has furnished them with iron to shoe their horses an they are forced to go great distances for game, laming their horses in the process.**
Persons: Delawares, Shawnees, Osages, Cherokees, Kickapoos, Revoir, Gov. Clark, Gov. Miller, Harrison, Johnson, Col. Menard, Anderson, Lapihinile
Places: Cote-sans-dessein, Missouri River, Fort Smith, Arkansas Territory, Black River, White River, Fort Wayne

(Folder 13) From the United States (Indianan Department To James Pool D.ed.
Foy my serving as Blacksmith for the Delaware Indians residing on James Fork of White River for the quarter ending the ***last day of February 1826*** - $500 per annum $125.00.

Received St. Louis March 1st 1826 of Richard Graham United States Indian Agent . . .For James Pool Pierre Menard Attorney in Fact

Delaware Village March 16th 1826

Sir On my arrival at this place I find but few Of the indians have arrived but they are daily expected, One of the Dellewares [sic] arrived two days ago, and brings the accounts of the Dellewars [sic] and Kickapoos having killed five Osages on the waters of red river. There were ten Dellewares and ten Kickapoos who were hunting together at one camp, the Osages came to them and told them they had been to war against the Pawneas [sic]. They invited them to camp with them [.] they did soe, in the night [.] the Kickapoos proposed to the Dellewars to kill them [.] the Dellewares replied saying that there [sic] chief and there agint [sic] had told them that they must not doe [sic] any mischief while on there [sic] hunt. but before daylight they all concluded to join and tomhawk them, which they did
accordingly. They justify this act because the horse belonging to Andersons son hoo [sic] was killed was seen amongst the Osages, another reason they ?? that the Cherrokea [sic] chief told them that the Osages had killed eleven of his people last fall and one Shawny [sic] and one Delleware [sic] boy. The Cherrokea [sic] chief is now collecting all his wariors [sic] and intends striking the blow in about fore weaks [sic] there was when this young man left **Marshalls trading town [**emphasis added] on red river, about eight hundred collected from the different tribes, about 6 weaks [sic] since the Osages have killed five Dellewares [sic] among them was George White wj his father one woman and two boys, so soon as this news reached Natcoman on red river he started with five men determined to have scalps, the indians have all left red river on there [sic] way home[.] soe [sic] soon as they arrive I shall be able to get all the particulars, and will communicate them to you, there is at present soe [sic] many reports that I don't think it necessary to notice them, I called

what indians there were here soe [sic] soon as I arrived and delivered your speach [sic] to them alsoe [sic] Goviner [sic] Clarks letter, they appeard [sic] to be well satisfied with there [sic] contents, I am endeavoring [sic] to suppress the war as much as possible untill [sic] we shall hear from you what Col. McNears (?) has done with the osages. Lawfanialy? The second chief died about one ?? since I laid before the chiefs the map sent by me they are well pleased with the country, and soe [sic] soon as the Shawneas [sic] chiefs and Kickapoos chiefs arrive they will then visit that country on the **Kansan river**, I will send an express as soon as the indians all arrive I should be glad to have a Kickapoo interpretor when they arrive, I wish you to get all my letters out of the post office and send them, and some of the newspapers since the siting [sic] of the last congress, send Col. Mcnares [McNears]Letter as soon as possible, tell Goviner [sic] Clark Anderson will answer his letter by the next oppertinity [sic] give my best respects to Goviner [sic] Clark and family and remain Sir yours with Respect
John Campbell U.S. Sub Indian agt

[Folder 13] Hix.s Torry Laurence County, Arkansas Territory, April 2nd 1826
John Rodney, Deputy Sheriff optionary with Joseph Horden Sheriffe
To John Campbell United States Sub Agent at James Fork of White River in the State of Missouri.

This is to inform you that the party of Delaware Indians that hunted in the Swamps on the East Fork of this Territory have had three horses stolen by the Whites. . . other Whites that those Band of Indians have hunted near thoz have conducted themselves with uprightness and the most Poticular honest and civility.

This from their friend by your most Humble Servant by request of the Indians and their William Gilliss

Delaware Annuity. Delaware Agency James Fork of White River June 10th 1826
We the chiefs, council men, & captains of the Delaware tribe of Indians do acknowledge that we have this day received from Richard Graham Unites States Indian agent the sum of Two Thousand Three Hundred Dollars the balance due us

after deducting the sum of three hundred Dollars paid to ? ?? for the burning of his mill by order of the ??? in full for the annuity due to us by the acts of appropriation of congress of May 1790, 1810-1819 & 1822 in which our ?? annuity is included, & we do hereby release the United States from any farther [sic] claims we have for annuity due in the present year- as witness our hands & seals this day & date above written
William Anderson x
In presence of John Campbell[,] Sub Indian agt James Wilson James Pool Antoine Leclain
Non-num-da-gum x
Pe-che-na-ha-lous x
Johnny Luielo? x
Pouishe? x
Na-qui te'-ha-ta x

Capt. Killbrick [Killbuck?] x
Capt. Catchum x
Capt. Patterson x
Capt. Pipe x
Capt. Beaver x
(SMSU, Center for Archaeological Research, Folder 13)

Delaware Agency James Fork of White River 14th June 1826

Received from Richard Graham United States Indian agent the sum of Three Hundred & Sixty Dollars in full for the private annuity due to me for the year 1826 as promised by the courts on the part of the United States, at the Treaty of St. Marys in 1819 as witness my hand seal this day & date above written.

Witness James Wilson his William V. Anderson chief of the Delaware Nation [XX] mark
(SMSU, Center for Archaeological Research, Folder 1)

Received from Richard Graham United States Indian agent the sum of Three Hundred & Sixty Dollars in full for the private annuity due to me for the year 1826 as promised by the courts on the part of the United States, at the Treaty of St. Marys in 1819 as witness my hand seal this day & date above written.

Witness James Wilson his William V. Anderson chief of the Delaware Nation [XX] mark
(SMSU, Center for Archaeological Research, Folder 1)

June 10th 1826. Annuity Receipt Delaware Agency. James Fork of the White River. (Folder 13)

We the chiefs, council men & captains of the Delawar tribe of Indians do acknowledge that we have this day received from Richard Graham United States Indian Agent the sum of Two Thousand Three Hundred dollars the balance due us, after deducting the sum of three Hundred Dollars to John Sample for the burning of his mill, by order of the Secty of War, in full for the annuity due to us by the acts of appropriation by Congress of May 1796, 1810 - 1819 & 1822 in which our Salt annuity is included, and we do hereby release the United States from any farther claims, we have for annuity due for the present year - as witness our hands seal this day & date above written. In presence of John Campbell, Sub Indian Agt James Wilson James Pool Antoine Le clair
William Anderson, Non-num-da-gum, Pe-che-na-ha-lous, Johnny Quick, Poushe, Na-qui-ti-ha-ta, Capt. Killbuck, Capt. Catchum, Capt. Patterson, Capt. Pipe, Capt,. Beaver

[To:] Mr. John Rodney, Deputy Sheriff, Hix Ferry, Lawrence County [?] **St. Louis, July 18th 1826.**

Sir Your letter of date April 2 to Maj. Campbell Sub. Ind. Agent has by him been given to me. In this letter you state that there are three men by the name of Grays who have stolen horses from the Delaware Indians hunting in that neighborhood - that the character of the Indians while hunting was remarked for [appropriateness ?], honesty, and civility & recommend that these men may be prosecuted.

From the term of your letter I am inclined to believe that you will render all the aid you can for the furtherance of justice to the poor Indian & to rid the neighborhood of such men, as would steal horses - to this end I have taken the liberty of addressing this to you, to ask you to furnish such evidence as you can to the attorney [be] the U.S.A. [?] Arkansas who will have these men indicted. In doing this I will reimburse you for all reasonable expenses you may be at bring these men to justice. Very respectfully, . . .R. Graham, U. S. [?]

* * *

Abstract of US Agent between 1 September 1825 and 1 September 1826. St. Louis, Annuities paid to Indians by Rd. Graham [Delawares only included here.] [Folder 13]
Council Men & Captains of Delawares $5300
Captain Catchum, Representative of Sassakinik a Delaware chief (deceased) $140
William Anderson Delaware Cheef $1000

There seems to have been a lot of bickering about and between the various Indian traders as can be seen in this letter from William Marshall concerning William Gillis:

Dec. 8th 1826
Mr. James Campbell

For I understand William Gillis has sent his pack horses loaded with Goods to to the woods to trade with the Indians which I consider a grand imposition on me for a man with out a lysence [sic] to Go and trade in that manner contrary to law to deprive me of my Just Credits for which reason I Request you to have him stoped [sic] As Quick as possible[.] you may be well assumed that he has no lycence [sic] to trade in that Quarter[.] i am in hopes for you will not fail to have him desicded [desisted] in his pursuit. W. Marshall
Mr. James Campbell, Esqr. James Fork, Anderson Town

Marshall's letter is included here as it is the only correspondence that we presently have in his hand writing.]

Dec 1826

Mr James Campbell for 3 unclassed Wilbarn Gilks has sent his pack horses loaded with Goods to the Woods to trade with the indians which I consider a Grand imposition on me for a man with out licence to Go and trade in that manner contrary to law to deprive me of my Just Credits for which reason I Request you to have him stopped as Quick as possible you may be Well assured he has no licence to trade in that Quarter I am in hopes for you Will not fail to have him detected in his persuit

Wm Marshall

* * *

From John Campbell at Delaware Village to Major Richard Graham, Indian Agent, near St. Louis December 9th 1826 (Folder 13)

Major R. Graham Sir I write you a short note, giving you my opinion of matters things here. I am satisfied there is too many persons here acting as agents and advisors hoo [sic] are all working for there [sic] own interest. some it appears from indian reports don't want the Dellewares [sic] to exchange there [sic] lands without the goverment [sic] consent to pay there [sic] debts I suppose to the traders, others want reserves of land made for them; others want pay for there [sic] buildings , some of the persons say if the agents will help them that they will assist the agents in affecting what they wish for the goverment [sic]. all those things combined together has more or less influence upon the mind of the Indians. permit me to further state to you that I think it bad pollicy [sic] to permit the traders to cultivate soe much of the indian soil and to keep such large stocks of horses and cattle in the neighborhood of the villages, and pay the indians no rent and sell them corn at an extravant [sic] price to them the indians have no encouragement to raise corn or stock, some of the traders are now clearing more land. those hoo [sic] have indian families of children I think ought to be allowed to cultivate soil sufficient to support there [sic] children but nothing more. I hope there will be a stop put to this grand imposition as soon as possible, you will very readily perceive from the above remarks from what source they come Indians are not very apt to make those remarks of themselves. I wish you to send me some washington papers by Mr Mitty and letters if any, since I enclosed you my report, Mr William Marshall has lodged a written report against Mr. Wm Gillis for having sent a number of pack horses to the woods with goods to trade with the Indians without license which is the fact, the goods are sent to the three forks of white river, for soon as Gillis arrived from St Genavive [sic] I informed him of Marshalls Report, and that I should hold him accountable for the forthcoming of the goods and ?? untill [sic] I should hear from you on the subject. I hope you will not delay giving me some instructions how to proceed, I wish you to answer my letter fully on the subjects above stated, you have inclosed [sic] Marshall letter. I have sent Col Menard a coppy [sic] of Marshalls letter as he is much interested in this affair. [[Chief] Anderson has called on me and expresses a wish that Mr Gillis may have license to trade on the three forks of white river, this you will be the best judge of yourself. I have permited [sic] Mr Gillis to remain at the three forks of white river untill [sic] I should hear from you as it was the particular wish of Anderson, but he is not to trade any of the goods You have no idea of the high ground this gentlemen takes here he is more than agent. I could say much more to you on this subject but let this suffice for the present, or untill [sic] I see or hear from you, which I hope will be soe soon as you can send me the answer. Did not intend saying so much in this note as I have (??) but this affair of Gillises has compelled me to do so. this leter [sic] is only intended for you and myself.

I am Sir with Due Respect your John Campbell

From Pierre Menard to Richard Graham, Kas[kas]kia January 17th 1827 (Folder 13)

Majr. R. Graham, Saint Louis Dear Sir Your Favor of the 4th instant on the 23th November last. The Shawnees fifteen in number went at the Dellawar's town on James Fork For the purpose of going on Exploring the land near the Kansas Designed for there future and permanent residence. **it appears by anderson's letter to me that the Dellawars were also ready to go but that after several Consultations it was agreed amonst them to pospone their Journey untill April next.**

[A paragraph about the Shawnee is not included here

Mr. Johnson writes to me that he will be here next summer with a large Daputation of Different nations to Explore the countries west of the Mississippi.

I hope to be able to go to soon. I am now getting strength vary fast . . .. Pierre Menard

Abstract of Merchandise to be Traded at James Fork of the White River with the Delaware Indians by William Gillis, 1827 (Folder 23)

3 point , 2 1/2 point, 2 point, 1 1/2 point, and 1 point Mna blankets; Scarlet , green, gray, lavender tint blue, gray tint cloth; Shrouds narrow card; Blue and White Ground Calico; assorted plaid, striped, bleached, brown domestics; bed ticking; Russia sheeting; chintz domestics; blue India, coin Madrass. and Turkey Red handkerchiefs; thread, awls, and needles; single and double trigger rifles; man saddles; com[mon?] curb bridles; com curb snaffles; plated snaffles; powder lead; rifle flints; butcher, cartouch, inlaid knives; Wilson's butcher; China vermillion; bunches of cut and common assorted beads; horse bells; tincups; 1a, 2a, 3a size pans; beaver traps; military and black ostrich feathers; bunches of Morris Bells; ribbon no. 6, 4m 3; pipe tommahawks

1 September 1828 (Folder 13) Abstract

On 3 May 1828 1 Keg of Tobacco 196@25 $49.00 was furnished by B. L. Valle to Major John Campbell Sub Indian Agent for the Delaware Indians at the James Fork of the White River

Rec^{d} Kansas river Augt. 3rd 1830 of William Marshall by the hand of Baptise

Peoria 95^{lb} of good Shaved Deer Skins 25

10 –“ do Coon – do 25

A?? Fur Company By Wm Myers Ent^{r} [Entered] D^{r} [December] Kansas 1830 f^{r} Menard &Valle

(SMSU, Center for Archaeological Research, Folder 1)

[This item is of particular interest because it shows the possibility that William Marshall was in Kansas on this date. Editor]

27 September 1831. (Folder 23) Abstract of the inventory of merchandise transferred by William Gillis to "Kansas Outfit" in 1830 on the Delaware removal to Kansas.

3, 21/2, 1 1/2 point blankets; [the following cloths:] Savd [Savoyard?] list blue, green, grey blue; German linsy; Striped

and plaid domestics; red, blue, and cotton striped furniture; Circassian plaid; red and blue Bombaze; light gr., fancy, red, furniture, French imitation, Merramack blue, Navy calicos; Cambric; dark blue, light blue silk; Valentia, ,chintz, Waterloo, German, white Gr, Rain Bow, dark gr., fancy, and red silk shawls; orange, Turkey red, fancy, Madrass, black silk. cross barred, Bandanna, and red handkerchiefs; Mantua and belt ribbands; blue and green narrow gartering; lavd [lavender] list scarlet cloth; worsted shirts; wool socks; lady's plaid cloaks; fox tail and red cock feathers; women and shop scissors; fine tooth ivory combs; paper covered sky glasses; spool thread and gro[cery?] spool thread; white boss balls; white wampum and fine black wampum; large and head hat bands; pierced, embossed brooches; pairs if ear wheels, arm, and wrist bands; large round ear bobs; common large brooches; hair knobs; silver lace; boxes of jewels; bunches of cut glass and blue agate beads; saddlebag p[ad locks; brass nails; trunks; cloves, allspice, and netmegs; vials of ol o [of] cloves and cinnamon; used double trigger rifle gun; cast, gears, and 3 horses

DELAWARE TOWN BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following is the bibliography that was prepared by the Archaeological Research Center of the Southwestern Missouri University for use with its Archaeological Project on "Delaware Town." It is their property and should not be used without their permission. It has been placed here to assist Lenape-Delaware researchers of the Lenape-Delaware History Site to help determine which items are pertinent to our research. *The items in red are those that were originally selected by the Editor (Tom Hahn).* This selection will probably be revised, partially because of the cost of reproducing the items.)

Folder 1 – Receipts, Annuity and Fur Trade

Annuity receipts-includes photocopy of original and word-processed copy
-Weas Indians, 1826
****** Delaware, 1826***
-Kickapoo, 1826
-Peoria, 1826
-Piankishaw, 1826

****** William Anderson, private annuity, 1826***

Other receipts-includes photocopy of original and word-processed copy

******-fur trade, Marshall and Peoria, 1830 (as pertains to Marshall and or/Delaware)***

Folder 2 – Primary Source Letters

Letters- includes photocopy of original and word-processed copy

- 1825 From Campbell listing charges against Wilson re: list of reasons to fire Wilson, interpreter for the Delawares, including cheating and stealing. - typed copy and original

-9/1825 From Pierre Menard to Peter [Menard?] re Marshall's dissatisfaction with Gillis's trade with Delaware
- typed copy and original

-From John Campbell to Major R. Graham/Sir; 10/1/1825 re the continued supply of peach brandy being provided to the Delaware by Solomon Yokum. - typed copy and original

-3/16/1826 From John Campbell to Sir/Graham re feud between the Delaware and Kickapoo and the Osage - typed copy and original

-From Wm. Marshall to James Campbell; 12/?/1826 re infringement of Wm. Gillis on Marshall's trade with the Delaware - typed copy and original

-12/8/1826, to Campbell from Marshall complaint against Gillis re trading practices - typed copy and original

-From John Campbell to Major R. Graham; 12/9/1826 re who has right to trade with Delaware, too many people acting as advisors to Delaware - typed copy and original

Folder 3 – Christian County Histories

-E. E. Patterson "A History of Christian Co., Missouri." 1893 -rough photocopy with references to location of D-town ("Old Barry Gibson place"); names of early settlers in area (Pettijohn, Patterson); references to climate, flora & fauna of time period

"The History of Delaware Town". Christian Co., Missouri: History & Families. Turner Publishing.

Paducah, KY: 1998. p 33 -1 page description of Delaware Town -un-attributed, "probably written by Paul W. Johns"

Folder 4 – Christian County Land Information

Annual Rural Directory of Christian County Missouri, 1974. -contains maps of townships with residents/owners as of 1974.
The Valliere Land Grant. Photo copy, no source.

The Ozarks Mountaineer. "…and History center Around Ozark-Delaware Town" May 1960. -brief written description of D-town history; detailed map of location of D-town as created by Winslow A. Kingman

Collier, Neville. "Ozark and Vicinity in the Nineteenth Century." 1946. -description of some events of the Civil War

Dekay, Sam & Rod S. Tucker. "The Investigation of an Early Archaic Site in Northern Christian County Missouri." Ozarks Chapter of the Missouri Archaeological Society Meeting: 03-06-1968. -discussion of lithics at 23CN643.

Doss, Mary Brown. "Ozark Now & Then, History 1895-1965." -place names, people of Ozark, and technology of Ozark, MO for above time period no specific D-town references

Gardner, Bonnie A. "A Grand Daughter, A Missouri Love Story." West Palm Beach, Florida, Malcolm Webber Publishing and Manufacturing Inc.: 1959.-photocopy -brief description of Indians around 1840 (?), Ozark, MO; subsistence

General Highway Map, Christian County Missouri. Missouri State Highway Department, Division of Planning: 07-28-1976.

Johns, Paul W. "Riverdale and the Finley River Patriarch." *The Ozarks Mountaineer*. Sept.-Oct. 1979; pp 31-33.-history of Riverdale near Nixa

Missouri Historical Review. "The Missouri Reader, Indians in the Valley." Part I, pp 5-95; part II, pp 225-258. -descriptions (lifeways, foodways, era) of resident and relocated Indians in area, primarily Osage

Scarlett, Jerrold G. "A Community Profile for Nixa, MO." 1977. -contains contour, slope, geological and soil maps for Nixa & surrounding areas -circa 1974

Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe. 1853. -2 photocopied pages of a book (cannot determine the title) referencing the rivers and terrain of region.

Tong, Marvin E. "The Indian Heritage of Christian County." Christian County, Its First One Hundred Years. Christian County Centennial. Mc. Vm Hoffman Press, Jefferson City, MO: 1959.

"Petelo & Vicinity". Christian County, Its First One Hundred Years. Christian County Centennial. Mc. Vm. Hoffman Press, Jefferson City, MO: 1959. -brief description of flora & fauna utilized by the Osage in area -brief description of historic artifacts associated with Osage - Pp. 208-209: description of Delaware's arrival in Ozarks, how, who and where; refers to Delaware dressing in European manner, but adorning themselves with "beads, copper spangles, silver ornaments and fancy combs…" - also includes bibliography which might be useful for future additions to file

1838 Plat map of Township 26N, Range 22W - location of Yocum distillery and house, school house

Folder 5 – Trail of Tears

"The Trail of Tears in the Southeast Missouri Region". Map, The Southeast Missouri Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission. Perryville, MO

Dowling, Denise. "Trail of Tears State Park, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri." 10-11-2000.

******Rees, Mark A. "On the Road to Removal: Delaware Settlement and Archaeological***

Visibility in Southwest Missouri." Presented to The Missouri Chapter of the Trail Of Tears Association, SMSU: 10-18-2000.-includes abstract of paper and transparencies for presentation

Folder 6 – GLO Information

Garrison, A.F. GLO Field Survey Notes and Maps: 1835. -typed copy of relevant text included with original notes - describes location of Delaware Village, refers to its location as "on the West bank of James Fork of White River" m- refers to contemporaneous road position

GLO Field Notes, Missouri Surveys. Volume 362, 1835. -complete photocopy accompanied by typed transcription of relevant portions A. F. Garrison

GLO Field Notes, Missouri Surveys. Volume 342, 1845. -complete photocopy accompanied by typed transcription of relevant portions - A. F. Garrison

Folder 7 –Land Grants, Deeds, Counties

Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records Website, printout of Land grants from Twp 27-N, Rge 23-W.-includes aliquot parts, accession # in BLM database, and owners with date referencing mid 1800's -topo map with some names from this list handwritten in

General Warranty Deed -deed for purchase of SE of NE sec 1, Twp 27, Rge 23 purchase by G.F.(?) Howard 02/24/1879

Missouri Counties in 1821. Map: 08/01/1821. -map of MO counties at time of admission to statehood, 1821

Folder 8 – Archaeology, Other

Marshall, Richard A. "The Delaware Bridge Cairn". *The Missouri Archaeologist.* Volume 18, no 4: 1956. -analysis and map of 23CN13

Folder 9 – Material Culture

******Price, James E. "A Gun Repair Tool Kit for The Delaware Indians." Early American Industries Assn, Inc. Vol. 38, No. 2: June 1985.***
-list of tools and iron furnished to Delaware Indians, 1822 from B. L. Valle on request of Major R. Grahams, agent.
-brief description of how those tools might have been used -letter from Morrow re same

-letter from Krakow re Bell Tavern Site (Dyer or Dyes Tavern)

"Terms used in Indian Trade Goods" -photocopy of unattributed hand-out

Brown, Ian W. 1979. "Bells" *In* Tunica Treasure by Jeffrey P. Brain, pp. 197-205. The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University and the Peabody Museum of Salem, Cambridge and Salem, Mass

Weatherford, Claudine. 1980. "Trade Bells of the Southern Plateau: Their Use and Occurrence Through Time". Northeast Anthropological Research Notes 14(1):20-84.

Connoway's Bell Key – table

Brown, Ian W. "Historic Trade Bells". *In* South, Stanley, editor. 1975. The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers. Volume 10, Part 1: "Presented Papers at the Sixteenth Annual Conference, Gainesville, Florida". Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

Two Basic types of bells and the various parts -unattributed handout

Trade Bell Inventory – Enclosed Globular Shaped Category (Form) - filled out with D-town example

Notes on D-town Bell and Jim Feagan's 6-2-04 visit

Folder 10 – Primary Source D-Town Observations

******Smelser, Ruth. "The Delaware Indians in Missouri". -source references provided, but no bibliography -refers to ocation of race track; layout of trading post -list of trade goods, 1827***

******Switzler, Wm. F. "A Trip to the South". 01/14/1836. -photocopy of original and word processed copy -excerpt re visit to Springfield and Delaware Town -biographical sketch of Switzler*** [In the web site]

Folder 11 – Location of Delaware Town

Correspondence re location of Delaware Town
-from Melton to Lucille Upton
-from Lucille Upton to Melton
-from Melton to Tong
-from Tong to Melton

Melton, Senator Emory. "Delaware Town and the Swan River Trading Post 1822- 1831". Cassville, Mo: 1977[?].

Folder 12 – Treaties and Government Documents

Carter, Clarence Edwin. "The Territorial Papers of the United States 1819-1825" United States Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.: 1953.
"Treaty Signatories". U.S. Statutes at Large, V. II. -photocopies from 1778-1829.

"Treaty". Edwardsville, Illinois. -Kickapoo, 1819
"Articles of a Treaty". Castor Hill, MO. -Kickapoo, 1832
"A Treaty". Amendatory to Edwardsville -Kickapoo, 1820
"Schedule of Papers transmitted to Congress…"

-1822, re accounts of SIA's for Michigan and Missouri -printout from the American Saints Papers

Folder 13 – Richard Graham Papers (Distinguish from Folder 2)

Graham, Richard, assorted documents

-9/20/1811 letter from Benja. Howard regarding a late council to reconcile the Shawnee and Delawares with the Osage.
-from the P. Chouteau Maffitt [?] Collection MAS
-typed copy with original

-12/10/1820 letter from James Mille to the President of the U.S., re settlement between Cherokee and Osage -typed copy with original

-05/01/1820, to "Mr. Forsyth" ordering him to "counsel" the Kickapoo as to their moving to the country for them on the Osage River-typed copy with original

-8/8/1821 letter from Dept. of War [Calhoun] to Menard and Graham re expenses of Delaware and poor hunting conditions -typed copy with original

-11/12/21, letter regarding purchasing of Osage Territory. -typed copy with original

-03/04/1822, letter from Graham to U.S. Government requesting goods for Delaware -typed copy with original

-03/13/1822, letter to 'sir' from Joseph Roleste [or Rolette] -typed copy with original

-07/1822, to new Superintendent of Indian Affairs [Clark] in St. Louis re different annuities for the tribes and efforts to move the tribes-typed copy with original

-08/07/1822, letter from Menard to Bright re satisfaction for Delaware re horse theft by Shawnee[?]-typed copy with original

-10/03/1822, from Graham to Clark re movement of Delaware to new land, annuities and expenditure -typed copy with original

-11/06/1822, from Graham to James Wilson instructing him to deliver wampum and letters to the Delaware -typed typed copy with original

-03/20/1823, R. Graham explanation of annuities to the auditor-typed copy with original

-01/21/1824, to Graham from Clark re interrelations between tribes, traders and whites -typed copy with original

-2/15/1824 letter to William Clark, superintendent of Indian Affairs from Menard re: subsistence and movement of Delaware -typed copy with original and MOHist summary

-09/22/1824, letter to Clark from Graham mentioning the request by Delaware for additional trade allotment including the 3 forks of the White River -typed copy with original

-01/15/1825, to Gen. Wm. Clark re removal of Potawatomis, Kickapoo, Delaware from their hunting camps in Illinois to "their lands West of the Mississippi"; details their reluctance to do so as are attached to "lands of their fathers" and are aided in this by their fondness for whiskey -only a copy of the MOHist summary. No copy of original

******-01/20/1825 letter re theft of horses from Delaware by Osage. -where is this?

-04/09/1825, from Graham to Adam Rittenhouse re trading license & forbidding whiskey -only a copy of the MOHist summary. No copy of original

-05/19/1825, from Campbell to Graham re a new "building situation" opposite to Anderson's dwelling with a "spring and good timber"; squatters and his authority to deal with them; Anderson's dissatisfaction with the continued presence of "the man selling whiskey to the Indians" -typed copy with original and MOHist summary

-06/11/1825, from Graham to John Tipton, re demands of Delaware upon the Miami for the murder of 6 Delaware -

only a copy of the MOHist summary. No copy of original

-07/08/1825, from Graham to Tipton re Delaware refusal to accept Miami payment for murders and their intentions to seek their own revenge; Graham proposes that the Miami compensate the Delaware out of next year's annuity -only a copy of the MOHist summary. No copy of original

-07/25/1825, letter to Graham from Campbell re the Delaware complaints on re distribution of their annuities; continuing difficulties re whiskey; problems with the Killbuck band and problems with Wilson as an interpreter -typed copy with original and MOHist summary

-7/29/1825, copy of a treaty with the Miamis authorizing payment to the Delaware out of their annuities to settle their previous difficulties -typed copy with original

-08/06/1825, letter from Graham from S.G. Hopkins re the settlements of Indians on the St. Francis River and the "excitement" the threat of removal is causing -typed copy with original and MOHist summary

-09/01/1825, receipt for 1 horse ($60) of R. Graham, horse delivered to Sun Rodgers, a Shawnee -typed copy with original

9/1/1825 an estimate "of the expenses attending the Delaware Agency" -typed copy with original

-09/20/1825, from Campbell to Graham re Delaware payment for stolen hogs; impossibility of preventing the influx of whiskey; Delaware dissatisfaction with not receiving their iron; Anderson's intimation that Cherokee are preparing for war -typed copy with original and MOHist summary

-09/27/1825, from Campbell to Graham; contains Anderson's speech re murder of his son, Osage are implicated -typed copy with original and MOHist summary

-9/29/1825 letter of legal claims requesting reimbursement for horses stolen from the Delaware on their journey between Indiana and Missouri. -typed copy with original

-10/01/1825 letter from John Campbell to R. Graham re distillery belonging to Yokam; is requesting assistance to remove him (and other distillers) -typed copy with original and MOHist summary

-12/18/1825 letter to Graham from John Tipton, re relations between the Miami and the Delaware -MOHist summary only. No original letter

-1826[?], Graham letter re difficulties amongst different tribes. Sent iron to shoe horses because of Delawares laming them by having to travel long distances to hunt. Pleased at Delawares' desire to become farmers and comment on their industriousness. -MOHist summary only. No original

-03/01/1826 appointment of James Pool as blacksmith and pay -typed copy with original

-04/2/1826, letter from John Rodney to John Campbell re "whites" (Gray family) stealing Delaware horses -typed copy and original

-1825-1826 abstract of private annuities paid to Anderson and Ketchum & others -typed copy and original

-06/10/1826, acknowledgment by the Delaware chiefs of receipt of $2,300, releases U.S. from further annuities for that year; signed by 11 chiefs & witnessed by John Campbell, James Wilson, James Pool, Antoine LeClaire -typed copy and original

-06/20/1826, letter re mediation of potential Osage-Delaware war-typed copy and original

-07/17/1826, receipt to Antoine De hetre from R. Graham of $34 for accompaniment of Graham as packhorse man and hunter in peace-making efforts (Osage, Delaware) -typed copy and original

-07/18/1826, to John Rodney from R. Graham re: prosecution of Grays for stealing Delaware horses -typed copy and original

-9/1/1826, List of all Employees of the Indian Agency -typed copy and original

-12/09/1826, to Graham re William Gillis's continued trading to the Indians without a license; "bad policy" to allow traders to cultivate and use so much Indian land -typed copy, original, and MO Hist summary

-01/17/1827, to Graham from Pierre Menard re movement of Shawnee and Delawares postponing a trip to explore the land -typed copy and original

-1828 abstract of purchases by Graham from Valle & Co. for tobacco gifts to Delawares and hawnees -typed copy and original

-12/3/1828 letter from John Campbell to R. Graham, re Gillis' continued trading with Indians and the insubordination of Noel Dashney (interpreter) -typed copy original, and MO HIST summary

-02/20/1829, To Campbell, inquiry into how much "baggage" has been brought in by the wagons of Gillis; response to continued insubordination by Dashney (the interpreter for agent) -no original, only MO HIST summary

-11/02/1830, to Wm. Lewis re statement of differences of account, refers to Gillis and his employment -no original, only MO HIST summary

Folder 14 – Kansas Materials

Guide to American Indian Materials In the Collection of the Manuscript Department, Kansas State Historical Society. -identifies and describes material in collection relative to Indians

Jennings, Warren A. "The First Mormon Mission to the Indians". *The Kansas Historical Quarterly*. pp 288-299. Vol. 27, No. 3: 1971.-contains description of the movements of Chief Anderson's band

Grimes, Richard S. "The Early Years of the Delaware Indian Experience in Kansas Territory, 1830-1845". Journal of the West pp. 73-82. Vol. 41, No. 1:2002.

Folder 15 - Silver

Fredrickson, N. Jaye. "The Covenant Chain Indian Ceremonial and Trade Silver". photocopy, complete book including plates

Roach, Ruth Hunter. St. Louis Silversmiths. 1967.-description of coin grade silver-notes St. Louis silversmiths had coinage and some bullion to which they added "copper alloy…white metal, and tin, to make the ornaments for the Indian trinket trade…"-p 31 notes payment received from Richard Graham for 100 silver brooches etc.

Folder 16 – William Gilliss

Deposition of Joseph Philibert, James Gillis probate. -contains description of James Fork trading post and Gillis' family members

Document- Copy of License to trade at the Three Fork of White River granted to William Gillis 11/04/1827.

Correspondence re Gillis material:
-letter from David Boutros to Marvin Tong
-response from Tong
-several photocopied portrait drawings of Gillis

Excerpts from the Anderson Scrapbooks and KC Journal 4/12/1909 (see reference in Boutros letter):
-includes Xeroxed copies of portraits of Gillis
-references to Gillis' Indian "brides", children and his house an life in KC
-also mentions Gillis being adopted into the Delaware tribe ca1819

******Morrow, Lynn. "Trader William Gilliss and Delaware Migration in Southern Missouri. Missouri Historical Review. Vol. 75, #2.: 1981. pp 137-167***

******Sandy, Wilda. "William Gilliss c. 1797-1869." Webpage printout from Kansas City Public Library Special Collections. -brief biography of Gilliss, primarily in regards to K.C.***

Folder 17 - Gilliss Probate

Synopsis of the Litigation over the Estate of William Gilliss. Compiled by Norman & Robertson, Kansas City, Ks: March 1, 1901.

Transcript of the Gillis Probate

Gillis, William: probate records, p 1-46; 1872.
-deposition of Oquas (wife of Gillis) at above court
-deposition of Eliza Bullet

Troost, Mary: miscellaneous papers re her inheritance and estate

Folder 18 – Dixon Probate

Samuel Dixon probate records -rough transcriptions and photocopies of originals

Folder 19 – Local Archaeological Sites

Survey Sheets: Archaeological Survey of Missouri

-23CN1: Delaware Bridge; Delaware Village
-23CN3/251: suggests is site of Delaware Trading Post; Gibson & Shelton Cemeteries
-23CN8: “Burial Ground”; note: site form indicates same as 23CN180
-23CN86: Brent Maples Site; includes update, supplemental report, note that probably same as 23CN155 & these forms have attached note re possible errors
-23CN113: Manley Cemetery
-23CN115: Baxter village
-23CN116: Nelson Ford Site/Village
-23CN118: Carter’s Field Terrace Site
-23CN146: Harrington Ridgetop Site

-23CN164: Delaware Cemetery/Howard Cemetery

-23CN180: Bluff Cave Site
-23CN185: Harrington High Terrace-Slope
-23CN189: White’s High Terrace Site
-23CN190: White’s Low Terrace Site
-23CN194: Harrington Low Terrace Site
-23CN197: Sanders Cabin Site
-23CN198: Neal Site
-23CN199: Moody Terrace
-23CN200: Moody Pasture Site
-23CN211: Car 171; Dennison Low Terrace
-23CN529: Davis Ridgetop Site
-23CN530: Neal Flea Site

-23CN531: Neal Terrace Site
-23CN751: F.S. 4
-23CN752: F.S.

Historic Inventories

-no site number: Old White River Road

Miscellaneous

-23CN150: handwritten description & notes

-Property description/owner for Delaware Survey

-copies of plat map of 27N 33W, CN, circa 1860

-Self, Burl & Ron Smith. Map: "19th Century Missouri Tribes, Treaties, & Indian Removal". Missouri Ethnic Research Project. No date.

Folder 20 – Residents of the D-Town area

T27N R23W

-surveyor's notes, 1835
-list of cemeteries in this section compiled by Neal Lopinot
-notes on specific residents of early Christian county taken from Greene

County Archives (?)

******Folder 21 – Wilson Probate Transcription of the James Wilson Probate Records. 1999.*** -copies of originals included

Folder 22 – Delaware Population and Individuals

"The State of the Indians of Missouri Territory from Information 1837[?]" -copy; lists tribes, population, where situated

and “remarks”

Adams, Richard C. “A Brief Sketch of the Sabine Land Cession in Texas…” John Byrne & Co, Washington D.C.: 1901. p 59-62. -includes letter from John Campbell to John Jolly re relations between the Cherokee, Delaware, and Osage

Photocopy: Delaware Treaty signatories/U.S. Statutes at Large VII & Supplementary Article -includes signers from 1778 through 1889; includes James Fork Agreement

Letter: From Thos. C. Howell to Justus R. Moll re treaties of U.S. Gov’t and Delaware Indians, includes copies of relevant statutes

Miscellaneous Documents

“Abstract of Expenditures made on account of the Emigrating Indians by Richard Graham U S. Indian Agent In the quarter ending on the 31st August 1825.”•

“Estimate of the Probable Expenses of the Delaware Agency for ? for the year commencing 1 Sept. 1824 & ending 1 Sept. 1825.”

“List of Persons employed in the Indian Department with their place of nativity & salary”. -undated & un-attributed

Folder 23 – Merchandise Invoices

“Abstract of Articles purchased on account of Indian presents Richard Graham United States Indian Agent In the quarter ending on the 21st August, 1825”

“Invoice & Bond of Wm. Gilliss for James Fork” (1827)-invoice of merchandise to be traded with Delaware

“Invoice of Sundry Mdse. Delivered Kansas Outfit by Wm. Gillis for acct. of Menard and Valle” (1831)

“Invoice Wm. Gillis for Three Forks” (1827)-goods to be traded with the “Delaware Shawnee NN Tribes of Indians”

“Invoice of Merchandise the property of L. Valle Agent of the Firm of B.L. Valle Co to be Traded at the White Walnut

Mill on the waters of the St. Francis River with the

Shawnees, Muskogees, Delaware Indians Nco" (1827)

******Invoice: articles delivered to the Delaware Indians from December to May 1826***

"Invoice of Merchandise the property of Louis Valle Agent of the Firm of B.L. Valle Co. to be trades at the Junktion [sic] of the Jocks [sic] and Osage River with the Delaware, Shawnees, and Kickapoos tribes of Indians" (October 1827) -typed transcription accompanies photocopy

Folder 24 – Marvin Tong Papers

Tong Jr., Marvin E. "Historic Delaware Village Near Springfield, Mo."-undated -numerous drafts and editions
Letter: From Earl Wright to Marvin Tong re Chief Sarcoxie, c. 1950
Letter: From Ward Schrantz to Marvin Tong re Chief Sarcoxie, c. 1950
******Letter: From Mary Smith Witcher to Marvin Tong re Chief Anderson's children and Grandchildren, c. 1954***
Letter: From Norine Criger Watts to Marvin Tong re Delaware Trail, c. 1950
Letter: From C. C. Forbis to Marvin Tong re Delaware Cemetery, c. 1967
******Letter: From Mary Smith Witcher to Marvin Tong re Tong's book, c. 1954***

Listing of Tong's references, includes: Switzler, Peck, Schultz, Long, Monk, Philibert and "A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region" and "History and Directory of Springfield". -includes complete bibliographical info

Folder 25 – Terrell Probate

William Terrell Probate, 1866

Folder 26 – William Clark Papers

"William Clark's Diary May, 1826-February, 1831". Ed. Louise Barry The Kansas Historical Quarterly. Vol. XVI, No. 1: 1948.

Letter: From Thomas Mosely Jr. to Genl Wm Clark re the relocation of “a few wandering bands of Indians”, c. 1835 - transcript copied from the Foreman papers

Folder 27 – Westward Migration and the Cultural Change

*****Banks, Alan. “The Delaware Immigrants”. The Ozarker, 1979. pp 17-18**

Barry, Louise. “The Beginning of the West.” Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West 1540-1854. Topeka, KS: 1972.

Farley, Alan W. “The Delaware Indians of Kansas 1829-1867.” Presented to the Kansas City Posse of the Westerners, Grinter House, KC: 1955.

“Lulu Linear Punctated: Essays in Honor of George Irving Quimby.” Ed. Dunnel, Robert C. and Donald K. Grayson. Anthropological Papers, Museum of Anthropology. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor: 1983. p 200. -includes an analysis of the Delaware’s fur and skin sales to Menard & Valle, 1829-31

******Harrington, M.R. “Religion and Ceremonies of the Lenape.” Indian Notes and Monographs. Ed. F.W. Hodge. New York: 1921.***

Letter: from Lynn Morrow to Jere Krakow re Delaware, c. 1990

Letter: from Lynn Morrow to Neal Lopinot re student summer survey project, - c. 1999 -includes copy of research design from 1980

From the Kansas State Historical Society: copies of library index cards of holdings they have pertaining to the Delaware Indians; 33 in all

Folder 28 – William Marshall

Probate Court Records 1833-1836, vol. 1, Greene County.-in regards to Marshall estate

“Marshall Family-Delaware Town”. From: Grinter and Marshall Families pages. Lenape Mirror web site: 07/21/03.

William Marshall: printout from the Green Co. Archives re his estate

Folder 29 – Secondary Sources on Delaware Culture

"Delaware Indian Reminiscences", "The Delaware Indians Past and Present",

"Documented Subdivisions of the Delaware Indians". The Bulletin of the

Archaeological Society of New Jersey. Vol. 35. South Orange, NJ: 1978.

"A Delaware Indian Symposium" Ed. Herbert C. Kraft. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Harrisburg: 1974. Pp. 57-160.

Kinietz, Vernon. "Delaware Culture and Chronology." Indiana Historical Society. Vol. 3, No. 1. Indianapolis: 1946. Pp. 7-138.

"The Lenape Indian a Symposium." Ed. Herbert C. Kraft. Archaeological Research Center Seton Hall University. South Orange, NJ: 1984.

Newcomb, William W. "The Culture and Acculturation of the Delaware Indians." Anthropological Papers, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan. Ann Arbor: 1956.

Kraft, Herbert C. "The Lenape Archaeology, History and Ethnography." New Jersey Historical Society. Newark: 1986.

"Native American Cultures in Indiana." Proceedings of the First Minnetrista Council for Great Lakes Native American Studies. Ed. Ronald Hicks. Muncie, Indiana: 1992.

Weslager, C.A. "Lenape Ethnology from William Penn's Relation of 1683." Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware. No. 18, New Series. Delaware: 1985.

Folder 30 – Period Histories

Holcombe, R.I. "History of Greene County, Missouri 1883." Chapter 1. InternetDownload from: http://the library. springfield.missouri. 07/02/03.

"The McCullough Community and Williams Township Stone County, Missouri."

White River Valley Quarterly. Vol. 9, No. 3, Spring 1986. -excerpt re Philabert

Schoolcraft, Henry. "Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States." BIA: 1847.

Folder 31 – Pierre Menard Papers

"Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Pierre Menard Collection in the Illinois State Historical Library." Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, IL: 1972.

Letters, originals includes with typed transcription
-June 30, 1821 to P.A. Lorimer re: oil for the Delaware
-Aug. 31, 1825 to Delaware Town re: trusting Lomimer during hunting party

Folder 32 – Great Lakes Indians

"Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History." Ed. Helen Hornbeck Tanner. University of Oklahoma Press. Norman and London.

Folder 33 – General Overview of Delaware Indians

American Indians. Cons. Henry Markowitz. Vol. II. Salem Press, Englewood Cliff, NJ. Pp 430-434.

Foreman, Grant. "The Last Trek of the Indians." Russell & Russell, New York: 1972. Pp. 34-37.

"Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico." Ed. Frederick Webb Hodge.Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 30; part 1. Washington Government Printing Office: 1912. Pp. 385-387.

Philhower, Charles A. "Some Personal Characteristics of the Lenape Indians." Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society. Presented at the Annual Address before the New Jersey Historical Society, 09/29/1949. Pp. 138-161

Folder 34 – Cape Girardeau Indexes and Abstracts

Parkinson, Ann & Bob Parkinson. "Abstracts and Index of Volume I District of Cape Girardeau General Quarter Sessions of the Peace 1805-1809 and Volume II

District of Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas 1805-1807." Cape Girardeau County Archive Center, Jackson Mo: 2003. -includes references to Delaware Indian Racoan -letter from Lynn Morrow to Neal Lopinot re same

"Abstracts and Index of the Docket Books for the Justices of the Peace, Byrd Township, County of Cape Girardeau, State of Missouri". In Three Volumes. Cape Girardeau County Archive Center, Jackson, MO: 2003. -coversheet only

"Volume III Territory of Louisiana, District of Cape Girardeau, Court of Common Pleas, Minutes of the Proceedings 1808-1812." Cape Girardeau County Archive Center, Jackson, MO: 2003.

Folder 35 – Correspondence

Morrow, Lynn -research notes re Delaware town -rough draft of "Rendezvous for a Nation: the Delawares on James River."

******-clean copy of "Rendezvous for a Nation: the Delawares on James River***

-letter from Lynn Morrow to Mr. Crawford @ the MO Historical Society re sources for Delaware information
-letter to Lopinot (2000) regarding possible religious revival activities among the Ketchums
-letter to Lopinot (2000) regarding primary sources for Delaware information
-letter to Lopinot (2001) regarding Louis and Clark maps and the Geographic Resources Center
Deborah Nichols[-Ledermann]
-2003 letter to Lopinot re Delaware references, Saucier family connections

"In Regard to the Travels of 'Where He Was Seen'". Museum of the Fur Trade Quarterly. Fall 1996. -footnote 7 details the Delaware and Shawnee being advance parties in New Mexico

Folder 36 – Miscellaneous: Pictures, Diagrams, References

Miscellaneous

******-un-attributed picture photocopies of Delaware chiefs***

-photos of artifacts recovered from D-Town excavations

-un-attributed Delaware phratry diagrams -assorted handwritten notes, no attribution

Pipe tomahawks made from brass, steel, pewter. Many were made by Indians themselves. Discusses methods of manufacture. Includes a long inventory and pictures of many tomahawks in public and private collections.

Orchard, William C. 1975 *Beads and Beadwork of the American Indians*. Contributions form the Museum of the American Indian Heye Foundation Vol. XI. LaSalle Litho, New York. SMSU E 51.N42 vol. 11

An overview of bead types and methods of manufacture. Lots of color photos. Not very applicable to Delaware Town.

Oglesby, Richard Edward 1963 *Manuel Lisa and the Opening of the Missouri Fur Trade*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. SMSU F 598.O3

A bibliography of Manual Lisa, an early fur trader of St. Louis. He spent a lot of time in the Middle Missouri trading with tribes such as Osage, Oto, Sioux, Arikara, Gros Ventre, Mandan, Crow, Blackfeet, Omaha, Arapaho, Missouri, Ponca. Many of his crew had gone on the Lewis and Clark expedition. He wanted to trade along the Santa Fe Trail. Also discussion of other fur traders, politicians, and financiers of St. Louis, including Chouteau, Menard, Clark, Delassus, Lorimier, Morrison, Droulliard, Colter, Morrison, Labbadie, Austin, O'Fallon, Pilcher. Formed Missouri Fur Company to compete with Chouteaus, Astor (American Fur Company), and Hudson's Bay Company. Talks about troubles with the British. Manuel died in 1820, just at the formation of Delaware Town. No mention of Gillis or Valle. Appendix includes the fur trade collection at the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis

Sunder, John E. 1968 *Joshua Pilcher Fur Trader and Indian Agent*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. SMSU F 598.P5 S8 Pilcher took over for Manual Lisa in the fur trade on the Missouri. A lot of the same people and tribes involved. Not directly applicable to Delaware Town.

Quimby, Goerge I. 1966 *Indian Culture and European Trade Goods*. University of Wisconsin Press, madison. SMSU E 78.G7 Q49 Great Lakes area. Good discussions of various types of goods, including silver, brass, bells, bottles, kettles, medals, beads, iron, Jesuit rings, firearms, ammunition, flints, tomahawk pipes, tinkle cones. "The conical tinklers were made of rolled up trapezoidal sections of sheet brass that were fastened to buckskin fringes to give a tinkling sound with motion. The arrowheads were either conical or flat triangular in shape…The brass arrowheads are rare or lacking in the Late Historic period [1760-1820] of the western Great Lakes region" (p. 72). Has pictures of several types of beads. Has a list of silversmiths.

Mooney, Michael MacDonald 1975 *George Catlin, Letters and Notes on the North American Indians*. Clarkson N.

Potter, New York. SMSU E 77.C38 I looked at these books to try to find pictures of artifacts and clothing. Catlin was not one for excruciating details, so I was not very successful. There is a short section on early American history, including St. Louis fur traders, Lewis and Clark, Indians on the East Coast (including Delaware). Notable pics of "The Prophet." Short description of the Delaware "The name of these Indians once carried terror wherever it was heard" (p. 309) and other tribes including Shawnees, etc.

Catlin, George 1973 *Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Conditions of the North American Indians*, 2 volumes. Dover Publications, New York. SMSU E 77.C38 Very similar to above, but with slightly different form and order.

LaFarge, Oliver 1956 *A Pictorial History of the American Indian*. Crown Publishers, New York. SMSU E 77.L245 A nice series of pictures, from museum dioramas, historical documents, and "modern" photographs. Some of the famous ones that occur in many books, etc. Drawing of Delaware ca. 1800 (p. 81) with silver cone and ball earrings.

Hale, Duane K (editor). 1984. *Turtle Tales: Oral Traditions of the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma*. Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma Press, Anadarko. SMSU E 99.D2 T87

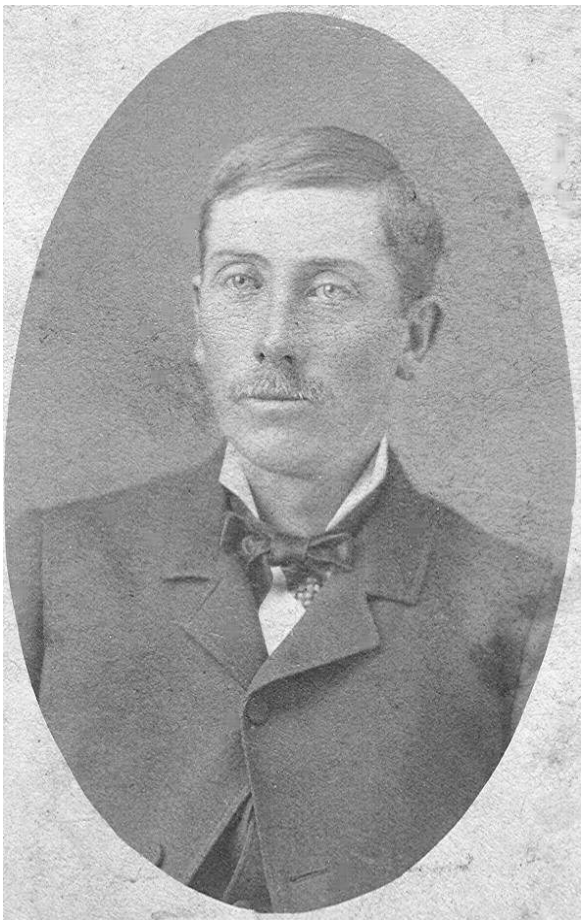
The Western Delaware are not the ones that had been in Springfield so not directly relevant. Some interesting stories, medicinal customs, and genealogy.

Spell check A.

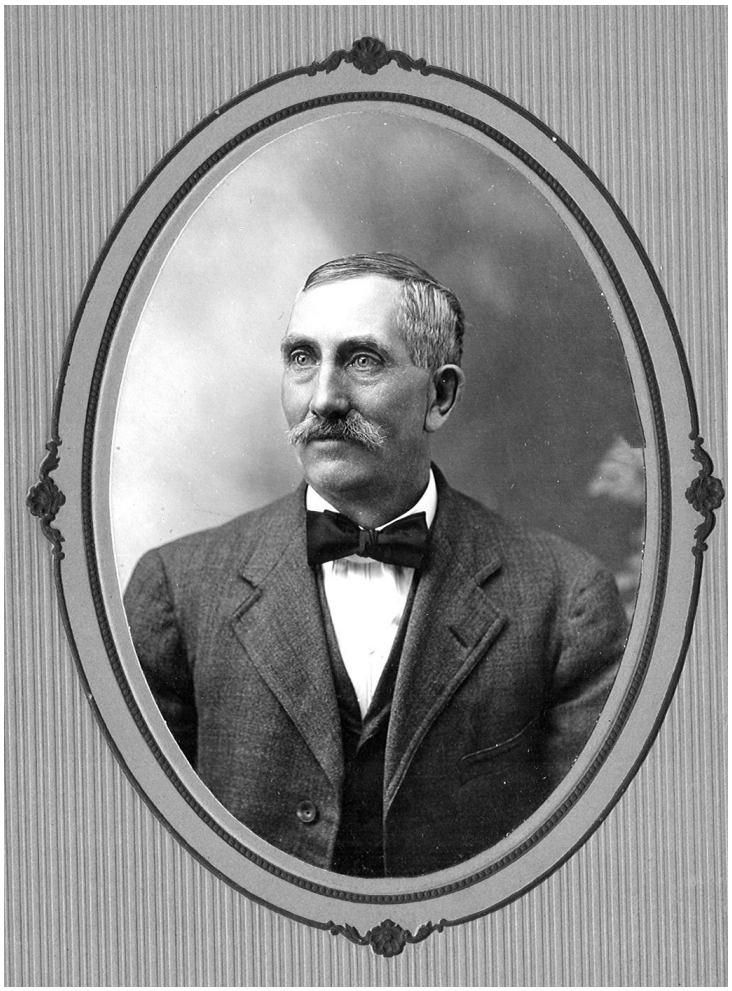
Home Page

7 October 2006

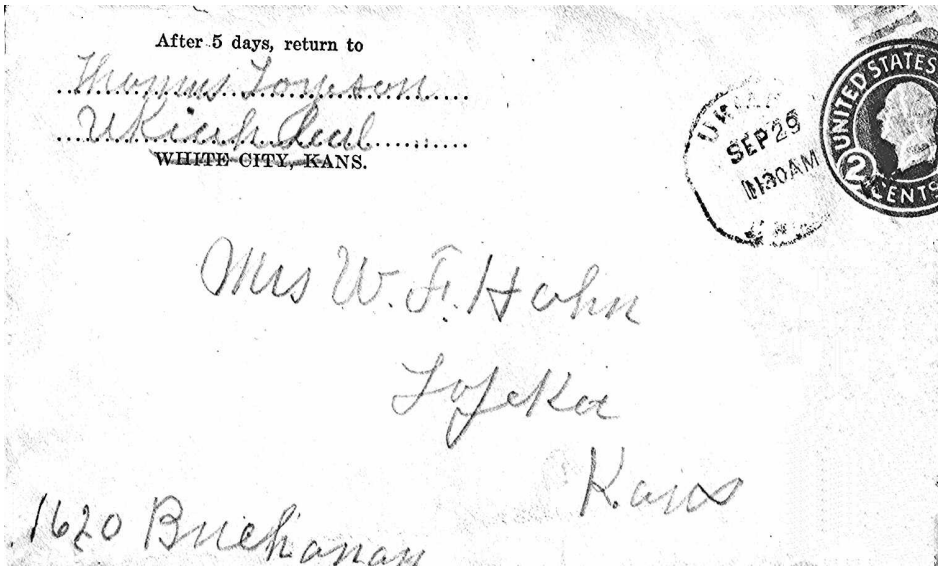
THE THOMAS TORGESON FAMILY



As a Young Man in White City, Morris County, Kansas (George A. McMillan, Photographer, Council Grove, Kansas/Hahn Collection)



Thomas Torgeson (Hahn Collection)



There is nothing like a person's handwriting to add some flesh to the bones of history. From this letter we know that Thomas Torgeson made a trip to California to visit visiting his sister "Tiggey" (Matilda Johnson) and others, that he appears to still be living in White City in September 1923 as his stationery reflects that, and, that Florence and Walt Hahn were living at 1620 Buchanan in Topeka. (Hahn Collection)



(Left-to-right) Martha Torgeson, Florence Torgeson and their Cousin Ruth (Hahn Collection)



The Torgeson Girls in White City, Kansas. Left-to-right front, Gladys Louise, Bernice Imogene; top left-to-right, Florence Vivian, and Catherine "Kate " Margaret Torgeson (Hahn Collection)



Torgeson Girls in their Back Yard at White City Kansas in August 1908. (left to right) Florence, Kate, Gladys, Bernice and their Mother, Maggie (Owen) Torgeson at Age 38 (Hahn Collection)

Brief Chronology of Thomas Torgeson:

1857 29 September - Born Norway
1862 21 March - Father's Intentions to leave Norway
1862 September - At Janesville, Wisconsin with his family
1869-1870 - To Kansas with his family (50th Anniversary newspaper item and personal knowledge)
1875 Living in Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas with his family (census)
1876 To White City, Morris County, Kansas (50th Anniversary newspaper item)
1880 Living in Parkerville with his family (census)
1884 January - Living in White City (newspaper article)
1885 Living in White City, Morris County, Kansas (census)
1886 Married at Council Grove, Morris County (Kansas marriage certificate)/Married at Parkerville (newspaper article),
1890 Living in White City (census)
1905 Living in White City (census)
1915 Living in White City (census)
1920 Living in White City (census)
1926 Moved to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas (50th anniversary article newspaper item/obituary)
1930 Living at 912 West Euclid Avenue, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas (census)
1939 30 March Died and buried at Topeka (death certificate)

Taral Torgieson or Torjieson, later known as **Thomas "Tom" Torgeson**, was born in Bygland, East Agder,

Norway on 29 September 1857. His place of birth may have been the Horverak Farm at Aardal, as that is where his parents lived in 1854. He emigrated to the United States sometime after 21 March 1862, with his parents, **Tarald Torgieson and Torbjord Johnsdatter (Matilda Johnson)** and probably did his sister, **Torborg Torgiesdatter (Matilda Torgeson**), when he was about five or six years old. Because the latter was born at Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin on 7 September 1862, we know that the parents arrived in the United States sometime before that date. It is not known from from port they departed in Norway, on what ship they traveled, or at what port they entered the United States. After they lived at Janesville, they moved to or near Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin (which Tom Torgeson later called "Doggyville"). In 1869 or 1870, they emigrated to Kansas, perhaps first to Junction City, Geary County [according to an unsubstantiated report by a descendant.]. They have not as yet been found in the 1870 census in any state. The Thomas Torgeson family first appears in the public records of Kansas in the Parker Township of Morris County. (*1875 Kansas Census*) They were enumerated again in the 1880 census for Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas.

Census: 1875 Kansas, Morris County, Parker Township, LDS FHL Film 0570213, p. 4 Dwelling 28 Family 29:
Thomas Terguson [Torgeson], was age 46, was born in Norway, value of his real estate $320, value of his personal property $130, and was from Wisconsin
Matilda Terguson, was farming, was born in Norway, and was from Wisconsin
Thomas Terguson, was age 14, was farming, was born Norway, and was **from IA [?]**
Julia Terguson, was age12, was born in Wisconsin and was from Wisconsin
Canute Terguson, was age 9, was born in Wisconsin,. and was from Wisconsin
Handy [Henry] Terguson, was age 6, and was from Wisconsin
Willie [William] Terguson, was age 2, and was born in Kansas
John Terguson

Census: 1880 US, Kansas, Morris County, Parker Township, FHL Film 1254390, National Archives Film T-0390, p. 395B.
Thomas Ferguson [Torgeson], self. Was a farmer, was age 52, was born in Norway, and, his father and mother born Norway.
Matilda Ferguson, wife, was keeping house, was age 49, was born in Norway, and her mother and father were born in Norway [and never came to the United States].
Thomas Ferguson, Jr., son, was a farmer and was age 22, and was born in Norway.
John Ferguson, son, was at school, was age 16, and was born in Wisconsin.
Julia Ferguson, son, was at school, was age 18, and was born in Wisconsin.
Newt Ferguson, son, was at school, was age 14, and was born in Wisconsin.
Henry Ferguson, son, was school, was age 12, and was born in Wisconsin.
Willie Ferguson, son, age 5, and was born in Kansas.
George Ferguson, son, was age 2, and was born in Kansas.
Evan Ferguson, a farmer, was age 40 brother [of Thomas, Sr. and was born in Norway.]

Tom Torgeson became a citizen of the United States, but the data on his citizenship process need to be located. (Index to Naturalization cases 1856-1897 LDS Film 1711040/1; Declaration of Intention 1862-1897/2; Naturalization Petitions 1865-1870, 1872-1890 LDS Film 1711262/5-6.) He worked on the family farm near Parkerville, but by 1884, he was living at White City, Morris County, Kansas. (*Morris County Enterprise*, 1 February 1884, p.3, "Mr. Thos. Torgeson, of White City, was in the city [Parkerville] Wednesday.") In the ***1885 census***, a Thomas Torgeson was living in a boarding house in White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County. White City was incorporated on 17 October 1885 and had about 300 citizens at that time. (R. Alton Lee, *T-Town on the Plains*, p. 58)

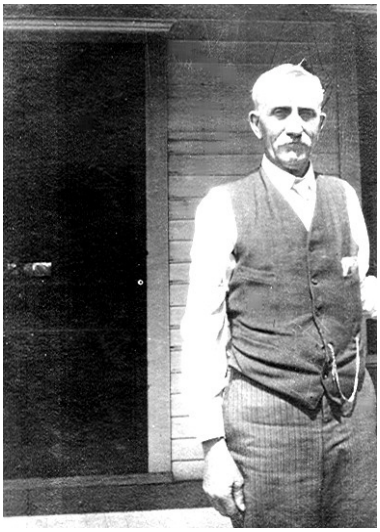
According to the **1885 census for White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas**, viewed 8 October 2004 at the Kansas State Historical Society Research Center at Topeka, Kansas). p. 3: Dwelling 19, Family 19:
Line 3, **Thos Torgeson**, was age 36 [but only partially legible], was born in Norway, was from Wisconsin, was a farmer.
Line 4. **Maggie Torgeson**, age 35, was born in Iowa, was from Iowa, and was a housewife.
Line 5. **May Torgeson**, age 7, was born in Kansas, was from Kansas, and attended school.
Line 6. **Floyd Torgeson**, age 5, was born in Kansas, was from Kansas, and attended school.
Line 7. **Allen Torgeson**, age 3, was born in Kansas, and was from Kansas.
Line 8. **Mildred Torgeson**, age 1, was born in Kansas, was from Kansas.
In this census, his brother, **Newt Torgeson**, was enumerated at age 21 at Dwelling 21, Family 21 and his brother **Henry Torgeson**, age 29 and listed as a "retired farmer," was enumerated at Dwelling 59 Family 58 [?].

On 30 April 1886, Thomas Torgeson married **Margaret "Maggie" Louise Torgeson**, at her parents' home at Parkerville. (8 May 1886 *White City Whig*), although their wedding certificate says that they were married at Council Grove, Morris County, on 29 April. It it not known where they first lived at White City, but they later lived in a frame house across from the high school. The house was moved to a farm, perhaps in the 1960s.

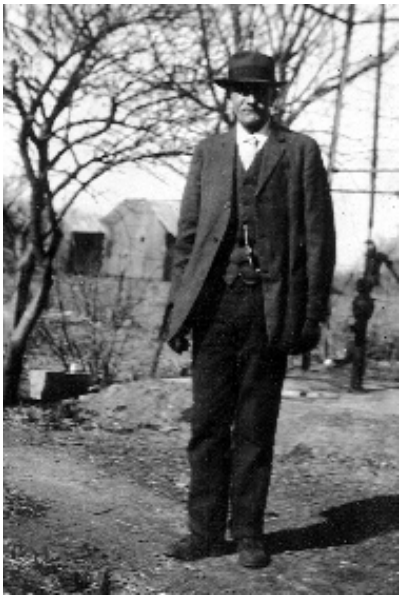


Tom and Maggie Torgeson at their Home in White City, Kansas (Hahn Collection)

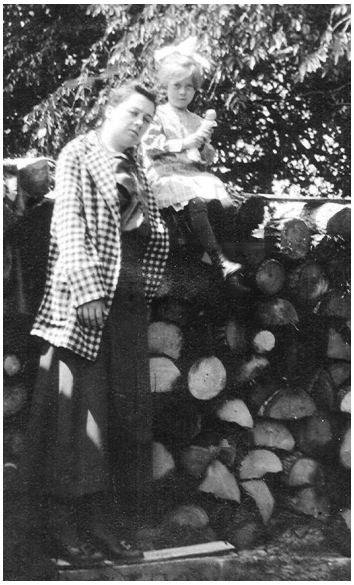
The ***1900 census*** says that they lived on Goodnow Street in White City. **Tom Torgeson** worked as a clerk in the grain business in a grain elevator and feed store for 13 years and was the Postmaster in White City (a Wilson appointee). About 1926 they retired to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. They lived most of their lives in Topeka at 912 West l7th Street, a house that was still standing in 2004. Their children Florence, Floyd, Bernice, and Gladys lived in Topeka at one time or another. Gladys and Bernice lived on West 17th Street with their parents when they first moved to to Topeka.



Thomas Torgeson, Postmaster of White City, Kansas, probably in front of his Home (Hahn Collection)



Thomas Torgeson in Winter in his Back Yard at White City, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Kate and Bernice Torgeson at a Wood Pile probably at their Home at White City, Kansas. Note the ice cream cone Bernice is holding (Hahn Collection)



Margaret Torgeson with Gladys Torgeson, Bernice bending over, and dog Captain on their porch at White City, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Left-to-right: Kate, Bernice, and Gladys Torgeson on their Porch at White City Kansas c1916 (Hahn Collection)



The 4th and 5th Grades of the White City School with Gladys Torgeson in the back row, second from

the right, and Bernice Torgeson in the second row, second from the right c1908-1910 (Hahn Collection)



White City (Wyandotte County, Kansas) High School ca.1920 (Hahn Collection) This is the school which the Torgeson children attended. To the chagrin of the children, the Torgeson home faced the high school a short distance away, so that their mother, Maggie (Owen) Torgeson could watch all their movements as they came and went to school. or were in the school yard.

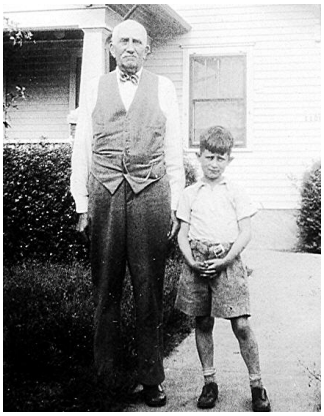


The City Drug Store in White City, Kansas would have been visited many times by the members of the Torgeson Family. (Photo by M. L. Zercher of Topeka is dated 22 April 1922. (Hahn Collection)



The "Katy" (Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway) Station at White City in the early 1920s (Probably from the White City *Register)*

In the 1930s, his grandson, Thomas F. Hahn, remembers his grandfather, "Grandpa T," as a quiet, dignified man who loved to garden and to play croquet but who was unhandy mechanically. [Sounds familiar.] He had an active interest in politics as a Democrat.



Tom Torgeson and grandson, Tommy Hahn. at the Walter Hahn house in Topeka c1935 (Hahn Collection)



Thomas Torgeson House at 912 West Seventh ca1935. In 2004, this house was boarded up and in poor condition. (Hahn Collection)



A Place Card for the 50 the Wedding Anniversary of Margaret (Owen) Torgeson and Thomas Torgeson (Hahn Collection)

In 1936, Tom and Maggie Torgeson celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in Topeka:

> Married Fifty Years. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Torgeson who celebrated their golden wedding anniversary recently were the honor guests at a family dinner and reception given in celebration of the occasion. They have lived in Topeka for the last ten years and have a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Torgeson, who before her marriage was Margaret Owen, came to Kansas with her parents when she was l year old and settled in Solomon City. Mr. Torgeson with his family came to Kansas in 1870 and after living in Junction City for a brief time moved in '76 to White City. They were married in Council Grove, where they made their home. [It is thought that they did not live in Council Grove, but at White City at that time.] Mr. and Mrs. Torgeson had nine children, seven of whom are living. They are Mrs. R. H. Christensen, Junction City; Mr. Floyd Torgeson of North Topeka, Mr. Allen Torgeson of Napa, Calif.; Mrs. Frank Schunt [Schump] of Kansas City; and Mrs. Walter Hahn, Mrs. J. M .Murphy, and Miss Bernice Torgeson, of Topeka," (*Topeka Capitol* Article)



Thomas and Margaret (Owen) Torgeson on Their 50th Wedding Anniversary on 29 April 1936 at Topeka, Kansas. He was age 79 and she was age 66 at the time.(*Topeka State Journal* or *Capitol*. Hahn Collection)

And, from the same newspaper:

> Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Torgeson will entertain with a reception at their home Sunday afternoon between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock in celebration of their golden anniversary.
>
> No invitations are being issued and all friends are cordially invited to call at their home, 912 West Seventeenth Street.
>
> Mr. and Mrs. Torgeson will be the honor guests at a family dinner to be given at their home Sunday noon.

A number of out of town relatives are here for the occasion and covers will be laid at dinner for:
Mr. and Mrs. Torgeson
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Torgeson, Council Grove
Mr. and Mrs. John Torgeson and family, White City
Mr. and Mrs. George Torgeson, White City
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Akey, Emporia
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Christensen, Junction City
Mr. and Mrs. Gene Waters, Beloit
Dr. and Mrs. O. W. Brown, Dwight
Mr. Nute Torgeson and family and family, Kelso
Mrs. Will Torgeson and family, Lawrence
Mrs. Julia Winters, White City
Mrs. Addie Varner, White City
Mrs. Frank Schump, Kansas City
Mrs. Henry Scott, White City
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Torgeson
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hahn and Tommy
Mrs. Jack Murphy
Miss Bernice Torgeson



This family group photograph was taken at a picnic at Junction City, Kansas, but it also may have been an occasion for Maggie (Owen) Torgeson to meet with her sisters. Left-to-right: Gladys Torgeson; figure obscured; Florence (Torgeson) Hahn; Celia (Johnson) Torgeson, spouse of John Torgeson; unknown person with possibly Tommy Hahn; Helen Torgeson, daughter of Celia Torgeson; seated, unknown person, but possibly Bessie (Gillaspie) Torgeson, daughter of Celia and Mae (Torgeson) Christensen; and in the group three women seated, Margaret (Owen) Torgeson is on the right and the two women two her left may be her sisters, Mary (Owen) Akey Torgeson and Sarah Clarinda (Owen) Reed or they may be the spouses of Margaret's husband, Thomas Torgeson. (Hahn Collection)

Tom Torgeson died on 30 March 1939 at his home in Topeka. Thomas Hahn's diary says that he died at 6 p.m. His death certificate says that he "died at age 81 yrs 6 months at his residence at 912 W. 17th., Topeka, Kansas. Died of prostate cancer. (State of Kansas, State Board of Health, Death Certificate No. 289 22692.) His funeral service was in White City. He was buried at the White City Cemetery in Morris County. (LDS FHL Film 0002128. White City, Morris County, Kansas Cemetery Record.) To reach the cemetery, in White City cross the railway tracks on the west side of the town and and take the road north about 1 1/2 miles. He has a stone marker in excellent condition, viewed on 26 June 1998 by his grandson, Thomas Hahn, and his great grandson, Chris Hahn. His grave marker

reads: THOMAS TORGESON 1857-1939. Wife Margaret L. shares the same stone marker. There are also stone markers for daughters Mildred A. (1893-1900) and Merle A. (1899-1901).

His obituary in the *Topeka Capitol* said of him:

> Thomas Torgeson, 81, died last night at the home, 912 West Seventeenth street, following an illness of about three years. He was born September 29, 1857, in Norway, and came to the United States at the age of six, locating in Dodgeville, Wis. Later he moved to Junction City, Kan., and from there to Parkerville, Kan. In 1876 he moved to White City, residing there until thirteen years ago when he moved to Topeka. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Torgeson is survived by the wife, Mrs. Margaret Torgeson; five daughters, Mrs. R. [Robert] H. Christensen, Junction City; Mrs. W. F. [Walter Frederick] Hahn, Topeka; Mrs. Frank Schump, Kansas City, MO; Mrs. Gladys Murphy and Miss Bernice Torgeson, both of Topeka; two sons, Floyd Torgeson, Topeka and A.G. [Allen Gerald] Torgeson. Imola, Calif; twelve grandchildren; four great grandchildren; two sisters and four brothers. Burial will be at White City. A funeral service will be conducted there Sunday afternoon at 2:30 'clock.

Another obituary said:

> Thomas Torgeson, 81, died at his home 912 West Seventeenth. He was born in Norway September 29 1857. and came to the United States at the age of six years to Dodgeville, Wis.
> Later he moved Junction City, Kan., from there White City where he remained until thirteen years ago when they moved to Topeka. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.
>
> He is survived by his widow Margaret Torgeson of the home, five daughters Mr. R. H. Christenson [Christensen], Junction City; Mrs. Frank Schump, Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. W, F, Hahn, Mrs. Gladys White and Miss Bernice Torgeson, all of Topeka; two sons, Floyd, of Topeka, and A. G. Torgeson, Imola Calif.; twelve grandchildren, four great-grandchildren, two sisters and four brothers.
>
> Funeral services will be at 2 p.m. Sunday at the White City Methodist church, burial in the White City Cemetery. The body will lie in state at the Wall-Diffenderfer mortuary until 9 p.m. Saturday.

Another obituary, probably from the *White City Register*:

> Thomas Torgeson, the oldest child of Thomas and Mathilda Torgeson, was born near Christianand [Christiansand, a small coastal town in southern Norway], September 29, 1857, and died at his home in Topeka, Kansas, March 30, 1939, at the age of 81 years and 6 months.
>
> At the age of 6 years, he came with his parents to America, settling in Wisconsin, where they lived until 1870 when they came to Parkerville, Kansas. They lived on a homestead three miles east of White City. In 1876 Mr. Torgeson came to White City to work for Mr. W. R. Bigham and from that time until he moved to Topeka in 1926 he was identified with the business life of this town. For nearly nine years he served as postmaster. It was during his early life in White City that he joined the Congregational Church and later transferred his membership to the Presbyterian Church.
>
> On April 10, 1886, he was united in marriage to Margaret Owens [Owen], who survives him. To this union nine children were born, two preceding him in death. The remaining are Mrs. Mae Christenson [Christensen], of Junction City, Mrs. Kath[e]rine Schump, of Kansas City, Allen Torgeson of Imola, California, Floyd Torgeson, Mrs. Florence Hahn, Mrs. Gladys Murphy and Bernice Torgeson, all of Topeka.
>
> This is only the second break in a family of six brothers and two sisters. [William Torgeson died in 1936.]Besides his family, and brothers and sisters, he leaves a host of other relatives and friends who will always remember him as a very good and kind man. One of his pleasures was to talk and visit with

those people who were closely connected with his earlier life and he always had a word of greeting for all with whom he came in contact.

The funeral service was held at the Methodist Church in White City on Saturday afternoon with a large crowd of friends in attendance. There were many present from over the county and from neighboring towns.

Rev. Orlando L. Sample, pastor of the Methodist Church and the music was given by Mrs. Joe . . . [the remainder of the obituary is missing.]



White City Cemetery c2000 (Tom Hahn Photo)

The children of Tom and Maggie Torgeson are:

Florence Torgeson' mother, Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen, told Florence Torgeson, that she named her children after characters in books that she had read.

1. **Mary "Mae" Elizabeth Torgeson** was born on 6 November 1887 at White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. She married on 6 November 1907, possibly at the home of her parents in White City, **Robert "Bob" H. Christensen**. He was born on 12 December 1878 in Davis, now Geary, County, Kansas, died in 1944 at Junction City, and was buried in the Highland Cemetery there. Her sister, Bernice, recalled in 2004, at the age of 100, that he thought that she remembered Mae being married in her parent's home.) Bob Christensen was a grain dealer in Junction City. In the ***Census 1930, Junction City, Geary County, Kansas,*** **Robert Christensen**, owned his own home, was a grain dealer in the feed and brain business, was born in Kansas, his father was born in Denmark, and his mother was born in Denmark. Mary Christensen, age 42, was born in Kansas, her father was born in Norway, and mother was born in Iowa. Dorothy Christensen, age 19. Mae died on 1 July 1972 at the Geary Community Hospital, Junction City, Geary County, Kansas, and was buried in the Highland Cemetery at Junction City. Their daughter, **Dorothy Christensen,** married Gene Waters.



Mary and Robert Christensen of Junction City, Kansas (Photo by Pennell Studio. Hahn Collection)



This place card, showing Mae's handwriting, was from the 1939 Christmas table setting at the Christensen's. Mae also had a beautiful table setting and a part-time maid/cook to assist her at dinners such as this. [Hahn Collection]

Her obituary from a Kansas newspaper:

Mrs. Robert Christensen, age 84, of 311 West First, died July 1 [1972] at Geary Community hospital. She was born November 6, 1907 in White City, to Robert H. Christensen.

She was a member of the First United Methodist church and the Ester circle.

She is survived by her daughter Mrs. Gene (Dorothy) Waters, Port Angeles, Washington; one grandchild, Gene Waters, jr.,; four sisters. Mrs. Bernice Taggert [Taggart], Goodland; Mrs. Gladys White and Mrs. Florence Hahn, both of Topeka; and Mrs. Kathrine [Katherine] Schump, Kansas City, Mo.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday at 10 a.m. at the Johnson Funeral Home with Rev. Travis Siever officiating. Burial will be in the Highland cemetery.

Calling hours will be held Tuesday from 1 to 8 p.m. at the Johnson Funeral Home.

A memorial has been established in the name of Mary E. Christensen and gifts may be left at the Johnson Funeral Home.



Dorothy (Christensen) Waters of Port Angeles, Washington at age 95 in 2005. (Provided by Dorothy Waters)

2. **Floyd Nathan Torgeson** was born at White City on 14 June 1889. He married first on 2 June 1910 in Kansas, **Alice L. Kneith**. She was born about 14 June 1899, died at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas on 22 January 1941 , and was buried there. Alice was from Jamestown, South Dakota. Floyd and Alice had three sons, Bernard, Ralph, and Floyd, Junior, and three daughters, (Wyona) Winona, Carroll B., and Mildred. He married second, "Bess." They lived and died in Chanute, Kansas. Floyd died on 2 November 1965 and was buried in Kansas, probably in the Chanute area. He could not be found in the ***1920 or 1930 Census***.



Floyd Torgeson at White City, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Floyd Torgeson with his daughters Winona (left) and Mildred (right) (Hahn Collection)



Winona Torgeson (left) and Mildred J. Torgeson (right), daughter of Floyd Torgeson (Hahn Collection)



Family Gathering at Florence (Torgeson) and Walt Hahn House, Topeka, Kansas (Thomas Hahn Collection) Right-to-left: Floyd Torgeson, his spouse Alice (Kneith) Torgeson; Mae (Torgeson) Christensen, her spouse Bob Christensen; one of Floyd's daughters or the spouse of Bernard Torgeson, and Bernard Torgeson. (Hahn Collection)

3. **Allen "Al" Gerald Torgeson** was born on 31 December 1891 in White City. In the ***Census 1920 US Kansas, Morris County, Rolling Prairie Township*** Allen G. Torgeson, was age 28, was born in Kansas and was a laborer on the railroad. He married on 30 November 1923, **Sevena "Nev" Larsen** of Napa at Napa. They worked at the State Insane Hospital at Napa. They had no children. in the Al died 16 March 1963 at Napa, Napa County, California, and was buried there.



Al and Bernice Torgeson in front of their Home at White City, Kansas c1910-1912 (Hahn Collection)

4. **Mildred Anetta Torgeson** was born on 27 August 1893 at White City, died in White City on 1 September 1900, and was buried in the White City Cemetery. She died of typhoid fever, diphtheria, or brucellosis.

5. **Florence "Flo" Vivian Torgeson** was born on 23 March 1897 at White City. She married on 5 September at Topeka, Kansas, **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn.** He was born on 28 October 1895, died on 4 February 1967 at the Veteran's Hospital at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, and was buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery there. Florence died on 5 October 1999 at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia, was cremated at Smithsburg, Washington County, Maryland, and her ashes were inured at the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas in the Spring of 2000. A family memorial service for her was held at the cemetery in June 2000. She had one son, Thomas "Tom Frederick Hahn. (*See her expanded entry* **Florence Vivian Torgeson** *below*.)

6. **Merle Agatha Torgeson** was born in White City on 21 February 1899, died there on 21 September 1901, and was buried in the White Cemetery Cemetery. She died of either diphtheria or yellow fever.

7. **Katherine "Kate Margaret Torgeson** was born on 29 December 1900 at White City. She died on 23 May 1976 at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, and was buried there. She married on 22 May 1918 at Kansas City, **Francis Schump.** He was born 9 June 1890 at Weston, Saunders County, Nebraska and died 11 April 19-- at Kansas City, Missouri. In the ***Census: 1920 White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas*** **Frank J. Schump**, was age 30, was born in Nebraska, his mother was born in Nebraska, his mother was born in Germany nod her mother tongue was German, and he was a mechanic in a garage; **Katherine Schump**, was age 19,

was born in Kansas, her father was born in Norway, and her mother was born in Iowa; **Francis Schump**, was age 9/12, was born in Kansas. Frank Schump worked as a policeman in Kansas City and later as a farmer near Bolivar, Missouri. They had three sons, Francis (Fran), Wayne, and James (Jimmy) and one daughter, Charlotte.





Kate and Frank Schump Children probably at Kansas City, Missouri March 1941 Left-to-right: Jimmy Schump, Wayne Schump, Tommy Hahn, Maggie (Owen) Torgeson, grandmother, Charlotte Schump (Hahn Collection)



Francis "Fran" Schump, Son of Frank and Kate (Torgeson) Schump with his Family on the Occasion of the 100th Birthday of Fran's Aunt, Bernice (Torgeson) Taggart. Left-to-right: Zita Schump, Frank Schump, son Bob Schump and his wife, Sue, daughter Julie, Venda Schump, wife of son Ron (Provided by Bernice Taggart)

8. **Gladys Louise Torgeson** was born on 15 June 1902 at White City and grew up there. She graduated from the

White City, Kansas High School in 1918. Gladys took Teacher's Training at the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas and subsequently taught for one or two years, near White City, before moving to Topeka.



Gladys Torgeson in Front of Her Home at White City, Kansas in 1915 (Hahn Collection)



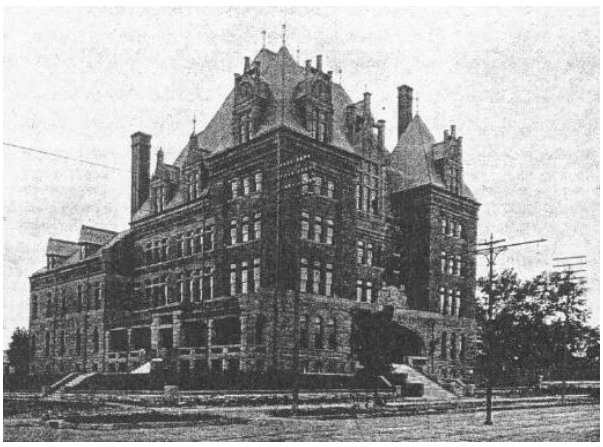
Gladys Torgeson in Her Graduation Gown from White City (Kansas) High School in 1918 (Hahn Collection)



Bernice Torgeson (left) and Gladys Torgeson (right) in Front of their Home at White City, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Gladys Torgeson and Margaret Hahn and Friends at White City, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



The Santa Fe Railway Hospital on East Sixth Avenue at Topeka, Kansas Where Gladys Worked. (Hahn Collection)

Before her first marriage she lived with her parents, Tom and Maggie Torgeson, on Euclid (later West 17th) Avenue. In the ***Census: 1930 Topeka City, Topeka Township, Shawnee County, Kansas***. West Seventh Street. House No. 912, **Torgeson, Gladys L.** Daughter, age 27, was a stenographer. Not employed. 20 months. In Topeka, she worked as a telephone operator at the Santa Fe Railway Company Hospital shown above. Gladys married **Jack Murphy** on 1 July 1933 in 1932 and they divorced. After that marriage, she lived several years with her sister Bernice, in **Topeka**.



Thanks to this St. Patrick's Day invitation found in Florence Torgeson's Scrapbook, we know where Gladys and Jack lived in Topeka in1934. I guess the party was because Jack was Irish? (Hahn Collection)

She married second at age 39 on 31 January 1942 **Joseph "Joe" A. White**, age 48, of Topeka. Florence and Walter Hahn had a wedding dinner for them at the Hahn's house at 1120 High Street, in Topeka. He died and was buried there. Gladys had no children by either spouse. She died on 20 March 1978 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, and was buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka.

Memorial Service: "In Memory of Mrs. Gladys L. White, Born June 15, 1902, Passed away March 20, 1978. Services: 1:00 P.M. Wednesday March 22, 1978 Newcomer-Diffenderfer Chapel, Topeka, Kansas. Organist Mrs. Ida Claiborne, Soloist Mr. Greg Bottini. Internment Mt. Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kans.s"

Her obituary read: Mrs. Gladys L. White, 75, 1115 Tyler, died Monday in a Topeka hospital where she had been a patient 11 days. She was born June 15, 1902, at White City, in Morris County and lived in Topeka 60 years. She was employed by Santa Fe Railway and retired in 1965/ She was married to Joseph A. White in 1942. He died in

1963. Survivors include two sons, Lewis White,. 1016 Chester, and Fred R, White, Overbrook; two sisters, Mrs. Florence Hahn, 2101 High and Mrs. Bernice Taggart, Goodland; and seven grandchildren. Newcomer-Diffenderfer Funeral Home is in chare of arrangements, Burial will be in M9ou t Hope Cemetery. [The children and grandchildren were those of Joe White.]

9. **Bernice Imogene Torgeson** was born on 28 March 1904 at White City. She was christened on 15 December 1912 at White City.





Bernice Torgeson's School Class in White City, Kansas c1916. She is in the middle row, fourth from left. (Provided by Bernice Torgeson)



Bernice Torgeson in Front of Her Home at White City, Kansas in 1918 (Hahn Collection)



Bernice Torgeson in front of her sister, Mae Torgeson's house, at Junction City, Kansas (Hahn Collection)

Bernice graduated from the White City High School in 1921. After graduation from the White City High School, she went to Teacher's Training at the Kansas State Normal School in Emporia, Lyon County, County, Kansas to obtain a teacher's certificate, and then taught for two years in a country one-room school. About 1924, she went to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, where she lived first with her parents, Tom and Maggie Torgeson on Euclid (later West 17th Avenue). She attended Business School in Topeka and then worked at the Topeka Wholesale Company.



White City High School 1922 Graduating Class. Bernice Torgeson is in the front center, (Hahn Collection)



White City High School Basketball Team in 1922. Bernice Torgeson, Captain, front row, second from right (Hahn Collection)



Bernice Torgeson of Topeka, Kansas (Hahn Collection)

Census: 1930 Topeka City, Topeka Township, Shawnee County, Kansas p. 234. Sheet 4-A. Enumeration District 89-32. Part of Ward 5. Enumeration date 5 April 1930. West Seventh Street. House No. 912. Family No. 97. Family No. 102.
Line 44. **Torgeson, Bernice I.** Daughter. Age 25. Father born Norway. Mother born Iowa. Stenographer. Grocery. Code 8777.

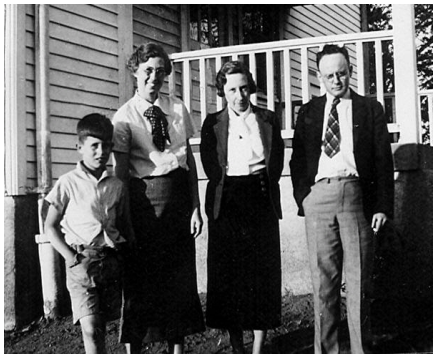
Bernice married **Thomas "Tom" Taggart** at the Trinity Methodist Church at Topeka on 28 March 1941. Her marriage, was announced in the *Topeka State Capitol (or Journal)* by Mrs. Margaret Torgeson:

> Mrs. Margaret Torgeson announces the approaching marriage of her daughter, Bernice, to Mr. Thomas Taggart, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Torgeson of Goodland [Kansas]. The wedding will take place Friday Morning, March 28.
>
> Miss Torgeson, who was hostess to a few guests at coffee at her home today, has been complimented with a number of pre-nuptial courtesies. Mrs. R E. Higgs and Mrs. H. L. Speck [a High Street Topeka neighbor] entertained for her with a party and shower given Friday night, and Mrs. Oran Sipes was hostess at a similar party given last Monday night at her home.
>
> The party Friday [7 March 1941], given at the home of Mrs. Higgs [a High Street Topeka neighbor], included:

Miss Torgeson
Mrs. Frank Schump, Kansas City [her sister]
Mts. R. H. Christensen, Junction City [her sister]
Mrs. Gene Water, Beloit [her sister Mae's daughter]
Mrs. W. H. Shehi, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. P. B. Barkmeir
Mrs. Ray Patterson
Mrs. Les Beckman [Florence Hahn's husband's sister]
Mrs. J. H. Schneider, [her next-door neighbor on High Street]
Mrs. Thomas Torgeson [her mother of Topeka]
Mrs. Hugh Larimer [a relative of Tom Taggart's]
Mrs. Hugh Oberheim
Mrs. Jacob Rupp
Mrs. W. A. Paul
Mrs. Gladys Murphy [her sister of Topeka]
Mrs. W.F. Hahn of Topeka [her sister of Topeka as well as her next-door neighbor]
Miss Mildred Torgeson [her niece, the daughter of her brother, Floyd Torgeson]
Miss Blanche Watts
Miss Marie Riley
Miss Marie Hines
Miss Marie Ryan
Mrs. Speck
Mrs. Higgs

Another announcement from the *Topeka State Capitol (or Journal)* said:

> Mrs. Gladys Torgeson entertained Wednesday night with a dinner at the Chocolate Shop Annex. followed by a line party to the Grand Theater, as a pre-nuptial courtesy for Miss Bernice Torgeson, whose marriage to Mr. Thomas Taggart, Jr., will take place March 28.
>
> The party included Miss Torgeson, Mrs. R. E. Higgs, Mrs. H. L. Speck, Mrs. W. F. Hahn and Mrs. Murphy.
>
> Mrs. R. H. Christensen, of Junction City [Kansas], will be hostess at a family dinner at her home Sunday for to bride-to-be.



Left-to-right: Tommy Hahn, Florence (Torgeson) Hahn, Bernice Torgeson, Thomas "Tom" Taggart ca 1935. The location is not known. (The photograph was probably taken by Walter Hahn)

They had no children. The Taggart's lived in Goodland, Sherman County, Kansas for the remainder of their lives. Tom was the County Attorney for Sherman County. Bernice worked in his office, in an abstract office, and for the social welfare office. They lived in two different homes in Goodland. Tom Taggart died on 12 June 1961 at Goodland and was buried in the cemetery there. After Tom's death, Bernice had built and lived in another house there. In 2003, she moved to Wheat Ridge Acres, an assisted living facility there. On 28 March 2004, she celebrated her 100th birthday there with friends and relatives.



Bernice Torgeson at age 100 years at old neighbor's at Christmas 2004 (Hahn Collection)



Bernice (Torgeson) Taggart on Her 101st Birthday at Wheat Ridge Acres, Goodland, Kansas. (Photo provided by

Bernice Taggart)



Bernice at 101 11/12 as Second Attendant at the Wheat Ridge Acres Valentine Party in 2006 (Photo sent by Bernice)



Bernice Taggart on her 102nd Birthday. Charlotte (Schump) Johnson, niece; Mary, friend of Brian Johnson, Charlotte's son; and, Zita Schump (wife of nephew Fran Schump)



Bernice in May 2006 Receiving a Gift from her Nephew Larry and his Wife Fran. (Provided by Bernice)



Bernice Taggart's Backyard at Goodland, Sherman County, Kansas in the 1980s. (Left-to-right) Florence (Torgeson) Hahn;, Bernice's older sister, Bernice (Torgeson) Taggart; Zita Schump, wife of Frances Schump, son of Kate (Torgeson) Schump -- Bernice and Florence's sister; Charlotte (Schump) Johnson, Bernice's niece, daughter of her sister Kate; Nathalie Hahn, spouse of Tom Hahn, Florence Hahn's daughter-in-law. (Tom Hahn Photo)

CENSUS DATA FOR THOMAS TORGESON FAMILY

Census: 1870 US Kansas. His family supposedly went to Kansas about 1869, so they should be in the Kansas Census somewhere, probably Geary or Morris County. It is possible that they were were enroute and were missed in the census.

Census: 1875 Kansas, Morris County, Parker Township: p. 4, Dwelling 28, Family 29; Thomas 14 [but note that

he was supposedly born in September 1857 which would make him about 18], farming, in Family of Thomas [Sr.] and Matilda Terguson [Torgeson], born Norway from IA. [IA may be a mistake for Iowa County, Wisconsin, but three separate census said they were from Iowa.] (LDS FHL Film 0570213]

Census: 1880 US Kansas, Morris County, Parker Township:
Thomas Ferguson [Terguson/Torgeson], Farmer, age 52 [1828], born Norway, father and mother born Norway.
Matilda Ferguson, Keeping House, 49 [1831], born Norway, mother and father born Norway.
Thomas Ferguson, Jr., Farmer, age 22 [1858], born Norway, father and mother born Norway.
Julia Ferguson, At School, age 18 [1862], born WI, mother and father born Norway.
John Ferguson, At School, age 16 [1864], born WI, father and mother born Norway.
Newt Ferguson, At School, age14 [1866], born WI, father and mother born Norway.
Henry Ferguson, At School, age 12 [1868], born WI, father and mother born Norway.
Willie Ferguson, age 5 [1875], born KS, father and mother born Norway.
George Ferguson, age 2 [1878], born KS, father and mother born Norway.
Evan Ferguson, Farmer, age 40 [1840], brother [of Thomas, Sr.], born Norway, father and mother born Norway.
(LDS Family History Library Film No. 1254390, National Archives Film T9-0390. p. 395B.)

Census: 1880 US Kansas, Morris County, Rolling Prairie Township, White City, under William R. Bingham, White City, p. 369A, there is a Thomas Turgeson listed as "other", age 27 born NY, father and mother born NY.
[This would seem to be another Thomas, but note that Thomas Torgeson is living with the Bingham's in the 1885 Kansas Census below. The Bingham's might not have been familiar with the life of Thomas Torgeson.

***Census 1885 Kansas, Morris County, Rolling Prairie [White City]*:** p. 2, line 15, Dwelling 51, Family 54, Thomas Torgeson living with W. R. Bingham (lumber dealer) Family, probably as a boarder, along with two female school teachers and a minister, born Norway, came from IA. [As noted earlier, "IA" may be Iowa County, Wisconsin. Alternatively, the Torgeson's could have moved from Wisconsin to Iowa, but no record of such a move has been found.] (LDS FHL Film 0976208)

Census 1895 Kansas, Morris County, Rolling Prairie Township: LDS FHL Film 0570334. Thomas Torgeson and family should be here, but copy of the census is difficult to read.

Census 1900 US Kansas, Morris County, Rolling Prairie Township, White City, vol. 35, Sheet 2, Enumeration District 109, Enumerator Frances B. Harris. Date taken 1 and 2 Jan. 1900. Page 277A, Family 29, Dwelling 29. Goodnow St [I will check on this and this may be the street onto which his parents moved from the farm near Parkerville. See the map that follows the 1920 census data. Editor]
Line 26. **Thomas Torgeson**, Head, was born in September 1858, was age 41, was married 14 years, was born in Norway, his parents were born in Norway, the year of immigration was 1861, the number of years in the U.S. 38 [1862], was naturalized, his employment was farming, he could can read and write and speak English, his home was owned free of mortgage **on farm No. 6**. [This is the first record that has been found showing that Thomas Torgeson, Jr., owned a farm. But, being in town, this could mean that he owned a cow or two or such and had a garden.]
Line 27. **Margaret L. Torgeson**, Wife, was born in September 1870, was age 29, had been married for 14 years [1886], had 6 children, with 6 children living, was born in Iowa, her parents were born in New York, and. she could read and write and speak English,
Line 28. **Mary E. Torgeson**, daughter, was born in November 1887, was age 12, had attended school for 7 months.
Line 29. **Floyd M. Torgeson**, was born in June 1889, was age 10, and had attended school for 8 months.
Line 30. **Allen G. Torgeson**, was born in December 1891, and had attended school for 8 months .
Line 31. **Mildred A. Torgeson**, was born in August 1893, and was age 6. [She died prior to the 1905 census.]
Line 32. **Florence B. Torgeson** [should be V.], was born in March 1897, and was age 3.
Line 33. **Merle A. Torgeson**, was born in February 1899, was age 1. [Merle died prior to the 1905 census.] All

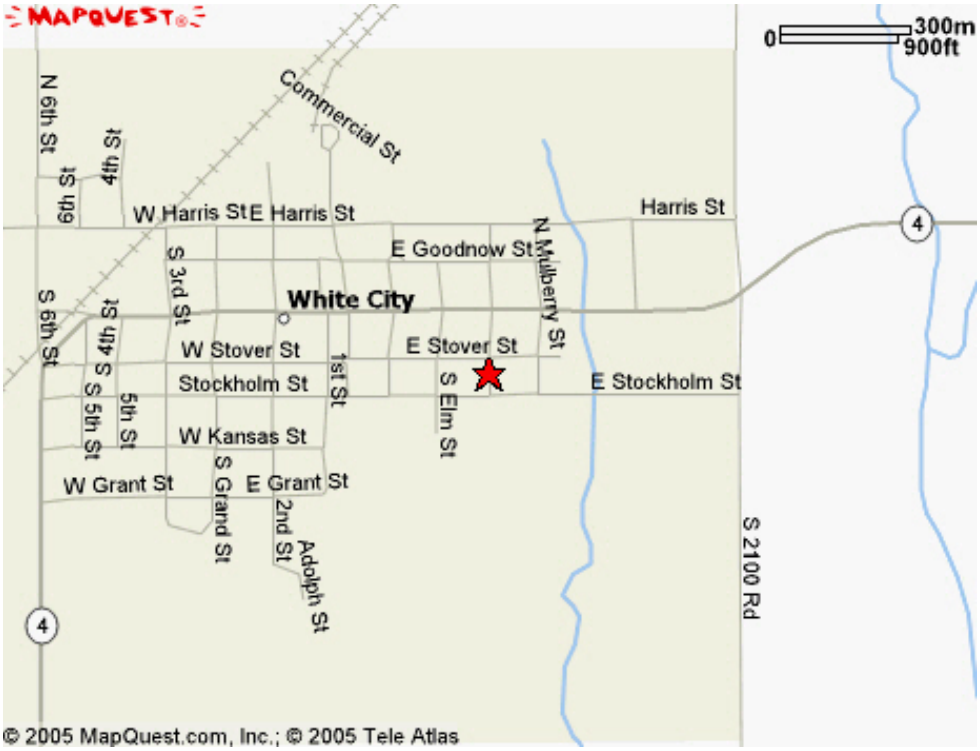
children were born in Kansas.

Census 1905 Kansas, Wyandotte County, Agricultural Census, Morris County, Rolling Prairie Township [White City], Microfilm K-105, Kansas State Historical Society Research Center, No. 396 or p. 1 [My notes are clear on this. Editor],
Line 21. **Thomas Torgeson**, was age 47, born Norway, was from Wisconsin, and was a clerk.
M.[argaret]aggie Torgeson was age 34, was born in Iowa and was from Iowa.
ME [Mary Elizabeth] Torgeson, was age 17, was born in Kansas and was from Kansas.
F[lorence] Torgeson,was age 15, was born in Kansas and was from Kansas.
A[len] Torgeson, was age13 born, was born in Kansas and was from Kansas.
F[loyd] Torgeson, was born in Kansas and was from Kansas.

Census 1910 US Kansas, Morris County, Rolling Prairie Township, White City: Soundex? Can't find Thomas. Many entries misfiled, so may be here.

C*ensus 1915 Kansas, Morris County, Rolling Prairie Township, White City,* p. 15, Household 20, Family 20, Family 20.
Line 4, Thomas Torgeson, 57 born Norway, from Wisconsin. self-employed.
Line 5. Mrs. born Iowa, from Iowa, Housekeeper.
Line 6. Allen G. 23, born KS. Laborer P.P. [R. R.?].
Line 7. Florence 18, born KS, in school.
Line 8. Katie 14, born KS, in school.
Line 9. Gladys 1, 2 born KS, in school.
Line 10. Bernice born KS, In school.
(Film K162 viewed at the Kansas Historical Society History Research Center, Topeka, Kansas in June 2000.

Census 1920 US Kansas, Morris County, Rolling Prairie Township, p. 275, vol. 33, Enumeration District 99. Sheet 1, Supervisor's Dist. 4, Enumerator Miss NeRessa Torgeson. Household 20, Family 20.
Line 68. Thomas age 62, born Norway, citizenship 1861/1862, White City, Oak St., parents born Norway. Postmaster, Employer, Post Office, 818 in right margin. [Why are they listed on Oak Street rather than Goodnow Street? Editor[
Line 69. Margaret, wife, 49, born IA, parents born NY.
Line 70. Allen G., 28, laborer, railroad, 701 in right margin.
Line 71 Florence 23, Post Office Clerk, 994 right margin.
Line 72. Gladys, 17.
Line 73. Bernice 15.
All children were born in Kansas.



In the 1900 census, their address was given as Goodnow Street, whereas in 1920, it was given as Oak Street. His parents lived on the corner of Stover Street and Oak Street, I believe, next door to their son John Torgeson on Oak Street. I will check the census entries. Editor

Census: 1925 Topeka City, Topeka Township, Shawnee County, Kansas. To be added when found.

Census: 1930 Topeka City, Topeka Township, Shawnee County, Kansas p. 234. Sheet 4-A. Enumeration District 89-32. Part of Ward 5. Enumeration date 5 April 1930. West Seventh Street. House No. 912. Family No. 97. Family No. 102.
Line 41. **Torgeson, Thomas**. Head. Owned house, Value 6000. Did not live on a farm. Age 72. Age at first marriage 28.Born Norway. Father born Norway. Mother born Norway. State Code 05. County code05 Norwegian spoke in home before coming to the U.S. Year of immigration to the U.S. 1860. Naturalized citizen. No occupation. Not a veteran.
Line 42. **Margaret Torgeson**. Wife of Head of household. Age 59. Born Iowa. Father born New York. Mother born New York. No occupation.
Line 43. **Torgeson, Gladys L.** Daughter. Age 27. Father born Norway. Mother born Iowa. Stenographer. Hospital. Code 7194. Not employed. 20 months.
Line 44. **Torgeson, Bernice I.** Daughter. Age 25. Father born Norway. Mother born Iowa. Stenographer. Grocery. Code 8777.



Sons-in-Law and Grandsons of Tom Torgeson at Junction City, Kansas about 1940 Left-to-right: Floyd Torgeson, Jr., son of Floyd Torgeson, spouse of Kate Torgeson; Bob Christensen, spouse of Mae Torgeson; Tommy Hahn, son of Walt Hahn, spouse of Florence Torgeson. (Hahn Collection)

After the death of their mother in 1952, the Torgeson daughters decided to keep in close touch by having a reunion each fall at about the time of their mother's death



Here are the Torgeson Girls at one of their Reunions. Looking in the window is their mother, Margaret Owen. The daughters are, right-to-left: Florence Hahn whose photo is missing; Mae Torgeson; Bernice Taggart; Kate Schump;

and, Gladys White. (Hahn Collection)

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy 13 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

Created 23 May 2005
21 August

ABSTRACT OF STOCK STOLEN BY WHITES FROM THE DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIANS SINCE THE TREATY of 1854

A copy of this document was provided by Charles Goslin. The original document in which the documents were contained was from a woman named Johnson, possibly a descendant of the Indian Agent at the time, Fielding Johnson.

This is a first hand look at the losses incurred by the Delaware who had limited legal recourse in recovering stolen property or in obtaining compensation. The first ink manuscript is entitled "Abstract of Stock Stolen from the Delaware Tribe of Indians Since the Treaty of 1854." But, apparently it covered only period from October to December 1862. It has 12 pages with 201 single line entries showing the name of each claimant and annotations under two headings: "number and value of stock evidently stolen by whites" and "not proven to have been stolen." The second manuscript has 39 pages with a more detailed entry for each listing than the first manuscript and the determination that the claim was or was not equitable and just. The entries are probably in the hand of John G. Pratt, the agent for the Delaware Indians whose papers are in the Kansas Historical Society holdings and appears to be the same entry that is on Roll 9, beginning Frame 391 and is dated October - December 1862. The document is noted as the "Office Copy." The listings seems to be the same list of stolen stock that appears in Roll 9 of the John G. Pratt microfilm starting on frame 391 and dated October - December 1862. The Pratt Papers are at the Kansas Historical Society Research Center at Topeka, Kansas. The microfilm is also a part of the collection of the can also be seem at the National Archives

I have used both of the above documents in the preparation of this listing. There were a few minor differences in spelling between the two documents. At a later date I may also make another list in alphabetical order. For ease in finding an entry, I have placed the family names first. The Lenape-Delaware names remain as they were in the document. Bear in mind in your research that sometimes the latter are difficult to transcribe and that the names vary from record to record, in both English and Lenape-Delaware, but particularly the latter. In some cases, I cannot differentiate between an "e" and an "o." and other vowels and consonants. For example, Conner may be Connor. In the case of Delaware women married to white men, the stock would probably have been only her own

personal property not that of the family as a whole. It appears that the names listed are adults only.

1. **Shaler, Wm. H. -** 3 Ponies 875$. I am of opinion this claim is equitable and just.
2. **Little Jonas** [Could also be **Jonas, Little**?] - 1 Filley [horse] 40.0. " . . . this claim is equitable and just."
3. **Thomas,] Joseph -** 1 Horse 40.00. " . . . there is not sufficient evidence in this claim to support the case." not proven
4. **Logan, James -** 3 Horses 85.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
5. **Pa pa ne ha mow** alias **Pa ta ni ha mow -** 3 Horses 100.00. " . . . in this claim the first three horses have been stolen by whites and are worth $100.00, that the fourth horse valued at 20.00 was also stolen but was recovered by claimant.
6. **A noch na [wa?] ist** - 3 Horses 120.00. " . . . the evidence in this case is insufficient to support the claim."
7. **Ton ga nox ie -** 7 Horses 205.00 not proven "I am certain that the horses in this claim strayed from the Reservation to the Lands sold to the Leavenworth Pawnee and Western RR Co under the treaty of May 30 1860 to where the claimant formerly lived. And if Stolen were taken from the latter place which may have been the case. And that **Eliza Kinney**'s horses evidently strayed likewise. And that the animals were not stolen from the Reservation."
8. **Big Nigger -** 3 Horses 120.00. " . . . the case is equitable and just."
9. **Elle mon ho m Al le man ho mow [?] -** 2 Horses 60.00. " . . . this case is equitable and just from the circumstances attending the loss."
10. **Gua -** 2 Horses 140.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
11. **Tul he tox ie -** 3 Horses 105.00. " . . . there is no evidence to support the claim for the loss of the First two horses valued at 50.00 and that as claimant subsequently recovered one animal valued at 40 of the remaining Four he is equitably entitle to compensation for the other three animals amounting to $95.00."
12. **Qua chut [?] -** 4 Horses 135.00. " . . . this claim is equitable and just."
13. **Mena toi a qua -** 4 Horses 120.00. " . . . claimant is equitably entitled to compensation for the loss of the First mentioned Four Animals valued at 120.00 and that she is not entitled the evidence submitted is insufficient to support the claim for loss of the last three animals valued at sixty five dollars."
14. **Moonshine** alias [illegible] - " . . . the claimant is not equitably entitled to compensation for the loss of the First two animals valued at Sixty dollars and that he is equitable entitled to the loss of the last two animals valued at seventy dollars.
15. **Big Nigger -** 21 Cattle 166.00. " . . . the loss was sustained but there is not sufficient

evidence that it was done by whites."
16. **Sarcoxie, Bill -** 1 Horse 30.00. " . . . this claim is equitable and just."
17. **Petchokot Elizabeth -**7 Cattle 126.00 [?]. " . . . this case is not supported by sufficient evidence as to the loss."
18. **Bascomb [or Bascum] , Henry B. -** 2 Horses 85.00. " . . . this case is equitable and just."
19. **Halfmoon, Jack -** 11 Horses. " . . . the claimant recovered back eight of the eleven animals lost to wit the first seven and the eleventh and that the evidence is insufficient to support the claim for loss of the other three." 11 Animals 180.00
20. **Delaware Charlie -** 6 Horses 155.00. " . . . this claim is equitable and just."
21. **Zeigler, Elizabeth -** 1 Yoke Oxen 60.00. " . . . this claim is equitable and just."
22. **Armstrong , Arthur -** 2 Horses 80.00. " . . . this claim is equitable and just."
23. **Sarcoxie (Chief) -** 4 Horses 120.00. " . . . this claim is equitable and just."
24. **Wolf -** 2 Horses 90.00. " . . . this claim is equitable and just."
25. **As sun cape hund -** 3 Horses 60.00. " . . . this case is equitable and just."
26. **Jack Ned -** 2 Horses 50.00. " . . . the evidence in this case is insufficient to support the claim."
27. **Simons, Jackson -** 2 Horses 50.00. " . . . the first horse was not on the reservation when stolen and there is no evidence that the second horse was stolen by whites."
28. **Easy -** 2 Horses 110.00. " . . . the evidence is insufficient to support the claim that the loss was caused by whites."
29. **Su wan o co qua -** 2 Horses 110.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
30. **Frenchman -** 7 Horses 206.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
31. **Paschall, Lucas -** 1 pr Mated [Match?] Horses 300.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just." The loss was explained [?] but that the value of the stock should be reduced one hundred dollars."
32. **Sarcoxie, John -** 2 Horses (1 Mule) 140.00. " . . . the loss of the horse valued at 80.00 claimed was sustained but the loss of the mule is doubtful."
33. **Bettie/Betty -** 1 Pony 20.00. " . . . this Pony strayed from the reservation and that the claim os therefore not equitable and just."
34. **Pache pack ke la ah qua -** 4 Horses 210.00. " . . . this claim is equitable and just."
35. **Rankins, Sarah Ann -** 1 Pony 50.00. " . . . the loss was sustained as claimed but that the value of the animal should be educed twenty five dollars."
36. **Pa he mah pah -** 1 Pony (Brown Stud) 25.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
37. **Tus cus qui coi pe -** 9 Horses 280.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
38. **Snake, Christian -** 2 Head Cattle 60.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
39. **Mah me lund -** 4 Horses 125.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."

40. **Wa me pah kee now -** 8 Horses 5 Head Cattle 278.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
41. **Pa ta le ka -** 3 Horses 65.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
42. **Sambo, Betsey -** 2 Horses 80.00. " . . . the last two horses valued at 80.00 were lost as claimant states and is therefore the claim is equitable and just. And that the loss of the first horse valued at 40.00 has not been satisfactory proven and is therefore not the claim is equitable and just."
43. **Tiblow, Henry -** 4 Head Cattle 105.00. " . . . the claim is not supported by sufficient evidence that whites stole the cattle."
44. **Ka Kat Ke na a qua -** 1 Horse 45.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
45. **Journeycake, Matilda -** 1 Side Saddle. " . . . This claim not being stock is not reported upon."
46. **Ketchum, James -** 2 Horses 140.00. " . . . the last two horses were stolen as claimed and valued at 160.00 and is therefore equitable and just and claim for the first horse at 40.00 has not been satisfactorily made out."
47. **Armstrong, Joseph -** 6 Horses 305.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
48. **Washington, George -** 2 Horses. " . . . that as the claim is not clearly stated and not sufficiently proved as to the loss that the same is not equitable and just."
49. **Connor, James/Jim -** 1 Horse 40.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
50. **Bullet, John -** 3 Horses 135.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
51. **Conner, Carleton -** 3 Horses 245.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
52. **Young, Martin -** 12 Horses 325.00. 5 Cattle 55 380.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
53. **Snake, Jim -** 6 horses 165.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
54. **Armstrong, Henry -** 11 Horses 280.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
55. **She she -** 2 Horses 70.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
56. **Big Beaver -** 2 Horses 60.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
57. **We to qua e -** 7 Horses 145.00. " . . . the claim is not sufficiently proven"
58. **A hung gu nah o -** 6 Horses 145.00. " . . . the claim is not sufficiently proven"
59. **Ar [possibly n or s] sa ku now -** 8 Horses 235.00. the claim is equitable and just."
60. **Delaware Charley -** 4 Horses 85.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
61. **Lem ba le ase** [? difficult to read] 6 Horses 160.00. " . . . the 2-3-4-5-6- and 7 animals valued at 160.00 are equitably due to the claimant [and] that the claim to the 1st-8th-9th and 11th animals valued at $140.00 are not sufficiently established."
62. **Wa si pah coo wha -** 2 Horses 65.00. " . . . the claim is worthless."
63. **Frenchman -** 2 Horses 75.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
64. **Williams, George** 2 Horses 35.00the claim is equitable and just.". " . . .

65. **Necon Hecon** (Chief) - 8 Horses 551.00. " . . . the claim for the 2-3-4-5-6-7-8 animals valued at $551.00 is equitable and just and that the claim for 1st and 10th animals valued at 165.00 is not established as well as the 2 cows and 2 calves mentioned therein valued at $40.00"
66. **Secondine, Widow -** 2 Horses 140.00. " . . . the claim for the 4th and 5th animals valued at 140.00 is equitable and just and that the claim for the 1-2-3 & 7-8-9 and 10th animals valued at $320.00 is not sufficiently proven,"
67. **Ta ta ox qua -** 5 horses 160.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
69. **Newcom/b, Widow** [spelling?] - 1 Horse 40.00. " . . . the claim for the 1st animal at 40.00 is equitable and just and that the claim for the 2nd animal valued at 40.00 is not supported by evidence."
70. **Lucoson, George -** 3 Horses 190.00. " . . . the claim for the 1-2-3 animals valued at 190.00 is equitable and just and that the claim for the 4th animal valued at 40.00 is not supported by evidence."
71. **McCulloch (McCullough)** 3 Horses " . . . the claim for the 2 [-] 3 and 6 [?] animals valued at 160.00 is equitable and just. And that the claim for the 1-4- and 5 animals valued at 33.00 is not sufficiently proven."
72. **Tote ki pah [op] coo qua -** 5 Horses 120.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
73. **Ketchum, Jacob -** 1 horse 75.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
74. **Connor, John (Chief) -** 1 Horse 175.00 15 head cattle 235.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
75. **Little Buffalo -** 2 Horses 180.00 3 Cattle 50.00 [total] 240.00. the claim is equitable and just."
76. **Conner, Elizabeth** 1 Horse 50.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
77. **Ketchum, Nancy -** Horse 50.00 . " . . . the claim for the 1st horse valued at 50.00 is equitable and just and that the claim for the second animal valued at 65.00 is not sufficiently proved."
78. **To look qua -** 8 Horses 199.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
79. **Wilson, Mary -** 3 Horses 90.00 a Cattle. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
80. **Ketchum, Sarah Ann -** 1 Horse 40.0. " . . . the claim is not sufficiently proved."
81. **Ketchum, Katy -** 1 Colt 20.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
82. **Capt John Connor** for **Jim Wolf -** 1 Horse 45.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
83. **Brown, Dick** 2 Horses 50.00 - 1 Mule 75.00 [total] 125.00.
84. **Panchal, Billy** 1 Horse 40.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
85. **White, Jim -** 2 Horses 120.00 " . . . the claim for the 2 and 3rd animals is equitable and just valued at 120.00 and that the claim for the 1st animal valued at 50.00 is not

sufficiently proved."
86. **Oh le [**possibly **lee or lu] now -** 4 Horses 150.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
87. **Halfmoon, Wiley** - 4 Horses 135.00 9 Cattle 71.00 [total]. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
88. **Teen noo** 1 Colt 10.00. proven 1 [?] horse 40.0. " . . . the claim for the second animal is equitable and just and that the claim for the 1st animal is not sufficiently proved."
89. **Ketchum, George** [?] - 4 Horses 130.00. the claim for the 4 6 8 and 9 animals valued at 130.00 is equitable and just and that the claim for the 1 2 3 5 7 and 10 valued at 145.00 is not sufficiently proven."
90. **Ketchum, John W. -** 1 Horse 165.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
91. **Armstrong, Charles H. (Charly)** 4 Horses 380.00 2 Yoke Cattle 85.00 [total value] 465.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
92. **Wa ho ney -** 9 horses 257.00 2 Head Cattle 30.00 [total] 287.00. " . . . the claim for the 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 199 animals valued at 257.00 and also the 2 cattle valued at 30.00 is equitable and just and that the claim for the 9-10 11 12 13 14 15 15 16 17 18 10 21 and 22 valued at 384.00 is not sufficiently proved."
93. **Noah John -** 1 Horse 30.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
94. **Half, Mary -** 2 Horses 50.00 6 Head Cattle 88.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
95. **Wa lun doh noh ah qua** 7 Horses 195.00 1 Steer 8.00 [total] 203.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
96. **Newcomb, Artemus Murphy -** 1 Horse 75.00. " this animal I know to have been a Stray Animal in possession of claimant when stolen and no loss to claimant."
97. **Harrison, James (Jim) -** 1 Horse 65.00. " . . . the claim for the 1st animal valued at sixty five dollars is equitable and just and that there is no proof of the stealing of the other and remaining five animals valued at 125.00."
98. **Qua chit [?] -** 3 Horses 55.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
99. **Wa lun do ka oh qua -** 4 Horses 135.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
100. **Curley Head -** 2 Horses 70.00. " . . . this and should be allowed according proof value [?] 170.00."
101. **Pu ate pah coo wha -** 2 Horses 90$. " . . . the indicates that the stock was stolen outside of the reservation."
102. **As [?] sun cape hund -** 4 Horses 165. " . . . the claim is equitable and just."
103. **Adams, William -** 1 Saddle & bridle 20.00. " . . . the loss (not being stock) is not covered by the treaty or instructions."
104. **Journeycake, Charles (Charley) (Chief) -** 1 Horse 60.00 3 Cattle 90.00 6 hogs

90.00 3 hogs 30.00 [total]180.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just and valued at 180.00."

105. **Bullett (Bullit), Eliza** 1 Horse 30.00 0 Cattle. " . . . the claim for the horse is equitable and just and valued at 30.00 and that te claim for the 5 cattle has not been sufficiently proven valued at 33.00."

106. **Day, Sally** alias **Conner, Sally -** 1 Horse 50.00 3 head Cattle 90.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just and are worth $140.00."

107. **Tanner, Rachel -** 2 Horses 140.00. " . . . the claim for two animals is just and equitable and that they were worth $140.00."

108. **Ketchum, Jonas -** 5 Head Cattle 61.00. 1 horse 30.00." . . . the claim for the five head of cattle is just and equitable and were worth $61, that the horse was stolen outside of the reservation."

109. **Honeywell, Sally -** 1 Horse 100.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just and that it was worth 100.00."

110. **Ketchum, William R**. - 2 Horses 60.00. " . . . the claim is equitable and just and that the stock was worth 60.00."

111. **Griffy, Is** [?] - Horse 30.00 and 1 Heifer 10.00. " . . . the above claim is just and equitable and the horse and heifer were worth 40$."

112. **Bullitt, Mary -** 2 Cattle 21.00. " . . . the claim is just and equitable and that the cattle were worth $21."

113. **Snake, Chris -**1 Horse 50.00. " . . . this claim is not sufficiently sustained by proof."

114. **Bullitt, John -** 3 Horses 86.00. " . . . the claim for the first second and third animals valued at 86 is just and equitable, and that the claim for the fourth animal valued at fifty dollars is not established."

115. **Pratt, Nancy M. -** 1 Horse 100.00**.** " . . . the claim for the above animal vakued at $100.00 is equitable and just."

116. **Ketchum, Mary -** 2 - Horses 110.00**.** " . . . the claim is equitable and just."

117. **Ketchum, Charles -** 1 Horse 30.00. : . . . the claim for the first animal valued at 30.00 is equitable and just and that the claim for the second horse has not been substantiated."

118. **Williams, Robert** 5 Cattle 43.00. " . . . this claim is not sufficient proved."

119. **Rodgers, John Wesley** 1 Horse 75.00. " . . . the claim just and equitable as to the horse and that the claim for cattle valued at 42.00 is not substantiated."

120. **Little Buffallo** 1 Horse. " . . . " . . . the claim is equitable and just."

121. **To Ki ete pame scot -** 1 Horse $30.00. " . . . this horse was beyond the Reservation claimed and has no records in the US for his loss."

122. **Swannock, Wm. -** 23 Horses worth $540.00 not proven. " . . . the evidence is

entirely inadequate to sustain the claim."
123. **Grinter, Annie -** 1 Ox $80.00. " . . . that claimant for 1 large speckled ox worth $80.00 is correct and just and that the claim for the other three head of cattle valued at $90.00 is not sufficiently proved."
124. **Grinter, Rosanna -** 1 Mare $150 1 Jack 75. " . . . the claim for the above animals is just and correct and that they were worth $225."
125. **Conner [or Connor], George -** 3 Horses $130 "... the claim is justified and equitable except that the value of the of the last two should be reduced $10 and $15 respectively, making the value of the three animals $130.
126. **Conners, Tim -** 2 Horses $90.00 ". . . the animals were worth $90.00."
127. **Ketchum, James -** 2 Horses $90 2 Cattle $50 ". . . . the claim is not sufficiently established."
128. **Secondine, Nancy -** 1 Horse $70.00 ". . . the claim to the above horse is just and equitable and that same was worth $70.00."
129. **Pa che pah kec con -** 2 Horses $180.00 " . . . this claim is just and equitable and that the two animals were worth $200.00
130. **Secondine, Fillmore -** 2 Horses $185.00 " . . . the claim for the second and third horses is just and equitable, but that the claim for the first animal valued at 85$ is not sufficiently made."
131. **Connor, John -** 1 horse $125.00 " . . . the claim for this animal valued at $125.00 is just and equitable."
132. **Sarcoxie, Capt. Anderson -** 2 Horses $140 " . . . the claim for these animals is just and equitable."
133. **Loo wan ne cum un** - 1 Horse $50 " . . . the claim for this animal is just and correct but that the value should be reduced from $75.00 to fifty dollars."
134. **Tiblow, Henry -** 3 Horses " . . . claim for the above horses is just and equitable, except that the price thereof is excessive and should be reduced $100 each, and that they were fairly worth 500$. [But maybe there was a limit no matter what the quality or value was?]
135. **End he pah kee [or ku] nah -** 2 Horses 130$ "the claimant is justly and equitably entitled to the same at the evaluation above."
136. **Ah sah cah pah na qua -** 7 Horses 230. 1 Mule 40. " . . . the claim is just and correct, that the two horses were worth 230$ but that the price of the mule, should be reduced 10$, making it worth as above."
137. **Tanner, Nelson J. -** 2 Horses 225. " . . . the claim to the above is just and correct. and that of my own knowledge the animals were worth $225 as claimed."
138. **Secondine, Nancy -** 1 Horse 60$**.** " . . . claimant is justly and equitably to said

animal and it [1 word not readable] worth sixty dollars."
139. **Ketchum, Sarah A. [K?] -** 2 Horses $80.00. " . . . the evidence does not warrant the opinion that these animals were stolen by Whites."
140. **Bullit, Sarah T.**

Bullit, Matilda - 1 Horse 40$. " . . . the claim above is just and correct and that same was worth 40$."
140. **Bullit, John - 1 Mule 125$. [Crossed out]**
141. **Little Buffalo** - 1 Mule 100$. 1 Horse 100$. " . . . the above claim is is just and correct except that the value of the mules should be reduced 25$, leaving both worth two hundred dollars."
142. **Harrison, James -** 2 Horses 140$**.** " . . . the first horse was stolen outside the Reservation and that the proof as to the second is not sufficient."
143. **Cook, Nancy** - 5 Horses 180$. " . . . the claim above for five animals valued at $180 is just and equitable."
144. **Washington, George -** 3 Horses 215 2 Cows 50. " . . . the claim for the first, second, and last horses, is just and equitable, except that the first horse is valued fifty-dollars to much, that the three cows were worth 215$. And that his claim for the two cows valued at fifty dollars is just and correct and that the claim is not supported by evidence as to the remaining 4 horses valued at 205$ [possibly 295$].,
145. **Miller, Andrew -** 1 Horse 60$. " . . . the claim for this horse valued at 60$ is just and equitable."
146. **Wa ho ney -** 1 Horse 80.00. " . . . the above claim for one horse valued at 80$ is just and equitable."
147. **Journeycake, Charles -** 2 Horses 300$ 2 Mules 350"**.** " . . .the claim for the above stock is just and equitable and from my personal knowledge state that they were five stock and were worth the value claimed."
148. **Long, Katy Ketchum -** 3 horses 325$. " . . . the claim for the above stock is just and equitable and that the same were worth 325$.
149. **Armstrong, Charles. H. -** 3 Horses 335$. " . . . the claim for above three horses valued at 335$ is just and equitable."
150. **Ketchum, Wm. R. -** 1 Horse 150$ " . . . the claim for the first horse valued at 150$ is just and equitable, and the the claim for the other valued at 40$ is not supported by the proof."
151. **Honeywell, Sally -** 9 Horses 1340$ 1 Mule 125" 4 Cattle 265" . " . . . the claim to the above stock is just and equitable, and that the stock was worth 1730$ as claimed."
152. **Bullit, Eliza -** 1 Horse 129$ 6 Cattle 95$. " . . . the claim for the first horse valued at 120$ and the six head of Cattle valued at 95$ are just and equitable, but that the loss of

the remaining two horses valued at 115$ is not sufficiently proved.
153. **Rogers, Mary E. -** 2 Horses 200$. " . . . the claim for the above two horses is just and equitable, except that the first horse is valued fifty dollars to high."
154. **George, John -** 1 Horse 70$. " . . . the above claim for one horse valued at 70$ is just and equitable."
155. **Thomas, Mary -** 1 Horse 100$. "the claim to the second horse valued at 100$ is just and equitable, and that the first horse and cow valued at 80 & 30$ respectively are not sufficiently proved."
156. **Que sho qua e -** 2 Horses 160$**.** " . . . the claim for the last two horses valued at 160 $ is just and equitable and that the claim for for the first horse valued atb80$ is not supported by proof."
157. **Big Beaver -** 2 Horses 140$. " . . . the claim for above two horses valued at 140$ is not established by the evidence in the case."
158. **Little Jonas -** 2 Horses 175$. " . . . the above claim for two horses valued at 175$ is just and equitable."
159. **Hill, Virginia -** 5 Horses 300$. " . . . the above claim for five head of Stock is just and equitable except that the first horse, and yearling colt are valued too high, by 35 & 10 $ respectively, and that the value of all should be 265$."
160. **Good Traveler, Widow** alias **McCullough, Jane -** 6 Cattle 120$ 2 Horses 100. ". . . the claimant has not established an equitable right to the cattle valued at 120$ or the lost horse valued at 50$ and that the first horse valued at 50$ was outside the reservation when lost."
161. **Big Nigger -** 2 Horses 225$ 3 Cattle 40. " . . . the claimant is justly and equitably entitled to the first horse valued at 150$, but that the claim to the other horse valued at 70$ and the three head of Cattle valued at 40$ is not sufficiently proved."
162. **Wolf, Rachel -** 3 Cattle 40$. " . . . the claim for 3 head of cattle valued at 40$ is just and equitable."
163. **Raccoon, Sally -** 6 Horses 560$. " . . . the claim for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth animals, as just and equitable, but the value of the third, fifth, and sixth should be reduced 25.25 and 30$ respectively, making the total value of all stock stolen $400 and that the claim to the horse valued at 80$ is not sufficiently proved."
164. **Ketchum, George -** 4 Horses 270$ 3 head Cattle 40$. " . . . the claim for 2 head of Cattle valued at 40$ is just and equitable, and that the claim for 4 Horses valued at 270$ and lost bull valued a 8$ is not sufficiently proved."
165. **Wilson, George -** 2 Horses 100$. " . . . the claim for the first horse valued at35$ is just and equitable and that the proof as to the other valued at 65$ is nor sufficient."
166. **Qua cha che [?] heese -** 1 Horse 65$. " . . .the claim for one horse valued at 65$ is

just and equitable."
167. **Everett, Widow -** 1 Stud horse 125.00 10 Head of Sheep 30.00$. " . . . the claim for 10 head of sheep valued at 30$ is just and equitable. and that the claim for the horse is not sufficiently established."
168. **Fish, Isaac -** 4 Horses 250$**.** " . . . the claim for the four head of horses valued at 250 $ is just and equitable.**"**
169. **White Turkey -** 2 Horses 250$. " . . . the claim for two horses valued at 250$ is just and equitable."
170. **Noah, John -** 1 Horse 40$. " . . . the claim for one horse valued at 40$ is just and equitable."
171. **Big Shawnee -** 1 Horse 150$. " . . . the claim for one horse is just and equitable but the value should be 125$."
172. **Shawnee, Sally -** 1 Horse 150$. " . . . the Claim for one horse is just and equitable but that the value should be reduced to 75$."
173. **Hill Thomas -** 1 Horse 85$. " . . . the claim for one horse valued at 86$ is just and equitable."
174. **Ne latch che now -** 2 Horses 110$. " . . . the claim for two horses valued at 110 is just and equitable."
175. **Socust** [? Illegible] **Eliza -** 2 Horses 90$. " . . . 2 Horses 90$. " . . . the claim for two horses valued at 90$ is just and equitable."
176. **Snake, Leonard -** 1 Horse 75$. " . . . the claim for one horse is not sufficiently proved."
177. **Jacobs, Martha -** 1 Horse 100$. " . . . the claim for one horse at 100$ is not sufficiently proved."
178. **Anderson, Jane -** 3 Horses 200$ 2 Cattle 25$. " . . . the claim for three horses valued a 200$ is just and equitable, but that the claim for two head of cattle valued at 25$ is not."
179. **Bullit, John -** 2 Horses 150$. " . . . the claim for the second horse valued at 80$ is just and equitable and that the claim for the first horse valued at 70$ is not supported by proof."
180. **Ketchum, Jonas -** 3 Horses 130$ 2 Mules 205. " . . . the claim for three horses at 130$ and two mules valued at 205$, except that the first mule was worth only 100$, making both of the value of 180$ is just and equitable.
181. **Lucassen** [Spelling?]**, George -** 3 Horses 120$. " . . . the claim for these horse valued at 120$ is just and equitable."
182. **Tan ta pe he lay qua -**
183. **Cabbage Qua -** 1 Horse 60$. " . . . the claim for one horse valued at 60$ is just and

equitable."
184. **Kah kah que nah o -** 8 Head of Cattle 155$. " . . . the claim for eight head of cattle is just and equitable."
185. **Ar [As?] sac kee now -** 5 Horses 4 Head of Cattle 510$. " . . . the claim for five head of horses valued at 410$ is just and equitable but that the claim for four head of cattle is not **s**ufficiently established."
186. **Ketchum, Eliza -** 2 Horses 100$. " . . . the claim for two horses valued at 100$ is just and equitable except that the colt should be valued at 20$, making the total; value 95 $."
187. **Big Buffalo -** 3 Horses 100$. " **.** . . the claim for the last horse valued at 30$ is just and equitable, and the the claim for the first two horses valued at 70$ is not supported by proof."
188. **Chuck ko [?] que nah o -** 1 Horse 100$. " . . . the claim for one horse valued at 100 $ is just and equitable."
189. **Chalo wese** alias **Delaware Charley -** 5 Horses 270$. . . . the claim for the first two horses valued at 150$ is just and equitable and that the claim to the remaining three valued at 120$ is not supported by sufficient proof."
190. **Wa lem [?] dah kah oh qua -** 22 Horses 935$. " . . . the claim for 22 horses valued at 935$ is just and equitable."
191. **Ketchum, Lemuel P. -** 1 Horse 100$. " . . . the claim for one horse valued at 100$ is just and equitable."
192. **Johneycake, John -** 1 Horse 150$. " . . . the claim is just and equitable but that the animal was worth only 75$."
193. **Smith, Sally O**. **-** 1 Horse 150$. " . . . the claim for the horse valued at 150$ is just and equitable."
194. **Kinney, Eliza -** 2 Horses 215$. " . . . the claim for the last horse valued at 140$ is just and equitable, but that the claim for the first animal at 75$ is not sufficiently proved."
195**. Ketchum, Nancy .** Administrator [?] **-** 3 Horses 335$. " . . . the claim for the first two horses valued at 275$ is just and equitable, but that the claim for the last horse valued at 60$ is insufficiently established.
196. Bartles, Nancy M - 4 Horses 550$ 1 Mule 80$.. " . . . the claim for the four horses valued at 275$ and one mule valued at 80$ is just and equitable, I am personally knowing to the facts stated in application."
196. **Johnnycake, Isaac -** 1 Horse 100$ 1 Mule 125$ 4 Head of Cattle 69$. " . . . the claim for one horse and one mule valued at 225$ is just and equitable, and that the claim for 4 head of cattle valued at 698 is not sufficiently proved."
197. **Washington, George -** 4 Horses 235$. " . . . the claim for the first three horses

valued at 17 is just and equitable and that the claim for the last horse is not sufficiently proved."
198. **Sarcoxie, Capt. Anderson -** 6 Horses 520$. " . . . the claim for the first five head of stock valued at 450$ is just and equitable and that the claim for the last mare and yearling colt, valued at 80$ is not sufficiently established."
199. **Journeycake, Charles -** 17 Head of Cattle 357$. " . . . the claim for seventeen head of cattle valued at 357$ is just and equitable."
200. **Raccoon, Sally -** 2 Horses 110$. " . . . the claim for two horses valued at 110$ is just and equitable."
201. **Bartles, Nanny M. -** 4 Horses 450$ 1 Mule 80$. " . . . the claim for four horses and one mule is just and equitable."

Times New Roman 14 Point. Photo Check A. Front Page copy 21 August 2005. TH

Home Page
Genealogy

Created 24 May 2005
13 August 2005

DELAWARE 1842 ROLL OR CENSUS WITHIN THE FORTH LEAVENWORTH AGENCY

This roll or census is a variation of the 1842 Delaware census or roll. The roll of the heads of families by number with the number and ages within each family can be found on Page 1 of Faye Louis Smith Arellano, transcriber. *Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records 1842-1907* published in 1996, reprinted 1998. ISBN 0-8063-0194-5. Order from: Clearfield Co., 200 E. Eager Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

I alphabetized this listing in order to assist me with the transcribing a document recorded several years later and I thought I would put it here in the web site to assist others in their research. In the document English first names were first and then the family name. For ease in finding an entry, I have placed the family names first. Lenape-Delaware names remain as they were in the document. Bear in mind in your research that sometimes the latter are difficult to transcribe and that the names vary from record to record, both English and Lenape-Delaware, but particularly the latter. The 1842 document is important as it is the first record found of a listing of Delaware. Other lists may be available from from their periods of residence in southeast and southwest Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio, but is so, we have not found them. Editor

There were 260 names of Heads of Families consisting of 189 males under 10, 260 males of males of 10 and under 40, 53 males over 40, 182 females under 10, 302 females of 10 and under 40, and 73 females over 4, total 1,039 individuals. However, it appears that 16 of these Heads-of-Families individuals were not Delaware, so that the total number of Delaware is probably 1,018 individuals. comprising 181 males under 10, 245 males of 10 and under 40, 50 males over 40, 179 females under 10, 293 females of 10 and under 40, 70 females over 40. Faye Louise Smith Arellano indicates that the 16 individuals may have been non-Indian, but she also notes on page 8, *Delaware Trails*:

> Most, though perhaps not all of the individuals enumerated here on the last page of the 1842 Delaware census . . . are Munsees. The Whiteeyes, Hill,

Lewis, Israel, Peters and Samuel surnames all appear on an 1852 census of the 98 Christian Indians within the Kansas Agency (the successor to the Fort Leavenworth Agency, established 1 July 1851). [See *Delaware Trails for a more detailed explanation of the non-Delaware individual's on the census roll.*

No. Names of Heads of Families

A

134. **Ah push tim**
84. **A hin pah ke nah**
81. **A lun so tah o qua**
234. **A lah ne to nas**
200. **A lah ti a qua**
135. **A spig gond**
90. **Ah yo qua e**
153. **Ah hum go nah**
122. **Ah lah lun mah**
195. **Ah le mah ka a qua**
92. **Ah pahle nah**
52. **A le ma na wind**
170. **Al le mah pin a qua**
100. **Ah le nah**
238. **Ah le nu pah ke nah**
116. **Ah lim la dah a qua**
127. **Ah lis tah**
117. **Ah pah mah pe tah o qua**
159. **Ah pah me ti a qua**
134. **Ah qush tim**
230. **Ah sah cah pin a qua**
121. **Ah sah ke lun ga o qua**
154. **Ah sah ke na o qua**
234. **A lah ne to nas**
170. **Al le mah pin a qua**
115. **Al le we nah**
8. **Any how**
35. **Ard len e wise [?]**
135. **A spig gond**

113. **Averet [Everet], Solomon**

B

106. **Besion, Francis**
105. **Besion, Joseph**
248. **Betsey (non-Delaware)**
232. **Big Bird**
194. **Big Raccoon**
225. **Bob**
113. **Buffaloe**

C

236. **Carter, George**

---

178. **Ce tah le mah**
167. **Ceen da cah tars**
165. **Chah ne ca tars**
102. **Char lot**
114. **Cho can ti a qua**
190 **Co ca tah wa wha**
132. **Co chick can nah qua**
85. **Co che can ke cum in**
97. **Co lip pa pah ke nah**
56. **Co qua chi cah pe**
123. **Co tah te ese**
136. **Coal pah qua e**
16. **Cole, Capt.**
49. **Cole pe cah pe**
169. **Conner [,] John**
244. **Cow pin a qua**
167. **Cun dah cah oqua**

D

69. **David**

172. **(Capt.) David**
152. **Decky**
142. **Dicky**
67. **Doct No mon**

E

176. **En dah le nah o qua**
64. **En da lu tond**
156. **En tah tah a qua**
137. **En te nah o qua**
245. **Evans, Tobias (non-Delaware)**

F

150. **Fer me na osk**
29. **Fish, Jam**
226. **French Woman**
26. **Furgerson, Esther**

G

143. **Gillis, Mary**
174. **George, Jim**
173. **George, John**
143. **Gillis, Mary**
101. **Grinter, Anna**

H

249. **Hill, Thomas (non-Delaware)**
255. **Hill, Yepter(non-Delaware)**

I

253. **Israel, Jesse (non-Delaware)**

J

59. **Jackson**
206. **Jim Jack** [May be **Jack, Jim**]
254. **Livy, John** [May be **Livy, John**] **(non-Delaware)**

259. **Joab, Samuel**
33. **Jonacake [**same as **Journeycake?], Charles**
43. **Jonacake, Isaac**
250. **Jonacake, Noa (non-Delaware)**
23. **Jonacake, Solomon**

K

220. **Kaw com do qua o**
228. **Kaw ki ni si mo**
91. **Ke ats sin qua**
87. **Ke she pah ke nah qua**
214. **Ke she long**
60. **Ke tah ca wha se**
2. **Ketchum, Capt.**
21. **Ketchum, Charles**
11. **Ketchum, George**
22. **Ketchum, James**
10. **Ketchum, Osage**
7. **Koketowha**

L

196. **La no tet**
175. **Lah pa le nah**
110. **Len hun di a nund**
254. **Levy, John**
251. **(Lewis?), Stephen (non-Delaware)**
30. **Little Beaver**
254. **Livy John [John Livy?] (non-Delaware)**
107. **Lo sit tah o qua**
197. **Longbone**

M

54. **Ma e lund**
44. **Ma se hum end**
15. **McCullock, George**

41. **Mah mah che**
89. **Ma tah tese**
189. **Mah win nah le nah**
147. **Mary**
104. **Marshall Mrs.**
149. **Me se nah o qua**
188. **Mo shan nah co wha**
151. **Muck cun chase**

N

213. **Na a ton is tond**
141. **Na que mun**
86. **Na can pin na qua**
47. **Na nam he con**
65. **Na scop pite**
70. **Na tam mo han land**
219. Nah ti qua e
63. **Na we lun go nart**
242. **Nah lah a le mah**
160. **Nah to quase**
140. **Nancy**
93. **Nan he pah la qua**
1. **Nat co met**
224. **Ne he lah to qua e**
112. **Ne con tarks se**
34. **Ne com he cond**
216. **Ne pah ite**
40. **Ne shan na co wha**
183. **Ne tah me he nen**
168. **Now low o qua e**

---

187. **Ne sho wha**
183. **Ne tah me he nen**
45. **Ned**
3. **Nonandagomin**

168. **Now low a qua e**

O

201. **O lah pah na o qua**

---

120. **O lah ti o qua**
184. **O le a cum in**
155. **O le ca ne mah**
155. **O le cah ne mah**
161. **O le cah o qua**
88. **O le lah a qua**
36. **O le me tak se**
125. **O le pah ke nah o qua**
139. **O le pah ke cum in**
162. **On lin den ca he qua**
158. **O nah ti a quah**
131. **O te cum e**
80. **Oth qua te la qua**
148. **O we ta lenah**
76. **O whe lun go na qua**
61. **Oxen, Johnson [Oxen Johnson?]**

P

128. **(Capt) Pachel**
99. **Pa che nun nu la**
31. **Pa me tum end**
243. **Pa nu cah le case**
185. **Pa pa mah pah na cumin**
53. **Pa pah mo hol land**
74. **Pa pen donde**
55. **Pa se quah ka**
217. **Paschal, Delaware**
39. **Pa so qua p**

144. **Pa ta te**
179. **Pa pah me cah pi**
231. **Pa sho qua**
166. **Pa tek se**
180. **Pa yark site or (titi?)**
119. **Pah kun dah que nah**
95. **Pah kun do qua**
202. **Par chel**
223. **Paw ne**
157. **Pe narps se**
24. **Pechalker, William**
25. **Pechalker, Elizabeth**
247. **Pellip Pem (non-Delaware)**
145. **Pem mah ti a qua**
14. **Pemp Scat [Scat, Pemp]**
164. **Pen nah o qua**
204. **Peter**
258. **Peters, John (non-Delaware)**
237. **Possum, Charles**

Q

37. **Qua che mund**
73. **Qua che wind**
96. **Qua e che nuse**
209. **Qua e sick**
222. **Qua se mark se**
72. **Que se pah que hind**
126. **Qua shah pin a qua**
235. **Qua she lin gase**

R

68. **Red one**
198. **Rogers, Delila**
199. **Rogers, Samuel**
171. **Rogers, Mary**

S

5. **Sackendiathen**
20. **Sa lak sut tond**
260. **Samuel, Fred**
259. **Samuel, Joab**
103. **Sa sah go wha**
130. **Sah cahco to la la qua**
13. **Salt Peter**
6. **Saucoxy**
14. **Scat, Pemp [?Pemp Scat**
66. **Seigler [Zeigler], Logan**
252. **Selway, Anthony (non-Delaware)**
38. **Sham, Jim**
28. **Sham, John**
109. **Shi o pas**
108. **Sho shon**
218. **Skecket, Isac**
9. **Smith**
177. **Snap Capt.**
251. **Stephen (Lewis?) (non-Delaware)**
77. **Su gar snu si**
57. **Sun no we tark se**
4. **Swanac**

T

18. **Ta lo qua a**
210. **Ta moke**
239. **Ta tah o pe e tond**
19. **Ta to ge mund**
146. **Tah te pa la qua**
124. **Tal les tah**
240. **Tame sea ho land [?]**
163. **Tan le me pah co wha**
138. **Tan le naugh qua**
208. **Te tish sho**
83. **Tel loth qua**
229. **Ten dah lo wua e**

78. **Thompson, Joseph**
42. **Thread**
207. **Tiblow, Henry**
205. **Ton gah to cah pah ta to**
62. **Tousy, Timothy**
12. **Troit**
94. **Tun dah lo qua a**
203. **Tun ge marks se**
48. **Tus po wha**

U

133. **Un da la a qua**
152. **Undo qua**

W

223. **Wa e nah ung hick um**
79. **Wa en dah pun a qua**
182. **Wa le ta har lin**
186. **Wa me a tark se**
191. **Wa ho lah li wha**
51. **Wa le part**
46. **Wa len go wha**
118. **Wa mah pah na qua**
221. **Wal wil lis tah o qua**
227. **Wa mah ti a que**
17. **Wa me cah pah**
98. **Wa win ge pah ke la qua**
71. **Wah cah ten nah**
181. **We cha wend**
192. **We che qui a e**
111. **We to wha**
50. **We tum go nund**
212. **Wen ge ise**
215. **Wheeler, Billy**
211. **White Feather**
32. **White Horn**
257. **Whiteeyes, Godfray (non-Delaware)**

246. **Whiteeyes, Mary (non-Delaware)**
27. **Wiles, Betsy**
193. **Wil lin din ah o qua**
240. **Will, Randolph**
256. **Williams, Gideon (non-Delaware)**

Times New Roman 4 point. Photo check A. Front Page copy 13 August 2005. TH

Home Page

28 September 2006

Curtis Family

Nathan Curtis [Sr.]

[This entry needs to be edited and rewritten as it reads poorly. But the available data are there anyway. Editor]

1787 12 June born Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts
1807 10 July marriage intentions to Bonnie Ware, age 20
1810 10 May death of spouse Bonnie Ware, Nathan age 23
1810 17 November married Zoe Cudworth in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, Nathan age 23
1810 in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts census
1820 in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts census
1830 In Franklin, Delaware County, New York census
1840 in Sidney Township, Delaware County, New York census
1850 in Sidney, Delaware County, New York census, age 63
1855 in Sidney, Delaware County, New York census, age 68
1860 in Sidney, Delaware County, New York census, age 73
1860 16 June Indenture of a little over 57 acres of land at Sidney suggests intent of leaving his farm
1864 4 March died, age 74
1864 March buried in Lot P-13, Bennettsville Cemetery, Delaware County, New York

Nathan Curtis was born on 12 June 1787 (Luther Curtis Bible) in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He "Removed to New York State to Chesterfield, Massachusetts]." (FAMILIES OF CHESTERFIELD, p.116. Harold E. Curtis, DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS, RICHARD AND WILLIAM CURTIS OF SCITUATE MASS, PART III, 326.76). Nathan first married **Ruth Bonney**. Their daughter**, Ruth Bonney**, was born on 30 April 1810, so her mother, Ruth Bonney, may have died as a complication of Ruth Curtis' birth.

Nathan married second married **Zoe (Xoe) Cudworth** on 27 November 1810 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. She was born in Scituate on 26 May 1790 (Luther Curtis Bible). Nathan died on 4 March 1864 and was buried in March 1864 in the Bennettsville Cemetery, Chenango County, New York. Zoe died on 13 March 1882 and probably died and was buried at Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where she was living in the **1880 Census** with her son Luther Curtis and his wife Helen Hubel. Nathan died on 4 March1864. His tombstone Grave No. P-13 in the Bennettsville Cemetery. It is on Corbin Road near Masonville, Delaware County--in Chenango County Cemetery says: Nathan Curtis Mar 4 1864 76 years 8 months. In the same "plot" is daughter Rebecca's spouse, P-11 Isaac Cables 1820-1861; [No grave No.] Mary. J. Curtis Wife of Nathan Curtis, with no dates. Who is this? ; and, P-12, his son, Nathan Curtis Dec 28 1862 46 years 3 days. (http://www.rootsweb.com/nydelaware/cemchenangobennettsville.htm Bennettsville Cemetery.) The fact that Nathan Curtis, Jr. died a little over a year before his father did, most have had a profound effect on their families, to just what extent we do have not yet figured out, although we know that both widows were seemingly not very financially settled, as one (Zoe) soon went to live with her children and the other hired out as a "housekeeper." (Cemetery and gravestone data provided by Mary Cable of Deposit who recorded the information of sent photos of the graves. Mary stated that many of the braves were marked only by pieces of

slate in the ground with no inscriptions.]



Nathan Curtis (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Photo by George Johnson, Jr. was provided by Floyd Dewitt



Cemetery near Bennettsville, Chenango County, New York where Nathan Curtis and Nathan Curtis, Jr. are buried. (Tom Hahn Photo c2002)

Hoe (Zoe) Curtis: Most of her data from the time that she married Nathan Curtis, Senior in Scituate,

Massachusetts is included here with Nathan, at least for the present.

In the ***1855 Census for Sidney, Delaware County, New York***, **Nathan and Chloe [(Zoe] Curtis** were farming at Sidney. In the ***1855 Census*** **Nathan and Xoe Curtis** were farming at, or near, Tompkins, Delaware County, New York. [Details of the census to be added.] So far we have been unable to locate them in the ***1860 Census***. We don't know their circumstance between the 1855 Census at Tompkins and Nathan's death on 4 March 1864 and his subsequent burial in the in the Bennettsville Cemetery in Chenango County, New York. Why was he buried there**?** Had they been living with one of their children near that place? In the ***1865 Census for Delaware County***, Xoe was living with her daughter Rebecca, age 36, formerly married to Cable, her husband, Jonas Hobbs, "formerly in the army " and their sons Ervin M. Hobbs, age 12, and Myron L. Hobbs. How [Xoe] was age 7, born Massachusetts, a widow, and had 12 children. To my knowledge, she had only been married the one time, to Nathan, so the children were theirs. Perhaps a search of Zoe's children and spouses in the ***1860 Census and 1870 Census*** might reveal where she was in those years. In the 1**870 Census for Masonville, Delaware County, New York** (Series M5893m Roll 924, p. 312, enumerated on 9 August 1870, Heritage Quest Online Census Image, on Line 18, Dwelling No. 219, Family 228 probably at the same location where they were in 1865, **Jonas Hobbs**, age 43, wagon maker, born New York; Line 19, **Rebecca Hobbs**, age 41, Keeping house, born New York; Line 20, **Irwin L. Cable**, age 20, Farming. born New York; Line 21 **Melcomia?/Melvemia? Cable**, age 17, at home, born, New York; Line 21 **Eugenia Hobbs**, age 4, born New York; Line23 **Howard Hobbs**, age 3, born, New York; Line 24, **Xoe Curtis**, age 80, born Massachusetts, father of foreign birth. In the ***1880 Census for Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania***, on Page 501 B, Page No. 10. Supervisor's District ___?. Enumeration District No. 111...Nanticoke Borough, in the County of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania...Enumerated on the 16th day of June, 1880. Pleasant Street. Dwelling No. 111, Family No. 95. Zoe [Xoe] is listed as "Mother," widowed, was born in Massachusetts and with parents born in Massachusetts in the household of her son Luther Curtis and his family. She would have been about 90 years old.

We do not know know where Zoe died and where she was buried, but the possibilities narrow somewhat from a letter provided by her descendant, Kay Friedlander, from Zoe's grand-daughter Nettie to Zoe's grand-daughter, Vernia, both the daughters of Luther Curtis:

> Nanticoke April 5th 1881
>
> Dear Sister Your letter was gladly received. it found us all well. Grandmother [Zoe] is here, came Saturday morning before we had breakfast. she cant tend her feet her side catches her so, her feet are getting ever so much better but are bad enough yet. She seems to dread to go down home [Delaware County, New York, or where?][.] she says she could not tend her feet if they rolled off. she says if only She had the means to pay you for taking care of her she would not go. John and I have been planing a way. that is if you will agree to keep her, each of us will pay a dollar a month or more if need be as long as she is as well as she is now, & if she gets bed sick we can pay more, we spoke to uncle [who is?] about it & he is willing & says he will write to aunt Betsy [who is?] about it, and I think Emmet would be willing to do his share. if you will except the offer, write and tell Pa [Luther Curtis] about it & see if he is willing to pay something write to him soon for Grandmother is in a stew to get settled. I think your dress must look good the samples are real nice put it in a bag and bring it down you will be most to choice [?] of it to ride so far in it. I will send you a piece of my beautiful dress. John is waiting to take this to the office so I will have to close. come down as soon as you can get away. Nettie

Oddly enough, both Nettie 7 April 1882) and Zoe (13 March 1882) died within a little over three weeks of each other? Coincidence? But it certainly must have had an effect on what Nettie was trying to do for Zoe and her life.

Nathan and Zoe had 12 children, according to a census statement by Zoe, and we know of the following: Harriet, Asahel, Betsey, Cynthia, John, Nathan Arthur, Luther, Rebecca, Orrin, Monroe, and Chester as follows:

47 F i. **Harriet Curtis** was born on 3 December 1811 in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts and died on 13 September 1883. Harriet married **Ozias Spoor** on 11 September 1831. He died on 24 July 1842.

48 M ii. **Asahel Curtis** was born on 18 October 1813 in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. Asahel married **Elizabeth Johnson** on 11 May 1836 in Afton, Chenango County, New York.

49 F iii. **Betsey I Curtis** was born on 25 December 1815 in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts and died in 1904. Betsey married **Samuel J. Teed III** on 23 June 1841. He died after a long illness on 18 April 1884. The letter below from Betsy (Curtis) Teed (sister of **Luther Curtis)**, to her niece, to **Sarah Lovernia Bennett,** indicates that the **Teed's** lived in Trout Creek, Delaware County, New York on 23 April 1884.

326.76(11)

Monroe[6], Nathan[5], Luther[4], Elisha[3], Joseph[2], William[1]

MONROE, 326.76(11), b. August 21, 1834, probably in Sidney, Delaware Co., New York, son of Nathan and Zoe (Cudworth) Curtis.

According to Reference [100], he married, first, Marion M. Van der Hule on April 15, 1857, who died with her first child. He married, secondly, Harriet Landers of Afton, Chenango County, New York, widow of the Hon. Asahel Bixby, on Jan. 18, 1863.

The family is not listed in Chenango County or Delaware County at the 1870 census.

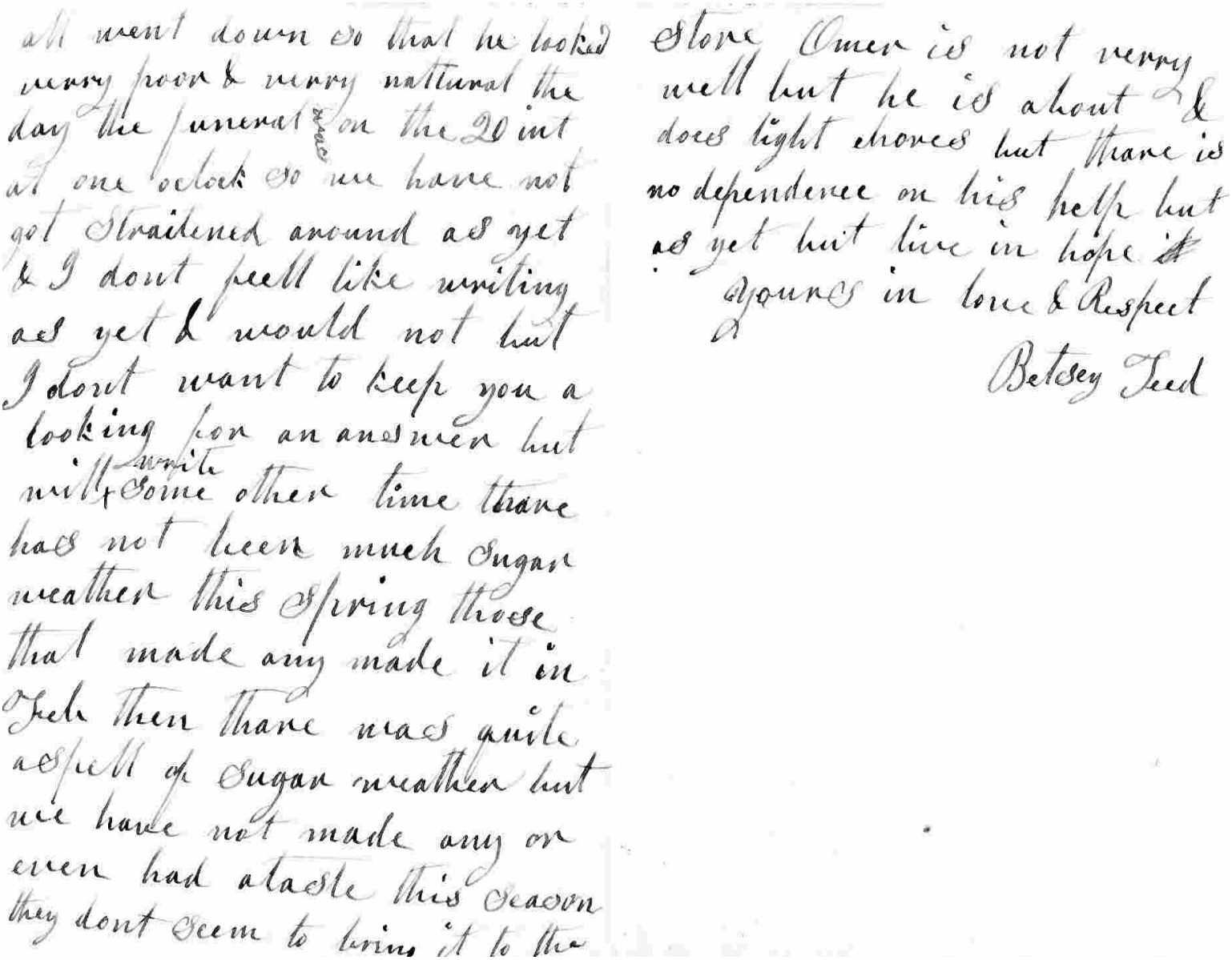
Reference [100] also states that "Monroe Curtis was first a school teacher, then had an Insurance and Real Estate Agency for the rest of his life. He was for many years at Hanover, Luzanne Co., Penna, and then retired to his farm on the river road at Afton N.Y." He died in 1911 [100].

At the 1900 census he was living in Orleans, Cattaraugus County, N.Y. He was listed as born August 1834, and living alone.

Children

326.76(11).1. _____, d. as an infant - see above.

Betsy Curtis Teed letter to Sarah Sophi Bennett? (Submitted by Kay Frielander)



all went down so that he looked
merry soon & merry natteral the
day the funeral was on the 20 inst
at one oclock so we have not
got Straitened around as yet
& I dont feell like writing
as yet & would not but
I dont want to keep you a
looking for an answer but
will write
will Some other time thare
has not been much Sugar
weather this Spring those
that made any made it in
Feb then thare was quite
a spell of Sugar weather but
we have not made any or
even had a taste this season
they dont seem to bring it to the
Stone Owen is not verry
well but he is about &
does light chores but thare is
no dependence on his help but
as yet but live in hope it
Yours in love & Respect
Betsey Teed

Betsy Teed letter probably to Sarah Lovernia Bennett, perhaps either before or after the letter above. Who is Owen? (Submitted by Kay Friedlander)

50 F iv. **Cynthia Curtis** was born on 26 September 1819 in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. Cynthia married **Charles Northrup** of Franklin, Delaware County, New York. He died on 16 August 1864.

51 M v. **John Curtis** was born on 23 September 1821 in Bainbridge, Chenango County, New York. He died before 1890 and was buried before 1890 in Bennettsville, Bainbridge Township, Chenango County. John married (1) **Elmira or Almira Birdwell** on 4 July 1848 in Sidney, Delaware County, New York. Elmira was born about 1829 and died on 13 May 1853. John married (2) **Caroline M. Warner** on 3 December 1854.

+52 M vi. **Nathan "Nat" Arthur Curtis** was born on 22 December 1822 in possibly Bainbridge or Otego, Chenango County, New York. He died on 25 December 1862 and was buried in the Bennettsville Cemetery, Chenango County, New York.

53 M vii. **Luther Curtis** was born on 20 June 1825 in Bainbridge, Chenango County, New York.

According to (Harlan E., *The Descendants of Thomas, Richard and William Curtis of Scituate, Mass. -1638* "Private Records from Bruce T. Sherwood of Sherburne, N.Y. 1950." Luther Curtis married Charlotte Bennett on 30 December 1846, and in 1850 was living in Sidney, Delaware County, New York.. Charlotte died on 3 June 1865.

This source says that:

> Luther was a farmer and school teacher and lived with his wife and family at the Phineas Bennett across the road from the Curtis house in Bennettsville [Bainbridge Township[. Luther had a large family of daughters. After the death of her parent she removed to Cannonsville [Delaware Co., N.Y.] and purchased a farm on the river. About 1865 he went to live in either Plymouth or Nanticoke , near Wiles-Barre in Luzerne Co., Pa., where he kept a store with some success. His mother lived with him. Three of the daughters were teachers. At least one, Mrs. John Fairchild graduated from Mt. Holyoke. The family as enumerated inn the ***1850 Census for Sidney, Delaware County, N.Y.*** consisted of Luther, age 24, b. N.Y.; Charlotte, age 22; and Sarah, age 2.

It appears that he married three times, in possibly the following order. Luther married (1) **Charlotte Clarissa Bennett** on 30 December 1846**.** They were in Otego, Otsego County New York in March 1847, "The first [Sunday School] class in the village of Otego was formed March, 1847 **Luther Curtis**, **Charlotte Curtis**." (D. Hamilton Hurd, *The History of Otsego County New York, 1740-1878*). In 1850, they were living in Sidney, Delaware County, New York. ***(Census***?)(In 1855 **Census)** they were living in Sidney or Walton. The ***1855 Census for Delaware County*** will have to be consulted tom confirm which town,) and in 1860, they were living at Walton, Delaware ***(Census?)*** Charlotte died on 3 June 1865. . **Kay Friedlander** said that she found inscriptions in the text books of their children **Sarah Lovernia Curtis** and **Emmet Curtis** when they lived there. Walton was previously known as "New Road," She died in 1865. In that year, their son Emmet Curtis was 11 years-old, **Edgar Curtis** was 4, and Nettie was 6. (Census?) (2) In the **1870 Census in Plymouth Borough, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania**, his wife was listed as **Teresa**. **Helen and James Hubell** were also listed in his household. She must have died between 1870 and 1880, because in the ***1880 Census for Nanticoke Borough, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, Luther*** was married to **Helen Hubel**. She was born about 1830? in New York. A letter from Helen indicates that she and Luther had moved to Beach Haven Luzerne County, Pennsylvania and that "grandmother" was with **Vernia [daughter Sarah Lavernia (Curtis) Wildrick**. "Grandmother" was undoubtedly, Zoe (Cudworth) Curtis. (Much of the data on Luther and his father was provided by Kay Friedlander.) Luther's will is recorded at the Luzerne County Court House: Curtis , Luther, Salem Township, 1892, 300 M 556.

> We know little about Charlotte Bennett's parents. According to the ***1850 Census,*** **Luther Curtis**, **Charlotte Curtis**, and their daughter, **Sarah Lovernia** were living in Sidney, Delaware County, New York. The adjacent property [next down on the census page] was owned by **Ebenezer Bennett** who had a wife, **Charlot,** and daughter **Sarah A.**, so it seems possible that those persons were probably Charlottes parents, and Charlotte's sister, respectively. [The census entry indicates that they were living in the same dwelling. Editor] There is an **Ebenezer Bennett** at Franklin, Delaware County in the 1830 Census with 1 male 5 and under 10, 2 males 15 and under 20, 1 male 40-50 and 1 female under 5, 1 female 5-10, 1 female 40-50. There is an **Ebenezer Bennett** in the ***1840 Census for Sidney, Delaware County, New York*** (Ancestry.com Online Images 15-16 of 22 from Roll 274, p. 38-92) with 2 males 20-29 years old, 1 30-39, 1 50-59 [born 1781-1790] and 1 female 10-14, 1 female 15-19 and 1 female 50-60 [born 1790-1800], 2 of whom were engaged in agriculture. In the same 1840 census there is also an **Ebenezer Bennett** at Franklin, Delaware County, New York 80-90 years old [born 1850-1860] and a female 60-7 [born 1770-1780]. (Ancestry.com Online Images 5-6 of 36 from Roll 274, p. 437 which shows Ebenezer Bennett a "veteran". Could the older male and female be Charlotte's grandparents? I was unable to locate Ebenezer and Charlotte Bennett in the ***1860 Census***, but will try some more. As Ebenezer was age 75, he may have been retired from farming and they were living with someone. In the ***1870 Census for the Town of Franklin, Delaware County, New York***, enumerated 29 June 1870 Ancestry.com Images 18-19 of 80, p. 159, Lines 1 and 2, Ebenezer Bennet was 84 was born in Connecticut and Charlott was age 81 and was born in Connecticut. They were living at Dwelling 130, Family 168 in the Household of their son, Line 38, **Geo. W. Bennett**, age 65, a farmer, real estate worth $8,000 and personal property worth $4,000 and his wife **Caroline Bennett**, Line 39, also age 65,

Keeping house. Also listed with the on Line 40 was **Mary E. Hanford**, 4, At home. They do not appear to be in the 1880 census, According to Kay Friedlander, Ebenezer died on 4 January 1875 in Wells Bridge [near Franklin, New York] and Charlotte died shortly before that time. According to a letter from Charlot (Bennett) Curtis, Sarah Bennett married **LeGrand Stone** and they lived in Wells Bridge near Franklin, New York. They had a son Theodore who died at 23. He had a daughter **Netta.**

In the ***1855 Agricultural and Domestic Manufacturing Census for ____ [probably Sidney], Delaware County, New York*** [Dwelling? Farm?] No. 336 enumerated 28 June 1855:

Frame house worth $300, personal property [perhaps $358--needs to be checked]

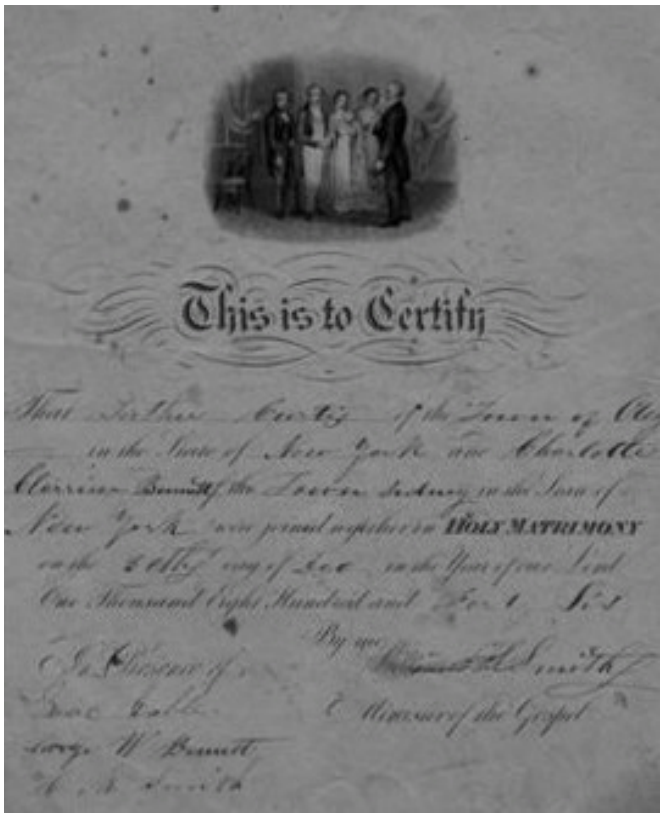
Luther Curtis age 30, born Delaware County, had been in city 6 years, a farmer.
Charlotte C. Curtis age 27, born Otsego County, had been in the city 6 years.
Emmet P. [?] Curtis age 1, born Delaware County.

[This portion was enumerated 23 June 1855. T Wilham Dewey, Jr., Marshall.

55 improved acres. 18 unimproved acres. Value of farm $1700, $460 stock, $180, tools $180. 8 acres plowed the previous year. 34 acres pasture. 13 acres of meadow,16 tons of hay harvested. 1 1/2 acres spring wheat, harvest 14 bushels harvested. 1 1/2 acres of oats, harvest 50 bushels. 2 acres of buckwheat, harvest 50 bushels. 2 1/2 acres of corn, harvest 60 bushels. 3/4 acre of potatoes, harvest 100 bushels. 60 bushels of apples. 3 neat cattle under 1 year. 7 cows. 7 cows milked. 7 cows produced 1000 pounds of butter. 3 horses, 5 swine under 6 months, 1 over 6 months. 5 sheep.

In the ***1860 Census for the Town of Walton, Delaware County, New York, Roll M653_744, p. 781, Image 781 as found in Ancestry.com Image 17 of 77, enumerated 16 June 1860*** Dwelling 137, Family 146, lived:
Line 32 **Luther Curtis,** age 33, Farmer, real estate valued at $300 and personal property valued at 1267, born in New York.
Line 33 **Charlotte C. Curtis**, age 32, Housekeeper
Line 34 **Sarah C. Curtis**, age 12, attended school
Line 35 **Emmit Curtis**, age 5, attended school
Line 35 **Mary J. Curtis**, age 2
Line 36 **Angevine? Doherty**, Hired man

At some unknown date, the Luther Curtis's moved to Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where he was a founder of the Methodist Church.



Certificate of Marriage of Luther Curtis and Charlotte Bennett (Provided by Floyd DeWitt).

Luther Curtis and Charlotte Bennett had at least four children:

1. **Sarah Lovernia "Vernia" Curtis** was born in Plymouth, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania on 13 May 1848, and died on 29 April 1907. (Luther Curtis Bible and ***1850 Census for Sidney, Delaware County, New York.*** She married **Hezekiah Wildrick**. In the 1870s they were living in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Plymouth is not far from Nanticoke and just over the Wyoming County Line. They had three sons: **Luther Curtis Wildrick**, **William Wildrick Curtis**, and **Edgar Wesley Wildrick**. He was unmarried and died of consumption.* See below for her descendants. Kay Friedlander said, "Lavernia lived in several places after she married Hezekiah Wildrick--Nanticoke, Trucksville, Beach Haven, Salem township all in Luzerne County. I think she moved to Sayre sometime after her husband died in 1907 but I have not verified that nor have I found where she might be buried."

2. **Edgar Wesley Curtis** was born on 21 October 1860 at New Road, Delaware County, New York. He married in 1889 **Mary Carolyn Witman**, of Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Weseley Curtis was educated in the public schools of Nanticoke, and in Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., where he was graduated in the class of 1884. Immediately thereafter he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and on January 1, 1891, accepted his presented position as the freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Nanticoke. Mr. Curtis was a very popular railroad man, had won the confidence of his employers and the respect of their many patrons along the line. Socially was a member of the P. O. S. of A., and in politics he was a Republican. Mostly from H. C. Bradsby, 1893, *History of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania).* Wesley and Carolyn had two children: **Emmet LeRoy** was born on 8 September 1891 and died after 1920 and **Ethel Caroline Curtis** who was born on 1 May 1890.

3. **Walter Curtis** who was Edgar's twin and who died on 21 November 1860 at one month old.

4. **Mary Janette "Netta" or "Netta" Curtis** was born about 1859 and died on 7 April 1882. She married **John H. Fairchild**. a farmer in Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Kay Friedlander said, I

believe he was fairly well to do because someplace I have a photo, or print of their home. She cannot have been married too long and I don't believe there were any children of her marriage. It is my assumption that Nettie had consumption but so far no proof. She wrote a letter to Vernia from the home of her aunt Sarah Bennett Stone (Mrs. Legrand Stone) who lived in Wells Bridge NY and it appeared she was trying to get well there."

Other possible children were **Lodema Curtis, Luther Adrian Curtis,** and **Emmet Parmer Curtis**. The latter died in 1893 at Bloomsberg College where he had probably been a teacher.

54 F viii. **Rebecca Curtis** was born on 3 November 1828 in Delaware County, New York. She died on 14 October 1908 in Nineveh, Broome County, New York and was buried in October 1908 in the Nineveh Cemetery under the name of her second husband, Jonas Hobbs. Her stone reads, "Rebecca Curtis Cable wife of Jonas Hobbs."

. Her grave marker reads, "Rebecca Curtis Cable wife of Jonas Hobbs." Rebecca Curtis on 12 October 1847 at Sidney, Delaware County, New York married (1) **Isaac Cable/s** (Marriage Record, Town Clerk's Office, Sidney (It is unclear from this note from Mary Cable of Deposit, New York whether the marriage date was 12 October 1847 or whether that was the date that there was a news item in a newspaper). Another note But a note also says that she married at 17 on 13 November 1847). He was born on 2 March 1820. Isaac died on 31 March 1861 "age 41 4 mo. 29 d." and was buried in the Bennettsville Cemetery, Bainbridge Township, Delaware County, New York. In the ***1860 Census for Sidney [?], Delaware County, New York,*** Isaac Cables was age 40, Rebecca age 30, Erwin age 7, and Myron age 5. Rebecca married (2) **James or Jonas Hobbs** on 20 September 1864. He was born about 1837 in New York. In the 1865 ***Census for Sidney [?]. Delaware County, New York,*** Jonas Hobbs was age 37 and had been in the Army, Rebecca age 36 and had three children, Erwin Cable 14, Melvin Cable 12, and Myron L. Cable 9, and Hoe [Zoe] Curtis, mother-in-law, born Massachusetts, had 12 children and was a widow. [Where was she in later census enumerations?

55 M ix. **Orrin S Curtis** was born on 12 February 1831 in New York and died on 15 July 1840.

56 M x. **Monroe Curtis** was born on 21 August 1834 in probably Sidney, Delaware County, New York and died in 1911. Kay Friedlander also reported a Monroe Curtis living in New Jersey with a birth year of 1834 in the ***1880 Census***, so that needs to be checked out as to whether or not Ether that is our Monroe Curtis or a coincidence in name and birth year.

According to (Harlan E., *The Descendants of Thomas, Richard and William Curtis of Scituate, Mass. -1638* "Private Records from Bruce T. Sherwood of Sherburne, N.Y. 1950."

> He married, first. Marion M. Van der Hule on April 15.185, who died with her first child. He married, secondly, Harriet Landers of Afton, Chenango County, New York, widow of the Hon. Asahel Bixby, on Jan. 18, 1863. The family was not listed in Chenango County or Delaware County at the 1870 census. . . Monroe was first a school teacher and then had an Insurance and Real Estate Agency for the rest of his life. He was for many years at Hanover. Lusanne [Lucerne County?], Penna. and then returned to his farm on the river road at Afton, N.Y. He died in 1911. SA the 189- census he was living in Orange, Cattaraugus County, N.Y. He was listed as born August 1864, and living alone. . . . [His one child] died as an infant.

According to the ***1880 Census for Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania (LDS Family History Library Film 1233149, NA Film No. T9-1149. p. 523c,)*** he was married to Harriet _____ who was born about 1836 in Vermont.

(From Harold E. Curtis, *The Descendants of Tomas, Richard and William Curtis of Scituate, Massachusetts - 1638.*
1. **Monroe Curtis**, self, age 46, born New York, farmer, father's birthplace New York, mother's birthplace Massachusetts
2. **Harriet J, Curtis,** wife, age 44, born York, keeping house, father born Vermont, mother born New York
3. **Chester E. Curti**s, son, single, age 20, born New York, blacksmith, father born New York, mother born, New York
4. **Alice Curtis**, sister, single, age 21, born New Jersey, at home, father born Connecticut, mother born New Jersey [An earlier census shows that she was adopted.]
Plus seven other males, including curiously John Hahn age 62 born Pennsylvania, who were farm laborers.
57M xi. **Chester Curtis**, born New York.

Nathan Curtis, Sr. Family Record as recorded in a Curtis Family Bible from the Luther Curtis Family. A copy was also sent by **Mary Cable of Deposit, New York,** which included the statement, "Los Angeles July 12, 1921. Given by Aunt Clarinda." We don't know whose Aunt Clarinda" **Nathan Curtis**. Born June 12, 1787. **Xoe [Zoe] Cudworth Curtis**. Born May 26, 1790. Zoe stated in one census that she had had 12 children. Chester Curtis may be one of the two missing children. **Ruth B. Curtis** was Nathan's daughter his spouse, **Ruth Bonny**, who may have died in child birth)
1. **Ruth B. (Bonney) Curtis** was born on 30 April 1810. [The Bible version has only "B," not Ruth B. (Bonny) Curtis]
2. **Harriet Curtis** was born on 3 December 1811.
3. **Asahel Curtis** was born on 18 October 1813.
4. **Betsy Curtis** was born on 25 December 1815.
5. **Cynthia Curtis** was born on 26 September 1818.
6. **John Curtis** was born on 23 September 1820.
7. **Nathan Curtis, Jr.** was born on 22 December 1822.
8. **Luther Curtis** was born on 20 June 1825.
9. **Rebecca Curtis** was born on 3 November 1828.
10. **Orrin Curtis** was born on 12 February 1831.
11. **Monroe Curtis** was born on 21 August 1834.

The Bible, dated 1874, was the property of Luther Curtis, but is uncertain whether this is the Bible of Nathan Curtis, Sr., or Luther Curtis, or Nathan Curtis, Jr., or another Curtis, The Bible is owned by **Kay Friedlander** kay@lightlink.com (Provided by **Floyd DeWitt** dewitts@midtel.net):

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.	BIRTHS.
Nathan Curtis Born June 12th 1787	Nathan Curtis Sr Born Dec 22d 1822
Zoe Curtis Born May 26th 1790	Luther Curtis Born June 20th 1825
Ruth B Curtis Born April 30th 1810	Rebecca Curtis Born Nov 3d 1828
Harriet Curtis Born Dec 3d 1811	Orrin Curtis Born Feb 12th 1831
Azahel Curtis Born Oct 18th 1813	Monroe Curtis Born Aug 21st 1834
Betsy Curtis Born Dec 25th 1816	
Cynthia Curtis Born Sept 26th 1818	
John Curtis Born Sept 23d 1820	

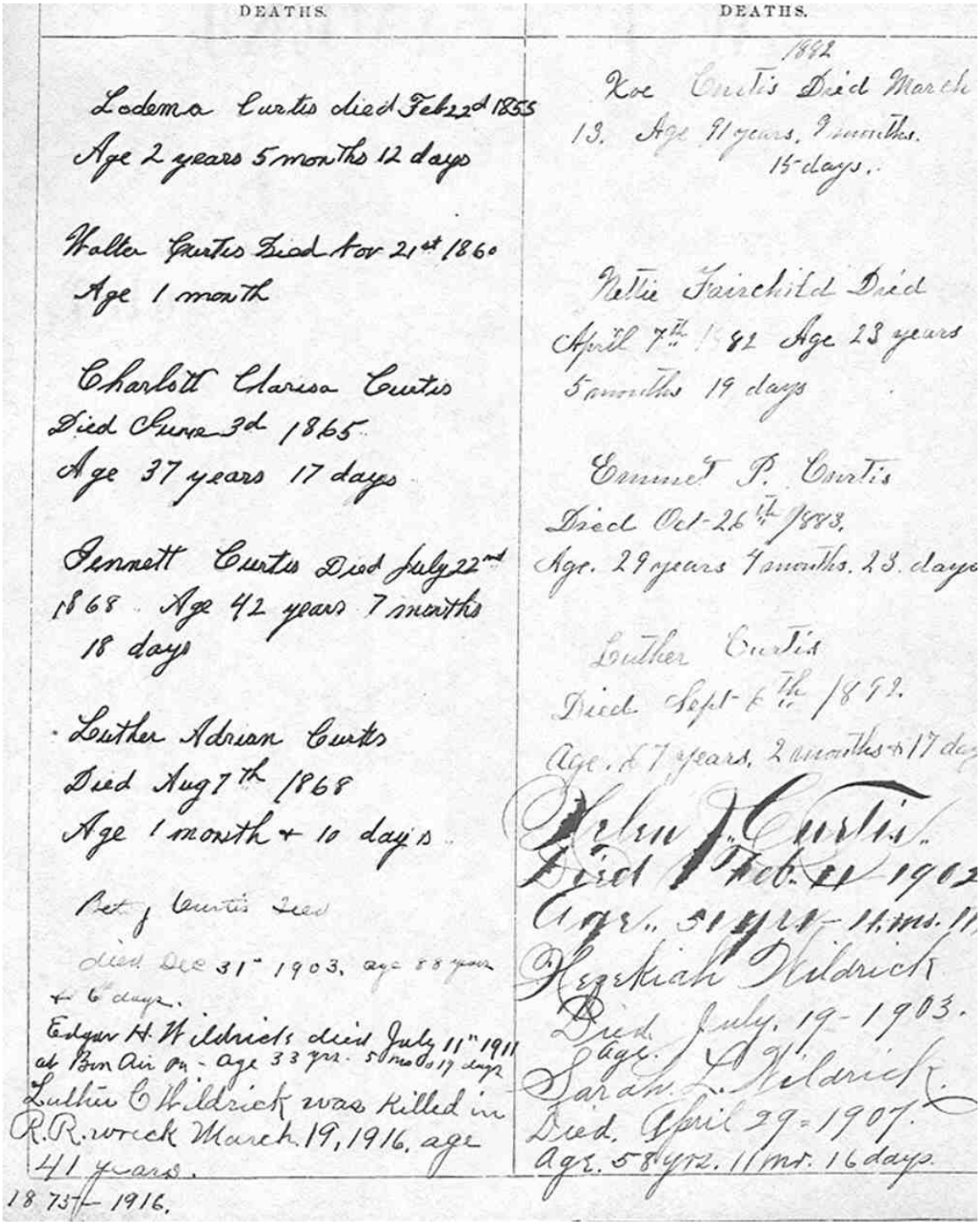
:

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.	BIRTHS.
Sarah Lovernia Curtis Was born May 13th 1845	Luther Curtis Was born June 25th 1825
Lodema Curtis Was born Sept 10th 1852	Charlott Clarisa Curtis Was born May 17th 1828
Emmet Parmer Curtis Was born June 3d 1854	
Mary Jennett Curtis Was born Oct 18th 1856	
Edgar Wesley Curtis and Walter Curtis Was born Oct 21st 1860	
Luther Adrian Curtis Was born June 28th 1868	
Helen J Hubbell Was born Sept 30th 1850	
James D. Hubbell Was born Oct 3d 1855	

FAMILY RECORD.

MARRIAGES.	~~MARRIAGES.~~ Births.
Luther Curtis and Charlott Clarisa Bennet Was married December 30th 1846	Ethel Caroline Curtis born in Nanticoke May 1. 1896.
Edgar Wesley Curtis and Mary Caroline Witman were married Oct. 3. 1889.	Emmet Le Roy Curtis born in Nanticoke Sept 5 1891.
Elizabetha Homeledorf Witman born in Wanamie March 8th 1845. Died July 12th 1886.	Mary Caroline Curtis born in Wanamie March 25 1868.
Harry S. Witman born in Wilkes Barre October 23rd 1843 Died May 8th 1913	Ethel Caroline Curtis Pope Died Nov. 1st, 1925 Age.
May Witman Dambo born in Wanamie May 16. 1871 Died July 19th 1920 Age 49 years	Ethel Caroline Pope born in Buffalo, N.Y. November 1st, 1925
	Edgar Wesley Curtis born at New Road, N.Y. Oct 21. 1860 Died at Nanticoke, Pa Dec 1st 1933 Age 73 Yrs. 1 Mo 8 Days



DEATHS.

Lodema Curtis died Feb 22d 1865
Age 2 years 5 months 12 days

Walter Curtis Died Nov 21st 1860
Age 1 month

Charlott Clarisa Curtis
Died June 3d 1865
Age 37 years 17 days

Bennett Curtis Died July 22nd
1868 Age 42 years 7 months
18 days

Luther Adrian Curtis
Died Aug 7th 1868
Age 1 month + 10 days

Betsy Curtis Died
died Dec 31st 1903, age 88 years
+ 6 days.
Edgar H. Wildrick died July 11th 1911
at Bon Air Pa - Age 33 yrs. 5 mos. 17 days
Luther C Wildrick was killed in
R.R. wreck March 19, 1916, age
41 years.
1873 - 1916.

DEATHS.

1892
Zoe Curtis Died March
13. Age 21 years, 9 months.
15 days.

Nellie Fairchild Died
April 7th 1882 Age 23 years
5 months 19 days

Emmet P. Curtis
Died Oct 26th 1883.
Age. 29 years 4 months. 23. days

Luther Curtis
Died Sept 6th 1892.
Age. 47 years, 2 months & 17 days

Helen J. Curtis.
Died Feb. 21 1902
Age. 31 yrs 11 mos. 11
Hezekiah Wildrick
Died July. 19 - 1903.
Age.
Sarah L. Wildrick.
Died. April 29 - 1907.
Age. 58 yrs. 11 mo. 16 days.

Additional information on **Luther and Charlotte Curtis** provided by Kay Friedlander kay@lightink.com :

***Luther and Charlotte's daughter Sarah Lovernia Curtis** married **Hezekiah Wildrick**. They had 3 sons.

1. **William** had several children. One son, **Harold** I knew until he died and I also know his daughter **Katherine Halstead** a retired nurse.
2. **Edgar H.** died of TB about 1910. He spent time at a sanitarium called Bon Air In Bradford PA . I learned much of that information from letters from him and his sweetheart Alice Barclay to my grandparents **Orie Croop** who was married to **Luther Curtis Wildrick**.
3. **Luther** was the 3rd son of **Hezekiah and Sarah Lovernia Bennett Curtis**. **Luther Curtis Wildrick** died when my father was 3 in a railroad crash. Sayre was a big railroad town having Lehigh Valley shops.

Luther Wildrick was first married to an Irish woman named **Margaret Cassidy**. They had two children, **Helen and**

Loretta. It is my assumption that Margaret died during childbirth and the baby died too. That is definitely a guess. I do know that my father's mother **Orie** raised Luther's child by his first marriage. Her name was **Loretta** and she married **Glenn Fish**. That branch is where the Curtis line will be continued.

Luther Wildrick married **Orie Croop** in 1909. Besides **Loretta Wildrick** Orie also took in and cared for **Margaret Cassidy**'s mother according to a letter I read. **Grandma Wildrick** was indeed a saint. She raised 4 children on her own. She had been a school teacher when she married Luther. She was Valedictorian of her 1900 Sayre PA graduating class. I found her speech, "Rowing Not Drifting". She also was a very religious woman and taught the little children in Methodist Sunday School classes. She was an active member of the WCTU. She died when I was 16 in 1960. As young children we would go to her house after we got out of school until my mother got home from work at 5. Her Sayre house was always filled with fun things for children to do. She had a chicken coop in the backyard and lots of canaries inside. She raised beautiful African violets. It is her house that I've been cleaning out for 2 years and where I've gleaned so much information because she saved everything.

Orie and Luther had 3 sons.

1. **John Wesley Wildrick** who was only one year old when his father was killed. He married **Helone Green** and they never had children. She was a school teacher. In 1978 they moved into Grandma's house. They too were pack rats and this was compounded with the Alzheimer's Disease my aunt suffered. John was one of the best plumbers around but failed to bill people. They were also very active in the Sayre Methodist Church. John was a Seabee in the South Pacific during WWII. Helone died in a nursing facility and John came to spend the last several months of his life with us in Ithaca. He died of colon cancer.

2. **Luther Curtis** was the oldest son and he married **Laura Semans** whose parents had a farm in Naples NY. Curt, as he was known, went to Center College in Kentucky and taught school and farmed. They never had children but the nieces went to stay a couple of weeks on the farm every year. It was a real highlight of our lives. I was very close to them both throughout my life. Curt served in the Air Force during WWII.

3. **Andrew Adelbert** was my father. He married my mother **Anna Cowell** 25 Apr 1937 in Norwich NY. It was a secret elopement. My mother was a surgical nurse at the Robert Packer Hospital in Sayre, PA. In the late 30's women were not allowed to work and be married so they kept it secret for a year or so. Finally they "fessed up" and because she was scrub nurse and OR supervisor for Donald Guthrie (the chief surgeon) who could not manage without her he granted permission for mom to continue to work. She thus was the first legally married nurse who worked there. My father had been a clerk at a hardware store then became a Metropolitan Insurance salesman. My parents also lived in Sayre, PA a town of about 7000 inhabitants.. My mother's mother, who had been widowed twice (my maternal grandfather dying when my mother was 7) lived with them. She died when I was 2. My sister **Francine Anne Wildrick** was born in 1942. She was brain damaged during birth by forceps. The result is moderate mental retardation. I think in 1943 my father was drafted or enlisted in the Army. I was born in September 1944. He was killed in February 1945 in France by a German sniper just before the wore ended. He never saw me. (Submitted by Kay Friedlander, who submitted the item below as well.]

The below item is put in as received from Kay Friedlander. I will work it in to the text above later. Editor

What I have learned from the Luther and Charlotte Bennett Curtis data is that in 1850 they were in Sidney, in 1860 they were living in Walton both in Delaware Co NY. Walton used to be called New Road and I found that inscription in the text books of Sarah Lovernia and Emmet Curtis when the family lived there. I have deciphered that Sarah Lovernia is nicknamed Vernia and Mary Janette is Nettie or Netta.

Luther evidently was married 3 times.

1. My gg grandmother- Charlotte Clarissa Bennett who died in 1865
2. In the 1870 census in Plymouth Luzerne Co Pa Luther had a different wife-"Theresa". Helen and James Hubell were also in

the household at that time. She must have died because
3. In the 1880 census Luther was married to Helen and Hoe(Xoe, Chloe) was with them.

4. I have letters from Helen and another from Nettie Curtis Fairchild to Sarah Lovernia which I'll scan and send to you when I get home. The one from Helen indicates that she and Luther had moved to Beach Haven (no date), Luzerne Co PA and that "grandmother" was with Vernia. I assume because the Beach Haven house was small. I have not found Hezekiah and Sarah Lovernia Wildrick yet in the census but know they were in Luzerne Co Nettie died in her early 20's but in her letter talks about an uncle being in PA and then going back to NY. I wonder if this was a Curtis, Bennett or possibly a Hubell.

Luther obviously remarried because he had young children still.. In 1865 when Charlotte died Emmet was 11, Edgar 4, Nettie 6.
I'd send you the census data if you don't have when i get home,

I also have found Charlotte's sister Sarah through a letter to her niece. She married a LeGrand Stone and they lived in Wells Bridge near. Franklin, NY. They had a son Theodore who died at 23. He had a daughter Netta and the wife (mother) must have died in childbirth.
My question is why did Luther move to Pennsylvania?

REAL ESTATE

[1850] [This entry may be for Nathan, Jr. and Clarinda Curtis.] Delaware County Deed Records. Deeds 1797-1851. Grantee. Nathan Curtis, Jr. 1850 Book 35, p. 113. 1852 date also. [This deed needs to be found and copied.]

[1852] [This entry may be for Nathan, Jr. and Clarinda Curtis.] Delaware County Deed Records. Grantor. Nathan Curtis & wife to John Barlow. 1852, p. 166. 50.-132 [acres?]. 1958 [Don't know what this date is.]

[June 1855] [This entry may be for Nathan, Jr. and Clarinda Curtis.] Delaware County New York, Probate Court, Indentures [Delhi]. Liber [Book] 47, Page 168-169:

> This indenture Made this twenty Eighth day of June, one thousand Eight hundred and fifty five [1855] between David B. Cook and Betsy Cook his wife of Masonville Delaware County, of the first part and Nathan Curtis of the same place of the second part. [Why is his wife not named?] Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of five hundred and fifty, five Dollars, to them in hand paid. do grant bargain sell and confirm into the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Tompkins County, of Delaware and the State of New York in Great lot 27 [?] Evans patent, and hundred as follows, on the East by Stephen Van Schuyks [?] land, on the North and West by Stephen R. Cook's lands, and on the South by Isaac D. Smith's land, **Seventeen acres [17]**of the Land here conveyed, being land conveyed to Francis O. Cook by Stephen R. Cook, by Deed bearing date the [p. 168] Eleventh day of November 1846, and the ballance a part of ance of said lot having been here tofore conveyed by the said David B. Smith, to the said Isaac O. Smith, reference being, had to the said Deeds from Stephen R. Cook for a more particular description) containing **thirty acres [30]** of land be the same more or less, and I the said David B. Cook, do covenant with the said Nathan Curtis, as follows. first that I am lawfully seized of the said premises: 2d that I have a good right to convey the same: 3rd that the same are free from encumbrances: 4th that I will warrant and defend the title to the same against all lawful claims. In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written. Sealed and delivered in person of S. D. Hulce [Justice of the Peace] D. B. Cook L. S. Betsy Cook L. S. . . . Recorded January 14th 1856 T. P. M. [?] Benj. Cormer Clerk

[1856] [This entry may be for Nathan, Jr. and Clarinda Curtis.] Deed Records, Delaware County, New York. June 14 1856 Book 47, p.168. With David B. Cook.

[1860] Probate Court, Sidney, Delaware County, New York, Liber [Book] 53, p. 201-202

> This Indenture Made this Sixteenth day of June one thousand Eight hundred and Sixty between Nathan Curtis and Xoe his wife of the town of Sidney County Delaware and State of New York parties of he first part and **Joshua Stone** of said town of Sidney and of the Second part Witnesseth that the Said party of the first part for and in consideration of sixteen hundred and seventy dollars [$1670] to them in hand paid by the Said part of the second part do grant bargain sell and confirm unto the Said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigned [?] forever al of the following of pieces or parcels of land described and bounded as follows viz [?] being part of lot No 38 in Wallace's patent bounded as follows [Beginning Beginning at the North westerly corner of Henry William's land in the center of the highway turning thence North of West 19 chains to the bank of the Susquehanna river and to the mouth of a [end of p. 202] brook called trout creek thence southwesterly along down the bank of Said river to lands of Simon Bidwell , thence south10 [degrees] 14' [minutes] East along said Bidwell's land10 chains 39 [?] links to the northerly Side of the highway, thence northeasterly along of Said highway, thence northeasterly along of Said highway to the beginning containing by Estimation twenty and fifteen one hundredths of an acre [21 15/100 one other piece of land being part of the Williams farm So called in Sidney Delaware County and patent above mentioning , and bounded as follows to wit. [Beginning at a stake and Stones on the height of ground from the Susquehanna River and turning thence North 20 [degrees] west 13 chains along the line between land of the Widow Williams now or lately and to the lands of Henry Williams to a Stake and Stones thence due west thence due west along a line of marked trees 22 chains and Seventy two links to a hard maple tree blazed on the Sides South [degrees] East 11 chains 17 links along a line of marked trees to a Stake and Stones thence South a5 [degrees] East 25 chains 29 links to the place of beginning containing by estimation 27 acres and 52 hundredths of an acre be the Same more or less and being the same premises which was by deed deed the 2nd day of August 1848 conveyed by the executors of the last will and testament of John Williams deceased to he said **C. C. Noble** Subject however to the conditions of a ____?mortgage of $50 given by one **John Curtis** [probably their so] who and now or lately held by one ____ _____ ? of Mandville [?] Otsego Co N.Y. . . . [Stated that the above was from from encumbrances] except as hereinabove mentioned a Mortgage of $500. . . Recorded August __? 1860.

One wonders if this was their removing from farming and perhaps even Sidney. However, they do appear in the Sidney 1860 Census so the date of that Census should be found and noted.

CENSUS DATA FOR NATHAN CURTIS, JR. AND ZOE (CUDWORTH) CURTIS

1830 Census for Franklin, Delaware County, New York, line 13:
3 males under 5 years of age
1male 10 and under 15
1 male 15 and under 20
1 male 40 to 50
1 female under 5
2 females 10 and under 15
2 female 15 and under 20
1 female 40 to 50

1840 Census Sidney. Delaware County, New York, Ancestry.com Online Image 15/22: 1 male 5 to 9, 1 male 15-19, 1 male 50 to 59; 1 female 10-14, 1 female 15-19, 1 female 50-59.

1850 Census for Sidney, Delaware County, New York (Ancestry.com Internet, Image 147 of 149, Roll M432-494?, pp. 72-73: Dwelling 95, Family 105, enumerated 15 August p. 72:
Line 42 **Nathan Curtis**. Age 63 [1792]. Head. Farmer, real estate worth $1,000, born Massachusetts.
p. 73. Line 1. **Chloe [Zoe] Curtis**, Age 60 [1790], born Massachusetts. Wife.
Line 2. **Munson Curtis**. Age 15, born New York [Which means that the family has been in New York since at least 1835]

1855 Agricultural Census, Town of Tompkins [?], Delaware County, New York, County Record Office At Delhi, enumerated 16 June 1855:
Line 22. Family 255? **Curtis, Nathan**, age 68 [1787], he had been in Delaware County 20 years [since about 1835]. He had 40 improved acres, 17 unimproved acres. Cash value $2000, $325 stock, tools $200, 4 cows, 500 pounds butter, 300 chickens, 3 horses, 1 pig, 8 sheep.
Curtis, Zoe, age 65 [1890]
Curtis, Munroe, age 20 [1835], born Delaware County

Another version or extract: Wilham Dewey, Jr., Marshall. Enumerated 19 June 1855.
Line 22. Dwelling 237. Frame house, value $100 [earlier extract said $300?], Family 255.
Nathan Curtis. Age 68 [1787]. In Sidney [?] 20 years [since 1835]. Farmer. Born Mass.
Line 23. **Xoe Curtis**. Age 65 [1790]. Wife. Born Mass. Has been in city 20 years [since 1835]
Line 24. **Monroe Curtis**. Age 20 [1835]. Child. Born Delaware County. Has been in Sidney city 20 years [since 1835]

Times New Roman 14 point. Front Page copy 2 August 2005. Photo check A. Changes made 2 July 2006. TH

[Home Page]
28 September 2006

[Curtis Family]

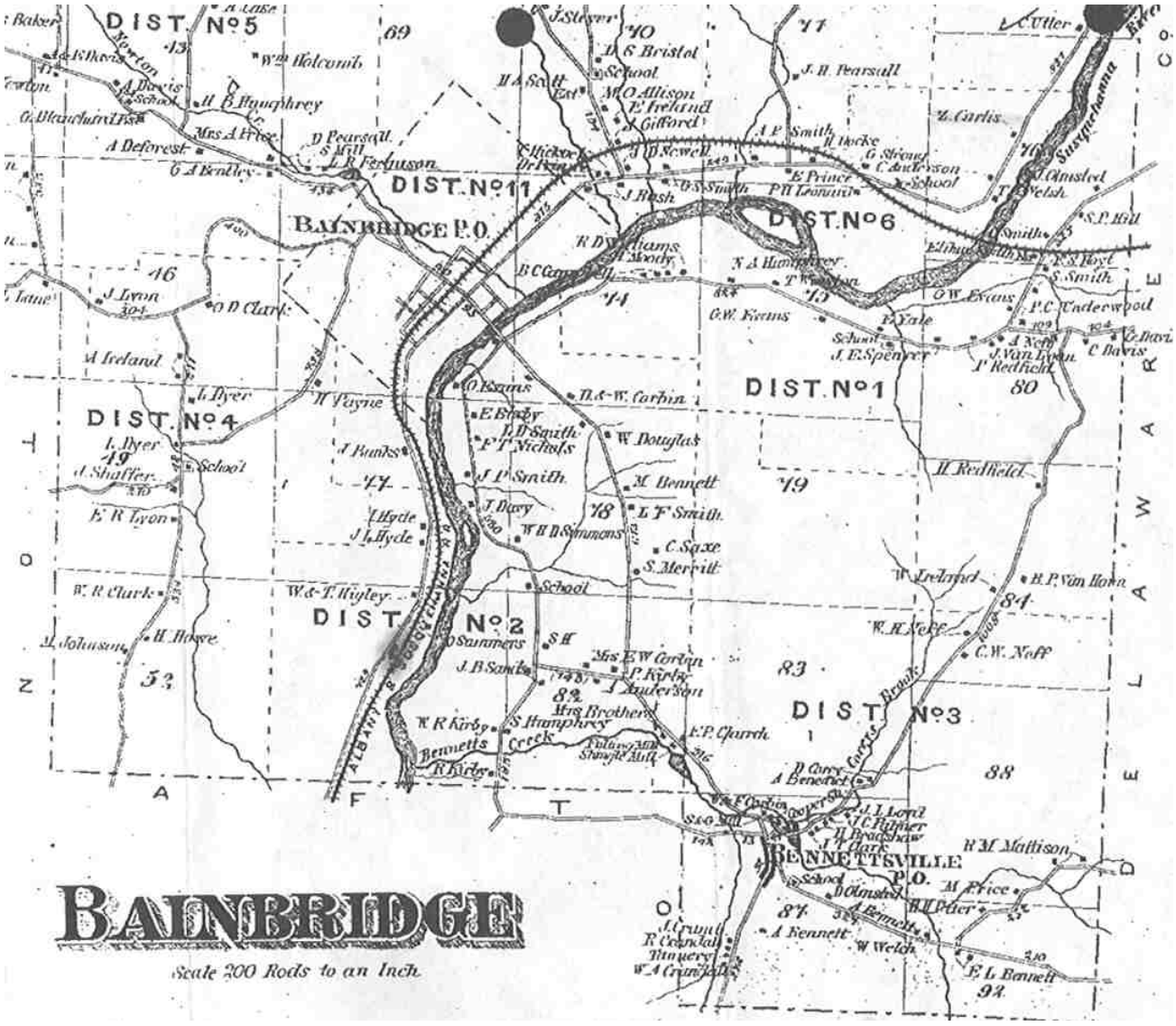
[What happened to the photos? Will be re-placed.] This page is made under construction. Editor

Nathan "Nat" Arthur Curtis [Jr.]

MUCH MORE WORK NEEDED HERE INCLUDING DETAILS OF CHILDREN AND CENSUS DATA

CHRONOLOGY:

1823 December 23 born Bainbridge, Chenango County, New York [What proof?] 1855 census says born Otsego County.
1845 16 November married Clarinda Hood of Masonville, Chenango County, age about 22
1848 Had been in Delaware County since about this year re census
1850 In Tompkins, Delaware County, age 28 re census
1855 In Delaware County, age 30, Town of Tompkins re census
1860 In Sandford, Broome County, New York as a farmer, age 37 re census
1862 25 December died. Buried Bennettsville Cemetery, Delaware County, age 46





Bainbridge, Chenango County, New York copied from an 1865 Map of Chenango County found in the Museum at Bainbridge. It is perplexing that Nathan Curtis, Junior may have been born at Bainbridge and was buried at the Bennettsville Cemetery but as yet there is no have no documentary evidence of him in Chenango County.

Nathan "Nat" Arthur Curtis (Nathan, Luther, Elisha. Joseph, William, Thomas, John) was born on 22 December 1822. (Luther Curtis Bible) He married **Clarinda Hood** on 16 November 1845 in New York. Nathan died on 25 December 1862. He was buried in the Bennettsville Cemetery, Chenango County, New York.



Nathan Curtis, Junior (Hahn Collection)



Photo by George Johnson, Jr. was provided by Floyd Dewitt

326.76(11)

Monroe[6], Nathan[5], Luther[4], Elisha[3], Joseph[2], William[1]

MONROE, 326.76(11), b. August 21, 1834, probably in Sidney, Delaware Co., New York, son of Nathan and Zoe (Cudworth) Curtis.

According to Reference [100], he married, first, Marion M. Van der Hule on April 15, 1857, who died with her first child. He married, secondly, Harriet Landers of Afton, Chenango County, New York, widow of the Hon. Asahel Bixby, on Jan. 18, 1863.

The family is not listed in Chenango County or Delaware County at the 1870 census.

Reference [100] also states that "Monroe Curtis was first a school teacher, then had an Insurance and Real Estate Agency for the rest of his life. He was for many years at Hanover, Luzanne Co., Penna. and then retired to his farm on the river road at Afton N.Y." He died in 1911 [100].

At the 1900 census he was living in Orleans, Cattaraugus County, N.Y. He was listed as born August 1834, and living alone.

Children

326.76(11).1. _____, d. as an infant - see above.

Nathan Curtis Grave Marker in the Bennettsville Cemetery, Chenango County, New York ca2002 (Tom Hahn Photo)

3. **Clarinda Hood** was born on 18 September 1826 at Masonville, Delaware County, New York.

Apparently she needed employment, as she was found in the 1880 Census for Caroline, Tompkins County, New York as a servant with Thomas Brink and his children:

1880 Census for Caroline, Tompkins County, New York, p.C, Supervisor's District 9, Enumeration District 111, W. H. Phillips, Enumerator. Enumerated 19 June 1880. Dwelling 113, Family 119:
Line 27. Thomas W. [?] Brink, age 41, Farmer, widower
Line 28. Arthur Brink, 16 at School
Line 29. Mary Brink, 9
Line 30. John Brink, 4
Line 31. Clarinda Curtis, age 53, widow, servant, born New York, parents born New York.



Possible Photograph of Clarinda (Hood) Curtis Floyd Dewitt provided this photograph sent to him by Bob Winans. Floyd said, "Second from left standing in back of Mary Watrous (Carrie Curtis's daughter) is Winifred Curtis holding my Uncle Curtis. The old lady looking between them might be Clarinda. When they took those pictures they tried to put family members together. I don't know why they would put her there instead of on the left with all the other people that were not in the first picture [not included here].

Clarinda died on 21 October 1906 in Broome County, New York. Clarinda was buried in October 1906 in the McClure Cemetery, McClure, Broome County, New York. (See her ancestry in the Hood Family .)



Clarinda Hood Grave Marker in the McClure Cemetery (Tom Hahn Photo)

Thomas Hahn sighted the grave marker of Clarinda Curtis in the McClure Cemetery on 8 August 2001. It was a granite marker, about 12 by 18 inches, lying flat on the ground. It says: CLARINDA CURTIS 1826-1906 CORINTHIANS _____. The marker was about 80 yards up from the gate in the fence at the back of the McClure United Methodist Church. The marker is straight back up the hilly cemetery from a point about in the middle of the back of the church, in the vicinity of two large pine trees. The marker had previously been adjacent to the marker of Joshua Smith and Mary Bullock several years ago, adjacent to a large pine tree. There is a Joshua Smith age 61 and a Mary B. [Bullock] Smith age 56 with a son 14 in the 1880 Census for Deposit, Delaware Co. It appears that a large tree may have fallen and some markers may have

been moved, as Clarinda's marker is now 15-20 feet away from the Smith-Bullock marker, near the marker of a Wilma Lobdell and a Barnes. It appears that Clarinda's grave marker was simply removed to a nearby convenient spot, and that the present nearby grave markers have no relationship to hers. The McClure United Methodist Church in front of the cemetery is in the settlement of McClure, Broome Co., NY. The settlement is in the Town of Sanford (Deposit) NY. The church and cemetery are just above the intersection of NY Route 41--on which the church faces--with NY Route 17. Route 28 is just another 50 feet or so beyond to the south. Mary Cable of Deposit, New York stated that the church records were destroyed in a fire many years ago, but it may be worthwhile to contact the last known minister, Deborah Rose, to see if there is a listing of individuals in the cemetery.

Descendant Floyd DeWitt told Tom Hahn on 5 July 2006 regarding Clarinda Curtis being buried in the McClure Cemetery:

> Two of her Granddaughters live in McClure. Mary Watrous [daughter of Carrie Curtis] married Art Gregory. (I knew both of them when I was a small child.) Also my grandmother Winifred Curtis, Winifred was married to Clinton DeWitt. Clinton DeWitt and [Janes Arthur] Art Gregory were half brothers. My Great Grandfather owned the Farm at the cemetery and also the cemetery. There was a picture taken at the farm in McClure, my Grandparents Clinton and Winifred, his brother Elton Floyd DeWitt, Winifred's brother Nathan Curtis, and Charles Gregory, were all heading to homestead in Montana. They stayed at Tom's [Tom Hahn] Great Grandmothers house [Addaline (Curtis) Owen] on the way out. My Grandparents and many uncles and aunts are buried in McClure. Art Gregory's brother George is buried very close to Clarinda Curtis. As an addition, here herewith a news item from the Deposit (New York) *Courier* of 3 February 1915: "Mrs. Mary Watrous is visitng her cousin Mrs. C. O. Hupman,"

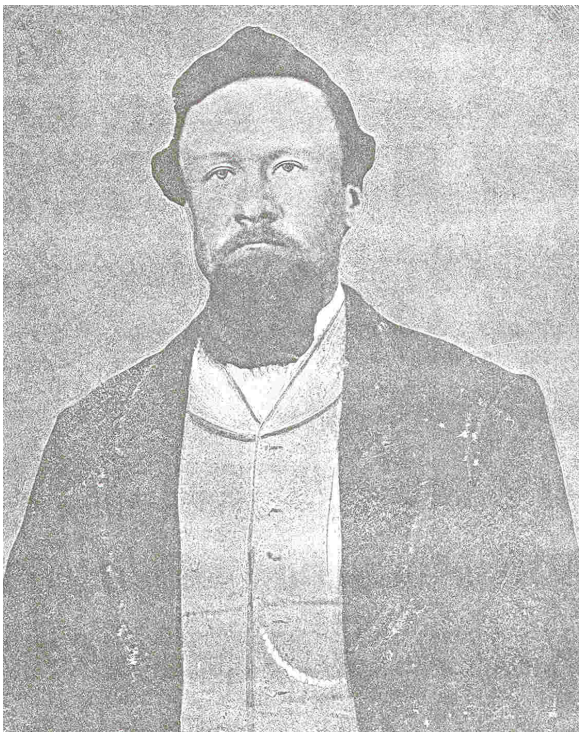
The children of Nathan Curtis, Jr. and Clarinda Hood:

1. **Caroline "Carrie" Curtis** was born on 18 November 184, died on 7 April 1915 at the home of her daughter, **Mrs. James Arthur Gregory**, of Sanford. The funeral was at the daughter's home. Carrie was buried on 11 April 1915 in the Pine Grove Cemetery at Sanford. According to an local; newspaper obituary [unnamed], she "was survived by **M. H.** of Rochester, **George** of Elmira, **Mrs. C. Sowles** of Rockroyal, **Mrs. Charles Winnie** of Sydney, **Mrs James S. Arthur Gregory** of Sandford, **Mrs. Ernest Rosencrantz** and **R. C. Watrous** of this village [Sanford?]"

In 1895, Carrie married Sherman R.. Watrous. According to Mary Cable of Deposit, New York, "Sherman Watrous (1838-1914), residence Hale Eddy, farmer, entered military service 22 August 1862, rank private, in Company F. 137th Regiment, New York Volunteers, discharged 3 March 1863, length of service six months, discharged for general disability, died on 1 August 1914. He was born in Hale Eddy, New York and died in New York on 1 August 1914." He was also are buried in the Pine Grove Cemetery at Sanford. In the **1850 Census for Tompkins, Broome County, New York** she enumerated as "Celinda," was age 2, born in New York; in the **1855 census for Tompkins, 1st Election District**, she was age 7, born in Delaware County and had been there seven years; in the ***1860 Census for North Sanford, Broome County***, she was age 12 and called "Carrie."



Caroline "Carrie" (Curtis) Watrous



Sherman Watrous, Husband of Carrie Curtis

i. **Mary J. Watrous** married on 28 July 1866 **James Arthur "Art" Gregory**. He was born 20 October 1874 and resided at Deposit, New York. Their children were **Hayes Arthur Gregory, Grace E. Gregory, Winifred S. Gregory,** and **Nellie M. Gregory**.

2. **Dwight (Dewit) M. Royal Curtis** was born about 1850, died on 2 January 1893 on South Street, Walton, Delaware County, New York and was buried on 5 January in the Walton Town Cemetery. He married **Zeliatte Houck (Hawks)**, daughter of **Rufus Houck** and **Phebe Lewis**, on 30 September1874 in Hancock, Delaware County, New York. They were married by the **Reverend Walsworth**. (Delaware County *Biographical Review)* Zeliatte was born in 1856 on Walton. Delaware County, New York. She died on 16 Jun 1894 in Walton, Delaware County, New York. They had the following children:

i. **Winifred "Winnie" M. Curtis** was born in 1875 in Walton, Hancock County, New York and died in 1937. Winifred married **Clinton William Dewitt,** son of **Marcus W. Dewitt** and **Elizabeth E. Reichard**, on 5 August 1895 in Walton. Clinton was born in December 1872 in McClure, Delaware County, New York and he died in California. They had the following children:

a. **Curtis Levant Dewitt** was born on 11 August 1903 and died in 1993.

b. **Floyd Arron Dewitt** was born on 30 May 1909 and died in January 1978.

c. **Benson Mead Dewitt** was born on 24 September 1911 and died on 1 September 1993.

From a news item in the Deposit *Courier of 16 May 2906*, "McClure News." : Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Dewitt and son, Curtis, start on their western journey Wednesday. They expect to stop in Kansas, where they will visit Mrs. Dewitt's brother. Nathan Curtis, formerly of this place. After a short visit they will join Mr. Dewitt'd brothers, Charles Gregory and Elton Dewitt, in Fromberg, Montana."

ii. **Nathan Ross Curtis** was born on 6 December 1878 in Walton, Delaware County, New York He married **Effie Jane Bradley** on 6 December 1904 in Petersburgh, Illinois. Effie was born on 16 January 1878 in Petersburgh, Illinois. Three of their children were born in Illinois, two of them died young, Dwight R. surviving. Nathan and Effie moved to Kansas, but they moved to Montana where they lived next door to Clinton and Winifred DeWitt according to the ***1910Census***. Dwight and a daughter, Dorothy, were also living there. Dorothy married and had three girls. But, by 1920, Nathan and Effie were back in Kansas where a daughter Bertha was born about 1925. Later Nathan moved to California where he died on 4 July 1947 in San Diego. Dwight R. also lived in California. Effie died on 3 November 1957 in San Diego, California. They had the following children: [Needs editing]

Nathan Ross Curtis, bro. of Winifred, lived in Kansas (i think close to your GGrandmother) 3 of his children were born in ill. his wife (Effie Bradley) was from there. 2 children died young, 1 Dwight R. lived. Nathan ended up in Montana, they lived next door to Clinton and Winifred DeWitt on the 1910 census. Dwight and a dau. Dorothy were also living there, by 1920 he was back in Kansas, a dau. Bertha was born about 1925. He then moved to Calif. where he died, also Dwight R. died there. Dorothy married and had 3 girls. I could never trace Bertha.

a. **Harold Bradley Curtis** was born on 8 August 1908 in Menard, Illinois and died on 23 December 1908 in Menard, Illinois.

b. **Dorothy Malinda Curtis** was born on 1 March 1910. Dorothy married **Robert Howard Sagar** on 6 August 1929 in San Diego, California. Robert was born on 20 April 1905 in Frewsburg, New York and died on 31 May 1972 in National City, San Diego, California.

c. **Raymond Leroy Curtis** was born on 13 April 1913 in Kingman, Kansas and died on 13 September 1913 in Kingman, Kansas.

d. **Bertha W. Curtis** was born 1920 in Kansas.

iii. **Bertha Curtis** was born in 1879. She died in 1899 in Walton, Delaware County, New York and was buried in 1899 in the Walton Town Cemetery, Walton, Delaware County, New York. Bertha died in 1911.

3. **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis** was born on 22 Apr 1851 and died on 3 March 1944.

4. **Munroe "Munzo" Curtis** was born in 1853 in Delaware County, New York and was christened on 16 March 1856 in the Baptist Church, Deposit, Delaware County, New York.

5. **Sarah Curtis** was born in 1854/1855.

6. **Theresa "Thurza" Curtis** was born about 1858 and died after 1930.



Thurza Curtis Jones (left) and Carrie (Curtis) Watrous (right) [Looking for better image. Editor.]



Theresa "Thirza" Curtis with Her Cats and an Unknown Child (Provided by Darrel Haley)

CENSUS DATA

1850 Census for Tompkins, Delaware County, New York.

1. Nathan Curtis age 28
2. Celinda age 25
3. Infant Curtis 1 month

1855 Agricultural Census for Sidney?, Delaware County, New York (County Court House, Record Office at Delhi. [I AM TRYING TO DETERMINE WHETHER THIS IS THE CENSUS ENTRY FOR NATHAN, SENIOR OR NATHAN, JUNIOR. Editor]

Line 41. **Nathan Curtis**. 26 improved acres, 7 unimproved acres. Value of land $600, of stock $200, of tools $25. 3 acres plowed previous year, 11 acres in pasture previous year, 12 acres in meadow, produced 10 tons of hay. 1 1/2 acres of buckwheat planted, 13 bushels harvested. 2 acres of corn planted, 75 bushels harvested. 2 acres of potatoes planted, 125

bushels harvested. 1/2 acres of pease planted, 6 bushels harvested. 250 [pounds?] of maple sugar made, 3 gallons of maple molasses made. 9 neat cattle under 1 years old, 5 neat cattle over 1 year. 4 cows. 2 cattle killed for beef. 4 cows produced 500 pounds of butter. 2 horses. 2 swine over 6 months. 4 sheep.

1860 CENSUS for North Sandford, Broome County, New York #724, p. 826 (Ancestry.com Online Images)
Curtis, Nathan, age 37 [1823], a farmer, land value of $2000. 665. [? What]
Curtis, Clarinda, age 34 [1826]
Curtis, Caroline, age 12 [1848]
Curtis, Dwight, age 11 [1849]
Curtis, Addaline, age 10 [1850]
Menzo [or Munzo], [Monroe?] age 7 [1853]
Thursza [Teresa], age 2 [1858]
Sarah 9/12 [1859]

Floyd DeWitt commented that Nathan and Clarinda may have moved to this general area so as to be near Clarinda's parent--John Warren Hood and Jerusha Lewis--who were found at **Cannonsville in the 1880 Census**. This all helps me to understand why Addie Curtis was from Cannonsville when she married Orson Owen in 1867.

1880 CENSUS for Caroline, Tompkins County, New York: (FHL Film 1254938, National Archives Film T9-0938, p 6C:
Clarinda Curtis , other, occupation servant, age 53, born, New York, father born New York, mother born New York enumerated with Thomas B. Brink, farmer, age 41 with a son and two daughters.

REAL ESTATE

[1850] [This entry may be for Nathan, Sr. and Zoe Curtis.] Delaware County Deed Records. Deeds 1797-1851. Grantee. Nathan Curtis, Jr. 1850 Book 35, p. 113. 1852 date also. [This deed needs to be found and copied.]

[1852] [This entry may be for Nathan, Sr. and Zoe Curtis.] Delaware County Deed Records. Nathan Curtis & wife to John Barlow. 1852, p. 166. 50.-132 [acres?]. 1958 [Don't know what this date is.]

(**[About 1853? The date, month, and years were not noted.] The sale by Nathan Curtis, Jr. and Clarinda of 113.02 acres of land in Sidney. If the year is correct he would have been about 30 years old. Where and when and under what circumstances did he obtain this property? Court House Record Office at Delhi, Delaware County**] Probably Liber (Book) 45 [as noted in pen on my copy] , pp. 112-114:

> **Nathan Curtis Jr. and Clarinda Curtis his wife of the town of Sidney, county Delaware** of the first part in consideration of Four Hundred dollars money to them duly paid and Bargained and sold and by these presents do Bargain give grant and convey to the Said party of the Second part and to his heirs and assigns all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Sidney in the County of Delaware and described as follows to wit being a part of Lot 88 in Wallace Patent beginning at a Stake and Stones of the Southerly bank of the Susquehannah River thence south twenty one degrees east thirteen chains and Sixty links to a Stone and Stones Standing on the northerly Side of the highway thence along Said highway south eighty Six degrees eight minutes west eight chains and twenty nine links to a Small, hard maple Standing on he northerly Side of the thence along said highway north Seventy four degrees & ten minutes west Six chains & forty links to a Stake and Stones on the northerly Side of the highway thence north ten degrees & fourteen minutes west ten chains & thirty nine links to a Stake & Stones on the bank of the River thence up the River eleven chains and ninety eight links o the place of beginning containing **fifteen acres & a half** of land be the same more or less also one other piece or parcel of land being part of the Williams farm so called in Sidney in Delaware County in Wallace Patent & bounced as follows beginning at a Stake & Stones on the height of ground from the Susquehannah river and running thence No20W18. chains along this line between lands of the widow Williams (now o[r] lately) and the ands of Henry

Williams to a Stake and Stones thence due west along a line of marked trees 22. chains72 links to the place of beginning containing by estimation **97 acres & 52 hundredth of an acre** more or less being the Same premises which were by deed Dated the 2nd of August 1843 conveyed by the administrators and executors of the last will of J**ohn Williams** to **Charles C. Noble** with all the appurtenances and all the estate right [?] title interess [interest?] and property of Said arties of the first part therein unto. And the Said **Nathan Curtis Jr** doth hereby for himself heirs executors & administrators covenant and agree to and wish the Said party of the Second part his heirs and assigns that he will warrant and defend the above granted premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the Said party of the Second part his heirs & assigns forever against and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the Same or any past thing from through [?] or under the Said parties of the first part. In witness whereof the Said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands & seals. [The name John Curtis is written on our copy, but I don't know why. Editor.]

[June 1855] [This entry may be for Nathan, Sr. and Zoe Curtis.] I have put the transaction in both family pages until we can sort it out. Editor.] Book 47, Page 16B:

This indenture. Made this twenty Eighth day of June, one thousand Eight hundred and fifty five between David B. Cook and Betsy Cook his wife of Masonville Delaware County, of the first part and Nathan Curtis of the same place of the second part. Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of five hundred and fifty, five Dollars, to them in hand paid. do grant bargain sell and confirm into the said party of the second part, and top his heirs and assigns forever, that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Tompkins [,] County, of Delaware and the State of New York in Great lot 27 [?] Evans patent, as hundred as follows, on the East by Stephen Van Schughks [?] land, on the North and West by Stephen R. Cook's lands, and on the South by Isaac D. Smith's land, Seventeen acres of the Land here conveyed, being land conveyed to Francis O. Cook by Stephen R. Cook, by Deed bearing date the Eleventh day of November 1846, and the balance of said lot having been here to fore conveyed by the said David B. Smith, to the said Isaac O. Smith, reference being, had to the said Deeds from Stephen R. Cook for a more particular description. containing thirty acres of land by the same more or less, and I the said David B. Cook, do covenant with the said Nathan Curtis, as follows. first. that I am lawfully seized of the said premises: 2d that I have a good right to convey the same: 3rd that the same are free from encumbrances: 4th that I will warrant and defend the title to the same against all lawful claims. In witness whereof the said parties of the first part, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written. Sealed and delivered in person of S. D. Hulce [Justice of the Peace] D. B. Cook L. S. Betsy Cook L. S. . . . Recorded January 14th 1856 T. P. M. [?] Benj. Cormer Clerk

[June 1855] [Same as above. This entry may be for Nathan, Sr. and Zoe Curtis. I don't know why there are different deed book and page references. Editor] Delaware County New York, Probate Court, Indentures [Delhi], Book 46, pp. 168-170:

Made this twenty Eighth day of June, one thousand Eight hundred and fifty five [1855], between **David B. Cook** and **Betsy Cook** [his wife] of Masonville, Delaware County of the first past and **Nathan Curtis**, of the same place and of the second part .... [for] $five hundred and fifty five dollars .... that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Tompkins, County of Delaware, State of New York in Great lot 27 Evans patent ... .

[1856] [This entry may be for Nathan Curtis, Sr. and Zoe Curtis.] Deed Records, Delaware County, New York. June 14 1856 Book 47, p.168. With David B. Cook.

[1857] From the Delaware Court, New York Probate Records at Delhi, Liber [Book 50, pp. 132-133. Indenture by **Nathan Curtis, Jr. and Clarinda Curtis for 204 acres of land at Tompkins, Delaware County.**

Made this twenty third day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred fifty seven Between **Nathan Curtis of the Town of Sandford** county of Broome and and State of New York and **Clarinda his wife** of the first part and John Barton of the town of Walton county of Delaware State of New York aforesaid of the

second part . Witnesseth that the said party of the first part in consideration of the sum of Five hundred and thirty dollars & fifty six cents to them duly paid have sold and by these presents do grant and convey to the said party of the second part his heirs and consigns. All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the Town of Tompkins in said County of Delaware being Lot No. 191 Rappelmas patent. The boundaries of the whole being as follows. Beginning in the bend of the River Delaware at the South West corner of in No. 186 at a rock marked 186 & 191 and runs thence north 87 degree 30 minutes West to a stake & Stones marked 191 & 194 thence South along 2 degrees 50 minutes East to a stake and stones marked191 and 192 thence South 87 degrees 30 minutes East to the river thence down said river as it winds and turns to the place of beginning being two hundred and four acres & the said half [?]hereby conveyed is the southerly half of said lot excepting and reserving eight acres to be laid out in a in the South east corner thereof ninety four acres and one-half acres of land be the same more or less With the appurtenances and all the Estate title and interest therein of the said party of the first part and the said Nathan & Clarinda here do hereby covenant and give to and with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns that at the time of the unsealing and delivery f these presents there are the lawful owner and are well seized in fee simple and possessed of the premises lien charge and claim whatever accepting a contract made by the said Nathan Curtis Jr. with James W. Holmes [?] on the first day of May A.D. 1854 which contract is hereby assigned & transferred to the party of the Second part & made one of the be in charge [?] . . . [the remainder of the redundant legal language has not been included but is in the copy of the document.]

[August 1860] Delaware County New York, Probate Court, Indentures [Delhi], Liber 53, pp. 202-203. The indenture should be read to get some additional data besides the meets and bounds. Thomas Hahn has a copy of the deed. Check to make this that this was Nathan, Jr. and Clarinda.]

Sale of 29 15/100 acres in Lot No. 38, Wallace's Patent and 27 52/100 acres of William's Farm. The deed was recorded in **August 1860**. **Nathan Curtis, Junior and his wife, Clarinda Curtis**, sold the land, located on the Susquehanna River, for $1670. It says that they were of Sidney.

[1860] [This transaction may be for Nathan, Sr. and Zoe Curtis.] Between **Nathan and Joshua Stone**, Book 53, p. 201, 1860.

Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. Front Page copy and corrections made 2 August 2005. TH

Home

21 March 2006

HULCE FAMILY

Add Ancestry Chart?

Modified Register for **Elisha Hulce**, the First Known Hulce of this Line



Sarah Ann Hulce (Hahn Collection)



Sally (Plummer) Hulce Grave Marker (Provided by Descendant Darrel Haley)

First Generation

1. **Elisha Hulce** was born about 1725 in Long Island, New York and died about June 1796 in Minisink, Orange County, New York.

He married **Elizabeth [possibly] Little** in 1750. She was born in 1725 in possibly Scotland and died after 1796.
They had the following children:

+ 2 M i. **John Hulce** was born in 1754 and died on 15 December 1811.
+ 3 M ii. **Jacob Hulse** was born on 10 October 1755 and died on 19 May 1833.
+ 4 M iii. **Benjamin F Hulce** was born in 1757 and died in December 1826.
+ 5 M iv. **Joseph Smith Hulce** was born in 1759 and died on 29 April 1811.
6 F v. **Elizabeth "Betsey" Cory Hulce** "Betsey" was born in 1766 in New York and died on 6 August 1814 in Goshen, Orange County, New York.
7 M vi. **Elisha Hulce** was born in 1767 in New York and died about 1820 in

Orange County, New York.

Second Generation

2. **John Hulce** (Elisha) was born in 1754 in the Precinct of Walkill, Ulster County, New York and died on 15 December 1811 in Deposit, Broome County, New York.

He married **Abigail Williams**, the daughter of possibly **John Williams**, in 1773/1774 in Goshen, Orange County, New York. Abigail was born on 17 March 1756 in Groton, New London, Connecticut. She died on 29 May 1803 in Deposit, Delaware, New York. and was buried in 1803 in the Revolutionary War Cemetery at Deposit.

They had the following children:

+ 8 M i. **Sylvester Hulce** was born on 27 October 1774 and died on 10 October 1853.

+ 9 M ii. **Samuel H. Hulce** was born on 10 April 1777. He died on 10 October 1853.

10 F iii. **Julianah/Julia "Sally"** Hulce was born on 16 April 1779 in Goshen, Orange County, New York and was christened on 29 August 1779 in the Presbyterian Church at Goshen. She died after 1850 in Ohio. Julianah married **Comfort Pinney** in 1810. He was born about 1775 and died in 1845 in Delaware County, Ohio.

+ 11 M iv. **John Williams Hulce** was born on 24 November 1781 and died on 16 May 1862.



John W. Hulce Grave Marker in the Pine Grove Cemetery, Deposit, New York

12 M v. **David Hulce** was born on 2 February 1784 in Goshen, Orange County, New York and was christened on 29 August 1784 in the Presbyterian Church, Goshen, Orange County, New York.

+ 13 F vi. **Polly Hulce** was born on 27 February and died on 21 April 1868.

14 F vii. **Keziah or Kosia Hulce** was born on 10 February 1792 in Deposit, Broome County, New York and was christened on 31 January 1819 in the First Baptist Church at Deposit. She died in 1876 in Blackhawk, Iowa and was buried in Waterloo, Blackhawk County, Iowa. Keziah Keziah married **Henry Lawrence Hubbart**. He was born on 1 July 1788 in Morris, New Jersey and died about 1871 in Blackhawk County, Iowa.

3. **Jacob Hulse** (Elisha) was born on 10 October 1755 in Goshen, Orange County, New York. He died on 19 May 1833 in Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York and was buried in the Post Remington Cemetery, Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York. Jacob married **Rebecca Van Tassel** on 30 June 1778 in Goshen, Orange County, New York. Rebecca was born in Orange County, New York.
They had the following children:

15 M i. **James Van Tassel Hulce**.
16 M ii. **Benjamin Hulse**.
17 F iii. **Olive Hulse**.
18 F iv. **Phebe Hulse**.
19 F v. **Hannah Hulse**.
21 M vii. **Ira Hulse**.

4. **Benjamin F Hulce** (Elisha) was born in 1757 in Orange County, New York and died in December 1826. Benjamin married **Keziah Parshall** on 10 March 1783 in Goshen, Orange County, New York. Keziah was born about 1764 in New York and died in February 1828 in Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York.
They had the following children:
22 F i. **Anna Hulce** was born in 1784 in New York.
23 M ii. **Elisha Hulce.**
24 M iii. **John E. Hulce**.
25 F iv. **Ruth Hulce**.
26 M v. **Benjamin Hulce.**
27 M vi. **Peter Hulce**.
28 M vii. **Jesse Perchie Hulce**.
29 F viii. **Lydia Hulce**
30 F ix. **Abigail Hulce**.
31 M x. **Silas Hulce** was born in 1800 in New York and died in Jan 1818 in Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York.
32 xi. **Abial Hulce.**
33 F xii. **Lucretia Hulce**.

5. **Joseph Smith Hulce** (Elisha) was born in 1759 in Goshen, Orange County, New York and died on 29 April 1811 in Sanford, Broome County, New York. He was buried in the Methodist Cemetery, Sanford, Broome County, New York. Joseph married **Margaret Williams** on 11 March 1778 in Goshen, Orange County, New York. Margaret was born in 1750 and died in 1802 in Deposit, Broome County, New York.
They had the following children:
34 M i. **Luther Hulce**.
35 F ii. **Sarah "Sally" Hulce** "Sally" was born on 20 Sep 1782. She died on 10 August 1863 and was buried in the Methodist Cemetery, Sanford, Broome County, New York. Sarah married **John Pinney** . John was born on 21 January 1776.

He died on 29 November 1869 and was buried in the Methodist Cemetery, Sanford, Broome County, New York.

36 F iii. **Frances "Fanny" Hulce** was born about 1786 in Goshen, Orange County, New York was christened on 20 February 1791 in Presbyterian Church, Goshen, Orange County, New York New York.

37 F iv. **Deliverance "Dille" Hulce** was born about 1789 in Goshen, Orange County, New York and was christened on 20 February 1791 in the Presbyterian Church, Goshen, Orange County, New York New York.

38 F v. **Rebecca Hulce**.

Third Generation

8. **Sylvester Hulce** (John, Elisha) was born on 27 October 1774 in Goshen, Orange County, New York and was christened on 23 July 1775 in the Presbyterian Church, Goshen, Orange County, New York. He died on 10 October 1853 in Deposit, Broome County, New York and was buried in the Pine Grove Cemetery at Deposit. Sylvester married **Peninah Hotchkiss** on 1 June 1803 in Goshen, Orange County, New York. Peninah was born on 1 February 1782 in Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut.

They had the following children:

39 M i. **Martial Rosen Hulce** was born about 1804. He died on 7 November 1896 and was buried in the Pine Grove Cemetery, Deposit, Broome County, New York. Martial married **Eliza Anne Curtiss** . Eliza was born about 1810. She died on 30 July 1902 and was buried in the Pine Grove Cemetery at Deposit.

40 F ii. **Lurania Hulce**.

41 F iii. **Almira Hulce**.

42 M iv. **Herman W. Hulce**. Herman married **Mary Julia "Marien" Thompson** about 1843 in Deposit, Broome County, New York.

43 M v. **Hiram Williams Hulce**.

44 M vi. **Hambleton W. Hulce** was born on 6 January 1811 in Tompkins, Delaware County, New York. He died in 1812 in Deposit, Broome County, New York and was buried in 1812 in Deposit.

45 F vii. **Peninah Hulce**.

46 F viii. **Abigail D. Hulce.**

47 F ix. **Clarissa M. Hulce**.

48 M x. **Sylvester W. Hulce.**

49 F xi. **Jane Eliza Hulce**.
50 F xii. **Ellen W. Hulce**.
51 M xiii. **Edgar Mandelbert Hulce**.

9. **Samuel H. Hulce** (John, Elisha) was born on 10 April 1777 in the Presbyterian Church, Goshen, Orange County, New York and was christened on 20 July 1777 in Goshen. He died on 10 October 1853 in Deposit, Broome County, New York and was buried before 10 October 1853 in the Pine Grove Cemetery at Broome County, New York.

Samuel married **Sarah "Sally" Plummer** on 11 February 1802/1803 in New York. Sarah was born on 13 June 1780 in Egg Harbor, Atlantic County, New Jersey. She died on 27 April 1859 in Deposit, Broome County, New York and was buried in the Pine Grove Cemetery at Deposit.
They had the following children:

52 M i. **Abner C. Hulce** was born on 6 January 1804 in Deposit, Broome County, New York and was christened on 4 November 1821 in Deposit, Broome County, New York. He died on 12 September 1842 in Susquehanna, Susquehanna County, New York and was buried in September 1842 in Stilesville, Delaware County, New York. Abner married **Catherine Wrighter**.

53 F ii. **Abigail Berliba Hulce** was born on 19 September 1805. She died on 13 May 1838 in Deposit, Broome County, New York and was buried in May 1838 in Deposit, Broome County, New York. Abigail married **Alanson Benjamin Newman**.

54 F iii. **Hersey Hulce** was born in December 1807 and was christened on 3 January 1830 in Deposit, Broome County, New York. She died in 1887. Hersey married **Franklin Hubbel**.

55 F iv. **Artimesia Ellen Hulce** was born on 2 April 1810 and died in 1886. Artimesia married **Ambrose Ives Maxwell**.

56 M v. **Samuel Tompkins Hulce** was born on 9 November 1811 in Stilesville, Delaware County, New York. and was christened on 17 January 1830 in Deposit, Broome County, New York and died on 11 July 1873 in Richmond, Virginia. Samuel married **Elizabeth Priddy**.

+ 57 F vi. **Sarah "Sary" Ann Hulce** was born on 31 July 1814 and died on 11 August 1901.

58 M vii. **John Erasmus Hulce** was born on 28 August 1817 and died in 1846. John married **Sarah Stanton**.

59 F viii. **Caroline Hulce** was born on 21 November 1819 in Deposit, Broome County, New York and was christened on 28 February 1840 in Deposit. Caroline married **Aratus Shear**.

60 F ix. **Hannah Hulce** (Twin) was born on 21 November 1821 in Deposit? Broome, New York and died on 21 November 1821 in Deposit?

61 F x. **Harriet Hulce** (Twin) was born on 21 Nov 1821 in Deposit?, Broome, NY and died on 21 Nov 1821 in Deposit.

62 M xi. **Gabriel Clinton Hulce** (Twin) was born on 12 March 1823 in Deposit, Broome County, New York and died on 30 January 1829 in Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska. Gabriel married **Elmyra Dickinson**.

63 M xii. **Carver Richard Hulce** (Twin) was born on 12 March 1823 in Deposit, Delaware County, New York and was christened on 18 February 1843 in the First Baptist Church at Deposit. He died on 20 December 1905 in Dickinson, Delaware County, New York and was buried in New York. Carver married (1) **Charlotte Frinks**. Charlotte was born in September 1828 in New York. Carver married (2) **Louisa Downs** on 3 November 1847 in Town of Tompkins. Delaware County, New York. Louisa was born about 1821 in New York and died on 5 November 1875 in Deposit, Delaware County, New York.

11. **John Williams Hulce** (John, Elisha) was born on 24 November 1781 in Goshen, Orange County, New York and was christened on 18 August 1782 in the Presbyterian Church at Goshen. He died on 16 May 1862 in Town of Tompkins, Delaware County, New York and was buried in the Pine Grove Cemetery, Deposit, Broome County, New York. John married **Elizabeth Lowry** on 12 April 1808 in New York. Elizabeth was born on 10 February 1788. She died on 18 March 1852 in Tompkins, Delaware County, New York and was buried in the Pine Grove Cemetery, Deposit, Broome County, New York.
They had the following children:

\+ 64 F i. **Mary Lee Hulce** died after 14 November 1862.

65 M ii. **Dr. Hamilton Jethro Hulce, Jr.**.

66 M iii. **Theodore Sedwick Hulce** died before 14 November 1862. Theodore married **Eliza** . Eliza died after 14 November 1862.

67 M iv. **Commodore Perry (Comagus Paul Hultz)[?]**.

68 M v. **Mathew Lowtry Hulce** died after 14 November 1862.

69 F vi. **Jane Elizabeth Hulce**.

70 M vii. **John Williams Hulce** was born about 1822. He died on 13 May 1849 and was buried in the Grove Cemetery, Deposit, Broome County, New York.

13. **Polly Hulce** "Mary" (John, Elisha) was born on 27 February 1788 in Tompkins, Delaware County, New York. She died on 21 April 1868 in Lansing, Iowa and was buried in the Pine Grove Cemetery, Deposit, Broome County, New York. Polly married **Deacon Thaddeus Benedict, Jr** on 2 September 1807 in Deposit. Thaddeus was born on 4 May 1785 in Norwalk, Connecticut and was christened on 3 January 1830 in the Baptist Church at Deposit. He died on 3 February 1868 in East Lansing, Iowa and was buried in Pine Grove Cemetery at Deposit. [The following was received from a researcher, Jon Byerly, regarding this couple:

> Polly (Mary) Hulce Benedict, and her husband, Thaddeus Benedict, are listed as having died in Lansing and East Lansing, Iowa. That is not correct. There is no such place as East Lansing, Iowa. If there were it would have to be East Lansing, Wisconsin, as Lansing, Iowa, is on the Mississippi River. However, there was both a Lansing and an East Lansing, New York, in Tompkins County, just NW of Broome County, New York. However, Deposit, where the couple are buried, is in Delaware County, NY, not Broome county.]

Thaddeus and Polly had the following children:

71 F i. **Angeline G. Benedict**.
72 F ii. **Juliana A. Benedict**.
73 F iii. **Orilla Benedict** was born on 25 October 1812 in Deposit, Broome County, New York.
74 M iv. **Emilius Lysander Benedict**.
75 M v. **Marcellus Benedict** was born on 3 September 1816 in Deposit, Broome County, New York and died on 16 March 1817 in Deposit.
76 M vi. **Mariette G. Benedict, Jr**.
77 M vii. **Thaddeus Benedict** was born on 13 Aug 1831 and died on 5 October 1831.

Fourth Generation

57. **Sarah "Sary" Ann Hulce** (Samuel H., John, Elisha) was born on 31 July 1814 in Deposit, Broome County, New York. She died on 11 Aug 1901 in Garden

Township, Boone County, Iowa and was buried in Aug 1901 in the Fairview Cemetery, Douglas Township, Madrid, Boone County, Iowa.

Sarah married **Benjamin "Ben" D. or T. Owen**, son of **Reverend Palmer Owen and Catherine "Kate" Hulce** on 20 November 1833 in probably Deposit, Broome, New York. Benjamin was born on 18 January 1812 in Delaware County, New York. He died on 18 December 1902 in Garden Township, Madrid, Boone County, Iowa and was buried in December 1902 in the Fairview Cemetery, Douglas Township, Madrid, Boone County.
They had the following children:

78 F i. **Catherine Hulce Owen** "Kate" was born about 1836/1837 in New York. She married **Abraham Benjamin** . Abraham was born about 1827/1830.

\+ 79 M ii. **Orson Anderson Owen** was born on 1 September 1842 and died on 26 April 1908.

80 F iii. **Francis** "Fanny and Frannie" **M. Owen** was born about 1848 in Broome County, New York. She married **Harmon Moon**. He was born about 1836 in New York.

81 F iv. **Florence E. Owen** was born about 1856 in Broome County, New York.

82 F v. **Jennie F. Owen** was born on 25 September 1860 in New York and died on 14 April 1904 in Garden Township, Boone County, Iowa. The cause of death was heart disease. She was buried on 17 April 1904 in Fairview Cemetery, Douglas Township, Madrid, Boone County, Iowa. Jennie married **Jay Myers**. Jay was born on 5 August 1868 in Pennsylvania. He died on 18 June 1935 and was buried in Fairview Cemetery, Douglas Township.

64. **Mary Lee Hulce** (John Williams, John, Elisha) died after 14 November 1862. Mary married **Otis G. Briggs**. He died before 14 November 1862.
They had the following children:

83 F i. **Jan Eliza Briggs** was born before 14 November 1862.

Fifth Generation

79. **Orson Anderson Owen** (Sarah "Sary" Ann Hulce, Samuel H., John, Elisha) was born on 1 September 1842 in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio. He died on 26 April 1908 in Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas and was buried in the Parkerville

Cemetery, Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas. See Orson Owen Family for a more extensive biography and entries for his children.

Orson married **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis** daughter of **Nathan "Nat" Arthur Curtis** and **Clarinda Hood** on 26 Feb 1867 in Deposit, Broome, County, New York. Addaline was born on 22 Apr 1851 in Cannonsville, Delaware County, New York. She died on 3 March 1944 in Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas. She was buried on 6 Mar 1944 in the Parkerville Cemetery, Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas. See Curtis Family for a more extensive for Addie (Curtis) Owen.

Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. Web copy and corrections made 4 August 2005. TH

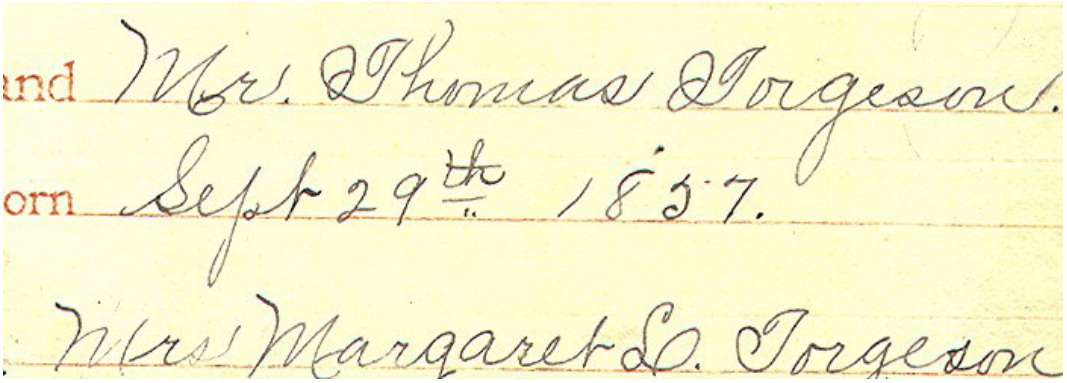
[Home Page](#)

6 April 2006

MARGARET "MAGGIE" LOUISE OWEN



Margaret "Maggie" (Owen) Torgeson (Hahn Collection)



The Handwriting of Maggie Torgeson from her Bible (Hahn Collection)

Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen was born on 13 September 1870 at Waverly, Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa. A note in her Bible says "My birth place, Margaret L. Torgeson." [and in a different hand, probably her mother's, Addaline (Curtis) Owen Varner] "You were born in Waverly, Bremer Co, Iowa." A note from **Dorothy (Christensen) Waters** [grand-daughter, daughter of **Mary "Mae" (Torgeson)**

Christensen and Robert "Bob" Christensen] to Thomas Hahn also says that she was born in Waverly. However, to date, no birth record has been found for her. It appears that her birthday was later than the enumeration of the ***1870 Census at Waverly.***

In a letter written by Margaret (Owen) Torgeson in 1939, she included an article that she had written, entitled. "A PIONEER LIFE."

> I wrote this one winter night after dad [**Thomas Torgeson**] passed away. It all seemed so real I had to write it. A Pioneer Life. When I was 1 year old [about 1871] my parents **[Owen Anderson Owen** and **Addaline "Addie" T. (Curtis) Owen**] moved to Kansas from Iowa where I was born. My father hired a man to bring us as they were moving out here. There were five families in all moving at that time in moving wagons drawn by oxen. It took six weeks to make the trip. We landed in the Solomon [River] Valley and lived for a time in a sod house with [a] ground floor and when it rained the only dry place was under the table. Our table was home made and our chairs were nail kegs and boxes. It was hard living for a time. Finally my father got a job on the [railway] section. As time wore on he was made section foreman, and that was his work for a good many years. Then he moved to Solomon City, still held his job. When I was between 8 & 9 we were moved to Parkerville, Kansas. For 4 years he was a section foreman, then he took over a job as a grain buyer for a man by the name of **Joe Drake**. When I was 13 years old my father bought a farm 3 1/2 miles from Parkerville. There was a large family of us, twelve in all. Never was there more than 4 at a time as sickness and death took from our loved ones. I had 5 brothers and 7 sisters. I never had a brother live to be 5 years old... I was married at an early age, 15 [in 1886]. I never had much girl life. I was married a year and 7 months when our first baby girl [**Mary Mae Elizabeth Torgeson**] was born [in] 1889. Our life was a busy one raising a family and working hard to care for them but we pulled through somehow. My second baby was born, a boy [**Floyd Nathan Torgeson**]. My how happy, a girl and a boy. We did not stop there. In 1891 another boy [**Allan "Al" Nathan Torgeson**] came. In 1893 a little girl [**Mildred Anetta Torgeson**] came to make us happy. In 1907 my father [**Orson Anderson Owen**] passed away and our oldest girl was married. It sure seemed sad to have it all come at once. One should not feel so when their children marry, but it leaves such a vacancy in the home it takes a while to live it down. In a year's time our oldest boy married. In the meantime we had births and deaths in our family, still we both kept right on working early and late, then sickness and death visited us. We had two little girls died [**Mildred Anetta Torgeson** and **Merle Agatha Torgeson]**, just one year and three months between them.

Another girl **[Florence Vivian Torgeson]** took sick in another year. I began to feel like I was going to have all my little girls taken. Things took a turn for the better. I have raised them all up to a pretty good age. Four of them live close to me. Three others in other towns. My husband and I had our 50th anniversary. in 1937. My husband passed away in 1939. I have 12 grandchildren, 4 great-grandchildren. There have been some very interesting times in my life, some not so interesting. My life has been very full. Hard work, but lots of good times too. I don't know if I would have made it any different only it might have been better in some ways. One has to have just about so much suffering along with the good and the bad. he Lord has been with me through all. There have been times when I thought I could not bear no more, but the good Lord made everything possible for me to bear. Sometimes we seem to be far away, but if we come to him and ask for help he never turns away. He is always close by with his loving arms to protect and care for us. Since I have lost my companion I am still learning lessons.

Maggie Torgeson also said in a note: "I wrote this one night while Dad was sick [about 1939].

> TORGESON FAMILY. **Mae [Mary Elizabeth]** was first born 1887. 1 yr. 7 months later a boy **[Floyd Nathan]** came to us, then 2 1/2 later another boy **]** came to bless our home, **Allen [Nathan]** by name. 1 yr. and 8 months another little girl came to us always welcome, **Mildred [Anetta]** was her name. 3 1/2 years still another girl, **Florence [Vivian]** by name. 2 Yrs later still another little one, a girl **Merle [Agatha]** was her name. 2 yrs later **Katherine ["Kate" Margaret]**, still plenty of names. 2 years later another sister to all these girls, **Gladys [Louise]- Brownie** seemed to suit her better so she went by that name for a long time-then last but not least came **Bernice [Imogene]** which made 9 in number by the old saying is true the more the merrier. [She did not mention the deaths of Mildred at just over eight years and Merle at 2 1/2 years old, but she did later in a little item she wrote called "A Pioneer Life," above. "Mae was the first to leave home when she [was] at the age of 20, a little better than a year later Floyd took unto himself a companion-then no more marriages for a while. Allen was away from home a great deal, then he went away to war 1 1/2 yrs then he came home to be one of us for a while again. He worked for **Torgeson Bros.** for awhile then he went to Topeka, he then met his fate a very nice girl [Alice L. Kneith] and was married and started out for himself. Kate took a companion, **Frank [Schump]** by name.

> Later Florence took unto herself a husband [**Walter Frederic Hahn]** to care for her. There are two sweet girls [Gladys and Bernice] left to brighten a home for some good man, hope they get one. Mother and Dad have stood all of this fairly well." March 28, 1940. Kate's oldest son [**Francis "Fran" Schump**] took until himself a wife [**Zita Southard**], hope they have a happy life-also a contented one. 1940. Bernice took unto herself a companion [**Thomas "Tom" Taggart**] -hope for a happy married life.

In the ***Census 1880 for Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas, Orson Owen*** , her father, ***Orson Anderson Owen***, enumerated as **"O. Andrew Owen,"** was age 36 and was a railroad foreman. Her mother, **Addie Owen**, listed as **"A. Francis T. Owen**," was age 26 and was keeping house. **Margaret Owen**, enumerated as "**Maggie "Owen**, was age 10 and had attended school; her sister, **Mary Owen** was age 4 and had attended school; and her brother, **Jackson A. Owen,** was age 9 months. [He died young in Parker Township.] The only thing known of Margaret Owen's life in Parkerville was found in a newspaper item which said, "Parkerville Lyceum Declamation: Maggie Owen [at age 13 1/2]." (*The* [Morris County] *Enterprise*) From this we know that she attended school in Parkerville, but we are not sure where they lived at this time, that is, whether in town or in the country. Unfortunately, the **1885** Census entry for Margaret Owen and here family has not yet been located, but they were still living in Parker Township. It is not known whether or not her father was still a railroad foreman, but he was farming.

On 30 April 1886, **Margaret "Maggie" Louise Torgeson** married **Thomas Torgeson** , at her parents' home at Parkerville. (8 May 1886 *White City Whig*), although their wedding certificate says that they were married at Council Grove, Morris County, on 29 April. It it not known where they first lived at White City, but they later lived in a frame house across from the high school. The house was moved to a farm, perhaps in the 1960s.

The ***1900 census*** says that they lived on Goodnow Street in White City. **Tom Torgeson** worked as a clerk in the grain business in a grain elevator and feed store for 13 years and was the Postmaster in White City (a Wilson appointee). Margaret lived the life of a housekeeper and a mother during these years. She had nine children: two boys and seven girls, two of whom died while they were living in White City.



Margaret (Owen) Torgeson about 1916 at White City, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Margaret Torgeson wit one of her daughters, Kate or Gladys, in a Clown Costume. Note the long underwear "long Johns" as they were called in Kansas hanging on the clothes line. (Hahn Collection)

Her children were:

1. **Mary "Mae" Elizabeth Torgeson** was born on 6 November 1887 at White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. She married on 6 November 1907,

possibly at the home of her parents in White City, **Robert "Bob" H. Christensen**. He was born on 12 December 1878 in Davis, now Geary, County, Kansas, died in 1944 at Junction City, and was buried in the Highland Cemetery there.

2. **Floyd Nathan Torgeson** was born at White City on 14 June 1889. He married first on 2 June 1910 in Kansas, **Alice L. Kneith**. She was born about 14 June 1899, died at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas on 22 January 1941, and was buried there. Alice was from Jamestown, South Dakota.

3. **Allen "Al" Gerald Torgeson** was born on 31 December 1891 in White City. He married on 30 November 1923, **Sevena "Nev" Larsen** of Napa at Napa.

4. **Mildred Anetta Torgeson** was born on 27 August 1893 at White City, died in White City on 1 September 1900, and was buried in the White City Cemetery. She died of typhoid fever, diphtheria, or brucellosis.

+5. **Florence "Flo" Vivian Torgeson** was born on 23 March 1897 at White City. **Florence Torgeson** he married on 5 September at Topeka, Kansas, **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn.** He was born on 28 October 1895 at Muncie (present Kansas City. Wyandotte County, Kansas), died on 4 February 1967 at the Veteran's Hospital at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, and was buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery in that city. Florence died on 5 October 1999 at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia, was cremated at Smithsburg, Washington County, Maryland, and her ashes were inured at the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas in the Spring of 2000.

6. **Merle Agatha Torgeson** was born in White City on 21 February 1899, died there on 21 September 1901, and was buried in the White Cemetery Cemetery. She died of either diphtheria or yellow fever.

7. **Katherine "Kate Margarett Torgeson** was born on 29 December 1900 at White City. She died on 23 May 1976 at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, and was buried there. She married on 22 May 1918 at Kansas City, **Francis Schump.**

8. **Gladys Louise Torgeson** was born on 15 June 1902 at White City and grew up there. She married first, in Topeka, on 1 July 1933, **Jack Murphy**. Gladys married second, **Joseph "Joe" White,** in Topeka. She died on 20 March 1978 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, and was buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka.

9. **Bernice Imogene Torgeson** was born on 28 March 1904 at White City. She was christened on 15 December 1912 at White City. Bernice married **Thomas "Tom" Taggart** at the Trinity Methodist Church at Topeka on 28 March 1941. She is living in 2005.

Additional information on the children of Margaret and Thomas Torgeson can be found under the entry for her spouse, Thomas "Tom" Torgeson.

About 1926, Thomas and Margaret Torgeson retired to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas where lived most of their lives in Topeka at 912 West l7th Street, a house that was still standing in 2004. Their children Florence, Floyd, Bernice, and Gladys lived in Topeka at one time or another. Gladys and Bernice lived on West 17th Street with their parents when they first moved to to Topeka. They lived together for several years. Their first house probably was just a block away from their parents. For several years they lived in the Toulon Apartment House in the 600 block of Topeka Boulevard, and then at 1124 High Avenue, next door to their sister, Florence and her family.

An unknown newspaper account of her Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary said: "Mrs. Torgeson, before her marriage was Margaret Owen, came to Kansas with her parents when she was 1 year old and settled in Solomon City..." (The remainder of the article is under Thomas Torgeson, her spouse.)

After retirement, Maggie and Tom Torgeson moved to Topeka on West Euclid Avenue) present West 17th. Not long after his death she moved to a smaller house on at 1843 Second Street, on the southeast corner of Second and Jewel Avenue, across the street from _____ Park to the north. In her later years, she later lived around with her children and sisters.



Margaret "Maggie" Owen c1920s at Topeka, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



.

Maggie (Owen) Torgeson and a friend (?) in California on 1940 (Hahn Collection)



Margaret Own at Her Daughter's Home in Junction City, Kansas. Her grandson, Tommy Hahn. used to lie on this couch for his nap and look at the moon shining. It was made of mother-of-pearl. Later, the picture was in her daughter Bernice's house in Goodland, Kansas, and in 2003 was donated to the Victorian House Museum in that town. (Hahn Collection)



In the 1940s, Margaret Torgeson sold her house no West 17th Avenue in Topeka and moved to this house on 1843 Second Street, across the street from a pubic park. (Tom Hahn Photo)



The rear of her house. I can remember shooting BB-guns out of the attic window with my cousin, Jimmy Schump, from Kansas City. (Walt Hahn Photo)

Margaret Torgeson was a quiet, dignified person who spent her life as homemaker. She was a good cook and a good house keeper. She enjoyed needlework and making quilts. She made nearly 100 quilts in her lifetime. Margaret liked to listen to the radio. The fondest memory of her grandson, Thomas Hahn, was making taffy and pulling it on the cold enclosed back porch in Topeka. My un-fondest memory is being put on the little landing to the basement which contained my nemesis--the awesome Hoover vacuum cleaner. She was at her sister Clara's home in Newton, Kansas when she died, on 29 October 1952. Her daughte, Bernice, and her spouse, Thomas Taggart, went to Newton from Goodland Kansas to make the necessary funeral arrangements. (Tom Hahn Photo)

Margaret Torgeson died at the Bethel/Deaconess Hospital, Newton, Harvey County. She had been visiting with her sister, Mary (Owen) Akey, in that city. Her certificate of Death, issued by the Kansas State Board of Health, and deposited with the Division of Vital Statistics as Registrar's No. 192/ No.52-015375, states:

> Length of Stay (in this place) 6 days. Usual Residence 311 West 1st Street, Junction City, Geary County, Kansas. Name of Deceased Margaret Louise Torgeson. Date of Death October 29, 1952. Female, White, Widowed. Date of Birth Sept. 13, 1870. Age in years last birthday 8. Usual occupation Housewife. [At] Home. Birthplace Iowa. Father's name Arson [Orson] W. Owens. Mother's Maiden Name Adaline Curtis...Informant Mrs. Thomas Taggart, Goodland, Kansas. Cause of Death (a) Coronary Occlusion Due to (b) Arteriosclerosis. Due to (c) 402, Interval between onset and death 1 day.... Autopsy No. I certify that I attended the deceased from 10-29, 1952 to 10-29, 1952. That I last saw the deceased alive on 10-29, 1952, and that death occurred at 7.40 AM, from the causes and on the date stated above. Signature H. K. Schmidt, MD. Address 210 So. Pine St., Newton , Kans. Date signed 10-29-52. Burial 10-31-1952 White City Cemetery, White City, Kansas. Date rec'd by Local Reg. Oct 30 1952. Registrar's Signature Allison Shroeder. Funeral Director Rex M. Moody, 213 Main St., Newton, Kansas.

Margaret Owen was buried in the White City, Morris County, Kansas Cemetery. The stone marker in 2000 was in excellent condition: "Margaret L. 1870," shares marker with her spouse, Thomas Torgeson.

Her obituary stated: Mrs. Maggie Torgeson Funeral services for Mrs. Maggie Torgeson, former resident who died of a hear attack Wednesday at the home of a sister in Newton

[Kansas] will be at 2 pm Friday in the Methodist Church in White City

Survivors include seven children, Floyd Torgeson of 941 Ro...., Mrs. Walter Hahn of 1120 High, Mrs. Joe White of 121. of Topeka, Mrs. Tom Taggart of Goodland, Allen Torgeson in California, Mrs. Mae Christianson [Christensen] of Junction City and Mrs. Katherine Schump of Kansas City, Mo.

This is from a scrap of paper that was in her Bible. Only bits of it remain: My Funeral-- Text wanted to be from 7 and 8 verses II Timothy Chapter 4 I have fought the good fight. [I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but to all them also that love his appearing.] Hymns to be sung. Face to Face, in tha.... There will be no ..... Mother

Times New Roman 12 Point. Web Copy 29 July 2005. Corrected 30 July 2005. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

30 April 2006

ORSON ANDERSON OWEN



Orson Owen's grave marker in the Parkerville, Morris County, Cemetery (Hahn Collection) (He is listed in listed in Volume II of the Parkerville Cemetery Records.) What a shame that this is the only Orson Owen photograph! Someone in the family out there must have one. There are extant several photos of his spouse, Addaline "Addie" Curtis.



His Signature at Age 50 (Hahn Collection).

Chronology:

1842 - Born in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio. In 1840, Lake County was organized from Geauga County.

1850 - With father Benjamin, mother Sarah at Sandford, Broome County, New York (census)

1855 - With family at Sanford, Broome County, New York (census)
1860 - With family at Sanford, Broome County (census)
1862 31 - January to 1865 27 February - In the Civil War
1865 - Was in Sanford Broome County, New York (census)
1867 - Was in Sanford Broome County, New York (census)
1867-26 February - Was from Gulf Summit, Broome County. Marriage data
1868 - In Michigan (birth of daughter Elizabeth)
1870 August - Was in Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa (census)
1871 - Was in the Solomon River Valley, Kansas (letter)
187x - Was in Solomon City, Dickinson County, Kansas (letter)
1878/1879 - Went to 1893 Parkerville, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas (letter)
1880 - Was in Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas (census)
1881 17 November - Bought land in Township 15, Morris County, Kansas
1887 November 7 -Bought land in Township 15, Morris County, Kansas
1888-1907 - Address was Parkerville, Kansas (pension record)
1893 - Lived on a Farm near Parkerville (letter)
1898 7 December - Submitted claim for total disability (pension record
1900 [1905?] - Was in Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas (census)
1908 26 April - Died at Parkerville (pension record)
1908 - Was buried in the Parkerville Cemetery (cemetery record)

General

Orson Anderson Owen was born on 1 September 1842 in **Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio**. It is not known why his parents where at that place, but they were in Broome County, New York, about 1836-1837 when their daughter, **Catherine M. Owen** was born there. (***1850 Census***) Orson was at Sanford, Broome Count with his parents in 1850. (***1850 Census***) Orson grew up in in probably a rural setting at with his three sisters at Sandford, Broome County, New York, as his father, **Benjamin Owen**, was a farmer. Orson worked on the farm and attended school. In 1855 at Sanford, Broome County, Orson was age 13, his father, Benjamin Owen, age 44, his mother Sarah Owen, age 38, his sister Kate, age 18, and his sister Francis, age 7. (1855 Census). He was listed as "Arson." The ***1860 Census*** indicates that at age 18 he was living with his family, was a [farm] laborer at Sanford, Broome County and had attended school. His father, Benjamin Owen was 49, his mother, Sarah Owen, was 45, his sister Catherine was 20, and his sister Frances was 12 According to his charge Papers from the Civil War, We know that he was and had a 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, and had a dark complexion, dark eyes, and black hair.

Orson joined the Union Army in 1862 and was discharged in 1865. Later, in 1865, at age 22, he was enumerated with his family at Sanford, Broome County, New York with his father, Benjamin Owen, and his mother, Sarah Owen. He had joined the Army 16th New York as a private and had served for three years with no wounds. (***1865 Census***)

Civil War Service

According to his Battery Muster-in Roll dated 10 December 1861, Orson Owen mustered into service in the Union Army on 31 January 1962, at Binghamton, for a period of three years at age 19. Much of the data in the following Service Records are duplicated, but each adds something different to his life and military service.

Orson Owen served in the Union Army in the Civil War. From his Discharge Papers, we know that:

> Orson A. Owen [was] a private of Captain R. H. Lee's 16th Independent Battery of New York Artillery VOLUNTEERS who was enrolled on the Thirty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two to serve three years or during the war. Is hereby Discharged from the service of the United States this Seventh day of February 1865, at Federal Point North Carolina by reason of Expiration of service. ... Said Orson A Owen was born in the State of Ohio, [data missing?], 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, black hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Farmer. Given at Federal Point this Seventh day of February 1865. [signed] Edwin Hughes 12th_____3d Div 25th Army Corps/ R. H. Lee Captain 16th N.Y. Battery. [Seal] Bounty paid Sep 17 $100 A.D. Robinson, Paymaster U.S. Army. [Reverse] Headquarters U.S. Forces Fort Fisher, N.C. To be discharged by reason of expiration of Service By Order of Maj. Gen. A.H. Terry, Admin Services Major and A. A. Genl. [General]// Approved by Command of Major General Ord[nance] Feb. 18 1865//Mail to Orson A. Owen Gulf Summit, NY//Broome Co [NY] as Recorded August 4th 1866 in Liber [book] 1 of Miscellaneous Records page 59 &c C.O. Root, Clerk.

Similar information is available from his GAR (Grand Army of the Republic) Certificate:

> He served in the Civil War 31 Jan. 1862-7 Feb. 1865 in the 16th Independent

Light Battery NY. Invalid Nr 720937. Service NR120937. GAR Certificate from Department Kansas Post gives his occupation as Farmer. He entered the Service from NY as a Private. Pension Nr 667,446 12 dollars a month. GAR Certificate gives discharge from service on 8 Feb as a Private. Re Muster Out Roll he entered the Service at age 19 on 31 January 1862 at Binghamton NY; he mustered mustered into Service 31 Jan 1862 at Washington DC; mustered out of Service. 7 Feb 1865 at Federal Point NC.

We know where he served from the OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, GPO, Washington, DC, 1901 ("Compendium of the War of the Rebellion"):

[New York], 16th Independent Battery Light Artillery ("Dickinson Light Artillery"), p.1,400:
10 March 1862 Organized at Binghamton, New York. Left State for Washington, District of Columbia [Can't tell whether this is the date of organization or departure.]
Mustered in at Washington 27 March to date from 10 December 1861.
To April 1863. Attached to Artillery Camp, Military District of Washington
April 1863. Unattached, Suffolk, VA 7th Army Corps, Department of Virginia
To June 1863. Reserve Brigade, 3rd Division , 7th Army Corps
Wistar's Brigade, 3rd Division, 7th Army Corps to June 1863.
To October 1863. US Forces, Yorktown, VA, Department of Virginia and North Carolina
To June 1864. Newport News, VA Department of Virginia and North Carolina
To August 1864. Artillery Brigade, 18th Army Corps, Army of the James,
To September 1864. Artllery Brigade, 10th Army Corps
To December 1864. Artillery Brigade, 18th Army Corps
To March 1865. Artillery Brigade, 24th Army Corps
To March 1865. Attached to the 2nd Division, 24th Army Corps, and 2nd Division, Terry's Provisional Corps, Department of North Carolina
To July 1865. Artillery, 2nd Division, 10th Army Corps, Department of North Carolina

SERVICE [same source]:
Duty in Artillery Camp of Instruction and Defences of Washington, District of Columbia, till April 1863.
Ordered to Suffolk, Virginia April 1863.

Siege of Suffolk 19 April-4 May.
South Quay Bridge 1 May.
Moved to Yorktown, Virginia and duty there till November.
Dix's Peninsula Campaign 24 June-7 July.
Duty at Newport News VA November 1863 to June 1864.
Before Petersburg 15-18 June.
Siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond 16 June-7 December 1864.
Battle of Chaffin's Farm, New Market Heights 28-20 September.
Duty before Richmond north of the James till December.
Expedition to Fort Fisher, North Carolina 6-27 December.
Second Expedition to Fort Fisher, North Carolina NC 3-15 January 1865.
Assault and capture of Fort Fisher 15 January.
Cape Fear Intrenchments 11-12 Feb. Fort Anderson 18-20 February.
Capture of Wilmington 22 February.
Campaign of the Carolinas 1 March-26 April
Advance on Kinston and Goldsboro 6-21 March
Occupation of Goldsboro and Raleigh, North Carolina.
Bennett's House 26 April.
Surrender of Johnston and his army.
Duty in the Dept of North Carolina until July. Mustered out 6 July 1865.
Battery lost during service 44 enlisted men by disease.

According to the hand-written "Discharge Papers of Broome County Soldiers in the Civil War, County Clerk's Office, Binghamton, New York," titled "Miscellaneous Records," provided by Deanna Peterson:

> "Orson A. Pvt. in Capt. R. N. Lee's 16th Independent NY Artillery, enrolled Jan. 31, 1862, discharged Feb. 7, 1865 at Federal Point, N.C.; **born in Ohio**; age 19 years; 5"6" and one half; complexion dark; hair black; occupation farmer."

The available "Battery Muster Rolls" show him present as a Private of the 16th Independent Battery of the New York Light Artillery: 28 February 1862; 30 April 1862; May and June 1862 Mustered in March 27 1862 [with a note, "Added Aug. 2 1910.]; July and August 1862; September and October 1862; November and December 1862; January and February 1863; May and June 1863; 10 April 1863; July and August 1863; September and October 1863; November and December 1863; January and February 1864; March

and April 1864; May and June 1864; July and August 1864; September and October 1864; November and December 1864; January and February 1866 Mustered out of service by reason of expiration of term Feb 8.65. His "Muster-out Roll" said that he was last paid to 31 August 1864; that his clothing account was last settled 30 June 1864 and that he had drawn $19.92 since; that he was due $100 for bounty and that transportation was due from his place of discharge to place of enrollment; and, shoppage for one canteen lash. 45cents and one haversack 67cents, total $1.12. He appeared on the Battery Muster-out Roll dated Elmira, N.Y. July 6, 1865. The paper that said he was to be discharged was signed at the Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Fort Fisher, N.C., so that is perhaps where he was last assigned.

(Florence Hahn Letter of November 1982) Dad I went to Gettysburg the time we went with the Blanks to [postal] convention. We didnt want to go but didnt say so, as was their trip too and am glad we went. She was looking up an uncles gravesite. So Ive been to Gettysburg [too]. And watching the movie last night I thought about Grandpa Owen. I never heard mother say anything about his [Civil] war experiences. or him telling about it to her as a girl.

As mentioned, Orson was discharged on 6 July 1865 and his mail was to be delivered to Gulf Summit, Broome County, New York. According to a newspaper item on his wedding in 1867, he was from Gulf Summit. As also mentioned, Orson Orson was enumerated with his family at Sanford, Broome County, date of enumeration not known. Are Gulf Summit and Sanford one and the same, Gulf Summit being the mail address? Or did he in fact live separately from his family at Gulf Summit? Owen was married to **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis** on 26 February [1867] at Deposit, Broome County New York by Reverend J. G. Oakley. There was a Certificate of Marriage, but so far we haven't found it. (Bureau of Pensions, Department of the Interior, letter of 26 February 1867.) An item in a Deposit newspaper said that "Orson A. Owen of Gulf Summit, NY married to Addie T. Curtis of Cannonsville, NY at Sherwood Hotel "in said village 26 Feb. 25 Feb 1867." Mary Cable of the Broome County Historical Society at Deposit, stated to Tom Hahn that, "The Sherwood House ... was first built as a store. Taylor Sherwood bought the store, enlarged it, and called it the Sherwood House. The date of its opening is unknown. Its name was changed in 1880 to the Central Hotel." Adaline Curtis was born on 22 April 1851 at Cannonsville, Delaware County, New York. She was the daughter of **Nathan Curtis** and **Clarinda Hood**. See her Biography for a more complete description of her life. Addaline Curtis.

There is no record of what Orson did for a living after he and Addie married, but he was

probably a farmer as he had been and continued to be much of his life. It appears that Orson and Addie, his father and mother, and other members of the Owen and collateral families emigrated from New York to Iowa c1868. Orson was married on 26 February 1867, so Benjamin and his family probably left some time after that. There is no mention of Orson or his father or mother in the ***1867 Census for Bremer County, Iowa***, where they eventually moved.

One of his Civil War pension papers said that he was in New York until 1868. Orson's daughter, **Elizabeth Owen**, was born about 1868 in **Michigan**, as she appears at age 2 in the 1870 Census as being age 2. It seems likely, then, that at least some members of the family would have been there about that time, perhaps only long enough for Elizabeth's birth. Orson and the other members of the family who left New York were in Iowa in the ***1870 Census***. Most of them, including his parents, were at ***Waverly, Washington Township, Bremer County in the 1870 Census***. Orson Owen -- enumerated as "Austin A.," the head of family, born in Ohio, was age 26, and a [probably farm] laborer, **Adaline Owen**, keeping house, was age 20, and **Elizabeth Owen** was age 2. Elizabeth, born in Michigan, was not listed in subsequent censuses, so she must have died young.

The next decade brought great changes to Orson Owen and his family. Their daughter, **Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen**, was born on 13 September 1870 at Waverly, but about 1871, Orson and his family moved by oxcart from Iowa to the Solomon River Valley in Dickinson County, Kansas. She wrote in 1939 at Topeka, Kansas:

> I wrote this one winter night after dad [her husband, **Thomas "Tom" Torgeson**] passed away. It all seemed so real I had to write it. A Pioneer Life. When I was 1 year old [about 1871] my parents [Orson Anderson Owen and Addaline "Addie" T. (Curtis) Owen moved to Kansas from Iowa where I was born. My father hired a man to bring us as they were moving out here. There were five families in all moving at that time in moving wagons drawn by oxen. [We wish we knew who the other four families were.] It took six weeks to make the trip. We landed in the Solomon [River] Valley and lived for a time in a sod house with [a] ground [dirt] floor and when it rained the only dry place was under the table. Our table was home made and our chairs were nail kegs and boxes. It was hard living for a time. Finally my father got a job on the [railway] section. As time wore on he was made section foreman, and that was his work for a good many years. Then he moved to Solomon City, still held his job. When I was between 8 & 9 [1878-1879] we were moved to

> Parkerville, Kansas. For 4 years he was a section foreman, then he took over a job as a grain buyer for a man by the name of Joe Drake. When I was 13 years old [1883] my father bought a farm 3 1/2 miles from Parkerville. There was a large family of us, twelve in all. Never was there more than 4 at a time as sickness and death took from our loved ones. I had 5 brothers and 7 sisters. I never had a brother live to be 5 years old.

Although there was an ***1875 Kansas Census***, Orson Owen and his family were not found in that census in Dickinson County or Morris County. However, the writing of the microfilm was very faint and difficult to read, so he m might have been missed. Their daughter, **Mary Owen** was born about 1876, but it is not known where. (***1880 Census***) Their son, **Willie Owen**, was born about 1879 in Parkerville, Parker Township, but he died on Wednesday, July 6th 1879. (*The* Morris County *Enterprise*, July 1879) Curiously, in June 1880 it appears that Orson was in Council Grove: " **O. A. Owens of Council Grove** was interviewing his friends in Parkerville and White City yesterday. Also, later in that year, "O. A. Owens has moved into the house of the Minney property." (Morris County *Enterprise*, 4 November 1880) In the ***Census 1880 for Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas, Orson Owen ,*** listed as **O. Andrew Owen,** was age 36 and a railroad foreman. **Addie Owen**, listed as **A. Francis T. Owen**, was age 26 and keeping house. Their daughter, **Maggie Owen**, was age 10 and had attended school; daughter **Mary Owen** was age 4 and had attended school; son **Jackson A. Owen** was age 9 months. [He died young. in Parker Township.] Their daughter, **Elizabeth Owen**, who had been born in Michigan, about 1868, was not in this census, but it is not known whether she died in Iowa or Kansas. O. Anderson on 31 October 1881 was paid an indenture of $553.93, but we don't know what this was for. Regarding his job on the railroad was this newspaper item, "**O. A. Owens**, section foreman at this place [Parkersville, probably], is now working six men on the road and he will still want more. Now is a good chance for parties to secure work through the summer at $1.20 per day." (*The* Morris County] *Enterprise*, 2 June 1881)

It seems apparent that Orson was farming as well. "**O. A. Owens** left a sample of Fultz wheat in our office this week which will be hard to beat. It is four feet in length and the heads are long and well filled, and give promise of a good yield. This was raised on high prairie land." (Ibid., 9 June 1881) And, O. A. Owens this week showed a sample of fall wheat which was grown on his farm near this city that measured 39 inches in height. It had commenced to head and Mr. Owens said he had never had a better stand or a brighter prospect for a large yield than this year. (Ibid., 18 May 1882) And, **O. A. Owens** showed us a sample of his wheat this week that was excellent. He will harvest within the next two

weeks. (Ibid., 8 June 1882) This wheat may have been grown on land that bought in November 1881: "17 November 1881. **Owen, O. A.** Grantor Union Pacific Ry Company. Vol. O, p. 4-7 N 1/2 of NW 1/4 of Section 5 Twp 15 R7 83.88 acres [An Indenture dated 31 Oct. 1881 $553.93 duly paid ma be associated with this transaction.]" (Morris County Deed Book. Orson was involved in local matters, as in April 1882,Orson was on the Parkerville City Council (Ibid., Morris County *Enterprise*, 6 April 1882). Orson seems to have been proud of the products he grew on his far, "**O. A. Owen** left with us this week a sample of corn that would be hard to beat. It was grown on sod; the first crop, and it is better than the average grown on old land." (Ibid., 19 September 1884)

For some reason, Orson Owen and his family could not be found in the ***1885 Census for Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas***, even though they should have been there. That is a shame, as there was an Agricultural Census that year which would have provided interesting information about the family. She was known as "Sarah Clara." Orson bought additional land in 1887. " 7 Nov. 1887. Owen, O. A. UP Ry Co. Warranty Deed Vol. Y p.555. SW4 [of] NW4 Sec [of] Sec 5 T15 R7 40 acres. [$265.15 9 Sep.]" Their daughter, **Sarah Clarinda "Clara" Owen**, was born in probably Parker Township in 1888. (***1895 Census***) In the ***1895 Census for Parker Township***, Orson "**O. A. Owen**," a farmer, was age 51; **Addeline Owen** was age 51; daughter **Mary Owen** was age 18; daughter **Clara Owen** was age 7 and had attended school; daughter **Margaret "Maggie" Owen** was not in this census with the Owen Family because she had married in 1886 and was living in White City, Morris County, Kansas, with her husband, **Thomas "Tom" Torgeson**." The good thing about this census is that there was an agricultural census un which the Owens were included. From it we have a better picture of their "farming life." **O. A. Owen** had 90 acres in farm with 55 acres under cultivation, 40 acres under wire fence. The value of the farm was $900, the value of improvements and machinery was $400. There were 35 acres corn planted, 20 acres of oats and 100 pounds of butter were made. He had 4 horses, 2 milk cows, 21 other cattle, and 2 swine, with the value of animals $27. There were 40 apple trees, 60[?] peach trees, 50 cherry trees, 60[?] apple trees not bearing, and 1 dog.

In the ***Census: 1900 Kansas, Morris County, Parker Township***, Orson is listed at the same dwelling as **John Lunde** and daughter, **Josephen**, Family 64. [I am not sure what this means. It may be that these two were tenants on his farm. Editor] Orson's was Family 65. **Orson Owen**, a farmer, was age, 57, born in **September 1842** in Ohio, and his father was born in Massachusett and his mother was born in New York. He owned free farm No. 38 free of mortgage. His wife, **Addeline Owens**, was age and was **the mother of 9**

children, 4 living. **Clara Owen** was age 12 and had attended school 6 months. **Martha Owen** was age 3. In the ***Agricultural Census: 1905 Kansas, Morris County, Parkerville Township***, Kansas Historical Research Center, Topeka, Kansas, **A. Owen**, at age 62, was a farmer, and **Adaline Owen** was age 54. They now only had 2 1 1/2 acres with a cash value $600, $20 cash value of buildings, with 30 chickens sold. Of general interest, the following prevalent wages, in dollars and cents, were taken from this census:

> Farm labor 20 [per month] with board. In cities, [per day] laborer 1.50. carpenter 2.00, mason 2.00, house painter 1.50, servant 2.50 per week, clerks 1.50. Wheat 80c/bushel, corn 50c/bushel, fat cattle 5c/ lb., milk cow $30, fat hogs 4 1/2c/lb, shoat hogs 4c/lb. Also, according to the *Morris County Enterprise*, 28 April 1883: There were 772 inhabitants in Parkerville Township.

Civil War Pension Papers

There was a considerable amount of correspondence between Orson Owen and the United States Pension Bureau concerning his modest Civil War Pension. Most of it concerns the amount of the pension based on Orson's pension based on his declining health beginning about 1890 when he was 48-years old. It appears that most of Orson's health problems were those that would have been to most farm-working men at the time: (1890) "He was unjustly reduced from $10 to $6 [per month]. "Unable to earn a support by reason of rupture." (1891) "Had inguinal hernia." (1897) "New disabilities rheumatism and dispepsia [dyspepsia]." "Mo medical records found [from Civil War Records." "I can do light work only." **(**1898**)** General Affidavit; Age 30, residing Parkerville, "Most of the time is incapacitated for manual labor. He is a man of temperate habits." "Wife's maiden name Addaline T. Curtis, married at Deposit NY 26 February 1867 by Rev. J. G. Oakley and had Certificate of Marriage from the same." (1898) Age 56. "I claim to be totally incapacitated for the performance of manual labor by reason of said disabilities." (1900) "Zadock Baker declared him to be honest and industrious and sober" (1900) "Ailments came on gradually and "was not due to vicious habits." (1900) Living child **Sarah Clarinda Owen** born 4 Apr 1888, **Martha N.** born 22 February 1897." "Now has disease of kidneys. height 5'9", weight 155." (1902) (Age 59) "Marked increase in the disability. "Gray hair, dark complexion, brown eyes, chest 38-36-39, recommended $12 per month." (1904) Declaration for an Increase of Pension and New Disability; Age 62, of Parkersville, pensioner enrolled at Topeka at $10 per month." "We believe him totally disabled manual labor." **(**21 February 1907**)** "Declaration for Pension; Age 64, Resident

of Parkersville, height 5' 6 1/2", dark complexion, dark eyes, black hair, farmer, born ---------- died 1 Sep 1902 [To be checked.], [born?] Chardon, Ohio. Places of residence; NY1865 to 1868, Iowa 1868 to 1871, Kansas 1871 to present time. Bureau of Pension document. (9 June 1907) "Age at enlistment, 19." Civil War Pension Index, Orson A. Owen , Orson A. Owen, Widow Addaline Owen, State Filed Kansas, Claim Invalid No. 962 Certificate No. 220937 Kansas, Widow 891788 Certificate No. 67466 Kansas, ? XC2680 13-0. (Ancestry.com Internet 25 Dec. 2000, Image 1254) (1909) Addaline Owen Pension Claim 18 July 1909; he died 26 April 1908.

Orson Owen died 26 April 1908 at Parkerville, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas. "He was found in the barn dead. He had diabetes but I dont remember that, or that he had been sick. (Florence Hahn to Nat Hahn in July perhaps 1978.) He was buried in the Parkerville Cemetery. His grave had a Civil War Veteran's marker. The inscription on the stone monument says, "O. A. Owen 16 N. Y. L. A. [New York Light Infantry] ((Ancestry. com Internet 25 Dec. 2000, Image 1254) Thomas Hahn, Orson's great-grandson, has a photo of his burial stone but he and Chris Hahn, Orson's great-great-grandson, could not find grave site on 26 June 1998. Darrel Haley says that Charles Bob Strom of White City confirms that the grave marker is still there. (Village Press, White City, KS 66872-9303) He has, or there is, a plat of the cemetery that was founded by a Masonic Lodge. Email 6 March 2001 to Thomas Hahn from Tammy Tillich (ttillich@tctelco.net): I found Orson A. Owen's well as Adeline listed in Volume II of the Cemetery Volumes...Owen is simply listed as O. A. Owen. 6th NY, L. A. (no dates). Adeline is listed under the Varner name. It just says, Adeline Varner 3/3/44, 92 yr



Orson Owen's Daughters. Margaret "Maggie" Owen left. Her sisters, Mary Owen and Sarah Clarinda "Clara," right, but which is which?. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Orson's Daughter, Mary Owen and Her Husband, Herbert Akey (Provided Darrel Haley)





Orson's Daughter, Mary Owen (From Darrel Haley)



Orson Owen's Daughter, left-to-right: Martha Norma Owen, Sarah Clarinda "Clara" Owen. Margaret "Maggie" Owen (From Darrel Haley)

Orson Owen and **Addaline (Curtis) Owen** had nine or ten children, four of them whom lived to maturity. According to their daughter, **Maggie Owen**, "There was a large family of us, twelve in all. [That number would have included Orson and Addie.] The five children who didn't survive were their sons. It appears that we are missing the names of one Owen son who died young. The known children of Orson Owen and Addaline Curtis

were:

1. **Elizabeth Owen** was born in Michigan about 1868. She died sometime between the ***1870 Census*** and the ***1880 Census***.

2. **Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen** was born on 13 September 1870 at Waverly, Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa. She married on 29 or 30 April 1886 at Council Grove or Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas, **Thomas "Tom" Torgeson**. He was born 29 September 1859 near Bygland, Easy Agder, Norway. Thomas Torgeson died on 30 March 1939 and was buried on 2 April 1939 at the White City Cemetery, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. Margaret died on 29 October 1952 at Newton, Harvey County, Kansas and was buried in November 1952 in the the White City Cemetery, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. (See her complete entry under Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen.)

3. **Willie Owen** was born about 1877 in Parkerville, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas and died on Wednesday, July 6th 1879 " "Died of Diptheoric Croup, Willie, only son of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Owens, in his second year." (*The* Morris County *Enterprise*, July 1879)

4. **Mary E. Owen** was born in 1876 and died about 1970 in Kansas. She married **Herbert Akey**. I have a note that she also married **Clifford Brewer**? She was in the **Census 1920** at Lyons County, Kansas.

5. **Jackson A. Owen** was born in 1879 age 9 months at Parkersville, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas. He died young there. (***1880 Census***)

6. **Sarah Clarinda "Clara" Owen** was born on 7 April 1885 and died at age 94 on 29 August 1979 in Morris County, Kansas. She was buried in 1979 in Milford, Morris County, Kansas. She married first **George Baker**. He was born in 1873 and was buried in 1938 in Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas. She married second **Amos Reed**.

7. Andrew Jackson Owen was born on 27 July 1880 in Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas and died on 16 August 1884 in Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas. He was buried in Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas.

8. **G. Washington G. Owens Owen** was born on 18 Jan 1883 in Parkerville, Morris

County, Kansas. "O. A. Owens now has a son who will answer to the name of G. Washington G. Owens." (*The* [Morris County] *Enterprise*, 5 April 1883.p.3)

9. **Martha Norma Owen** was born on 22 February 1897. (Orson Owen Pension Folder #68, Docket A-70) he married **Oscar Brown**, a veterinarian. By law, because Martha was not adult when her father and because, because, apparently by Kansas law, her mother didn't automatically become her "guardian," and in answer to the requirements of the U.S. Pension Office, the Judge of the Probate Court of Morris County appointed Addie Owen Martha's guardian on 17 June 1908. According to the *Social Security Death Index*: Martha Owen Brown. Death Date: 10 December 1994. Place of Death: Henderson, North Carolina. Residence: Henderson, North Carolina, 97 years. Birth Date: 22 February 1897. State of Birth: Kansas



Adaline T. Curtis with Her Daughter, Martha Norma, and her nephew, Nathan Ross Curtis, ca.1900. He was the grandson of Nathan Curtis -- Addie's father -- and the son of Dwight (Dewitt) Royal. M. Curtis and Zeliaette Hawk (Houck). At this time Addie lived at Parkerville, Kansas. She does not look well in this photograph. Note that she was about age 47 when she gave birth to Martha. (Hahn Collection)

Times New Roman 12 point. Revised 26 June 2005. Internet copy 5 May 2005. Photo check A. TH

Home Page
Created 15 April 2005
5 August 2005

OWEN FAMILY

PALMER OWEN

Researchers: Swiftwater Hahn swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net
Deanna Peterson jpete711@aol.com

Is there anyone else out there who can contribute to the research on this family?

CHRONOLOGY:
1789 -1790 - Palmer was born about this time in possibly Dutchess County, New York (census)
1810 - Palmer was in the Delaware County, New York census and was married.
1820 - Palmer was in Jefferson Township, Schoharie County, New York census.
1830 - Palmer was in the Sanford, Broome County, New York census
1842 - Palmer was a Methodist minister by this year
1835 - Palmer was in the Sanford, Broome County, New York census
1840 - Palmer was in the Sanford, Broome County, New York census
1850 - Palmer was in the Sanford, Broome County, New York census
1855 - Palmer was in the Sanford, Broome County, New York census
1860 - Palmer was in the in Sanford, Broome County, New York census
1864 23 January - Palmer died at Sanford, Broome County, New York

Palmer Owens) was probably born about 1789-1790 in possibly Dutchess County, New York. He married **Catherine "Kate"** _____ about 1810. She was born about 1790, probably in New York. According to the 1850 census he was born in Connecticut and Catherine was born in New York. According to the 1855 census, he was born in Dutchess County, New York and she was born in Westchester County, New York. The 1865 Census also says that she was born in Connecticut. In the 1870 census, in the entry for **his son, Amos**, it says that both he and Catherine were born in Connecticut. So, their birth places

have not yet been proven.

There was a Palmer Owen in the War of 1812, but there is no proof that it was the subject Palmer Owen. However, we have never seen any other Palmer Owen in New York, so it seems reasonable that it is he. One record regarding 1812 service says, "For the following pensioners of 1812, or their widows, one hundred and sixty acres of land a piece were obtained through the agency of Levi Seley: Palmer Owen, [and nineteen others." (Source to be added when found.) In a message from Deanna Peterson on 6 June 2005, we now have further information of Palmer Owen's 1812 service:

> There was a Palmer Owens in the 5th Artillery and Infantry (Colden's) *New York Militia*. He was a private in Capt. Zachariah Flagler's Company of Artillery, New York State Militia. He was on the Company Pay Roll Sept & Oct 1814. Commencement of service or of this settlement, September 13, 1814. Expiration or service or of this settlement, October 19, 1814, Term of service charges, 1 month 7 days. Amount of pay 9 dollars 80 cents. Remarks: discharged Sick 11 October 1814. **Residence Berne, Albany County.** Another card is the Company Muster Roll for September 10 to October 22, 1814. Date of enlistment shown as 13 September 1814. Remarks: discharged Sick 11 October 1814. [However, this is the only time that we have seen Berne, Albany County as his place of residence.]

There is not much known of Palmer Owen's life other than the fact that he was a Methodist Minister (*History of Delaware County*, 1797-1880, p. 349). We know that he had land from indenture below and the fact that he sold land to his son, Benjamin Owen. (Source to be added later.] That probably means that he was a farmer, albeit perhaps on a small scale, as well. The only public record of him that we have found so far was an indenture (1866), that provides information on Palmer's children and a description of his land.

> This indenture, made this first day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, Between **Benjamin D. Owen**, **Amos R. Owen**, **Salley A. Piney**, **Betsy A. Alexander**, **Eli W. Owen**, **James R. Owen** of the first part and **Clarisa C. Graves** of Sandford Broome County New York of the second part. Witnesseth. That the said parties of the first part in considerations of the sum of one hundred dollars to them in hands paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof, is hereby confessed and

> acknowledged, have bargained, sold, remised, and quit claimed, and by these presents, do bargain, sell, remise and quit claim unto the said party of the second part, Clarisa C. Graves and to her heirs and assigns forever All or right, title and interest as heirs at law of **Palmer Owen,** late of Sanford Broome County New York, diseased [deceased] in and all that certain piece or parcel of lands lying in the Town of Sandford, being in rear lot no. 25 in Randolph township and subdivision no. 1 Broome Tract being in the north half of said lot....containing forty one 25/100 acres of land, being the same more or less, being the same premises owned and occupied by said Palmer Owen....E. W. Knapp. Justice of the Peace. Recorded September 7, 1866 1:245 p.m. A. T. Eggleston, Dep. Clerk. [Details of the metes and bounds and extraneous legal language were not included herein.]

Palmer died on 23 January 1864 at age 74. He was buried in the Methodist Cemetery at Sanford, Broome County, New York. [His birth year and place of birth was deduced from census records; his death year is from *New York Cemetery Records, Methodist Church [Cemetery?*, p.137; his birth year may have been from another, unknown book listing burials in cemeteries, p.3.] A year after Palmer's death in 1764, Catherine was living, at age 75, with her daughter, **Clarissa Graves**, and her husband, **James Graves**. (***1865 Census for Sandford, Broome County.*** Catherine was buried in the Methodist Church Cemetery at Sanford, Broome County, New York. She died on 16 December 1866 at age 75 and was buried in the Methodist Church Cemetery at Sanford. (Unknown book on listing of burials in cemeteries, p. 3 and New York Cemetery Records, Methodist Church [Cemetery?] One researcher said that she had seen Palmer and Catherine's graves in the Methodist Cemetery, but three others of us have been there and could not find them, possibly because the grass and weeds were so high and the hill so steep that most grave markers were hard to find. Someone needs to go there in the dead of the winter to take a look.

According to the 1865 census, Catherine had 12 children. From the ***1860 census*** it appears that Palmer and Catherine had at least six sons and three daughters.

Census Records: Some of these are from the Surname Index for Broome County at Binghamton, New York. Some data are from the online images of Ancestry.com and the Godfrey Library.

[***Census Index 1790 US, New York***, p.334 . No Owen, but Owens. New York, Ulster

County, a Solomon, p. 173, with one male 16 or over, three males under 16, and five females. There is a **Benjamin Owens** in **Pawling, Dutchess County, New York** on p. 46, Family or Dwelling No. 67, [Line 24 but line not marked], with 1 male over 16 years of age, 3 females under 16, and three females under 16 (Ancestry.com Online Image). There is also a **Benjamin Owens** in **Montgomery, Ulster County (now Orange County, New York** on p.47 (204), Family No. 182 [line 10 unmarked] with 1 male over 16, 4 males under 16, and 4 females (Ancestry.com Online Image 3/7). **Palmer Owen** who was born about 1789-1790 could have been one of the males under either Benjamin's. There is a **Samuel Owens** in Amenia Township, Dutchess County and a **Solomon Owens** in **Mamakatin Township, Dutchess County, New York**.]

Census Index 1810 New York, p.503[?] *Surname Index for Broome County at Binghamton, New York.*
[Line 20. **Lewis Owens [possible brother]**: Males 1 (26-45); Females 1 under 10, 1 (16-26)]
*[Line 21. **Benjamin Owens [Possible father of Palmer]**: Males 1 (16-26), 1 (45 and over); Females 1 (16-26), 2 (45 and over) Assuming one female 45 and over was Benjamin Owen's spouse, then who is the second female over 45?) Was this have been his mother? Or her mother?]
Line 22. **Palmer Owens**. Males 1 (16-26); Females 1 (16-26). **This is the first time that Palmer Owen was enumerated as a head of household. Check to ensure that this is Broome County and not Delaware County.**

Census 1820 US, New York, Schoharie County, Jefferson Township, p.121:
Line 6. **Palmer Owens**: Males 3 under 10, 1 (26-44). Females 1 under 10, 1 (26-44)
*Benjamin would be one of the males under 10. [Jefferson Township in on the county line with Harpersfield, Delaware County.]

1830 US, New York, Broome County, Sandford, p.396:
Line 15 **Palmer Owens**: Males 2 under 5, 1 (5-10), 1 (10-15), 2 (15-20), 1 (40-50). Females 1 (5-10), 1 (15-20), 1 (40-50)

1835 New York, Broome County, Sandford, p. 3: **Palmer Owens** with 5 males, 3 females, 1 able to vote.

1840 US, New York, Broome County, Sandford, p.396.
Line 4. **P. Owen**: Males 2 (10-15), 1 (15-20), 1 (50-60). Females 1 (5-10), 1 (15-20) 1 (40-

50) [Check this figure as it probably should be 50-60.]

1850 Index New York, Broome County, Sandford, p.182:
Line 4, **P. Owen**: Males 2 (10-15), 1 (15-20), 1 (50-60). Females 1 (5-10), 1 (15-20), 1 (40-50)
Census 1850 New York, Broome County, Sandford: Enumerated 19 August. Line 10. Dwelling 201 Family 203. **Palmer Owen** age 60, a farmer, real estate $1,000[?], **was born in Connecticut**. Line 11. **Catherine Owen** age 59, **was born in New York**. Line 12. **John Owen** age 25, a farmer, was born in New York. Line 13. **Eli Owen,** age 23, was born in New York. Line 14. Clarissa C. Owen, age 15, born New York. (Ancestry.com Online Images 17 April 2005)

1855 New York, Broome County, Sandford, First District:
Owen, Palmer age 66 [1789], **born Dutchess County, New York**.
Owen, Catherine, age 66 [1789], **born Westchester County, New York**
Owen, James R., age 26 [1828], born Broome County, New York.
[It appears that James R. Owen is the only child remaining at home.]

1860 New York, Broome County, Sandford, p.182. [p.205 (p.879) MyFamily.com/ Ancestry.com Online Image]
Line 21, Dwelling 1759. Family 1759. **Palima [Palmer] Owens,** age 70 [1790], P. [rotestant] M.[ethodist?] Clergyman. Real estate value $1,000[?] Personal property value $250. **Born New York**.
Line 22. **Catherine Owens**, age 69 [1791], **born New York**.
[A **John Owens**, age 40 and his wife, **Elizabeth Owens** are living next door, Dwelling 1758 Family 1759. Amncestry.com Online Image 56 of 77, National Archives Microfilm Roll 653_724. Their son John, was born about 1825. And, **Benjamin Owens** and **Catherine Owens** live on the other side at Dwelling 1760 Family 160.]

1865 New York Census for Sanford, Broome County. Palmer is not in the census, but his widow, Catherine is, with her daughter **Clarissa (Owen) Graves** and her husband, **James H. Graves** and their family. Catherine at age 78 was reported as being born in Connecticut. *See Clarissa's entry below*.

According to the ***1865 Census for Sandford, Broome County, New York***, **Catherine Palmer [and presumably Palmer Owen] had 12 children. From the *1860 census* it appears that Palmer and Catherine had at least six sons and three daughters. The**

children that have been identified are:

1. Benjamin D. Owen** was born on 18 January 1812 (Census: 1900 US, Iowa, Boone County, Garden Township)*** He died on 18 December 1902 in Garden Township, Boone County, Iowa. He was buried in Lot 199, Grave 4 in the Fairview Cemetery in Douglas Township, Madrid, Boone County. (Fairview Cemetery Association Record & Map) He married Sarah (Sary) Hulce. (See his entry in the Benjamin Owen Family)

2. Amos R. Owen was born about 1813 in Broome County, New York. He married Rachel _____. Amos was in the ***1835 New York Census in Sanford, Broome County***, p.3; the ***1855 New York Census in Sandford 1st District, Broome County:*** **Amos Owens**, age 42; **Rachel Owens** 38, wife; **Mary Owens**, age 18; Ester Owens, age 9; **Palmer Owens**, age 5 months; the ***1860 US New York Census in Conklin, Broome County***; the **1870 US New York Census in Conklin, Broome County**; the ***1875 New York Census in Conklin, Broome County***; and, the ***1870 New York Census for Kirkwood [?], Broome County***, he is listed at age 67, was born in New York, **his father was born in Connecticut**, **and his mother was born in Connecticu**t, Rachel at age 63 was born in New York father born Connecticut and mother born New York. ***Census Index 1875 in Conklin, Broome County, New York*****.** ***Census 1880 Conklin, Broome County.*** Listed as Parent of **Etti Vance Owens**, **Amos Owens**, at age 67, was born in New York, his parents were born in Connecticut; **Rachel Owens**, at age 63, was born in New York, her father was born in Connecticut and her mother was born in New York.

3. Salley E. Owen was born about 1815. She married **John Pinney** who was born about 1809 (The year of the marriage was from the ***New York 1850 Census for Sanford, Broome County New York***, p. 183.) They went to Iowa sometime before 1870 as they were enumerated there in the ***1870 Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa Census in Bremer County*** (National Archives Microfilm Series M593, Roll 378, p.321, enumerated 15 August 1870): John Pinney age 60, farmer with real estate worth $3,400 personal property $1,640], was born in New York; **Sally Pinney** at age 55, keeping house, was born in New York; **Horace Pinney**, at age 23, farmer, was born in New York; **George Pinney**, age 20, farmer, was born in New York.

4. **Betsy A. Owen** was born about 1822 in New York. ***(1860 Census for Colesville, Broome County, New York)*** She married **William Alexander** probably before 1845. (Based on the oldest child in the census of 1860.). (The marriage is based on the 1866 Indenture re Palmer Owen's will and on the 1860 census for Colesville, Harpersville Post

Office, Broome County, New York) in 1866. Betsy relinquished her inheritance of a share of her father's land under his will to her sister, Clarissa **Owen.**

Census 1850 New York. Where are Betsy about age 28 and William Alexander, about age 32? There was supposed to have been born in New York.

Census 1860 Colesville, Harpersville Post Office, Broome County, New York, Ancestry.com online image 5/82, National Archives Microfilm M653-724, pp.679-680 (pp.5-6):
(p. 679), enumerated 13 June, Line 39, Dwelling 42, Family 42. **William Alexander**. age 42 [1818], Mechanic, value of personal estate $100, was born in New York.
Line 40. **Betsey A. Alexander**, age 38 [1822], was born in New York.
(p. 680), line 1. **Leah E. Alexander**, age 17, was born in New York, had attended school
Line 2. **Marg E. Alexander**, age 15, was born in New York, had attended school
Line 3, **Willie E. Alexander**, age 14, was born in New York, had attended school
Line 4. **Arletta E. Alexander**, age 10, was born in New York, had attended school
Line 5. **Harriet E. Alexander**, age 8, was born in New York, had attended school
Line 6. **Catherine E. Alexander**, age 5, was born in New York
Line 7. **Simon F [or P.] Alexander**, age 8 months, was born in New York
Line 8. **Babe Alexander**, age 1 month, was born in New York

[**Harriet Alexander**, age 13, was enumerated in the 1865 census for Sanford, Brome County with th**e** family of Betsy's sister, **Clarissa (Owen) Graves**, listed below. A search of the ***1860 Census for Sanford, Gulf Summit Post Office, Harpersville Post Office, Broome County, New York*****,** pp.673 and 689 (p. (pp. 5 and 6) shows **Betsy E. Alexander** with her parents, **William Alexander**, and **Betsy ([Owen] Alexander**. ***Census 1870 Sanford, Gulf Summit Post Office, Broome County, New York***, Ancestry.com Online Image 50/72, National Archives Microfilm M593-907, p. ____, enumerated 19 August, Line 34, Harriet Alexander, age 17. born in New York, was a domestic servant in the household of **Post Slipper**, age 66.

Betsy Alexander does not appear in the 1870 census, although her spouse and four children do. It appears that Betsy (Owen) Alexander died sometime between the 1865 census and the 1870 census and that is why Harriet Alexander is living with her aunt and uncle in the 1870 census. Of the girls, only Arletta Alexander is living with her father, as the housekeeper.

Census 1870 Sanford, Gulf Summit Post Office, Broome County, New York
(Online Image 43/82, p. _____[p.50], enumerated 16 August, Line 50, Dwelling 330 Family 339)
Line 32, **William Alexander**, age 53 [1817], House Painter, was born in New York
Line 33, **Arletta Alexander**, age 18, was keeping house, was born in New York
Line 34. **Simon F. Alexander**, age 12, was born in New York, had attended school
Line 35. **William W. Alexander**, age 8, was born in New York, had attended school.
Line 36. Chas [?] E, age 6, was born in New York, had attended school.

5. John Owen was born about 1825**.** ***New York 1855 Census for Sanford, Broome County:*** **John Owen**, 25 [1825], was a farmer. ***New York 1860 Census for Sandford, Broome County. New York*** for Sandford, Broome County. p.205 (879), enumerated 2 November, Line 19, Dwelling 1758 Family 1758, **John Owen**, at age 40, was a farmer. Line 20, **Elizabeth Owens**, at age 42, was born in New York, could not read or write. [Check 1870 and other census. Did he stay in New York or go to Iowa or elsewhere?

6. Eli W. Owen [Do more census research on him.] In the ***1850 US Census for Sandford, Broome County, New York***, p. 182, Eli Owen was enumerated with his parents. In the ***Census 1860, Town of Sandford, Broome County*** enumerated on 7 August, p. 209 (p. 883), Line 11, Dwelling 1790, Family 1790. **Eli Owens**, at age 32, was a farmer, had real estate $1,600, personal property $300, was born in New York**.** Line 12, **Caroline Owen**, age 29, was born in New York. Line 13, **Arche Owen**, age 6, was born in New York, had attended school. In the ***1865 Census for Colesville, Broome County, New York, 2nd. Enumeration District***, **Eli Owen**, was age 37**,** was born in Delaware County, New York, was a farmer, and had 1 child, **Caroline B. Owen**, at age 33, was born in Chenango County, New York and **Archalus Owen**, at age 11, was born in Broome County. Eli Owen was in the ***1880 Soundex for Colesville Township, Broome County*** **(**5-43-37-4)

7. James Reuben Owen was born on 30 April 1829 (County Clerk's [?] Office Armed Forces Graves Registration Record for Bremer County, Iowa]. His obituary in the *Waverly Democrat* for 30 May 1907 said:

> **James R. Owen** was born April 30, 1829, in New York state. and died at his home in Waverly, Iowa, May 24, 1907. He was married April 3, 1856, at Sanford, Broom[e] Co., N.Y. to **Ruth Hyde**. He is survived by his wife and four children, Mrs. George Pinney, C. A. Owen, and E. R. Owen, all of this city, and Mrs. W. H. Justice, of Dixon, Ill, besides eight grandchildren, one son, Fred R. Owen died in 1882. He enlisted in 1862 in the 22d Regiment Volunteers, Wisconsin, serving until the close of the war..... Burial in Harlington Cemetery. [What town and county? (*Iowa Cemetery Records*, p. 358)
>
> ***Census 1870 US Iowa, Floyd County, Pleasant Grove Township***, p. 251. Check. Floyd County is the county north of Butler County and northwest of Bremer County.
>
> ***Census 1900 US Iowa, Bremer County, Waverly Township, City of Waverly***, Ancestry.com Online Image 23/32 on 21 April 2005, *National* Archive Microfilm Roll T623 4119, p.12A, Enumeration District 36: Downing Street, Line 28, Dwelling 242 Family 255: **James R. Owen,** was born in April 1829, at age 71, had been married 40 years, was born in New York, parents were born in New York, own his home free of mortgage.
> Line 29. **Ruth D. Owen**, wife, was born in July 1836, was age 63, had been married 40 years, was born in New York, her father was born in New York and her mother was born in Maine, had **5 children 4 living**.
> Line 30. **Ernest R. Owen**, son, was born in September 1876, was age 23, was born in Iowa. was a bakery salesman, occupation berry picker, not employed 3 months
> Line 31. Grace I. Owen, daughter, was born in March 1879, was age 21, was born in Iowa

8. Clarissa C. Owen was born about 1835 at Sanford, Broome County, New York. (The LDS International Genealogical Index shows her name as Clarissa Mary Owens.) She married **James Henry Graves** before 1855 in New York. He was born at Masonville, Delaware County, New York on 26 September [probably] 1828 and he died on 3 October

1915 at Newton, Harvey County, Kansas. She died before 1871.

In the ***1850 US New York Census for Sandford, Broome Count***y, Clarissa Owen was enumerated with her parents. In the ***New York 1855 Census for Sanford, Broome County***, **Clarasa Graves** was enumerated at age 20, was born in Broome County, had lived in Broome County 20 years; **James Graves**, at age 28, was born in Delaware County, was a farmer, and had lived in Broome County 6 years; Laura was 6/1/2 and had lived in Broome County 6 1/2 years. Catherine Graves, mother [of James Graves], was 73, had been born in Dutchess County, and had been in Broome County 6 1/2 years.

In the ***1860 Census for Sandford, Broome County, New York***, p. 880, Line 15. Dwelling 1765 Family 1765 **James Graves** was age 32, a farmer with real estate $10,000 and personal property $400, was born in New York; **Clarissa Graves** was age 28 and was born in New York; **Louise Owen** was age 6 and was born in New York; and, **Catherine Owen [Palmer Owen's widow]** was 70[?] 76[?] and was born In Connecticut. The family next door, line 9, at Dwelling 1764 Family 1764, was that of **Benjamin Stiles** 42, a farmer with real estate value $15,000 and personal property $830, was born in New York, and his wife, **Elizabeth [Stiles]** at age 36; Seldin Stiles,. age 17, a laborer, had attended school, was born in New York; Anne Stiles, age 15, was born in New York and had attended school; John Stiles, age 12, was born in New York, had attended school; Alice Stiles, age 9, was born in New York, had attended school. Elizabeth was the sister of James Graves, the spouse of Clarissa Owen. On the other side of Clarissa and James Owen on line 19, Dwelling 1766 Family 1766 was was **James L. Owens**, age 51, a farmer with $200 real estate, personal property $700, was born in New York; Mary Owen, age 51[?], was born in New York; Mary Owen, a teacher, was born in New York; Harriet Owen, age 18, was born in New York, Ann Owen, age 12, was born in New York. Who is this family?

[To be worked into the text below. Editor] Deanna Peterson Email to Tom Hahn 15 October 2002: I have about decided that Clarissa died between 1 June 1870 and 16 Aug 1870. The information that I have says the census lists everyone who was living in the house on June 1. However, the actual census was taken 16 Aug 1870. What makes me think this is that Clarissa is listed after her daughters on the census which I find unusual. Therefore, my thinking was that perhaps she was living there on June 1, but had died before 16 Aug.

So the census taker might have said something like, "Was anyone else living here on June 1?"

CENSUS: 1920 in Independence Township, Appanoose County, Iowa, p. 112A, line 25, there is a Clarissa Owen 87, mother-in-law, living with Thomas L. Patterson, [no wife listed], born Iowa on Farm 113. This would make her birth date about 1833, matching pretty well the birth year of Clarissa in 1835. In 1837 in Iowa would there have been much of a population?

In the ***1865 Census for Sanford, Broome County, New York,*** **James H. Graves** was age 38, was born in Delaware County, a farmer, a landowner; **Clarissa Owen**, his wife, was age 30, was born in Broome County; **Laura Owen**, his daughter, was age 10, was born in Broome County; **Flora Owen**, his daughter, was 3 7/12, was born Broome County; **Catherine Graves**, his **mother,** was age 75, was born in Connecticut, the mother of 12 children, a widow; **Harriet Alexander**, age 13, a servant, was born in Broome County. Clarissa died on 3 October 1915 at Newton, Harvey County, Kansas.

On 1 August 1866, Clarissa bought from her siblings the land that they [and Clarissa] had inherited from their father who had died in 1764. The land is described in the entry for Palmer Owen, above. This land has not been plotted on a modern topographical map, but it appears that the land was "home land" of Palmer and his family and that Clarissa's purchase was so that she and her family and her mother, Catherine, Palmer's widow, could live there? Catherine Palmer died in December 1866, so maybe that minimized one of the reasons for Clarissa's purchase. Or was it purchased for some other reason? It appears that was one reason Benjamin Owen (and his son, Orson A. Owen and his wife, Addeline Curtis) and Sally (Owen) Pinney (Piney) sold their inheritances as they went to Iowa to live sometime before 1870, as Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa, was where they were enumerated in the 1870 census. Perhaps Clarissa and James Graves changed their minds about New York once Catherine Owen died in 1866 as they too went to Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa. It is not known when they went, or whether the families went separately, but they were all enumerated in the 1870 census.

In the ***1870 Census for Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa***, National Archives Microfilm Series M593, Roll 378, pp. 321-322, Line 27, Dwelling 54, Family 52, **James H. Graves**, was enumerated on 16 August

1810 at age 44, a farmer with personal property worth $1,100; **Laura Graves**, at age 16, was at home, attended school; **Flora Graves**, at age 8, was at home; **Clarissa Graves** at age 35 was Keeping House. All were born in New York.

We don't know when Clarissa Graves died and where she was buried. It has been pointed out that it is curious that Clarissa was listed last in the 1870 census above; usually the wife is listed next below the husband if he is the head of the household, which he is in this case. Is it conceivable that Clarissa died between 1 June, when the census began, and the date of enumeration of 16 August? The next thing we know is that James Graves evidently moved to Nebraska as he was enumerated in the ***Hamilton, Hamilton County, Nebraska 1880 Census*** (5-99-4-22[?]). In 1885, James Graves was enumerated with Charles and Flora Bishop [his daughter] and their family in the ***1885 Nebraska Census for Broken Bow, Custer County, Nebraska*** on line 84, at age 58, a farmer, with also **George Bishop**, at age 69 and **E. Mary Bishop [Charles's Bishop's parents?]** and their daughter, **Rose Bishop**, age 10. James Graves died on 3 October 1915 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charlie Bishop, one and a half miles west of Newton, Harvey County, Kansas and was buried in Newton in the Greenwood Cemetery. In the 1900 Soundex for Harvey County, Kansas, James Graves was listed at 523 West Ninth Street in Newton with Charles Bishop, his son-in-law Edna Graves, a sister-in-law of Charles. His obituary in the *Kansas Republican* for 4 October 1915, said that he was survived by his daughter, Mrs. Josephus Brown of Newton, a son, J. H. Graves of Oklahoma, and four grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

Times New Roman 14 point. Revised 20 June 2005. Internet copy 5 May 2005. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

27 July 2006

THE PORTER FAMILY

[There is unfinished work here. Editor]

Of particular assistance to me in ensuring that this is an accurate account of the Porter Family is the research of J. T. Lamkin multimodal@juno.com .Most of the data are from him. The documentation is meticulous and shows just what historical research is all about. Those with additional, corroborative, or conflicting documentation should send what they have to that E-mail address and to this web site swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net . Lamkin attributes much of the credit to John M. and John A. Porter.

1. **John PORTER** is the earliest ancestor that we have proven in the Porter Family Line of our interest. He was born 1695-1720. It has been suggested that John was born in Ulster County, Ireland and that emigrated from there, first to Pennsylvania, and then to Prince Edward County, Virginia. However, no proof of that has been found. There have been attempts to link John Porter to, successively, **Thomas Josiah Porter**, **George Porter [Jr.]**, **George Porter [sr.]**, and **Endymion Porter** of England, but that link has not been proven. It is mentioned to alert researchers to look for possible English ancestors of John Porter, but not to add it to these ancestries as such. In fairness to the author, Olive Swann Porte, who provides the interesting story of the Porters back to the 1400s in Warwickshire in her article "A Genealogical Record of the Porter Family of England and America" she might be right. The basic problem is that there are no citations of documentation accompanying it. The principal impediment is the proving that Thomas Porter was John Porter's father. Additionally, undocumented data in the Word Family Tree gives John Porter's father as **Samuel Porter**, born 1673-1696 in Norfolk County, Virginia and his mother as **Mary Sidney.** She born between 1695-1711. Those who believe that John Porter married in Virginia point to the fact that there was a large Anthony Family in Henrico County, Virginia, some of who moved to Prince Edward County about the time of its formation.

The first evidence we find of John Porter is the 1755 tithable list for the newly-formed Prince Edward County, Virginia area. In addition to John Porter, the listing includes **Hugh Porter** and **Andrew Porter**, but there is no proof of a direct relationship among them. None of the three show a prior presence in the area by being in the 1750 Amelia County tax records. [Amelia County was the parent county of Prince Edward County.] In Prince Edward County, John Porter lived along Vaughan Creek and Spring Creek. (Captain John N. Porter, "History of

our Family Connection," p. 1. 1872, unpublished) \

John Porter first married **Mary "Polly Anthony** about 1740. She was born about 1715-1730. Her father was said to be **William Anthony** and her mother **Alice _____** [Documentation needed]. Mary Anthony died before October 1773 in Prince Edward County, Virginia (or about 1769), possibly in the childbirth of her daughter, **Rachel Porter**) [Source needed.] Unfortunately, that is, about all that we know of the Anthony Family.

John Porter married second, **Ann Dixon**, on 13 October 1773, in Prince Edward County or Bedford County, Virginia. [Source needed.] She was born about 1724 (or 1730). Ann married first, **John Carson,** who died in 1762, and second, **Walter Eakin/Akin**, who died about 1771. John Porter died in Prince Edward County, Virginia, in 1781.

It appears that John Porter was active in community affairs. For example, The Porter History (annotation, p.2) says:

> John Porter was a close associate of **Rev Richard Sankey** who was alleged to have been born in Ulster County, Ireland; served on the third Prince Edward County, Virginia property processing (boundary confirmation) committee 1767; signed with three sons [Nat. Porter, Wm. Porter, and Jno. Porter, Jr., along with Hugh and Samuel Porter] the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants for religious freedom on 24 September 1776 [See the text of this petition, just below.]; and may have fought in the Revolution as part of the militia. [One family researcher says that John Porter may have served at Yorktown, but that is unsupported and unlikely because of his age and his death about 1781; no record of him in the Revolutionary War or the militia have been found.]
>
> PETITION OF SUNDRY INHABITANTS OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
> before the Virginia Assembly October 11, 1776
>
> To the Honourable the President and House Delagates of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to to meet at Williamsburg the first Tuesday in October 1776. The Petition of Sundury of the Inhabitants of Prince Edward County, respectfully sheweth, That we heartily approve, and chearfully submit ourselves to the form of Government adopted at your last session; hoping that our united American States will long continue free and Independent. The last Article of the Bill of Rights we also esteem as the rising Sun of religious Liberty, to relieve us from a long night of ecclesiastic Bondage: and we do most earnestly request

and expect that you would go on to complete what is so nobly begun; and will raise religious as well as civil liberty to the Zenith of Glory, and make Virginia an Asylum for free enquiry, knowledge and the virtuous of every Denomination. Justice to ourselves and Posterity, as well as regard to the honor of the Common Wealth, makes it our indispensable Duty, in particular to intreat, That without Delay, you would pull down all Church Establishments; abolish every Tax upon Conscience and private judgement; and leave each Individual to rise or sink according to his Merit, and the general Laws of the Land. The whole amounts of what we desire is, That our Honourable Legislature would blot out every vestige of British Tyranny and Bondage, and define accurately between civil and ecclesiastic authority; then leave our Lord Jesus Christ the Honor of being the sole Lawgiver and Governor in his Church; and every one in the Things of Religion to stand or fall to him; he being in this respect the only rightful Master: And your Petitioners as in duty bound, shall ever pray. September 24, 1776

Rich'd Sankey,
Hugh Porter,
Charles Richey,
Sam'l Baker,
George Thilladay,
John Caldwell,
Sam'l Scott,
James Morrison,
Sam'l Cunningham, Senr.,
John Cunningham,
Matthew Cunningham,
Henry Dawson,
Thos. Graham,
Robt. Black,
Wm. Black,
James Black,
John Martin,
Rob't Elliott,
Andrew Elliott,
Robt. Johnston,
Sam'l Johnston,
Wm. Johnston,
Jno. Thompson, Senr.,
Andrew Thompson,
Jno. Grinter,

Jno. Thompson, Blacksmith,
Adam Calhoun,
James Calhoun,
Jno. Caldwell,
Jas. Read,
Caleb Baldwine,
Wm. Thompson,
Glover Baker,
Robt. Baker,
Caleb Baker,
Robt. Hamilton,
Jas. Hamilton,
Manassa McBride,
Wm. McBride,
Robt. Steel,
Fran's Hays,
John Caldwell, Senr.,
Jno. Caldwell, Jr.,
Jno. Caldwell,
David Caldwell,
Thos. Caldwell,
James Caldwell,
George Caldwell,
Thos. Armstrong,
Jno. Crockett
Thos. Craig,
Rob't Craig,
Rob't Hanna,
Saml. Hanna
Robt. Hanna,
Jno. Armstrong,
Andrew Dun,
Robt. Dun,
John Clark, Senr.,
John Cleaton,
Sam'l Marshill,
Tho. Caplin,
Wm. Caplin
John Caplin,

John Caplin, Junr.,
Will'm Watson,
Dugless Watson, Jr.,
Wm. Dawson,
James McMaclim,
Rob't Johnston,
John Cunningham,
Sam'l Cunningham,
James Graham,
James Hatfield,
Andrew Baker,

Oct. 11, 1776. Referred to Committee of Religion. Mr. Dandridge.
(Miscellaneous reel #425 Part L VA State Archives - Richmond)

Note that at least two persons, **Jno. Grinter**, whose son, **Francis Grinte**r, later married **Rachel Porter,** and **John Thompson**, under whom John Grinter served as an apprentice, were associated with the Porters later in Kentucky. John Porter died before 1781 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. His spouse, Ann (Dixon) Porter died after 1781, in probably Prince Edward County or Campbell County. John Porter named her in his will, by saying, "I give and bequeath to my dear wife Ann Porter one negro fellow named **Mick** during her natural life & and at her death said fellow to be sold, & the price to be equally divided among all my children, and my negro wench named **Bett** to be sold at my decease & the price to be equally divided between my wife & all my children." And, "my dear wife Ann is to have her third of the land & the benefit of the dwelling house during her natural life & her third of all my stock of every kind & her third of all my household goods & furniture with a chest, saddle and bridle off the whole with use of the office houses.

WILL OF JOHN PORTER

This is the will of John Porter [emphasis added]: Prince Edward Co., VA. Will of John Porter (Sr.), 1781 In the name of God Amen. I **John Porter** of Prince Edward County in Virginia being in perfect sense and memory, calling to mind my mortality, do make and ordain this my last will and Testament. First, I give my soul to God who gave it; and my body to the earth in hopes of a glorious Reformation. As to my worldly estate, I dispose of it in a manner following. First I will that all just debts due by me be be paid. I give and bequeath to **my dear wife Ann Porter** one negro fellow named **Mick** during her natural life & and at her death said fellow to be sold, & the price to be equally divided among all my children, and my negro wench named **Bett** to be sold at my decease & the price to be equally divided between my wife & all my children, and I bequeath to my **son John**

Porter one hundred & fifty acres of land, part of the tract I now live on joining my **son William**'s line, running the whole length of his line across the creek. The remainder of my land I give to my **two sons Oliver and Francis** to be equally divided as they can accommodate matters. But my dear wife Ann is to have her third of the land & the benefit of the dwelling house during her natural life & her third of all my stock of every kind & her third of all my household goods & furniture with a chest, saddle and bridle off the whole with use of the office houses. The other two thirds of my stock and household furniture to be equally divided among my unmarried children. I give to my **daughter Ann,** one horse saddle & bridle of the whole. My cash I allow to be equally divided among my wife and unmarried children. I give to **Susanna Carson** wife of **William Porter**] two cows, and her son **William Carson Porter** one cow off the whole personal estate. I do hereby revoke all former wills by me, declaring this only as my last Will and Testament. And I do hereby constitute & appoint my dear **wife Ann Porter** my son **William Porter** & my **son Francis Porter** executors of this my last Will & Testament. As witness my hand and seal this eighteenth day of January one thousand seven hundred & eighty one. Witness present **Rich Sankey Thomas Baldwin John Porter** (Seal) At a Court held for Prince Edward June 1781 this last Will & Testament of John Porter dec. was was presented in Court and proved by **Rich Sankey, Thos. Baldwin, Thos Carson** witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded. On Motion of Anne Porter & William Porter two of the Executors therein named who gave bond and..... File contributed for use in US Gen Web Archives by: J. T. Lamkin Thos. Carson. [Note in the will, John Porter names, William Carson, the son of his daughter, Susan (Porter) Carson, but no John Carson. A son, Anthony, was born in 1781 after the will was executed.]

The **children of John Porter and Mary (Anthony) Porter** were:

2. **William A. Porter**, Lieutenant-Captain, was born about 1746. Researchers have suggested his place of birth as Belfast, Ulster County, Ireland; Pennsylvania; and, Virginia. J.T. Lamkin says that there is some difference of opinion as to what regiment Lt.-Capt. William Porter belonged. John A. Porter said that he joined the American Army as early as 1775 and served continuously throughout the war first as a member of the 12th Virginia Regiment. Others say Both William and John Porter, Jr. were members of the 2nd Continental Line Regiment" and were members of Captain (promoted March 8th, 1776) Everard Meade's Company (dated March 1st, 1777), both as Corporals. It is possible that the Captain Ballard, mentioned as the officer they enlisted under, was one Lieutenant William Ballard (?). When formed, the 2nd Continental Line Regiment" consisted of 7 companies and they were commanded by **Captain's Francis Taylor, Everard Meade, Buller Claiborne, Samuel Hawes, William Sanford, Morgan Alexander, and Thomas Tebb**. The regiment was later expanded to 10 company strength (authorized January 11th 1776) and one of these companies was commanded by **George Nicolas**, later promoted to Major. **Thomas Carson** does not

appear in any roll of the 2nd that I have found so far. An important fact: both the 1st and 2nd Virginia regiments were formed of volunteers from throughout the commonwealth with Rifle companies formed from the less settled frontier areas and Musket companies from the eastern regions; they were both organized at Williamsburg on October 21st, 1775. During the Winter of 1777/1778 at Valley Forge, **William Porter** -- by now an Ensign-- appears as Fit for duty from the months of December 1777 until June 1778. **John Porter** appears as Fit for duty from December 1777 to January 1778 and as Discharged February/March 1778. Thomas Porter appears as Fit for duty from December 1777 until June 1778; all are on the roll of **Captain William Taylor**'s company. The 2nd Virginia Continental Line Regiment" did not participate in the battle of Trenton or the battle of Princeton. Whatever the regiment - It was the land grants awarded him for three plus continuous years of service that drew William and five of his seven siblings with their families to Logan County, Kentucky in 1797. One source say they left Prince Edward County, Virginia to escape the bitter political battles then occurring. The Porters were ardent Whigs. (See Jillson, Kentucky Land Grants, p. 225. The grave of William Porter was marked "Revolutionary War Soldier" by the. (*Small Cemeteries of Kentucky* (976.9755/ V22h at the LDS Family History Library at Salt Lake City, Utah).

William was not named as a beneficiary, but an executor, in his father's will of 1781. [Perhaps his father considered his receipt of Bounty Land was sufficient for his needs?] William died on 8 July 1828 in Butler County, Kentucky and was buried there in the Porter Cemetery at Sugar Grove, Butler County, Kentucky. His grave marker reads, provided by the North Shore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution says," Revolutionary War Solder, born 1746, died 1828" (Small Cemeteries of Kentucky, "Porter Cemetery")

William Porter possibly first married **Hannah _____according to researcher Louise Carson Drake,**. It has been suggested that William Porter and she had a son, named **John Peter Porter**, born about 1775-1776, but the is no proof of the marriage or that John was the father of such a person has been found nor was he in John Porter, Sr.'s will. He married on 9 September 1794 **Ann/Jane Arthur.** She was born possibly 1763-1775 and died about 1850 in Campbell County, Virginia. He married second, his step-sister, **Susanna/h "Susan/Sukey/ Suky" Carson**, daughter of **John Porter** and **Anne (Dixon) Porter**. She was born on 9 October 1755 in Bedford County, Virginia and died on 25 July 1830 in Butler County, Kentucky. The date of the marriage was given in *Prince Edward County* [Virginia] *Marriages* (*1854-1866*) as 9 September 1787, in Campbell County, Virginia. But, there is evidence that the wedding was recorded then and took place earlier. Other years mentioned are 1770, 1780, and 1781The year of 1787 would coincide with the birth of their third son, **Thomas Porter**, in 1788. It appears to be thus because **John Porter** in his will refers to **Susanna Carson** in his will which indicates that **William and Susanna** were not married in 1781 when the will was drafted. Susannah was named, as "Susanna," in John Porter's will, as the recipient of two cows.

The second son of William and Susanna (Carson) Porter was **Anthony Porter**. Based on the data on his tombstone, it appears that he was born in 1781, after John Porter's will was written. Susannah was buried in the Sugar Porter Cemetery at Sugar Grove, Butler County, Kentucky, next to her spouse, Captain William A. Porter. Her grave marker reads, "Susannah Porter consort of Col. John Porter, born 1754, died July 25, 1830 age 76 yrs. old." (*Small Cemeteries of Kentucky, "Porter Cemetery*) (5 August issue of the *National Banner & National Whig* newspaper. [In *Porter Family Cemetery: Sugar Grove - Butler County, Kentucky,* compiled by Bow Law, in the Roots Web site for Butler County, Kentucky, he says, "The cemetery is located near Sugar Grove, Kentucky. Take highway 231 out of Bowling Green to Morgantown, turn left on highway 1083 to the Sugar Grove-Dimple Road. The cemetery is less than a mile on the right on a hill in the woods. This was a very large cemetery but many of the stones have been destroyed by cattle. There were several field stones in the cemetery."] Her grave marker in the Porter Cemetery says: "Wife of Capt. William A. Porter, born 1754, died July 25, 1830 age 76 yrs. old."

The **children of William A. Porter and Susannah Carson** were:

3. **William Carson Porter** was born on 8 June 1776 or in 1779 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He was in Missouri by 1826. William died on 3 November 1841 in Waynesville, Pulaski County, Missouri. A **William C.[arson?] Porter** had numerous land patents in that state. William married on 30 August 1778 in Campbell County, Virginia, **Elizabeth "Betsy" A. Carson**. She was born on 8 March 1779 in Bedford County, Virginia, the daughter of **James S. and Mary Ann (Helm) Carson**. Elizabeth died on 11 January1862 in Saline County, Missouri.

3. **Anthony "Tate?" Porter** was born 1780-1781 in probably Prince Edward County, Virginia. He was not named in John Porter Sr.'s will. Anthony Porter, who never married, was deaf. He died on 4 November 1834 in Butler County, Kentucky.

3. **Reverend Thomas Porter (CPC)** was born 12 May 1788 in [Prince Edward County]. Virginia. He died in Todd County, Kentucky and was buried there in the Glenwood Cemetery at Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky. His tombstone reads: ["] In Memory of Thos. Porter Died May 20, 1839 In the 52 year of his age I shall be satisfied when I awake in his likeness. ["]. Rev. Thomas Porter married first on 16 June 1808 at Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky **Nancy Lawrence**, the daughter of **Thomas Lawrence** and **Savary** _____? Nancy was born in Virginia on 22 October 1794 and died on 12 December 1831. Thomas Porter married second on 6 February 1833 **Jane H. Lawrence**, she was the daughter of **Thomas D. Laurence/ Lawrence and Savary [Hammand?].** Nancy and Jane were sisters. Jane died on 22 October 1794 [in Todd County, Kentucky], and was buried in the Glenwood Cemetery at Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky. Her tombstone reads: ["] Jane H. Porter Born Oct. 22, 1794 Died June 12, 1871 Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

3. **Ann Porter** was born about 1786-1789 in Prince Edward or Campbell County,

Virginia. She died after 1860 in Butler County, Kentucky. Ann married **William Hill** about 1811 in probably Prince Edward County, Virginia. He was born about 1778 in probably Prince Edward County, Virginia and was perhaps the son of Davis and Susan (Arnold/Davis) Hill.

3. **Oliver "Guffy" Porter** was born on 1 November 1793 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He died on 29 March 1866 in Butler County, Kentucky. Oliver Porter married on 13 December 1819 in Butler County, Kentucky ["]**Permelia "Milly" P. Bennett.** She was born on 9 February 1799 in possibly Prince Edward County, Virginia and died on 3 August 1864 in Butler County, Kentucky. [1st of 2 known known children not born until 1838, something's amiss].

Oliver Porter married Rebecca Davis. She died before 1919.

The above yellow and red portion are to be reconciled with the help of J. T. Lamkin. Editor.

3. **Francis Dixon Porter, MD** was born about 1795 in Campbell County, Virginia and died about 1862 in Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky. He was a prisoner-of-war in a Union camp in the Civil War. Francis Porter married **Mary Helm "Polly" Carson** on 4 December 1817 in Butler County, Kentucky. She was born on 10 April 1796 in Campbell County, Virginia, the daughter of **Thomas "Saddler Tommie"** and **Mary (Dinwiddie) Carson**. She died on 3 April 1857 in Butler County, Kentucky.

2. **Florence Porter** was born before 1750. [Unknown source] An 1872 memo said that she was born in Ulster County, Ireland. An undocumented source says that she was born in Campbell County, Virginia, but Campbell County was not formed until the 1780s. Florence died on 13 October 1829 in Butler County, Kentucky. (Caney Fork [Butler County, Kentucky] Presbyterian Church minutes). There are other possible -- but undocumented -- dates of 1811 and 8 August 1822.] Florence married **William Ewing** about 1770 in probably Prince Edward County, Virginia. The son of **James and Anne (Dunn/e) Porter**, he was born before 1740. [Source needed] The place of birth is uncertain, but places suggested to date are Lancaster County, Pennsylvania;, Cecil County, Maryland; and, Amelia County, Virginia in 1749. Ewing names appear in the Amelia County, Virginia Order Book as early as 1746 and are listed in the 1750 census. The will of William Ewing was probated on 1 June 1799 about 1770 in Logan County, Virginia. (Will Book A: 4, 8 Florence was not named directly in the will of her father that was executed in 1781. Florence Porter and William Ewing raised her brother, **Francis Porter**, and her sister, **Rachel (Porter) Read**. Florence (Porter) Ewing's family accompanied Florence's brother, **William Porter,** and his family to Kentucky in 1797.

The children of Florence Porter and William Ewing were:

3. **Mary Ewing** was born after 1770 [in Kentucky] and she died after 1815 [in Kentucky]. Mary married on 21 October 1797 in Warren County, Kentucky, **Elijah Halsell/Halsey**, son of **William and Catherine (Waggoner) Halsell/ Halsey**. He was born about 1774 and died before 1 June 1811 in Kentucky. She married second about 14 January 1815 in Butler County, Kentucky, **Jeremiah Thompson**. He died after 1831 [in Warren County,] Kentucky.

3. **James Ewing** was born on 14 November 1776 (or in May) in probably Prince Edward County, Virginia. He died on 11 March 1833 in Butler County, Kentucky. He married about 1801 in probably Logan or Butler County, Kentucky, **Mary "Dolly/Polly" Howard**, the daughter of **James and Elizabeth (Meredith) Howard**. She was born in 1783 in Hanover County, Virginia and died on 8 March 1852 in Butler County, Kentucky.

3. **Sarah Ewing** was born about 1780 in Prince Edward County, Virginia and died after 1860 in probably Butler County, Kentucky. She married on 14 July 1797 in Logan County, Kentucky **Thomas P. Stroud**. He was born about 1769 in Virginia and died on 5 August 1850 in Berry's Lick, Butler County, Kentucky.

3. **Colonel William Ewing, Jr.** was born on 3 April 1783 in Prince Edward County, Virginia and died on 2 August 1865 in Owensboro, Daviess County, Kentucky. He married on 27 September1 814 in Butler County, Kentucky **Rebecca Hay**, daughter of **William and Sarah (Galloway) Hay**. She was born in probably Prince Edward County, Virginia and died on 13 February 1866 in Owensboro, Daviess County, Kentucky.

3. **Elizabeth "Betsey" Ewing** was born about 1785 in probably Prince Edward County, Virginia and died on 4 August 1834 in probably Butler County, Kentucky. She married on 27 August 1811 in Butler County, Kentucky **Benjamin [?James?] Porter**, son of **Hugh and Isabell Porte**r. He was born on 18 November 18, 1785 in Prince Edward County6, Virginia and died on 19 January 1859 in Butler County, Kentucky.

3. **Samuel Ewing** was born on 10 June 1785 [1795?] [in Prince Edward County] Virginia. He died on 18 July 1860 in Butler County, Kentucky. He married on 11 September 1811 in Logan County, Kentucky Eliza Porter. She was born about 1785 and died before 1812 in Butler County, Kentucky. *2nd Wife of Samuel Ewing: He married on 11 February 1812 in Butler County, Kentucky Mary "Polly" Lawrence, daughter of **Thomas D** and **Savar (Hammand Lawrenc/Laurence.** She was born on 30 March 1792 in Virginia or North Carolina and died on 5 March 1852 in Butler County, Kentucky.

3. **Margaret "Peggy" Porter [?] Ewing** was born about 1789 [in Prince Edward County] Virginia or Tennessee. She died on 17 September 1824 or April 1824 or 11 September 1824 in Butler County, Kentucky. She married on 22 August 1808 in Logan County, Kentucky **David Porter**, son of **Hugh and Isabell Porter**. He was born 1775-1790 in probably Prince Edward County, Virginia and died before 1811 [in Logan County] Kentucky. *2nd Husband of Margaret "Peggy" Porter [?] Ewing: She married second in 1814 in probably Butler County, Kentucky, **Cunningham Read**, son of **Moses A. and Rachel (Porter) Read**. He was born about 1790 [in Hanover County] Virginia and died on 30 August 1834 in Butler County,

Kentucky.

3. **Nathaniel Reid Ewing[?]** was possibly born in 1790 and died after 1, but there is no evidence that such a person was a member of this family.

2. **Colonel John Porter [Jr.]** was born on 24 October 1759 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He died on 24 September 1833 in Butler County, Kentucky. John was buried in the Porter Cemetery at Sugar Grove, Butler County, Kentucky. His grave marker read, "Col. John Porter born 1759 died Sept 24 1833."(*Small Cemeteries of Kentucky*, "Porter Cemetery.") He served in the Revolutionary War but not long enough to receive Bounty Land. He married first on 3 January 1785, in Charlotte County, Virginia, **Sarah "Sally" Clark**. She was born in 1764 in Charlotte County, Virginia. Her father was **John? Edward? Thomas Clark/e** and her mother was **Ann (Paulette) Clarke/e**. Sarah Clark died on 12 June 1832 in Butler County, Kentucky and was buried there in the Porter Cemetery at Sugar Grove. [Source needed] John married second, in November 1832 in Kentucky, **Roseman/Rosmond Brady**. She was born about 1765 in Virginia and she died on 1 January 1855 in Kentucky. Sarah was buried in the Porter Cemetery at Sugar Grove, Butler County, Kentucky. Her grave marker reads, "Sarah Porter consort of Col. John Porter , died 1832 in the 68th yr. of her life. born 1764." It is not known when John Porter and his family moved to Kentucky. The last land sale in which he was involved was in Prince Edward County was in 1800; he was is the 1799 tax list for Logan County. In his father's will, John Porter wrote, "I bequeath to my son **John Porter** one hundred & fifty acres of land, part of the tract I now live on joining my son **William**'s line, running the whole length of his line across the creek. [Sources are needed for the above entry.] John Porter married second, in November 1832 in Kentucky, Roseman/Rosmond Brady. She was born about 1765 in Virginia and died on 1 January 1855 in Kentucky. They had no children.

The children of John Porter and Sarah Clark were:

3. **William Porter** was born about 1784 in Virginia (or Logan County, Kentucky and was murdered on 8 July 1838 in New Orleans, Louisiana. He married on 12 March 1798 in Logan County, **Nancy "Wonnah" Haden,** the daughter of **William M. and Nancy Ann (Johnson/ Johnston) Haden**. She was born on 12 March 1798 in Logan County and died on 12 May 1884 in Ohio County, Kentucky.

3. **Beverly Porter** was born after 1785 in probably Prince Edward County, Virginia and died of cholera about 22 April 1833 in Velasco, Brazoria County, Territory of Texas. He married **Permelia/Pamelia McNutt** on 22 March 1831 in [Brazoria County] Territory of Texas, probably the daughter of **[Isaac?] and Elizabeth McNutt**. She was born 1795-1815 in [Alexandria, Rapides County, Louisiana] and died before 1851 in [Texana, Jackson County, Texas.]

3. **Benjamin Clark/J. Porter** was born 18 January 1785 or 1795 in possibly Prince Edward County, Virginia, died on 9 July 1849, and was buried in Caldwell, Burleson County, Texas.

He married **Mary Proctor**, daughter of **Major Thomas and Sally (Haden) Proctor**, on 23 September 1819. She was born in 1805 on Goochland County, Virginia and died, possibly in childbirth, on 23 September 1819 in Logan County, Kentucky. He married second on 29 June 1823 or on 27 August 1824 in Butler County, Kentucky **Matilda Jane/Johnson Wilson**, daughter of **George B and Agness (MacMakin) Wilson**. She was born on 23 December 1803 in Logan County, Kentucky and died on 2 or 12 October 1890 in Caldwell, Burleson County, Texas.

3. **Oliver Cromwell Porter**, (II) was born in 1787 in Prince Edward County, Virginia and died in 1863 in Ohio County, Kentucky. (Another source [?] said that he was born on 1 November 1793 and died on 26 March 1863.) He married on 20 February (or 20 September) 1809 in Sumner County, Tennessee, **Jane "Jennie" Bracken/Brackin,** daughter of **James and Rosannah Bracken/Brackin**. They may have divorced. Jane was born about 1790 in probably Sumner County, Tennessee and died before 1814 in Ohio County, Kentucky. [See 1850 Census.] He married second on 10 February 1814 in Butler County, Kentucky, Rebecca Davis, daughter of Temple and Ann (Baldwin) Davis. Rebecca was born in 1788 in [Charlotte County] Virginia and died before 1850 in Kentucky. (The weddings are recorded in *Sumner County, Tennessee Marriage Records and Marriages - Kentucky to 1850*. The 1850 Ohio Co KY census lists Oliver's wife as Jennie. According to John M. Porter, Oliver lived life "large" and might he have had two families?

Oliver Cromwell Porter married Rebecca Davis.

The above yellow and red portions are to be reconciled with the help of J. T. Lamken. Editor.

3. **John William or Wilson [?] Porter**, Justice of the Peace, was born on 12 May 1790 in Prince Edward County, Virginia and died on 15 October or 15 November 1846 in Porter's Prairie, Burleson County, Texas. He married about 21 July 1818 in Butler County, Kentucky, possibly **Rachel Neel,** possibly a daughter of **Thomas and Mary (Hamilton) Neal/Neil**l. She was possibly born before about 1795. John married second, about 1822 in Butler County, Kentucky, **Susan W. Eaton**, daughter of **Reverend Robert [?] Eaton**. Susan was born on 14 July 1801 in Tennessee and died on 13 May 1855 in Caldwell, Burleson County, Texas.

3. **Ann "Nancy" Porter** was born on 9 August 1794 in Prince Edward County, Virginia and died on 2 October 1842 in Butler County, Kentucky. She married on 14 August 1809 in Logan County, Kentucky, **William Porter Carson**. He was born on 14 May 1787 in Campbell County, Virginia and died on 4 October 1852 in Butler County, Kentucky.

3. **Elijah R. [?] Porter** was born about 1795 in Virginia and died after 1850 in probably Butler County, Kentucky. Some believe this is the Elijah Royster who died in a Mexican prison during the 1840's, but he is listed in the 1850 Butler County, Kentucky Census. He married on

29 January 1818 or 1 December [1818?] in Butler County, Kentucky, **Nancy Royster**, probably the daughter of **Thomas and Agness (Richardson) Royster**. Nancy was born 1785-1805 in probably Goochland County, Virginia before 1834 in probably Butler County, Kentucky. He married second, on 16 June 1834 **in Butler County, Kentucky, Partheny/Parthena Bennett, possible daughter of** Elisha and Elizabeth (Adcock, Hancock) Bennett. She was born possibly about 1815 in Butler County, Kentucky and died before1850 in [Butler County], Kentucky.

3. **Mary Ann/Alice Porter** was born on 12 June (or 20 August) 1802 in Butler County, Kentucky and died of cholera on 12 October 1828 in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky. She married about 25 October 1817 in Butler County, Kentucky **Peyton/Payton Leftwich Parrish/ Parish**, son of Joseph and Sally (Edgar) Parrish. He was born in May 1794 in Bourbon County, Kentucky and died of cholera on 31 July 1835 in probably Logan County, Kentucky.

2. **Anne/Anna Porter** was born 1750-1760 in Prince Edward County, Virginia, or, in March 1749/1750. The birth year was probably closer to 1750 than 1760. Note that the birth year of 1760 was the same year in which her spouse, **Thomas Carson** was born.] She died on 21 August 1829 in Butler County, Kentucky and was buried in the Carson Cemetery in Butler County. [Source] In her father's will of 1781 he wrote, "I give to my daughter Ann, one horse saddle & bridle of the whole." Anna married on 3 October or 23 December 1782, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, her step-brother, **Thomas "Revolutionary Tommie" Carson**, the son of **John and Ann (Dixon) Carson** (*Marriages of Prince Edward County, Virginia 1754-1810*, p.63 and *Marriages of Some Virginia Residents 1607-1800*) but possibly Prince Edward County, Virginia. Thomas Carson died on 18 January 1840 in Butler County, Kentucky. Anna Porter and her immediate family accompanied her brother **William Porter** to Kentucky in 1797.

The Descendants of Anna Porter and Thomas Porter Carson are:

3. **John P. Carson** was born 28 November 1783 and died on 3 December 1854. He married on 16 October or 3 December 1807 **Mary "Ollie" Porter**, the daughter of **Francis Porter** and **Sarah "Sallie" Carson**. She was born on 22 November 1788 and died on 4 March 1851.

3. **Ann Dixon Carson** was born on 6 June 1785 in Prince Edward County, Virginia and and died on 12 June 1834 or 1836 in Butler County, Kentucky.1845. She married on 12 June 1845 **Richard S. Thornton**. She married on 30 September or 22 October 1805 in Logan County, Kentucky. He was born on 2 January 1776 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania and died in 1834 or on 15 September 1835 or 23 November 1840 in Butler County.

3. **William Porter Carson** was born on 14 May 1787 in Campbell County, Virginia and died on 4 October 1852 in Butler County, Kentucky. He married **Ann "Nancy" Porte**r, born on 9 August 09 1794 in Prince Edward County, Virginia, the daughter of **John and Sally (Clark/e) Porter**. Ann died on 2 October 1842 in Butler County, Kentucky.

3. **Thomas Ewing Carson** was born on 27 December 27, 1789 in probably Campbell County, Virginia and died on 18 December 1828 in probably Butler County, Kentucky. He married on 17 August 1812 or 1813 in Butler County, Kentucky, **Jane Bell "Ginsey" Carson**. She was born on 20 May 1794 in Campbell County, Virginia and died on 17 August 1840 (or 1848) in probably Butler County, Kentucky. KY (or 1848), the daughter of **Thomas "Saddler Tommie"** and **Mary (Dinwiddie) Carson**. Revolutionary Tommie Carson surveyed Lt-Capt William Porter's Kentucky land claim in 1792 according to Jillson. He, Carson, was not entitled to land because he did not serve three contiguous years even though he did serve over three years during the Revolution.

2. Nathaniel Porter was born about 1762 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He was not named in his father's will. Nathaniel served in the Revolutionary War, but he did not serve long enough to receive Bounty Land. He and his brother, **Oliver Porter**, left Prince Edward County, Virginia immediately after the Revolutionary War, perhaps parting on bad terms. Nathaniel died before 10 December 1817 in Putnam County, Georgia. **John Porter married first**, an unknown woman, before 1784 in probably Prince Edward County, Virginia. This branch of the John Porter line is the least known. JTL has letters between John A. Porter and Oliver Porter's descendants in Georgia about 1895 indicating that the descendants of the brothers were known to each, but there was no communication. This supports the idea that there was some estrangement between Oliver and Nathaniel after arriving in Georgia. Some of this may stem from the speculation concerning the so-called "Portuguese lady" that Francis Porter married. She was born possibly before 1755. She died before 1805 in [Oglethorpe County, Georgia]. **He married second**, **Elizabeth _____** , on 15 May 1805 (or after 21 May 1805) in Oglethorpe County, Georgia. Elizabeth was born 1750-1765. She died in 1823 in Jasper County, Georgia. [Sources are needed for this entry.] [Children?]

The children of Nathaniel Porter come from a 10 Dec 1817 deed in Putnam County, Georgia. They were:

3. **William Porter** was born 1780-1790 and died after 1817. He married on 27 November 1805 in Oglethorpe County, Georgia **Betsy Elliot**, born 1780-1790.

3. **Johnson Porter** was born 1780-1785 in [Wilkes/Oglethorpe County, Georgia. and he died after 1817 in [Georgia]. John married on 14 January 1801 in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, **Anna Hogue**, daughter of **Jacob and Effie Hogu/Hogg**. Anna was born about 1783 in Virginia or South Carolina and died after 1817 in [Georgia].

3. **John Porter** was born 1775-1782 in [Georgia] and died after 1817. **He possibly married second** Elizabeth GLENN, on 7 June 1825 in Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

3. **Robert Porter** possibly was born about 1785 in Georgia and died after 1860 in [Greene County] Georgia. He married **Mary _____** about 1814 in Georgia. She was born about 1790 in Georgia and died after 1850 in [Greene County] Georgia.

3. **Vincent/Vinson R. Porte**r was born about 1789 or on 9 August 1792 in [Wilkes/ Oglethorpe/Putnam County] Georgia and died on 18 December 1851 in Upson County, Georgia. He was not with his family in the 1850 census. He married on12 September or 22 September 1812 in Putnam County, Georgia Georgia. **Amelia Beall Rees**, daughter of **William and Amelia[?] Eleanor Brook (Beall) Rees**. She was born on 3 January 1792 in North Carolina and died on 4 February 1832 or 9 February 1869 in [Upson County, Georgia].

3. **Mary Porter w**as born before 1784 in [Georgia] and died after 1917. She married on 23 January 1804 in Oglethorpe County, **Georgia Benjamin Hancock**. He died after 1817.

3. **Samuel Porter**, possibly born 1775-1785.

3. An **unknown Porter**, possibly born before 1784.

*Nathaniel Porter **married second**, after 15 May, 1805 in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, **Elizabeth _____.** She was born 1750-1765 and died 1823 in Jasper County, Georgia.

2. **Oliver Cromwell Porter** was born on 14 October 1763 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. Though he had served in the Revolutionary War, he did not receive Bounty Land, as did his brother, William Porter, because he did not serve long enough. As noted above, Oliver Porter and his brother, **Nathaniel Porter**, left Prince Edward County, Virginia immediately after the Revolutionary War. Oliver died on 29 August 1838 in Greene County, Georgia. He married on 10 October 1783 in Charlotte County, Virginia, **Margaret Watson**. The daughter of **Douglas and Margaret (Parke/e) Watson**, she was born on 20 April 1764 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. Margaret died on 30 March 1837 in Green County, Georgia. Oliver was named in his father's will of 1781. "The remainder of my land I give to my two sons **Oliver** and **Francis** to be equally divided as they can accommodate matters."

The Children of Oliver Cromwell Porter and Margaret Watson were:

3. **Mary Anthony PORTER** was born on 12 November 1784 in probably Wilkes or Greene County, Georgia. She died on 8 January 1826 in Morgan County, Georgia. Mary Porter married **James Fears** on 30 October 1805 in Greene County, Georgia. He was the son of **William and Frances (Sadler, Burgher) Fears**. James Fears was born on 28 April 1772 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He died on 5 April 1857 in Morgan County, Georgia.

3. **Douglas Watson Porter** was born on 17 September 1786 in Greene County, Georgia. He died in Poplar Grove Plantation, Morgan County, Georg. Douglas married **Arabella/ Annabelle Burwell** on 9 September 1812 (or 16 December 1802) in probably Greene County, Georgia**.** She was born on 13 March 1785 in Virginia, the daughter of **John and Anne (Powell) Burwell**. She died on 16 March, 1835 in Columbus, Georgia.

3. **Anthony Porter** was born on 8 December 1788 in Greene County, Georgia and died on 1 December in Savannah, Georgia. He married in 1824 or on 16 December 1825 in Georgia, **Louisa Alexander**, daughter of **Adam and Louisa (Schmidt) Alexander**, born in 1807 in

Liberty County, Georgia and died after 1860.

3. **Margaret Porter** was born on 7 January 1791 in probably Greene County, Georgia and died on 24 December 1830 in Georgia. She married on 29 August or 1 September 1809 in Greene County, Georgia **Isham Saffold Fannin, M.D.** He was born on 17 April 1788 or 1778 in Georgia, son of **James and Georgia[?] Elizabeth (Saffold) Fanning**, and died on 26 April 1817 in Georgia. **She married second** on 6 April 1818 in **Georgia**, **Lazarus Battle**, son of **Jesse and Susanna (Fauchette) Battle**. He was born on 4 July 1777 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina and died on 26 July 1824 in Georgia. **She married third** on 12 March 1827 in Phillips County, Arkansas, **Thomas Stanhope Nisbet King**, son of **Andrew and Elizabeth (Nesbit) King**. He was born on 20 October 1804 in Iredell County, North Carolina, and died 9 February 1869 in Phillips County, Arkansas.

3. **Ann M.[?] Porter** was born on 8 January 1793 in [Greene County], Georgia and died on 1 March 1785 in [Morgan County], Georgia. She married on 17 December 1812 in Morgan County, Georgia,
Hon. Adam Goude/ylock Saffold, son of **William and Anne (Goude/ylock) Saffold**. Adam was born on 22 January 1784 in Wilkes or Washington County, Georgia and died on 26 August in Morgan County, Georgia.

3. **Catherine "Caty" Porter** was born 0n 2 June 02 1795 in probably Greene County, Georgia, but possibly Washington County, Georgia. She died in 1855 in probably Morgan County, Georgia. Catherine married on 10 April or May 1814 in probably Greene County, Georgia, **Jepthah/Jeremiah Fannin**, son of **James and Georgia[?] Elizabeth (Saffold) Fannin**. He was born on 17 February 1785 in Washington County, Georgia and died on 28 June 1848 and was buried in Morgan County, Georgia.

3. **John Watson Porter** was born on 2 April 1797 in Greene County, Georgia and died on 5 or 8 January 1868 and was buried in Morgan County, Georgia. He married on 6 May 1824 in Morgan County, Georgia, **Ann Mapp Fannin**, daughter of **Joseph and Elizabeth (Low/e) Fannin**. Ann was born on 31 1806 in Georgia on 21 July 1875 and was buried in Morgan County, Georgia.

3. **William Anthony Porter** was born on 16 July 1799 in Greene County, Georgia and died on 29 September or 30 October 1841 in Georgia. He was single.

3. **Oliver Porter** was born on 14 July 14 1801 in Greene County, Georgia and died on 25 December 1803 in Georgia.

3. **Nancy Porter** was born on 20 February 1804 in Greene County, Georgia and died on 22 October 1805 in Greene County.

3. **James Madison "Matt" Porter** was born on 30 August 1809 in probably Greene County, Georgia and died on 24 May 1849 in probably Greene County, Georgia. He married in September or on 12 December 1833 in Morgan County, Georgia, **Athalia/h James Cox/Hook Hook**. He was born on 26 August 1815 in Georgia and died in 1871 in Greene or Morgan County, Georgia.

2. **Captain Francis Porter.**

Captain Francis Porter was born about 1765 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. (*Small Cemeteries of Kentucky,* "Porter Cemetery," Sugar Grover, Butler County, Kentucky. He was too young to serve in Virginia Continental Line, as did his brothers, but he may have served in the militia, as his grave marker says, Captain." It is not known when he went to Kentucky and whether or not he went there directly. Francis was named in his father's will of 1781. "The remainder of my land I give to my two sons **Oliver** and **Francis** to be equally divided as they can accommodate matters." Francis does not appear in the 1799 Logan County, Kentucky tax rolls. He died on 21 October 1821 or 1822 in Sugar Grove, Butler County, Kentucky and was buried in the Porter Cemetery there. His grave marker reads, "Francis Parker died October 25, 1821, aged 56 yrs. [born about 1765] in the 56th year of his life." (*Porter Family Cemetery*) Francis married on 8 January 1788, in Campbell County, Virginia, **Sarah "Sally" Carson.** She was born on 20 November 1766 in Bedford County, Virginia. Sarah Carson was the daughter of **James S. Carson** and **Mary Ann Helm**. She died on 2 June 1854 in Sugar Grove, Butler County, Kentucky, and was buried there in the Porter Cemetery there. Her grave marker reads, *"Sarah Porter wife of Francis Porter, born Nov. 20, 1765, died June 2, 1854.* (*Porter Family Cemetery*)

The children of Francis Porter and Sarah Carson were:

3. **Mary "Polly" Porter** was born on 22 November 1788 in Prince Edward County, Virginia and died on 4 March 1851 in Butler County, Kentucky. She married on 16 October or 10 December 1807 in Logan County, Kentucky. **John Porter/Paud Carson**, son of **Thomas "Revolutionary Tommie"** and **Ann (Porter) Carson**. He was born on 28 November 1783 in Bedford>Campbell County, Virginia and died on 3 December 1854 in Butler County, Kentucky.

3. **James A. Porter** was born on 5 January 1791 in Prince Edward County, Virginia and was murdered about 1820 in the Ohio River. He was single.

3. **John M. Porter** was born 6 February 1793 in Prince Edward County, Virginia and died of cholera on 15 April 15 1833 in Velasco, Brazoria County, Territory of Texas. He was single.

3. **William Porter** was born on 25 May 1795.

3. **Reverend Nathaniel Porter** (CPC) was born on 8 February 1797 in Prince Edward County, Virginia and died on 09 or 11 October 1871 in Sugar Grove, Butler County, Kentucky and was buried in the Little Muddy Cemetery. He married on 3 February or or 13 October 1826 or 1836, in Butler County, Kentucky, **Martha Ann "Patsy" Chapman,** daughter of **Reverend Alexander and Ann Dixon (Carson) Chapman**. She was born on 5 January 1808 in Logan County, Kentucky and died on 5 December 1829 in Butler County, Kentucky and was buried in the Little Muddy Cemetery. **He married second**, on 10 February 1836 in Butler County, Kentucky, **Sarah Elizabeth Helm**, daughter of **Moses and Nancy (Owen) Helm**. She was born on 24 January 1818 in Campbell County, Virginia or Butler County, Kentucky and died

on 6 June 1872 in Sugar Grove, Butler County, Kentucky and was buried in the Little Muddy Cemetery.

3. **Elizabeth "Betsy" Ann Porter** as born on 15 September 1799 in Prince Edward County, Virginia or in Logan County, Kentucky and died on 15 March 1868 in Butler County, Kentucky and was buried in the Porter Cemetery. Her grave marker reads, "Elizabeth A. Porter born Sept. 15, 1799 died March 15, 1868." (*Small Cemeteries of Kentucky*, "Porter Cemetery," Sugar Grove, Butler County, Kentucky.) She never married.

3. **Sarah "Sallie" Porter** was born on 3 October 1802 in Logan>Butler County, Kentucky and died after 1872 in Butler County, Kentucky, but was not found in the 1880 Kentucky Census. She **married first** on 22 February 1821 in Butler County, Kentucky, **James Royster**, probable son of **Thomas and Agness (Richardson) Royster**. He was born 1786-1807 in probably Goochland County, Virginia and died before 1830 in [Jackson County] Territory of Texas. **He married second** about 1830 in Texas, Ranger **Benjamin Job White**, son of **Benjamin & Martha (Jobe) White**. He was born about 1786 or 1793 in North Carolina>Cocke County, Tennessee TN and died about 1868 in Jackson County, Texas. **3. Sarah "Sallie" Porter** was born on 3 October 1803.

3. **Margaret J. Porte**r was born 20 July 1806 in Logan>Butler County, Kentucky and died on 27 June 27 1857 in Edmonson County, Kentucky and was buried in the Porter Cemetery in Butler County, Kentucky. She married on 19 December 1844 in Butler County, Kentucky, **Henry G. Mitchell**, possible son of **Charles and Ann (Grider) Mitchell**. He was born after 1800.

3. **Francis "Frank" A. Y. Porter** was born on 28 February or 26 July 1809 in Sugar Grove, Logan>Butler County,. Kentucky and died on 6 September 1833 in Butler County, Kentucky. He was single.

2. Rachel Porter was born about 1769 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. Her mother may have died as the result of her birth. Rachel died in January 1834, in Butler County. (*Caney Fork Presbyterian Church Minutes 1821-1845*, p.10) Rachel was raised in household of her sister Florence Porter and Florence's husband, William Porter. Rachel Porter married **Moses A. [lexander?] Read.** Moses Read was born about 1740 and died before 1815 in Butler County, Kentucky. (LDS, Pedigree Resource File, Disc 7, LDS Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT) (Porter, History of Our Family Connection, says that he was about about 1750 in Scotland and that he died before December 1815 in Butler County, Kentucky. died before 1815 in Butler County, Kentucky. Rachel was not named directly in her father's will of 1781.The Moses Read Family moved to Kentucky with [Rachel Porter's brother _____'s] Family.

Moses [Alexander?] Read was born about 1740 and (LDS, Pedigree Resource File, Disc 7, LDS Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT) (Porter, History of Our Family Connection, says that he was about about 1750 in Scotland and that he died before December 1815 in Butler

County, Kentucky. Researcher Glenda Dodson *dodsonglenda@yahoo.com* states that further research has shown that Moses married **Rachel Porter** 1775 - 1783 in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and moved to Kentucky, around 1796.) He was buried in the Caney Fork Cemetery, Butler County, Kentucky. (The Caney Fork Cemetery is listed in the *Small Cemeteries of Kentucky* LDS Family History Library 976.975, but there are no Reads in my photocopy. However, the "R" page of my copy of the book may have been missing. We will attempt to find the missing page of this document.] Moses moved from Virginia to Kentucky ("Captain John M. Porter History", *Our Family [Porter, et al] Connections.*) **The children of Moses Read and Rachel Porter** and **Moses Read** are also listed under his entry in the Read Family History.

The children of Rachel Porter and Moses Read are:

3. **James Read** was born about 1785.

* *3.* ***Susannah Read*** was born in 1786 in Prince Edward County, and she died in May 1841 in Butler County, Kentucky. Susannah married **Francis "Frank" Grinter.** He was born in March 1787 in Prince Edward County, Virginia and died in Butler County County. See the Francis Grinter Family entry for more information about them and their children.

3. **Nathaniel "Nattie" Read** was born on 22 July 1787 un Prince Edward County, Virginia. He died after 1860 in Butler County, Kentucky.

3. **Mary "Polly" Ann Read** was born in December 1788 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. She died before 11 December 1861, in probably Butler County, Kentucky. Mary married **John Read** on 5 February 1823.

3. **Cunningham Read** was born in 1790.

3. **Nancy Read** was born about 1792 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. She married **_____ Ferguson**.

3. **Rebecca Read** was born 16 October 1797. She died in 1847 in probably Butler County, Kentucky.

3. **Elizabeth "Betsy" Read** was born about 1799 in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

3. **Anna H. Read** was born about 1801 in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

IGNORE THIS AREA. I AM WORKING ON THESE DATA YET TO BE ENTERED. EDITOR

Subject : 2nd generation additional spouses

Tom,

Below are other marriages for the two spouses of John & Mary (Anthony) Porter's children who had other marriages.

Descendants of Thomas "Revolutionary Tommie" Carson

1 Thomas "Revolutionary Tommie" CARSON b: February 18, 1760 in prob Bedford Co maybe Prince Edward Co VA d: January 18, 1840 in Butler Co KY
+Anna PORTER b: 1750-1760 in Prince Edward Co VA (or Mar 1749/50) d: August 21, 1829 in Butler Co KY m: December 23, 1782 in Prince Edward Co VA (or 3 Oct)
*2nd Wife of Thomas "Revolutionary Tommie" Carson:
+Mary PATRICK b: April 30, 1761 in Albemarle Co VA d: February 28, 1833 in Warren or Butler Co KY (or Sep 1831) m: March 18, 1830 in Warren Co KY
*3rd Wife of Thomas "Revolutionary Tommie" Carson:
+Mary HOPKINS b: in VA d: September 22, 1840 in Warren Co KY m: December 23, 1833 in Butler Co KY

Descendants of Elizabeth unk

1 Elizabeth UNK b: 1750-1765 d: 1823 in Jasper Co GA
+Augustus/Augustin OWEN b: Abt 1750 in prob VA d: Abt 1790 in VA or GA m: Bef 1790 in prob VA
2 Philemon OWEN b: 1774-1780 d: July 09, 1839 in Talbot Co GA
+Betsy FLUKER, poss m: March 1803 in Greene Co GA
2 Robert OWEN b: 1782 in VA d: July 27, 1850 in Chambers Co AL
+Mary "Polly" KENNEBREW b: 1785-1794 in [Oglethorpe Co GA] d: in prob AL m: March 11, 1805 in Oglethorpe Co GA
2 Elizabeth OWEN b: July 24, 1783 in prob VA d: Abt 1849 in prob Marshall Co MS
+William COCHRAN b: February 20, 1774 in VA d: 1827-1828 in Fayette Co TN m: December 22, 1798 in Oglethorpe Co GA
2 Jacob OWEN b: 1788 in VA or GA d: Bef April 23, 1822 in Jasper Co GA
+Mary "Polly" ARMSTRONG b: 1793 d: Bef August 14, 1852 in Crawford Co GA m: April 17, 1812 in Jasper Co GA
*2nd Husband of Elizabeth unk:
+Shadrack KENNEBREW, Kinnebrew b: 1750-1780 d: Abt 1803 in Oglethorpe Co GA m: Aft 1790
2 NONE
*3rd Husband of Elizabeth unk:
+Nathaniel PORTER b: Abt 1762 in Prince Edward Co VA (not in father's will) d: Bef December 10, 1817 in Putnam Co GA m: May 15, 1805 in Oglethorpe Co GA (or aft 21 May 1805)
2 NONE

Additional spoues for William & Florence Ewing's children's spouses

1 Benjamin ?James? PORTER b: November 18, 1785 in Prince Edward Co VA d: January 19, 1859 in Butler Co KY
+Elizabeth "Betsey" EWING b: Abt 1785 in prob Prince Edward Co VA d: August 04, 1834 in prob Butler Co KY m: August 27, 1811 in Butler Co KY
*2nd Wife of Benjamin ?James? Porter:
+Nancy P HUTCHISON b: 1813 in [Logan Co] KY d: 1867 in [Butler Co] KY m: April 21, 1837 in Logan Co KY

Cunningham Read already covered

Other spouses for William & Susan (Carson) Porter branch

There is a wedding date for a William Hill of 7 April 1801 in Logan Co KY. It's too eary for Ann Porter - might be a miscopy or a 1st wife.

Descendants of William Hill

1 William HILL b: Abt 1778 in prob Prince Edward Co VA (see 1st wedding date) d: 1851-1859 in Butler Co KY
+poss UNK m: April 07, 1801 in Logan/Butler Co KY
*2nd Wife of William Hill:
+Ann PORTER b: Abt 1789 in Prince Edward or Campbell Co VA (or c 1786) d: Aft 1860 in Butler Co KY m: 1811 in Butler Co KY

Times New Roman, 14 point. Internet version copy made 11 June 2005. Photo check A. TH

Home Page (Index)
4 July 2006

OWEN FAMILY Soundex 0500

BENJAMIN OWEN the younger

Researcher: Swift Water Hahn swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net

Is there anyone else out there who can contribute to the research on this family?

Needs editing.



Benjamin "Ben" Owen

CHRONOLOGY:
1812 18 January -- Benjamin was born in Jefferson County, New York,or possibly Massachusetts
1820 -- Benjamin is with his father, **Palmer**, in the Jefferson Township, Schoharie

County, New York Census
1830 -- Benjamin is in Broome County, New York (census)
1833 20 November -- Benjamin married **Sarah Ann Hulce**
1840 -- **Not located in the census.**
1850 -- Benjamin is in Sanford, Broome County, New York (census)
1855 -- Benjamin is in Sanford, Broome County, New York (census).
1860 -- Benjamin is in Town of Sanford, Broome County, New York (census)
1865 -- Benjamin is in Town of Sanford, Broome County, New York (census)
1866 -- Benjamin's property is shown on a Map of Sanford, New York
1870 -- Benjamin is in Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa (census)
1880 -- Benjamin is in Butler Township, Butler County, Iowa with his daughter, Francis, and her spouse John Howe (census)
1885 -- Benjamin is in Boone County, Garden Township, Iowa with his daughter, Jennie, and her spouse, Jay Myers (census)
1900 -- Benjamin is in Madrid, Garden Township, Boone County, Iowa, with his daughter, Jennie, and her spouse, Jay Myers (census)
1902 11 August -- Benjamin's spouse, Sarah, died in Garden Township, Boone County, Iowa
1902 18 December -- Benjamin died at Madrid, Boone County, Garden Township, Iowa and was buried in the Douglas Township, Fairview Cemetery

Benjamin "Ben" D. Owen was born on 18 January 1812. (***1900 Census*** and grave marker data) We know little of his early life other than what we find in the census's. In 1820, Benjamin at age 8, was with his family, in Jefferson Township, Schoharie County, New York. (***1820 Census***) In 1830, at age 18, Benjamin was in Broome County, New York with his family. We do not know why and when the family moved from Schoharie County to Broome County. By 1842, his father, **Palmer Owen**, was a Methodist minister, but we do not know how much earlier he became a minister and if this was his only profession. It is possible that Palmer was engaged in farming as well as preaching at this time. In any event, Sanford was a very small place, a rural community, and Benjamin probably lived a typical boyhood in that kind of setting. Nothing further is known of his childhood from 1812 until 1830. On 20 November 1833, at age 21, Benjamin married 21-year-old **Sarah Ann Hulce**, the daughter of **Samuel H. Hulce** and **Sarah "Sally" Plummer**. It is not known where Benjamin and Sarah married, but is was probably someplace in Broome County. In 1826 and 1850 there are land records for her father at Tompkins In Broome County. Sarah was born on 31 July 1814 at Deposit, Broome

County, New York.

It is not certain where Benjamin and Sarah Owen were in 1840 as they have not been found in the census, but in 1842, their son, **Orson Anderson Owen,** was born at **Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio**. There was a Benjamin Owen enumerated in the ***1840 Census),*** but that Benjamin, age 15-20 and a female, age 15-20, presumably his spouse, were too young. That is, they should have been about ages 28 and 26 respectively. (***US Index Ohio, Lake County, Concord***) There is a deed where Palmer Owen sold land to Benjamin Owen. [We need to obtain the data from this deed. Editor] In 1850, **Benjamin**, **Sarah,** and their children **Catherine Owen** and **Orson Owen** were at Sanford, Broome County, New York. [Sanford was spelled Sandford earlier] In ***the 1855 Census for Sanford, Broome County, New York***, **Benjamin Owen** was age 44, Sarah Owen age 39 [1814], Kate Hulce Owen, age 18, and Arson [Orson] age 13. In 1860, the Benjamin Owen Family was presumably living on a farm at or near Sanford as he was enumerated at age 49 in the ***1860 Census*** for Sanford, Broome County, New York as a farmer. With him was his wife, **Sarah Owen**, age 45, and his children **Catherine Owens** age 20, **Orson Owens** age 18, and **Francis Owens** age 12. The children had all attended school that year. Benjamin had real estate valued at $500. *In the* ***1865 New York, Broome County, Sanford, :***
Owen, Benjamin T., 53, was born in Delaware County
Sary A. Owens, age 48, was born in Delaware County, had 4 children
***Arson A.**, age 22, was born in Ohio
Francis M. Owens, 17, was born in Broome County
Florence E. Owens, 5, was born in Broome County
The census record indicated that Benjamin and Sarah had four children and that Orson served three years in the 1t New York as a private, enlisting 29 January 1861 and being discharged in good health with no wounds.The Sanford [Broome County], New York Map of 1866 shows a B. D. Owen residence a couple of miles northeast of Gulf Summit -- a short distance east of the New York and Erie Railway -- in what appears to be Randolph Township. Mary Cable of the Deposit, Broome County, New York says that they were in the 1865 Census for Broome County, but I do not have that census.

Benjamin Owen and his family moved to to **Waverly, Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa** as that is where they were enumerated in the ***1870 Census***. Also in the **1870 Census in Iowa** were Benjamin and Sarah's son, **Orson Anderson Owen** and his wife, **Addaline (Curtis) Owen (**Waverly**)**; their daughter, **Catherine (Owen) Benjamin** and her husband, **Abraham Benjamin** (Butler Township, Butler County, Iowa); their

daughter, **Francis "Franny" (Owen) Moon** and her husband, **Harmon Moon** and his brother, **John Wesley Moon** (Waverly); Benjamin's sister, **Sallie E. (Owen) Pinney** and her husband, **John Pinney** (Waverly); Benjamin's brother, **James Reuben Owen** and his wife, **Ruth Hyde** (Waverly); Benjamin's sister, **Clarissa C. (Owen) Graves** and her husband, **James Henry Graves (**Pleasant Grove Township, Floyd County, Iowa). There may have been members of the collateral families who also moved to Iowa of whom we are unaware at present. The other three children of Palmer Owen appear to have remained in Broome, County, New York, except for John Owen who is unaccounted for in the **1870 Census**.

As with all migrations, we are interested in knowing why they left the place in which they lived? The Civil War Years were undoubtedly difficult years to migrate and probably many families had to postpone any plans they might have had until the war was over. In his Diary, **Samuel August Maxwell**, in commenting on Benjamin Owen, said, "All came west about 1866 and lived at Waverly [Bremer County], Iowa for a few years and then some of them removed to Central Iowa [Boone Co,] and Orson later to Kansas. (Cole Manuscript Collection, Samuel August Maxwell Diary, Minnesota Historical Society) It appears that their reason for leaving may have been a combination of several factors. 1. Both Orson Owen and James Reuben Owen (Palmer Owen's brother, Orson's uncle) James Reuben Owen returned to Broome County from the Civil War about 1867 and , Orson married immediately after his return in February. 2. Benjamin's father, Palmer Owen, died in 1864 and his mother, Sarah Owen, died in 1866. 3. The land that Palmer Owen had was probably not sufficiently extensive to provide sufficient land to his children. 4. And, probably most importantly, the availability of land and new opportunities in Iowa that attracted the Owen families to that state.

We do not know exactly when they left New York or if they all left at the same time. Orson was married on 26 February 1867, so he and Benjamin and his family probably left some time after that. Orson's daughter, **Elizabeth Owen**, was born about 1868 in **Michigan**, as she appears at age 2 in the 1870 Census as being age 2. It seems likely, then, that at least some members of the family would have been there about that time, perhaps only long enough for Elizabeth's birth. Maybe they were visiting a relative on the way West? It appears that they all went to Iowa at the same time. In 1869, Benjamin and Sarah, of Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa sold the New York land that had been previously sold to them by Benjamin's father, **Palmer Owen**. So, we know that they were in Iowa by that time. [I hope to have this deed and an earlier one available soon. Editor]

In the ***1870 Census for Waverly, Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa***, Benjamin was enumerated as a farmer as he had been previously in New York. He was age 53, had real estate valued at $4,800 and personal property at $400. It appears that he was doing well financially. His wife, **Sarah**, keeping house, was age 48. Their daughter Jenny was in school. Their son, **Orson Owen**, was on his own as a farmer at Waverly, with his wife Adaline (Curtis) Owen and their daughter, **Francis "Franny" Catherine** age 2. In the ***1880 Census for Butler Township, Butler County, Iowa***, their daughter, **Catherine (Owen) Benjamin**, was living in Butler County, Waverly area with her husband, **Abraham Benjamin**, of New York. Why Catherine and Abraham went to Butler County as opposed to Bremer County is not known. In the ***1870 Census for Waverly, Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa***, their daughter, **Francis "Franny" (Owen) Moon**, age 20, was married to **Harmon Moon**, age 34, from New York, and their children, Marion Owen age 2 and Harrison Moon age five 5 months, and **John Wesley Moon**, a brother of Harmon in the 1880 Census, were also in the Waverly area in 1870. As in the case of case, it appears that they married just shortly prior to leaving New York.

In the ***1880 Census***, we find **Benjamin**, age 67, as a farmer and **Sarah**, age 56, keeping house, in **Butler Township, Butler County** in the household of **John Howe**, age 47, born in Pennsylvania. It is not known whether or not there was any relationship between the Owen's and the Howe's. In the household was **John D. Howe,** John Howe's brother. Their daughter, **Francis "Franny" M. (Owen) Moon** and her spouse, **Harmon Moon**, their children **Marion Moon** age 2, and **Harrison Moon,** age 5 months were living in the next door house down. Also in the household was **John Wesley Moon, Benjamin Moon's** brother. (***Census 1880***), It appears that Benjamin and Sarah "sold out" their property in the Waverly area in Bremer County and moved to Butler Country to simplify their lives, as "senior citizens," and to be near one of their children. For some unknown reason, Benjamin , about age 74, Sarah, about age 69 [she should have been about age 71] by 1885, had moved to **Garden Township, District 54, Boone County** to live with their daughter, **Jenny Myers** age 28 and her husband, **Jay Myers**, a farmer, age 26, born in Pennsylvania. (***1885 Census***) Benjamin and Sarah had finally given up farming on their own and apparently needed a place to live and perhaps needed the support of their daughter Jenny and her husband. As usual with all families, we sorely miss the absence of **1890 Census** records, and have to skip to 1900 where we find Benjamin age 88 and Sarah age 85 still with their daughter Jenny and family in Boone County, Garden Township, Iowa. In the census, Benjamin stated that he had not been farming for 12 years, that is, since about 1888.

We know nothing about the health of Benjamin and Sarah prior to their deaths. The Iowa Death Records 1880-1921 Boone County. (LDS FHL Film No. 1034317) do not have the pages covering Owen. Perhaps there is another copy somewhere. Boone County Vital Records Death 1897-1910 (Film No. 1034317 Item 1/1897-1920 1034317 Item 2) has not yet been researched. The Death Records from the Iowa Department of Public Health were sought, but the response was negative for Benjamin and Sarah. **Sarah "Sary" Ann (Hulce) Owen** died on 11 August 1901 in Garden Township, Boone County, Iowa and was buried in Lot 199, Grave 3 in the Fairview Cemetery in Douglas Township. (Fairview Cemetery Association Record & Map) **Benjamin D. Owen** died four months later, on 18 December 1902, in Garden Township, Boone County, Iowa at age 90 years and eleven days. His physician was Dr. Sturgeon and the undertaker A. M. Sundberg of Madrid, Iowa. He was buried in Lot 199, Grave 4 in the Fairview Cemetery in Douglas Township, Madrid, Boone County. (Fairview Cemetery Association Record & Map; his date of death is also on his grave marker) Thomas Hahn and his son, Chris Hahn, in June 2000 sighted the very fine grave markers that were in excellent condition. To reach the cemetery, take the road at the northwest side of Madrid, north two or three miles. From the south gate of the cemetery, go north just a bit on the cemetery road. The grave marker is a prominent one to the east, and two or three rows back from the road. The monument for their daughter, Jenny Myers and her husband, Jay Myers, is to the right of theirs. I think we found the cemetery record and map at the burial plots for the Fairview Cemetery in 1999 at the home of John Theisen at 795-3206 on 315th Rose Road.

CENSUS RECORDS:

Census 1820 US, New York, Schoharie County, Jefferson Township, p.121:
Line 6. **Palmer Owens**: Males 3 under 10, 1 (26-44). Females 1 under 10, 1 (26-44)
***Benjamin Owen** would be one of the males under 10. [Jefferson Township in on the county line with Harpersfield, Delaware County.]

1830 US, New York, Broome County, Sandford, p.396:
Line 15 **Palmer Owens**: Males 2 under 5, 1 (5-10), 1 (10-15), 2 (15-20), 1 (40-50). Females 1 (5-10), 1 (15-20), 1 (40-50) (**Benjamin Owen** would have been one of the males ages 15-20.

1835 New York, Broome County, Sandford, p. 3: **Palmer Owens** with 5 males, 3 females, 1 able to vote. **Benjamin Owen** would have been one of the males.

Census 1840 US Index Ohio, Lake County, Concord (LDS FHL 977.1/X220/X22w/1840 vol. 3): **Benjamin Owen**.
Census 1840 US Ohio, Lake County, Concord recorded 11 September 1840 (LDS FHL Film 04446 94 3rd screen down 7th from bottom) a **Benjamin Owen**, 1 male 15-20, 1 female under 5, 1 female 15-20, 2 in agriculture. The ages are too young.
Census 1840 New York: No Benjamin Owen found.

Census 1850 New York, Broome County, Sandford: MyFamily.com/Ancestry.com Online Images, enumerated 19 August, p.182 (363), Line 99, Dwelling 199, Family 201, **Benjamin Owen**, age 38, farmer, value of real estate $300, was born in New York
Line 100. **Sarah Owen**, age 39, was born in New York
Line 101. **Catherine Owen**, age 13, was born in New York, attended school
***Line 1 [p.363]. **Orson Owen**, age 8, was born in Ohio, attended school
Line 2. **Florence Owen** age 2, was born in New York. [It appears that she died young as she does not appear in the 1855 census. However, "Franny" Owen is at age 5, the age that Florence should have been. I think "Franny" is the nickname for Florence. Editor]

Census 1855 New York, Broome County: **Benjamin Owen**, age 44, born Jefferson County, New York; **Sarah Owen**, age 39, his wife; **Kate Owen**, age 18; ***Orson Owen**, age 13; **Francis Owen**, age 7.

Census 1860 US, New York, Broome County, Sandford. MyFamily.com/Ancestry.com Online Images, p. 205 (879), line 23, Dwelling 1760 Family 1760.
Benjamin Owens, age 49, farmer. real estate worth $500, was born New York
Line 23. **Sarah Owens**, age 45, was born New York
Line 24. **Catherine Owens**, age 20, was born New York, attended school
Line 25. **Orson Owens,** age 18, laborer, was born in New York, attended school.
Line 26. **Francis Owens**. age 12, was born in New York, attended school
I have an Ancestry.com summary sheet that says that Benjamin was born in Pennsylvania. Check census image.

1865 New York, Broome County, Sanford:
Owen, Benjamin T., 53, was born in Delaware County
Sary A. Owens, age 48, was born in Delaware County, had 4 children
***Arson A.**, age 22, was born in Ohio
Francis M. Owens, 17, was born in Broome County
Florence E. Owens, 5, was born in Broome County
The census record indicated that Benjamin and Sarah had four children and that Orson

served three years in the 1t New York as a private, enlisting 29 January 1861 and being discharged in good health with no wounds.

Census 1867 Iowa, Bremer County (LDS Film 1000025 item 2). Is there an index to this census? Need to research.

Census 1870 US Iowa, Bremer County, Washington Township, Waverly Post Office,
National Archives Microfilm Series M593, Roll 378, p.327, enumerated 11 July.
Line 38, Dwelling 53 Family 52, **Benj. Owen** [1814], age 56, a farmer, real estate worth $4,800, personal property worth $400, as born in New York
Line 39. **Sarah Owen** [1816], age 44, keeping house, was born in New York
Line 40. **Jenny Owen**, age 9 [1861], at home was born in New York, attended school

Census 1880 US Iowa, Butler County, Butler Township. LDS Family Search 2001, FHL Film 1254330, National Archives Film T9-0330, p. 137D: **John Howe**, Self, age 47 [born about 1832], farming, was birthplace Pennsylvania, birthplace father and mother Pennsylvania
Benjamin Owens, other, age 67 [born about 1813], farming, birthplace New York, birthplace father and mother New York.
Sarah Owens, other, age 64 (born about 1816], keeping house, birthplace New York, birthplace father and mother New York.
John D. Howe, other [a brother in the 1870 census], age 24 [born about 1856], single, farming, birthplace Ohio, birthplace father Pennsylvania, mother Ohio. Harmon Moon, the spouse of their daughter, Francis M. Owen, is the next door down.

Census 1885 Iowa, Boone County. LDS Family History Library Film No. 1021443/1021444. Dwelling 47, Family 47 for Jay Myers, Township 82SE of NE of Section 19:
Jay Myers, a age 26, a farmer,
Jennie Myers, at age 28, housekeeping, was born in New York
Eugene Myers
Benjamin Owen, at age74 [born about 1806]
Sarah Owen, at age 69 [born about 1811]. She should have been about 71. LDS Film #1020333 is also mentioned. Is this relevant? The next entry is for Aaron Myers. age 35, a farmer, was born in Pennsylvania, and Martha Myers, keeping house, was born in Pennsylvania.

Census 1895 Iowa, Boone County. LDS FHL Film No. 1020332, p. 144. **Jay Myers** Soundex M620 [son-in-law, No. 23 [?] spouse of **Jenny Owen**], head of household, was born in August 1858, in Iowa, a farmer, no dwelling listed.
No. 25 **Benjamin D. Owen**, age 83, was born in New York, a farmer, religion M. E. [Methodist Episcopal]
No. 26 **Sarah A. Owen**, age 80, was born in New York.

Soundex 1900 Iowa, Boone County, Garden Township, ***Census: 1900 US, Iowa, Boone County, Garden Township*** enumerated on 6 June 1900, LDS FHL Film No. 1020332, p. 144, line 66, sheet 4, line 66, vol. 6, E. D 1:
Jay Myers, Head, farmer, born Aug. 1858, IA, age 41, father of two children, father born Pennsylvania, mother born Pennsylvania, Owned farm, Farm No. 28
Jennie F. [or T], Spouse, was born September 1860, NY, age 39, married 20 years, mother of two children born [?], Father born Mass, Mother born NY
Estelle W., Daughter, was born Sep 1882 ,age 14, Father born PA, Mother born New York
Eugene W., Son, was born March 1884 ,age 16, IA, Farm Laborer
Benjamin D. Owen, Father-in-Law, 6 Jan. 1812, age 88, married 67 years, born NY, Father born New York, mother born New York , no occupation for 12 years [since 1888]
Sarah A., Mother-in-law, age 85, born July 1814 NY, Father born NY, Mother born NY, mother of five children, four living

Census 1900 Iowa, Boone County, Washington Township, enumerated 5 June, Supervisory District 10, Enumeration District 14, sheet 4, line 66. LDS Film No. 1243834. Line 62, Dwelling 70 Family 72. With the family of Jay Myers, Benjamin's his son-in-law, and his daughter **Jennie**.
Line 66 **Benjamin D. Owen,** was born in January 1812, at age 88, had been married 67 years, was born in New York, father born in New York, mother born, New York, could read and write
Line 67 **Sarah Owen**. was born in July 1814,at age 85, was a mother of five children, four living, was born in New York and parents were born in New York, parents were born in New York, could read and write

The children of Benjamin Owen and Sarah Hulce are:

1. **Catherine "Kate" Owen** was born about 1836-1837 in New York.

    Census: 1840 New York. Not found as her parents were not found in this census.

Census: 1850 New York, Broome County, Sandford: Dwelling 199, Family 201, Line 101. **Catherine Owen**, age 13, was born in New York, attended school. (MyFamily.com/Ancestry.com Online Images, enumerated 19 August, p.182 [363])

Census: 1860 Sanford Township, Broome County, New York: **Abraham Benjamin** age 30, a farmer, was born in New York; wife **Catherine** age 24 was born in New York; son **Edgar** age 2 was born in New York.

Census: 1870 Butler Township, Butler County, Iowa: **Abraham H. Benjamin** age 43 was born in New York; wife **Kate** age 34 was born in New York; son **Edgar** age 12 was born in New York. **John Howe** age 38 was born in Pennsylvania. (Ancestry.com Online Images)

Census: 1880 Butler Township, Butler County, Iowas [I think]: **Abraham H. BENJAMIN** age 51, farming, was born in New York and father and mother born in New York. **Catharine S. BENJAMIN** age 44, keeping house, was born in New York and father and mother were born in New York.

2. **Orson Anderson Owen** was born in 1842 Born in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio. He married **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis** on 26 February 1867 at Deposit, Broome, County, New York. Orson died on 26 April 1908 in Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas and was buried in the Parkerville Cemetery. See an expanded entry for Orson Owen.

3. **Francis "Franny" Owen** was born about 1848 in Broome County, New York. She is probably the same person as **Florence E. Owen** enumerated in the ***1850 Census***. In the 1900 Census, Sarah Owen said that she had had five children and four had survived. In that event, who was the child who died prior to 1900? She married **Harmon Moon**, probably about in New York. We do not know yet when she or Harmon died. [Look in later censuses.]

Census 1870 for Waverly, Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa:
Dwelling 12 Family 12.
Harmon D. Moon, 34 [born about 1836], Farmer, value of real estate 1800, personal property 625 born NY

Fanny M. Moon, 20 [born about 1850], born NY
Marian Moon, 2 [born about 1868], born IA
Harrison "Harry" Moon, 5/12 [born about 1870], born IA
John Wesley Moon, [a brother of Harmon in the 1880 census], 31 [born about 1840], born NY
(Ancestry.com, p. 324, Image 262)

Census: 1880 for Waverly, Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa. LDS FHL Film 1254329, NA Film Number T-9-0328, p. 386A.
Harmon Moon, Self, Married, 44 [born about 1836], Farmer, born NY, father born NY, mother born NY
Frances Moon, Wife, Married, 32 [born about 1848], born NY, father born NY, mother born NY
Marian Moon, Daughter, Single, 12 [born about 1868], born IA, Ay School, father born NY, mother NY
Harry Moon, Son, Single, 10 [born about 1870], born IA, At School, father born NY, mother born NY
John W. Moon, Brother, Single, born NY, Carpenter, father born NY, mother born NY
(Family History Library Film 1254328. NA Film Number T-9-0328, p. 228D)

Census 1900 has not been searched.

4. **Jennie F Owen** was born on 25 September 1860 in New York. Jenny married **Jay Myers** probably about 1878-1880 in Iowa. She and Jay lived on a farm. It is not known whether or not she and Jay Myers had children. [Perhaps check the 1900 census to see.] Jennie died on 14 April 1904 at Garden Township, Boone County, Iowa, about three years after her mother's death and about two years after her father's death. The cause of her death was heart disease. Taking care of her aging parents may not have been easy for her. She was buried on 17 April 1904 in the Fairview Cemetery, Madrid, Douglas Township, Boone County, north of Madrid, next to her parents. Jennie married Jay Myers. He was born on 5 August 1858 in Garden Township, Boone County. Jay died on 18 June 1934 at the I.O.O.F Home at Mason City, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa. (*According to Iowa Cemetery Records*, p. 336, Jay Myers died 18 June 1935.)

Census: 1870 Waverly, Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa: Line 40. **Jenny Owen**, age 9 [1861], at home was born in New York, attended

school

Census: 1880 District Four, Garden Township, Boon County, Iowa:
Enumeration District 15, enumeration 16 June. Ancestry.com Online Image of 3 May 2001. Line 31. Dwelling 79 Family 80, **Jay Myers**, at age 21, a farmer; line 32, **Jennie Myers**, keeping house/at home, at age 19, born in New York and Parents born in New York. Two doors down, at Dwelling 80 Family 81 is **Martha Myers**, age 58 [Jay's mother?] and son, Aaron Myers, age 33, farmer. The family in between may be family as well, as there is a **John Myers**, age 5, a nephew. [LDS Film 1254328. NA Film Number T9-0328, p. 228D [Check this census]

Times New Roman 14 point. Revised 22 June 2005. hoto check A. Front Page Copy 6 August 2005. TH

Home Page
16 September 2006

MARSHALL FAMILY

[Need to replace photo of her grave marker. Need link from Marshal Family Page. Editor]

ANNA MARSHALL



Anna (Marshall) Grinter (Hahn Collection)

A new page has been created to cover the relationship of Anna Grinter and Charles Blue Jacket and the Shawnee Prophet. If you like, you can link to tat page from here: Blue Jacket. Editor

Annie Marshall "Ann" "Anna" (married GRINTER)—Anna Marshall's Lenape name was **Windagamen, meaning Sweetness.** She was generally referred to as "Annie." Annie was born on 8 January 1820 in Miami County, Ohio. In 1880, at age 60, when living with her son, **William Henry**

Harrison Grinter, one of the members of the household told the census taker that Annie was born in Indiana. (*LDS 1880 U. S. Census Extract of the census taken in Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas, FHL Film 1254400, National Archives Film T9-0400, p. 420A)* Interestingly, her daughter, **Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries** in the same census reported that her mother was born in Arkansas. (*Ibid*.) Her sister, **Rosanna (Marshall) Grinter,** reported that she did not know where her mother was born. (*Ibid*. p. 427C). In the *1885 Kansas State Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County*, Annie is also listed as having been born in Indiana (LDS Microfilm No. 976099). Annie died 28 June 1905 at Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas and was buried in Grinter's Chapel [as it was known then as opposed to the Grinter Chapel at the present] Cemetery, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County**,** Kansas. (*The Delaware Mission, Kansas Historical Collections*). Annie's mother was **Wilaquenaho, Betsy (Elizabeth)** a Lenape-Delaware. Family records show that she was a **Ketchum** but that has not yet been confirmed by public records. Betsy was born about 1797 in the Northwest Territory, that is, the present State of Ohio. [Her birth year has been estimated from her entry in the ***1862 Delaware Census*** *where she is shown as* ***No. 531 Marshall, Widow (alias Wilaquenaho****) [age] 65*. (John G. Pratt Papers, microfilm edition (Manuscript Division, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, 1967), Roll 9, "*Census of the Delaware Tribe of Indians within the Delaware Agency taken February 15th One thousand Eight hundred Sixty two.*" She probably died in 1875 and was buried in the **Gilstrap Cemetery #2** (26 miles from Bartlesville) in Indian Territory (present Oklahoma). There is no grave marker existing in that cemetery for her, however. Anna's father, **William H. Marshall,** a white trader, was born about 1750 to 1760 , probably in Pennsylvania. He was the son of **Henry Marshall** and **Mary Marshall.** William Marshall died about 1833 in or near Springfield, Greene County, Missouri. We do not know his place of burial.

It is likely that Wilaquenaho moved with her family when the U.S. Government forced the principal Delaware Tribe forced to migrate from Ohio to Indiana in the 1820s. Her husband, William Marshall, was a trading partner with **William Conner.** The William Marshall's then emigrated with the Delaware from Indiana to Missouri. William Marshall probably lived for short periods of time in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri, in Southeast Missouri, in Arkansas Territory, and in Texas. It is not known whether or not his family was with him at all those locations. The William Marshall Family was known to have been at the mouth of Finley Creek on the James Fork of the White River in Missouri from 1826 until 1831, where William (also known as **John** or "**Old John**") had a "plantation" and a grist mill, and where he was a trader. [*History of Greene County* [Missouri], pp. 131-132/Richard Graham Papers, Clark Collection, vol. 10, Missouri Historical Society, CDH, p. 147/Account Book of Menard and Valle, 1829-1831].[Find location in topographic map and its distance from Springfield.] The accounts of William Marshall are difficult to follow, because he apparently was known in Missouri and possibly Arkansas and Texas as **"Old John" Marshall.**" Also, there is more than one William Marshall in Indiana and Ohio, and it is easy to confuse "our" William Marshal with the other/s.

Betsy Marshall took her children to the Delaware Reserve in Northeast Kansas about 1831, although her obituary says that she went to Kansas with the Delaware in 1829. (Kansas City, KS *Press* , 30 June 1908). From the Probate File of William Marshall in Greene County, Missouri, it appears possible that Betsy's name was also **Priscilla**.[I am currently transcribing the Marshall Papers, to be followed by transcribing the Trader Gillis's Probate Papers, to determine the answer. Editor] It is possible that William Marshall followed them in the spring of 1832. (*History of Greene County*, p, 905) One source [citation needed] says that he established a grist mill in Kansas, but I there is no evidence that he did. It appears that soon after

Betsy went to the Delaware Reserve, that is, present Kansas, where she raised her family either on her own, or with the help of her family or others. And, as noted below, she later "married" an Indian named **Fish**.

In addition to Anna, Betsy Wilaquenaho and William Marshal may have had six other children, four sons and two daughters, but **this is questionable**. We previously included a daughter Lucinda, born 1827, but it appears now that she was not his daughter:

1. **Mary Ann** born 1823, married **Henry Tiblow**
2. **John M.** died after 4 March 1907
3. **Elizabeth Jane** married **Fish**
4. **Samuel**
5. **Rosanna** born 28 February 1832, died 3 June 1916, married **James C. Grinter**
6. **Sarah Ann,** born 28 Feb. 1832, died after 11 August 1878, married 1. **W. H. H. McCamish** and 2. **Rankin(s).** (*Goodspeed*, 622-623) There are various birth dates for these children in the Delaware records, some of them being inaccurate. There is evidence that Betsy had possibly two children by **Fish** and/or some person other than William Marshall. This will be addressed in more detail in her Biography. As late as 1868, Elizabeth [Wilaquenaho] Ketchum, who by then had long been known as **"Widow Marshall,"** was still living in Kansas. (National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll, 301, frames 1163-1171, "Roll or Census of the Delaware Tribe of Indians within the Fort Leavenworth Agency for the year 1842," No. 104; 1862 Delaware Census, No. 531) In the *Moses Grinter Ledger*, now in the Wyandotte County (KS) Museum, p. 214, one finds an account headed "**Mrs. Marshall or Jim Grinter['s] wife['s] mother**." **James C. Grinter**, brother of Moses, married **Rosanna Marshall**, sister of Annie Marshall. This, then, is apparently Betsy Wilaquenaho, although awkwardly stated. As to when Betsy went to Indian Territory, Staab commented in *Grinter Place News*, Nov. 1978, "The Richard C. Adams Letter books (in the Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas), Vol. 2, p. 174, lists on a very poorly-transcribed transcribed roster of some hundreds of Delawares protesting the terms of their spring 1868 removal to the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, a person whose name is spelled "**Wi Jok Quiano**." Staab said that in his judgment, that represented "Wi-la-que-na-ho," as no one else on the 1862 Delaware census had a name spelled anything like this. He commented further that the typist who transcribed these names for Adams seems to have been completely unfamiliar with Delaware forms.

Little is known of Annie's childhood in Kansas. An 1890 Wyandotte County history says that she attended school at the "Osage Indian mission." [The source document has not been located. Staab, *Grinter Place News (Nov. 1987),* commented: "The only "Osage Mission" school in Kansas, a catholic school at present St. Paul, Neosho County, opened its doors in 1847, too late for her to have attended. See Barry, *Beginning of the West*, pp. 559, 681-682. Accordingly, the school Annie attended was perhaps in Indiana or Ohio, or possibly Missouri."] Her sisters **Rosanna and Mary Ann "Polly,"** her brother **William,** and her daughter **Catherine** were all educated at the Shawnee Methodist Mission in present-day Johnson County, in the 1840s. (National Archive Microcopy 234, Roll 302, frames 323-325, 733-737. [Staab says that the class rosters for those schools were not found in **Martha B. Caldwell**, *Annals of the Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian Manual Labor School* [2nd. ed., Topeka, KSHS, 1977]*; Goodspeed* p. 623; 1862 Delaware census, nos. 229, 232, 238, 780, 781; **Flora Harvey Little**, *Shawnee Indians in Kansas*, (n. p, n. d,), p. 30. The Marshall's place of abode in on the Delaware Reserve is not known, but there is the possibility that it was on Marshall Creek [source], located _____. She became a member of the Methodist Church in childhood. [*The Delaware Mission*].

Anna married **Moses Grinter,** a white trader and the first settler of present Wyandotte County, 1836-1839. He was first in Kansas about 1828 when he was stationed at Cantonment Leavenworth. Moses Grinter operated a ferry across the Kansas River and was an Indian trader. He was born on 12 March 1809 at Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, the son of **Francis Grinter and Susannah Read**. Staab says, in the *Grinter Place News,* Nov. 1987:

I disagree with the January, 1836, date given in Goodspeed, p. 623, for the following reasons: 1. Annie's first child was born December 26, 1839, and she continued to produce children every two or three years. 2. In a deposition given before **Thomas B. Sykes**, Fort Leavenworth Indian Agent, on January 29, 1861, and preserved on pp. 271-272 of the **Moses Grinter Ledger**, Moses affirmed that he had married a Delaware woman in the year AD 1839." 3. Vol. 17, No. 8 of an early Kansas City newspaper (above which someone has written "From the Kansas City *Sun* , July-14-1905") states clearly, in a biographical sketch of Moses Grinter, that "in January, 1838, he married Miss Anna Marshall." This clipping is in [1987] in the collection of **Beth (nee Kirby) Willey**, daughter of **William Clay Kirby**, living at 11 N. 78th St., Kansas City, Kansas. 4. A companion biographical sketch of Mrs. Anna Marshall Grinter, probably from the same newspaper, and also in the **Kirby-Willey** collection, gives the same date of January, 1838. 5. An obituary of Mrs. Anna Marshall Grinter, written by **J. W. Payne**, but not from the same newspaper as the preceding two sources, and also in the Kirby-Willey collection, gives January, 1838, as the date for the marriage. But an obituary for Moses Grinter says they were married January 1836. [Need to find this source to verify this date. Their married is confirmed by the 1842 Delaware Census where "Anna Grinter" is listed as No. 101. He died on 12 June 1878 at Muncie, Delaware Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. The Grinters probably lived in more than one place, including Bethel and the White Church area, before building their brick home on the Kansas River about 1857. It is said that they lived in a "pioneer cottage" just above the ferry for a number of years. It appears that they might have left the White Church area about 1843, but no later than 1848.

Anna Marshal and Moses Grinter had ten children:

1. **Frances Katherine** born 26 December 1839, died 9 April 1908, married **John C. Grinter** .
2. **W. H. H. Grinter** born 1 November 1841, died 10 December 1887, not married.
3. **Mary Jane Grinter** born 3 May 1843, died 10 July 1908 married **Audley Paul Defries**.
4. **Victoria B. Grinter** born 26 June 1848, died in infancy.
5. **Florence D. Grinter** born 11 July 1851, died 24 October 1857.
6. **Prudence Grinter** born 26 June 1854, died in infancy.
7. **Martha Vashtie Grinter** born 16 July 1857, died 20 June 1930, married first **W. D. Allen** and second **Henry Clay Kirby**.
8. **James Grinter,** died in infancy.
9. **Francis Grinter** born 1 July 1862, died 12 July 1864.
10. **Cunningham Reed Grinter** born 4 March 1864, died 11 March 1924, married Elizabeth Shirley. [missing data here]. In addition, she and Moses Grinter raised her niece **Rose Grinter** and her nephew **John Grinter.** ("Genealogical Study of the Grinter-Marshall Descendants, and of Henry Clay Kirby's Family," 11 pp., compiled by **William Clay Kirby**, n. d., in the Kirby-Willey collection, to be cited as the "Grinter Genealogy) Annie's obituary says that five of the children are buried in the old Indian cemetery at White Church and one son is buried at the Grinter Chapel near Stony Point. (Obituary,

Kansas City, KS *Press*, 30 June 1905) Four of their children were still living in 1878 when Moses died of a paralytic stroke. ("Death of an Old Citizen," Wyandotte ((Kansas.)) *Gazette*, June 14, 1878.)

The Grinter's were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. (Kirby, "Grinter Genealogy"; Goodspeed, pp. 622-624. Religious and community activities were an important part of their life. Her grandson, **William Clay Kirby**, born in 1894 (Kirby, "Grinter Genealogy"), remembered that she was "of a generous nature to her environment, people, and church and kin. Read her Bible regularly and her conversation was broad considering the limited education she had. The church was important in its support and upkeep to her. ([William Cay Kirby], "As I knew them in 1900," copy of typescript. 3 pp. (original in Kirby-Willey collection), p. 1) Through her adult life she endowed the **W**hite Church, where several of her infant children were buried ("Kirby, "Grinter Genealogy," p. 2), and the Grinter Chapel, where she and Moses and more of her family and kin lie today, with land and funds. (W. C. Kirby, "As I knew them in 1900" ; Probate Office, Wyandotte County Court House, *Probated Wills*, Vol. G, pp. 86-89 (Vols. B-Z are now deposited with the Wyandotte County Historical Society and Museum). Her last audible prayer was in the “musical Delaware Indian language." (The Delaware Mission). In recognition of her family's contribution to the community, Grinter Post Office was established in Wyandotte County in 1889. It remained open until 1902. (Robert W. Baughman, *Kansas Post Offices May 29 1828 - August 3 1961* (Kansas Postal Historical Society, 1961), p. 54)

William Kirby later recalled that in 1900, at the age of 80, Annie was 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighing 150 pounds, with thin grey hair and dark brown skin. "Toothless, medium thin face, and wore mostly a belted mother hubbard type dress with side cut through pockets," Kirby reminisced, "for easy access to her pipe and Bull Durham tobacco carried therein. She sucked a small pipe of clay rounded on the lower side, with insert stem of reed or small bamboo. Stems were 15 cents a dozen and pipes 10 cents each. The pound cloth sack of Bull Durham in handy access was on the mantle of the fireplace or easy to get to table. Tobacco was carried loose in her dress pockets, her pipe occupying one pocket. She wore glasses only when reading or sewing." Kirby also wrote that her physical fitness stayed with her to the end. In her last few years, Kirby recalled, she "lived among her children in divided time." (W. C. Kirby, "As I knew them in 1900," p. 1.) Her end came peacefully. On May 6, 1905, she made out her last will and testament, directing that after her last expenses were paid and bequests were made to the churches she supported, her household goods and real property should be distributed among her four surviving children. (Probate Office, Wyandotte County Court House, *Probated Wills*, Vol. G, pp. 86-89) On 28 June 1905 she passed away with her last audible prayer in the musical Delaware Indian Language. (J. W. Payne, Anna Marshall obituary, clipping from an unidentified newspaper dated probably late June or early July, 1905.) **Jane Zolotor (RonaldPZolotor@aol.com)** , **grand-niece of Elizabeth Grinter**, said of Annie's smoking: At one time the Grinter House was a restaurant and we took Aunt Lou (Leah) there and had dinner in Elizabeth's bedroom and she told us stories of Cam's mother smoking a clay pipe in a rocking chair in front of the fireplace."

Anna first shows up in earliest surviving Delaware documents that we can find, the 1842 Roll or Census of the Delaware Tribe of Indians within the Fort Leavenworth Agency for the Year 1842, under No. 101, as **Anna Grinter** with one male under 10, one female under ten , and one female of ten and under female under 40, that is, Anna. Incidentally, her mother, **Betsy Wilaquenaho** appears nearby on the roll under No. 104 as **Mrs. Marshall** with one male of 10 and under 40, two females under 10, two females of 10 and under 40, and one female (Betsy) over 40. Anna next appears in the Delaware Payroll of the Delaware

Reserve on 18 April 1857, under No. 94 as **Mrs. Anna Grinter**, 1 woman, 3 children, Distribution Share $230.00. Then, on the Delaware Payroll of 1 January 1958 under No. 45, 1 woman, 3 children, Distribution Share $380.00. (Full Delaware Roll data for the years cited can be found in **Fay Louise Smith Arellano**, *Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records 1842-1907. See* the Standard References in the Bibliography for the full citation and ordering information.) In 1856 she and three of her children received money "due the heads of **W. H. Marshall.**" [Maxwell M. Gaskin's ? Letter of 14 April 1858 to the Osage River Agency. In ____, she is listed in "Abstract of Stock Stolen by Whites from The Delaware Tribe of Indians under Claim No. 123 for the loss of one ox and three head of cattle. The claim for the ox was approved.

In the Allotment of Indian Lands in Kansas under the Under the Treaty of 1860 **"Annie" Grinter Anna** No. 127 (No. 232 on the **1862 Census Roll**) was allotted 78.xx acres of land in Lots 7 and 8 in the Southeast ¼ of Section 21, Township South 11, Range East 24 . Her mother, **Betsy Marshall**, was allotted 56.30 acres in Lot 6, SW/4 in 21-11-24 and 41.65 acres in Lot 5, SE/4 in 21-11-24. Anna Grinter appears in the *Census of the Delaware Tribe of Indians within the Delaware Agency (Kansas) taken February 15th, 1862 No. 232, 12-15-1862 Allotment Number 127* at age 40 with No. 233 **William Henry**, 1862 Allotment No. 128, age 20; No. 234 **Martha**, 1862 Allotment No. 129, age 5; No. 235 page 27. In the 1862 Roll, she was No. 245. In the *1862 Census on the Delaware Reserve of 15 February* she is listed under No. 232, Allotment No. 27, at age 40 with **William Henry** No. 233, age 20; No. 234 **Martha**, age 5; No. 235 **Rosanna Marshall,** 1862 Allotment No. 131 [a niece], age 12]; and, No. 236 **John Marshall** [a nephew], age 9, orphan, the niece and nephew being the children of her deceased brother. In a document entitled: Delaware Dwelling Structures, Crop Products and Livestock of 1 October 1865, **"Annie" Grinter** is listed with 1 frame house, 6 acres wheat, 25 acres corn, 2 ½ acres potatoes, 7 acres hay, 2 horses, 25 cattle, 50 hogs. Was this land with the house the land of another Delaware who chose to go to Indian Territory? And did Anna manage property other than that which she and Moses owned or occupied jointly? Her mother, the "Widow Marshal," is listed as having a log house, 12 acres of wheat, 7 acres of corn, 1 1/2 acres of potatoes, and two horses. One wonders if Anna and her mother were neighbors?

In the Delaware Semi-Annual Payment for October 1865, No. 158 Anna Grinter is listed with a family of 1 man, 1 woman, and five children and received a payment of $240,00. In the Delaware Semi-Annual Payment for 1866, No. 3 Anna Grinter, is listed with 1 woman, and 4 children and received $200.00 by **W. H. G. [William Henry Grinter**]. Anna Grinter was one of the 26 adult Delaware who elected to remain in Kansas and become citizens of the United States. In the Delaware Treaty with the United States of 4 July 1866, she is listed under 1862 Allotment No. 127, with four minor children and with the entry "Annie Grinter age 45 elected to become a citizen of the United States." [Weslager, *The Delaware Westward Migration,* p. 516]

In the **1***885 Census for Wyandotte County, on page 4*, she is listed as **Annie Grinter**, born in Indiana, at age 50 or 58. In the *1875 Kansas Census for Wyandotte County*, Anna 55 is listed with Moses, age 66, and children Mattie 17 [who is?], **Rose Marshall** 25, **Polly** 17, and **Cunningham** 11. [Film 1541, Roll 29]. She was not found in the *1880 Federal Census for Wyandotte County*, so she may be listed under someone else. On 9 January 1882, Annie Grinter conveyed to Wyandotte County a strip of land in 21-11-24 for a road, [Quit Claim Book 16, p. 263. In the Kansas State Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Anna is listed with her son-in-law, Henry C. Kirby. As can be seen, she was a wealthy woman for the time. He was married to her daughter, **Martha Vashtie**, The land that her son-in-law was farming, [p. 219 or

229, was the land/former land of Annie Marshall. Line 24. Dwelling 335, Family 552. Henry C. Kirby age 37, born Miss, from Tenn., Minister.
Line 25. Martha, age 37, born Kans, housewife
Line 26. Hendricks, age 4, born Neb, from Mo.
Line 27 Charles, age 2, from Mo.
Line 28 William, age 4, born Kans [check this]
Line 29. Mrs. Annie Grinter, age 75, widow, born Oh, from Mo.

Agricultural portion: 200 acres, 90 acres under cultivation, 200 acres under fence, 480 rods wire fence, farm value $10,000, 20 acres corn, 25 acres oats, 20 acres Irish potatoes, 35 acres timothy grass, 30 acres Blue grass. Garden products sold $30. Poultry and eggs sold [amount not copied], 300 lbs of butter produced. 4 horses, 2 milch cows, 2 other cattle, 2 swine, $50 of animals slaughtered, 125 bearing apple trees. 1 dog. The 1900 Census for Wyandotte County has not yet been checked.



Five generations of Anna (Marshall) Grinter about 1898: Left-to-right seated: Her daughter Frances Catherine Grinter age 59; Annie (Marshall) Grinter age 78; Annie's grand-daughter Mrs. Mary (Grinter) Mooney age 41; and, standing, Annie's great-granddaughter, Ora Mooney Sweasey, age 21, holding Annie's great-great granddaughter, Baby Sweasey, who was possibly later Alta (Sweasey) Martin. The identifications were made by Martin Weeks (Hahn Collection)



Anna (Marshall) Grinter Holding her Son, Cunningham Read Grinter (Hahn Collection)



This Anna Marshall Painting by Laura Grenier in 1975 was based on the photograph above. It was questionably "Indianized" a bit. The blanket or wrap is decidedly not Delaware but "Southwestern." (Hahn Collection)



Annie Grinter with Book (Courtesy of the Wyandotte County Historical Society Museum)



Anna Marshall Grinter seated in the center) holding her Baby grand-daughter, Kate Grinter, the daughter of Anna's son, Cunningham (Cam) Read Grinter, who is standing in the rear to her right. Cam's wife, Elizabeth (Shirley) Grinter, seated to his right, is holding their daughter Baby Jewell Grinter Their daughter, Anna Grinter, is standing to her right. Standing in the rear is Henry Clay Kirby withy his wife Martha Vashtie (Grinter) Kirby with two of their children. Martha Vashtie is one of Anna Marshall's and Moses Grinter's daughters. (Provided by Kansas Delaware Mary Jane Leiter)



Five Generations of Moses Grinter and Annie (Marshall) Grinter

Left-to-right, front row: Mrs. Annie (Marshall) Grinter; Catherine "Kate" Grinter daughter of Annie and Moses and wife of James Grinter, a cousin of Moses Grinter; Mollie Grinter, daughter of Kate Grinter, married to Robert T. Mooney. Back row, left-to-right: Ora (Mooney) Sweasey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Mooney and wife of Jesse Robert Sweasey; Alta Sweasey Martin, daughter of Ora Mooney Sweasey at age 3 when this photograph was taken in 1898. A note accompanying the photograph, provided by Martin Weeks, says: "This photo presented to the Wyandotte County Historical Society 6-8-58 by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gordon Martin, through Mr. E. A. Benson, Jr. Alta Sweasey Martin was the only living person from the photograph in 1958.

I am working at trying to "restore" this image. Anyone else want to give it a try? Editor



[Grave marker photo needed]

Anna Grinter died 28 June 1905 at the age of eighty-five in Wyandotte County, Kansas and buried 29 June in that county in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Wyandotte Township, Kansas City, on the land that she and her husband have given to the Methodist Church some forty years earlier. Her funeral service was held in the Grinter Chapel. Her grave marker reads “Annie Wife of M. R. Grinter Born Jan. 1820 Died June 28 1905 85. She is buried next to her spouse, Moses Grinter. Her obituary in the Kansas City, Kansas *Press*

said that she died near Stony Point. One account said that she was "supposed to be the last of the immigrants that came from Ohio in 1932." At the time of her death, she had four children who survived her, twenty-one grandchildren, thirty-six great grandchildren, and five great great grandchildren. [*The Delaware Mission, Kansas Historical Collections]*.

BIOGRAPHY OF ANNIE [MARSHALL] GRINTER (Goodspeed: 1890, pp. 622-624)

Mrs. Annie Marshall, subject of the present sketch, is the widow of **Moses R. Grinter**, who departed this life in the year 1878. His remains rest in **Grinter's Chapel Cemetery**, and his grave is marked by a beautiful and costly monument, which was erected to his memory by his loving and devoted widow. Mr. Grinter was a Democrat in politics, and a strong supporter of Jeffersonianism, casting his first presidential vote for **Gen. George B. McClelland**. Both Mr. and Mrs. Grinter were devout and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church [p. 623] South, and have at all times and in every possible way aided religious causes. They passed about forty years of married life together. and were equally popular and highly respected in the community where they resided. Since death has deprived her of the loved companion, Mrs. Grinter resides in her elegant brick residence. and being in good financial circumstances lives happily and quietly. surrounded by a host of admiring friends and her children. She is generally held in high esteem, and loved for her kindly disposition and beautiful character. Her present residence is in Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kas. She was a member of the Delaware tribe, and was born on January 8, 1820, in Miami County, Ohio. Her father was a trader in Indiana, and to her parents were born eight children --four sons and four daughters--viz.: **John M.** (deceased), Anna (the subject of this sketch), **Jane** (deceased), **Samuel** (deceased), **Polly** (widow of **H. Tiblow**, and lives in Indian Territory), **Samuel** (who died in early infancy), **William** (who died in early manhood), **Rosanna** (who makes her home in Perryville, Kas., and is the wife of **James C. Grinter**, a farmer by vocation. She is the youngest child of the family. The subject of this sketch received her education in the Osage Mission, but is exceedingly liberal in all her views, and a ready supporter of all schools, and a willing contributor to public matters of merit. She was married to Moses R. Grinter in January, 1836, and to this union were born ten children--four sons and six daughters--six of whom are dead. Those living at the present writing are **Frances C. (wife of John C. Grinter**, and resides in **Wyandotte Township**; they have seven children, two of whom are dead, and five living), **Mary Jane** (widow of **A. [Audley] P. [Paul] Defries,** and who makes her home in Wyandotte County), **Martha V.** (resident of Nebraska City, Neb., and wife of **H. C. Kirby**, who is a Methodist minister), **C. R. Grinter** (who married **Miss Elizabeth Sherly**, of Penn., and is a farmer by occupation, and resides in Wyandotte County), **W. William] H. [Henry] H. [Harrison]** (who is dead); he served in the late war, being at first a private, and belonging to Company E, Fifteenth Volunteer Cavalry; he served his country faithfully and well and was discharged after fighting nobly for Uncle Sam). Mrs. Grinter lives upon a historical spot of ground. Her husband and his brother, J. C. Grinter, were Kentuckians, and kept the ferry that was the place of crossing for the immense amount of travel between Kansas City and the mountains. It was at this point that **Gen. Fremont** crossed on his forced march across the plain. They kept here a store and blacksmith shop for the Indians, [p. 624] and it was also a voting precinct. At the time when Mr. and Mrs. Grinter settled in Kansas it was nothing more than a wilderness, there being no trace of civilization to be seen. The great bustling scene of enterprise, Kansas City, Mo., was then only a steamboat landing, and Kansas City, Kas., was indeed a dreary spot, without even one log cabin to indicate the great popularity it was afterward to attain.

* * *

U. S. District Court, October Session, Term A. D. 1867

Tuesday January 14th 1868 Court met pursuant to a adjournment Present as before

Be it Remembered that on the Fourteenth day of January A. D. 1868. personally appeared before the **Honorable Mark W. Delahay**, Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the District of Kansas in open court at Topeka in said District, **Logan Zeigler, George Zeigler, William Henry Grinter, and Lewis Ketchum male persons and Melinda Wilcoxen, Mary Ann Tiblow, Mary Jane Defries, Francis C. Grinter, Annie Grinter, Rosanna Grinter, Elizabeth Ketchum, Mary E. Ketchum, Sarah A. Ketchum, Ellen Swisher,** female persons, adult members of the Delaware Tribe of Indians and whose names appear on the certified copy of the Register of the names of all said Delaware Indians, who have elected to dissolve their tribal relations and to become citizens of the United States, made by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided by the treaty herein after mentioned , and made proof to the satisfaction of the Court here in accordance with the requirements of several acts of Congress here before passed for the naturalization of aliens that they have resided in the United States for more than the space of five years _____ preceding this application, and for one year last past, within the State of Kansas, and that during the whole of that time they have conducted themselves as persons of good moral character, _____to the good order and happiness of same: And having made further proof to the satisfaction of the Court. in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty made with said Delaware Tribe of Indians and approved July 26, 1866, and proclaimed August 10, 1866, that [they] are sufficiently intelligent and prudent to conduct their own affairs and interests, and that they have adopted the habits of civilized [Ha!. Editor] life , and have been able to support, for at least five years, themselves and family, and having declared on oath that they will support the Constitution of the United States, and renounce and abjure forever and allegiance and fidelity to every foreign power, prince, potentate, state and sovereignty whatever and particularly that they will renounce and abjure ; membership with said Delaware Tribe of Indians; Thereupon it is Considered, Ordered and adjudged by the Court that full proof has been made in accordance with the provisions of said laws and treaty, and that the said Logan Zeigler, George Zeigler, William Henry Grinter, Lewis Ketchum, Malinda Wilcoxen, Mary Tiblow, Mary Jane Defries, Francis C. Grinter, Annie Grinter, Rosanna Grinter, Elizabeth Ketchum, Mary E. Ketchum, Sarah Ann Ketchum, Ellen Swisher, are competent persons to become Citizens of the United States. and to be admitted to all and singular the Rights, Privileges, and _____ of a naturalized citizen of the United States, and that the same be certified by the Clerk of the Court under the seal of said court accordingly.

Ordered that the Clerk issue in usual form *Venires* for 23 Grand Jurors and 24 Petit Jurors to serve at the next term of the Court, Ordered that Court stand adjourned *Sine dir*.

WILL OF ANNIE GRINTER

In the name of a Benevolent Mother of all: I **Annie Grinter** of Wyandotte County, Kansas, do make and publish this my last will and testament, viz.-

Item 1. I will that after my decease and burial that my funeral and burial expenses be the first items paid out of my estate or effects.

Item 2. I will that after my burial and funeral expenses are paid that the care of my last sickness and death with the doctor's bill shall be the next items paid out of my estate.

Item 3. I will or authorize the executor of this my last will and testament that he cause or have the proper inscription made of my birth and death on the monument erected at the grave of Moses Grinter at the Grinter Cemetery and that the expense or cost of such inscription be paid out of my estate.

Item 4. I will that if there shall be any evidences of indebtedness in existence of any of my children, namely **Francis C. Grinter, Mary J. DeFrice, Mattie V. Kirby, or C. R. Grinter** owing me at my death on account of or note in my favor that there shall be no interest charged on the said account or note owing me, but the principal of said account or note owing me shall be accepted by said child or heir of my estate mentioned in this will as a part of his or her distributive share of my estate or effects.

Item 5. I will that the executor of this my last will pay to the treasurer of the Building Committee of the M. E. Church South at White Church, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, the sum of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for building and furbishing church or building is now being erected at White Church, Kansas.

Item 6. I will that the executor of this my last will, pay to the treasurer of the trustees of the M. E. Church South at Grinters Chapel, Wyandotte County, Kansas, the sum of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars the said money to be applied in keeping church and grave-yard in proper condition: money to be equally divided between church and grave-yard.

Item 7. I will that the executor of my will pay all my church dues at Grinter's Chapel M.E. Church, South, whatever they may be for the present conference year.

Item 8. I will that my household goods, beds, bedding and wearing apparel be equally divided between my daughters **Frances C. Grinter, Mary J. DeFrice and Mattie V. Kirby**, they (my daughters) dividing all the household goods, beds, bedding, and wearing apparel between themselves.

Item 9. I will that the executor of this my last will and testament be authorized and empowered to cause my real estate (being the west one half (1/2) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section Twenty (20), township eleven (11) range twenty four (24) to be equally divided between my children **Mrs. Frances C., Mary J. Defries, Mrs. Mattie V. Kirby and C.R. Grinter**. but if the executor of this my last will and testament cannot cause the real estate above mentioned to be divided satisfactory to the heirs or legatees of my estate at either public or private sale (at his discretion) without an order of the probate court and execute deeds for same and to divide the proceeds equally among my heirs or legatees after my debts and

expenses of administration are all paid and the various bequests have all been carried out have all been carried out by the executor of my will and that Item 4 be carried out whether the realty be divided and deeded or sold and the money divided.
Item 10. I will or appoint **John Caskey** to be act act as my executor of this my last will and testament hereby authorizing and empowering him to comprise, adjust and discharge in such manner as he may deem proper and right all debts and claims due me, and that he the said John Caskey as executor may be invested with authority to carry out all and the various provisions contained in this my last will and testament.
In testament whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this sixth day of May bin the year of our Lord one thousand nine-hundred and five (1905). Annie Grinter, her x mark
Signed and acknowledged by the said Annie Grinter as her last will and testament in our presence and signed by us in her presence the date and year above written, at her request. **D. J. Caskey, Jas. W. Moore, Ben S. Smith**

At her death, Anna Marshall Grinter left the following real estate: "The South one half (1/2) of the East one half (1/2) of the South East one fourth (1/4) of Section Twenty (20) Township Eleven Range Twenty four (24) containing Forty (40) Acres. Also the South one-half (1/2) of the West one half (1/2) of the South West fractional[?] one fourth (1/4) of Section twenty one (21) Township Eleven (11) Range Twenty four (24). Excepting lands sold to the Union Pacific Rail Way and also lands sold to Wyandotte County for Road Purposes amount to about five acres (5) acres leaving a balance of said described tract of land of thirty five (35) acres More or less and comprising in both tracts sold Seventy five (75) acres more or less after deducting land sold for road purposes." **John Caskey** was the executor. The land was sold to **Henry C. Kirby** for $4500. (Executor's Deed, Annie Grinter to Henry C. Kirby, Wyandotte County, Kansas, recorded 8 August 1907 and entered on Transfer Deed 8 August 1907.) Henry C. Kirby's estate in the spring of 1940, passed to his children **Wilbur Hendrix Kirby, Charles Galloway Kirby, William Clay Kirby, Mattie Jewell Kirby, and Annie Teresa Kirby.** (Final Account of Executrix Annie T. Kirby of the Estate of Henry Clay Kirby, in the Probate Court of Wyandotte County, Kansas, 16 April 1940) Henry Clay Kirby bequeathed to his daughters **Mattie Jewel Kirby and Annie Teresa Kirby** all his live stock, poultry, implements, household furniture, goods and supplies of the **Grinter Place** a joint tenants. (Last Will and Testament of Henry Clay Kirby) Researcher and descendant swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net

Times New Roman 14 point. Laser copy 9 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page
Family History
22 August 2006

WILAQUENAHO

Her English names were **Betsy** or **Betsey** and **Elizabeth** and probably **Eliza** and possibly **Pricilla. Her Lenape name was Wilaquenaho or Willaquenaho.** Her married name was first **Marshall** and then probably, second, **Fish**. In the William Gillis Probate Papers she is referred to as Eliza and Elizabeth. Elizabeth. Betsy Wilaquenaho was born about 1796-1797, probably in the Northwest Territory (present Ohio). She may have died in the Indian Territory (present Oklahoma) on 30 October 1875. Her father may have been **Ninundekumen,** a Miami Indian. His English name is not known at this time. Her mother was possibly **Echelangonaockwe** who was born about 1782 and who died about 1825. **Echelangonaockwe's** mother was possibly **Ahkechelungunaqua,** a sister of **Mehshaquowha (Captain Patterson)**. If this is so, then it appears that **Mekinges/ Makengis/Macunchis** was her sister or half sister because they appear to have shared the same mother, **Ahkechelungunaqua**. It would then follow that Mekengis was Wilaquenaho's aunt. It is also possible that Betsy Wilaquenaho might have gone by the name of Ketchum because she was adopted or for some other reason. However, **Mrs. Melinda Wilcoxen** said in **Perl Morgan**, *History of Wyandotte County*, 1911, that her aunt and two of her cousins had married white men. These women are thought to have been Wilaquenaho and her daughters **Anna Marshall** and **Rosanna Marshall**, suggesting that they were of the Ketchum Family. In any event, it appears that Wilaquenaho was a Ketchum descendant. **Helen York Rose** in *I Walked in the Footsteps of My Grandfather*, p 178, says that her father was **Twehullahlah.** We are still trying to sort all of this out.

And, another approach, "As you know your Achechelungunaqua was the 2nd wife of Chief William Anderson ... her first husband was TWEE HUL LAH LAH nicked named Ketchum. Children, step children made no difference in those times...what a concept! Pratt gave us the last look at Chief William Anderson and wrote about his wives! " (Peggy Smith pjsmith@rmi.net) A difficult person to research.

Betsy Wilaquenaho married **William H. Marshall**, the Indian Trader, probably sometime before 1820, the birth year of their first child, **Anna Marshall**. William H. Marshall (*see Bibliography)* was the son of **Henry and Mary** (family name not known)

Marshall, who died in probably Miami County, Ohio, in 1837 and 1841, respectively. Henry Marshall and Mary Marshall are reported to have lived with their son, **Samuel Marshall** (brother of William Marshall), in their later years. Betsy and William Marshall migrated with the tribe from Ohio to Indiana to possibly Cape Girardeau and then Southwest Missouri in the 1820s. In the William Gillis Probate Papers, p. 231 in the transcription entitled "Gillis Probate" by Marsha H. Rising, Wilaquenaho made the following statements regarding her residence in present Greene County, Missouri. Unfortunately, the preceding page, p. 230, is missing in the transcript. Because one page is missing, it is difficult to tell what the date of the testimony was, but it was probably present at court about 14 July 1870.

Question. Are you a Delaware Indian?
Answer: Yes, I am a Delaware.
Q. Did the Delaware Indians ever live on James Fork of James River?
A. Yes they used to live there.
Q. Was there a trading post among the Delawares when they lived on White River or James Fork of White River?
A. Yes - had a merchant there...
Q. What was the names of the merchant or merchants that sold goods to the Delaware Indians?
A. Gillis was selling goods to Delawares.
Q. When the Delawares left the trading post on White River or James Fork of White River and moved away, did you move with them?
A. No, after one year I moved there. [Note that she doesn't say anything about moving with William Marshall, but is is assumed that she did. The year of her removal was probably 1831-1832.]
Q. Did you know Gillis the merchant that traded with the Delawares?
A. Yes, I knew him well - the first time I saw him was at the Currants [.] after that Gillis moved to White River or James Fork of the White River.
Q. Do you mean to say that the Delawares moved from Current River to White River or James Fork of White River?
A. Yes I moved from Current, my husband and Gillis all moved together from Current River.
Q. What was your husband's name?
A. His name was William Marshall...
Q. Did you know of any Piankeshaw women living at the trading post of James Fork of White River while you lived there?

A. Te Piankeshaws lived on White River when I was living on James Fork
Q. Did you ever see a Piankeshaw woman by the name of Kah-ke-to-qua [the alleged wife of William Gillis] at the trading post on James Fork...
A. I never see him - I lived 8 miles from the trading post on James Fork.
Q. Did you mean to say that you lived 8 miles from the trading post on James Fork?
A. That is what it is.
Q. How old are you?
A. About seventy years old. It is admitted by the Defendants counsel that **deponent lived about nine miles from Baxter Springs, Kansas. [Emphasis added. Why is Elizabeth Marshall doing at that place?]**
Elizabeth Marshall x (her mark)

She and her children went on to the Delaware Reserve in present Kansas about 1830-1832. William Marshall was reported to have gone to Kansas in the Spring of 1832 and to have returned to Missouri in 1833. If he did, he probably did not stay there long because he died probably in 1834. His will was challenged in Greene County, Missouri by his parents who resided in Ohio, possibly Miami County, and by his sisters who lived in Missouri. In these papers Mrs. Marshall is referred to as **Priscilla** (Indian), who is BELIEVED to be the same as the subject Elizabeth Wilaquenaho.

It appears that Betsy married second, or at had two children, **Eliza Jane** and **Sarah Ann**, by a Shawnee Indian named **Arch Fish**. On a Delaware Roll of the Cherokee Nation dated 31 March 1904, **Sarah Ann McCamish Rankin** shows Arch Fish as her father and **Betsy Fish** as her mother. If Betsy was the wife of Arch Fish, then it is not clear why there is on the Roll or Census of the Delaware Tribe of Nations within the Fort Leavenworth Agency for the Year 1842 there is a Mrs. Marshall, Roll No. 104, with one male of 10 and under 40, two females under 10, two females of 10 and under 40, one female over 40 , that is Willaquenaho, a total of six persons. (Fay Louise Smith Arellano, *Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records 1842-1907*, p. 3.) This appears to be Betsy Wilaquenaho as the children "fit" and we know of no other "Mrs. Marshall" at this time. As indicated below, other records also show Betsy as "Betsy Marshall," "Elizabeth Marshall," "WiLaQueNaHo," "Mrs. Marshall," or "Widow Marshall." It may be possible that Betsy and Arch Fish were never officially married or that Betsy chose to retain the name Marshall for a legal or some other purpose. It appears that she may have had more than one child by a father other than William Marshall, probably Arch Fish. [We should point out here that many Native American marriages were not "marriages" in the legal style of

the government. Nevertheless, they were relationships that were accepted according to the mores and values of the people of whom they were a part. We speak of the "marriage" of Betsy Wilaquenaho and William Marshall, for example, but to date we have found no "legal" documents relating to their relationship. Yet they were accepted as a "couple" by both Native Americans and their white contemporaries.] Descendant **Wanda Weeks** said in a letter to Thomas F. Hahn in the 1970s, "Wanda Weeks mentioned children [Mary Jane Tiblow, Eliza Jane Fish, and Sarah Rankin McCamish that were named in the settlement of Wilaquenaho's estate. Unfortunately, we can find nothing regarding the estate of Betsy Wilaquenaho Marshall. Wanda also said, "She had a brother named William and that is where the Idaho Delawares come in." Note that William is not listed in the below order of children.

There are indications that Arch Fish was a brother of Paschal Fish, a noted Shawnee chief. We suspect that there was only one Shawnee Indian named Arch Fish in Kansas in the 1830's, and that he was married to Betsy Marshall. It appears that Paschal Fish that was related to Tecumseh, and thus, the Shawnee Prophet. The Shawnee Prophet died in Argentine, Kansas in late 1836, about the time frame for Arch and Betsy to have been married.

The children of Betsy Wilaquenaho, not necessarily in the order of birth, are:

1. **Anna Marshall.** Her father was William Marshall. Anna married **Moses Read Grinter.** She had 1862 Allotment No. 127. (*See Biographies*)
2. **Mary Ann Marshall**. Her father was William Marshall. Mary Ann married **Henry Tiblow**. She had 1862 Allotment No. 117. (*See Biographies*) [Missing link to be found. Editor]
3. **John Marshall.** His father was William Marshall. (*See Biographies*)
4. **Samuel Marshall**. His father was William Marshall.
5. **Rosanna Marshall**. Her father was William Marshall. Rosanna married **James C. Grinter**. She had 1862 allotment No. 136.
6. **Eliza Jane "Fish"**. Her father was Arch Fish.
7. **Sarah "Sally/Sallie" Ann "Fish"**. Her father was Arch Fish. Sarah Ann married **Rankin and McCamish**. Sarah Ann had 1862 Allotment No. 71. (*See Biographies*) The McCamish that she married may have been **William McCamish, Sr.** (1835-1928), whose brother was a Judge McCamish, buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery in present Kansas City, Kansas. We had thought that Sarah Ann was the daughter of **Betsy Wilaquenaho** and William Marshall. This did not quite "fit" because it also appeared from various records that Sarah Ann's birth was after the death of William Marshall in 1834. A search

of available records now reveals that Sarah Ann is the daughter of Betsy Wilaquenaho and **Arch Fish** a Shawnee Indian. Her record is being revised accordingly.
(Researchers: Tom Swiftwater Hahn and Vickie Wilkins)

Because Arch Fish may have been the second spouse of Wilaquenaho, we will add data on him as we come across it. An item from **http:www.shawnee-traditions.com.Names-11.html**

> Jackson, John aka John Fish - 1/4 Shawnee Métis born about 1799 - died after 1832 KS - **son of William Jackson aka Fish** - adopted white & Polly Rogers - 1.2 Shawnee Métis, brother of Elizabeth Nakease/98 & William Jackson/1800, **half brother of Arch Fish/90**, Paschal Fish/92, Isaac Fish/94. Jackson Fish/95 & Jesse Fish/96, Treaty 1831, 1832, move to KS 1832.

For some reason, Betsy/Wilaquenaho does not appear as a Marshall or anyone else on the Delaware Payroll of 18 April 1857, although there is a No. 182 **Mrs. White Fish** to be accounted for with three children, having received $402.50. (Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 14) Likewise, Betsy does not appear on the Delaware Payroll of 1 January 1858, although there is a No. 165 Widow White Fish/Mary Ann, two women and two children, having received $95.00, to be accounted for. (Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 21) Could it be that she has a different names in these rolls? A Mrs. Marshall [with the notation "Jim Grinter's wife's mother (that is, Betsy Wilaquenaho, the mother of Rosanna) appears on page 214 of Moses R. Grinter's Trading Post Records ca. 1860 as owing $14.60. (Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 81). On 8 November 1861, the U.S. Government allotted "Betsey Marshall," 15 December 1862 In the 15 February 1862 Census of the Delaware Tribe of Indians within the Delaware Agency (Kansas) she is listed a being 65 years of age [that is, born about 1797]. She had Allotment No. 70 and Census No. 531 on the 1862 census roll, Lot 5 of SE 4 (41.65 acres) and Lot 6 (56.30 acres) of SW 4, Section 21 South, Township 11, Range 24 East, a total of 97.95 acres, in present Kansas City, Wyandotte Co., Kansas. (Pratt Papers, microfilm edition, Roll 9, frame 270. This data can also be found in Smith-Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 28. It is likely that she left that property to her daughter, Anna Marshall Grinter, who was allotted Lots 7 and 8 in the southeast quarter of section 21. (*See Anna Marshall*) Her daughter Eliza Jane Fish's allotment is listed immediately below hers on the list as No. 71 and No. 1862 on the 1862 census roll along with her daughter Sarah Ann Rankins, No. 72 and No. 687 on the 1862 census roll. There is an intriguing piece of information for No. 888 Betsy *Shawnee* in the Allotments where she is given Section W/2 NE/4 of Section 20 in Township 11 (p. 57) and which she transferred

by sale to **Rosanna Grinter** (p. 66). (Arellano, *Delaware Trails*). Isn't it interesting to note **Rosanna and John Marshall**, children of John Marshall, the son of Betsy Wilaquenaho, also had land in the same section and same township, Section E/2 SE/4 and W/2 SE/4 of Section respectively of Section 20, Township 11. as did William Henry, son of Annie Marshall Grinter (E/2 SW/4). The only "Shawnee" that seems to appear in the records up to this point is Arch Fish, Shawnee Indian, father of Sarah Ann Fish, the daughter of Betsy Wilaquenaho. However, later on in the Delaware Semi-Annual Payment for 1866 there is a No. 186 Betsy Shawnee, whose payment was signed for by Susan Shawnee, in addition to Betsy Marshall's entry as No. 11 noted above. (*Ibid.* pp. 171, 177.) **Betsy Shawnee** was No. 262, 1962 Allotment No. 888, on the list of Delaware who elected to retain their tribal relations in 1867, as well as No. 263, 1862 Allotment No. 890, John Shawnee, No. 265, 1862 Allotment No. **Susan Shawnee**, and No. 547, 1862 Allotment No. 870 **Jane Shawnee**. (Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, pp. 198-199, 208). However, the name "Shawnee" is probably only a coincidence and Rosanna Marshall Grinter was probably trying to consolidate her land near her family. [This reference to "Shawnee will be removed from Betsy's biography once we have established the genealogy of that family. Editor] Widow Marshall (alias Wilaquenaho) was by herself as No. 531 on the Delaware Census of 15 February 1862, with 1862 Allotment No. 70, at age 65 [born 1797]. ("Delaware Allotments Treaty, dated May 1960, cited in Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 106). Widow Marshall is included in the Delaware Dwelling Structures, Crop Products and Livestock ca. 1 October 1865 with a log house, 12 acres of wheat crop, 7 acres of corn, 1 1/2 acres of potatoes, and two horses. ("Delaware Dwelling Structures, crop products and livestock ca. October 1, 1856, cited in Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 144). In the Delaware Semi-Annual Annuity Payment for 1866, No. 11 Betsey Marshall received $40, signed for by E. J. Fish. (Arellano, *Delaware Trails,* p. 171.) It is significant that a Fish signed for her, because normally only close relatives were allowed to do so. Of course, this Fish could have been her son-in-law rather than relating to her relationship with Arch Fish. Betsy Marshall is by herself as No. 326 in the list of Delaware Payments for October 1865, receiving $40.00 ("Delaware Semi-Annual Annuity Payment October 1865," cited in Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 161) She is followed on the listing by her daughters **Sallie A. Rankin,** No. 327 with 2 children, 1 child, receiving $120.00 (*Ibid.*); No. 329 **Eliza Jane Fish**, by herself, receiving $40.00; No. 329 **Lucinda Marshall**, who we think is her daughter by herself, receiving $40; and rounding out this grouping is No. 328, **Quachachehese,** by herself, receiving $40.00. (*Ibid.*, p.162) Who is she and why is she in this family group? Betsey Marshall is No. 11, by herself, on the Delaware Semi-Annual Annuity Payment for 1866, receiving $120.00 signed for by **E. I Fish.** [possibly her daughter Liza Jane] Several of her children and grandchildren are close

to her on the listing. ("Delaware Semi-Annual Annuity Payment for 1866, cited in Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 171)

Betsy Marshall, 1862 Allotment No. 70, is on the list of Delaware Indians Who Elected to Dissolve Their Tribal Relations and Become Citizens of the United States under the Treaty of 4 July 1866, at age 66 [born ca.1796-1800, depending on what year the age was based. She later went to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) because she later documents show that she was there. In the Probate Papers of William Gillis, Eliza Marshall was living about a mile from John Sarcoxie who lived at the Headwaters of the Caney River. She was reported to have died in Indian Territory in 1875. [Source?] There seems to be no record of Betsy in Indian Territory (Oklahoma) until 1898. Betsy Marshall is listed on an unidentified "Index." This listing is in a small paperback pamphlet containing the names of Delaware Indians who moved from their Kansas home down into Indian Territory among the Cherokee. It is said that the type was set and the pamphlet published in the office of the *Cherokee Phoenix* newspaper at Tahlequah, I. T. It appears to have been done between 1898 and 1905. The list is presented in its entirety with the following comments: "1. The numbers used are those which were assigned by the Dawes Commission..." In that listing, Betsy Marshall is shown as No. 962 as dead , with John 401, Lucinda 310, Polly 402, and Rosanna 400. (Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 251) A listing of Delaware Indians Residing in the Cherokee Nation on 4 August, 1898, shows their lands, improvements, location, and valuation of improvements in possession of them prior to and on that date. In that listing, Betsy Marshall is cited with Register No. 962-D[ead] but in the CooWeeScooWee District [while living] with children living **Mary Ann Tiblow**, age 76 [born ca.1822]; **Sarah Ann McCommish,** age 57 (born ca.1841]; **John Marshall, [Jr.]**, grandchild, age 41 [born ca.1857[*; and, **Alice J. Lynch**, grandchild , age 42 [born ca.1858]. Notes: a) **John McCracken, Henry Armstrong, H. M. Adams** were witnesses. b) See Reg. 939, 963, 401, 964 for improvements c) Jan. 2, 1899. Dec. 8, 1898, May 16, 1989. Those "improvements" were: No. 939 Daughter **Mary Ann Tiblow** , age 76 [1822] under Henry Tiblow--1/2 mile S. of Willow Springs School House; No. 963 daughter **Sarah Ann Rankins**, alias **Sarah A. McCommish**, age 63 [1835], at Willow Springs IT, 63 acres cultivated, 130 acres not cultivated, value $3,000; and, No. 401 **John Marshall** [**Wilaquenaho's** grandson], L[iving] at age 41, On E. Side Caney R. at Halfmoon ford, 18 acres cultivated, 10 acres enclosed, 160 acres not enclosed, value $400.
An **Elizabeth Marshall** was buried in the Gilstrap Cemetery #2, approximately six miles south of Bartlesville on Silver Lake Road on the Tyler-Irwin farm. There is no grave marker for her or for the other occupants of the cemetery except for three stones which were removed to the face of an adjacent farm pond. It is likely that the cemetery was

disturbed in the creation of the pond. We believe that this is the burial site of Elizabeth (Betsy) Wilaquenaho.
* John Marshall, Jr., went to Indian Territory on 30 May, 1875, apparently the spring before Betsy died if we have the right Elizabeth Marshall's grave site. He lived in the CooWeeScooWee District with a post office address of Nowata, Indian Territory.



Site of the grave of Elizabeth "Betsy" Wilaquenaho in the Gilstrap Cemetery #2. From left-to-right: **Silas Peach** on the base marker for **James Welch**, his daughter **Vickie (Peach) Wilkins** on the base marker for **Nathan Welch**, and Vickie's mother (wife of Silas Peach) on the base marker for **Mrs. Peter Welch** (according to Ruby Cranor's map of the cemetery and headstones found in the well of a pond dam that would fit the base markers on which they were standing). There is no stone remaining for Elizabeth Marshall nor any of the other occupants other than those of the Welch grave markers that had been moved. Elizabeth Marshall's burial site would have been about where the shovel is according to Ruby Cranor's map. Vickie (Peach) Wilkins is her fourth great grand-daughter and **Lillie (Stephenson) Peach** is her third great grand-daughter. Vickie Wilkins did the research for finding the burial site of Wilaquenaho and provided this photograph taken in November 2000. Researchers: Tom Swiftwater Hahn and Vickie Wilkins**.**

An additional entry for **Wilaquenaho** regarding her maternal grandmother **Ahkechelungunaqua** was submitted by **Laurence D. Heady**:
She was of the Turtle Clan Unami and was sister to **Meshaquowha-Captain William Patterson**. He became Chief of the Cape Girardeau Delaware Band, after the death of **Kikthawenund, Chief William Anderson**. It is through Ahkechelungunaqua that our family is related to the prominent **Ketchum Family**.
*(*Enquiries regarding this entry should be sent to **lenapelh@hotmail.com** with an information copy to the Editor *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net* .

See the entry under Twehullahlah for additional insight and data.

Condensed Ancestry of our Researcher, **Vickie Peach Wilkins**, by her submission:
1. **Wilaquenaho** born ca.1797, died ca.1875, spouse **William H. Marshall**, died ca.1834
   2. **Mary Ann Marshall** born 12 March 1823, spouse **Henry Tiblow** born 9 February

1818, died 16 December 1900

3. **Mary Cummins Tiblow** born ca.1851, died 6 February 1901, spouse **Andrew Stephenson** born ca.1845, died 31 March 1900

4. **Fannie Francis Stephenson** born ca.1877, died 1924, **John William Davis** born ca. 1874

5. **Freddie Andrew Stephenson** born 23 December 1894, died 14 October 1962, spouse **Ethel Rose Pliley-Robinson-Delmar**

6. **Lillie Florence Stephenson** born 8 June 1936, spouse **Silas Albert Peach** born 24 December 1931

7. **Vickie Lynn Peach** born 17 October 1957, spouse **Boyd Carter**

8. **Regina Lynette Carter** born 28 May 1977

7. **Vickie Lynn Peach**, spouse **Tim Hale**

8. **Stacey Lavonne Hale** born 19 February 198800

7. **Vickie Lynn Peach**, spouse **Robert (Bob) Wilkins**

For information regarding this family, write to **Vickie Wilkins** E-mail: zoe@txcyber.com

*** * ***

Condensed ancestry of Web Site Editor Thomas Strong Swiftwater Hahn and Web Technical Editor, **Chris Hahn**:

1. **Wilaquenaho** born ca.1797, died ca.1875, spouse **William H. Marshall**, died ca.1834

2. **Anna "Annie" Marshall**, born 8 January 1820, died 28 June 1905, spouse **Moses Read Grinter**, born 12 March 1809, died 12 June 1878.

3. **Mary Jane Grinter**, born 3 May 1843, died 27 July 1882, spouse **Audley Paul Defries**, born 1830, died 27 July 1882.

4. **Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries**, born 10 December 1867, died 27 August 1950, spouse **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn**, born 10 December 1867, died 3 July 1934.

5. **Walter Frederick Hahn,** born 28 October 1895, died 4 February 1967, spouse **Florence Vivian Torgeso**n, born 23 March 1897, died 5 October 1998

6. **Minneluzahan (Strong Swiftwater)/ Thomas "Tom" Frederick Hahn**, born 5 November 1926, spouse **Lena Elizabeth "Beth" Curtis**

7. **Christopher "Chris" Frederick Hahn**, born 29 August 1951, spouse **Martha "Marti" Von Bauman**

8. **Beverly Anne Hahn**, born 27 May 1983

6. **Minneluzahan (Strong Swiftwater) /Thomas "Tom" Frederick Hahn**,

spouse **Nathalie Irene White**
(For information regarding this family, write to Tom Swiftwater Hahn
swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net

The first entry is based on Helen York Rose, *I Walked in the Footsteps of My Grandfather*, pp. 174a, 177-180, 182, published in 1989. Some of the data conflicts with other sources. As Helen York Rose says on page 175, "The Ketchum Family is a little harder to work on...[as] in the other families I worked on.

1. **Twehullahlah.** [Possibly born about 1760] His names supposedly translates into "**Could Run and Catch Deer**" or **Catchum=Ketchum**, hence the family English name of **Ketchum**. Twehullahlah was brave of the Delaware tribe, not a chief. He married first **Ahkechlungunaqua**, a sister of **Memshaquaowha (Captain Patterson)**. (According to Helen York Rose, *I Walked in the Footsteps...*, p. 177, she was of the Turtle Clan). She died about 1805. Their children were:

2. **Lapinnihe** had a daughter killed about 1820 or 1821 by the Miami who stole her horses and personal possessions, including a ceremonial doll. He was chief of the Cape Girardeau Delaware and joined **Chief Anderson** at James Fork, MO, where he died in 1826.

2. **Tawhelalen** signed the 1832 peace treaty as the third Delaware signature.

2. **Tahleeockwhe (Captain Jack, or possibly James. Ketchum)**, was born 1780 in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, died 11 July 1857 at White Church, Kansas and was buried there in the White Church Cemetery. He served in the War of 1812 under General Cass, enlisting 18 June 1812 and being discharged 1 October 1812 at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Tahleeockwhe became the Chief of the Turtle Clan in 1826, and was Head Chief from 1849 until his death in 1857. He applied for bounty land on 3 March , Jacket No. 183943. Tahleeockwhe was a member of the Methodist Church South for 22 years. His wife is not mentioned. National Archive Records)

2. **Ahkeelenqua** was born 1786, married **Ninundekumen/Owl, A Miami**. She was killed 1825 by a Miami Indian.

2. **Echelangonaoqua,** married a chief. They had a daughter **Ahquamdegauackwe. [**This source varies from others that indicate that Echelangonaockwe was the mother of Wilaquenaho. Editor]

2. **Wilaquaenaho**, born 1795, died 1858, Kansas [Probably incorrect.

Evidence leads us to believe that she died about 1875 in Indian Territory. Editor], married a white trader, William Marshall. See the entry in the Biographies for **Wilaquenaho**. Editor.] Their children were:

3. **John A. Marshall,** born 1820, died 1862, married **Betsy _____**.
3.**Anna Marshall** born 1825, died 1905, married **Moses Grinter**
3. **Lucinda Marshall** born 1827
3. **Rosanna Marshall**, born 1930, died 1916, married **James C. Grinter.**

[Other sources show the possibility of other children. Editor **]**

Twehullahlah married second Menshaquowha, a Sandusky Delaware.

2. Captain George (Kakeewha) (The source says that Menshaquowha "was the mother of Captain George/Kakeewha, so that it is not known for certain whether or not she meant that Twehullahlah was his father.)

Another Descendancy Chart of Twelhullalah (Source?)
1. Twehullahlah
Spouse (1) Ahkechelungunaqua, a Delaware woman of the Turtle Clan. Children:
2. Lapenahile, Chief of the Cape Girardeau Delaware, who died at James Fork, Missouri in 1826
2. Tawhelalen (son)
2. Tahleeockwe/Captain Jack or James Ketchum, Chief of the Turtle Clan, then Principal Chief
2. Daughter killed by the Miami Indians about 1829-1821. Children:
2. Ahkelenqua /Nancy Ketchum, born 1786, killed 1825 by Miami Indians
Spouse Ninundekumen (Owl). a Miami Indian
3. Ahpamundaqua/Nancy, born 1815, died 1871
Spouse Isaac Journeycake
3. Lossetonauqua, born 1811, died 1881
Spouse William Riley Ketchum
3. Loatiaaqua, born 1823, married James Ketchum
3. Aupheehelaqua

2. Echelangonaoqua
Spouse (2) Mehshaquowha, a Sandusky Delaware (Provided by Scott Butterfield). [To be continued when the data becomes available. Editor]

1. TWEEHULLAHLA Descendancy Chart (From **Helen York Rose,** *I Walked in the Footsteps of My Ancestors*, p 174a)
Spouse 1: **Achechelungunaqua** of the **Turtle Clan** of the **Delaware**, a sister of **Captain Patterson**

2. **Lepinihe**
2. **Tawhelalan**
2. **Tahleeockwe (Captain Jack/James Ketchum)**
2. **Ahkeelenqua (Nancy Ketchum)**, married **Owl**, a Miami
2. **Echelongonaoqua**
2. **Wallaquanenaho**, married the white trader, **William Marshall**

Spouse 2: **Mashaquowha,** a **Sandusky Delaware**, the mother of **Captain George Ketchum/Kakeewha**

Times New Roman 14 point. Internet copy 21 May 2005. Photo check A. TH

Home Page
Created 11 January 2005
7 July 2005

DELAWARE TRIBES

As stated elsewhere, the policy of Lenape-Delaware History is to have no formal affiliation with any Lenape-Delaware Tribe or Nation or any other Native American organization. However, as a public service, we are offering limited space to any Lenape-Delaware Tribe or Nation to publish a brief history, announcements, a summary of minutes, membership requirements, etc. The purpose of this arrangement is to provide information to persons who may know about the Lenape Delaware web site but may not know how to contact the individual tribes or nations. **Please note that some tribal organizations call themselves nations. That does not mean that they represent all Lenape-Delaware people but their own entity.** We are trying this service as an experiment. We will see how it develops and to see if it is providing a useful service as we are limited in the space we are allocated. Groups having an interest may contact the editor. **As stated elsewhere, we do not make a judgments on recognition, legitimacy, etc, but we do offer an open forum to all of a Lenape-Delaware heritage.**
swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net

Anti-Stohini/Unami Nation
http:// brwneyedndngirl
Delaware Indian Tribe of Western Oklahoma
http://www.westerndelaware.nsn.us
Delaware Tribe of Indians
http://www.delawaretribeofindians.nsn.us
Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians, Inc
Homepage of the Kansas Delaware. This band is located in the state of Kansas.
http://www.kansasdelaware.com
Laurel Ridge Lenape People
http://www.geocities.com/shabak_waxju
Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware, Inc.
http://home.att.net/~lenape/Delaware
Lenape Nation on the web
http://www.lenapenation.org

Lightening Valley Lenape Village
http://www.geocities.com/athens/aegean/4984
Munsee Delaware Nation
This Lenape Tribal band is located in Ohio. They hold their annual gathering in May. See Site for more details.
http://www.geocities.com/mdnusa1
Nanticoke Lenni Lenape Indians of New Jersey, (Turtle Clan)
http://www.nanticoke-lenape.org
Native American Accohannock Living Village
Homepage of the Accohannock People of Maryland. Page includes History, pow-wow information, etc...Very nice site
http://skipjack.net/le_shore/accohannock
Piscataway Indians of Maryland
American Indian Cultural Center - Site for the museum and Cultural Center for the Piscataway Indian Tribe of Maryland. Pow-wow is held the first week in June every year.
http://hometown.aol.com/mdindians/myhomepage/business.html
Ramapough Mountain Indians, Inc.
http://www.ramapoughmountainindians.com
The Piney Lenape Band of New Jersey
http://www.pineylenape.com
Thunder Mountain Lenape Nation
http:// brwneyedndngirl
Tribal Listing of Lenape and Nanticoke Bands
http://www.hi.is/~baldurs/lenape.html

This listing was submitted by Stan Hahn. The links and the names have not yet been verified. Editor

*** * ***

THE (Eastern Oklahoma) DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIANS, Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Email: *delawareindian@hotmail.com*
Web Site: *http://www.delawaretribeofindians.nsn.us*
220 N.W. Virginia Avenue, Bartlesville, OK 74003
Tel: (918) 336-5272, extension 483/1-800-700-9870, extension 483/Fax: (918) 336-5513
Subscription to Delaware Indian News is $10 per year.

* * *

THE (Absentee) DELAWARE NATION OF WESTERN OKLAHOMA

Web site: *http://www.westerndelaware.nsn.us/tribe*
To contact the webmaster of this site: *webmaster@westerndelaware.nsn.us* (Darren Ahshapanek)

Address mail to:
The Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma, P. O. Box 825, Anadarko, OK 73005
Tel: 405-247-2448/Fax: (405) 247-9393



Western (Absentee) Delaware Jennie Bobb (left) and Her Daughter, Nellie Langford in Traditional Dress ca. 1915. (Provided by Western Delaware Marilyn Burkhardt.)

* * *

The Lenape Nation of Pennsylvania

P.O. Box 322
Sellersville, PA 18960 *petekoah@yahoo.com moonman3@ptd.net*

*** * ***

The Delawares of Idaho

P. O. Box 4012
Boise, ID 83712
Tel. 208-334-3100
Email : *tribalcouncil@delawaresofidaho.org*
Web Site: *http://www.delawaresofidaho.org*

The following information was received from White Elk, Secretary of the Delawares of Idaho Council, on 22 October 2002:

> I have posted the oral history sessions of the Idaho State Historical Society with my Grandfather and Great Great Uncle and my grand aunt. ...All of information is from our groups, 20 plus years on this subject and the many years in litigation, winning us a little compensation for what was taken from Rebecca Lucas so many years ago. I plan to have the web site document this, and the story of our litigation, after the final outcome is known. My line goes from me, White Elk Peter Kingston pete_kingston@aol.com , to my mother Summer Rain Rosemary Creech, to her father? Chief Eagle Eye Clyde W. Creech, Sr., to his father Bruce Creech, to his mother Otelia E. Fent, to her mother Mary F. Marshall, to her mother Lucinda Llewellyn, to her mother Rebecca Lewis, Pratt's Registry, 1867. . . Our group is about 400 strong.

* * *

KANSAS DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIANS

Go to the KANSAS (CITIZEN) DELAWARE
Send inquiries regarding the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians, Inc., e-mail to: *KDChief@sbcglobal.net*
Web site: ***http://www.geocities.com/kansasdelaware***
The annual meeting and election will be in June 2005. Details later.

* * *

The Lenape Nation I (Lenape of the Delaware River Valley)

115 Hancock Avenue
Norristown PA 19401
Tel: 610-277-8639
E-mail: *office@lenapenation.org*
Web site: *http://www.lenapenation.org*



Lenape Indians of the Delaware River (From: *http://www.newhopepa.com/DelawareRiver/Lenape1.htm*)

* * *

THE MORAVIANTOWN DELAWARE NATION

The Moravian town Delaware Nation Community was established in May of 1792 and their village was first called Schonfeld and then anglicized to bear the name Fairfield. The meaning of the original village was "beautiful field or beautiful place". On October 5, 1813 the Fairfield village was completely destroyed by American Forces in the War of 1812-14. In 1815 a new village was built on the south side of the Thames River and became known as New Fairfield. New Fairfield maintained the compact village setting until the 1840's when families moved farther out to the wooded areas. It was at this time that the name Moraviantown became more commonly used. In later years the Department of Indian Affairs has referred to the community as Moravian of the Thames Band and some Native organizations have simply used the name Moravian. Today the community is officially known as the Delaware Nation but most members when referring to where they come from still call it Moraviantown. Using the name Moraviantown Delaware Nation distinguishes it from other Delaware groups that exist in Canada and the United States.

Original Homelands--The Delawares also known as the Lenni-Lenape or "Original people" lived in the north-eastern part of United States in the early 1600's when they first encountered Europeans from Sweden, Holland and England. The area the Delawares lived in can today be described as the whole State of New Jersey; the eastern part of New York State (including New York City) ; the northern parts of the States of Delaware and Maryland; and the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania. The name Delaware comes from the "English title" Sir Thomas West carried, "Lord De-la-Warr". When West named the Pennsylvania river the "Delaware River" the Lenni-Lenape who lived on it became known as Delawares. The name stuck and today the Lenni-Lenape who live in Ontario and Oklahoma use "Delaware" in their place names.

Delaware Nation Leadership--The Delaware Nation Council has held elections every two or three years since 1869-70 when Timothy Snake and Philip Jacobs the last of the traditional life-time Chiefs died. Under the traditional way there was one Head Chief and several Second Chiefs. Today an election is held every two years for one Chief and five Councilors. The present Delaware Chief and Councilors are as follows Chief Leighton Hopkins and Councilors Gordon Hopkins, Marilyn Huff, Denise Stonefish, Geoff Stonefish and John L. Stonefish.

Land Size, Location and Population--The Delaware Nation at Moraviantown consists of 300 acres of land, which includes a stretch of the Thames River that provides traditional fishing, hunting and canoeing. The land was once much larger (51,000 acres plus) and was referred to as the Moravian Tract or Moravian Township in land survey terms. Today the same lands (excluding Moraviantown) are known as the Township of Zone and Township of Orford and are located within the municipality of Chatham Kent in southwestern Ontario. The population of the Delaware Nation at Moraviantown is 1000 with approximately 480 people residing within the community.

Language--Most of the people at Moraviantown use English as the primary language. A few speak French and some are fluent in their Native language. Today these fluent speakers are the ones helping to revive the language. The Delaware tongue is the traditional language of the people. The Delaware Nation employs a language coordinator who has helped develop the language through the publication of a dictionary, story books and classes.

Foods--Some of the traditional foods of the community are corn soup, corn bread, fried pickerel, and roast venison. The Delaware Nation at Moraviantown has a long tradition of serving good meals at all their gatherings, workshops, pow wow's and other events.

Favorite Pastimes and Sports--Some of the favorite pastimes and sports are fastball, basketball, volleyball, hockey, track & field, fishing, and hunting. Native leagues are in operation amongst the Native communities in the area and fastball, hockey, volleyball and basketball are some of the sports being enjoyed. Track & field competition takes place at the Annual Youth Native Olympics hosted by the different Native communities and also at the various school meets. The Seniors Group also meets each week and puts on fund raising dinners, has social times, and are always open to share their knowledge of the past.

Social Gatherings--Some of the Social Gatherings include an Annual Pow wow, Elders Gatherings, May 8, Anniversary Day (Date Community was founded), Christmas Feast, Fall Feast, Christmas Bazaar, Christmas Eve Church Service, Easter Sunrise Church Service, Delaware Gatherings, Spring Feast and Remembrance Day Service and Dinner.

Family Names--Some of the most common names are Hopkins, Huff, Jacobs, Lascelles, Lewis, Logan, Noah, Peters, Snake, Stonefish, Timothy, Tobias, and Whiteye. There are several new names as well but most are connected to the above names in ancestry.

Famous People--Some of the most famous people in the community involving politics were the late Omer Peters, Vice President of the National Indian Brotherhood, and member of NIB's Council of Elders. The late Albert Tobias, President of the Grand Council of Ontario and Quebec Indians 1894. Leighton Hopkins, past President of the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians. Gordon Peters, past President of the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians and past Regional Chief of the Chiefs of Ontario. Denise Stonefish, present Deputy Grand Chief of the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians. Other famous people from the community are Stan Noah and Kevin Snake Sr. who guided Moraviantown to several All Ontario Championships with their outstanding fastball pitching; The late baseball pitchers Sam Lascelles, Charlie Jacobs, Silas Watson, Albert Tobias, Roy Snake and Pliney Stonefish were all well known to the local sports scene. Pow Wow dancer Mary C. Whiteye has won many awards and taught dancing to many of the youth at Moraviantown. Miss Festival of Nations winner Jolene Whiteye was also runner-up in the Miss London Competition. Tom Longboat Award winner, John L. Stonefish won many track and field Championships. Hockey player Gord Peters played in the professional league known as the International Hockey League. Writer of Native Legends, the late Jasper Hill or Big White Owl wrote stories for overfifty years and published several books. Linguists Beulah Timothy, Richard Snake, Mattie Huff, the late Ethyl Peters, the late Emily Johnson and the late Herb Snake helped teach young people the Delaware language. The many Veterans who served in World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War, Desert Storm and the War of 1812 are held in honour by the community. (Submitted by Arlene Micucci)

MUNSEE DELAWARE NATION

The tribal address is: Munsee Delaware Indian Nation, Cambridge Reservation, 70463 Hopewell Road, Cambridge, Ohio
The Tribal Chief is William Lee Little Soldier, 1436 Arlington Avenue, NE, Columbus, OH 43211-1427 Tel. 614-263-3392.(*tribelchieflittlesoldier@yahoo.com* Web site: *www. munseedelawareindiannation.usa.us* We have requested additional information. Editor)

THE MUNSEE OF KANSAS

Tribe tries to regain federal recognition

Munsee descendants need act of Congress for restoration of benefits By Steve Brisendine - Associated Press Writer. Sunday, January 30, 2005

Pomona — Clio Caleb Church's ancestors gave up their American Indian identity more than a century ago. She has been trying for more than three decades to get it back. The Munsee tribe's official history in the state ended in 1900. Facing a forced abandonment of its reservation in Franklin County and relocation to Oklahoma, the tribe -- led by Church's great-grandfather, Ignatius Caleb -- instead decided to surrender its federal tribal recognition. In exchange, Caleb and the others accepted American citizenship, land in Kansas and $491 per person -- which would come to more than $11,000 today. Now, Church and other descendants of the Kansas Munsee want to regain that recognition and the benefits it carries: federally funded health care and education, as well as the right to operate tribal businesses as a sovereign nation. "My main intent is the education of my grandkids and their kids," said Church, 81. "That's what I've been fighting for these 35 years."

Formal proposal

Church's 1978 petition for restoration was rejected by the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs, meaning the Munsee will need an act of Congress. And for Rep. Jim Ryun, R-Kan., even to consider sponsoring such a bill, the tribe must first reorganize and elect a tribal council. "Until he receives some sort of formal proposal from the tribe, he has decided not to take one position or another," spokesman Nick Reid said Friday. Last weekend, a committee of Munsee descendants met in Pomona to discuss issues ranging from a tribal mission statement to eligibility for enrollment. There are about 250 descendants around the country, Church said. About 85 of them still live in the area. Some, like Church, show their heritage in their complexions. Others, like siblings Tom Plake and Linda Sparlin, are fair-skinned. But all of them are joined by 71 names on a list from 1900 -- the final enrollment of the Munsee and Chippewa Indians who shared a hilly, 12-square-mile reservation southeast of Pomona in Franklin County. "We're not just a bunch of people sitting around ‘playing Indian,'" said Sparlin, a concert singer and music teacher from Rolla, Mo. Nor, Sparlin said, are the Munsee motivated by the desire to cash in on casino gambling -- although the tribe will not give up any gambling rights to win recognition. "Might there be a casino someday? I don't know, because I don't know what my grandchildren are going to do," she said. "Am I going to do it? No."

Drafting a constitution

The committee has selected a tribal name -- the Munsee Tribe of Indians of Kansas -- and worked on the first draft of a tribal constitution. It is based on the constitution of the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians, a northern Wisconsin tribe. Another meeting is set for Feb. 26, also in Pomona. At that meeting, Plake said, those who can

trace their ancestry to any roll of Munsee in Kansas from 1836 to 1900 will be eligible to vote on the proposed constitution. Copies and ballots also will be sent out by mail, he said. Plake, an attorney in Tulsa, Okla., said it could be March before a tribal council is elected.

Tribal migration

The Munsee, like many tribes who ended up in Kansas, were not originally a plains people. They are part of the larger Delaware or Lenape group of tribes -- they prefer the latter term -- and in the 1600s, they lived in what is now the eastern United States. The arrival of European colonists forced them into a series of moves, and they established villages in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Many converted to Christianity under the teachings of Moravian missionaries, and in 1792 a number of Munsee moved to Canada to found the community of Fairfield. The migration to Kansas began in the 1830s. The Munsee -- variously known as "Muncie," "Christian Munsee," "Christian Indians" and "Moravian Christian Munsee" -- first settled in Wyandotte County, near the Kansas River. The area, home today to warehouses, salvage yards and trailer parks, is now part of Kansas City, Kan. Several businesses and two schools -- Muncie Elementary and Muncie Christian -- still recall the tribe's presence. From there, the Munsee moved north to what is now Leavenworth County -- only to see their land illegally overrun by squatters and bought up by speculators after the Kansas-Nebraska Act created the Kansas Territory in 1854.

Price of restoration

An 1859 treaty gave them the Franklin County land, to be held jointly with the two Chippewa bands. The tribe still maintains a cemetery there, although it is owned by the Moravian Church in America. The Munsee hope to set up a nonprofit organization to take over ownership of the cemetery. The push for restoration will take money, too, to hire attorneys and fund expert research. But Church said she won't give up. "It's closer than at any time in the past," she said. "It sure would be nice if this would happen before I kick the bucket. But even if it doesn't, hopefully the children and grandchildren will get the benefits."

*** * ***

THE NANTICOKE LENNI-LENAPE INDIANS OF NEW JERSEY

Web Site: *http://www.nanticoke-lenape.org*
Cultural Center: 18 East Commerce, Bridgeton NJ 08302 Tel.: 609-455-6910, Fax: 609-

455-5338
Their origin and history, according to their web site:

The origin of the Nanticoke People began along the Nanticoke River in Southeastern Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Migration began in the early 1600's from Eastern Shore Maryland through Southeastern Delaware along the shores of New Jersey, and as far North to Canada and westward into Oklahoma. As a result of this migration, the Nanticoke people united with the Lenni-Lenape Indians already living in New Jersey.

According to the Wallum Olum, which is the religious history of the Lenni-Lenape Indians, we learn that Lenni-Lenape Indians settled here in New Jersey for at least ten thousand (10,000) years.

The Lenni-Lenape Indians are known by the Algonkian Tribes as the "Original People", "Grandfather" or "Men of Men", while the Nanticoke Indians are known as the "Tidewater People". The descendants of these two Tribes are still in existence today and living in New Jersey, Delaware and through-out the United States.

The Native Americans along with other minority groups have been needing representation and equal rights in this land for many decades. It was not until 1924 that Congress recognized Native American people as citizens. Also on August 13, 1978 Congress signed into law the "American Indian religious Freedom Act", this law gave the Native Americans the right to practice their religious beliefs.

Now along with other Native Americans we have begun the fight to preserve our culture. We are actively involved in the teaching of dancing, drumming, and Indian crafts to both young and old.

The Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Indians host an annual Pow-Wow which is open to the public. The Pow-Wow presents an opportunity for the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Indians and other neighboring Indian Tribes to display, practice, and share their skills acquired through their rich heritage.

The headquarters of the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Indians of New Jersey, Inc.

is presently located at 18 East Commerce Street, Bridgeton, New Jersey. The office administers to the needs of Native Americans through housing, jobs, food, clothing, and education. Our Business hours are 9am to 4pm, Monday through Friday (closed on State and Federal holidays). Stop in and visit with us and browse through our gift shop if you find yourself in the area. The gift shop features handcrafted items.

* * *

The Reservation around Indian River was set up in the early 1700's. It was set up for a group of Indians simply called "Indian River Indians" by the English. According to Weslager, their queen was Weocomocus and Robin was her Interpreter although the English called him "king" Robin. He claimed that they originated in Worcester Co., MD and were Assateagues. Sometime after 1686 they were forced off their lands and moved north to Assawoman. By 1705 they were settled at the head of Indian River, near present day Millsborough. In 1705, appealing to the MD authorities who then controlled this area, they received about 1000 acres on the Indian River called Askecksoy as a reservation. The Nanticokes at this time were still living along the Nanticoke River in their reservations at Chicacone and Broad Creek.

Within a few years Robin was complaining to the authorities that the tribe had been tricked into selling about 600 acres to William Burton and his son Joshua. The Burton eventually acquired the other 400 acres in 1743. The English considered these "legally binding transactions" although the Indians claimed they had no idea they were relinquishing all rights to the land forever. By the 1742 Winnasoccum "uprising", the Indian River Reservation was gone although Indians continued to live in the area. After 1742 (and indeed before it) many Delmarva Indians began to leave and move northward into PA. The Nanticoke Reservations in MD were deserted. Of course not all of the Indians moved out. Remnant groups remained in Maryland and along the Indian River and up in Kent Co. in Delaware but there were no actual Reservations anymore. (Submitted by Arlene Micucci SweetHawkW0man@aol.com)

Welcome to the Powhatan Renape Nation, an American Indian Nation located at the Rankokus Indian Reservation in Westampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. We are recognized by the state of New Jersey as an American Indian Nation, as well as a non-profit entity. In addition to providing social services to the American Indian community in New Jersey, our goal is to educate the non-Indian community about our traditional ways, beliefs, traditions, and culture. This page is one way we intend to enlighten all about our history, events, Museum, and other activities. To be notified of our upcoming events, be sure to sign up for our mailing list. We hope you enjoy your visit! PO Box 225, Rancocas, NJ 08073
Ph: 609-261-4747 Fax: 609-261-7313 E-mail: *powhatan@powhatan.org*

THUNDER MOUNTAIN LENAPE NATION

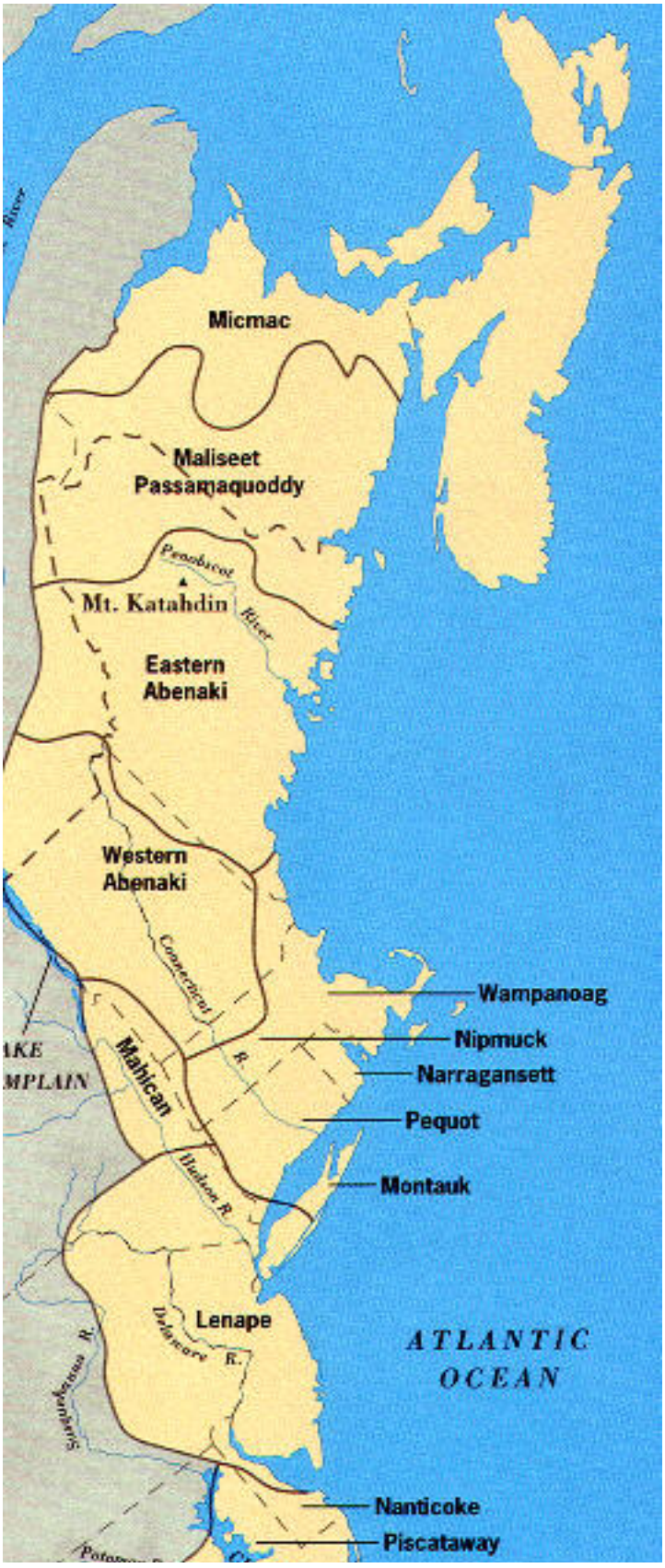
RR#1, Box 702B, Saltsburg, PA 15681 Tel: 724-459-5276

Times New Roman 14 point. Internet copy 18 May 2004. Photo check A. TH

[Home Page](#)

15 May 2006

THE ALGONQUIANS





Algonquian Area Map Showing Early Areas of Occupation from Virginia through Nova Scotia on the Atlantic Coast
(From *Algonquians of the East Coast*, a Time- Life Book, highly recommend reading)

From time-to-time we are asked about other Algonquian language based tribes -- our linguistic cousins. Consequently, in the future we will have sketches of those tribes on this page. We will also provide links to more comprehensive coverage of each tribe. When available, we will use the data that the individual tribes provide provides to describe themselves. Much of the data used herein is the result of the careful research of many people, to who we are indebted. We encourage readers to use the links to those sites in order that you can enjoy the rich amount of Algonquian culture contained therein.

Some Algonquian Moons

JANUARY	SQUOCHEE KESOS	SUN HAS NOT STRENGTH TO THAW
FEBRUARY	APICUUMMILCUM	ICE IN RIVER IS GONE
MARCH	NAMOSSACK KESOS	CATCHING FISH
APRIL	SUQUANNI KESOS	WHEN THEY SET INDIAN CORN
MAY	MOONESQUANIMOCK KESOS	WHEN WOMEN WEED CORN
JUNE	TWOWA KESOS	WHEN THEY HILL INDIAN CORN
JULY	MATTERLLAWAW KESOS	SQUASH ARE RIPE & INDIAN BEANS BEGIN TO BE EDIBLE

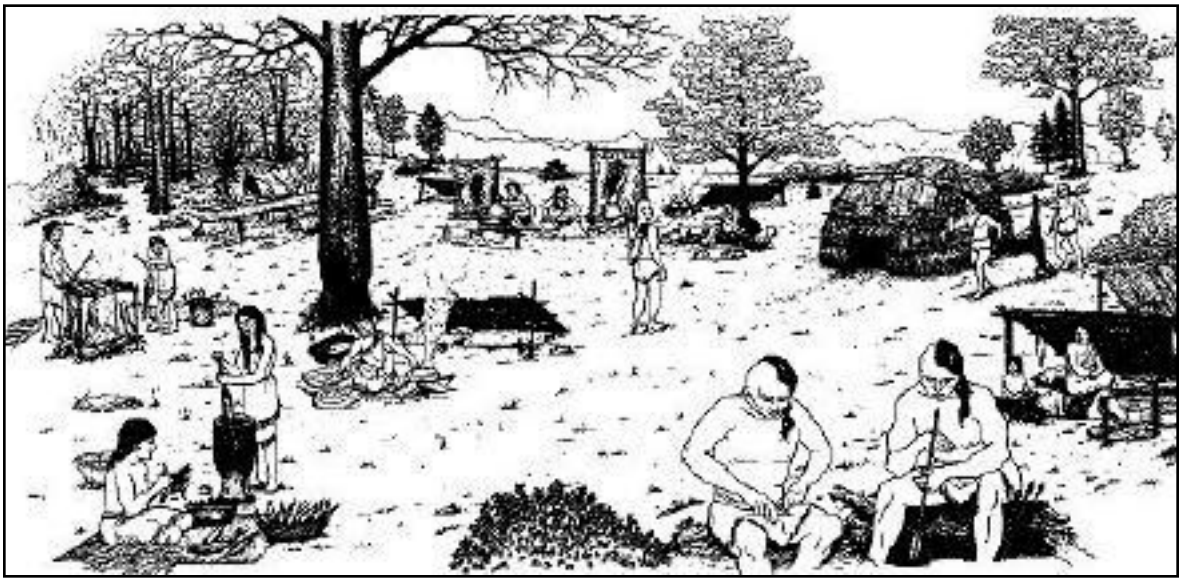
AUGUST	MICHEENEE KESOS	WHEN INDIAN CORN IS EDIBLE
SEPTEMBER	POHQUITAQUNK KESOS	MIDDLE BETWEEN HARVEST AND EATING INDIAN CORN
OCTOBER	PEPEWARR	WHITE FROST ON GRASS AND GROUND
NOVEMBER	QUINNE KESOS	SAME AS PEPEWARR
DECEMBER	PAPSAPQUOHO	

ABENAKI

Some Abenaki Moons

JANUARY	Alamikos	Greetings Maker Moon
FEBRUARY	Piaôdagos	Makes Branches Fall In Pieces Moon
MARCH	Mozokas	Moose Hunter Moon
MID-MARCH	Sigwankas	Spring Season Maker Moon
APRIL	Sogalikas	Sugar Maker Moon
MAY	Kikas	Field Maker Moon
JUNE	Nokahigas	Hoer Moon
JULY	Temaskikos	Grass Cutter Moon
AUGUST	Temezôwas	Cutter Moon
SEPTEMBER	Skamonkas	Corn Maker Moon
OCTOBER	Penibagos	Leaf Falling Moon
NOVEMBER	Mzatanos	Freezing River maker Moon
DECEMBER	Pebonkas	Winter Maker Moon

CANOY (PISCATAWAY)



The Conoy or Piscataway Indians were closely related to the Delaware and Nanticoke tribes. They originally inhabited the Piscataway Creek in Southern Maryland but were forced to move to the Potomac region because of constant attacks by the Susquehannocks. In 1701, they attended a treaty signing with William Penn and moved into Pennsylvania under the protection of the Iroquois nation, becoming members of the "Covenant Chain." The Covenant Chain was a trade and military alliance between the Iroquois and the non-Iroquoian speaking tribes conquered by the former. The conquered tribes had no vote or direct representation in the Iroquoian Council and all relations with the Europeans were handled by the Iroquois. In return the Iroquois agreed to protect the members from intertribal warfare. The Canoy settled along the southern Susquehanna River in a region once occupied by the Susquehannock. Once in Pennsylvania, they continued to spread northward and established a town in 1718 at the mouth of the Conoy Creek. The tribe continued to move and finally settled on an island at the mouth of the Juniata River.

The culture of the Conoy or Piscataway Indians was said to resemble that of the Powhatan Indians of Virginia. They lived in communal houses which consisted of oval wigwams of poles, covered with mats or bark. The women of the tribe made pottery and baskets, while the men made dug-out canoes and carried the bows and arrows. They grew corn, pumpkins, and tobacco. Their dress consisted of a breech cloth for the men and a short deerskin apron for the women. The Piscataway were known for their kind, unwarlike disposition and were remembered as being very tall and muscular. (From the Pennsylvania Department of State Internet Site.)

MUNSEE

More than 250 years have passed since the last Lenape (also called Delaware) relinquished

their traditional homeland and migrated to the west or north. Bark lodges crumbled, dugout canoes rotted, wooden mortars and pestles decayed; only an occasional stone arrowhead or pottery fragment marks the places where these people once lived. The Lenape way of life has been faithfully recreated on an island called "Winakung" (meaning "Place of Sassafras") in Historic Waterloo Village. Here there are no teepees, no feathered war bonnets, no fringed buckskins or other trappings reminiscent of the TV Indians, who are usually associated with the Great Plains or the Southwest. Instead, Winakung is a life-sized Minisink Indian Village carefully built on actual archaeological evidence and scholarly research. The Minisink were the people who inhabited Northeastern New Jersey, including what is now Historic Waterloo Village. Like the Raritan, Hackensack, Sickonese and other groups, they were part of a larger Lenape "nation" comprising the people who were indigenous to New Jersey and the adjacent parts of Eastern Pennsylvania, Southeastern New York and Northern Delaware. Located in a natural and scenic setting, an earthen trail leading to the island is dotted with bark wigwams, a native garden, and a grove replete with symbols from a local Lenape petroglyph. After crossing the bridge to the "Indian Island" the visitor is transported into the Lenape world as it might have been in 1625, when European traders were visiting Indian communities to barter metal pots, iron axes, scissors, cloth, glass beads and other items for the Indians' furs and skins. Indeed, one bark longhouse measuring 60 feet by 20 feet and completely furnished with benches, fireplaces and other paraphernalia replicates a trading scene.



Replica of a Munsee Longhouse

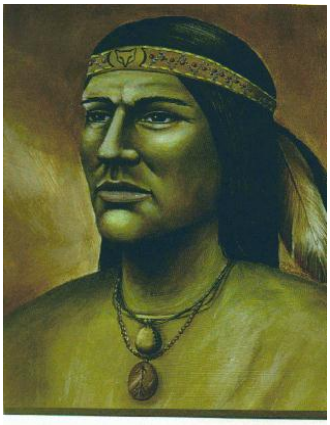
Another longhouse created of saplings and bark is 40 feet long and 20 feet wide. Like the first, it is furnished with deerskin-covered bunks and shelves holding baskets, pots and pelts. Firewood is conveniently stored under the bunks. Countless braided ears of corn hang from the domed roof. A longhouse was occupied by a number of families related through the same female line. Smaller bark or sedge-covered round houses were used by

single families. Several examples are located throughout the island. Two years in the making, Winakung has been visited and approved by descendants of the Lenape Indians now living in Oklahoma and Canada. It is the finest and most authentic Indian Village reconstruction in the Northeast. (From the Village of Waterloo Web Site)

MUNSEE DELAWARE

Munsee is an Algonquian language closely related to American Lenape-Delaware, but is considered by most linguists a distinct language. Only a handful of elders still speak Munsee in Ontario. Near cousins of the Lenni Lenape, the Munsee Delaware live primarily in Ontario. There are 2,000 Munsee there, and another 1,500 people in the mixed Stockbridge-Munsee reservation in Wisconsin.
(Native Languages of the Americas: Amerind Language Foundation

NANTICOKE



Nanticoke Man

In 1772, the Nanticoke, or "tidewater people" began their trek northward to escape the violence caused by the British colonists. They stopped for a time on the Susquehanna River by the mouth of the Juniata, but by 1748 a greater part of the tribe continued north. They settled along the northern Susquehanna River and in Southern New York. Later they joined the Iroquois as members of the "Covenant Chain" and moved to Ohio with the Delaware tribe. The Nanticoke were distinguished from other tribes by their darker skin color and devotion to fishing and trapping as a main source of food. They were known as excellent farmers, hunters, and gatherers. Most of their food was provided through agricultural means. The women and children planted and tended their gardens, while the men hunted and fished. The Nanticokes believed in a variety of spirits and felt that things

in nature such as water, earth, fire, and trees all possessed a unique spirit. They were rumored to have been skilled at witchcraft and had an extensive knowledge of poisons. They also transported the bones of their dead with the tribe. (From the Pennsylvania Department of State Internet Site:

Shawnee (Shawano, Savannah)

(From Native American Technology and Art)

Originally from the Ohio-Pennsylvania area, the Shawnee were driven out first by the Iroquois and then by the United States government, who forced them to first to Kansas and then to Oklahoma. Some 14,000 Shawnee currently live in Oklahoma. The Algonquian language is spoken by about 200 people in Oklahoma. Another Shawnee tribe is in Kansas.

So live your life that the fear of death can never enter your heart. Trouble no one about their religion; respect others in their view, and demand that they respect yours. Love your life, perfect your life, beautify all things in your life. Seek to make your life long and its purpose in the service of your people. Prepare a noble death song for the day when you go over the great divide. Always give a word or a sign of salute when meeting or passing a friend, even a stranger, when in a lonely place. Show respect to all people and grovel to none. When you arise in the morning give thanks for the food and for the joy of living. If you see no reason for giving thanks, the fault lies only in yourself. Abuse no one and no thing, for abuse turns the wise ones to fools and robs the spirit of its vision. When it comes your time to die, be not like those whose hearts are filled with the fear of death, so that when their time comes they weep and pray for a little more time to live their lives over again in a different way. Sing your death song and die like a hero going home. (Shawnee Chief Tecumseh)

Before the 1800s, Shawnee men wear a leather breechclout with a short flap worn only in the front, knee leggings which were gartered below the knee and fringed on the sides. In cooler leather they wore robes and mantles made of lightweight deerskin. Their winter robes were made of bear or buffalo hides. Hides were often worn of animals with the claws attached over the shoulder. They shaved the front of the heads and wore one or two feathers attached to the hair in back. The men wore sashes which were wrapped around the waist and the head. They were often crisscrossed across the chest. Their medicine bags and pouches were of the Prairie tribe style. They also wore leather belts. Important person carried fans. They had numerous necklaces of shells, beads, native copper and hair pipes.

They pierced their ears. Their earlobes were often distended to the shoulders by attached weights. They wore ear wheels, huge hopes, and rings in the holes. They worn nose rings. The men tattooed fine red lines on their faces or painted the lines on. Other colors were used, but red was the most common. After the 1800s, the Shawnee men adopted European dress with the exception of ear ornaments and face painting. Their leggings were often trimmed with ribbon work. (From the very informative site, "Detailed discussion of Shawnee, Sauk, and Potawatomi basic dress, regalia, and hair style."

More Page Links:

[Back] [Home] [Next]

This Page was last proofread on 19 February 2004. Copy 5 November 2004. Times New Roman 14 point (TH)

Home Page *Table of Contents*

1 November 2006

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Standard Reference Web Links

The worth of a book is to be measured by what you can carry away from it. James Bryce
The beginning of wisdom is getting things their right name. E.G. Wilson, *Infinite Voyage*

The inclusion of any title does not mean that the editor agrees or disagrees with its content. Herbert C. Kraft's, *The Lenape* and C. A. Weslager, *The Delaware Indians: A History* and his *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration* provide the best information for the general reader. The history of the Lenape in, *A Lesson in Administration Termination: An Analysis of the Legal Status of the Delaware Tribe of Indians*, especially its coverage of Delaware-Cherokee relations, is very good. Fay Louise-Smith Arellano's transcriptions in *Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records 1842-1907* contain data on Lenape/Delaware in Kansas and on those who went to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Mary Smith Witcher's, *Our Cherokee-Delaware Heritage* contains data on many Delaware. Both of the latter two are recommended for those working on Lenape/Delaware genealogy. Louise Barry's, *The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West 1540-1854* has thousands of accounts on a daily basis of all that happened of importance in the development of the West. It is out-of-print, but can be found in libraries and by a book search. The entries marked with an asterisk (*) concerning the Walam Olum--the Origin Story of the Lenape/Delaware--contain material and opinions that are objectionable to some because they tend to refute the validity of the Walam Olum. They are included herein because they are a part of the body of literature. None of them has the approval or disapproval of the editor. C. A. Weslager's comments on many of the items from *The Delawares: A Critical Bibliography* have been added. With the death of Herbert Kraft in 1999 and that of C. A. Weslager several years ago, we lost the leading Lenape-Delaware historian-ethnographers of the latter decades of the 20th century. The bulk of the titles on the Delaware/Lenni Lenape have been entered herein. Other titles will be added as they are discovered. Additional information on content and availability of each title will be added as available. Additions and corrections are always welcome. Send to *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net* .

Proofread 11 July 2004. Times New Roman 12 point. Laser copy 5 November 2004.

Photo check A. TH

More Links: [Back] [Home] [Next]

Home Page

29 January 2006

BIOGRAPHIES

Biographical Index

Bio A-G Bio H-L Bio M Bio N-T Bio W--Z

Mistakes are the portals of discovery. James Joyce, 1882-1941 ("Remember, Forgiveness is Divine"-- Editor)

Click here for the alphabetic listing of the names. (Biographical Index)

These biographies are presented primarily to provide information to readers who are seeking their Lenape-Delaware family roots. The documentation for the data is not always included herein; in some cases it may be shared by contacting the researcher/s. The basic concept used in this page is that the researchers are willing to share their information to the extent that the person making the enquiry is willing to help with the ongoing research. **The data in this section are copyrighted. They may be used for personal use only. They may not used for publication or profit without the permission of both the individual researcher/s and the editor/web site owner.** This provision is necessary because of unscrupulous persons who use others research for profit without their permission in violation of copyright laws. Contributions are welcome, but you need to provide the documentation (sources) of your information. The presence of an entry does not mean that that person is more important than other persons not represented. It just means that we have the data for the entry at hand. All all important to us and we hope to provide information on as many individuals as possible.

A factor that we have in Native American genealogy and history is that much of it was not written down but passed down orally from generation to generation. We cannot always prove what has been passed down in our families, but out of respect for our ancestors and because of the lack of written sources, it must be seriously considered. Another difficulty is that such terms as grandmother, grandfather, mother, father, aunt, and do not always refer to biological members of the family, but to those adopted or otherwise brought in and

treated or respected as a part of the family on the same terms as blood relations. In Lenape-Delaware History we will attempt to present both that which has been "proven" by historical research standards and that which is family history and not yet, or perhaps never, proven. This is a fine line, as some may be tempted to mix the two, but I believe that to present one without the other would be to deprive researchers of the information that may be helpful to you to further your research as well as to eliminate family tradition and the true nature of our past. Similarly, we will occasionally include accounts that are in conflict in order that Lenape-Delaware researchers can help in the quest to provide as good data as possible by knowing the specific documentation use in preparation of an entry.

The Delaware Historian Ruby Cranor has this to say of Delaware genealogy: "One must think in terms of 'Clan' and family groups. The Delaware tribe are matrilineal--that is, they trace their lineage through the maternal line. They believe that all children of the mother are full brothers and sisters regardless of who the father is. Also, all children of a sister of the mother are also brothers and sisters. One must continually keep this in mind."

Please note that we are sharing more and more of the information that we have in this section as we go along in our research because we believe that the more we share, the more we help ourselves in our own family lines. We believe that if Grandma left the family Bible to us, then we should share it with the rest of the extended family. We ask that you consider doing the same.

Times New Roman 14 point. Laser copy 5 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

Page Last Revised January 29, 2006

Home Page

24 December 2005

CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY 1616 - 1840 **CHRONOLOGY 1841 - To the Present**

[Part 1 - Chronology] [Part II - Chronology]

The purpose of this section is to present brief, chronological reference points of a Lenape-Delaware Time Line.

Laser copy 14 May 2002. Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links:

[Back] [Home] [Next]

[Home Page](#)

22March 2005

CHRONOLOGY 1616 - 1840

1607 - Henry Hudson, while piloting the ***Half Moon*** on the **Hudson River**, encountered the **Delaware**

1616 - The beginning of trade between the **Delaware** and the **Dutch** in **New York**. (Tregillis)

1626 - High and Mighty Lords, Yesterday the ship the ***Arms of Amsterdam*** arrived here. It sailed from **New Netherlands** out of the **River Mauritius** on the 23d of September. They report that our people are in good spirit and live in peace. The women also have borne some children there. They have purchased the **Island Manhattes** from the Indians for the value of 60 guilders. It is 11,000 morgens in size [about 22,000 acres]. They had all their grain sowed by the middle of May, and reaped by the middle of August They sent samples of these summer grains: wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, beans and flax. The cargo of the aforesaid ship is:

7246 Beaver skins
178½ Otter skins
675 Otter skins
48 Mink skins
36 Lynx skins
33 Minks
34 Weasel skins

Many oak timbers and nut wood. Herewith, High and Mighty Lords, be commended to the mercy of the Almighty,

Your High and Mightinesses' obedient, P.[eter] Schaghen

One of the historical icons of American colonial history is the $24.00 purchase of **Manhattan Island**. The basis for this figure came directly from the Schaghen letter when the 60 guilders was translated using the monetary conversion rate of late 1800s. In no way does it accurately reflect the value of the goods received by the Indians for an island which they only used for hunting purposes. They also were unaware that the transaction was for permanent possession of the land--a concept totally foreign to them. Land could be used but never owned. *(New Netherland Project*, New York State Library)

1626 July - . . . the island was home to a small group of natives of who he called the Manhatesen--: "they are about 200 to 300 strong, women and men, under different chiefs, who they call *Sackimas."*. It was presumable this small band--probably a northern branch

of the Lenni-Lenape Indians--with whom Peter Minuit consummated a real estate transaction.



Early Drawing of the Delaware

1643 - Native Americans, possibly **Delaware**, attacked the **Dutch** settlement of S**wanendaelael**. (Tregillis) At about this time, the Delaware began their migration to the west along the **Susquehanna River**.
1682 - The Delaware were centered at **Shackamaxon**, present **Germantown, Pennsylvania.** (K&K)
1682 - At the **"Walking Treaty"** with **William Penn** in **Pennsylvania**, the Delaware complained that they had been defrauded by the interpretation of the treaty. As a consequence, the "authorities" called upon the Six Nations to subjugate the Delaware. (Tregillis)
1709 - **Schuylkill Lenape** began settling on the **Susquehanna River,** first at **Paxtang (present Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)**. (Westlager).
ca. 1717 - The **Kansas River** is mentioned for the first time in historical accounts and the surrounding country described: "This is the finest country and the most beautiful land in the world; the prairies are like the seas, and filled with wild animals; especially oxen, cattle [buffalo], hind, and stag, in such quantities as to surpass the imagination." (Barry, *Beginning of the West*, p. 12).
1720 - The **Delaware** surrendered their sovereignty to the **Iroquois** and agreed not to sell their land or to make war. (K&K)
1720s - The **Southern Unami Lenape** went up the **Susquehanna** to **Shamoken**. (Westlager)
1724 - Some **Southern Unami Lenape** went to **Kittanning** on the **Allegheny River.** (*Ibid.*)
By 1725 - Some **Delaware** were located at **Kittanning** on the **Allegheny River in Pennsylvania.**
1732 - The **Schuylkill Lenape** ceded land at **Tulpehocking**. (Westlager)

1737 - **Northern Delaware** were forced to move from 1,2000 square miles of their land as a result of the fraudulent "walking purchase" of their land in **Pennsylvania.** (*Ibid.*)
ca. 1742 - The **Delaware** moved to the **Susquehanna River at present-day Wyoming, Pennsylvania.** From there they moved gradually down the river, living for a while at **Beaver**. (K&K)
After 1750 - Most of the **Southern Unami Delaware** were in the lower **Allegheny River Valley** and in the **upper Ohio river valleys** where they formed the nucleus of the westward-migrating **Delaware**. (Smithsonian)
1751 - At the invitation of the **Wyandot (Huron)**, the **Delaware**, along with the **Munsee** and **Mahican** who had also been driven out of the east, began to settle in **Eastern Ohio**, principally along the **Muskingum River** and other streams. (Tregillis)
1755 - **Roger's Rangers** commissioned **Delaware** warriors as prominent guides, scouts, and soldiers.
1758 - All Indian claims in **New Jersey** were relinquished by the few remaining groups of **Delaware**. Those wishing to remain were given a reservation at Brotherton. That group eventually went west with the **Stockbridge Mahican** and another **Brotherton group** from **New England**. They ended up in **Wisconsin** where they were joined by some **Munsee** who had gone to **Canada** and where they remain today. (Westlager)
August 1758 - A conference regarding the return of prisoners and land questions was held for about ten days between the **British** in **Pennsylvania** and the **Cayuga, Conoy, Delaware, Mahican, Nanticoke, and Onondaga.** (Unknown source)
1763 - **British General Jeffrey Amherst** approved the infection of **Delaware** with smallpox in blankets.
1763 - Angry colonists, known as the **Paxton Boys**, murdered peaceful Indians in **Harrisburg, Pennsylvania** in retaliation for the killing of settlers who had invaded the land of the **Delaware**.

By 1769 - Some **Nanticoke** from **Maryland** and **Delaware** and some **Conoy** from **Maryland** went west with the **Delaware** rather than going north to join the Six Nations. By this year some **Nanticoke** were in the largely-**Munsee** village of **Goshgohink** on the western side of the **Allegheny River.** (Smithsonian, p. 246)
By 1772 - By this year the center of the **Delaware** was on the upper part of the **Muskingum River**, at first near present **Newcomerstown,** and later at the present town of **Coshocton**. The Moravian missionaries came here in 1772 with a group of **Christian Indians** from **Pennsylvania**. (Edmund De Schweinitz, *The Life and Times of David Zeisberger*...p. 374, 1870)
1772 - At the **Treaty of Pittsburgh**, the **Delaware** agreed to neutrality in the **American**

Revolution in return for assurance that the **Ohio River** would be the western boundary of White settlement and agreed to move to the upper forks of the **Muskingum at Newcomerstown.** (Westlager)

17 September 1778 - The **Delaware** signed a Treaty with the **United States** at **Fort Pitt [present Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania**]. This was the first treaty between the United States and an Indian tribe. The treaty included a provision for an Indian state with representation in **Congres**s. The latter never happened. (Kappler, *Treaties, pp.* 3-5*).*[*See the Pre-Kansas Treaty Section for the full text and for the Delaware signers*.]

Wicolalind pledged aid in the war with **England**.

1780 - **Captain John Montour** musters a **Delaware Company** into the service of the **United States**.

1780s - The **Delaware** and the **Shawnee** jointly lived in a village on the **Bowling Green River**, four miles below the junction of the **North and South Forks in Licking County**. [Confusingly, there were **Piqua** in **Ohio,** also in **Clark, Miami, and Pickaway counties**.] (Tregillis)

April 1781 - **American Colonel Broadhead** attacked and defeated the Indians at the **Delaware capital, Goscachgunk, present Ohio**, in what is known as **Brodhead's Expedition**. (Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness*, p. 23.)

1782 - Ninety six **Christian Indians** were massacred at **Gnadenhutten, Ohio,** in 1782 by **American militia**. (Smithsonian)

After 1782 - One result of the 1782 massacre at **Gnadenhutten** was that one **Moravian mission band** moved to s**outheastern Michigan**. (Smithsonian, p. 223)

1783 - Some **Delaware** lived in **Greentown in later Richland County (section 18 of Green Township).** The town was named after **Thomas Green,** companion to **Jelloway**, **Armstrong**, **Billy Montour**, and **Tom Lyons**. [At least Armstrong and Billy Montour were Delaware.] The town was occupied until as early as 1812. (Tregillis)

By 1785 - A **Nanticoke** group of about fifty moved from a **Buffalo Creek** location to a village on the **Maumee River** near the **Delaware** and **Shawnee.** (Smithsonian, p. 246)

21 January 1785 - A treaty between the **Delaware**, **Wyandot, Chippewa, Potawatomie, and Ottawa** at **Fort McIntosh** established the boundaries of Indian lands in **Ohio**. The Delaware occupied the land between the **Cuyahoga and Miami Rivers**. Some of the Delaware chiefs who had served the Americans (in the **Revolutionary War**) were acknowledged by the treaty. (Kappler, *Treaties,* pp. 3-5) [*See the Pre-Kansas Delaware Treaties Section for the full text and Delaware signers.*]

At the end of the Revolutionary War no **Delaware** groups lived east of the northwest corner of the present state of **Ohio**. (Westlager)

1788/1789 - Some **Delaware** and **Shawnee** were located near **Cape Girardeau**

[Missouri]. A band of Delaware attacked residents near **St. Louis.** (K&K) This group, called the **"Absentee Delaware,"** were granted permission to settle in this **Spanish Territory**.

1789 - Some **Delaware** took up lands near **Cape Girardeau, [Missouri]** at the invitation of the **Spanish governor**. (Smithsonian, p. 223)

At the **Treaty of Fort Harmar** the **Delaware** ceded more land but the Delaware retained hunting rights.

1791 - The main tribe of **Delaware** was at **Grand Blaze, Ohio**. There were 480 warriors [presumably Delaware] who served under **Buckongahelas** at the defeat of **St. Clair**. (Tregillis)

Some of the **Munsee** who went up the **Allegheny River** settled with the **Seneca**. (Smithsonian, p. 223)

3 November 1791 - Northwest Territory Governor, General Arthur St. Clair, was defeated by twelve hundred Indians led by **Little Turtle, Blue Jacket**, and **Buckongahelas .** (Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness*, p. 7)

1792 - The **Moravian mission band** that moved from **Gnadenhutten, Ohio** to southeastern **Michigan** went to **Ontario, Canada**. They established the town of **Fairfield** on the **Thames River** which became the present **Moraviatown**, east of **Thamesville**. (Smithsonian, p. 223) Another band, the **Munsee**, is located at Munceytown.

August 1795 - The **Treaty of Greenville, Ohio** clarified the boundaries between various tribes and nations and the United States. Included were the **Delaware, Wyandot, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomie, Miami, Eel-River, Wea, Kickapoo. Piankashaw, and Kaskaskia.** The Delaware gave up much land in **Pennsylvania and Ohio**. [See Pre-Kansas Delaware Treaties for the full text and signers.]

After 1795 - After the **Treaty of Greenville**, most **Delaware** went to the **upper West Fork of the White River in Indiana** where they were in several villages strung out over 40 miles for about a quarter of a century. (Smithsonian, p. 223)

After 1795 - After the **Treaty of Greenville**, **Jerome**, **Captain Pipe** and other **Delaware** went to the site of **Mohican Johnstown** on the south side of the stream about three-quarters of a mile from the present **Jeromeville** where they established a town. (Tregillis)

1804 - At the **Treaty of Vincennes**, the **Delaware** ceded lands between the **Ohio and Wabash rivers.**

1803 - At the **Treaty of Fort Wayne,** new boundaries were set for the **Delaware** and other tribes and salt springs were ceded..

By 1805 - Hostilities with the **Osage** in **southern Missouri** were under way. (Smithsonian, 224)

4 July 1805 - Under a treaty made at **Fort Industry on the Miami River in Ohio**, the

Delaware, Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee, Shawnee, and Potawatomie relinquished some of their claims to the **United States.** (Tregillis) [See the Pre-Kansas Delaware Treaties section for the full text and signers.]

18 October 1805 - At **St. Louis**, through the efforts of **Indiana Territory Governor William Henry Harrison** and **General James Wilkinson**, a reconciliation-and-peace treaty was made between the **Delaware, Miami, Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, Sac & Fox, Kaskaskia, Des Moines River Sioux,** of the one part, and the **Great and Little Osage** of the other part. (Jackson, ed., *Letters of the Louis and Clark Expedition,* cited in Barry, *Beginning of the West*, p. 50.

1806 - Witchcraft purges" of **Delaware** and **Shawnee** villages by followers of **Tenskatawa.**

1808 - There were 800 **Delaware** in **Ohio** at **Wapeminskink**, a few at **Sandusky**, a few on the **Muskingum**, and a large body at F**airfield, Canada.** Others were located on the **West Fork of the White River in Indiana** where there were at least nine Delaware towns from present **Indianapolis to Muncie, Indiana.** They were disappointed in their life there and many reverted back to their old ways and alcoholism became a problem. (Tregillis/ Westlager)

The **Second Treaty of Fort Wayne,** the **Delaware** gave up tribal lands established by the **1803 Fort Wayne Treaty**.

1814 - At the **Treaty of Greenville**, the **Delaware** pledged amity, fidelity, and aid to the United States in the war with Great Britain.

1815 - The **Delaware** left the **Cape Girardeau Reservation in Missouri**. (K&K)

8 September 1815 - At **Spring Wells [near Detroit],** U. S. special agents made a peace-and-friendship treaty with the **Wyandot, Delaware, Seneca, Shawnee, Miami, Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie** nations living in **Ohio** and the territories of **Indiana and Michigan**. (C. J. Kapler, *Indian Affairs*, Laws and Treaties (Washington, 1904), 2: 110-124, in Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 74.)

By 1817 - **Delaware** had begun settling on the **Red River** in **southwestern Arkansas**. (Smithsonian)

29 September 1817 - Under a treaty made at the **Rapids of the Miami River in Ohio**, the **Delaware** on the Sandusky River, **Wyandot, Seneca, Shawnee, Potawatomie, Ottawa, and Chippewa** relinquished more land to the United States. [For the full text and Delaware signers of this treaty, *see the PRE-KANSAS DELAWARE TREATIES section.)*

October/Early November 1817? - The Western Cherokee (the Cherokee who had moved west of the Mississippi River to the **Arkansas River**), with allied **Delaware, Shawnee, Quapaw,** and some Americans, went to the **Osage**'s country on the **Verdigris River** and raided **Clermont's village** [near present **Claremore, Oklahoma**. There were

no Osage warriors at the village. It was reported that they killed more than 80 old men, women, and children and took over 100 prisoners. They also set fire to the town and destroyed their provisions. (Barry, *Beginning of the West,* p. 78)

By 1818 - Remnants of **Nanticoke** earlier from **Maryland** and **Delaware** (and perhaps **Conoy** earlier from **Maryland**) crossed the **Mississippi River** to live with the **Delaware**. (Smithsonian, p. 246)

17 September 1818 - A treaty was made between the United States and the **Delaware**, **Wyandot, Seneca, Shawnee, Ottawa, Potawatomie, and Chippewa** at **St. Mary's, Ohio** concerning tracts for the use of Indian reservations and additional annuities. (Tregillis)

3 October 1818 - The 1,800 **Delaware** living on the **White River in Indiana** made a treaty with the United States at **St. Mary's Ohio**, ceding their lands, and agreeing to remove west to an unspecified location [**Southwest Missouri**]. Under the terms of that treaty the main body of the Delaware settled on a reservation on the **James Fork of the White river in Southwest Missouri in present Greene, Taney, Christian, Barry, McDonald, Newton, Jasper, and Lawrence Counties** where the **Delaware of Cape Girardeau** and others joined them. Many of the **Ohio Delaware** remained behind on the **Pipe Stem Preserve**. The **Delaware from Indiana** trekked to **Pierre Menard's agency at Kaskaskia, Illinois**, where they camped, planted and harvested, then moved on to the James Fork of the White River in southern Missouri. The trip from Indiana was arduous with much illness and many deaths. They soon became dissatisfied with the **Osage, Pawnee**, and other tribes. Because of a scarcity of wildlife, the Delaware made forays westward to find game. This brought them in conflict with hostile Osage and other hostile groups. (Westlager)

2 February 1819 - The treaty between the **United States** and **Spain** set the western limits of the United States. The United States gave up claim, to present **Texas** and Spain gave up **Florida** and its right to the **Oregon country**.

1820-1822. The Delaware from Indiana trek to Pierre Menard's agency at Kaskaskia, Illinois, where they camp, pant, and harvest. then move on to the James Fork of the White River in southern Missouri. Many of the Ohio Delaware remain behind on the Pipestem Reserve.**The**The **Delaware** who had been at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, had gone to the **Sabine and Red rivers in Texas,** while others went to **Southwest Missouri**. (K & K)

1821

August 10 - Missouri becomes a state. Soon after **Missouri** became a state, white settlers began moving into **southwest Missouri**. **The primary route was down the Mississippi River to the White River in Arkansas, up the White River to the James River, and up the James to Wilson and Pearson's Creeks, thereby reaching present day Greene**

County. They established themselves as squatters, but when it was determined that the Indians had legal claim to the area, they were forced to move on, or as many of them did, bargained with the Indians and remained where they were. Names associated with this early settlement were: **Augustine and William Friend, Jeremiah Pearson, John P. Pettijohn, and Joseph Phillabert**. With the **Delaware** came a man by the name of **James Wilson**, who became known as the "squaw man" because he took Indian women as wives, one of whom was named Elizabeth. He settled along a stream that flowed into the **James River** and it became known as **Wilson Creek**.

2 April 1821 - The **Osage, Delaware and Kickapoo Indian Agency** was established as part of the **St. Louis Superintendency**. The Indian agent was **Richard Graham**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 1) [The page numbers listed for "Hancks/Pratt," are those in **Larry K. Hancks,** *The Delaware Indians in Kansas, John C. Pratt and the Delaware Baptist Mission*. Ed.]

1824

11 March - The **Bureau of Indian Affairs** was created by the **Secretary of War John C. Calhoun**. Then first head of the Bureau was **Thomas L. McKinney**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 2)

May - **Senator Thomas Hart Benson** proposed legislation to remove the tribes then settled in **Missouri**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 2)

7 June - The **Osage** were assigned to a separate agency and the **Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agency** was established in **St. Louis. Richard Graham** continued as the agent. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 2)

Mid-September - **Mission Neosho**, The first Indian mission and school in present Kansas, was started by **Rev. Benton Pixley** and his wife. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 117)

1825

3 March - **President James Monroe** signed a bill to mark out a road from **Missouri** to the **New Mexico** boundary." (Hancks/Pratt, p. 118)

16 March - **President Adams** appointed three **Santa Fe road commissioners** to carry out the marking of the road noted on 3 March. (Hancks/Pratt, 119)

3 June -The **Kansa Indians** ceded their lands to the **United States** and accepted a reservation. This opened **Kansas** for the resettlement of the eastern tribes. (Hancks/Pratt, 2)

7 November - The **Shawnee** agreed in a treaty with the United States, signed by **Superintendent General William Clark** at **St. Louis**, to move to **Kansas**. At St. Louis,

They agreed to cede their land claims in **Missouri** in the **Cape Girardeau** area for a tract 50 miles square win the area of the recent **Osage** cession and for $14,000 as payment for improvements of the land they gave up. (Hancks/Pratt, pp. 2, 127)

1826

The **Shawnee** from **Cape Girardeau** settled south of the **Kansas River** in present **Wyandotte and Johnson counties**. **Colonel Lewis** and some of the **Lewiston band** joined them; 55 **Ohio Shawnee** passed through **Pierre Menard**'s agency at **Kaskaskia, Illinois** on their way west. The **Black Bob Band** refused to reunite with the **Ohio Shawnee** and went to the **White River in Arkansas**. Other Shawnee, **"absentee" Shawnee**, went to **Texas** and present **Oklahoma**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 3)

1827

8 May - Colonel Henry Leavenworth, acting at variance with his orders, establishes Cantonment Leavenworth on the west bank of the Missouri River not far from the site of the old Fort de Cavagnial

25 September - A peace council held at **St. Louis** between the **Great and Little Osage** on the one hand, and the **Delaware, Shawnee, Piankeshaw, Peoria, Wea, Seneca and Kickapoo** on the other, to attempt to work out their differences. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 136)

About 1827 - One group of **Delaware** were with a group of **Cherokee** in **East Texas** and were later on the **Sabine and Naches Rivers**. (Westlager)

By 1827 - Cantonment Leavenworth was built on the northern edge of **Delaware** land. (Farley, 2) **Colonel Henry Leavenworth** built the fort near the site of the old **Fort de Cavagnial**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 3)

1828

14 May - The **Ohio Shawnee,** led by T**ensquatawa, the Prophet**, arrived at the **Shawnee Reserve**. Their hardships have reduced his influence to a low ebb. Wit a few followers he established a new **Prophetstown** near the present **26th Street and Woodend Avenue** in **Kansas City, Kansas**. (Hancks/Pratt, 3) The first immigrant Shawnee had come late in 1825. About one-half of the present group came from **Waupaughkonetta in Ohio**, while some were from the **Merrimack River in Missouri**, and others were from **Lewiston, Ohio**, and elsewhere. With some aid from the government, they were now in three or four settlements in present **Shawnee Township, Wyandotte County** and in **Johnson County**, both south of the **Kansas River**. **Cornstalk and William Perry** were with these Shawnee. (*Kansas Historical Quarterly* 5:260-261, 13:442)

4 to 24 September - U. S. Commissioner Isaac McCoy led a delegation of three **Ottawa**, two **Potawatomie**, and a half-**Pottawatomie** interpreter on an exploratory tour into

present **Kansas**. McCoy was a **Baptist missionary** from **Carey, Michigan.** (Hancks/Pratt, p. 152)
4 November - Andrew Jackson, a strong advocate of Indian removal, was elected **President**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 3)
By the End of 1828 - Angus Langham partially surveyed a tract for the **Wea and Piankashaw** and another for the **Peoria and Kaskaskia** in present **Miami and Franklin counties**. These tribes/nations residing in **southwestern Missouri** emigrated from that region four years before the treaties of 27 and 29 October defined their legal reserves in present **Kansas**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 155)
Latter Part of 1828 - Subagent **John Campbell** came from **Missouri** to occupy the **Shawnee Agency (present Johnson County, near the Missouri line)**. His charges were the **Piankashaw, Wea, and Peoria**, whose tracts were south of the **Shawnee Reserve**. He was subordinate to **Agent Richard Graham** in 1828-1829, to **George Vashon** (who succeeded **Agent Graham**) 1829-1820, and to **Vashon**'s successor, **R. W. Cummins**, in 1830-1833). Agent Graham was in charge of the **Delaware, Shawnee, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, Wea, and Peoria** residing in **Missouri, Arkansas**, and west of Missouri. He had his headquarters in **St. Louis** and visited the Indians under his supervision from there. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West,* p. 156)

1829

Cyprian Choteau, one of the famous family of traders, built a trading post on the north end of the **Kansas River** ferry near the **Grinter** cabin on the **Kansas Delaware Reserve**. This post replaced the "**Four Houses**" that was located where the present **Bonner Springs** is because that location was too far from the military trail to be profitable. (Farley, p. 3)
By 3 January - The **Wea**, **Piankashaw** and 350 Shawnee had removed from **Missouri** to the lands assigned to them in present **Kansas**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West,* p. 156)
15 April - George Vashon was appointed the **Delaware** and **Shawnee** Indian Agent, He replaced **Richard Graham**. **John Campbell**, who lived on the **Shawnee Reserve,** was the sub-agent. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 4)
3 August - The **Delaware** who remained at Pipestown in Ohio signed a treaty with Indian Agent **John McElvain**, agreeing to cede their reserve to the U.S. and join the other Delaware west of the Mississippi. In exchange they were to receive $2,000 in coin and $1,000 in provisions. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 4)
3 August - 24 September-- In a treaty at **St. Mary's, Ohio [on the Little Sandusky River]** , the **Delaware** relinquished their land in **Ohio** in exchange for land west of the Mississippi. (Tregillis). On October 3, 1818 the Delaware were forced to cede their Ohio claims for land west of the Mississippi river in Southwest Missouri. In 1829 they were

relocated once again to a reservation in **Kansas**. [This is the same treaty as the above entry.]

24 September - The main group of the Delaware agreed to a supplement to the Treaty of 1818 with **Indian Agent George Vashon,** agreeing to move from **Missouri** to **Kansas**. They were to receive support for the move, one year's provisions thereafter, a grist and saw mill within two years, and an additional permanent annuity of $1,000. Thirty-six of the best sections of their lands in Missouri were to be sold to provide a school fund. The agreement wad to be valid only after the examination and approval of the lands in Kansas. Among the signers were **Captain William Anderson**, **Principal Chief** of the **Delaware Nation**; **Captain Patterson**, **Second Chief, Captain Pipe** (the second of that name), **Chief of the Ohio Delaware;** and **George Girty**. (*Ibid.*) [*See Delaware Treaties for the full text and all signers of the treaty.* The above three entries are parts of the general transaction.]

19 October - In camp at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, a delegation of six Delaware chiefs and warriors signed approval of the supplemental treaty after examining the proposed new reserve. This large tract of 960,000 acres was intended as the permanent home for the "whole **Delaware Nation**." This was the first and only move that really had Delaware approval. It was brought about principally through the persistence and diplomacy of **Chief William Anderson**. (Tregillis/Westlager)

November - Rev. Isaac McCoy returned to Washington where he witnessed and participated in a lengthy debate over Indian removal. Removal was opposed in the northeast and favored in the south and west. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 4)

1830

28 May - President Andrew Jackson signed the controversial **Indian Removal Act**. The act provided "for the exchange of lands with Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the **Mississippi River**." (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 173)

1 June - Richard W. Cummins was appointed **Delaware and Shawnee Indian Agent**, replacing **George Vashon**. Cummins, who was sympathetic to the Indians' interest, held the position for nineteen years. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 5)

28 July - The small bands of **Piankashaw, Wea, and Peoria** living in present **Miami** and **Franklin counties** wrote to **William Clark** complaining about the interference of the **Osage** in their lives. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 174)

7-16 August - At **Agent Dougherty**'s request, at **Cantonment Leavenworth**, the head men of the **Otoe, Omaha, Iowa, Sac, Delaware, Shawnee, and Kickapoo (of western Missouri)** met at and pledged amity and friendship. ("Dougherty Collection," in Kansas

Historical Society ms. division, cited in Barry, (*Ibid*.)
1 August - Reverend Isaac McCoy and party reached the **Shawnee and Delaware agency**, at the house of **Major J. Campbell**, on their mission to survey the boundary of the **New Delaware Reserve**. *Kansas Historical Chronicles*, XII, p. 66.)
24 August - Chief John Quick, with **J. Connor the Delaware interpreter** arrived in present **Kansas** to inspect and approve the reserve lands after making a brief tour with surveyor **Isaac McCoy**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 178/*Kansas Historical Chronicles,* XII, p. 66.)
October - About 100 of the **Delaware** living on **James' Fork of the White River** in **southwestern Missouri**, led by their aged **Principal Chief William Anderson**, began the journey to a reserve north of the **Kansas River**, north of the **Shawnee.** (*Ibid.*)
Mid-November - Chief Anderson's party of **Delaware** had established a settlement in present **Wyandotte County s**everal miles west of the mouth of the **Kansas River**. (*Ibid.*)
1 December - Captain William Anderson and 61 other **Delaware**, two wagons and many horses, arrived in **Kansas.** They settled north of the **Kansas River** on the new **Delaware Reserve. Anderson's Town** was founded on the present site of **Edwardsville, Kansas**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 5)
4 December - Agent Richard W. Cummins reported the arrival of the **Delaware** to **General William Clark**. He noted that thirty more families were expected within a few days and that others were preparing to come as soon as they could. Cummins estimated the number of Delaware at about 440 and noted that most of them were old men, women, and children. (Hancks/Pratt, pp. 178-179)

1831

The **Methodist Mission**, under the direction of the **Missouri Conference**, was founded in 1831 under the direction of **Reverend E. T. Peery**, the first missionary, and his wife. (Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas.*)
The **Methodist Episcopal Church** in **Missouri** was the first to establish a mission among the **Delaware**. In 1831, **Reverend Thomas Johnson** built a log church in what is known as the **White Church Community in Kansas City, Kansas**. (Farley, p. 3)
13 January - Moses Grinter began operating a ferry across the **Kansas River,** presumably with an appointment from the government, near the present **78th Street and Kaw Drive in Kansas City, KS.** The ferry provided the principal link between the **Shawnee** and the **Delaware** and a crossing point for **Cantonment Leavenworth**. (Hancks/ Pratt, 6) The ferry was located three to four miles above, and across the river from, Chouteau's' trading post and the newly-founded **Shawnee Methodist Mission**, in what is now **Wyandotte County**. This suggested an arrangement between **Canton Leavenworth**

officials and the Delaware for travel through the latter's land, and transportation across the Kansas River. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, 181-182) Grinter was a young soldier who had lived previously at **Bardstown, Kentucky**. [He was probably born in the **Russellville, Logan County** area. Editor] He was discharged from the army, probably for the purpose of running the ferry. Grinter built a cabin on the north side of the ferry. The rope ferry was located in the northwest quarter of **Section 28 Township 11, Range 29 in present Wyandotte County**. The Grinter Ferry was also known as the "Lower Delaware Crossing, the "Military Ferry," or "Secondine Ferry." (Farley, p. 2)

After January - Delaware Henry Tiblow [a Shawnee Indian] established a ferry across the **Kansas River** near the abandoned **Four Houses**, about seven miles up the Kansas River from the **Grinter Ferry** on the site of present **Bonner Springs**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 6)

February - The Mormons attempted to proselytize among the Delaware and were courteously received by **Captain William Anderson** (usually hostile to missionaries). They were ordered out of **Indian Country** by **Agent Cummins.** (*Ibid.*)

14 February - Reverend W. D. Smith described the ferry as "a tolerably good ferry, at which the mail crosses once every week going and returning between the **Shawnee Agency** and the Cantonment Leavenworth. James C., Grinter, his brother, is said to have assisted **Moses Grinter** as a ferryman from late 1849 to about 1855. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 182. *See that entry for more data on the ferry.*)

8 August - The 400 Shawnee remaining in **Ohio** at **Wapaughkonetta** and **Hog Creek** signed a treaty with **Special Commissioner James B. Gardiner** and **Indian Agent John McElvain** to agree to move to **Kansas.** (Hancks/Pratt, p. 6)

15 August - Captain Pipe and **William Monture** conveyed messages from the **Delaware** in **Kansas** to the **Wyandot Tribal Council** in Ohio and described the land set aside for the resettlement of the Wyandot. (*Ibid.*)

2 September - Ira D. Blanchard arrived at the Shawnee Baptist Mission and proposed to go among the **Delaware** to study their language. (Pratt) Reverend Isaac McCoy and his associate **Dr. Johnston Lykins** later adopted his work and plans and hired him as a teacher. Farley, pp. 3-4)

Late September-Early October - **Captain William Anderson, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation**, died at his home on the **Delaware Reserve** in present **Wyandotte County**. For the past eleven months he had lived less than nine miles from his old enemy, **the Shawnee Prophet**. His successor was **Captain Patterson.** (Hancks/Pratt, 7) He may have died from smallpox. In a 22 September letter he mentioned his sons **Captains Shounack (Shawannack), Pushkies, Secondyan, (Secondine), and Sarcoxy (Sarcoxie)**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 208)

Fall - Captain Pipe, William Monture, Isaac Hill, and Solomon Journeycake left the

Pipestown Reserve for **Kansas** with a party of about 30 **Delaware**. (They were supposed to have removed on or before 1 January1830). (Hancks/Pratt, 7) They spent the winter of 1831-1832 in **Indiana**. Presumably. they had arrived in Kansas in the spring or summer of 1832. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 22)

Fall - A **Delaware** hunting party on the plains was attacked by **Pawnee**. One woman escaped and made her way to a second Delaware party on the **Arkansas River**. (Hancks/ Pratt, p. 7)

By October - The smallpox that had broken out with the **Shawnee** in mid-summer spread across the **Kansas River** to the **Delaware**, **Agent Cummins** advised them to scatter, fifteen Delaware died before the epidemic subsided in December. The disease spread to the other Indian tribes as well. (It was reported in November that about a dozen Shawnee had died, but that the disease had subsided. It still existed among the Delaware, several of whom died. The total deaths in the Shawnee was nine and in the Delaware fifteen. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 207)

26 October - **General William Clark** at **Castor Hill in St. Louis County, Missouri**, signed a treaty with representatives of the **Delaware** then in **Kansas and the Cape Girardeau Shawnee (the Black Bob band)** then in Arkansas , giving up all claim to the Cape Girardeau grant. The **U. S. Government** gave to **Captain Patterson, Captain Ketchum, and Na-Ko-Min** annuities of $100 each for life. Most of the **Cape Girardeau Delaware** were then in **Texas** and apparently had no say in the matter. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 7.)

November - About a dozen **Shawnee** had died from smallpox, but the disease had subsided. It still existed among the Delaware and many died

End of 1831 - **Chief William Anderson** led the main body of the **Delaware Tribe** to their new (2 million acre) reservation in **Kansas**. (Smithsonian, p. 224; A Lesson in Administrative Termination, p.124)

1832

The **Baptist Mission** commenced under the supervision of **Dr. Johnston Lykins**. (Cutler, *Cutler's History of the State of Kansas*)

8 February - By a **War Department** order, all cantonments were directed to be called forts. Accordingly, **Cantonment Leavenworth** was re-designated **Fort Leavenworth**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 210)

19 February - **Rev. William Johnson** located a school for the **Delaware** near **Andersonstown (present Edwardsville)** on the **Kansas River.** (Ibid.)

1 March - **Agent Cummins** wrote to **General Clark** that the **Kansas Delaware** were very desirous that the Delaware on the **Arkansas and Red Rivers** join them. (Hancks/ Pratt, p. 7)

March - The **Pawnee** killed **Chief Pushkies [The Cat]** and two other **Delaware** in an attack on their hunting party. (Hancks/Pratt, 8) The party also contained **Shawanock (a brother of Pushkies)** and some **Shawnee**. They were on land claimed by the Shawnee. One of those killed was a woman, and another Delaware was wounded. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 211)
24 April - **General Clark [Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis**] reported to **Secretary of War Cass** that **Agent Cummins** had warned the **Delaware** in October against hunting in Pawnee country. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 8)
29 April - **Superintendent William Clark**'s records show a payment of $25 for a "horse furnished **Captain Pipe, a Delaware chief.**" (Barry, *Winning of the West*, p. 225)
Spring - Permanent buildings were erected for the **Shawnee and Delaware Indian Agency on the Shawnee Reserve.** (Hancks/Pratt, p. 8)
15 May - **Superintendent William Clark**'s records show a payment of $10 to **"Moonshine"** to "defray expenses" of some **Delaware** "on their way to **Kansas river**." (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 225)
Late Spring or Summer - After wintering in Indiana, the last **Delaware** moved to the **Kansas Reserve**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 8)
4 June - **Superintendent William Clark**'s records show a payment of $15 to **George Ketchum [a Delaware]**, to defray expenses on their way to **Kansas**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 225)
24 June - A Delaware war party, led by **Captain Suwaunock**, attacked and burned the principal **Pawnee** village on the **Republican River** when they found that the Pawnee were not there. (Pratt) The Pawnee claimed that the **Delaware** were trespassing on their land between the Platte and Kansas Rivers. (K&K)
4 July - A party of **Seneca** from the **Sandusky River, Ohio,** reached their new reserve of about 67,000 acres west of the southwestern corner of **Missouri**, adjoining **Cherokee** lands. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 216)
9 July - **Congress** created the **Office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs** under the **Secretary of War. Elbert Herring** was the first Commissioner. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 217)
17 September - The **Methodist Episcopal Church** transferred the **Rev. William Johnson** from the **Kansa** to the **Delaware**. The **Revs. Thomas B. Markham and William Johnson** subsequently founded the **Delaware Methodist Mission**. It was initially located somewhere between **Anderson's Town and the Grinter Ferry**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 9)
20 September - The **Wapaughkonetta Band of Shawnee** (including 16-year-old **Charles Bluejacket)** migrated from **Auglaize County, Ohio** to **Kansas.** They suffered

considerably from the cold and from hunger. (*Ibid.*)
24 September - The **Rev. Isaac McCoy** returned from a trip to **Arkansas** to find **Rev. Charles E. Wilson** settled among the **Delaware**. McCoy was displeased that the other **Baptist missionaries** in **Kansas** were not consulted. (*Ibid.*)
30 September - For the year ending this date, at the **Delaware-Shawnee Agency** were the following persons: **Richard W. Cummins (agent), John Campbell (subagent); Anthony Shane, James Connor**, and **Baptiste Peoria** (interpreters); **Harmon Davis, James Pool, Robert Dunlap, and Lewis Jones** (gun and blacksmiths). **Davis Hardin (Harmon Davis?)** and **James Pool** were paid for labor for completing agents' and blacksmiths' building. This agency also included the **Wea, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Kickapoo.** (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 221)
30 September - As late as this date, **Superintendent William Clark**'s records show payments to various persons supplying provisions to small parties of "emigrating **Shawnees, Delawares, Kickapoos, and Kaskaskias**." (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 225)
26 October - Treaty between the **United States** and the **Delaware.**
1**3 December** - The **Rev. Charles E. Wilson** left the **Delaware Reserve** to go to the **Choctaw**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 9)

1833

Robert Dunlap was the government blacksmith for the **Delaware**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 211)
5 February - **Agent R. W. Cummins** wrote to **Superintendent William Clark** about property lost by **Delaware Chief Captain Pipe, William Monture, Isaac Hill, and Solomon Jonnicake (later Journeycake)** while their party of about 30 persons was en route from the **Little Sandusky River, Ohio** to present **Kansas**. These men were among the last to emigrate to the west. Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 255)
12 February - The **Rev. Isaac McCoy** noted that **Ira D. Blanchard** has "pretty thoroughly acquired" the **Delaware language**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 9)
23-26 February - **Dr. Johnston Lykins** and **Daniel French** visited the **Delaware chiefs** to discuss the formal establishment of a **Baptist mission and school**. (*Ibid.*)
23-25 February - Following a three-day visit by **Baptists Johnston Lykins and Daniel French** among the **Delaware**, the missionaries of **"Shawanoe" Baptist Mission** began regular preaching trips to **[Delaware] Chief Nah-ko-min**'s village--the most remote of the Delaware settlements--over ten miles from **"Shawanoe"** (and across the **Kansas River**--near present **Edwardsville, Wyandotte County**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 225)

April - A school was started at the **Baptist Mission** with **G. D. Blanchard** as the teacher. (Cutler)

30 March - Sup't William Clark, St. Louis, was notified (by the comm'r of Indian affairs) that his office would receive the following funds for the **Delawares** formerly of **Missouri** (per October 26, 1832, treaty terms): To purchase stock and open farms--$3,000; to "pay a person to attend their mill, and for repairs for same for 1833"--$500 (and Clark was instructed to take measures to establish the school and select a teacher); for merchandise--$5,000; for payment of some Delaware debts (money owed to traders **William Gillis and William Marshall**)--$12,000; annuities if $100 each for **Delaware chiefs Patterson, Tah-whee-la-len (or, Ketchum), and "Nea-coming" (Nah-ko-min; Nat-coming, etc.)**--$300. Kappler, *Treaties*, vol. 12, pp 370-372)

3 April - Isaac McCoy wrote that they had made an arrangement with **Mr. Blanchard** to remain with the **Delaware**. **Ira D. Blanchard** had been living with the Delaware for more than a year, learning their language. On **21 April** he was baptized at the "Shawanoe" Baptist Mission." (*Ibid.)*

21 May - Some 375 **Kickapoo** and 119 **Pottawatomie** attached to the **Prophet's band**, reached the new **Kickapoo reserve** north of the **Delaware land** after an overland trip from **southwestern Missouri**. They were led by **James Kennedy**. **Superintendent William Clark** had estimated the **Kickapoo** and attached **Potawatomie in Illinois** and **Missouri** at about 650 persons--the **Prophet's band** of 352 including 110 **Pottawatomie**), on the **Vermillion River**, **Illinois**; and **Kislko's band** of about 300 on the **Kickapoo reserve** in **southwest Missouri**. **Kenneku (the prophet)** and his followers departed **Illinois** in the fall of 1832, attending the **Castor Hill, Missouri** treaties of late October as a body. After the treaty they were conducted by **John McCausland** to the **Kickapoo Reserve** in **Missouri**, to spend the winter of 1832-1833 there. Through various difficulties, (the Kickapoo were not happy with the situation on their new reserve. A visiting Presbyterian minister, Rev. W. D. Smith said in a 29 July letter, "They are not yet settled ... They live at present in the only unhealthy place I have seen in the [Indian] country. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 234)

By 1 June - The **Hog Creek Band of Shawnee**, led by interpreter **Joseph Parks**, moved from **Ohio** to **Kansas**. They were the last Shawnee to make the move. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 9)

J**une** - The **U.S. Government** employed **Michael Rice** to build a saw and grist mill for the **Delaware** near the mouth of **present Mill Creek**, less than a mile east of the **Grinter ferry**. Miller **William Barnes** had the mill in operation by July. (Hancks/Pratt, 9) It was the first such mill in present **Kansas**. It was in operation by at least 29 July. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 239)

24 June - Isaac McCoy reported that "**Shawanuk** [a young chief]...& 22 others started

from **Delaware Town** on a War excursion against the **Pawnees** last summer or fall. The party passed through the **Kanza villages**, the latter were to join them in the expedition." When they reached the **Platte** in July?, they found the **Grand Pawnee village** deserted, whereupon they burned the town and the nearby fields of crops. The Pawnee subsequently rebuilt their village in the fall. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 237)

11 August - Sixteen-year-old **Charles Journeycake** was baptized by **Dr. Johnston** at the **Shawnee Baptist Mission**. His mother, **Sarah "Sally" Williams Journeycake**, a Delaware by marriage, was one of the few Christians among the Delaware and had been serving as interpreter of the mission. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 10)

4 September - **Reverend Thomas Johnson** returned as the **superintendent of the Indian Mission District**, the **Reverend William Johnson** was assigned to the **Shawnee Methodist Mission**, and the **Reverend Edward T. Peery** was assigned to the Delaware. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 10)

30 September - To this date, expenditures paid out for the **Delaware mill** were: $2,975.50 to **Michael Rice** for the building of the mill and bolt; and for repairs; $10 to **James and Robert Aull** for the saw; and, $32 to **Edward Blanchard** and $6 to **William Barnes** for "attending" the mill. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 239)

30 September - For the year ending this date, the following persons were employed by the **Shawnee-Delaware Agency**: **Richard W. Cummins** (agent); **John Campbell** (subagent); Anthony Shane, **James Connor**, and **Baptiste Peoria** (interpreters); **Robert Dunlap** (gun and blacksmith for the Delaware); **Lewis Jones** (gun and blacksmith for the Shawnee). Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 245)

1 October - **William Barnes** was appointed miller of the **Delaware saw and grist mill** at a salary of $500 per year. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 239)

1 October - **John Campbell** was replaced as **sub-agent for the Shawnee and Delaware Agency** by **Dr. F. W. Miller**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 10)

Fall - **Reverend Edward T. Peery** was assigned to the **Delaware Methodist Mission**, but he might not have arrived until later in the year. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 210)

9 October - Agent **R. W. Cummins** issued trading licenses to **John O. Agnew** and to **J. H. Flournoy** & Co These permitted them to trade with the **Delaware**, **Kickapoo**, and the **Kansa** at a specific location within each of the three Indian reserves. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 247)

25 October - Trading licenses issued to the **Chouteau's American Fur Company** included a new post on the **Delaware Reserve** near the **Grinter Ferry**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 10)

28 October - **Alexander G. Morgan** (subtler and postmaster at **Fort Leavenworth**) was

issued three Indian trading licenses issued by **Superintendent William Clark** at St. Louis. They permitted him and an associate to trade with the **Kickapoo, the Kansa,** and the **Delaware**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 249)

8 November - At the **Indian Peace Council** called by **Commissioner Henry Ellsworth** at **Fort Leavenworth**, some 100 **Pawnee, Otoe, and Omaha** met delegates from the immigrant nations of the **Delaware, Shawnee, Kickapoo, Pottawatomie. Ottawa, Wea, Peoria, and Kaskaskia.** The **Kansa** arrived on the 14th. Also present were **Baptist missionaries Johnston Lykins** and **Jotham Meeker** on 8 and 9 November and Methodists **Thomas Johnson** and **Jerome Berryman** for some sessions. **Patterson, Nahkomin**, **Nonondoqumoom**, **Shawanock**, and **Long House** signed for the Delaware. [*See DELAWARE TREATIES for details, signers, witnesses, etc.*] (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 251)

1834

The **Delaware Methodist Mission** had 40 church members, the school had 24 Indian children, and the **Sabbath school** 14 male and 10 female scholars, conducted by three teachers and a superintendent. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 11)

6 February - Ira D. Blanchard and Rev. Isaac McCoy were given permission by **Delaware Chief Na-ko-min** for **Blanchard** to build a house on the reserve. It was built in the spring and early summer. Negotiations for the establishment of a **Baptist mission** continued. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, 226)

21 March - Ira D. Blanchard wrote and **J. Meeker** printed at the Shawnee Mission in 1834 *Linapie Lrkvekun Apwivuli Kavuni Wato* (*The Delaware Primer and First Book*, the first book printed in **Kansas**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 259)

1 April - Reverend Henry Rennick, Jr., a **Cumberland Presbyterian minister**, was assigned as **U.S. Government teacher** to the **Delaware**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 11)

20 May - An appendix to a 20 May report (*H. R. No. 474)* of the 23d Cong., 1st Sess.) house committee on Indian affairs included tables of Indians living west of the **Mississippi River**:

Indians	Office of Indian Affairs	U. S. Commissioner	McCoy
*Osage	5,510	5,200	about 5,510
*Ottawa	200	200	about 75

Peoria & Kaskaskia	130	128	140
*Wea & Piankashaw	394	405	400
Shawnee	1,250	1,250	of Kansas River 750
Kansa	1,440	1,496	about1,500
DELAWARE	**830**	**835**	**800 [emphasis added]**
Kickapoo	513	555	575*
Pottawatomie			250

* From one-third to one-half of the **Osage** were in present **Oklahoma**. Fewer than 100 **Ottawa** were in **present Kansas**. Of the 405 **Wea & Piankashaw** under the **U. S. Commissioner** total, 220 were Wea and 185 were Piankashaw. The figure for the **Kickapoo** would have to include the approximately 110 of **Pottawatomie of the Prophet's band**. (23rd Cong., 1sr Sess., *H. R. No. 474* (Serial 263), 39, 87; Isaac McCoy's *Annual Register*.... 1835, 5, 16, cited in Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 268)

30 June - The part of the Unorganized Territory lying west of the **Missouri** and **Arkansas** between the **Platte River** on the north and the **Red River** on the south was officially designated **"Indian Country."** The Indian Country was placed under Missouri's administrative jurisdiction. (Hancks/Pratt, 11)One statute regulated trade with the Indian tribes. while another organized the **Department of Indian Affairs** within the **War Department.**

14 July - The **Northern Agency, Western Territory**, replaced the **Shawnee and Delaware Agency**. That agency served the **Delaware**, **Kansa, and Kickapoo**. Richard W. Cummins continued as agent. The agency continued to occupy the **Shawnee and Delaware Agency** buildings on the **Shawnee Reserve.** (Hancks/Pratt, p. 11)

28 July - The **Rev. Meeker** reported that **Ira D. Blanchard** had set up housekeeping alone in his new house on the **Delaware Reserve.** (*Ibid.*)

July or August - Ottawa chief Oquanoxa and his small band of 75 persons, left the Shawnee Reserve--where they had lived since coming to **present Kansas** in November, 1832, from **Ohio**--and moved to their own reservation (south of the Shawnee and west of the Peoria and Kaskaskia, in **present Franklin County**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 274)

7 August - Pratte, Choteau & Company received licenses to trade with the **Kickapoo**, **Delaware**, and **Kansa**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 275)

9 August - Pratte, Choteau & Company were given licenses to trade with the **Wea**, etc., and **Shawnee**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 275)
13-23 October - The **immigrant Indians of "Kansas"** were paid their annuity funds at **Fort Leavenworth** under the 30 June 1834 act regulating the **Indian Department**: The annuity payments were: **Delaware** on 16 October $6,500. Also $100 each to chiefs Patterson, Nahkomin. and Ketchum. The Shawnee received $3,000. Other tribes are listed. (23d Cong., 2d Sess., *H. Doc. No. 150* (Serial 274, 71, cited in Barry, *The Beginning of the West*,, p. 279)

1835

The **Provisional Government of Texas** pledged to honor the land claims of **Indian Tribes**, including the **Absentee Delaware**.
17 January - Rev. Meeker completed the printing of the first volume of **Rev. Isaac McCo**y's *The Annual Register of Indian Affairs*. Hancks/Pratt, p. 11)
5 February - Agent Cummins and the Delaware chiefs gave permission for the construction of a **Delaware Baptist Mission school**. **Ira D. Blanchard** returned to the **East**. (*Ibid.*)
10 March - The **Baptist Board of Foreign Missions** appropriated $500 for the construction of the **Delaware Baptist Mission** consisting of two houses and a school. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 12)
March - The **Shawnee and Ottawa Sub-Agency** was discontinued. The tribes were assigned to **Richard Cummin's Northern Agency**. (*Ibid.*)
29 May - Col. Henry Dodge and three (First) dragoon companies (a total party of 125, with four **Delaware** as hunters), departed **Fort Leavenworth**. They headed northward to the **Platte River**, on the first leg of a circuit tour up that river and its **South Fork** as far as the **Rocky Mountains**, and then back by way of the **Arkansas River** and the **Santa Fe Trail**. **John Gantt** was the guide for the expedition. Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 289)
June - Ira D. Blanchard returned to the **Delaware Reserve** from the east with his bride, **Mary Walton**, a missionary teacher, and with a second teacher, **Sylvia Case**. (Hancks/ Pratt, 12) The Blanchards and Miss Case were missionaries for some twelve years thereafter and conducted a boarding (manual labor) school for as long as the mission was at the **Edwardsville** site. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 226)
Summer - A **Delaware** hunting party killed 12 **Pawnees** caught stealing horses. (Hancks/ Pratt, p. 12)
10 September - A second house and a school building were under contract for completion at the **Delaware Baptist Mission** near Anderson's Town. Reverend Thomas Johnson was

returned as **superintendent of the Indian Mission District** and **Rev. Edward T. Perry** was returned to the **Delaware**. (*Ibid.*)

2 November - The beginning of the **Seminole War** that was soon to involve the participation of the **Delaware** and other tribes. (*Ibid.*)

2 December - A group of 252 **Pottawatomie** (with **Ottawa** and **Chippewa** united with them) from **Lake Michigan**, under the guidance of **Capt. B. F. Russell**, arrived at the **Little Platte River** country (across the **Missouri River** from **Fort Leavenworth**, and from the **Kickapoo Reserve**--where 454 **Pottawatomie** already were living. About 460 Pottawatomie from that company of immigrants spent the winter of 1835-1836 on the **Skunk Rive**r, in **southeastern "Iowa."** The destination of all those Indians was a reserve in **southwestern Iowa**, which had been assigned under the **Chicago Treaty of 26 September 1833**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 297.

9 December - Captain Patterson's death was reported by **Isaac McCoy**. His death was sometime prior to 22 July 1835, however. He was the **Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation**. His successor was **Nak-ko-min**. (McCoy's *Annual Register...1836*, pp. 24, 28-31)

26 December - The **Delaware Baptist Mission** opened with 14 boys as pupils, and Ira D. Blanchard, his wife **Mary Walton Blanchard**, and **Sylvia Case** as teachers. (Hancks/ Pratt, 13) In the 1840's, they had a **native assistant**, **Charles Johnnycake (Journeycake)**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 226)

29 December - The **Cherokee Indians** in a treaty with the **United States** made at **New Echota, Ga**., relinquished claim to all lands east of the **Mississippi River** and agreed to to remove, within two years, to the 7,000,000-acre reservation west of the **Arkansas Territory and Missouri** guaranteed to them by the Treaty of 6 May 1828. (The later 1835 treaty provided an additional 800,000 acres. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, pp. 298-299)

End of 1835 - Rev. Henry Rennick, Jr. was teaching 19 pupils at the **Delaware Methodist Mission House** . (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 260)

1836

January - On the **Delaware Reserve**, **Ferryman Moses Grinter** married **Anna Marshall,** a 16-year old Delaware, the daughter of **Indian Trader William Marshall**. [Her mother was **Betsy Wilaquenaho**. Editor] They had ten children. The Grinter's land was on Sec. 20 and 21, T. 11, R. 24 E., in present **Wyandotte Township**. He died 12 June 1878 and she died 28 June 1905. The U. S. Census 1870 listed Moses Grinter at 61, a native of Kentucky. and Anna 50 as a native of **Indiana** and a son **William** born in **Kansas**. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West,* p. 300)

9 March - According to *Senate Report 288,* 24th Congress, 1st session, on the number and

situation of **Indians** on the frontiers, about 30,000 Indians had been removed west of the **Mississippi River**, and some 72,000 were yet to be removed. According to the report's "Census of Indian Tribes" and Isaac McCoy's *Annual Register* for 1837 there were the following Indians in "Kansas." Of the two, McCoy is probably the more accurate:

Indigenous Tribes	Census	McCoy
Kansa	1,471	about 1,606
*Osage	5,120	about 5,510
Emigrant Tribes		
Pottawatomie from Indiana	441	444
Kickapoo	588	625
DELAWARE	**826**	**921 [emphasis added]**
Shawnee	1,520	823 of Kansas River
Ottawa	200	79
Wea	222	206
Piankeshaw	132	157
Peoria and Kaskaskia	132	142

*One-third to one-half of the **Osage** were in **"Oklahoma."**

Spring - Native workmen employed by the **Society of friends** on a 320-acre tract leased from the **Shawnee** four miles west of **Westport, Mo.** began to erect three **Shawnee Mission** buildings. They were probably completed by summer. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 304)

4 July - Carey A. Harris replaced **Elbert Herring** as the **Commissioner of Indian Affair**s. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 14)

21 October - The chiefs and head men of the **Delaware**, **Shawnee, Piankeshaw & Wea**, and **Peoria & Kaskaskia** met in council with **Agent Richard W. Cummins** and signed an agreement giving their consent to a road through their lands. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, pp. 315-316)

November - The **Shawnee Prophet, Tensquatawa**, died at the age of 61. He was buried near **White Feather Spring in present-day Kansas City, Kansas at the present 3818 Ruby Avenue.** The young Charles Bluejacket is among those present. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 14)

1837

President Sam Houston employed **Delaware scouts** to protect the frontier of the newly-established **Republic of Texas**.

The **United Brethren (Moravian) Church** established a mission to the **Munsee and Delaware** under the direction of **Jesse Vogler**. Two hundred and eight Munsee lived on the north bank of the **Kansas River** about eight miles above its mouth. The location of the mission building was near the present town of **Muncie**. (Farley, p. 4)

John G. Pratt went to the **Shawnee Mission** to take charge of the printing office, Later, he was the **Superintendent of the Delaware Mission**. He learned the **Delaware language** and printed books for the Delaware. (Cutler)

13 April - The **Northern Agency, Western Territory** was replaced by the **Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency**, serving the **Shawnee, Delaware, Kansa,** and **Kickapoo.** The agency remained on the **Shawnee Reserve** and **Richard W. Cummins** continued as its agent. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 1)

July - General Jessup called for 1,000 western Indians to be employed against the **Seminoles**. Eighty-seven **Delaware** led by **Captain Suaunock and Captain Moses** were enlisted, together with a company of 85 **Shawnee** commanded by **Captain Joseph Parks**. Through an "error" they were promised $272 for six months' service rather than the customary $72. The error was discovered only after the volunteers embarked. (Hancks/ Pratt, p. 16)

17 July - A group of **Christian (Moravian or Munsee) Indians** left their reserve on the **Thames River in Upper Canada** to emigrate to the **Delaware Reserve** in **Indian Country**. (*Ibid.*)

Early September - The **Delaware** and **Shawnee** volunteers against the **Seminole** departed **Westport by** steamboat for a camp south of St. Louis. (*Ibid.*)

8 October - Col. Stephen Watts Kearny. Capt. Nathan Boone, and Charles Dimmick, civil engineer, with **Company H, 1st U.S.**, with the **1st U.S. Dragoons** as escort, surveyed the route for the military road between **Fort Leavenworth** and the **Arkansas River**. They examined the route going south, then executed the route on the return trip. (*Ibid.*)

September - Rev. Learner B. Stateler replaced **Rev. Edward T. Peery** at the Delaware Methodist Mission. He later relocated the school. (*Ibid.*)

16 October - The **Delaware** and Shawnee volunteers trained near **New Orleans**. (*Ibid*) [There were about 80 Kansas Delaware volunteers. Editor]

29 October - The **Christian Indians** from **Canada** arrived at **Westport Landing** with their **Moravian missionary, Jesse Vogler**. They settled in the present **Muncie** area of **Kansas City, Kansas** at the invitation of the **Delaware**. (*Ibid.*)

Early November - The **Delaware** and **Shawnee** volunteers against the **Seminole** reached **Tampa** and launched a three-pronged attack against the **Seminole**. The Delaware and the Shawnee were a part of a brigade commanded by **Col. Zachary Taylor**. (Hancks/Pratt, p.17)

22 November - **Isaac McCoy** informed **General John Tipton** that, "Here I enclose you a copy of the letter of the **shawanoes** on the subject of the Indian Bill. The same, and nearly in the same words was sent from the **Delawares, Kickapoos, Putawatomies, sauks, Iowas, Kanzans, Ottawas, Peorias & Kaskaskias, Piankashas, and Weas.** Each tribe signed a letter for itself--The Bill was considered in full council [of each tribe], and in some instances signed by the Chiefs in behalf of the Council, and in some instances some of the principal men also signed. (Tipton Papers, Vol. 2, p. 468)

15 December - **Isaac McCoy** informed **General Tipton**. "About 80 **Delawares** and about the same number of **Shawanoes** have been taken to the **Florida war**. This is an exceedingly impolitic, not to say cruel measure. To the Indians it appears in direct opposition to the peaceable measure of organizing a Territory, and they often cast it in my teeth. The inds. left this under the promise of $270. for six months service, but by a mistake it turns out to be only b$70. about 500 **choctaws** were mustered into service under the same promise of $270. But before they left Arkansas they were informed of the true sum, and every man returned to his home. (Tipton Papers, Vol. 2, p. 474-475)

25 December - **Taylor's brigade** successfully engaged the **Seminole** on high ground west of **Lake Okeechobee [Florida]**, but they were forced to retreat. The actual losses on both sides were small. (*Ibid.*)

1838

By 1838 - There were 1,050 **Delaware** in **Kansas** under the jurisdiction of the **Leavenworth Agency**. By this time the small **Sandusky** group in **Ohio** and the **Christian Munsee** from the **Thames River in Ontario, Canada** had moved to **Kansas**. (Hancks/ Pratt)

Immigrant t**ribes, including the Delaware, were forced to leave Texas under an expulsion order.**

12 March - The **Delaware** and **Shawnee** volunteers were assembled at **Tampa Bay [Florida],** They did not suffer a single casualty. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 17)

30 March - The returned volunteers against the **Seminole** in **Florida** arrived in **New Orleans**, their enlistment having expired the previous day. (*Ibid.*)

18 April - In a speech to **Congress**, **General Tipton** said, in part, "The bill of the last session for organizing the Indian territory was submitted to the consideration of the eleven tribes, and was assented by them. These tribes are **Delawares, Shawanoes, Kickapoos,**

Pottawatomies, Sauks of Missouri, Ioways, Weas. Piankashas, Peorias and Kaskaskia, Kansas, and Ottawas, every one of these tribes approved of the provisions of the bill;, and desired the Government to carry into effect without delay..." (Tipton Papers, Vol. 2, p. 612) Tipton gave the number of Delaware at that times as 921 persons. (Ibid., p. 595)

16 June - Licenses to trade with the **Delaware**, **Kansa, Kickapoo, and Shawnee** were issued to **Albert G. Boone. William Miles Chick, Cyprien Chouteau, Charles Findlay, and Capt. Joseph Parks**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 18)

9 October - **Reverend Learner B. Stateler** was returned to the **Delaware Methodist Mission**. The construction of a new mission school began soon thereafter near the **present 78th Street and Speaker Road in Kansas City, Kansas**. (*Ibid.*)

18 October - **Reverend Thomas Johnson** and **Agent Cummins** selected a site for the **Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School**, six miles south of the mouth of the **Kansas River** and a half-mile west of the Missouri state line. Cummins reported that the Shawnee had given their approval for the school and that Johnson had agreed to discontinue the existing mission. (*Ibid.*) [**Delaware** students later attended the school.]

22 October - **T. Hartley Crawford** replaced **Carey A. Harris** as **Commissioner of Indian Affairs**. (*Ibid.*)

Fall 1838 - A second group of about 138 **Munsee** arrived at the **Delaware Reserve**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 9)

1839

Some Delaware were forced to moved from **Texas** to **south-central Oklahoma**.

24 March - The last **Cherokee** removal party arrived in Indian territory [present Oklahoma]. The forced marches and the detention camps caused the deaths of 4,000 individuals out of 16,000. (Hancks/Pratt, 19)

2 October - **Rev. Learner B. Stateler** was returned to the **Delaware**. (*Ibid.*)

29 Oct. 1839 - The school opened at the West Building of the **Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School**. (*Ibid.*)

1840

27 Jan. 1840 - The **Delaware chiefs**, through **Agent Cummins**, informed the government that they examined the **Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School** and that they wished their the interest from their school funds to be divided, with $1,000 for the purchase of agricultural implements and the remainder to be used to send their children to the new school. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 20)

By February - Sixty **Indian children** were enrolled at the **Shawnee Indian Manual**

Labor School. Others were turned away because of the lack of space. (*Ibid.*)
3 July - Rev. Thomas Johnson dedicated a hewed-log meeting house at the **Delaware Methodist Mission** near the present-day **2200 North 85th Street in Kansas City, Kansas.** A cemetery was established northwest of the church soon thereafter. (*Ibid.*)
29 September - Rev. Thomas Johnson was returned as the superintendent of the **Indian Mission District** and **David Kinnear** was placed in charge of the manual labor school. (*Ibid.*)

Copy 7 May 2002. Times New Roman 12 point. Photo check A.
TH

More Page Links: **[Part 1 - Chronology] [Part II - Chronology] [Home] [Up] [Next]**

Home Page

24 December 2005

CHRONOLOGY 1841 to the Present

1841

Sometime during the year, **James Kirker**, an early trapper in New Mexico, as a bounty hunter with a band of Americans. Shawnee, Delaware, and Mexicans slew about 170 Indians (presumably Apache) for their scalps for bounty. (Lavender, p. 425)

4 April - A Baptist Church with 26 members was formally organized at the Delaware Baptist Mission. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 21)

24 April 1841 - The first meeting of the new Delaware Baptist Church was held at the home of Thomas Hendrick. It was decided that the new church would be named the Delaware and Mohegan Baptist Mission Church. (*Ibid.*)

29 May - **Agent Cummins** reported that construction was underway on the East Building at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. It included a school, and lodging rooms, a chapel, and a boy's dormitory. (*Ibid.*)

14 August - The end of the Second Seminole War was announced; no peace treaty was ever signed. (*Ibid.*)

Mid-August - The Delaware blacksmith shop was burned and nearly all the tools were destroyed. (*Ibid.*)

21 September - The **Rev. Thomas Johnson** sent a report on the manual labor school to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis. There were 78 children at the school from 21 tribes, including 22 Delaware. (*Ibid.*)

October - A band of Sioux attacked a hunting party of sixteen Delaware and one Potawatomie on a fork of Mink Creek in Iowa. Only the Potawatomie escaped. (Hancks/ Pratt. p. 22)

October - The **Rev. Thomas Johnson** was forced to give up his post because of ill health and returned to the east. The **Rev. William Johnson** was appointed superintendent of the Indian Mission district and the Rev. Jerome C. Berryman was placed in charge of the manual labor school. (*Ibid.*)

1842

A party of Delaware went with **John C. Fremont** on his third expedition to the West as hunters and guides and as soldiers in the Bear Flag battalion that secured California for the United States. The Delaware were never paid for their services. (Farley, p. 7)

John D. Lang and Samuel Taylor, of the Society of Friends (Quakers), visited twenty tribes, including the Delaware. They reported that they found about half the tribe

cultivating corn and vegetables, keeping horses, cattle and hogs, and an abundance of fowl. Those travelers spent most of their time with the Moravian brothers among the Munsee, because he Baptist and Methodist schools were not in operation at the time. (Two Moravian men and their wives were employed as teachers and missionaries. (*Ibid.*)

17 January - Indian Subagent W. P. Richardson reported that he reached the site of the October battle between the Delaware and the Sioux with a five-man Delaware search party and found 14 Delaware slain and scalped, and the bodies of 28 dead Sioux. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 22)

Spring or Summer - Delaware were used as hunters by **Kit Carson**. It appears that they might have been employed the winter before as well. (Lavender, p. 222)

Spring - Kit Carson sent two Delaware from Kansas Landing to Taos with a message for Carson's old crew of trappers to meet him near South Pass. (Lavender, p. 227)

9 May - The Christian Indians still in Canada surrendered to their brethren on the Delaware Reserve all claim to the annuity of $400 for lands In Tuscarawas County, Ohio, ceded to the United States. They stated that they lay no claim to any land the Munsees receive in lieu of the annuity. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 22)

Summer - The Military Road that connected Fort Leavenworth, by way of the Grinter Ferry, with the newly-built Fort Scott and the forts beyond was finally completed. (*Ibid.*)

Summer - The Delaware blacksmith shop was rebuilt at a cost of $140 plus $75 for tools. (*Ibid.*)

Fall - John G. Pratt began to spend many of his weekends ministering to the **Stockbridge, a small group of Indians living on the Delaware Reserve near Fort Leavenworth. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 23)**

1843

Isaac Mundy, the Delaware Agency blacksmith and government paymaster arrived. He established his residence at Secondine. His wife **Lucy** and four slaves accompanied. Mundy brought with him an annuity payment in gold for the **Delaware**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 23)

1843 -The Stockbridge Indians through **Agent Cummins** requested that the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions send **John G. Pratt** to them as missionary and teacher. (*Ibid.*)

July - The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions applied to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford for approval of the proposed Stockbridge mission. (*Ibid.*)

28-31 July - The Wyandot from Ohio arrived at the town of Kansas, one boat behind the other. They initially located on a strip of U. S. Government land between the Missouri state line and the Kansas River. Some were able to rent houses, but most were forced to

remain camped in the swampy bottom lands. (*Ibid*.)
2 August - The Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Mission, **S. Peck**, wrote to **John G. Pratt**, to ask him to obtain plans and an estimate of the proposed buildings for the **Stockbridge mission**. (*Ibid.*)
8 August - Agent Cummins wrote to Crawford, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, about the arrival of the Wyandot in **Kansas** who desperately needed the $5,000 balance on the relocation payment. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 24
4 August - Superintendent of Indian Affairs, **D. D. Mitchell**, wrote to **Crawford** from Fort Leavenworth concerning the Wyandot encampment at the mouth of the Kaw. He requested a copy of the Wyandot treaty and noted that they still intended to buy land from the Shawnee. (*Ibid*.)
August - The Shawnee refused to go through with the sale of land from the Wyandot. The first Wyandot burials began in what became known as the Huron Indian Cemetery, on the crest of a hill on the Delaware Reserve, one-half mile due west of the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri rivers. Eventually, sixty Wyandot died from disease and exposure in this period. Negotiations began with the Delaware for the purchase of the end of the Delaware Reserve. (*Ibid*.)
August - **John G. Pratt** left for Washington, D. C. on business concerning the proposed Stockbridge mission. The Delaware chiefs were not consulted about the new mission and protested the matter to **Agent Cummins** and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Crawford. (*Ibid*.)
19 September - **John G. Pratt** arrived in Boston, his business in Washington still unresolved. (*Ibid*.)
26 September - The Board of Foreign Missions reported to the Baptist General Convention that the Pratt's had been authorized to proceed with the Stockbridge mission. Pratt was also authorized to take the press from the Shawnee Baptist Mission. Most of the missionaries with him (a move most of the area missionaries opposed). (*Ibid*.)
October - The Wyandot established a ferry across the Kansas River at the site of the present Lewis and Clark Viaduct and began to relocate to the Delaware Reserve. (*Ibid*.)
26-28 October - The **Rev. Isaac McCoy**'s American Indian Mission Association held its first annual meeting in Louisville. Predominantly southern in membership, the Association requested that the **Baptist Board of Foreign Missions** transfer the missions and missionaries to its jurisdiction. (*Ibid*.
19 November - **Ira D. Blanchard** and **John G. Pratt** were ordained as Baptist ministers in the presence of the solemn and assembled congregation of Indians." Their certificates of ordination were signed the next day by the **Revs. Francis Barker and Jotham Meeker**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 25)

14 December - The Delaware and the Wyandot signed a treaty at the Delaware Agency. The Wyandot Purchase consisted of three sections [parcels consisting of 39 sections] of land at the eastern end of the Delaware Reserve. The Delaware granted the land as a measure of respect and in remembrance of when the Wyandot had given the Delaware a home in Ohio some 80 years before, and 36 additional sections ceded for $46,080 (or $2 an acre), for a total area of 39 sections or 24,960 acres. [Farley, 10, says 23,040 acres.-Ed.] The money was to be paid in eleven installments; $6,080 in 1844, then $4,000 a year for ten years. The north-south boundary between the Wyandot Purch**ase** and the Delaware Reserve correspond to the present 72nd Street in Kansas City, Kansas. The only two existing houses in the Wyandott Purchase were bought by **James Bigtree** and **James Williams**. (Hancks/Pratt, 25) The Delaware pay-house on the north bank of Jersey Creek where present Sixth Street in Kansas City, Kansas crosses, became the home of Wyandotte leader, **William Walke**r. (Farley, p. 10)

1844

Texans murdered three Delaware who were hunting on the south side of the Red River. **Jesse Chisholm** and others went to the scene of the killing and secured the property of the Delaware who had been killed. The murderers were captured and hanged. (Farley, p. 11)
28 February - The Delaware Mission School was closed. The chiefs agreed to use the interest on their tribal school funds for ten years ($2,844 annually to send up to 50 children to the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School. The agreement was certified by agent **Cummins**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 25)
14 March -**Agent Cummins** transmitted the agreement between the Delaware and the manual labor school to Commissioner of Indians Affairs Crawford. (*Ibid*.)
Spring 1844(?) - Delaware returning from a winter's trapping in the mountains had a skirmish with Cheyenne. Cheyenne Chief **Medicine Water** had his son, **Touching Cloud**, put on an old Spanish shirt of mail under red blanket that he wore. The Delaware supposedly wasted their ammunition on the armor and were attacked when they were re-loading their guns, and were killed. The Cheyenne, fearing retaliation, fled south. Subsequently, a group of Delaware avengers started west but were stopped by troops from Fort Leavenworth. (Lavender, pp. 256-7)
22 April - Commissioner of Indian Affairs **Crawford** and the Secretary of War approved the agreement between the Delaware and the manual labor school. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 25)
April - A new church was under construction at the Munsee United Brethren Moravian) Mission, although the Munsee lands apparently had been included in the area of the Wyandott Purchase. (*Ibid.*)
May-June - After a dry spring in Kansas, there were six weeks of rain in May and June,

causing the great Kansas River Flood. (*Ibid*.)
14 June - The flood crested on the lower Kansas River. Anderson's Town was destroyed by the flood and abandoned, as were Grinter's cabin and the Delaware and Shawnee mills on the opposite side of the river. Independence Landing was destroyed by the flood, making the landing at the town of Kansas that much more attractive for westward-bound emigrants and travelers. (Hancks/Pratt, 26)
15 June - A large steamboat, loaded with timber for traders, went up the flooded Kansas River as far as the Grinter Ferry. (*Ibid*.)
30 June - Rev. Ira D. Blanchard reported the destruction of **Anderson's Town**. The flood waters went up as far as the **Delaware Baptist Mission,** but no damage was done to the mission buildings. (*Ibid*.)
30 June - A large band of Sioux and Cheyenne attacked and killed on the Smoky Hill River 15 members of a Delaware hunting party, including Captain Suwaunock. (*Ibid*.)
5 July - The Sioux and Cheyenne met Fremont on the Upper Arkansas River and asked him to "bear a pacific message to the Delaware." (*Ibid*.)
Summer - The log church of the Delaware Methodist Mission burned. It was soon replaced with a white-painted, wood-frame building on the same site, called the White Church thereafter. The Wyandot sometimes rode out to the site for camp meetings and Sunday picnics. (Hancks/Pratt, 27)
August - Fremont returned to **St. Louis, having explored and mapped much of the West. (*Ibid*.)**
24 October - A tornado struck the Shawnee Methodist Mission and manual labor school, doing considerable damage. **John C. McCoy**'s home was destroyed in Westport as well. (*Ibid*.)
20 December - Six Stockbridge members of the Delaware and Mohegan Baptist Church petitioned for the establishment of a separate church organization to be associated with the Stockbridge Baptist Mission. The petition was granted. (*Ibid*.)

1845

The Delaware agent reported that, "The Delawares who are considered the bravest of the brave have an unsettled difficulty with the Sioux for attacking and killing about thirty of their men while hunting in the Sioux territory. They are awaiting some action on the part of the government before they undertake to settle the difficulty themselves. (Farley, p. 12)
January - The government distributed corn to the tribes whose crops were destroyed in the 1844 flood: 342 bushels to the Delaware, 178 bushels to the Munsee, and 480 bushels to the Shawnee. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 27)
13 April - The Stockbridge Baptist Mission Church was organized with **John G. Pratt** as

the pastor. The **Revs. Meeker, Barker, and Blanchard** were present. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 28)
1 May - After the split of the Methodist Church, the Kansas missions remained affiliated with the Board of Foreign Missions in Boston. (*Ibid.*)
18 May - **Col. Stephen Watts Kearney** left Fort Leavenworth with 280 men of the 1st. U. S. Dragoons on a 2,200- mile, 99-day march over the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. (*Ibid*.)
8 June - The new Stockbridge Baptist Mission Church held its first meeting. (*Ibid*.)
9 June - **John C. Fremont** arrived in the Town of Kansas. (*Ibid.*)
23 June - Fremont's third expedition, to California, set out from Westport. Twelve Delaware, commanded by Isaac Journeycake, went along as scouts and to serve as soldiers with Fremont during the Mexican War. The party included **James Connor, James Suwaunock, and Charley and James Secondine**. (*Ibid*.)
Summer - The **Delaware** built a new steam-powered saw and grist mill with their own funds near the mouth of Mission Creek, some four miles up the Kaw from the Grinter Ferry. (*Ibid*.)
Summer - Christian Indians on the Delaware Reserve numbered 208. These included both Munsee and Moravian Delaware from Canada, descendants of survivors from the Gnadenhutten massacre. Some settled with the Stockbridge near Fort Leavenworth. (*Ibid*.)
29 July - Kearney's dragoons camped near Bent's Fort on the upper Arkansas. (Hancks/ Pratt, 29)
2 August - Fremont's expedition arrived at Bent's Fort and remained for two weeks for outfitting and reorganization. (*Ibid*.)
24 August - Kearney's party returned to Fort Leavenworth. (*Ibid*.)
15 Sep - **Agent Cummins** annual report to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs stated that the North Building at the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School was under construction. It included a girls' school and dormitory and quarters for the superintendent's family. There were 137 students in attendance. The second annual session of the Indian Mission Conference was convened at the school. Rev. **Jerome C. Berryman** was returned as Superintendent of Indian Missions and was charge of the school. (*Ibid*.)
9 December - **Fremont** reached Sutter's Fort in California. (*Ibid*.)
29 December - The Republic of Texas was annexed to the United States and admitted as the 28th state.

1846

February - **Fremont.** was ordered out of California by Mexican authorities. He went to Klamath Lake, Oregon and then turned south. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 29)
13 February - **James B. Franklin** replaced **Isaac Mundy** as the Delaware blacksmith. (*Ibid*.)

30 April - The Town of Kansas was re-platted by **John C. McCoy**, after which a lot sale was held. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 30)
9-11 May - **Francis Parkman** crossed the Shawnee and Delaware Reserves on his journey along the Oregon Trail and described them in his famous book, *The Oregon Trail,* in 1849. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 30)
19 May - The name of the Board of Foreign Missions (Baptist) was changed to the American Missionary Union. (*Ibid*.)
1 June - **Maj. George T. Howard** left Westport with a small force to scout the approaches to Santa Fe in advance of Kearney's expedition. Three or four Delaware (including **James Ketchum, Lewis Ketchum and John Marshall**) and six Shawnee accompanied the party as guides, hunters, and scouts. (Hancks/Pratt, 31)
June - **Col. Stephen Watts Kearney** with regular dragoons and Missouri volunteers under **Alexander Doniphan** headed toward Santa Fe from Fort Leavenworth. In addition to the Delaware with **Fremont** and **Howard**, 30 Delaware joined **Doniphan's volunteers**. (*Ibid*.)
14 June - A handful of rebellious American settlers in Sonoma proclaimed the Republic of California. They have little popular support but were backed by Fremont. (*Ibid*.)
15 June - **President Polk** signed the Oregon Treaty, dividing the Oregon country between the United States and Great Britain.
21 July - **Rev. Isaac McCoy** died in Louisville, Kentucky at the age of 62. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 31)
July - **Maj. George T. Ward** and his Delaware companions rejoined the rest of their party at Bent's Fort after spying out Taos and Santa Fe. The were soon joined by Kearney's Army of the West. (*Ibid.*)
7 July - The United States proclaimed the annexation of California.
13 August - **Fremont and Stockton** captured Los Angeles. (*Ibid*.)
18 August - **Kearney** entered Santa Fe, the Mexican governor having yielded after a token resistance. (*Ibid.*)
25 September - The Army of the West split. **Doniphan**'s volunteers marched into Chihuahua . **Kearney** with 300 dragoons proceeded to secure California. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 32)
26 September - **Francis Parkman**'s party returned to Westport. (*Ibid.*)
2 October - **Cyprien Chouteau**'s trading license was renewed for his two posts on the Shawnee and Delaware Reserves. (*Ibid.*)
October - **Kearney** encountered **Kit Carson** and 15 men, including six Delaware, taking dispatches from Fremont to **Senator Benton** to announce the conquest of California. (*Ibid*)
14 November - **Agent Cummins**, with the aid of a "good mechanic," prepared an

estimate for Rev. Pratt of the value of improvements at the Stockbridge Baptist Mission. The complex consisted of the mission house, schoolhouse, printing office, stables and various outbuildings. They had a value of $942.38. (*Ibid.*)
December - A frame meeting house (36' x 20') for the Delaware Baptist Mission was completed on a new site. The mission prospered until 1847. (Berry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 226)
6 December - At the Battle of San Pasqual. Kearney's dragoons suffered a minor defeat, but were still able to line up with Stockton at San Diego. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 32)
20 December - The Delaware and Wyandot Tribal Councils agreed to allow the government to become party to the Wyandott Purchase Treaty. (*Ibid.*)
December - A new building for the Delaware and Mohegan Baptist Mission Church was completed near the new Delaware village, 3 1/2 miles northwest of the Delaware Baptist Mission and the abandoned Anderson's Town. (*Ibid.*)

1847

5 January - The Baptist missionaries in Kansas held a conference to discuss the state of affairs at the Delaware Baptist Mission. A joint letter concerning the situation was sent to the American Baptist Missionary Union. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 33)
8 January - At the Battle of San Gabriel, **Kearney and Stockton** defeated the Californios in revolt against the American occupation in southern California. (*Ibid.*
13 January - The Californio insurgents surrendered to **Fremont at Cahuenga**. (*Ibid.*)
19 January - The Indians of Taos Pueblo revolted against the American occupation of New Mexico. **Governor Charles Bent** and several others were killed. (*Ibid.*)
3-4 February - The Taos revolt was put down following an assault on Taos Pueblo led by **Col. Sterling Price and Ceran St. Vrain**. A young **Delaware** hunter called **"Big Nigger,"** accused by the Pueblos of being an American spy, was coerced into fighting against the Americans and narrowly escaped with his life. His role soon became the stuff of legend. (Hancks/Pratt, 33). He was married to a Pueblo woman and did "Herculean service" at the side of her [Taos] people. He supposedly fled into the Colorado mountains and lived there with three other Delaware in spite of the bounty offered for him. (Lavender, pp. 313-314)
7 February - **Rev. Pratt** asked the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, **Lt. Col. Wharton**, for protection from a **Stockbridge** named **Konk-a-pot** who threatened his life. Lt. Col. Wharton assigned a sergeant to guard Pratt until the Delaware chiefs could have the man seized, and offered Pratt's family refuge at the fort. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 33)
12 February - **Rev. Pratt** asked the Army to arrest Konk-a-pot. Lt. Col. Wharton promised that it would be done that night. (*Ibid.*)

23 February - At the Battle of Buena Vista, **Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor**'s 5,000 troops defeated a Mexican army of nearly 20,000 led by **General Santa Anna**. (*Ibid.* [I am try to determine if any Delaware took part in that battle.-Ed.]
25 February - At the Battle of Sacramento, **Doniphan's volunteers** defeated a superior Mexican force near Chihuahua, then continued their victorious march through northern Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where they took ship for home. (*Ibid.*)
3 March - In response to concerns about the obvious decline in numbers and conditions of the various Indian tribes and nations, Congress authorized an extensive study to be carried out under the auspices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This included a census of the Indian tribes of the United States with 172 separate categories of statistics. Directed by **Henry Rowe Schoolcraft**, the study was largely done by 1850. It was published in six volumes between 1853 and 1857. Despite all its flaws it was an immense undertaking; and nothing comparable was produced for well over a century. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 34
March - The **Delaware** in **Kansas** numbered 903, of whom 65 were educated or literate. **There were no persons of African descent among them, but there were 186 non-Delaware Indians on the reserve (presumably the Munsee, who had no separate listing).** They were less agricultural than the Wyandot or Shawnee, with 1,582 acres under cultivation, 1,480 horses, 158 oxen, 376 milch [milk] cows, 807 head of cattle, over 2,600 hogs, and $7,675.50 in agricultural implements, and an annual value of $18,311.50. There were 19 heads of family engaged in hunting, with 3,558 skins taken in 1847 at a value of $1,709.20, and a full $11,000 invested in trade. Their public improvements included two mission houses, one schoolhouse, two churches, one saw mill, one grist mill, and one ferry, with a value of $2,500. No council house was listed). The Delaware annuity was $6,500 or $7.19 per capita. (*Ibid.*)
10 March - **Lt. Col. Wharton** had **Konk-a-pot** in custody in Fort Leavenworth for a month, and wanted the situation resolved. He asked **Rev. Pratt** if a letter he sent to **Agent Cummins** was given to him personally or just left at his house. (*Ibid.*)
8 March - The American Baptist Missionary Union sent **Elizabeth S. Morse** (formerly a teacher for the Cherokee) to the Delaware Baptist Mission. The Pratt's were instructed to move the Delaware mission as soon as practicable and to close the Stockbridge Baptist Mission. (*Ibid.*)
13 May - The Delaware, Kickapoo, Shawnee and Wyandot entered into a peace treaty with the Pawnee in a meeting held at the Delaware Council House. Hancks/Pratt, p. 35)
June - After further adventures, **Big Nigger** arrived back at the Delaware Reserve. The chiefs were alarmed because of the stories about his role in the Taos revolt. (*Ibid.*)
19 July - **Agent Cummins** wrote to Superintendent of Indian Affairs **Harvey** concerning **Big Nigger**'s odyssey. The Delaware were anxious to smooth matters over. (*Ibid*)

July - A Delaware hunter and trapper named **Tom Hill**, living with the Nez Perce, incited the Nez Perce and Cayusa Indians against the white settlers in the Oregon country. (*Ibid*)
September - **Fremont** quarreled with **Kearney** in California. Kearney had him returned under arrest to Fort Leavenworth. (*Ibid.*)
4 November - **Rev. Thomas Johnson** returned again to take charge of the Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School, replacing **William Patton**. The name of the school was changed to the Fort Leavenworth Manual Training School. (*Ibid.*)
Late 1847? - The Delaware Baptist Mission was turned over to **Rev. John G. Pratt,** who moved it to a new location about four miles northwest before the end of the year. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 226)

1848

By this year, the **Munsee** had joined the **Delaware** on the their reserve. (Farley, p. 4)
8 January - **Rev. Ira D. Blanchard** was removed as the Delaware Baptist missionary. A new mission house, close to the new church located at the present 118th and States Avenues at Kansas City, Kansas, neared completion. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 36)
2 February - The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, ending the Mexican War. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 36)
15 February - The population of Delaware on the Kansas Reserve was about 1,085. This figure included 247 males over 18 years of age, 170 (68%) volunteered for military service with the United States. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 62)
1 March - **Nak-ko-min**, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation, died. His successor was **Captain Ketchum**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 36)
1 April - **Rev. John G. Pratt** and his wife **Olivia** arrived at the Delaware Baptist Mission to take over. Rev. Pratt and **Rev. Jotham Meeker** moved the printing press from the printing office at the closed **Stockbridge** mission to the Ottawa Baptist Mission. The press was once again Rev. Meeker's responsibility. (*Ibid.*)
3 July - The Delaware Baptist Mission School reopened with **Rev. John G. Pratt** as superintendent, **Elizabeth S. Morse** as teacher, and with 25 pupils (Hancks/Pratt, p. 37)
25 July - A Joint Resolution of Congress confirmed the **Wyandot Purchase** between the Delaware and the **Wyandot**. (*Ibid.*)
1 August - Now that **Rev. Pratt** was at the Delaware Mission, the Stockbridge Baptist Mission Church voted to disband and again merge its small congregation with the Delaware and Mohegan Baptist Mission Church. (*Ibid.*)
12-13 August - The Delaware and the Stockbridge Baptist mission churches were formally merged and reorganized at a meeting held at the Delaware church, with **Rev. John G. Pratt** as pastor. (*Ibid.*)

25 September - A classical department called the **Western Academy, w**as organized at the manual labor school, with **Rev. Nathan Scarritt** as principal. (*Ibid.*)
11-17 October - The Delaware, Miami, Peoria, Sauk and Fox, Shawnee, and Wyandot met at Fort Leavenworth to renew the old Northwest Confederacy. The Wyandot were confirmed as the Keepers of the Council Fire. When representatives of the Seneca asked to participate, they were reminded that the Six nations were never members of the confederacy. (*Ibid.*)
20 October - **Fremont** set out on his disastrous fourth expedition. The party was joined by **James Secondine** and several other **Delaware** on the 22nd of October. (*Ibid.*)
28 November - The **Rev. Thomas Johnson** was continued in charge of the manual training school, assisted by **T. Hulbert**. **Rev. Nathan Scarritt** was returned as principal of the **Western Academy. Rev. B. Russell** was assigned to the Delaware (*Ibid.*)

1849

3 March - Congress created the Home Department (Department of the Interior) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred to the new cabinet office from the War Department. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 38)
29 March - Asiatic Cholera reached the Town of Kansas. (*Ibid.)*
29 March/April - **James C. Grinter**, younger brother of **Moses Grinter**, settled at Secondine on the Delaware Reserve. He married **Rosanna Marshall**, sister of **Anna Marshall**. James Grinter assisted as ferryman until 1855. (*Ibid.*)
30 May - **Thomas Elliott**, clerk of the **Chouteau store** at **Secondine**, died. [His grave was found in 1950, 1/4 mile east of the **Grinter house**.] (*Ibid.*)
31 May - **Orlando Brown** replaced **William Madrill** as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. (*Ibid.*)
9 August - **Richard W. Cummins** was dismissed as agent for the Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency after 19 years of service. He was replaced by **Luke Lea**. **Isaac Mundy** returned as the **Delaware blacksmith**, replacing **Cornelius Yager**. (*Ibid.*)
August - Eight **Delaware** and six **Wyandot** died of cholera. The Wyandot Green Corn Feast, normally held mid-August, was cancelled. (*Ibid.*)
August - **Rev. Peery**, formerly missionary for the **Wyandot Episcopal Church South**, was transferred to the manual training school to assist **Rev. Johnson**. **Rev. Nathan Scarritt** was returned as principal of **Western Academy**. **Rev. J. A. Cummings** was assigned to the Delaware. (*Ibid.*)
12 October - There were 121 students at the manual training school, including 32 Delaware, 39 Shawnee, and 12 Wyandot. (*Ibid.*)

1850

10 February - The U.S. established a post office at the village of Secondine more often called "Delaware." **James Findlay,** a trader, was the postmaster. (Farley, p. 2)
1 March - The ladies of the Missionary Society of Woburn, Massachusetts, sent a large box of clothing to the Pratt's at the Delaware Baptist Mission. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 39)
1 May - The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, meeting in St. Louis, changed the boundaries of the Indian Mission Conference, transferring the Kansas missions to the Lexington District of the St. Louis Conference. A Kansas Mission District was subsequently reestablished. (*Ibid.*)
May and June - The Pottawatomi, supported by other emigrant tribes including the Delaware and the Shawnee, made war on the Pawnee. (*Ibid.*)
1 July - Luke Lea replaced Orlando Brown as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. (Hancks/ Pratt, p. 39)
Summer - The Methodist Episcopal Church South assigned **Rev. N. T. Shalert** to the **Delaware**. (*Ibid.*)
10 September - A post office was established at Delaware (Secondine). Indian Trade**r James Findlay** was appointed as the postmaster. (*Ibid.*)

1851

27 February - The Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency and Wyandot Sub-agency were abolished as of 1 July. It was to be replaced by a Kansas Agency serving the Delaware, Munsee, Shawnee, Stockbridge, Wyandot, and Christian Indians, with **Thomas Moseley**, Jr. as agent. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 40)
25 March - John C. McCoy commenced a survey of the Wyandot Purchase. (*Ibid.*
19 May - Subagent Moseley transmitted copies of **John C. McCoy's** map and field notes of the survey of the Wyandot Purchase to Washington. Two other sets were retained by the Wyandot and Delaware. (*Ibid.*)
1 August - The **Wyandot** paid in full, three years ahead of schedule. the $16,000 balance remaining of monies owed to the Delaware for the Wyandot Purchase. (*Ibid.*)
25 August - Agent Moseley reported that for a year the Delaware refused to send their children to the manual labor school. He also reported that the Delaware mill on Mission Creek was a complete wreck. (*Ibid.*)
August - The Delaware Tribal Council complained that troops at Fort Leavenworth were taking coal and wood belonging to the Delaware. (*Ibid.*)
August - Rev. Nathan Scarritt resigned as principal of Western Academy to devote his time to preaching. He was appointed to a circuit including the Delaware, Shawnee and Wyandot
missions, with **Rev. Daniel Dofflemeyer** as his assistant. (*Ibid.*)

June - Four army deserters killed a Delaware and left his woman companion for dead at Cottonwood Creek, 40 miles west of Council Grove, stealing their goods and horses and fled into Missouri. The four were caught and tried in St. Louis; two were hung, one acquitted, and one turned state's evidence to save himself. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 41)
Summer? 1852 - Two sons of **Captain Ketchum**, principal Chief of the Delaware, were killed by a Sioux war party while trapping along the Upper Platte. (*Ibid.)*
26 October - **Agent Moseley** prepared a census and roll of the Christian Indians within the Kansas Agency. They totaled 98, including 11 widows. The chiefs were **Frederick Samuel, Joseph H. Killbuck, and Ezra Zacharias**. [How many of these were Delaware?-Editor.] (*Ibid.*)

1852

Another group of Delaware was forced out of Texas to south-central Oklahoma. The Texas Legislature granted a "league of land" to Delaware Scout **John Conner** for service in 1848.
22 February - The Town of Kansas was incorporated as the City of Kansas. It soon became Kansas City. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 41)
February - The first volume of **Schoolcraft's** *Indian Tribes of the United States* was published. (*Ibid.*)
3 March - Congress authorized the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to open immediate negotiations for re-cession of lands held by the emigrant tribes in Kansas. (*Ibid.*)
April - **Cyprian Choteau's** license to trade with the Delaware was renewed. His Kansa license was renewed a month later), but his Shawnee post apparently closed after 25 years of operation. (*Ibid.*)
26 July - A convention held at the Wyandot Council House organized the provisional Government of Nebraska Territory. (*Ibid.*)
14 September - **John C. Fremont** and party arrived in Westport to outfit for a new expedition. (Hancks/Pratt, 42)
22 September - Fremont's fifth and last western expedition set out, but **Fremont** became ill and returned to Westport on the 24th. The party continued without him. (*Ibid.*)
October - **Neconhecond** was chosen to succeed the late Secondine as chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware. (*Ibid.*)
31 October - Fremont rejoined his expedition. (*Ibid.*)
30 December - The United States bought 45,000 square miles of desert from Mexico for $10,000,000. This was known as the Gadsden Purchase. (*Ibid.*)

1854 (What happened to 1853. Check]

The Delaware who remained in Texas and their allies were given a reservation below Clear Fork on the Brazos River to replace lands earlier reserved to them on the Sabine. (Smithsonian, 224/Westlager 1972:363-398) Texas kept its public lands when it became a state and the government had to negotiate with the state for the land to use. In the summer of 1854, the Texas legislature approved setting aside 12 leagues of unsettled land in the western end of Peter's Colony for the use of the Indians. When it was no longer used for this purpose, it would revert to the state. The Brazos Reservation was located 12 miles downstream from Ft. Belknap in southwestern Young County. **Capt. Shapley P. Ross** was made the Brazos reservation agent and **Zachariah Ellis Coombes** was educational instructor. About 2,000 Indians took up life on the reservation.

February - Eli Thayer organized the New England Emigrant Aid Society (Hancks/Pratt, p. 43)

5 April - The government proposed to buy the land of the Shawnee. Eight Shawnee(?] were sent to negotiate with the government in Washington. (*Ibid.*)

10 April - Chief Ketchum, in a letter to **President Franklin Pierce**, reminds **the President** of the promise to never again remove the Delaware from their homes.

11 April - The Delaware and Shawnee delegations left Kansas City aboard aboard the steamboat POLAR STAR, en route to Washington, D. C. to discuss the purchase of their lands. (They were accompanied by **Agent Benjamin F. Robinson** and **the Rev. Thomas Johnson.** (*Ibid.*)

6 May - The Delaware signed a treaty agreeing to reduce the size of their Reserve to 275,000 acres and give up their outlet to the west. The ceded lands were to be surveyed, then sold at auction. The northern boundary between the Diminished Reserve and the Delaware Trust lands was the present Wyandotte County-Leavenworth County line. The United States was to pay $10,000 (less than one cent an acre) for the outlet, together with any monies realized from the sale of the Trust funds, in the form of a tribal trust fund. The Delaware gave up all existing annuities in exchange for $148,000, $74,000 to be paid in October 1854 $74,000 to be paid in October 1854, and $74,000 to be paid in October 1855, "to aid the Delaware in making improvements." The three Delaware band chiefs, **Sarcoxie, Neconhecond, and Kockatowha** signed the treaty. [Hereafter, no band chiefs as such signed treaties with the United States.] **Secondine**, though deceased, was granted an annuity of $2,000 which was subsequently claimed by his son **James Secondine**. As part of the Delaware treaty, the Munsee [Christian Indians] were granted four sections of land at $2.50 per acre near Fort Leavenworth and were expected to move off the Wyandotte Purchase. (*Ibid.*)

7 May - Indian Agent Robinson wrote to th**e Commissioner of Indian Affairs Manypenny** concerning the claim of **James Sarcoxie** for service with **General Butler** against the Comanche in 1843 or 1844. (*Ibid.*)

10 May - The Shawnee signed a treaty ceding their Reserve back to he government, giving up 1,400,000 acres for $829,000, or less than $1 per acre. The remaining 200,000 acres were to be ceded back to the Shawnee, in an area within 30 miles of the Missouri state line where the Shawnee had their principal settlements. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 44)

10 May - Thomas Hart Benson wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affair**s Manypenny** in support of the Delaware who served with **Fremont** during the **Mexican War**. he believed that they were entitled to the same benefits of land and pay as any others who served. He noted that Fremont has 10 Delaware with him on his current expedition. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 43)

19 May - Commissioner Manypenny denied the claim of **James Sarcoxie** on the recommendation of the **Treasury Department**. (Hancks/Pratt, p, 44)

30 May - The Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed and signed into law by **President Pierce**. The act denied established Indian claims and opened the territory to white settlement. (*Ibid.*)

30 May - The government established a reserve for the "absentee" or Red River Delaware on the Brazos River in Texas. These are the descendants of the old Cape Girardeau band. (*Ibid.*)

29 June - The first party of settlers sponsored by the New England Emigrant Aid Company, led by **Dr. Charles Robinson**, arrived in **Wyandotte** on their way to the site of Lawrence. (*Ibid.*)

21 August - The government ceded 200,000 acres back to the Shawnee. The reduced reserve was to be divided into individual allotments of 200 acres each. with approximately 900 Shawnee remaining on the reserve. Most Shawnee took their land in severalty, but there were no provisions for citizenship. The Black Bob band was allowed to retain a common reserve rather than take allotments, and land not allotted was set aside for the Absent Shawnee. The treaty gave three sections of land containing the manual training labor school to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, 320 acres to the Friends Mission, 120 acres to the Baptists, and set aside five acres for the church and cemetery of Shawneetown. (Pratt)

1 September - A provisional government was formed for the Territory

September - The pro-slavery town of Leavenworth grew up south of the fort on land illegally appropriated from the Delaware Trust Lands. The Delaware agreed to sell 320 acres for $24,000 after the fact. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 45)

7 October - Kansas territorial Governor Andrew Reeder arrived at Fort Leavenworth

and established executive offices at the fort. (*Ibid.*)
25 October - David Z. Smith, Moravian missionary to the Munsee, asked **Agent Robinson** for immediate protection for his flock. White men had attempted to corrupt the Indians and threatened those who resisted. (*Ibid.*)
24 November - Governor Reeder moved his offices to the Fort Leavenworth Indian manual Training School. (*Ibid.*)

1855

12 January - Rev. Jotham Meeker died at the Ottawa Baptist Mission. **Rev. John G. Pratt** was instructed by the American Baptist Missionary Union instructed Rev. John G. Pratt to oversee the mission and act as superintendent while **Mrs. Meeker** continued the school. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 45)
31 January - After five years of effort, the Wyandot Tribal Council signed a treaty dissolving their tribal status, allowing all competent Wyandot who wished to, to become U. U. S. citizen. They ceded the lands of the Wyandot Purchase to the United States, which was to survey,, subdivide, and re-convey, by patent in fee simple, to the individual members of the tribe. (*Ibid.*)
February - The Munsee vacated the Wyandot Purchase where they had lived more or less illegally for the last twelve years. The United Brethren (Moravian) mission then became the property of **Isaiah Walker**. (*Ibid.*)
20 February - The United States Congress ratified the Wyandot Treaty. (Hancks/Pratt, 46)
5 March - Commissioner of Indian Affairs **Manypenny** and the Methodist Episcopal Church South signed a new agreement concerning the operation of **the Manual Training School.** The name was changed back from the Fort Leavenworth Indian Manual Labor School to the Delaware Indian Manual Labor School. The emphasis o manual training was soon dropped in favor of academics. (*Ibid.*)
10 March - The Kansas Agency was divided and the Wyandot Indian Agency organized with **Robert C. Miller** as agent. He lived in Westport and traveled to the reserves only when on tribal business. **Major Benjamin F. Robinson** continued as agent for the Delaware. (*Ibid.*)
20 April - Moses Grinter was authorized to open a trading post with the Delaware. (*Ibid.*)
30 July - The government appointed Delaware Indian Agent **Benjamin F. Robinson** and the Wyandott Tribal Council appointed **Lot Coffman and John C. McCoy** as commissioners to oversee the division and allotment of the **Wyandot Purchase** among the individual members of the tribe. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 47)
3 September-17 October - Martin B. Hall surveyed the township lines of the Wyandott

Purchase. **William Caldwell,** Deputy Surveyor for Kansas and Nebraska, then began the subdivision into sections. (*Ibid.*)
1 December - The Delaware and the Shawnee offered their services to defend **Lawrence** against a possible attack from **Missouri**. (*Ibid.*)

1856

1 February - The name of the **Delaware Post** office was changed to **Secondine**. (Hancks/ Pratt, p. 48)
30 April - A government plat of the **Wyandot Purchase** was prepared from the hall survey. (*Ibid.*)
5 May - Treaty between the **Munsee** and the **Stockbridge**.
11 May - The government gave the **American Baptist Missionary Union** an indentured to the 160-acre tract occupied by the **Delaware Baptist Mission**. (*Ibid.*)
June - A new building was built at the **Delaware Baptist Mission** at a cost of $2001.39. The old schoolhouse became a wash house. (*Ibid.*)
Summer - Violence erupted on the **Shawnee Reserve** over timber claims, town sites, squatters rights, and the issue of slavery. (Pratt)
10 July - The **Delaware chiefs** petitioned the **Wyandot Tribal Council** concerning the government's new survey and plat of the **Wyandot Purchase**, which they said extended beyond **McCoy's** survey line of 1851. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 50)
August - **Delaware Agent Benjamin F. Robinson** posted a notice that **Sarcoxie** had sole right to land a ferry on the north bank of the **Kansas River** opposite **Lawrence**, and that no other could operate without the consent of the nation. (*Ibid.*)
3 September - **Sarcoxie** wrote to the commandant of **Fort Leavenworth** asking for protection for the **Delaware**: "We have been invaded, and our stock taken by force, and our men taken as prisoners, and they threaten to lay our houses to ashes." Ready to take up arms against the pro-slavery forces, the Delaware were ordered to remain neutral. (*Ibid.*)
October - Work began on the construction of a new two-story, brick house for **Moses and Anna Grinter**. It was built by **John Swagger** on the crest of the hill overlooking the ferry. The bulk of construction on the Greek Revival style residence, the **Grinter's third home**, was done the following year. The house is still standing at **1420 South 78th Street, Kansas City, Kansas**. [Now a Kansas State Museum] (*Ibid.*)
November - **Delaware Trust Lands** ceded in the treaty of 1854 were sold at auction at **Fort Leavenworth**, with an ensuing scandal. (*Ibid.*)

1857

18 April - Each **Delaware** was paid $57.50 from the proceeds of sales of the **Delaware Trust Lands.** (Hancks/Pratt, p. 51)
12 July - Captain Ketchum, the Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation, died at age 77. A Methodist church member for 22 years, he was buried in the **Delaware Indian Cemetery** next to the **White Church** in **Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas**. His will designated that his sister's son, **James Connor** as **principal chief.** James Connor declined in favor of his brother **John Ketchum**, who apparently was the U. S. government's choice. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 52)
Summer or Fall - The **Delaware**, led by **Captain Fall Leaf**, served as scouts on an Army expedition commanded by **Colonel Edwin V. Sumner** against the **Cheyenne**. One U.S. soldier reported that they were superior to the **Pawnee** as scouts. (Hancks-Pratt 52/ Farley, p. 9)
Fall & Winter - Delaware "Burly" Fall Leaf and Little Beaver were with **Major Sedgewick** along the **Front Range**. (Lavender, p. 358)
2 Oct. - Commissioner of Indian Affairs Denver, then in **Westport**, ordered **Agent Robinson** to immediately remove all intruders from t**he Delaware Reserve**, to destroy any improvements that might have erected, and "To enforce the laws strictly and promptly." **Brig. Gen. Harney** at **Fort Leavenworth** was to furnish any troops necessary to carry out the orders. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 52)
Fall 1857/Winter 1858 - Major Sedgewick's Delawares, Fall Leaf and Little Beaver may have met some **Missourians** along the **Front Range** and obtained from them a goose quill containing a few grains of gold. (Lavender, p. 358)

1858

By 1858, small depredations took place in the area and were always attributed to **Reservation Indians**. The Federal government decided to abandon the reservations on July 31, 1859 due to raids by unfriendly Indians and loss of many innocent lives. **Major Neighbors**, a true friend to the Indians, led the Indians on the caravan to the **valley of the Washita**, where on they were delivered by Neighbors to the **Wichita agency** officials in the **Oklahoma territory** on September 1, 1859 without loss of life. The **Brazos River** ran through the **Brazos River Indian Reservation**. The Indian reservation was below the **confluence of the Clear Fork of the Brazos and the Salt Fork of the Brazos River** which becomes the Brazos River which flowed through the Reservation. **Major Robert Simpson Neighbors** is buried in **Young County**, **Texas** near the town of **Belknap**. He was shot and killed on the streets of Belknap on September 14, 1859 after returning from the **Indian Territory**. (Submitted by **Dorman Holub dorhulub@wf.net** , **Graham, Young County, Texas**)

1 January - Another payment of $93,860 was paid to the **Delaware** from the proceeds of the sale of **Delaware Trust lands**, each individual receiving $95. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 53)
27 February - Delaware Agency blacksmith **Isaac Mundy** died in a hunting accident at the age of 41. He was buried in the **Delaware Indian Cemetery** next to the **White Church**. His widow, Lucy, moved to **Weston, Mo.** (*Ibid.*)
Summer - The **Munsee Reserve** near **Fort Leavenworth** was sold and the **Munsee** were consolidated with the **Swan Creek Chippewa in Franklin County, Kansas**. The **United Brethren Mission** moved with the Munsees. It remained in operation until 1905. (*Ibid.*)

1859

Texas Indians, including the **Delaware**, were removed to the **Indian Territory** (present **Oklahoma**) on the **Wichita River**.
29 January - The **Kansas Territorial Legislature** created **Wyandotte County** out of portions of **Leavenworth and Johnson counties**, incorporated **Wyandot** and **Quindaro** as cities of the third class, and named Wyandot as the temporary county seat. (Hanks/Pratt, p. 55)
14 April - The **Secondine Post office** was closed. (*Ibid.*)
May - Delaware Agent Thomas B. Sykes contracted with **William Cortez** to move the tribe's steam-powered saw and grist mill from about four miles above the **Grinter ferry** to a point near where **Stranger Creek** entered the **Kansas River**, closer to the center of the **Delaware Reserve**. Cortez was to put the mill into good operating order, erect any necessary buildings, and then maintain and operate the mill. In payment he was to receive one-half of all lumber cut at the mill. (*Ibid.*)
3 June - Agent Sykes asked **Governor Medary** to provide a military escort from **Fort Leavenworth** for a large sum of money he was taking to the **Delaware**, part of the 1854 treaty payment. (*Ibid.*)
June - A drought began in **Kansas** that lasted until November, 1860. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 56)
16 July - Treaty between the **Chippewa** and the **Munsee**.
October - Clara Gowing, 27, arrived at the **Delaware Baptist Mission** as a missionary teacher. She was accompanied west by long-time teacher **Elizabeth S. Morse**, who had been in the east for a visit. In later years Miss Gowing gave a detailed description of the mission complex as it was at the time of her arrival. There were seven buildings, including a large, two-story frame residence with a one-story L. There was a similar dormitory for the Indian children, and a long school building divided internally by folding doors, both also of frame construction and facing south like the residence. Smaller outbuildings consisted of a wash house (the 1848 schoolhouse), a smoke house and a large stable built of logs. The frame church building stood about 1/4 mile away (possibly with a small

cemetery nearby). For the third year in a row, attendance was 95 pupils. In addition to the two teachers, the boarding students were overseen by a matron, **Mrs. Muse**. (*Ibid.*)
1 November - Wyandotte County voters confirmed **Wyandotte** as the county seat. (*Ibid.*)

1860

30 May - Under the **Treaty of Sarcoxieville**, the **Delaware** agreed to take the lands of their **Diminished Reserve** in severalty, as provided for in the Treaty of 1854. Each tribal member was allotted 80 acres, with allotments set aside for about 200 **Absentee Delaware**. **Principal Chief John Connor** was to receive 640 acres in fee simple, while the **band chiefs Sarcoxie, Neconhecond, and Kockawtowha**, and the **interpreter Henry Tiblow**, were each allotted 320 acres. The chiefs were also to draw an annual salary of $1,500 from the tribal trust fund. A tract of 320 acres was set aside on **Stranger Creek**, where the mill, schoolhouse, and **Ketchum's store** was; 160 acres for the agency building; 160 acres for the **Baptist Mission**; and. 40 acres each for the **Methodist Episcopal Church** and the **Methodist Episcopal Church South**, with the balance not allotted to be sold to the **Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway @ $1.25 per acre**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 57)
30 May - The **Delaware** signed a treaty with the **United States Commissioner Thomas B. Sykes** at the **Delaware Agency at Sarcoxie on the Delaware Reserve**. (*Ibid.*)
6 June - **William G. Bradshaw** was engaged to operate the **Delaware mill** on **Stranger Creek,** replacing **William Cortez**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 58)
15 June - Delaware were participants in the **Kiowa and Comanche campaign** as guides in **Maj. Sedgewick**'s command. As noted in **Lt. J. E. B. Stuart's** diary, participants were **Fall Leaf, Sarcoxie, John Williams Buscom, Wilson, and Bullit.**
20 July - **Rev. Charles Ketchum** died at the age of 48 and was buried in the cemetery at **White Church.** He had been an interpreter, an ordained deacon and chief Delaware supporter of the **Methodist Episcopal Church**. (*Ibid.*)
October- Fifty **Delaware** sent a letter to **President Buchanan** protesting the Sarcoxieville Treaty and complaining that **Delaware Indian Agent Thomas B. Sykes** had provided three of the chiefs with liquor, so that they were drunk when signing. (*Ibid.*)
24 October - Moses Grinter closed his trading store at **Secondine**. His account book showed $14,134.13 still owed to him by his **Delaware** customers. (*Ibid.*)
6 November - Sarcoxie and **Neconhecond** led a delegation to **Indian Territory** [in present-day Oklahoma] to inspect lands that might be purchased from the **Cherokee** for the resettlement of the **Delaware**. (*Ibid.*)
28 November - The Delaware inspection party signed a letter at **Cherokee Station** on the **Neosho River** offering to buy 200 sections of land from the **Cherokee Nation**. (*Ibid.*)

1861

April - In retaliation for his warning to **Col. William H. Emory** -- commander of troops in Indian Territory-- of an impending **Confederate** attack, **Texans** destroyed the farm of noted **Delaware scout Black Beaver**, seized his livestock and grain, and placed a price on his head. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 59)

31 May - **Col. Emory**'s troops, guided by **Black Beaver**, safely reached **Fort Leavenworth** after a 500-mile march from **Fort Cobb in Indian Territory**. (*Ibid.*)

June - **Fielding Johnson of Quindaro** was appointed **Delaware Indian Agent** replacing **Thomas B. Sykes** who left to join the **Confederate Army**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 60)

2 July - The **Delaware and the U. S. Commissioner, William P. Dole**, at **Leavenworth** signed a treaty. Also present was attorney **Thomas Ewing, Jr.**, agent for the **Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway**. The treaty allowed the railroad to secure title to **Delaware** lands with a mortgage rather than cash. The railroad issued bonds to pay for the land, using 100,000 acres as security, then offered the remaining 123,000 acres for sale at $20 to $50 an acre. That gave to the railroad a profit of up to $3,000,000 without investing a cent of its own money. (*Ibid.*)

July - The **Delaware** were assigned their 80-acre allotments. The commissioners carrying out the work boarded at the **Delaware Baptist Mission**. (*Ibid.*)

24 September - **Sarcoxie, Neconhecond, and John Connor** addressed a petition from the **Delaware** to **George McIntosh, Principal Chief of the Creek Nation**, imploring his tribe to side with **the Union**. "We, the **Chiefs of the Delawares**, promise and obligate ourselves to lend the whole power of the Nation to aid and protect such tribes as may be invaded...We will permit no other Nation to war against the Union with impunity. (*Ibid.*)

24 September - A man named **Hunneywell** was taken by troops from **Fort Leavenworth** for supposedly attempting to incite the **Delaware** against the **Union**. A resident of the **Delaware Reserve**, with a **Delaware wife**, he had gone to **Missouri** to see about some horses for **Rev. Prat**t. He was released the next day. (Right along, the Delaware had been pressured to support the secession party when the **Civil War** erupted along the border. (*Ibid.*)

25 September - **Rev. John G. Pratt** contracted with **Agent Johnson** to serve as physician for the **Delaware** at $1,000 per annum. He was to be paid quarterly, for a period of four years. Rev. Pratt had been performing that function without salary for several years. (*Ibid.*)

4 October - Fifty-four **Delaware** under **Captain Falleaf** enlisted at **Fort Leavenworth**. (*Ibid.*)

October- **Charles Journeycake** was chosen as a chief of the **Delaware**. By 1865 he was designated a Assistant Chief and **the traditional three band chiefs apparently done away with, because none signed in that manner**. (*Ibid.*)

October - The **Delaware** volunteers, together with **Lane's Kansas Brigade**, arrived at **Fremont's encampment near Springfield, MO**. (Hancks/Pratt)
2 November - Fremont was relieved of the **Western Command**. **Captain Fall Leaf's Delaware volunteers** accompanied **Fremont** back to **Sedalia** out of personal loyalty to the general, then refused to continue their service. He discharged them and they returned to **Kansas**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 6
December - The **Creek chief Opothleyahola** led a large group of **pro-Union Indians** to Kansas, fighting their way northward through **Indian Territory**. With him were at least 111 Delaware refugees, including **James McDaniel**, a political ally of the **Principal Chief John Ross**. (*Ibid)*

1862

2 January - Rev. John G. Pratt completed a census of the **Delaware** living within the jurisdiction of the **Delaware Agency**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 62)
March - Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole convinced the **War Department** that two regiments of **Indian volunteers** should be raised to escort hundreds of loyal Indian refugees back to their homes in **Indian Territory**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 63)
April - Five or six **Delaware** stole 14 head of horses from **Wyandot Chief Tauromee** on the **Seneca Reserve in Indian Territory**. He pursued them back to **Kansas** and recovered part of his property. He then filed a claim against the **Delaware Nation** for $830 in loss and damages. (*Ibid.*)
2 May 1862 - Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt took command of the **Department of Kansas**. He assigned **Col. William Weer** of the **10th Kansas Infantry** to command **Dole's "Indian Expedition."** Two regiments were formed, the **1st Kansas Indian Home Guards** consisting of loyal **Creek** and **Seminole** and **Col. John Ritchie's 2nd Kansas Indian Home Guards**, a more diverse group including **Delaware**, **Kickapoo, Osage, Seneca, Shawnee,** and refugees from the **Five Civilized Nations**. (*Ibid.*)
3 June - The American Baptist Missionary Union agreed to relinquish its indenture to the 160-acre allotment occupied by the **Delaware Baptist Commission** to **Rev. John G. Pratt**. The government still continued its appropriation for the school and conveyed title in the property to Rev. Pratt. Rev. Pratt would then lease the property back to the Union on the same terms as their previous occupation. (Pratt)
June - Col. John Ritchie, with **Capt. Fall Leaf**'s help, recruited 86 mounted **Delaware** for **Company D of the 2nd Kansas Indian Home Guard**. **Delaware enlisted in the services of the Union numbered 170 out of 201 eligible Delaware between the ages of 18 and 45**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 63) [**This enlistment rater of 75% of the eligible male population must have been the highest in the United States during the Civil War, and**

perhaps ever in United States history.]
12 June - As a procedural matter, **Rev. Pratt** gave up his interest in the **American Baptist Missionary Union**'s former indenture to the **Delaware Mission property**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 64)
June - **Rev. Pratt** accompanied the **Delaware chiefs** to **Washington**. It was agreed that the Delaware could remain on their present reserve and schools and improvements were encouraged. The government promised to restore to the **Delaware** their stolen bonds and to build an academy, but neither was done. (*Ibid.*)
28 June - The **First Federal Indian Expedition** under **Col. William Weer** left **Fort Scott** for the **Cherokee nation**. The 1st Regiment had more than 1,000 men. Co. Ritchie's 2nd Regiment had 500 to 600 [including **Delaware** troops]. Roughly half the troops were mounted. (*Ibid*
30 June - **Rev. Pratt** prepared a report on the **Delaware Baptist Mission School**. For the past six months there were 52 boys and 30 girls in attendance. (*Ibid.*)
2 July - **Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson** reported **Tauromee**'s claim against the **Delaware** to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He vouched for Tauromee's loyalty and asked for instructions. (*Ibid.*)
3 July - Troops from **Col. Weer's expedition** surprised **Col. James Clarkson's Confederates** at **Locust Grove in Indian territory**, taking 110 prisoners over the next three days, most of **Col. John Drew's Cherokee Regiment** (supporters of **Principal Chief John Ross**) went over to the **Union**, although Drew remained loyal to the Confederacy. The Cherokees were attached to Ritchie's Regiment (which included the Delaware). (*Ibid.*)
16 July - **Weer's expeditionary force** occupied the **Cherokee capital of Talequah**. (*Ibid.*)
18 July - **Col. William Weer** occupied **Fort Gibson**. Despite his clear success, he was accused of exceeding his orders, removed from his command, and replaced by **Col. R. W. Furnass**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 65)
27 July - While scouting the area between **Tahlequah, Fort Gibson and Parkhill**, troops from the expeditionary force encountered part of **Stand Waite's Choctaw-Cherokee regiment** at **Bayou Manard** [?]. Thirty-six **Confederate Indians** were killed (including their commander, **Lt. Col. Thomas F. Taylor**) and over 50 wounded. (*Ibid.*)
27 July - **Principal Chief John Ross**, his relatives and supporters, with the **Cherokee** national records and $250,000 in **Confederate** gold, started north for **Kansas**. (*Ibid.*)
7 August - **Ross** and his party arrived at **Fort Scott**. A week later he and his family left for **Pennsylvania** where they remained for the duration of the war. Backed by the **Confederacy**. **Stand Waite** assumed the position of **Principal Chief of the Cherokee**

nation. (*Ibid.*)
6 September - Rev. Thomas Johnson submitted his last report on the **Shawnee Indian Manual Labor Training School** to Shawnee and Wyandot Indian Agent James B. Abbott. Attendance in the past year was 52 **Shawnee** children raging in age from 7 to 16. (*Ibid.*)
15 September - In his annual report to the **Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Agent Abbott** vouched for the loyalty of the **Shawnee**, with some 60 serving in **Union forces** and perhaps 40 more planning to enlist. he stated that the manual labor school appeared prosperous and well run. (*Ibid.*)
20 September - In an engagement at **Shilley's Ford in Missouri**, **Col. John Ritchie's 2nd Kansas Indian Home Guard** began fighting with other Union troops in the confusion of an attack. Ritchie lost his command over the incident and **Captain Fall Leaf's Delaware** returned to **Kansas**. Some were eventually classified as deserters; Falleaf [Fall Leaf] and **Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson** worked for over a year to straighten out the mess. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 66)
30 September - The operation of the **Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School** was suspended and the contract between the government and the **Methodist Episcopal Church South** was suspended. (*Ibid.*)
3 December - Rev. John G. Pratt and **Delaware Indian Agent Fielding** signed the final contract by which the **Delaware Baptist Mission** became the property of Rev. Pratt. (*Ibid*.)
18 December - The **Delaware Tribal Council** adopted a code of laws for the government of the nation. Unlike the **Shawnee or Wyandot**, most offices were appointive with power remaining concentrated in the hands of the chiefs. The laws say nothing about the office of chief, their number, or the nature of tribal elections. (*Ibid*.)

1863

Company M of the 6th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, a Delaware Company, was mustered into service in the **Union**.
24 January - The **Turkey Band of the Delaware Nation** sent a petition to **Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole**, asking for government recognition of **Tonganoxie** as successor to the late **Kockatowa** as **chief of the Turkey Band** and **Joseph W. Armstrong as councillor**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 66)
27 March - The **Wyandot** were transferred from the **Delaware Agency**, partly at the request of **Tauromee's Indian Party**. There was continued friction between the two Wyandot factions and their respective councils. (*Ibid.*)
12 April - Delaware Indian Agent Fielding Johnson appealed to **Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole** to decide which tribal council legitimately represented the **Wyandot**.

Johnson favored the **Mudeater (Citizens Party) council**. No decision was reached. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 67)

11 May -The **Delaware Tribal Council** repeated the request of 24 January or the recognition of **Tonganoxie** and **Armstrong**. Shortly thereafter **Neconhecond**, **chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware**, died. (*Ibid.*)

July - The **Delaware Baptist Mission School** reached its peak of 107 pupils. **Lucius Bolles** assumed direction of the school, his wife Nannie and her father **Charles Journeycake** both served part of the time as teachers. At about this time, **Rev. Pratt** erected a steam-powered mill in a stone building on the east side of **Mission Creek**. It replaced an earlier animal-powered mill just to its south. (*Ibid.*)

31 July - Brig. General Thomas Ewing, Jr., commander of the Department of the Border, established military posts at **Westport**, **the manual labor school**, and **Little Santa Fe** to protect the border with **Missouri** from guerrillas. (Hancks/Pratt, 68)

21 August - **William C. Quantrill** with 450 men attacked and burned **Lawrence**. Some 200 buildings were destroyed and 182 men and boys were killed. The guerrilla retreated as armed **Delaware** arrived at the north side of the **Lawrence ferry**. In the aftermath, Delaware led by **White Turkey** crossed the **Grinter Ferry** and picked off stragglers from Quantrill's band. (*Ibid.*)

23 August - Alarmed by what was feared to be a guerrilla attacked but turned out to be a brush fire, the children were hurriedly sent home from the **Delaware Baptist Mission**. (*Ibid.*)

28 October - Stand Watie's Confederate Indians burned the **Cherokee capital at Talequah [Indian Territory]**. They burned **principal Chief John Ross**' house the next day. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 69)

1864

3 February - **John Moses** and 150 **Delaware** sent a letter to **Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole** that **Ben Simon** had been chosen to succeed **Neconhecond as chief of the Wolf Band**, with **James Simon as second chief**. **Joseph W. Armstrong** was chosen as **chief of the Turkey Band** with **Joseph Thomas as second chief**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 70)

12 and 15 February - The state legislature called for the removal of all **Indians** from **Kansas**. (*Ibid.*)

24 February - **Clara Glowing** returned to her home in **Concord, Massachusetts**, ending over four years service as a missionary teacher at the **Delaware Baptist Mission**. (*Ibid.*)

14 April - **Senator Lane** informed **Rev. John G. Pratt** that his appointment as **U. S. Indian Agent for the Delaware** had been approved. **Fielding Johnson** was dismissed (despite Rev. Pratt's continuing support) after killing a man who assaulted him. (*Ibid.*)

23 April - Attorney W. M. Slough of Leavenworth wrote to **Rev. Pratt**, urging him not to accept the position of **Delaware Indian Agent**. (At this point Pratt had not yet been formally notified of his appointment.) (*Ibid.*)
April - Construction of the **Union Pacific Eastern Division Railway** westward from Wyandotte reached **Secondine** on the **Delaware Reserve**. (*Ibid.*)
15 May - Fielding Johnson received official notification of **Rev. Pratt**'s appointment and in turn wrote Pratt of his readiness to turn over the office. Among the **Wyandot, Tauromee's Indian Party council** welcomed the change, and Pratt regularly attended their council meetings. (*Ibid.*)
9 June - J. C. Wyland sent **Fielding Johnson** an estimate of the cost of constructing a new **Delaware mill** at **Evansville**, including moving the engine and boiler from their present location at **Sarcoxieville**. The total was $4,638.30. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 71)
September - A report from **Rev. John G. Pratt** states that in addition to the four chiefs, there was a council of five members, selected according to fitness, which functioned as a legislative body or court. Another document from 1864 indicates that each band had one councillor, but that the band chief and the specific councilor could in turn select additional councillors, so that their number was apparently variable. This is consistent with Article VI of the 1862 Laws, which indicates that an unstated number of councillors were to be appointed by the chiefs, functioning in a manner similar to the Wyandot Legislative Committee. The chiefs and councillors together then appointed the clerk, three sheriffs, and a jailer. A treasurer was appointed annual on 1 April with specific duties, and appropriations were approved by the council twice a year, in April and October. The list of individuals who held the office of **Delaware Principal Chief** is better documented than among the fragmented Shawnee, but still somewhat uncertain. (Pratt?)
13 September - Reverend Pratt as the new office as **Delaware Indian Agent**, submitted a report on the status of the **Delaware** to **Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole**. There were 1,055 members of the **Delaware nation** resident on the reserve. An inventory of their possessions included 554 horses worth $40,800 (the numbers were down substantially because of the war), 989 head of cattle worth $24,275, 1,807 swine worth $10,842, and 92 sheep worth $460. Despite the tribe's wealth, "The Delawares are affected by the unsettled conditions of the country. many of them are in the army. Their families are consequently left without male assistance." (*Ibid.*)
20 September - Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole wrote to **Rev. Pratt** concerning 26 **Delaware** who were mustered into the **6th Kansas Calvary** in 1862. The Army said they were mustered for three years, but the Delaware were supposedly told that it was for the remaining term of the regiment. Dole asked Pratt for documentation. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 2)

December - Construction of the **Union Pacific Eastern Division Railway** across the **Delaware Reserve** reached a point on the north side of the **Kansas River** opposite **Lawrence**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 73)

1865

2 January - Unknown persons murdered **Rev. Thomas Johnson**, living on his farm near **Westport**. He was buried in the **Shawnee Methodist Mission cemetery** southeast of the **manual labor school**. (Hancks/Pratt, 73)

1 September - Lucius Bolles Pratt, son of **Rev. John G. and Olivia Evans Pratt**, died at the **Delaware Baptist Mission** at the age of 24. The mission school continued under his wife **Nannie**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 75)

26 December - The **Wyandotte County Commissioners** examined the route and appraised properties to be taken for the **Missouri River Railroad (present Missouri Pacific)**, part of which would run through the **Delaware Reserve**. (*Ibid.*)

1866

1 January - Construction of the **Union Pacific eastern Division Railway** reached a point on the north side of the **Kansas River** opposite **Topeka**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 76)

May - The **Union Pacific Eastern Division Branch** line across the **Delaware Reserve** opened to **Leavenworth**. (*Ibid.*)

4 July - The **Delaware** signed a treaty [14 Stat. 793--See Treaties for the complete text]] agreeing to sell their remaining lands in **Kansas**. The railroad through the former reserve having been completed, the Delaware were to receive full value of the lands sold in the treaty of 1860. The new treaty authorized the **Secretary of the Interior** to sell all the remaining part of the **Delaware Reserve** to the **Missouri River Railroad Company** at $25.0 per acre. Those Delaware who elected to become citizens [of the United States (and Kansas)] could retain their 80-acre allotments and were entitled to an equitable share of the sale proceeds. Monies from the sale of allotted lands would go to the individual owner, while the monies from the sale of lands not allotted would be added to the tribe's general fund. The U. S. in turn agreed to sell to the Delaware 160 acres for every man, woman, and child that chose to remove to Indian Territory at the price the United States paid for it. Delaware going to Indian territory were then being expected to pay for their own removal.) Almost as an afterthought, the railroads were granted 200-foot rights-of-way through any new Delaware Reserve. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 77)

July - The **Delaware Council House** near the **present 134th and Parallel in Kansas City**, a mile and one-half northwest of the **Baptist Mission**, burned down. (*Ibid.*)

19 July - Treaty between the **United States** and **Cherokees**, 14 Stat 799, art. 15 provided

that all tribes that the United States to the Cherokee Nation east of the 96' must pay headrights and will enjoy the rights of native Cherokees, but such tribes could also pay for their lands and thereby preserve their sovereignty. (*A Lesson in Administrative Termination*. See Treaties for the full text)

11 August - The United States signed a major treaty with the **Cherokee**, regularizing their post **Civil War** relationship. (Although **John Ross** had died, pro-Union Cherokee insisted that he be listed as **Principal Chief**.) Article 15 of the treaty provided for the settlement of friendly Indians on unoccupied Cherokee lands, at a price to be mutually agreed upon by the tribes. The government hoped to relocate the Delaware to the lands in question. (*Ibid.*)

20 August - **President Johnson** formally declared be Civil War to be over. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 77)

13 October - **Reverend Pratt** issued instructions to the **Delaware delegation** (the council and their interpreter) that had been chosen to proceed to **Indian territory** to examine the **Cherokee lands**. he provided them with a map of the lands in question, a copy of the Cherokee treaty. and a certification of their authority. (*Ibid.*)

7 November - The **Cherokee National Council** passed a resolution to enter an agreement with the **Delaware**, allowing for a reservation east or west west of the 96'. (*A Lesson in Administrative Termination)*

3-4 December - The new **Delaware mill** at **Evansville** burned. (*Ibid.*)

9 December - **Delaware delegates**, electing to preserve tribal organization, in company with **Cherokee delegates**, made an agreement for a 10 x 30-mile tract in **Indian Country** east of the 96'.

16 December - **Special Agent Vital Jarrot** and **Joseph Bogy (brother of Commissioner of Indian Affairs)** wrote to **Reverend Pratt** from **Lawrence**. They were commissioned to make new treaty proposals to the various tribes still resident in **Kansas**. They asked Pratt to assemble the **Delaware** at **Tiblow** on Saturday the 22nd. If the tribe was favorable to their proposal, Pratt and two tribal delegates were authorized to return to Washington with the commissioners to sign the treaty. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 78.

25 December - **Special Commissioners Jarrot, Bogy, and Warnsworth** wrote to **Rev. Pratt** from **De Soto in Johnson County**. Pratt asked them if they wished to confer with the **Wyandot**, but **Abelard Guthrie** informed them that the majority of the Wyandot were in **Indian Territory** and the others dispersed/ Still, if two Wyandot could be chosen to go to Washington, they could go with Rev. Pratt and the Delaware delegates. (*Ibid.*)

29 December - The **Paymaster General for the District of Kansas** requested **Rev. Pratt**'s assistance in making payment to **Cos. B, C, and D, 2nd Regiment of Indian Home Guard**s. Pratt was to inform him as to where and when the companies could be assembled. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 78)

A detachment of **Delaware** accompanied **Hancock's expedition** of 1867 against the Indians west of **Fort Larned** and several served with **Custer** at that time as scouts, guides, and hunters. Farley says that due to all the travel, many Delaware settled far from the reservation. (Farley, p. 9)

1867

January - Superintendent of Indian Affairs Thomas Murphy at **Atchison** instructed Reverend Pratt to make an immediate investigation of the burning of the **Delaware mill**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 78)

9 January-The **United States** established a post office at **Edwardsville, Kansas**, on the site of **Anderson's Town**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 79)

25 January - Reverend Pratt prepared a Memoranda of National Expenses for the **Delaware** for the latter part of 1866. The salaried positions included two sheriffs at $100 each, one jailor and one clerk at $75 each, two assistant smiths at $45 per month, and a lumber measurer. (*Ibid.*)

31 January - The **Delaware Tribal Council** notified **Reverend Pratt** that they have decided not to rebuild the mill and discharge miller **William G. Bradshaw**. Pratt was to sell any equipment and lumber that was salvageable. (Hancks/Pratt, p.79)

14 February - The commanding officer **Leavenworth** approved the military escort for the treaty payment, but denied **Reverend Pratt**'s request for the use of Sibley tents to shelter the **Delaware** at the payment site. He said that if shelter was to be provided at all, it would have been done by the **Indian Department**. (*Ibid.*)

16 February - **Miller William G. Bradshaw** sent a detailed report of the burning of the **Delaware mill**, together with an estimate of the loss, to **Rev. Pratt**. The total was $2,335. Bradshaw believed that the fire was arson; the roof was a sheet of flame before any of the rest of the building was touched and suspected employees of the **Union Pacific, Eastern Division**. There had been conflicts with the railroad over the cutting and milling of timber on the **Delaware Reserve**. (*Ibid.*)

18 February - The **Delaware tribe** accepted the 9 December agreement, and 985 **Delaware** elected to preserve their tribal relations and enroll for removal to a new reservation in the **Cherokee Nation**. Those not enrolling on the 18 February registry would thereby remain in **Kansas**, sever their tribal relations, and become **United States' citizens**. *(A Lesson in Administrative Termination*, p. 124)

18-24 February - Rev. Pratt made a treaty payment to the **Delaware**. The official enrollment list of the **Delaware Nation** prepared by **Rev. Pratt** listed **1,160 Delaware, 985 of who had reluctantly agreed to move to Indian Territory**. **The remaining 175 Delaware were to become citizens of the United States. They retained their 80-acre**

allotments. [21 adults and 49 minor Delaware. Why the discrepancy? (*Ibid.)* Those remaining *became known as the "Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians, "now the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians, Incorporated.*]

23 February - The omnibus treaty negotiated by the **Special Commissioners** was signed, affecting a half dozen tribes with lands in **Kansas**. The treaty provided for the surrender of the last lands still held by the **Ottawa, Quapaw, Seneca, Mixed Seneca and Shawnee, and the Confederated Peoria, Kaskaskia, Wea and Piankashaw**. The mixed band of **Seneca (Mingo)** and **Shawnee** were to divide, the Mingo joining the main group of **Western Seneca** and their lands sold separately for different amounts. (There was no mention of the Wyandot who were once with the mixed band.) (*Ibid.*)

29 March - Nathaniel G. Taylor was appointed **Commissioner of Indian Affairs** replacing **Lewis V. Bogy** after less than five months, but his confirmation was delayed. There was continuing turmoil in the **Bureau of Indian Affairs**, with charges of corruption. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 80)

3 April - Delaware Indians accompanied **General Winfield S. Hancock** as scout guides, hunters, and interpreters on a move from **Fort Hacker** to Fort Larned. A detachment of **Delaware scouts** accompanied **Colonel Custe**r west of **Fort Larned**. (*KHC,* v. 27, pp. 212-213)

8 April - The **Delaware** and the **Cherokee** signed an agreement by which the Delaware were to become part of the **Cherokee Nation** in **Indian Territory**. They were to pay $279,424.28 into the Cherokee tribal fund for what they assumed were voting rights, citizenship and a proportionate share of Cherokee lands, although they did not intend to give up their Delaware identity and tribal organization. (There was over $900,000 in the Delaware tribal funds; by contract, in the wake of the **Civil War** the Cherokee were land rich but money poor.) The Delaware allotments were in a 10-by-30-mile area in present **Washington County, Oklahoma**, but were interspersed with the Cherokee. Many Delaware felt that they were being cheated by the Cherokee; they had no legal representation but the Cherokee's attorney was **Thomas Ewing, Jr.**, former agent for the **Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railway in Kansas**. Among other problems, much of the land purchased turned out to be for life tenure rather than in perpetuity. In addition, the Delaware were excluded from access to certain Cherokee tribal funds. (*Ibid.*) The treaty referred to the "incorporation" old Delaware into the Cherokee Nation. (*A Lesson in Administrative Termination,* p. 124. [The Delaware who went to live with the Cherokee were later known as the **"Eastern Oklahoma Delaware Tribe of Indians,"** headquartered at **Bartlesville, Oklahoma**. This group is now called the **"Delaware Tribe of Indians,"** headquartered at **Bartlesville, Oklahoma**. In spite of the name, this tribe is a tribe, per se, and has no jurisdiction over the **"Western Delaware Tribe of Indians,"**

sometimes referred to as the **"Absentee Delaware,"** at **Anadarko, Oklahoma, nor the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians, the Idaho Delaware Tribe, or any of the other** Delaware **or** Munsee Delaware **tribes or nations.**

8 April - Superintendent of Indian Affairs Thomas Murphy wrote to the **Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs** from **Atchison** that the **Delaware-Cherokee treaty** would save the government the cost of one agency. (*Ibid.*)

11 April - The **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware Tribal Council** wrote to the **Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs**. asking for an accurate account and final settlement of the monies due the tribe. (Hancks/Pratt, 81)

15April - The **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware** noted in the 3 April started out in pursuit of the **Pawnee**. (*KHC*, p. 214)

6 May - The **[Eastern] Delaware** acting in **General Council** refused to ratify the **Articles of Agreement** due to the reference of "incorporation. The majority of the Delaware signed the resolution signed the resolution [?] rejecting the same as a violation of the 1866 Delaware-United States Treaty. (*A Lesson in Administrative Termination*, p. 124.)

13 June - The **Cherokee National Council** ratified the **Articles of Agreement**. *A Lesson in Administrative Legislation*, p. 124)

6 August - Agent Pratt grudgingly transmitted the resolution rejecting the **Articles of Agreement** to the **Superintendent of Indian Affairs,** presenting the resolution as an ***"expression of that unfettered class, which seek to keep alive old Indian customs and traditions."*** [Emphasis added. In spite of my declaration to try to be unbiased, Reverend Pratt seems less and less an admirable person. Editor] (*Ibid*.)

December - The mainstream of the **Delaware** began their move from **Kansas** to **Indian Territory**. (*Ibid.*)

27 December - Sixty-eight **Delaware** affixed their names to a document renouncing their status as Delaware and affirmed their new status as **United States' Citizens. [And became the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians.]**

1868

16 January - Three fourth of the **Delaware Tribe** again petitioned the **Commissioner of Indian Affairs,** protesting the **Articles of Agreement** as a violation of the **1866 Treaty**; Delawares now faced starvation and poverty in **Kansas.**

5 May - The **Commissioner of Indian Affairs** traveled to **Kansas**, [and] after assurances from the Commissioner, [the] Delawares proceeded into the **Cherokee Nation**. (*A Lesson in Administrative Legislation*, p. 124)

Spring and Summer - The **Delaware** continued their move from **Kansas to Indian Territory**. Nominally supervised by **Rev. Prat**t. Each family made its own preparations

and traveled at its own expense, the 200-mile journey taking from ten days to two weeks. **They suffered considerable hardship and there were many deaths over the next year.** The **Delaware Baptist Mission** school was closed. Missionary teacher **Elizabeth S. Morse**, 53, retired after 20 years of service at the mission and went to live with friends. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 81)

June - The **Grinter Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church South** and adjoining cemetery were founded on two acres donated by **Moses and Anna Grinter** at the southwest corner of the present **78th Street and Swartz Road in Wyandotte County**. (*Ibid.*)

21 September - Agent Pratt reported sickness during the [**Delaware**] tribe's removal; **200 of 985 Delawares died during the removal.** *A Lesson in Administrative Legislation*, p. 124) **[This was 20 percent of the population. Much is made, deservedly of the "Trail of Tears" of the Cherokee an the Seminole, but many do not realize that the Delaware suffered a great many deaths during each one of its removals, albeit over a longer period of time.]**

16 October - Charles Journeycake wrote to **Rev. Pratt** from the **Cherokee Nation** in **Indian territory** and asked him to pay a rent of $2,100, saying that he would reimburse Pratt later. Rev. Pratt paid the debt. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 81)

13 November - The **Delaware** requested to cancel the agreement with the **Cherokees**. (*A Lesson in Administrative Legislation*, p. 124)

31 December - Rev. John G. Pratt's term as **U. S. Indian Agent** was supposed to expire as of this, but because of the many difficulties encountered by the **Delaware** in their move to the **Cherokee Nation**, his appointment was continued to October, 1869. He made five or six trips to **Indian Territory** during 1869 he following year. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 82)

1869

The name of the **Union Pacific, Eastern Division Railway** was changed to the **Kansas Pacific Railway**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 82)

4 January - Delaware Civil Township was established, **Townships 11 and 12** (Goodspeed, p. 350)

8 March - Prairie Civil Township established, **Township 10**. (Goodspeed, p. 350)**.**

21 April - Ely S. Parker was appointed **Commissioner of Indian Affairs**, replacing **Nathaniel G. Parker.** Formerly **Grant's adjutant** and secretary, Parker is a **Seneca** whose Indian name was **Donehogawa**. (*Ibid.*)

7 June - Despite differences in history, language and culture, the **Shawnee** from **Kansas** were officially merged with the **Cherokee Nation** in **Indian Territory**. The Shawnee were to pay $50,000 for tribal membership and a share of Cherokee lands (a much better

deal than the **Delaware** received), with money which they expected to get from the sale of the unallotted portion of the **Reserve** which had been set aside for the **Absentee Shawnee**. The **Shawnee** in **Indian Territory** remained split into three groups: the **Eastern Shawnee,** (descended from those with the mixed band) who had refused to be a part of the merger, the **Shawnee-Cherokee**, who would eventually lose much of their separate identity, and the Absentee Shawnee. Only the last group would be able to retain much of the Shawnee language and culture. (*Ibid.*)

1 July - The number of **Delaware** in the Cherokee Nation was **1,005**, with one school in operation and two more planned. (*Ibid.*)

1870

Publishers Heisler and McGee, Wyandotte, Kansas, issued a large and detailed "**Map of Wyandotte County, Kansas** compiled from Official records and surveys." It included township and district boundaries, a separate map of **Wyandotte City**, and business directories for **Connor City, Edwardsville, Pomeroy, Quindaro, White Church, and Wyandotte City**. **Rev. Pratt** had acquired land adjacent to the original 160 acres of the **Delaware Baptist Union**. His farm totaled 480 acres. The **Journeycake, Ketchum and Grinter families** also had substantial properties in **western Wyandotte County**, but most of the **Delaware allotments** had changed hands several times. the **Tiblow ferry** was apparently still in operation, but the **Grinter ferry** was no longer shown. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 82)

9 June - Journeycake wrote **Agent Pratt** and told him of individual **Cherokee** depredations against the **Delaware**. (*A Lesson in Administrative Legislation*, p. 124)

22 August - Superintendent of Indian Affairs Enoch Hoag's office in **Lawrence** forwarded the draft of a new **Wyandot census** list based on the treaty roll of 1855 to **Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker**. As **Rev. Pratt** failed to complete it as directed by the Treaty of 1867, it had been prepared by the Superintendent's Office with the assistance of **William Walker**, **Jr.** There were 242 **Wyandot** still resident in Kansas, while 214 were on the **Wyandot Reserve** in **Indian Territory**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 83)

16 November - Special Indian Agent George Mitchell appealed for relief for the **Wyandot** at the **Neosho Agency**. (*Ibid.*)

1871

3 March - Congress passed an act discontinuing the practice of treating with the various **Indian tribes** as separate but dependent nations. **They were thereafter subjected to legislation the same as other resident of the United States, (but would not become citizens themselves until 2 June 1924).** (Hancks/Pratt, p. 84

1 June - 330 **Delaware**, with 200 following, left the **Cherokee Nation**, and resided on lands of the **Peoria**, stating they would never return. *(A Lesson in Administrative Legislation*, p. 124)
19 August - The **Superintendent of the Central Superintendency** informed the **Commissioner of Indian Affairs** of the intent to arrange a separate district for **Delaware** in the **Cherokee Nation**. (*A Lesson in Administrative Legislation*, p. 124)
8 November - A new **Delaware Baptist Church** was organized at **Charles Journeycake's house** in the **Cherokee Nation**, initially with 11 members. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 85)

1872

22 September - A building for the **Delaware Baptist Church** was dedicated in the **Cherokee Nation**, with **Rev. John G. Pratt** present. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 85)
23 September - **Delaware Assistant Chief Charles Journeycake** was ordained and licensed to preach at the new **Baptist church**. (*Ibid*.)
24 September - The first services were held in the **Delaware Baptist Church**, with **Reverends Journeycake and Pratt** presiding. There were 108 baptisms during the following year. (*Ibid*.)
3 December - After **John Connor** died, an [Eastern Oklahoma] **Delaware council** elected **James Ketchum Principal Chief of the Delaware nation** by a majority of 68 votes. (*Ibid*.)

1873

The **Absentee Delaware [Western Oklahoma Delaware]** merged with the **Caddo** at **Washita Agency, Indian Territory (present Oklahoma)** *(Ibid.)* The **Delaware Tribe** moved back in mass to the Cherokee Nation, but no separate district was ever set aside as promised.
6 April - **James Connor** became the **Principal Chief of the [Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware nation** in **Indian territory**. (Hancks/Pratt, p. 86)
This ends the pertinent **Pratt Papers** concerning the **Kansas Delaware**.] We are indebted to the generosity of **Larry C. Hancks** in allowing us to use extracts and comments from **"The Delaware Indians in Kansas, John G. Pratt and the Delaware Baptist Mission."** His work was based on **Pratt's chronology** entitled ***The Emigrant Tribes*.** [Both of those works can be examined at the **Wyandotte County (Kansas) Historical Museum**.]

1876

24 February - **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware** leasers, including **Charles Journeycake**,

petitioned **Congress** for a separate reservation, explaining "seven years of bitter experience have convinced us of our great mistake." *A Lesson in Administrative Legislation*, p. 124)

1877

The **Commissioner of Indian Affairs** reported that **Delaware/Cherokee relations** were not good. and that the **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware** requested to be removed to a reservation of their own. *(A Lesson in Administrative Legislation*, p. 124)

1887

The **General Allotment Act,** called the **"Dawes Act,'** provided for land allotments in severalty and the termination of certain tribes. (*Ibid.*)

1889

The **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware General Council** elected six persons to act with legal authority on behalf of the tribe. (*Ibid.*)

1894

The **United States Supreme Court** determined that the **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware Tribe** contracted for all **[Easter Oklahoma] Delaware** to enjoy the rights of **Native Cherokee**, including communal property rights. (*Ibid.*; *Cherokee Nation v, Journeycake, 55 U. S. (1894)*

1895

1 February - After the death of **Chief Journeycake** in 1894, the **Department of Interio**r called a General Council for the purpose of selecting (5) men to perform the duties of Chief. The **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware** chose a Ceremonial Chief to perform the traditional spiritual duties of the chief. (*Ibid.*, p. 125)

1898

[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware settlements included a Council house, two churches, two schools along the **Caney River**, two schools along the **California River**, and one on **Lightning Creek**, traditional religious grounds, and cemeteries - all built and paid for by the **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware Tribe]**.

1898 - 1914

Dawes Commission final census of **Indian Territory**, including the **Delaware of the Cherokee Nation.**

1902

7 August - The **Cherokee people** ratified the **Cherokee Dawes Agreement** providing for the dissolution of their reservation boundaries, and the abandonment of tribal government. **Congress** ratified the same. (*Ibid.*)

1904

April - Congress passed legislation appropriating funds to be used as **"the [Eastern Oklahoma Delaware]** tribal governing body directs." (*Ibid.*)
27-29 April - The **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware** in General Council, passed a resolution defining membership criteria, and officially vested the political authorities of the tribe in the General Council and Business Committee. The resolution was duly accepted by the Department of the Interior as valid expression of the tribal body. (*Ibid.*)

1905

The **Comptroller General of the United States** opinion determined that, under article 15 of the 1866 treaty with the **Cherokee**, the **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware Tribe** "maintained its tribal organization," and that in 1904 Congress appropriated monies for the [Eastern Oklahoma[Delaware Tribe as a political entity, and nor for the descendants of the tribe. The **Attorney General** and the **Secretary of the Interior** approved the opinion. *(A Lesson in Administrative Legislation*, p. 125)

1906

The **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware Tribe** and the **Secretary of the Interior** approved the **Delaware Per Capita Roll** that had been complied by the Delaware Business Committee. Thereafter the 1906 roll served as the base roll for [Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware tribal membership. (*Ibid.*)

1909

The survivors of the **Delaware** who went to **Oklahoma**, and their descendants, became **U. S. citizens**.

1906 - 1921

The **Delaware Business Committee** and the **General Council [of the eastern Oklahoma**

Delaware] continued to work toward pursuing tribal goals. **George Bullette** continued as the Chairman of the Business Committee until 1922. (*Ibid.*)

1922

The **Business Committee of the [Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware Tribe** elected **Joe Bartles** as Chairman. The committee still needed an interpreter during Business Committee and General Council meetings. (*Ibid.*)

1935

John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, proposed an "organization and Constitution for the **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware Tribe**. (*Ibid.*)

1940

3 December - Assistant Commissioner [of Indian Affairs], William Zimmerman, issued a departmental decision that the **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware Tribe** was eligible for organization under the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act (OIWA), 49 Stat. 1967, of 1936. (*Ibid.*)

1941

23 January - Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Oscar I. Chapman, specifically approved **Assistant Commissioner William Zimmerman**'s determination of the OIWA eligibility of the **[Eastern Oklahoma Delaware] tribe**. (*Ibid.*)

1946

23 February - The **[Eastern Oklahoma Delaware] Tribe** voted in **General Council** to begin the tribal treasury once again. (*Ibid.*)
20 April - The **General Council of the Eastern Oklahoma Delaware Tribe** voted to petition
the **Governor of Oklahoma** for the return of **Delaware** artifacts. The tribe voted to join the **American Council of American Indians**

1951 - 1955

The **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware** filed suit against the **United States** for numerous treaty violations. The U. S. argued and lost in the Court of Claims on the argument that the **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware Tribe** ceased as a political tribe in 1867. The Court of Claims determined the U. S. treaties with the Delaware were "unconsionable" and that the lands sold to the United States were worth sixty times the amount paid to the Delaware.

(*Ibid.*)

1958

10 March - The **Bureau of Indian Affairs** discussed "possibilities and necessities for establishing a A Constitution and By-laws for the operation of the **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware Indians** in tribal affairs.
7 August - The **Department of the Interior** issued a notice that for a **General Council** to adopt a Constitution and Bylaws**.**
7 September - The **General Council** passed a resolution to adopt the proposed bylaws. The **Muskogee Area Office** [of the **Department of the Interior** oversaw the election and certified the Delaware bylaws. (*Ibid.)*

1962

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs signed and approved the bylaws **[of the Eastern Oklahoma Delaware Tribe of Indians].** (*Ibid.)*

1965 - 1970

The **[Eastern Delaware] Tribe** continued to receive direct supervision from the Muskogee Area Office.
28 December , the **Tribal Chairman, H. L. McCracken**, died. Presumably Bruce Townsend was elected as the Tribal Chairman after the death of Mr. McCracken, because of the entry "**Bruce Miller Townsend** continues as **Tribal Chairman**." (*Ibid.)*

1970 - 1979

The [Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware Tribe contracted directly with the BIA, **DHHS**, HUD, and the **Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission** for the administration of services to tribal members.

1972

3 October - Congress appropriated programming funds for the **[Eastern Oklahoma] Delaware Tribe** to be used as the "governing body directs," thereby specifically recognizing the [Eastern Oklahoma[Delaware Tribe as a political entity, possessing inherent authority for self-government. (*Ibid.)* [This act marked the beginning of the modern period of the Eastern Oklahoma Delaware Tribe of Indians, who later called themselves the Delaware Tribe of Indians. Editor]

1979

The **U. S. Department of the Interior** decided that the **"Eastern Delaware" Tribe** were no longer a recognized tribe.

1996

The **Department of the Interior** recognized the **Delaware Tribe of Indians (Eastern Oklahoma Delaware)**.

2005

January Denver *Cherokee Phoenix & Indian Advocate* - The U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals recently denied the Delaware Tribe of Indians a motion for a panel rehearing of the court's 2004 ruling that stated the tribe is not separate and independent but still part of the Cherokee Nation.

Published 9 July 2004. Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links: [Back] [Home] [Up] [Part 1 - Chronology] [Part II - Chronology]

Home Page

29 October 2006

FAMILY HISTORY

Family History was created in order to have a place to have Family Histories, that is, to have entries on families that are longer than are suitable for the Biography Page. We will be experimenting with what format is best for Family Histories, Family Group Charts, Pedigree Charts, etc. For the time being, the lengthier ones, at least we be put here. This "Home Page" for Family Histories will have links directing you directly to the history of your interest. Admittedly, the current histories are those of the editor and technical editors, a prerogative as the owners of the site. Editor

FAMILY GROUPING:

Hahn Family
Ellenberger Family
Fair Family
Steelsmith/Stahlschmidt Family

Defries Family
Grinter Family
Read
Porter Family
Marshall Family
Wilaquenaho

Torgeson Family
Owen Family
Curtis Family
Hood Family
Hulce Family

LINKS:

Curtis Family

Defries Family

Ellenberger Family

Fair Family

Grinter Family

Hahn Family

Hulce Family

Honeywell Family

Hood Family

Marshall Family

Owen Family

Porter

Read Family

Steelsmith/Stahlschmidt Family

Torgeson Family

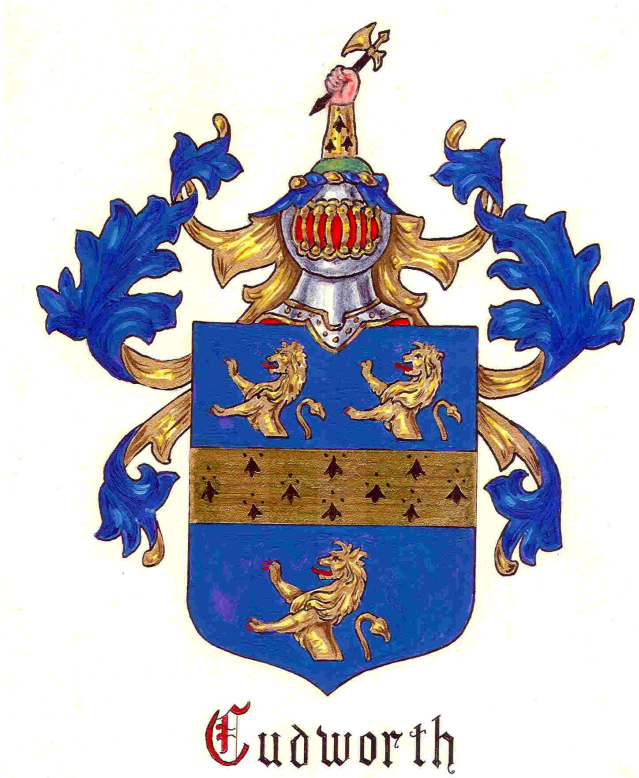
Wilaquenaho

Links OK 6 March 2004. Times New Roman 14 point. Front Page copy 1 August 2005. Photo check A. TH

CUDWORTH FAMILY

Home Page

19 June 2006



This page is under construction and may contain some erroneous data.

Modified Register for John CUDWORTH born about 1384 in Lancastershire, England

First Generation

1. **John (g) CUDWORTH** was born about 1384 in Werneth, Lancastershire, England. John married **Margery OLDHAM**, the daughter of **Richard OLDHAM**, in probably England. Margery was born about 1384 in Werneth, Lancastershire, England. They had the following children:

\+ 2 M i. **Geoffrey (f) CUDWORTH** was born about

1412.

Second Generation

2. **Geoffrey (f) CUDWORTH** was born about 1412 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England. Geoffrey married an unknown woman who was born about 1416 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire England. They had the following children:

3 M i. **John CUDWORTH** was born about 1438 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England.

4 M ii. **William CUDWORTH** was born about 1440 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England.

5 M iii. **Richard CUDWORTH** was born about 1442 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England.

\+ 6 M iv. **Geoffrey (e) CUDWORTH** was born about 1444.

Third Generation

6. **Geoffrey (e) CUDWORTH** was born about 1444 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England. He married an unidentified woman who was born about 1448 in Werneth, Lancastershire, England. They had the following children:

\+ 7 M i. **John (d) CUDWORTH** was born about 1476.

Fourth Generation

7. **John (d) CUDWORTH** was born about 1476 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England. He married **Elizabeth CHETHAM,** the daughter of

Thomas CHETHAM. She was born about 1480 in Nuthurst, Warwickshire, England. They had the following children:

8 F i. **Elizabeth CUDWORTH** was born about 1487/1488 in England and died there in 1517.

\+ 9 M ii. **Ralph (Raulf) (c) CUDWORTH** was born about 1490.

Fifth Generation

9. **Ralph (Raulf) (c) CUDWORTH** was born about 1490 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England. He married **Agnes LEES,** the daughter of **Alexander LEES**, in Lancastershire, England. She was born about 1512 in Ashton, Under-Lynes, Lancastershire England. They had the following children:

10 i. **Elizabeth CUDWORTH** was born about 1534 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England.

11 F ii. **Ann CUDWORTH** was born about 1536 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England and died in 1576.

12 iii. **Alice CUDWORTH** was born about 1538 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England.

\+ 13 M iv. **Rauf (b) CUDWORTH** was born about 1540 and died in 1572/1573.

Sixth Generation

13. **Rauf (b) CUDWORTH** was born about 1540 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England and He died there in 1572/1573 and was buried in the Parish Chapel at Oldham, Lancastershire, England. He married (1) **Jane ASHTON,** daughter of **Arthur ASHTON**, about 1560 in Lancastershire,

England. Jane was born about 1544 in Bramforlong, England. They had the following children:

14 M i. **Ralph CUDWORTH** was born before 1562 in England.

15 M ii. **John CUDWORTH** was born about 1564/1566 in Werneth, Lancastershire, England.

16 F iii. **Anne CUDWORTH** was born about 1566 in Werneth, Lancastershire, England.

17 F iv. **Margery CUDWORTH** was born about 1568 in Werneth, Lancastershire, England.

18 F v. **Alice CUDWORTH** was born about 1570 in Werneth, Lancastershire, England.

\+ 19 M vi. **Ralph (a) CUDWORTH** was born on 14 September 1572 and died in August 1624.

Seventh Generation

19. **Ralph (a) CUDWORTH** was born on 14 September 1572 in Aller, Langport, Somerset, England and he died in Aller in August 1624. He married (1) **Mary MACHELL,** daughter of **John MACHELL** and **Jane WOODROOFE**, in 1603 in Aller, Langport, Somerset, England. She was born about 1592 in Tangley, Aller, Somerset and she died in December 1634 in England. They had the following children:

\+ 20 M i. **James 1 CUDWORTH** was born in 1604/1612 and died in May 1682.

21 M ii. **John CUDWORTH** was born about 1611/1612 in Aller, Somerset, England. He died on 18 May 1675 in London,

Middlesex, England. and was buried in Bishopgate, St. Helen's, London.

22 M iii. **Jonathan CUDWORTH** was born about 1614 in Aller, Somerset, England.

23 F iv. **Elizabeth CUDWORTH** was born on 27 Aug 1615 in Aller, Somerset, England.

24 M v. **Ralph CUDWORTH** was born in 1617 in Aller, Somerset, England and died on 26 June 1688 in Cambridge, England.

25 F vi. **Mary CUDWORTH** was born on 14 February 1618/1619, probably in England.

Eighth Generation

20. **James 1 CUDWORTH** was born in 1604/1612 in Aller, Langport, Somerset, England and died in May 1682 in London, England. James married an unknown woman in 1634 in probably Boston, Massachusetts. She was born in 1606 in probably England. They had the following children:

\+ 26 M i. **James 2 CUDWORTH** was born on 3 May 1635 in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts and died on 17 December 1697.

27 F ii. **Mary CUDWORTH** was born on 23 July 1637 in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, was was christened there on 23 July 1637 and died in Scituate in 1699.

28 M iii. **Jonathan CUDWORTH** was born on 16 July 1638 in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, was christened there on 16 September 1638, and died in Scituate on 24 September 1638.

29 M iv. **Jonathan CUDWORTH** was born about 1639/1642 and was christened on 25 Mach 1643 in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts. He died in 1718.

30 M v. **Israel CUDWORTH** was born on 18 April 1641 in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts and was christened on 16 April 1641 in Barnstable, Plymouth Colony.

31 F vi. **Hannah CUDWORTH** was born about 1642. She was from Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts.

32 F vii. **Joanna CUDWORTH** was born on 24 Mach 1643 in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts was christened on 24 March 1643 in Barnstable, Plymouth Colony.

33 viii. **Infant CUDWORTH** was born on 24 June 1644 in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts and died there on 24 June 1644.

Ninth Generation

26. **James 2 CUDWORTH** was born on 3 May 1635 in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, was christened there on 3 May 1635. He died in Scituate on 17 December 1697, and was buried in Scituate in 1699.

James married **Mary HOWLAND,** daughter of **Henry HOWLAND** and **Sarah Mary NEWLAND**, in 1664/1665 in probably Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. She was born in 1646 in Marshfield, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died in 1699. They had the following children:

34 M i. **James CUDWORTH** was born on 3 June 1665 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

35 F ii. **Mary CUDWORTH** was born on 14 Mach 1667 in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts.

36 F iii. **Sarah CUDWORTH** was born on 13 April 1669 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

37 F iv. **Johanna CUDWORTH** was born on 8 August 1671 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

+ 38 M v. **John 3 CUDWORTH** was born on 2 May 1674 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and in 1755 in Scituate.

39 F vi. **Elizabeth CUDWORTH** was born on 4 March 1672 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

40 F vii. **Abigail CUDWORTH** was born on 9 March 1680 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died there on 8 April 1750.

Tenth Generation [Something wrong here to be corrected. Editor]

+ 38 M **John 3 CUDWORTH** was born on 2 May 1674 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and in 1755 in Scituate. John married **Margaret HATCH,** daughter of **Thomas (2) HATCH** and **Sarah ELMES**, on 21 January 1702 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. She was born on 26 August 1677 in Scituate. They had the following children:

41 F i. **Margarett CUDWORTH** was born on 5 December 1703 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

+ 42 M ii. **John 4 CUDWORTH** was born on 16 May 1706 and died in 1776.

43 F iii. **Mary CUDWORTH** was born on 19 February 1709 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

44 F iv. **Sarah CUDWORTH** was born on 3 December 1713 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

45 M v. **James CUDWORTH** was born on 21 September 1715 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

46 F vi. **Abigail CUDWORTH** was born on 7 October 1718 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

Eleventh Generation

42. **John 4 CUDWORTH** was born on 16 May 1706 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died there in 1776. He married **Mary BRIGGS,** the daughter of **Joseph BRIGGS** and **Mary GARRETT**, on 13 January 1731 in Scituate. Mary was born on 9 October 1711 in Scituate and was christened there on 10 August 1712. She died in Scituate. They had the following children:

47 F i. **Hulda CUDWORTH** was born on 18 April 1735 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

48 F ii. **Mary CUDWORTH** was born on 15 August 1736 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died on 10 February 1815.

49 F iii. **Elizabeth CUDWORTH** was born on 12 December 1738 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

50 M iv. **Joseph CUDWORTH** was born on 3 September 1740 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

\+ 51 M v. **John 5 CUDWORTH** was born about 1748/1750 and died on 16 February 1827.

Twelfth Generation

51. **John 5 CUDWORTH** was born about 1748/1750 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died there on 16 February 1827. John married **Elizabeth**

CLAPP, daughter of **Abijah CLAPP** and **Elizabeth EWELL** on 7 September 1772 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Elizabeth was christened on 27 July 1756 in Cohasset, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. She died on 19 June 1841 in Scituate. They had the following children (based on a DAR submission for their father, John Cudworth:

52 M i. **John CUDWORTH** was born on 12 January 1773 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and he died on 29 October 1829. John married on 29 October 1829 **Patty LITCHFIELD**.

53 F ii. **Rebecca CUDWORTH** was born on 30 August 1775 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. She married on 1 January 1795 **Stephen Litchfield**.

54 F iii. **Mary CUDWORTH** was born on 19 July 1779 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

55 M iv. **Charles CUDWORTH** was born on 7 March 1780 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died on 25 April 1846 in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He married **Susannah Briggs**.

56 F v. **Mercy CUDWORTH** was born on 14 April 1782 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. She married on 24 November 1810 **Azotus Litchfield**.

57 M vi. **Job Clapp CUDWORTH** was born on 14 July 1783 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died on 22 October 1805. He married **Chloe Curtis.**

58 M vii. **Abiel CUDWORTH** was born on 19 October 1786 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He married **Joanna Briggs** at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

viii. **Elizabeth Cudworth** was born on 14 May 1788.

+ 59 F ix. **Zoe 6 CUDWORTH** was born on 26 May 1790 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened there on 14 August 1796. She died on 13 March 1882 in possibly Nanticoke Township, Luzerne, Pennsylvania and may have been buried there in March 1882 in Nanticoke Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. She married **Nathan 6 Curtis** on 27 November 1810. The son of **Luther 4 CURTIS** and **Rebecca BISBEE**, Nathan was born on 27 June 1787 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and he died on 4 March 1864, probably in New York. He was buried in March 1864 in the Bennettsville Cemetery, Chenango County, New York.

MORE RECENT AND MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION CURRENTLY CAN BE FOUND FOR ZOE and NATHAN CURTIS under the in the Nathan Curtis, Senior Family Hoe (Zoe) Curtis).

60 M x. **Barnard CUDWORTH** was born on 18 December 1792 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He married on 15 June 1816 **Polly Wilder**.

61 F xi. **Thirza (probably a nickname for Teresa?) CUDWORTH** was born on 23 July 1795 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died on 9 July 1816.

62 M xi. **Urbin or Urbane CUDWORTH** was born on 2 September 1800 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He married on 25 November 1829 **Deborah. O. Hudson.**

63 M xii. **Arvin CUDWORTH** was born about 1802 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

[Home Page](#)

21 August 2006

CURTIS FAMILY ((Some of the earlier data is from Frederick Hoener Curtis, *A Genealogy of the Curtis Family*, 1903. Revised 1935?)



CURTIS LINE From **John Curtis** born 1574 to **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis** born 1851

Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis **Nathan "Nat" Arthur Curtis [Jr.]** **Nathan Curtis [Sr.]**

Researcher: Thomas F. Hahn swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net

(Harold E. Curtis, The Descendants of **Thomas 1, Richard 1, and William Curtis 1** of Scituate, Massachusetts. "The surname Curtis originated from the Middle English word curteys or corteys (Old French, curteis) and was given as a nickname, meaning "the courteous one"...It became a popular surname from the 13th century downwards. The earliest forms can be observed in the rolls (Rotuli Hundredorum) containing lists of all the taxable persons of each county in England, taken by the order of Edward 1...The subjects of this genealogy settled in Scituate, Massachusetts and in the seventeenth century

> records of that town the forms Courtis, Courtiesse, Courteous,, Curtise, Curtiss, and Curtis are found...The Scituate Curtis's came from Ash, near Sandwich, in the County of Kent, England." [Southeast England]

The first generation of the Curtis Family of our line to come to Plymouth Colony from County Kent, England were the four sons--Thomas, John, Richard, and **William**--and the daughter, Elizabeth, of **Thomas Curtis.** He married **Richardene**_____. Thomas Curtis was born about 1587 and was from Ash, County Kent. He died on 11 December 1631 at Ashe-juxta-Sandwich, whereupon. **Richardene** married (2) **William Blackmore** and (3) on 25 May 1632. Sometime thereafter Richardene _____, Richardene and **Thomas Chambers** took her five children from County Kent, England to Massachusetts and were there in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, by 1638. (Curtis Genealogy. p. 1920-=1921) One of the brothers, **William Curtis** is the ancestor of the current researchers of this family on this web site. William was born in Nazing, County Kent, in 1638 (Ibid, p. 960-961)

.



Some of the Curtis Family and their Collateral Families are undoubtedly buried in the Men of Kent Cemetery in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. (Photo by Curtis Descendant **Darrell Haley**)

More *may* be included later on, but the emphasis right mow is on the American Curtis Family of William Curtis of Scituate. His sister, Mary Curtis, married **Richard Banks** and married (2) **William Blackmore**, and (3) **Jacob Bumpas**. The families of her brothers,. **John Curtis** and **Richard Curtis** also settled in Scituate, where Richard married in 1749 **Lydia Hollet.Thomas Curtis**, born 2 November 1619, went to York, Maine. He married **Elizabeth _____**. **John Curtis** appears to have left no descendants. (Check which brother went to York, Maine.

For three generations the Curtis's lived in Scituate as along with the other early English settlers in Plymouth Colony. **(Second generation Joseph Curtis/Rebecca _____; third generation Elisha Curtis/Sarah Chittenden) In the mid-1700s, fourth generation Luther Curtis, migrated to Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, where he was an early settler of that place. His son, Nathan Curtis -- fifth-generation -- and his spouse, Zoe Cudworth, went to New York by 1822 as that was where his son,**

sixth-generation Nathan Arthur "Art" Curtis was born on 22 December of that year (Luther Curtis Bible) at Bainbridge or Otego, Chenango County. Nathan Arthur Curtis was married to **Clarinda Hood**. Both father and son were farmers in Delaware County. By 1860, Nathan Arthur Curtis was in Broome County, New York. **His daughter, Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis, seventh generation, was the last of this Curtis line to bear that name. She and her spouse, Orson Owen, and his parents and several of his family migrated to Bremer County, Iowa about 1868. About 1871, Addaline and Orson Owen, traveled six weeks by oxcart to the Solomon River Valley in Dickenson County, Kansas where they first lived in a sod house. Orson was a farmer there before working on the railroad. Several years later they moved to Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas, where he was a railway section foreman and a farmer. Their descendants, for the next two generations, generally remained in Kansas, several of them moving to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, where your researcher, the great-grandson of Addaline Curtis, was born.**

A Partial Curtis Family Ancestor Chart Line beginning with Adaline "Addie" T. Curtis

First Generation

1. **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis** was born on 22 April 1851 in Cannonsville, Delaware County, New York. She died on 3 March 1944 in Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas and was buried on 6 March 1944 in the Parkerville Cemetery, Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas. Addaline married **Orson Owen** on 26 February 1867 in Deposit, Broome, County, New York. For details of her life see **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis** . **Orson Anderson Owen** was born on 1 September 1842 in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio. He was the was son of **Benjamin "Ben" D. or T. Owen** and **Sarah "Sary" Ann Hulce**. Orson died on 26 April 1908 in Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas and was buried in the Parkerville Cemetery. For details of his life see **Orson Anderson Owen.**

Second Generation

2. **Nathan "Nat" Arthur Curtis** was born on 22 December 1822 at possibly Bainbridge or Otego, Chenango County, New York. Nathan died on 25 December 1862 and was buried in the Bennettsville Cemetery, Chenango County, New York. Nathan married **Clarinda Hood** on 16 November 1845 in New York. For details of

his life see **Nathan "Nat" Arthur Curtis .** Nathan married **Clarinda Hood**, the daughter of **John Warren Hood** and **Jerusha Lewis.** She was born on 18 September 1826 in Masonville, Delaware County, New York. She died on 21 October 1906 in Broome County, New York and was buried in October 1906 in the McClure Cemetery, McClure, Broome County, New York. (See **Hood Family**.)

Third Generation

4. **Nathan Curtis** was born on 12 June 1787 in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. Nathan died on 4 March 1864 and was buried in March 1864 in the Bennettsville Cemetery, Chenango County, New York. Nathan married **Zoe Cudworth** Nathan married **Zoe Cudworth**, the daughter of **John Cudworth** and **Elizabeth Clapp**, on 27 November 1810 (Luther Curtis Bike) in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. **Zoe Cudworth** was born on 26 May 1790 (Luther Curtis Bible) in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened on 14 August 1796 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. She died on 13 March 1882 in possibly Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania and was possibly possibly buried there.

Fourth Generation

8. **Luther Curtis** was born on 9 April 1749 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was baptized there on 9 April 1749. He went to Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts as a young man. Luther married on 20 May 1773 in Chesterfield **Rebecca Bisbee,** the daughter of **Gideon Bisbee** and **Rebecca Turner**. **Rebecca** was born on 16 March 1753 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died on 7 February 1843. Luther died on 7 April 1830 and was buried in April 1830.

Fifth Generation

16. **Elisha Curtis** was born on 20 February 1705 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened on 14 July 1706 in Scituate. Elisha married **Sarah Chittenden**, the daughter of **Thomas Chittenden** and **Elizabeth Woodworth**, on 12 November 1741, possibly in Scituate. **Sarah Chittenden** was christened on 14 July 1717 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. She died after 1768. In the entry under Zachariah Curtis, half brother of Luther (above) in *Families of Chesterfield* [Massachusetts], p. 118, "Then the family came to Chesterfield [Massachusetts], with

Sarah Chittenden Curtis, wife of Elisha, in 1768."

Sixth Generation

32. **Joseph Curtis** was born on 23 May 1664 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened in May 1664. He died in 1753. Joseph married Rebecca _____ in 1689/1692, possibly in Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. **Rebecca _____** was born about 1668. She was from Scituate.

Seventh Generation

64. **William Curtis** was born in 1626 in Kent, England and was christened on 29 April 1627 in Ash-juxta-Sandwich, Kent, England. He died in 1702 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. William may have married **Sarah Moore**. She was born in 1632 at Scituate.

Eighth Generation

128. **Thomas Curtis** was born on 28 November 1574 and was christened on 28 November 1574 at Folkstone, Kent, England. Thomas died on 11 December 1631 in Ashe juxta Sandwich and was buried there on 11 December 1631. Thomas married **Richardene _____** in 16171618, possibly at Ash-juxta-Sandwich. **Richardene _____** was born about 1597 at Ashe-juxta-Sandwich and died before 29 October 1673. She (2) on 25 may 1632 Thomas Chambers and removed to Scituate, Massachusetts with the five Curtis children.

A Partial Modified Register Descendancy Chart for the Curtis Family beginning with John Curtis born c1574 (Some this data is from Frederick Hoener Curtis, *A Genealogy of the Curtis Family*, 1903. Revised 1935?)

First Generation

1. John Curtis was probably christened in Folkestone, County Kent, England. He married an unknown woman.
They had the following children:

+ 2 M i. **Thomas Curtis** was born on 28 November 1574--although there is a Thomas Curtis christened in 1587 of Ashe-juxta-Sandwich. He died on 11

December 1631.

3 M ii. **John Curtis** was born in Folkstone, Kent, England and was christened on 23 July 1583 in Folkstone.

4 M iii. **William Curtis** was born in Folkstone, Kent, England.

Second Generation

2. Thomas Curtis (John) was born on 28 November 1574 and was christened on 28 November 1574 in Folkstone, Kent, England. He died on 11 December 1631 in Ashe-juxta-Sandwich, Kent, England and was buried on 11 December 1631 in Ashe. Thomas married (1) **Richardene** _____ in 1617/1618, possibly at Ashe-juxta-Sandwich. Richardene was born about 1597 in Ashe and died before 29 October 1673. They had the following children:

5 M i. **Thomas Curtis** was christened on 7 November 1619 in Worth, near Sandwich, Kent, England and died on 25 January 1692 in York, York County, Maine.

6 M ii. **Richard Curtis** was born about 1621 in Kent, England. He died on 15 October 1693 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was buried in 1693 in York, York County, Maine.

7 F iii. **Elizabeth Curtis** was born in Kent, England and was christened on 1 August 1624 in Worth, Kent, Kent, England. She died in 1651.

8 M iv. **William Curtis** was born in 1626 in Kent, England. He died in September 1630 and was buried on 16 September 1630 in Worth, Kent.

\+ **9 M** v. **William Curtis** was born in 1626 and died in 1702.

10 M vi. **Stephen Curtis** was christened on 5 Dec 1629 in Ash near Sandwich, Kent, England and died in 1630 and was buried in Ash near Sandwich, Kent.

11 M vii. **John Curtis** was born in Kent, England and was christened on 13 May 1632 in Ash near Sandwich, Kent. He died before 19 December 1693. Thomas married (2) **Bennett Lott** on 22 December 1613. Bennett died on 8 September 1618. They had the following children:

12 M viii. **Nicholas Curtis** was born in 1613 and died in 1613.

13 M ix. **John Curtis** died in 1616.

Third Generation

9. **William Curtis** (Thomas, John) was born in 1626 in Kent, England. He was christened on 29 April 1627 in Ash-juxta-Sandwich, Kent, England. He died in 1702

in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. William married **Sarah Moore[?]** daughter of **George Moore**. Sarah was born in 1632 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.
They had the following children (Curtis Genealogypp. 480-481):

14 F i. **Deborah Curtis** was christened on 18 May 1662.

\+ **15 M** ii. **Joseph Curtis** was born on 23 May 1664 and died in 1753.

16 M iii. **Benjamin Curtis** was born in January 1666/1667 in Scituate, married 1n 1689 **Mary Sylvester**, thje daughter of Captain Joseph Sylvester of Scituate. She was born on 24 December 1666 in Scituate. and died in 1743 in Hanover, Plymouth County. He might have died 1n 1689?

17 M iv. **William Curtis** was born in 18 January 1668/1669 in Hanover, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened in the Second Church, Scituate, Plymouth County. William married **Rachel Stoder**. He died on 4 March 1736/1737.

18 M v. **John Curtis** was born on 20 February 1671 in Scituate. He married on 4 March 1708 **Experience Palmer**, daughter of **John Palmer** of Scituate. and died on 29 November 1750 in Hanover, Plymouth County.

19 F vi. **Miriam Curtis** was born on 12 November 1673 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died in 1714.

20 M vii. **Mehitabel Curtis** was born on 12 December 1675 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened on 23 March 1677 in Scituate.

21 M viii. **Stephen Curtis** was born on 30 August 1677 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened on 1 December 1678 in Scituate. He died on 29 March 1758 in Scituate.

22 F ix. **Sarah Curtis** was born on 3 August 1679 in Scituate and was christened there on 5 December 1679. She married William Cook of Scituate on 30 August 1705. He was born about 1679.

23 M x. **Samuel Curtis** was born on 11 June 1681 in Scituate. He married Ann Barstow? 11 September 1707He died on 16 December 1747 in Norwell, Plymouth County and was buried in Norwell.

Fourth Generation

15. **Joseph Curtis** (William, Thomas, John) was born on 23 May 1664 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened in May 1664. He died about 1689 in 1753. Joseph married **Rebecca _____** in 1689/1692, possibly at Scituate. Rebecca was born about 1668 in. She was from Scituate.
They had the following children:

24 M i. **Joseph Curtis** was born on 23 March 1693/1694 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened in Hanover, Plymouth County. He married 1. Mary Palmer of Hanover, born April 1704 and he married 2. Perses Stockbridge. Joseph died on 1 December 1753 in Hanover and was buried in the Hanover Center Cemetery.

25 M ii. **Josiah Curtis** was born on 5 April 1697 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Collamore, born about 1710 at Hanover. Josiah died on 26 February 1777 in Hanover, Plymouth County.

26 F iii. **Rebecca Curtis** was born on 9 May 1699 in Scituate.

27 F iv. **Martha Curtis** was born on 14 February 1701 in Scituate.

28 M v. **Richard Curtis** was born on 8 Nov 1702 in Scituate. He died on 28 April 1766 in Hanover, Plymouth County and was buried in 1766 in the Hanover Center Cemetery.

\+ **29 M** vi. **Elisha Curtis** was born on 20 February 1705 at Scituate.

30 F vii. **Thankful Curtis** was born on 17 January 1708 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened on 12 October 1712. He died on 22 July 1759 in Hanover, Plymouth County.

31 M Jesse Curtis was born in 1709.

32 M ix. **Peleg Curtis** was christened on 12 October 1712 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He died on 15 January 1797 in Hanover, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was buried in the Union Cemetery at Hanover.

Fifth Generation

29. **Elisha Curtis** (Joseph, William, Thomas, John) was born on 20 February 1705 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He was christened on 14 July 1706 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

Elisha Curtis married (1) **Sarah Chittenden** daughter of **Thomas Chittenden** and **Elizabeth Woodworth** on 12 November 1741 possibly at Scituate. Sarah was christened on 14 July 1717 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died after 1768.

They had the following children:

33 F i. **Sarah Curtis** was christened on 19 December 1742 in the Second Congregational Church, Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

34 F ii. **Martha Curtis** was christened on 2 June 1745 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

35 M iii. **Calvin Curtis** was christened on 27 September 1747 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

\+ **36 M** iv. **Luther Curtis** was born on 9 April 1749 and died on 17 April 1830 at Chesterfield, Massachusetts.

37 F v. **Mehitable Curtis** was christened on 11 August 1751.

38 F vi. **Rebecca Curtis** was christened on 28 April 1754 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts

Elisha married (2) **Martha Damon**. Martha was from Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

Sixth Generation

36. Luther Curtis (Elisha, Joseph, William, Thomas, John) was christened on 9 April 1749 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened on 9 April 1749 in Scituate. He died on 7 April and 1830 at Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts and was buried in April 1830.

Luther married **1. Martha Damon 2. Rebecca Bisbee,** daughter of **Gideon Bisbee** and **Rebecca Turner**, on 20 May 1773 in Chesterfield. Rebecca was born on 16 May 1753 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died on 7 February 1843, probably at Chesterfield.
They had the following children:

39 M i. **Mehetabel Curtis** was born on 21 April 1774 in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. She married **Sylvanus Sampson** on 29 December 1796 in Norwich, Connecticut. He was born on 29 December 1796 in Norwich.

40 F ii. **Cynthia Curtis** was born on 19 August 1776 in Chesterfield, Hampshire, Massachusetts. Cynthia married **Esquire Beswick**.

41 F iii. **Mary Curtis** was born on 21 August 1778 in Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Mary married **Zacharia Shaw** on 15 January 1801.

42 M iv. **Luther Curtis Jr.** was born on 9 July 1780 in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He died on 23 September 1857 in Chesterfield at age 77 and was buried in the Center Cemetery at Chesterfield in the 18th Row, the first row being south to north. He Married Lucy _____. She died in 1855 at age 76[?]

and appears to have been buried in the Center Cemetery. (Basically from a Cemetery Book on Chesterfield, Massachusetts held at the Anthenum Library in Pittsfield, Massachusetts)

43 F v. **Chloe Curtis** was born on 14 April 1785 in Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Chloe married **Joe Clapp Cudworth** on 27 October 1805.

+ 44 M vi. **Nathan Curtis** was born on 12 June 1787 and died on 4 March 1864.

45 F vii. **Rebecca Curtis** was born on 28 December 1789 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

46 F viii. **Rispah Curtis** was born on 4 June 1792 in Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Rispah married (1) **Luther Wolcutt**. He was born from Williamsburg, Massachusetts. Rispah married (2) **John Pittsinger**.

Seventh Generation

44. Nathan Curtis (Luther, Elisha, Joseph, William, Thomas, John) was born on 12 June 1787 (Luther Curtis Bible) in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He married 1 (marriage intention of 10 July 1807) **Ruth Bonney** of Ware, Massachusetts). He married 2 (marriage intentions 28 July 1810) Zoe Cudworth. She was born in 1790 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts They removed to New York State. Nathan died on 4 March 1864 and was buried in March 1864 in the Bennettsville Cemetery, Chenango County, New York. (See the Nathan Curtis, Sr. Family page for more information and for the children of Nathan and Zoe)**.**

Eighth Generation

52. Nathan "Nat" Arthur Curtis (Nathan, Luther, Elisha, Joseph, William, Thomas, John) was born on 22 December 1822 in New York. He died on 25 December 1862 and was buried in the Bennettsville Cemetery, Chenango County, New York. Nathan married **Clarinda Hood** on 16 November 1845 in New York.

Clarinda Hood, the daughter of **John Warren Hood** and **Jerusha Lewis**, was born on 18 September 1826 in Masonville, Delaware County, New York. She died on 21 October 1906 in Broome County, New York and was buried in October 1906 in the McClure Cemetery, McClure, Broome County.

They had the following children:

+ **57 F** i. **Caroline "Carrie" Curtis** was born on 18 November 1848 and died on 7 April 1915.

+ **58 M** ii. **Dwight (Dewit) M. Royal Curtis** was born about 1850 and died on 2 January 1893.

+ **59 F** iii. **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis** was born on 22 Apr 1851 and died on 3 March 1944.

60 M iv. **Munroe "Munzo" Curtis** was born in 1853 in Delaware County, New York and was christened on 16 March 1856 in the Baptist Church, Deposit, Delaware County, New York.

61 F v. **Sarah Curtis** was born in 1854/1855.

62 F vi. **Theresa "Thurza" Curtis** was born about 1858 and died after 1930.

Ninth Generation

Put Addie in here rather than below and rearrange others above.

57. Caroline "Carrie" Curtis "Carrie" (Nathan "Nat" Arthur, Nathan, Luther, Elisha, Joseph, William, Thomas, John) was born on 18 November 1848 in Delaware County, New York. She died on 7 April 1915 in Sanford, Broome County, New York and was buried on 11 April 1915 in the Pine Grove Cemetery, Sanford, Broome County, New York. Caroline married **Sherman R. Watrous** . Sherman was born in Hale Eddy, Delaware County, New York and died on 1 Aug 1914 in New York.

They had the following children:

63 F i. **Mary Watrous** was born about 1875 in New York. Mary married **J. Arthur Gregory** about 1895 in New York. J. Arthur Gregory was born about 1869 in New York.

64 F ii. **Winnifred Watrous** .

65 M iii. **Arthur Hayes Watrous** .

66 F iv. **Grace E. Watrous** .

58. Dwight (Dewit) M. Royal Curtis (Nathan "Nat" Arthur, Nathan, Luther, Elisha, Joseph, William, Thomas, John) was born about 1850 in Tompkins, Delaware County, New York. He died on 2 January 1893 in Walton, Delaware County, New York and was buried in the Walton Town Cemetery.

Dwight R. Curtis of Bovina, New York, married on 30 September 1873 at Hancock, Delaware County, New York **Zeliette (Zeliaette) Houck (Hawk)**, **of Hancock, New York,** daughter of Rufus Houck/Houch (Hawks) and Phebe Lewis. They were married by the Reverend Walsworth. (Delaware County *Biographical Review)* Zeliatte was born in 1856 in Walton, Delaware County, New York. She died on 16 June 1894 in Walton and was buried in the Walton Town Cemetery.
They had the following children:

67 F i. **Winifred "Winnie" M. Curtis** was born in 1875 in Walton, Hancock County, New York and died in 1937. Winifred married **Clinton William Dewitt** on 5 August 1895 in Walton. Clinton was born in December 1872 in McClure, Delaware County, New York. He died in California.



From Floyd DeWitt (dewitts@midtel.net) My Grandmother Winifred Curtis front Right, to her right is Grace DeNio, her cousin, and also a Granddaughter of Phebe Lewis, standing on left is Charlie Houck, also Winifred's cousin, he is the Grandson of Rufus Houck and Rhoda Whaley. Taken in Walton, New York in 1893.

\+ **68 M** ii. **Nathan Ross Curtis** was born on 6 December 1878. He died on 4 July 1947.



From Floyd DeWitt: Nathan Curtis, taken at Walton, New York.

69 F iii. **Bertha Curtis** was born in 1879. She died in 1899 in Walton, Delaware County, New York and was buried in 1899 in the Walton Town Cemetery, Walton, Delaware County, New York. Bertha died in 1911.



From Floyd DeWitt: "Written on back says Bertha Curtis, and Nathan Curtis, this picture was taken in probably. taken about 1895 in Walton, New York.

+59. **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis** (Nathan "Nat" Arthur, Nathan, Luther, Elisha, Joseph, William, Thomas, John) was born on 22 April 1851 in Cannonsville, Delaware County, New York. She died on 3 March 1944 in Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas and was buried on 6 March 1944 in the Parkerville Cemetery, Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas. Details of her life can be found in her entry at **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis**

Addaline married (1) **Orson Anderson Owen**, son of **Benjamin "Ben" D. or T. Owen** and **Sarah "Sary" Ann Hulce**, on 26 February 1867 in Deposit, Broome, County, New York. Orson was born on 1 September 1842 in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio. He died on 26 April 1908 in Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas and was buried in the Parkerville Cemetery. For details of his life see **Orson Anderson Owen.** They had the following children: See children of Orson Owen .

Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. Front Page copy 2 August 2005. Corrections made 3 Ausust. TH

Home Page

9 July 2006

CURTIS FAMILY

Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis

Researcher: Thomas F. Hahn **swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net**



Addaline Curtis's Signature in 1929 at Age 78

Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis was born on 22 April 1851 at Cannonsville, Delaware County, New York. (The birth date is from her "Declaration for Remarried Widow's Pension on 25 January 1929. She also said in that document that she was born in Deposit, but she may have said that as it being the nearest larger town.) Cannonsville is now under a lake as part of a large reservoir. Her name is also in the records as Adeline, Adelaide, Addeline. Her nickname was "Addie." It is not known what "T." stands for. The only other recent person in her family with a name beginning with T was her sister, **Theresa Curtis.** A photograph of Addie as a young woman shows her to be an attractive, dark-haired person.



Adeline T. Curtis as a Young Woman about Age Fifteen or Sixteen. This may have been taken at her marriage to Orson Owen in New York when she was 15. The image we were using was replaced was revised on 25 March 2005 on receipt of a better copy from Floyd Dewitt dewitts@midtel.net . The back of that image on the reverse says, "N. A. Beers, Photographers, Franklin, New York" Franklin is in Delaware County, South West of Oneonta, going towards Walton. The earlier original image is in the Hahn Collection, but the image from Floyd Dewitt is in better condition.)

We know nothing of Clarinda's childhood in New York except for the basic data on her parents, **Nathan Curtis, Jr.**, and her, mother, **Clarinda Hood**, and her siblings, who were:

1. **Caroline "Carrie" Curtis** was born on 18 November 1848 in Delaware County, New York. She died on 7 April 1915 in Sanford, Broome County, New York, and was buried in

the Pine Grove Cemetery. [Her obituary in the 15 April edition of an unknown news paper said, "The funeral was held at her daughter's home in Sanford Sunday. Burial in Pine Grove Cemetery" It is not clear whether the cemetery was at Sanford or the Pine Grove Cemetery at Deposit. They may be one and the same. A daughter mentioned was Mrs. J. A. Gregory of Sanford.] Carrie married **Sherman Watrous**.

2. **Dwight (Dewit) M. Royal Curtis** was born about 1850 at Tompkins, Delaware County, New York and was buried in the Walton Town Cemetery. Dwight married **Zeliatte (Zeliatte) Houck (Hawk)** on 30 September 1874 at Hancock, Delaware County, New York.

3. **Munroe "Munzo" Curtis** was born in 1853 in Delaware County, New York and was christened on 16 March 1856 at the Baptist Church at Deposit, Delaware County, New York.

4. **Sarah Curtis** was born 1854/1855.

5. **Theresa Curtis**

On 26 February 1867, at Deposit, Broome County, New York, Addaline Curtis married **Orson Anderson Owen** (*whom see in the Owen Family History*). Orson was born on 1 September 1842 in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio. He was a Civil War Veteran. Orson (of Gulf Summit) and Addie were married at the Sherwood House in Deposit, Broome County, New York according to an item in a Deposit newspaper. About 1868, Addie and Orson moved to Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa. Their daughter, Elizabeth, was born in Michigan about 1868; it appears that she was born during their move to Iowa. Little is known of their life in Bremer County. In the 1880 census there, Orson was a laborer and Addie was "keeping house.



Addaline "Addie" Curtis. The date and place where the photographs were taken is not known. Guessing at Addie's age, The child in the photograph on the right may be Addie's first daughter, Elizabeth, who was born about 1868 in Michigan (*Census 1870, Waverly, Washington Township, Bremer County, Iowa*) or her second daughter, Margaret, who was born at Waverly in 1872.) We do not know where or when this photograph was taken. (Provided by Winnifred and Floyd de Witt).

About 1871, Orson and Addie and their daughter Margaret and perhaps their daughter Elizabeth moved to the Solomon River Valley in Dickinson County, Kansas. [Elizabeth may have died before the enumeration of the 1875 census; if so we don't know when.] It is not known why they went there; Orson did not receive Bounty Land as a result of his Civil War enlistment. It may have been his intent to homestead there, but so far, no record of his "homesteading" or of having or farming land in the Solomon River Valley has been found. In 1939, his daughter, Maggie Owen, had this to say of her early life.

> When I was 1 year old [about 1871] my parents moved to Kansas from Iowa where I was born. My father hired a man to bring us as they were moving out here. There were five families in all moving at that time in moving wagons drawn by oxen. It took six weeks to make the trip. We landed in the Solomon

> [River] Valley and lived for a time in a sod house with [a] ground [dirt] floor and when it rained the only dry place was under the table. Our table was home made and our chairs were nail kegs and boxes. It was hard living for a time. Finally my father got a job on the [railway] section. As time wore on he was made section foreman, and that was his work for a good many years. Then he moved to Solomon City, still held his job.



Adaline T. Curtis as a Mature Woman in Parkerville, Kansas (Thomas Hahn Collection)

It is not known when Addie and Orson moved to Parkerville, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas. They are there in the 1880 census with their children Maggie, Mary, and Jackson. Their daughter Margaret "Maggie" said that it was about 1878-1880.

> When I was between 8 & 9 we were moved to Parkerville [Morris County], Kansas. For 4 years he [Orson Owen] was a section foreman, then he took over a job as a grain buyer for a man by the name of Joe Drake. When I was 13 years old my father bought a farm 3 1/2 miles from Parkerville. There was a large family of us, twelve in all. Never was there more than 4 at a time as sickness and death took from our loved ones. I had 5 brothers and 7 sisters. I never had a brother live to be 5 years old. (Reminiscence of Margaret "Maggie Owen in 1939)

The farm mentioned by Maggie was on an 80-acre farm. They also had a 40-acre tract nearby. Having the 1885 census would be helpful here to fill in this portion of Addie's life,

especially since the 1890 census is not available. [I am working on researching the Morris County newspapers and hope to fill in some of this gap one of these days. Editor] In the 1895 census for Parker Township, Maggie and Mary are living with their parents. Jackson having died earlier. In the 1900 census, Clara and Martha are living with Orson and Addie, Maggie and Mary having married in the interim.

From the 1900 and 1905 census, it is difficult to ascertain whether Addie and Orson were still living on their farm in Parker Township or whether they will living in town Parkerville. I will re-examine those census and the deed research that has been done to see if I can reconstruct where they were living in that period. Being not later than 1898, Orson was in poor health according to his correspondence to and from the Pension Office in Washington until his death on 26 April 1908. Accordingly, he would have found it difficult to do the work that is required on a farm. In the 1910 Census Addie was living in Parkerville with their daughter, Martha Owen. On 13 February 1913, Addie sent a change of address, signing her name as Addaline O.[wen] Varner, from 118 South Mission Street in Council Grove to 612 West Hockaday Street in Council Grove. Why she was there and whether she lived in her own place or nor, is not known. These may be the addresses of sisters of other relatives with whom she lived. As noted, it is odd that the name was Varner when she didn't married Richard Varner until 1916.

Addie Owen 52, of Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas, married second, **Richard E. Varner** 55, of Parkerville, on 9 August 1916 at Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas, Certificate No. 67316 recorded p. 351 of Marriage Record E of Lyon County. [Their names were given as Addie Owen and R. E. Varner on the certificate.] This in spite of a letter on 13 February 1913 where her name was given as she signed her name as Addaline O. Varner. Richard Varner's previous wife was **Abigail Dye**. Richard Varner is in the 1900 census for Parker Township, Parkerville, with his own home free of mortgage, was born in Ohio, his father born in Pennsylvania, and his mother born in Ohio. Richard Varner was a cabinet make who owned his own shop in Parkersville. He died in 1929. Addie probably inherited his house and property. In a document No.1247 dated 14 January 1929, B-411 -- probably having to do with her Civil War Widow's Pension Claim -- , it says, "Owned lots 1, 2, 3, 13, 14 Parkersville, 1 Jersey cow, 32 chickens, and 3 boxes of bees. Son: Joseph [Varner's son]. Addie may have Addie and Richard Varner lived in this house. So far, I have not researched the sale of Addie's real estate.

I am trying to reconstruct where Addie lived after the death of Richard Varner. She is still in Parkerville in the 1930 Census, but that census is the last one that we can search. In

1930, Adie would have been about 67 years old. If her health was good at that time, she might have lived there several more years. We know that she had sold her house by at least 1940, because on 3 May 194, she wrote in a letter to the Pension Office that she had moved from 417 South Market at Emporia, Kansas, where she was living with with her sister, Mrs. Mary Akey, to Dwight, Kansas, where she was probably staying with her sdaughter, Martha Brown.



Addie (Curtis) (Owen) Varner and Richard Varner Home at Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas. This was probably the home that Richard Varner owned before their marriage in 1916. (Provided by Descendant, Darrel Haley)



Adaline Curtis in Her Early Nineties (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Adaline T. Curtis in Her Early Nineties in Probably Council Grove, Kansas (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Adaline T. Curtis in her early nineties, in probably Council Grove, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Addeline (Curtis) (Owen) Varner about 1939 (Provided by Darrel Haley)



Addeline (Curtis) (Owen) Varner, her Daughter Sarah Clara (Owen) (Baker) Reed, her Daughter Bernice Baker Haner. and her Daughter, Pat (Haner) Pingrey about 1939 in Kansas)Provided by Darrel Haley)

According to her grand-daughter, Helen Torgeson in a letter of 1979, Addie was probably buried at Parkerville, but Thomas and Chris Hahn found no grave marker at the Parkerville Cemetery. In Volume II of the Parkerville Cemetery, Adeline is listed under the Varner name as Adeline Varner 3/3/44, 92 yr."

Obituary of Addaline (Curtis) (Owen) Varner

Obituary-Varner

Addaline Curtis was born April 22, 1851, in New York State. She was married to Orson A. Owen Feb. 26, 1867; to this union were born 12 children. 5 of whom preceded her in death. He four surviving daughters are Mrs. Margaret Torgeson, Topeka; Mrs. Mary Acker;, Emporia; Mrs. Clara Reed, Junction City, and Mrs. Martha Brown, Dwight. She departed this life March 3, 1944, at the age of 92 years. 11 months, and 3 days at the home of Mrs. Nels Brooks in Council Grove, who had cared for her several months.

To her great grandson, Thomas Hahn, she appeared to be a gentle, kind person. She lived most of her adult life at Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas. Her great-grandson Lawrence Brown (deceased) said, "I knew my grandmother Adeline in 30's and early 40's when she

was retired and living in Council Grove, Kansas. I remember her as being a very serene and lovely person and she treated me wonderfully. We were very good friends."

Memories of Addaline (Curtis) Owen Varner (Florence Torgeson Letter to Nat Hahn July, perhaps 1978)

I dont know whether you will get much information from Martha as I wrote two years ago when you were making out some papers and asked about her sisters age or something and she said she didnt know. And you asked about my grandmother Owens, about anything I could tell you and cant think of anything. While she lived to be an old lady, she never told us stories of her life and I cant remember my mother telling anything. When I was young and visited them had a good time. Martha Florence's mother's sister] and I are the same age. She let us do most anything in way of play. They lived 6 miles from us and I would go down to visit them on the train. We girls would play AUTHORS in the evening and we would fix up all kinds of concoctions and put in little patty pans and put in oven or on top of the stove and play house that way. Gladys told me last night that she remembered the day Grandpa [Owen] died, he was found in the barn dead. He had diabetes but I dont remember that, or that he had been sick. Grandma and Martha used to come see us on the train. I think that grandpa worked on the [railway] section. After Grandma became a widow one or two summers I went down to a carnival and we fell for a fellow that took up tickets. He didnt know it but we went home and talked about him. I was probably 13 years old but I do remember their yard there were glorious morning glories growing around the well, and apple trees,, one in particular that had such good eating apples they were called sweet apples and were just that and the inside was so white, they were called pound sweets as they were very large. [An Internet search brings up the statement, "Pound Sweet apple is an old variety that has been a favorite for years. Fruits are large, delightfully sweet. Amber to golden yellow when fully ripe and russeted. Very best baked or canned. Also know as Pumpkin Sweet it originated in 1800's in the apple orchards of S. Lyman of Manchester, Connecticut."]
The house was small, and two rooms upstairs which was steep, but dont remember the furniture or anything about the house but them kitchen, had a cook stove and table, etc. Mother told me that a few days after grandma was married her mother came to see her and grandma was cutting out baby clothes from her wedding dress and her mother said, "Addie are you in the Family Way" and he reply was "Isnt every one after they get married" but Grandma wasnt so soon, as she didnt have a

baby for a year or more.

Mae was the one that loved her grandma. She was 10 yrs older than I so could appreciate her and she used to talk about her a lot but cant remember what. I never hear Martha mention her uncles or aunts, they no doubt lived back east and in those days traveling was nil almost.

CENSUS DATA

Census 1855 New York, Delaware County, Tompkins: age 4, born Delaware County and had been there four years.
Census 1855 New York, Delaware County, North Sanford, *#724*. [Two entries?]

Census 1855 New York, Delaware County, Tompkins: age 4, born Delaware County and had been there four years.
Census 1855 New York, Delaware County, North Sanford, *#724*. [Two entries?]

***Census: 1870 US, Iowa, Bremer County, Washington Township*: Austin [Orson]** born Ohio, Adaline Owen, age 20 [born about] [1850], Elizabeth Owen, age 2, was born in [1868] MI. [Why were they in Michigan? and what happened to Elizabeth who doesn't appear in the next census or two?]

***Census: 1875 Kansas, Morris County, Parkerville**, p.16*: She is not in LDS Film 0570213, but the words on the film are very faint.

Census for Parkerville, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas 1880 US, Kansas, p. 4: Andrew O. 36, RR foreman born Ohio, father/mother born New York; Francis A, wife, age____, born New York, father/mother born New York; Maggie, 10, born Iowa, Mary 4. born Kansas; Jackson A., 9 mos, born Kansas.

Census for 1885 for Kansas. [Need this entry.]

***Census for 1895 Township E-V, Morris County, Kansas**, Dwelling 82, House, 92 LDS Film 0570334?*: **Adaline Owen**, age 35 with spouse **O. A. Owen** and daughters **Maggie Owen**, age 14 and **Mary Owen**, age 9,and George Glick 2.

Census for 1900 Parker Township, Morris County Kansas, Vol. 35 Sheet 3 E. D. 108

Line 64 LDS Film 1244002*:* **Addeline Owen**, age 49, was born in New York, April 1851 with spouse **Orson Owen** and daughters **Clara Owen**, age 3, was born in April 1888 and **Martha Owen**, age 3, was born in February 1897 in Kansas. She had nine children, four of whom were living.

Census: 1905 Kansas, Morris County, Parker Township, LDS FHL Film 0570334?, p. 5, line 4, Dwelling 28. Family 29: **Adeline Owen**, age 44, was born in New York, was from Iowa; **Mary Owen**, age 8, was born in Kansas, was from Kansas; Clara Owen, age 7, was born in Kansas.

Census: 1910 US Parkerville City, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas, LDS Film 1370395; 051 0089 0017/National Archive Microfilm Series 624 Roll 449, Part 2 Ancestry.com Online Images 2 of 19, enumerated on 15 April: **Addie Owen,** age 58, was born in New York. **Martha Owen**, age 1, was born in Kansas. Addie owned her own home free of a mortgage.

Census: 1915 Parkerville, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas, p. 4, line 26, Dwelling 33, Family 34, **Addie Owen**, age 64, was born in New York, was from Iowa, a housekeeper. Line 26 Martha Owen, age 18, was born in Kansas.

Census 1920 Parkerville, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas, Ancestry.com Online Images 13 of 14, Supervisor's District 64-18, Enumeration District 98, enumerated 5 January 1920:
Line 41. Dwelling 13 Family, 14. **Richard E. Varner**, age 78, was born in Ohio, father was born In Pennsylvania, mother was born in Ohio, was a cabinet maker in his own shop and paid his own wages. Farm No. 146.
Line 42. **Addie Varner**, age 68, was born in New York, father was born in New York, mother was born in New York.

Census 1930 ***Parkerville, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas***, Ancestry.com Online Image 3 of 3, National Archives Microfilm Roll 711, Image 967, Supervisor's District 64-18, Enumeration District 10, p. 250:
Line 5 Dwelling 26 Family 27, Adie Varner, age 78, value of home $40-, did not live on a farm, was born in New York, father was born in Missouri [New York], mother was born in New York, Code 56.

Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. Front Page copy 2 August 2005. TH

Home Page

10 December 2005

THE DEFRIES FAMILY/DEFOREST FAMILY

The Descendancy of Melchior De Forest, born 1450, the first known De Forest of this Line

AUDLEY PAUL DEFRIES *MARTHA FRANCES DEFRIES*

This brief descendancy takes us from Melchior De Forest, Generation XIV, down to Generation I, **Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries** , daughter of **Audley Paul Defries** and **Mary Jane Grinter**. It is not intended to be a definitive history of the Defries/Deforest family. The emphasis is on the Family of Audley Paul Defries and Mary Jane Grinter and their descendants, principally those of Martha "Mattie" (Defries) Hahn, the grandmother of the editor.

One of the sources of the later generations, beginning with James Defreese, is Jeanne Brookes Gart, James Defrees and His Descendants (Knoxville, 1992), LDS Family History Library Reference 929.273/D362dg.

Members of the Defries family had their origins in Early Europe, participated in the Crusades, relocated in the early 1600s from France to The Netherlands (Holland), and emigrated from there to New York where they were the original Dutch/French Huguenot founders and inhabitants of New Amsterdam (now New York City) beginning in 1624. The ancestors of Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries, the grandmother of editor Thomas Swiftwater Hahn, migrated to Virginia in the very early years of the 1800s, then to Kentucky, and to Tennessee, before going to Wyandotte County, Kansas about 1860. Mattie Defries is the last of that particular line to bear the name of Defries. Naturally, many members of the family stayed in the states where they lived, while others went to states other than Kansas. In addition, beginning with their lives in New York, some of the families changed their names from De Forest to Defreest, Defries, Defreese, Defriese, and other variations. Because there are discrepancies in the data, particularly in the earlier generations, readers should use the information with caution and understand, like so much of history, that this is a "work in progress." Additionally, there are at present undoubtedly errors in typing, syntax, spelling, and logical order, most of which I will try to correct. I am also making an attempt to connect the pertinent data with the correct sources. I would appreciate hearing from family members, or others, about corrections or of additions to the body of data presented. Editor

Several sources were used in the preparation of this history. They are all good and serve different purposes and provide sometimes duplicating, yet at other times different -- and sometimes conflicting data. More sources will be added. For the present they are:

1. "DeFries Family -- Descendants of Gilles DeForest"

The Email address of the author is: *Burrows@watervalley.net* This source is a straightforward Defries Descendancy from Generation No. 1 of Gilles DeForest born about 1466 -- probably in Avesnes, France -- down to Generation No. 11 of Asher Defrees born about 1770 in New York. Beginning with Generation No. 10 with the children of Joseph Deforest and Mary Hutton -- Asher Defrees's grandparents -- the author's primary interest thereafter is with John Defrees -- the brother of James Defrees, who was Asher's father.

2. "Ancestors of Asher Defrees" - As with the above source, this is a straight-forward ancestry of the Defries Family beginning with Asher Defrees and going back to Gilles DeForest. It provides some additional data and differs slightly from Source No. 1 in a few instances. Robert Williams, Jr., 390 Boyer Road, Grants Pass, Oregon 97526 provided this item on 6 November 1999 to the Church of Latter Day Saints Pedigree Resource File. The data is contained in CD No. 6 of the set prepared and copyrighted by Intellectual Reserve, Inc. in 1999.

3. "Genealogy of the DeFries of Wyandotte County, Kansas" - This typescript was prepared by Mrs. Delores Potter of Kansas City, Kansas, in 1979. It is the principal source for the Defries Family beginning with Asher Defries and descending six generations, that is, including the grandchildren of Martha "Mattie" Defries. It may be difficult to find. One copy is at the Wyandotte County Historical Museum in Bonner Springs, Kansas. It is also available at the the Church of Latter Day Saints Family History Library at Salt Lake City, Utah. The Reference Number at the LDS Linraryis US/CAN922,273/D362p. This monograph concentrates on the descendants of Nathan F. DeFries, 1829 - 1900; his brother, Audley Paul DeFries, 1832 - 1882; and their cousin, James Lafaett DeFries, 1831 - 1906

4. A more general source on the Defries Family is Jeanne Brooks Bart, *James Defrees and His Descendants. (Knoxville, Tennessee:1992).* The LDS FHL Reference Number is 922.273/ D362dg. [The information in this entry will be expanded. We hear that there soon may be a new edition of this monograph. Editor]

5. "Defreest Family History" Web Site *http://www.defreest.com/familyhistory.html* contains information on the earlier generations of the De Forest Family, and then on the variation of the family called "Defreest."

6. Much of the data was taken from various Federal Census's and some from the Kansas State Census's

7. [Some data can be found in "The Kirby Notes," but I can't find my copy or further information on the source at present. Editor.]

The family name originated with the Village of Forest in the Canton of Landrecies near Avesnes, France. The first record of the **de Forest Family** was published in 1660 by **Jean le Carpentier** in his *History of Cambresis* in which he mentions **Hubert de Fores**t, a Chevalier of the First Crusade in 1096. Between 1111 and 1120, **Gerard de Forest** witnessed a gift made by the **Countess of Flanders** and the **Duchess of Lorraine** in St. Amanden-Pevele. In 1171, **Hugues de Forest** and his brother **Gilles** made a gift of land to the Abbey of Marchiennes. A little later, in 1180, the **Chevalier Ansel de Forest of Cambresis** is mentioned as having sold "church tenths." Records of 1221 mention **Gautier de Forest** as **P**rovost of Quesnoy and Bailli of Ghent. Seven years later, in 1228, **Walter de Forest** is mentioned in records of 1233. In 1383 to 1384 the records of the **Count of Hainaut** speak of purchasing two pigs from **Jehan de Forest** at a feast held in honor of **St. Jehan** in Quesnoy. There are two other references to Jehan de Forest during the same period. In 1408, **Thomas de Forest** was taxed in the domain of Forest

and in 1436 there is mention of a freehold held by the Abbey and acquired from **Thomas de Forest.** In 1466, **Pierre de Forest** is mentioned connection with several houses, fields, and lands. In 1491, there is mention of **Gilles, Gaspard and Melchoir de Fo**rest. (Defreest Family History Web Site
Following is a brief descendancy of the Deforest Line from the same source.

GENERATION XIV - **Melchoir de Forest,** the son of **Gaspard de Forest** was born in 1450. Melchoir was born in 1472. Their is a conflict of the birth dates to be checked. Editor] (The data in this paragraph were from "Defreest Family History" except where noted otherwise) His mother is not known. He was a Jure d'Avesnes in 1517, a Sheriff or Alderman in Avesnes, Hainaut County in 1517 and in 1519. Melchoir was considered to be a wealthy man. He was a large land holder. [However, other sources, including "The DeFries Family - Descendants of Gilles DeForest," say that this ancestor was **Giles DeForest**, who was probably a brother of Melchoir**.]** "Melchior" is spelled "Melchoir" in some sources. This source says that **Gilles Deforest** was born about 1466 and married **an unknown woman**. "Ancestors of Asher Defrees" says that the son of Gilles was the Melchior De Forest who was born about 1486, and was of of **Avesnes, Hainaut, Franc**e. He was buried on 4 June 1530 at Avesnes, Hainaut, France. [Source?] Melchior married **Jacquelin Bronchin**, who born about 1490, and was of Avesnes, France. She died in Avesnes, France. The source for this item cannot be found, and so it may be in error. In any event, in conflicts with the evidence that Jacqueline Bronchin is given as the spouse of both Melchior I and Melchior II. So far, it *appears* that Gilles De Forest was probably the first ancestor in this Descendancy.

GENERATION XIII - **Melchoir de Forest**, son of **Melchoir de Forest I**, was born in 1497. (From "Defreest Family History" except where noted otherwise.) His birth was about 1510 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France according to *http://www.thegenealogyattic.com/tgf/dutch/d0000/g0000038.html*.) He was Jure d'Avesnes in 1526 and 1527.) He married on 4 April 1533, at Avesnes, Hainaut, France, **Jacquelin Bronchin**. Melchoir was a brother of "Maistre Jehan de Forest, pretre" and "notaire apostalique" (acte du Mai, 1541), Chaplain de St. Pierre de Louvain en 1562." Melchoir was considered a wealthy man. He owned land and a house on the Marche (border) which he gave to his daughter, **Marguerite de Forest Levacq**; a house at Guersignies, which he sold on 3 October 1545 and a house at **Avesnalles-St Denis,** a small field of land, as well as annuities and other property. He lived in the Sottiere, a land bordering on the Brotherhood of St. Jean.
The children of **Melchior DeForest** and **Jacqueline Bronchin** ("DeFries Family - Descendants of Gilles DeForest"):
+1. **Melchior DeForest III** (See his entry in the generation just below.)
2. **Marguerite DeForest**, born about 1510, in Avesnes, Hainaut, Spanish Netherlands
3. **Jenne DeForest**, born about 1514, in Avesnes, Hainaut, Franc. She married **Nicholas Thiebaut** in September 1539.

GENERATION XII - **Melchior de Forest III,** son of **Melchior De Forest II**, was born in 1521. (From the "Defreest Family History" except where noted otherwise.) He married in 1541, **Catherine du Fosset**. Melchoir was a member of the Brotherhood of St. Nicholas in 1543 and in 1562 he was Sheriff of Avesnes. The Genealogy Attic source above, says that he was Alderman

1563 - 1564 and that in 1569 he resided at Guersignities, France, and that in 1571 he bought land as a merchant in Avesnes. However, "Ancestors of Asher Defrees" says that Melchior was born about 1511, at or was from Avesnes, Hainaut, France, and that he married on 4 April 1533, in Avesnes, **Catherine du Fosset**, and that he died in 1571 in Avesnes, She was born in 1510 in Mons, Belgium. Catherine was the daughter of **Antoine du Fosset** and **Isabel Restau**. ("Defries Family - Descendants of Gilles DeForest"). (The Genealogy Attic source above says that in January 1572, Catherine assigned income to children and that she died in 1579.)
The children of **Melchior de Forest** and **Catherine du Fosset** ("DeFries Family - Descendants of Gilles DeForest"):
+1. **Jean De Forest** was born 1543 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France. (See his entry in the generation just below.)
2. **Balthazar de Forest**, was born about 1534, in Avesnes, Hainaut, France.
3. **Gilles de Forest,** was born about 1537 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France.
4. **Antoine de Forest**, was born about 1539 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France.
5. **Melchior Forest**, was born about 1541 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France.
6. **Jaspard de Forest** was born about 1545 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France.
7. **Jacqueline de Forest** was born about 15747 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France.
8. **Franchoise de Forest** was born about 1550 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France.

GENERATION XI - **Jean de Forest,** son of **Melchoir de Forest III**, was born in 1543. (From the "Defreest Family History" except where noted otherwise.) He was born at Avesnes, Hainaut, France according to "Ancestors of Asher Defrees"). He married **Anne Maillard**. Jean was married on 5 June 1570 in Avesnes, Flanders, Netherlands. (According to the "Defreest Family History" and the "Ancestors of Asher Defrees" The Genealogy Attic source says they were married in 1575. Jean's brother **Gilles** was a prominent Canon of the Catholic Church. Jean left Avesnes, at the time of the Edict of Nantes, and moved to Sedan. (Source?) According to another source, he died in 1606 in Vosmeer near Bergen op Zoom, Noord-Brabant [North Brabant], Netherlands. He married on 5 June 1570, in Avesnes, Flanders, France, **Ann Maillard**. She was born about 1551, was of Felleries, Hainaut, France, died 21 April 1640 in Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands, and was buried 21 April 1640 in Amsterdam, Noord, Netherlands. Ann was the daughter of **Michael Maillard** and **Marguerite Raux**. He was born 1520-1530, was of Felleries, Hainaut, France, and died 1582 in Fellurus, France. She was born about 1529. The Genealogy Attic source says: He was born Catholic, but came under Protestant influences for woolen interests. He moved to Holland where he died in 1606. Anne died at Amsterdam on 20 April 1640. The area of Sedan was homeland of the Walloons -- descendants of the Volcae, Celtic tribe, which was conquered by Caesar and who adopted Catholicism about 496. A part of Spanish Empire in 1482, they were persecuted by Spanish. By 1559, the Huguenots were made up primarily of the wealthy and nobility. After the wars, Jean led members of family to Holland. In March 1603, Jean joined the church at Leyden from Berghen Op Zoon [sic]. In Nov. 1604, he joined the Church of Amsterdam.
The children of **Jean DeForest** and **Anne Maillard** according to "The Ancestors of Asher Defrees:
+1. **Jesse de Forest** was born about 1576 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France. (See his entry in the generation just below.)
2. **Melchior de Forest** was born about 1572 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France.

3. **Gerard de Forest** was born about 1578 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France.
4. **Anne de Forest** was born about 1587 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France.
5. J**ean de Forest** was born about 1593 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France.

GENERATION X - **Jesse de Forest,** son of **Jean de Forest**, was born in 1576 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France. On Sunday, 23 September 1601, he married **Marie du Cloux**. After living briefly in **Sedan,** Jesse moved to Montcornet in 1609, and later moved to Leyden, Holland, where he made his home on the Breedestraet. Jesse served with **Prince Maurice of Nassau**, as a Lieutenant and a Captain. (From the "Defreest Family History." He died on 22 October 1624 in Dutch Guiana, South America. ("The DeFries Family")
The children of **Jesse de Forest** and **Marie du Cloux** (from "The DeFries Family unless otherwise noted):
+1. **Isaac de Forest** was born 10 July 1616 in Leyden, Zuid, Netherlands and died in 1674 in New Amsterdam, New York.. (See below).
2. **Maria de Forest** was born 7 July 1602 in Leyden, Zuid, Netherlands**.** She died young. ("Ancestors of Asher Defrees")
3. **Jean de Forest** was born 22 July 1604 in Leyden, Zuid, Netherlands and died 6 April 1668. He married **Marie Vermeulen** on 9 March 1632/1633.
4. **Hendricks de Forest** was born 7 March 1605/1606 in Leyden, Zuid, Netherlands and died 26 July 1637 in **New Amsterdam, New York**. He married on 11 July 1636 in Amsterdam, **Gertrude Bornstra**.
5. **Elizabeth de Forest** was born 1 November 1607 in Montcornet, Picardy, France.
6. **David de Forest** was born 11 December 1608 in Montcornet, Picardy, France.
7. **Rachel de Forest** was born 1609 in Montsornet, Luxembourg and died in 1643 in Vredenal, Harlem, New York. She died on 12 December 1626 in Vredendal, Harlem, New York, Rachel married on 12 December 1626 in Leiden, Zuid, Holland, **Jean/Johannes Mousnier de la Montague**. He was born in 1595 in Leiden, South Holland, Netherlands. "The Defries Family" for the last sentence)
8. **Anne de Forest** was born 1611 in Montcornet, Picardy, France.
9. **Nicaise de Forest** was born in 1613 in Montcornet, Picardy, France. ("Ancestors of Asher Defrees")
10. **Jesse de Forest** was born 1 March 1614/1615 in Leyden, Zuid, Netherlands and died in 1639. He died young according to "Ancestors of Asher Defrees."
11. **Israel de Forest** was born 7 October 1617 in Leyden, Zuid, Netherlands. He died young according to "Ancestors of Asher Defrees."
12. **Philippe de Forest** was born 13 September 1620 in Leyden, Zuid, Netherlands.

In 1621, the Walloons and the Huguenots of Leyden, Holland planned to follow the Puritans to America (then called the West Indies). Jesse de Forest was acclaimed the leader and spokesman for the band when the exiles approached the British Ambassador at The Hague regarding their settling in Virginia. It was Jesse's desire to establish a colony in the New World, so that the Walloons could practice their Reformed Religion without persecution. He then sought permission from the Dutch to establish a colony in what is now New York City. He was granted permission, He assembled approximately 60 families of French-speaking Walloons and Dutch for the settlement in New Amsterdam, New Netherlands. The first permanent settlers arrived in

New Amsterdam in May 1624. There is a monument in Battery Park, New York City, called the **Walloon Settlers Memorial**. That monument was given to the City of New York by the people of **France** in honor of Jesse's inspiration in founding New York City. The memorial reads, "PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK BY THE CONSEIL PROVINCIAL DU HAINAUT IN MEMORY OF THE WALLOON SETTLERS WHO CAME OVER TO AMERICA IN THE NIEU NEDERLAND UNDER THE INSPIRATION OF **JESSE DE FOREST** OF AVESNES THEN COUNTY OF HAINAUT OF ONE OF THE XVII PROVINCE." There is also a monument in Jesse's honor in Avesnes, France, the College Jesse de Forest, and Jesse de Forest Avenue. ("The Defries Family")

GENERATION IX - **Isaac De Forest,** son of **Jesse Deforest** and **Marie du Cloux**, was born in Leyden, Holland on 17 July 1616. (From "Defreest Family History" except where noted otherwise.) He arrived from Leyden, Holland, on 5 March 1637. Isaac made the voyage aboard the Ship *Rensselaerwyck.* This ship was jointly owned by Isaac's uncle, **Gerard DeForest** and **Killian Van Rensselae**r. It was Isaac who founded the DeForest family in the United States. Isaac married **Sara du Trieux** on 9 June 1641. Sara was one of the first born children in the New Amsterdam Colony in 1624. Isaac and Sara had fourteen children. Of the fourteen, four sons were responsible for the four main branches of the DeForest Family and the various spelling found today in the United States. Isaac established himself as a "free merchant." He was a tobacco planter for a number of years. Isaac bought and sold beaver skins, as well as land. He lent money and was a large-scale brewer. Isaac became one of the Nine Men in 1952.The purpose of this board of men was to give opinions on matters submitted by the Director and Council. A few years later, Isaac became a Schepen. In 1644, when the English took control of New Amsterdam, they took Isaac prisoner, but he was quickly released. Isaac died on 25 July 1674. He was probably buried in the Old Grave Yard of the Dutch Reformed Church. [Some of the data in this paragraph was a part of the data Kevin DeFreest of Randolph, New Jersey, provided in the submission -- and acceptance -- of Isaac DeForest in "America's First Families Ancestor Roll of Honor." "The Defries Family - Descendants of Gilles DeForest," says Isaac was born on 10 July 1616 and died in 1674 in New Amsterdam, New York. It also says that he married Sara du Trieux on 9 June 1641 in New Amsterdam, New York and that she was the daughter of **Phillip du Trieux** and **Susanna du Chesne**.
The children of **Isaac DeForest** and **Sara du Trieux**, as stated in "Ancestors of Asher DeFrees" :

+1. **Isaac DeForest** died in 1700 in New York, New York [He was born born 25 April 1655 in New Amsterdam, New York, see the next generation, below.

2. **Hendrick DeForest** died in Madman's Neck, Hempstead, Long Island, New York. He married on 5 July 1682 in New Amsterdam, New York, Femmetje [female] **Phoebe Van Flaesbeck**, born on 23 January 1660/1661 in Breukelen, Kings County, New York.

3. **Jesse DeForest** was born on 9 November in New Amsterdam, New York. He died in 1642 in New Amsterdam.

4. **Gerrit DeForest** was born 21 May 1646 in New Amsterdam, New York.

5. **Gerrit DeForest** was born on 10 June 1647 in New Amsterdam, New York

6. **Marie DeForest** was born on 10 January 1648/1649 in New Amsterdam, New York.

7. **Michael DeForest** was born on 10 January1648/1649 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died young.

8. **Jan DeForest** was born on 27 March 1650 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died on 8 June 1673 in New York, New York. Jan married on June 1673 in New York, New York, **Susanna Verlet.** She was born in 1650.

9. **Philip DeForest** was born on 28 July 1652 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died on 8 August 1727 in Albany, New York. He married on 5 January 1675/1676 in Rensselaerwyck, New York, **Tryntje Kip**. She was christened on 2 February 1904.

10. **David DeForest** was born on 1 August 1660 in New Amsterdam, New York. He married **Temmetje Flaesbeck Bamns**.

11. **David DeForest** was born 17 December 1663 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died about 1663.

12.**Marie DeForest** was born 7 July i666 in New Amsterdam, New York. She died on 15 June 1687 in Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York. Marie married first on 15 June 1687 in Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York, **Bernard Darby**. She married second in 1706 **Isaac De Riemer**. He was born on 27 February 1613/1614 in Amsterdam, South Netherlands. Isaac died in New York.

13. **David DeForest** as born 7 September in New Amsterdam, New York. He died in 20 April 1721 In Stratford, Fairfield County, Connecticut. David married in 1696 in Stratford**, Martha Blagge**.

The children of **Isaac DeForest** and **Sara du Trieux**, with some differences from listing above, are from "The Descendants of Gilles DeForest" :

1. **Jesse de Forest** was born on 9 November 1642 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died in 1642 in New Amsterdam.

2. **Gerrit de Forest** was born on 21 May 1646 in New Amsterdam, New York and died about 1646.

3. **Gerrit de Forest** was born on 10 June 1647 in New Amsterdam, New York.

4. **Marie de Forest** was born on 10 January 1648/1649 in New Amsterdam, New York.

5. **Michael de Forest** was born on 10 January 1648/1649.

6. **Jan de Forest** was born on 27 March 1650 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died on 8 June 1673. Jan married **Susanna Verlet** on 8 June 1673 in New York, New York.

7. **Phillip de Forest** was born 28 July 1652 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died on 8 August 1727 in Albany, New York. Phillip married **Tryntje Kip** on 5 January 1675/1676 in Rensselaerwyck, New York.

+8. **Isaac de Forest** was born on 25 April 1655 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died in 1700 in New York, New York.

9. **Hendrick de Forest** was born on 9 September 1657 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died in 1715 in Madman's Neck, Hempstead, Long Island, New York. Hendrick married **Femmetje Phoebe van Flaesbeck** on 5 July 1682.

10. **David de Forest** was born on 1 August 1660 in New Amsterdam, New York. 7 December 1663 in New Amsterdam, New York. He married **Femmetje Flaesbeck Bamns**.

11. **David de Forest** [sic] was born 17 December 17 December 1663 in New Amsterdam, New York and died about 1663.

12. **Marie de Forest** was born 7 July 1666 in New Amsterdam, New York. She married first **Bernard Darby** on 15 June 1687 in New Amsterdam, New York and married second **Isaac de Reimer** in 1706.

13. **David de Forest** [sic] was born 7 September 1669 in New Amsterdam, New York and died

20 April 1721 in Stratford, Fairfield, Connecticut. He married **Martha Blagge** in 1696 in Stratford.

GENERATION VIII - **Isaac DeForest**, son of **Isaac DeForest**, was born on 25 April 1655 in New Amsterdam, New York and died there in 1699. [He died in 1699 according to "The Ancestors of Asher DeFrees."] Isaac married **Lysbeth van der Spiegel** on 4 September 1681 in New Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York. ("The DeFreest Family Genealogy"). She was the daughter of **Laurens van der Spiegel** and **Sara Webbers** ("Ancestors of Asher DeFrees")
The children of **Isaac DeForest** and **Lysbeth van der Spiegel**, according to "The Ancestors of Asher DeFrees":
1. **Isaac DeForest** was born 26 April 1682 in New Amsterdam, New York.
+2. **Johannes DeForest** was born 10 March 1683/1684 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died on 30 July 1757 in New York, New York. [See this entry below in the next generation]
3. **Sara DeForest** was born 10 March 1685/1686 in New Amsterdam, New York. She died 8 February in 1744/1745. Sara married **John Meyer** on 22 September 1704 in New York, New York.
4. **Laurens DeForest** was born 4 January 1687/1688 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died about 1688.
5. **Margaretta DeForest** was born 6 February 1688/1689 in New Amsterdam, New York. She married **Hermanus Rutgers** on 17 September 1739 in Albany, New York.
6. **Henricus DeForest** was born on 10 January 1691/1692 in New Amsterdam, New York.
7. **Maria DeForest** was born on 10 January 1691/1692 in New Amsterdam, New York.
8. **Jacobus DeForest** was born on 12 January 1695/1696 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died about 1696.
9. **Elizabeth DeForest** was born on 31 January 1696/1697 in New Amsterdam, New York. She married **Antonius Curtinius**.
10. **Susana DeForest** was born on 5 February 1698/1699 in New Amsterdam, New York and died on 5 October 1705. ("Defries Family - Descendants of Gilles DeForest"
The descendancy in this source ends with Isaac De Forest because the author was primarily interested in the branch of the family of Isaac's brother, **Philip DeForest**, who was born on 28 July 1652 in New Amsterdam. Philip eventually settled in Beverwyck, New York, present Albany. It was there that he name of that branch of the family became **DeFreest**, the common spelling of the DeForest name in the Albany area of New York State.]

GENERATION VII - **Johannes Deforest**, son of **Isaac DeForest** and **Lysbeth van der Spiegel**, was born 10 March 1683/1684 in New Amsterdam, New York. He died on 30 July 1757. Johannes married **Catherine Van Ravenstein** on 23 June 1705 in New York, New York. She was the daughter of **Nicholas Ravenstein a**nd **Maritje Van Rollegom**.
The children of **Isaac DeForest** and **Catherine Van Ravenstein** :
1. **Isaac DeForest** died in 1800. He married **Marie Brokaw** in Adamsville, Somerset, New Jersey.
2. **Marijtie DeForest**.
3. **Nicholas DeForest**. He married **Maria Barker** on 17 October 1736 in New York, New York.
4. **Johannes DeForest**.

5. **Hendrikus DeForest** died 1714 in New York, New York.
6. **Hendrikus DeForest**.
7. **Gerradus DeForest**.
8. **Elizabeth DeForest**.
9. **Laurence DeForest** married **Sarah Tucker** on 27 March 1744 in New York, New York.
10. **Gerradus DeForest** married **Sarah Hardenbroek** on 13 May 1744 in New York, New York.
11. **Maria DeForest** married **Gerrit Waldron** [on 21 October 1744 in Harlem, New York.
12. **Jacobus DeForest.**
13. **Gerrit DeForest.**
14. **Elizabeth DeForest Gerrit.**
15. **Tobias DeForest**.

+16. **Joseph DeFrees** was born 1711 in New York, New York. He married **Mary Catherine Hutton**. ("Ancestors of Asher DeFrees") [Of interest is the fact that this source names Joseph as "DeFrees," rather than "DeForest" as given in "Defries Family - Descendants of Gilles DeForest" . This source gives the children pretty much as the source used above, except that it has two Gerradus DeForests and two Jacobus DeForests.] Anthony Defrees, Their son, Anthony Defrees, said that his mother, Mary Catherine, was the daughter of **John Strangeways Hutton** and the first wife of John, but there is no other evidence to date substantiating this information. (Anthony Defrees, ""The Defrees Family History," 1864.)

The family line of Martha Francis Defries seems to have changed from DeForest (and variations) to DeFrees (and variations). This line generally changed from Defrees and DeFrees to Defries.

GENERATION VI **Joseph Defrees [DeForest],** son of **Johannes Deforest** and **Catherine van Ravenstei**n, was born in 1711 in New York, New York. He married **Mary Catherine Hutton**, daughter of **John Strangeways Hutton** and **Catherine Cheesman.** She was born in 1715 in New York, New York. John Strangeways Hutton was a very interesting person. The following article was published by the University of Phoenix Inline from *The Windham Herald* (aka *The Phoenix)*, issue of Saturday, 22 September 1792:

> **John Strangeways Hutton** was born about 1684 in Scotland. He married first, before 1715, at New York City, Kings County, New York, **Catherine Cheeseman**. She was born about 1688, possibly in New York, and died before 1735 in Philadelphia, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. John married second, in 1735, at Philadelphia, **Ann Van Lear**. She was born in Philadelphia in 1716 and died on 14 November 1788 in Philadelphia. John died 23 December 1792, at Philadelphia, and was buried there.
>
> From the (Philad.) *Daily Advertiser*. Mr. Claypoole, believing that the following particular of Mr. John Strangeways Hutton, now living in this city, in the 109th year of his age, may interest the public, they are communicated, with his consent, by your humble servant, **C.[harles[W.[ilson] Peale**. Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1792. After having a few days since taken Mr. Hutton's portrait from life, which is to be preserved in my Museum, the following particulars respecting the old gentleman

were collected from his children and others of his acquaintance. That he was born in the city of New York, in 1684; was bound an apprentice to a sea-faring man, who out him to school in New York to learn navigation; at which time he became intimate with a boy who worked at the white-smiths trade, with whom he amused himself in acquiring the use of the hammer; from whence he obtained a facility in working at plate work in the silver-smith's business. He followed a sea faring life for 30 years. and then commenced the silver-smith's trade, without having served by apprenticeship to it; yet, in Philadelphia, he has been esteemed as one of the best workmen at hollow work, in that line of business; and there are still pieces of his work in this city much esteemed. He made a tumbler in silver when he was 94 years old. Through the course of a long and hazardous life, in various climes, he was always plain and temperate in his eating and drinking; and avoided spiritous liquors, except once when he was a lieutenant in a privateer, which sailed from Barbadoes in Queen Anne's wars on a cruise on the Spanish main, he, with 50 or 60 men made a descent on a village; in pillaging of which most of his men, became intoxicated. The Spaniards took advantage of their situation, and got between them and the sea, and killed every man of his party, except himself & one other, who they made prisoners; from which state he attempted on escape, by cutting out a sloop, but was detected and again put into confinement.

He married his first wife in New-York, whose maiden-name was Catherine Cheeseman, by whom he had 8 children, 25 grand children, 23 great grand children, and 3 great great grand children. At the age of 51 he married his second wife, in Philadelphia; her maiden-name was Ann Vanlear, 19 years old when he married her; he had 17 children, 41 grand children, and 15 great grand children. His second wife died in Philadelphia, 14th November, 1788, aged 72 years and a half. He never had a headache; and often said that he thought himself in his prime of life, when he was at the age of 60 years. He was always fond of fishing and fowling; and until his 81st year, he used to carry in his hunting excursions, a heavy English musket. He was ever a quiet, temperate, and hard working man. He can see, hear and walk about, and has a good appetite, with no complaints whatever, except mere weakness of old age. In the early part of his life he was on two scouts against the Indians; he used to tell that in one of those excursions, they went out in the night, how they lifted up their feet high in stepping to prevent a noise amongst the leaves; that they took an Indian woman prisoner, who led them to where the Indians lay; that they fired on and killed the most of the Indians before they could get to their arms, and only a few escaped. That the Indians came in and made a peace, before this scouting party returned.

He knew the noted pirate Teach, called Blackbeard; that an act of oblivion had passed, which permitted al, pirates to return to their allegiance; that Blackbeard then came to Barbadoes, where he saw him; this was a short time before that pirate made his last cruize, and was killed in Carolina. His grandfather, by his mother's side, **Mr. Arthur Strangeways**, died at Boston, sitting in his chair, when at the age of 101 years. His father, **Mr. John Hutton**, was born at Bournesdures, in Scotland, where, it is said, there are many of the family now living.

The children of **Joseph Defrees** and **Mary Catherine Hutton** :
+1. **James Defrees** was born in 1737 in New York, New York. He died in August 1827 in Sumner County, Tennessee. Joseph married first about 1765 an **unknown woman**. He married second, on 2 December 1777, in Goshen, Orange County, New York, **Sophina Sevier Risley. See his entry, just below.**
2. J**ohn Defrees** was born about 1739 in New York, New York. He died in December 1790 in Rutherford, North Carolina. He married an **unknown woman** about 1772. Just appears in the *1810 Census for Rockbridge County, Virginia,* as **John Defries**, with the following data: 2 males under 10, 2 males 16 and under 26, 1 male 45 and up, 1 female under 10, 2 females 10 and under 16, 1 female 16 and under 26, 1 female over 45. He is only one property away from Joseph Defries. (Proquest/Heritage Quest Internet, Series 252, Roll 70, p. 773)
3. **Joseph Hutton Defrees** was born about 1753 in New York, New York.
According to the *American Revolution Soldiers Index:*

> He moved to Trenton, New Jersey at the age of 12 [presumably with his parents], then to Philadelphia, and finally in 1811, to Miami County, Ohio. He died in August 1826 in Piqua, Ohio and was buried in the Johnson Cemetery north of Piqua. [The burial data are in conflict with the source a source below that states that he was buried in Philadelphia. Perhaps we can sort that out. Editor] He was a private from Pennsylvania, fought through all of the Revolution, and was a ship's carpenter on a privateer.

John was buried in August 1826 in the Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. **Anthony Defrees**, son of **Joseph Hutton Defrees**, said that his father served in the American Revolution in Pennsylvania and then went to Rockbridge County, Virginia, where his brother, **James Defrees**, lived. (Anthony Defrees, "The Defrees Family History," 1864.) Joseph married **Mary Start** on 10 September 1777 in the Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mary. She was born in 1755 and was from Liverpool, Lancashir**e**, England. Mary died in 1829 in Miami County, Ohio and was buried in 1829 in Piqua, Miami County, Ohio. There are two entries for Joseph Defries in the *1810 Census for Rockbridge County, Virginia*. They will be sorted out later. The **"Jos. Defries"** entry shows 1 male under 10, 1 male 16 and under 26, 1 male over 45, 1 female under 10, 2 females 10 and under 16, 1 female 16 and under 26, 1 female over 45. (Proquest/Heritage Quest Internet, Series M252, Roll 70, p. 787) The entry for **"Joseph Defries"** shows 3 male 16 and under 26, 2 males 16 and under 45, 1 female under 10, 1 female 16 and under 26, and possibly 4 "all other persons." (ProQuest/Heritage Quest Internet, Series M252, Roll 70, p. 773)
4. ? **Defrees** was born about 1754 in New York, New York. ("Ancestors of Asher DeFrees")

GENERATION V - **James Defrees** was born about 1837 or 1838. He was the son of **Joseph Defrees** and **Mary Catherine Hutton**. The first record that indicates his age is the 1800 census for Surry County, North Carolina, where his age was given as 45 years or older. Accordingly, his birth year would have been 1755 or earlier. His nephew, **Anthony Defrees**, son of **Jacob Defrees,** said that James was about 15 years older than his father, John Defrees. Since Jacob was born about 1753, then James's birth would have been about 1738. Anthony also said that James

lived to be about 90, which would be close to a birth year of 1738. He may have been born in New York, New York. It was Anthony's opinion that he was from New York City. James died in August 1827 in Sumner County, Tennessee. James married first, about 1765 an **unknown woman**. Jeanne Brooks Gart discusses and rejects the marriage of this James Defries and **Mary Creiger** in Trinity Church in New York City on 27 April 1755 as this James Defries, but the possibility remains nevertheless. He married second, on 2 December 1777, in Goshen, Orange County, New York, Sevier **Rise/Sophina Sevier Risley** [**"Sophie Ricely"**], at the Goshen Presbyterian Church. She was born about 1755 in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York. Thus, she would have been about age 20 when they married. Sophie was the daughter of J**ohann Jacob Reuschtle** and **Susanna Treber**. ("Ancestors of Asher DeFrees") (*James Defrees and His Descendants*, p. 2*)* James Defrees served for three days in 1778 as a "Drum Major" and and eight days in 1779 as a "Drummer" in McLaury's Regiment, New York Militia of Ulster County in the Revolutionary War. (Gart, Appendix A.) He also served in Braddock's War. James was in Ulster County in the Hanover Precinct in 1779, where he was taxed as the owner of 100 acres of land. James was in Rockbridge County, Virginia by 10 August 1780 when he bought 100 acres of land on the South River, which was described as being on the "corner of Borden's Great Tract. Benjamin Borden went to the Shenandoah River Valley about 1732. He was a land agent of **Lord Fairfax** and a large land owner in his own right, The so-called "Borden Tract" included 100,000 acres of land when fully settled by one hundred settlers. (George West Diehl, *The Brick Church on Timber Ridge,* Virginia Book Co., Berryville, VA, 1975, p. 34, cited by Gart in *James Defrees and His Descendants*, p. 6) See the latter citation (Gart, pp. 6-7) for a further discussion of the James Defrees deeds in Rockbridge County for the next several years. In 1791, James was exempt from paying taxes because he was a constable. *(Rockbridge County Order Book, 1787-1794*, 1 April 1788, 7 July 1789. Virginia State Archives) So far but we haven't found him in the 1790 Census in Rockbridge County, Virginia, even though it is fairly well established that they were living there. While still living in Rockbridge County, James and his son, **William Defrees**, bought property in Surry County, North Carolina.

The James Defrees Family probably went to Surrey County, North Carolina by 1800, as the *Federal Census for Surry County* shows him there as **James DeFreece** with the following entry: 1 male under 10, 2 males 10-16, 2 male 16-26, 1 male over 45, 4 females under 10, 2 females 16-26, 1 female 16-26. (National Archives & Records Administration, Microfilm M32, Roll 32) On 19 May 1789, James bought 250 acres for 200 pounds on the south side of Forbis's Creek, presently in Yadkin County. (*Surry County, North Carolina Deed Book H:* pp. 14-15) James made other land purchases: in 1792 on the south side of the Yadkin River; in 1800 150 acres on Grassy Creek; in 1801 116 1/2 acres at the mouth of Meadow Branch of Mitchell's River in present Surry County; and, in 1807, 100 acres on Mitchell's River, his last land transaction in Surry County. (These transactions and sales and taxes paid are contained in Gart, *James Defrees and His Descendants*," pp. 9-10) Some of the land owned by James Defrees was in present Yadkin County and some in the southwestern corner of present Surry County, both in North Carolina, just northeast of the town of Elkin. (Gart, p. 10) It appears that James left Surry County around before 1811 a land agent was appointed in 1811 and 1812 to sell acres of land in that county. To date we have been unable to locate James and his family in the *1810 Federal Census*, but they probably went to Sumner County, Tennessee. James was in Capt. Lauderdale's Company in the 1816 tax list for Sumner County, Tennessee. This lists shows him as owning

137 acres of land on Otter Fork of Beldsoe's Creek and having one black slave. (Sumner County Tax Books, R332, p. 1147)**.** On 3 March 1817 James bought 141 1/2 acres of land, at apparently at the same location (Sumner County, Tennessee, Deed Book 8, p. 105). On the tax list for 1817, he is not shown as owning a slave. James Defrees was in the *1820 Federal Census for Gallatin, Summer County Tennessee***.** The census, probably enumerated on 11 June, shows James Defrees with the following entry: 1 male 16-18, 2 males 16-26, 1 male 26-45, 1 male over 45, 1 female 26-45, 1 female over 45. (Series M33, Roll 124, p. 175 from ProQuest/Heritage Quest Online) Sophie died before 1840 in Sumner County, Tennessee. In the period 1818 through 1822 he was taxed for 140 acres of land.

"The Defrees Family History" by Anthony DeFries [son of James's brother, John]. 1864, as cited in Appendix B,. Gart, 1992, *James Defrees and His Descendant's*, p. 127, contains information on James Defrees.

> His brother James sold his farm in Virginia about three years after our father left [for Ohio, that is, about 1811] and went to North Carolina and settled, I think, in Guildford Co. where he lived for many years and then sold out and went to Tennessee, and lived to about the age of 90 years. His descendants are scattered to and fro in the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Alabama [and beyond]. When James was a boy of thirteen or fourteen years old, he enlisted in the English army then preparing to make war on the French in Canada, generally known as Braddock's War, in which the English made the conquest of Canada. Uncle James being too young and unable to carry a musket, was attached to the band of music and made a drummer. He served until the end of the war, was discharged, and afterwards getting married and settled in Virginia as mentioned before. [This account, that speculates on his being with the English Army, varies from that cited above where he served the Continental Army. Editor. His Pay Roll slips show clearly that he was in the New York Militia for a periods in in 1778 and 1779. I suppose it is possible that he served with the English earlier. Editor]

James Defrees probably died in the summer of 1827 in Sumner County, Tennessee. That is also what the LDS Ancestral File says, but that information may be based on the fact that his will was written on 26 July 1820, according to Sumner County record book R91, Book 2, pp. 73-74. That record is available at the Tennessee State Library and Archives at Nashville. That will may be inserted on this page later, but it was summarized by Gart, *James Defrees and His Descendants*, on p. 11:

> He left to his "beloved wife **Sophi Defrees** all my land where I now live for her natural life, as well as all stock, crops, farm utensils, and household furniture except as may be otherwise disposed of in the will." He then mentioned the following children: **Ashon [Asher]**, to receive $40 from the sale of property which can best be spared; **Elizabeth**, the wife of **Charles Frady**, to receive $1.75; James, to receive a decent support from the estate for his natural life; **Rebecca**, to receive a decent support of food and raiment during the time she remains single, and a feather bed and furniture to her and her heirs forever; **John**, to receive $1,75; **Hannah**, wife of

> David Hart, $1.75; David, $1.75; **Moses**, to receive $40 from the sale of property which can best be spared; **Nancy**, the wife of Edward Williams, $1.75; **Polly**, the wife of **David Stovall**, $1.75; Ricely, to receive the parcel of land on which Edward Williams now lives...; **Joseph**, the balance of the tract which "I now live on;" all of the property to be divided between Ricely and Joseph on the death of his wife Sophi; Sophie Defrees and friend, **William Austin**, were appointed executors. It was witnessed by William Smith and James Morris and entered in the Sumner County Court August term 1827.

The date of Sophie's death is not known. She appears to be the female between 80 and 90 years of age living with her son Ricely in the 1840 census. Because she has not been found in the 1850 census, it is probable that she died before that year. (NARA Microfilm 432, Roll 897)

It should be pointed out that some sources lump all of James's children under his probable second wife, **Sophina Sevier Ricely/Risley.** [Better source documentation is needed for this entry. Editor]
The children of **James Defrees** and his **unknown spouse** were:
+1. **Asher Defrees**
2. **James Defrees**
3. **Rebecca Defrees** ("Ancestors of Asher DeFrees")

However, Jeanne Gart (*James Defrees and His Descendants*, p. 2-3), describes the children of James Defries and his unknown spouse as:
1. **William Defrees** was born about 1767 in New York. He was on the Rockbridge County, Virginia tax list in 1787 with James being responsible for his tax, and in 1788. In 1789, William bought property in Surry County, North Carolina, but gave his residence as Rockbridge County, Virginia. [Need primary source from the missing source cited. Editor]
2. Mary Defrees was born about 1769. She married on 2 February 1789, in Rockbridge County, Virginia, **Henry Hardy**. **Anthony Defrees**, nephew of **James Defries**, said that Henry Hardy was born in England and that Henry was the half-brother of his mother, **Mary Start**, the wife of **Joseph Hutton Defrees,** brother of James Defrees. The Hardys are said to have moved to North Carolina when James Defrees and his family did and that Mary died soon thereafter, leaving two children. (Anthony DeFrees, "The DeFrees Family," 1864). [Check 1810 census for Henry Hardy and family. Editor]
+3. Asher Defrees was born about 1770. See details of his life in the next generation below.
4. Elizabeth "Nancy: Defrees was named in her father's will as "the wife of Ephraim Frady. She is probably the same person who married, in Surry County, North Carolina, [on] 7 August 1810, Ephraim Frady, with her name being given as Nancy Defrees." It appears that Elizabeth died before 1830.(Gart, p. 3) [Primary sources needed. Editor]
5. James Defrees was born 1770-1780, He is named in James's Defrees's will. Gart mentions that she found no legal document or tax list with containing his name. (Gart, ibid)

The children of James Defrees and Sophina Sevier Risley:
1. **John C. Defrees**
2. **Elizabeth Defrees**
3. **David Defries**

4. **Moses Defries**
5. **Hannah Defries**
6. **Nancy Ann Defrees**
7. **Polly Defries**
8. **Joseph Defrees**
9. **Risley Defrees**

("Ancestors of Asher DeFrees" Data for those children can be found in this source.)

Gart describes the children of **James Defrees** and **Sophina Ricely**:

1. **Rebecca Defrees** was born about 1777, but possibly later. She did not marry. (Gart, *James Defrees and His Descendants*, pp. 3-4)
2. **John Defrees** was born 1780-1783. (Gart, p. 3)
3. **Hannah Defrees** was married to David Hart at the time of James Defrees's will in 1820. (Gart, p. 4) [Need copy of James's will. Editor]
4. **David Defrees** was born about 1784. (Gart, ibid)
5. **Moses Defrees** was born 9 March 1787. (Gart, ibid)
6. **Nancy Defrees** was born about 1795. (Gart, ibid)
7. **Polly Defrees** was born about 1796. (Gart, ibid)
8. **Ricely Defrees** was born 28 May 1800. (Gart, ibid)
9. Joseph Defrees was born about 1801. (Gart, ibid)

The children of **James Defrees** and his **unknown spouse** according to "Defries Family - Descendants of Gilles DeForest" :

1. **William Defrees** [the family name used by this source] was born about 1767 in New York.
2. **Mary Defrees** was born about 1769 in New York. She died before 1827 in Rowan County, North Carolina [Check state]. Mary married **Henry Hardy** on 2 February 1789 in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

+3. Asher Defrees was born about 1770 in New York. He died about 1847 in Barren County, Kentucky. Asher married **Elizabeth Paul** on 18 August 1796 in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

4. **Elizabeth Defrees** was born about 1772 in North Carolina and died before 1830 in Surrey County, North Carolina.
5. **James Defrees** was born between 1774 and 1784 in Rockbridge County, Virginia and died in August 1827.

The children of J**ames Defrees** and **Sophina Risley** from this source:

1. **John Defrees**
2. **David Defrees**
3. **Moses Defrees**
4. **Hannah Defrees**
5. **Nancy Ann Defrees**
6. **Polly Defrees**
7. **Risley Defrees**

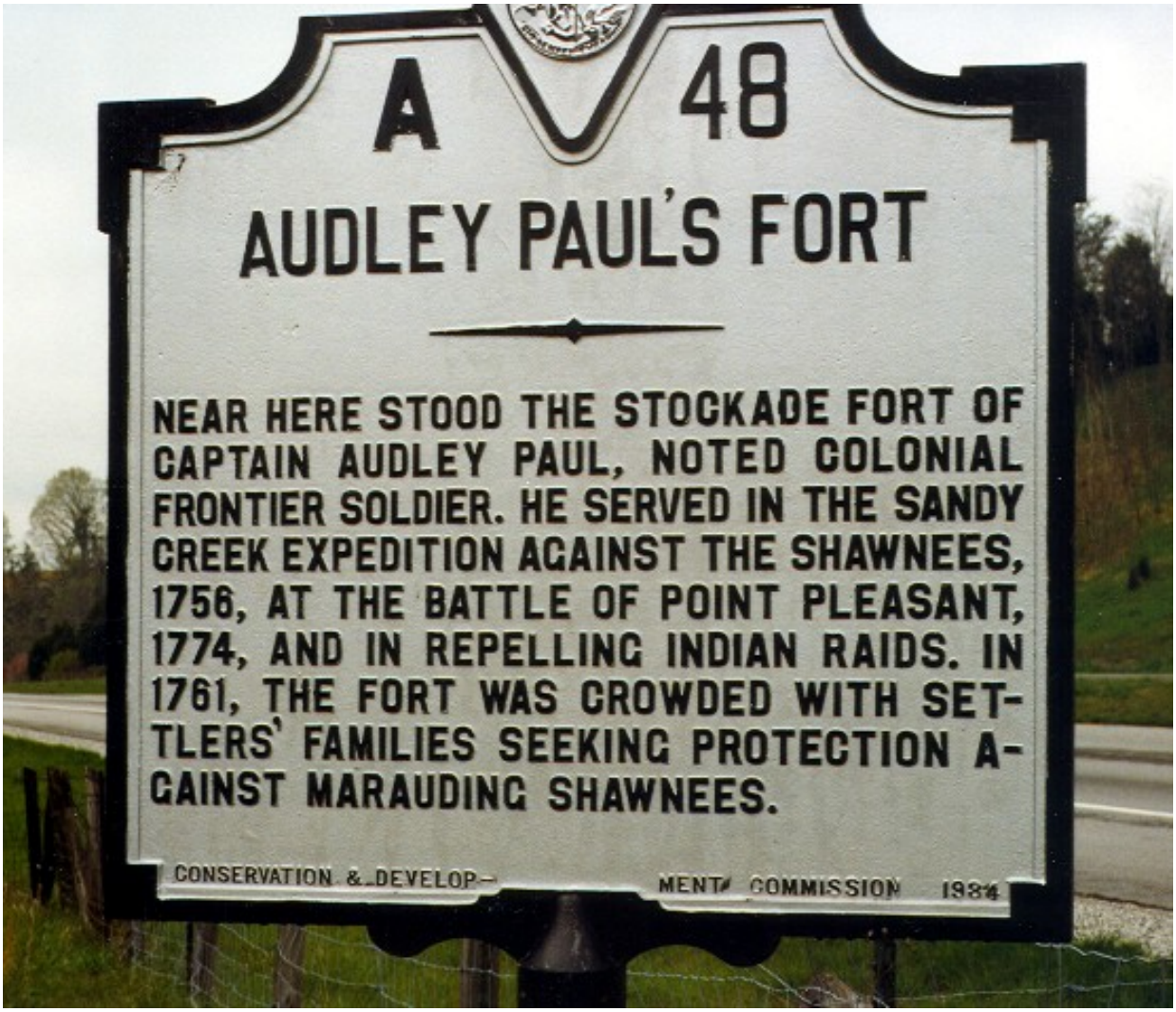
GENERATION IV - **Asher Defrees** was born about 1770/1779 in New York. He was the son of **James Defreese** and an **unknown woman**. As noted, some sources lump all of James's children, including Asher, sometime erroneously listed as "**Ashon,**" to the marriage with Sophina Sevier

Ricely/Risley. One unknown source says that Asher was the first child of that marriage. He married on 18 August 1796 at the New Providence Church in Rockbridge County, Virginia, **Elizabeth Paul.** She born about 1772. Elizabeth was from Botetourt County, Virginia. Elizabeth died before 1840 in Kentucky. She was the daughter of **Captain Audley Paul** and **Jane Lynn Matthews**. Asher died about 1847 in Barren County, Kentucky. Morton, *History of Rockbridge County, Virginia*, p. 269, says:

> Captain Audley Paul was a son of **Hugh Paul** a Presbyterian minister who migrated from County Armagh, Ulster, to Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was a very useful officer and was in military service nearly all the time from 1754 until the close of the Revolution. He led his company several times against the Indians. He was under **Washington** in the battle known as Braddock's Defeat, and he endured the hardships of the Big Sandy Expedition. His son relates in 1839 that his father received no compensation for these services. His brother John be came a Roman Catholic priest in Maryland. An unknown source says that Audley Paul married on 20 June 1755, in Augusta County, Virginia, **Jane Lynn Matthews.** She was born in 1734 or 1735 and died after 6 September 1778, but before 6 December 1802 in Botetourt County, Virginia.

There is an interpretive sign for the fort of Audley Paul near the intersection of Virginia Route 610 (Plank Road) and I-81 near exit A48. It reads:

> Near here stood the stockade of **Capt. Audley Paul,** noted Colonial Frontier Soldier. He served in the Sandy Creek expedition against the Shawnees, 1756, at the Battle of Point Pleasant, 1774, and in repelling Indian raids. In 1761, the fort was crowded with settlers families seeking protection against the marauding Shawnees.



An Asher Defrees was on jury duty on 14 July 1807 in Knox County, Tennessee. Asher is in the *1830 Barren County, Kentucky census (National Archives and Records Administration Microfilm 19, Roll 33 and in the 1840 census for Barren County (NARA, Microfilm 704, Roll 103*), but he is not in the 1850 census there. (Microfilm 432, Roll 191) Asher died about 1847 in Barren County, Kentucky.

The children of **Asher Defrees** and **Elizabeth Paul**, according to Potter, "Genealogy of the DeFries Family, "p. 34:

1. Elizabeth "Betsy" DeFries. *Kentucky Marriage Records of 1802 - 1840* list her as having married **Abijah Morris,** son of **Samuel Morris,** on 17 August 1821. According to an unknown source, Betsy was born in Tennessee and married on 17 August 1821, in Adair County, Kentucky.

+2. William T. Defries, father of **Audley Paul** Defries, was born in Tennessee in 1805. Potter says that he was *possibly* the son *of* Asher Defries. See his entry in the generation just below.

3. **James Defries** was born about 1812 in Tennessee. [Source?] He married **Nancy Evans** on 27 October 1830, but he died a year later in October 1831, at age 26, when his son, **James Lafaett DeFries**, was only three months old. James's His brother, **William T. Defries,** was the administrator of his estate. The child of Jame3s Defries and Nancy Evans was:

1. **James Lafaett Defries.** [Potter says that he was *possibly* a son of **James DeFries**, but it appears that he was, in fact, his son.] He was born July 1831, in Barren County, Kentucky. He married **Rebecca Jane Mann** in 1854. Their children:

1. **Bailey Bennett Defries** was born in October 1855 in Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri. He went with his parents to Wyandotte County, Kansas about 1866 when he was eleven years old. Later, Bailey was a farmer at that place. At age 85 he was fatally injured when he was struck by a car at Muncie, Wyandotte County, while crossing a street. Bailey married **Martha Vanmeter**. Their daughter Iva operated the Muncie Post Office. "Uncle Bailey," as he was known, would carry the large mail bag over his shoulder down to the train depot in Muncie and hang it on a overhanging-hook for a passing train to pick up. Their children were:

1. **Charles E. DeFries** was born on 5 December 1883 in Edwardsville, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He married **Selma Ida Ramsden**. She was born on 30 June 1890 in Kansas City, Missouri. Charles was a farmer of the Sinai area. He died 7 December 1939 and was buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

2. **James David DeFries** was married in July 1888. He died in infancy.

3. **James Orrin DeFries** was born in February or April 1891. He married **Helen Daniels**. James operated a hardware store at Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Helen died at the birth of a son. James later married **Pansy Malotte**. Their child:

1. **James Daniel DeFries**

4. **John V. DeFries** was born in February 1893. He served in World War I, died of malaria in Texas, and was buried there.

5. **Rebecca DeFries** was born in February 1896. She married **William McGonigle**. They operated a feed and hardware store at Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Their daughter was **Mary Jane McGonigle** was born on 29 January 1925. She married **Theodore R. Wiles**. They operated the Post Office at Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Their children:

1. **James Park Wiles**
2. **Bailey Bennett Wiles**

6. **Iva DeFries** was born in January 1898. She married **Ted Wiles.**

2. **Sarah Alida Defries** was born on 19 January 1858. She lived one month.

3. **Margaret "Maggie" Rebecca DeFries** was born on 23 September 1859 in Cass County, Missouri. She married **W. R. Norris**. Their children:

1. **"Bessie" Norris** married **Nat Qwinn** [spelling? Quinn?]. Their children:

1. **Margie Quinn**
2. **Honey Quinn**

2. **"Deanie" Norris** [daughter] married _____ **Laidlow.** They had no children.

3. **"Nellie" Norris** married **Dr. Allen**, a dentist. They had no children.

4. **"Margie" DeFries** married **John Wagner.** Their children were:

1. **Mary Jane Wagner**
2. **Stanley Wagner**

5. **Charles DeFries.** He had no children.

4. **James Edward Yosty DeFries**, was born on 10 November 1862. He lived one month.

5. **John Lafaett DeFries**, was born on 12 December 1867. He died at birth.

6. **Anna Bell Defries**, was born on 11 October 1869. She died at birth.

7. **Archibald Paul Defries** was born on 23 February 1871, lived 9 months.

8. **Rosetta Ann Defries** was born on 5 September 1872 in Wyandotte County, Kansas. She

married **Achilles Virgil Wheat.** He was born on 11 December 1867. Rosetta died of tuberculosis on 1 January 1905. Achilles died of tuberculosis on 17 October 1909, Their daughter, "Reba (see below) also died of tuberculosis. Rosetta was buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Wyandotte County, Kansas. The children of **Rosetta and Achilles** :

1. **Rebecca "Reba" Martha Wheat** was born on 8 February 1894 in Wyandotte County. She died on of tuberculosis on 6 March 1917. Reba was buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She had no children.

2. **Lelia May Wheat** was born in Wyandotte County in May 1897.

3. **LeRoy "Roy" M. Wheat** was born in Wyandotte County on 28 December 1898. He married **Elma Hahn** on 16 June 1925. She was born on 3 December 1905. His career included being the President of the Muncie State Bank, a Wyandotte County Commissioner, and the owner of an insurance agency. He died on 28 June 1949. Their children were:

1. **Achilles "Kelles" Wheat** was born on 8 June 1926.
2. **Dorothy Marie Wheat** was born on 24 November 1927.

4. **Nell DeFries** married first _____ **Nemecheck** while teaching school at Wathena, Kansas. Their children:

1. **Walter Nemecheck**
2. **David F. Nemecheck** was born on 22 May 1925.

She married second, **Leonard "Boss" Grinter**. Their children:

1. **Leonard Leroy "Pete" Grinter** was born 10 September 1927.
2. **Warden Paul Grinter** (Data on file)

9. **Jonathan Louis (John Lewis) DeFries** was born on 8 August 1875 in Wyandotte County, Kansas. He married **Willie Ann Sweasey**. She was born on 15 August 1884 in Warrensburg, Missouri. John was nine years older than Willie Ann. Her family moved from Missouri to Wyandotte County. Her mother was **Rosa A. _____ .** Rosa was born in January 1852, in Missouri. She had seven children, five of whom survived: **Jesse Sweasey**, was born in March 1880; **John Sweasey** was born in December 1873; **Mary K. "Kate" Sweasey** was born in March 1880; **Willie Ann Sweasey** was born August 1884; and **"Lib."** After Rosa became a widow, she married in 1884, at age 41. **Daniel Haggerty**. John and Willie Ann DeFries first lived in the original cabin with his parents, James and Rebecca DeFries. In 1902, John and Willie DeFries moved to 8048 Richland, in the Stony Point area. John was a farmer in that area. One of the roads there was named "DeFries Road." Willie Ann's brother, **Jesse Sweasey**, married **Ona Mooney,** a great-granddaughter of **Moses Grinte**r. Their first child was **Alta Sweasey**, later **Mrs. Stanley Martin**. Willie Anne died on 21 March of pneumonia. They were buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery. Because Ann died about the same time as their seventh son, John was left to care for the remaining six sons, who were: [Check this paragraph. as something may be missing.]

1. **Bailey Bennett** Defries was born on 4 August 1901 Bailey was a machinist with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company. He married **Lucille Glendening** on 21 July 1926. Their children:

1. **Stanley Lewis DeFries** (Data on file)
2. **Mary Ella DeFries** (Data on file)

2. **Jacob Leonard** was born on 31 December 1903. He married **Aleta _____ .** They had no children.

3. **Christian Frederick DeFries** was born on 30 December 1905. [Could he have been

named partly for **Christian Frederick Hahn**? Editor] He was a machinist with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company as well as being a farmer. He married first, **Rose A. Morton**. She died in 1930. Their children:

1. **Virgil Lee DeFries** was born on 31 March 1926.
2. **Dolores Irene DeFries** was born on 26 March 1926.

He married second, **Midge _____** . Their children were

1. **Christian Frederick DeFries, Jr.** (Data on file)
2. **Lewis Roy DeFries** (Data on file)

4. **Gordon Bruce DeFries** was born on 25 December 1908. Gordon was a building contractor at Bonner Springs, Kansas. He married first, **Pearl Seville____** . Their children :

1. **Joyce Jean DeFries** (Data on file)
2. **Arthur DeFries** died in infancy.
3. **Robert DeFries** died in infancy.

He married second, **Midge _____** . Their children:

5. **William Robert DeFries** was born in 1910. He married **Jean Louise Millsap**. She was a widow who had two children **Virginia Millsap** and **William Millsap**. **William Robert** was a farmer in the Edwardsville and Bonner Springs areas of Wyandotte County, Kansas. He later lived at Linwood, Kansas.

6. **Paul Edward DeFries** was born in 1912. He married **Jean Louise Millsap**. She was born on 3 August 1915. Paul died on 16 June 1977. Louise died 16 March 1979. They were buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Their children:

1. **Ted Edward DeFries** (Data on file)
2. **John "Jack" Thomas DeFries** (twin) (Data on file)
3. **Jean Louise DeFries** (twin) Data on file

7. A son was born in March 1918. He died at birth as noted above.

4. Archibald P. DeFries was born in Tennessee in 1810. According to an unidentified source he married on 8 August 1830, **Emily Kelly**, the daughter of **Giles Kelly**. She was born in 1812 in Kentucky. They had moved to Kentucky by at least 1842, as all their children were born in Kentucky. According to the census of 1850, he was farming in Barren County, Kentucky. According to the *1860 Census*, Archibald P. DeFries (then age 50 years) was living in the town of Austin, Cass County, Missouri, with his sons Sidney DeFries, age 14, and Joseph DeFries, age 12. His occupation was listed as a stone mason. Evidently his wife Emily had died as she does not appear in the census with Archibald. There is no record of this family living in Wyandotte County, Kansas. Potter says that he was *possibly* the son of Asher DeFries.**]** Their children in the 1860 census were:

1. **Sandford A. DeFries** was born in 1842.
2. **Sidney A. DeFries** was born in 1847.
3. **Joseph E. C. DeFries** was born in 1849.

According to the *1860 census records*, Archibald P. Defries (at 50 years of age), was living in the town of Austin, Case County, Missouri, with sons Sidney (age 14) and Joseph (age 12). His occupation was listed as stone mason. Evidently, his wife Emily had died. There is no record of this family ever living in Wyandotte County, Kansas. James L. Defries, later in 1871, named one of his sons Archibald Paul.

GENERATION III - **William T. Defries** , a son of Asher Defrees, was the father of **Audley Paul Defries.** William was born in Tennessee in 1805. He married **Jane____,** whose family name is not known. An unidentified known source says they were married in 1825. She was born in Virginia in 1800. The William T. Defries's moved to Kentucky by at least 1829, as all their children were born in Kentucky. According to the *Census of 1850***,** they were farming in Barren County, Kentucky.

The children of **William T. Defries** and **Jane _____**:

1. John F. Defries was born in 1826. He married **Polly Ann Skerlock** on 16 September 1847. Their children who were living with Polly in Wyandotte County, Kansas, according to the 1870 census:

1. **Jemima DeFries** was born in 1849.
2. **William DeFries** was born in 1855.
3. **James DeFries** was born in 1858.

+4. Eddley [Audley] Paul DeFries was born in 1860.

5. **Laura DeFries** was born in 1866.
6. **Lilly DeFries** was born in 1868.

2. Nathan F. Defries was born in October 1829 in Barren County, Kentucky. His wife was **Martha J. _____** . She was born in 1841. They were married in Kentucky and their first two children were born there. They went to Wyandotte County, Kansas, about 1870, as their last child was born in Kansas. Nathan died in 1900 and Mary died in 1903. They are buried in the **Stony Point Cemetery**. [Located at 78th and Speaker Road, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas] The children of **Nathan and Martha**:

1. **Henrietta Defries**, born 1863, Kentucky, married **Reams**. She was buried in the [data missing]

1. **Lou Reams** was buried at Gardner, Kansas. His child was **Chester Reams.**

2. **Roy Reams** died in Montana. He had no children.

3. **Beulah Reams** was buried at Lawrence, Kansas. Her children were **Faye, Dorothy, and Lester**.

4. **Myrtle Reams** lived in California.

5. **Harvey Reams,** a bachelor, was buried at the Gardner, Kansas Cemetery.

2. **Edward "Eddie" B. Defries** was born in Kentucky in 1870. He went to Kansas with his parents and his sister, **Henrietta**. He married first, **Ida Grinter**, who was born 1866. She died at the age of 32 when her daughters were ages two and three. She was buried at the Stony Point Cemetery in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. (See her entry in the **Moses Grinter** Biography.) Their children:

1. **Artie B. DeFries**, was born on 28 July 1897. He married L. T. Wickard. They had no children.

2. **Mabel Marie DeFries** was born on 10 December 1898. She married **A. Douglas**. They had no children.

Edward married second, **Pearl Tallman**. They moved to Seattle, Washington. where he later died and was buried. The child of **Edward and Ida** was:

1. **Alden Defries** lived in California. He had no children.

3. **Benjamin "Ben" W. Defries** was born in Kansas in Wyandotte County in 1871. He married **Frances "Fannie" Bell Grinter**. She was a sister of **Ida Grinter**, his brother **Edward**'s

wife. She was born in 1881 and died in 1970. (See her entry under **Moses Grinter** in the Biographies.) Benjamin died in 1938. Both he and Ida are buried in the Stony Point Cemetery in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Their child was:

1. **Verna M. DeFries** was born in 1912. She married Orville Glendening. They had no children. (Potter, "Defries Genealogy," pp. 35-36)

+3. Audley Paul Defries was born in 1832 in Barren County, Kentucky. He married **Mary Jane Grinter** at present Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Audley Paul died at in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. See his entry below.

4. **William A. Defries** was born in 1836.
5. **James M. Defries** was born in 1838.
6. **Madison T. Defries** was born in 1844. (Potter, "Defries Genealogy," pp. 34, 36)

GENERATION II - **Audley Paul Defries** was the father of **Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries**, who married **Christian "Chris" Hahn.** Audley Paul was the son of **Nathan F. Defries** and **Jane (family name unknown) Defries.** Audley Paul was born in 1832 in Barren County, Kentucky. He died on 27 July 1882 and was buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery in present Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. See his complete entry at Audley Paul Defries Family.

Laser copy 10 November 2004. Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. TH

***Other Pages*:**

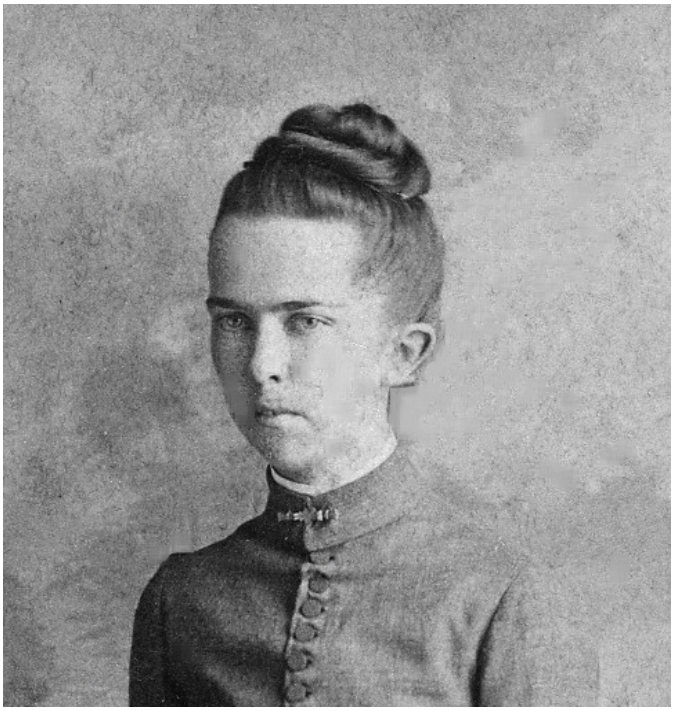
[Page]

14 May 2006

DEFRIES FAMILY

MARTHA "MATTIE" FRANCES DEFRIES

Daughter of Audley Paul Defries and Mary Jane Grinter



Mattie Defries Wedding Photo, 3 November 1886
(Hahn Collection)



Martha "Mattie" Francis Defries

This image is from an undated Defries Family photo was probably taken at Kansas City, Kansas. It is difficult to tell if she was younger or older than the photograph just below. (Hahn Collection)



Martha "Mattie" Francis Defries. The image of about 1910 is from a Christian Hahn family photograph taken at Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. (Hahn Collection)



Certificate Of Memorial

Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians, Inc.

This memorial is given by

THOMAS HAHN

To honor the spirit of

MARTHA DEFRIES HAHN

This memorial is a memory of the love we shared.
May the Great Spirit grant them Ever-lasting Peace

Given this 22 day of June in the year 2002

Chief

Kansas Delaware Tribe Of Indians Memorial



In Loving Memory of
Martha " Mattie"
Frances (Defries) Hahn

Martha "Mattie" Frances (Defries) Hahn was the daughter of Audley Paul Defries and Mary Jane Grinter. She was born on 10 December 1867 on her mother's Delaware Allotment just up the road from her parent's home, the Grinter Place, in Wyandotte County in present Kansas City, Kansas. Her mother, Mary Jane Grinter, was the daughter of Kansas Delaware Annie Marshall and Moses Read Grinter. Her father was the son of William T. Defries and Jane, family name not known. Mattie was the granddaughter of Wilaquenaho and the trader, William Marshall. Mattie Christian Frederick Hahn, of Butler County, Pennsylvania on 3 November 1886. Mattie and Chris later lived in White City, Morris County and Topeka, Shawnee County. She was a gentle woman, loved by all. Mattie died on 27 August 1950. She and Chris are buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka.

[There is an error in the memorial. Mattie Defries was the great grand-daughter of Betsy Wilaquenaho and William Marshall, not the grand-daughter. Editor She told her grandson, Thomas Hahn, that she missed getting her allotment of Delaware land of the Kansas Delaware Reserve because the Treaty with the United States was 4 July 1867 and she was born on 10 December 1867, five months later. She also said that she received her name on the steps of the Capitol in Topeka when her mother, Mary Jane Grinter, received her allotment.]

(Kansas Delaware) **Martha "Mattie" Defries** was born on 10 December 1866 on a farm at Muncie (mail address), Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She was the daughter of **Mary Jane Grinter** and **Audley Paul Defries**. The area in which they lived

was called "Stony Point." It was just off Grinter Road, now 78th Avenue, in present Kansas City, Kansas. She was born on the Delaware Allotment of her mother. The farm was approximately a mile north of the home (now called Grinter Farm or Grinter Place) of her mother, Mary Jane Grinter and of her grandparents, **Anna Marshall** and **Moses Read Grinter.** Martha went by the name of "Mattie" All her life. She told her grandson, **Thomas Swiftwater Hahn**, that her mother, named her a month after her birth, on 14 January 1868, on the steps of the Capitol in Topeka where Mary Jane received her allotment of Delaware land. Mary Jane Grinter was born on 3 May 1843 on the Kansas Delaware Reserve and died on 10 July 1908 at Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Audley Paul was born in 1830 in Barren County, Kentucky. He died on 10 July 1908 in Muncie. For the genealogy of her Defries Family see The Defries Family Page. Mary Jane and Audley Paul were buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery near their home. Mattie married on 3 November 1886, **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn**. He was born on 31 March 1864, in St. Clair County, Michigan. He died on 3 July 1934 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. His parents were **John George Hahn** who was born in Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany and **Mary Ann Ellenberge**r, who was born in Pennsylvania. Mattie and Chris first lived on a five-acre tract of land in Wyandotte County that was a part of Mary Jane Grinter's Indian Allotment. Chris ran a general store not far from their house. He was also a Trustee of the Stony Point School. About 1915 they moved to White City, Morris County, Kansas, where Chris again operated a general store. They might have lived for a short time near Parsons, Labette County, Kansas prior to the move to White City. About 1921 they moved to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas on 629 West 17th. Avenue, adjacent to the Kansas Free Fair Grounds. Chris worked as a carpenter until his death in 1934.

Some of the information on Mattie Defries can be found in Jeanne Brooks Gart, *James Defrees and His Descendants* (1992), located at the Church of Latter Day Saints, Family History Library (LDS/FHL) US/CAN 929.273/d362 and also on in Delores Potter, *Genealogy of the Defries Family of Wyandotte County, Kansas*, also located at the LDS/ FHL under US/CAN 929.273/d362P. She is listed on Microfilm No. 5 of the John G. Pratt Papers as a minor. Her mother. Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries and her grandmother, Annie (Marshall) Grinter, are also listed. Their names also appear in Appendix 10 of C. A. Weslager, *The Delaware Indians: A History.* Rutgers University Press: New Brunswick, NJ, 1972. Mattie is in the *1880 Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas* on p. 75 at age age two years. Her father, Audley [Paul] Defries was 38, her mother was 36, **Polly** (a niece of either Mary Jane or Audley) was 13, her brother **William Defries** 7, and her sister **Ann. E.[lizabeth] Defries** was 5. All the children were born in

Kansas. In the *1875 Census for Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas*, located at the Wyandotte County Museum near Bonner Springs, Roll 20, Martha F. Defries is listed at age 6 along with her father A.[udley} P.[aul] Defries, age 44; her mother Mary Jane Defries at 32, **William Defries** at 13, **Elizabeth Defries** at 9, and **Moses R.[ead] Defries** at 4. In the *1880 Census for Enumeration District 195, District One, Wyandotte County, Kansas*, **A. P. Defries** is 49, **Mary Jane Defries** is __, William Defries is 17, Anne E. Defries is __. Mattie Defries is 12, Moses Defries is 8, **Elva A.**, **Defries** is 17. It is assumed that Mattie attended the Stony Point School, first established by her grandparents, Moses Grinter and Anna Marshal. With her family, she attended the Grinter Chapel Methodist Church just south of their property. The land for the chapel and cemetery was donated to the Methodist Church South by her Grinter grandparents. Mattie should be in the *1885 Census for Wyandotte County* with her parents. This census has not yet been researched.

She and Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn were probably married in November 1886, because the Office of Probate Judge of Wyandotte County on 3 November 1886 issued a Marriage License to Christian F. Hahn, age 23 and Mattie Defries, age 18 but they did not return it to be recorded. The Wyandotte *Gazette* reported: Mr. C.[hristian] F.[rederick] Hahn and Miss Mattie [Martha Frances] Defries were married at the residence of the bride's mother [Mary Jane nee Grinter Defries, Nov. 3rd, **Elder W. F. Wait** officiating. [Mattie's father, Audley Paul Defries, had died two years previously, on 27 July 1882. Chris was the son of a German Reformed Lutheran minister, but they later attended the Methodist Church. The request for a marriage license is the first record that we have found for Chris Hahn in Kansas. Chris Hahn was born on 31 March 1864 in St. Clair County, Michigan and he died on 3 July 1934 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. His father, **John G. Hahn**, was born in Württemberg, Germany but later emigrated to Pennsylvania. His mother was **Mary Ann Ellenberger** of Pennsylvania. He was Lutheran minister who served in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, and Pennsylvania. Mary Ann may have died in Butler County, Pennsylvania as she was there in the *1880 Federal Census*. John G. Hahn died at Bay City, Bay County, Michigan. Not long after they were married, the Wyandotte *Gazette* reported on 2 January 1888 that, "

It is not clear where they lived when then first married, but not long after they were married Mattie and Chris lived on a five-acre tract of land in Wyandotte County that was a part of Mary Jane Grinter's Delaware Indian Allotment. Mrs. Hahn who has been lying sick for some time is recovering." Because their "first" child was born on 21 December, one wonders if the sickness could have been associated with the birth of an earlier child

who did not survive? Christian Hahn was a storekeeper and Clerk of the Stony Point School. About two years after they married, her mother, Mary Jane Defries, sold to Mattie for $1.00 five acres of land in 17-11-24. This is in DIRECT (Deeds), 12 October 1888. Grantor: **Defries, Mary J.** Grantee: **Mattie Hahn.** Warranty Deed. Volume 115, page 79. Remarks: 6730. (It is unclear what those numbers mean.) The land is described in Deed Book 115, p. 79, Wyandotte County, Kansas, Clerk (Register of Deeds) as commencing at the SE corner of the SE 1/4 of Section 17 in Township 11 South of Range 24 east, thence N 24 rods, thence W 40 rods, thence South 20 rod, thence East 40 rods. Five acres. One would think that this was where she and Chris lived at that time or soon thereafter. The Hahns had about eighty acres of land within the former Delaware Reserve, so it is likely that he was also a part-time farmer and is listed in the 1915 census as such.

Christian and Mattie had many real estate transactions, but they mostly dealt with the same tract of land, Section 21, Township 11, Range 24 in the NW and NE quarters. According to his son, Walter Hahn--as told to his son Thomas F. Hahn-- they lived on the west side of present-day 78th Street. This may have been the five acres in Section 17, Township 24, Range 24 that **Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries** gave to Mattie on 12 September 1888. According to Marguerite Hahn (daughter-in-law of Paul N. Hahn) in 1995, they lived on the east side of 78th Street, at the intersection of 78th and____, next to the general store that Christian Hahn operated. Deed data shows that they did have land on the latter site. That property bordered the former Wyandotte Reserve. Marguerite also said that later owners were **Mumford and Tiner**, and that her husband, **Vernon Hahn**, was born [November 1907] in that house, that is, his father, Paul N. Hahn, son of John G. Hahn and Mary Ann (Ellenberger) lived there at that time. The Christian Hahns may have lived at both locations. Mattie's mother, Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries, owned a quarter-section of land (80 acres) in the Delaware Reservation that had been allotted to her in 1867 under the 1866 Treaty between the Delaware and the United States). Although Christian was the son of a Lutheran minister, he does not seemed to have followed that religion after his move to Kansas. Mattie's parents, Audley Paul Defries and Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries, were Methodists. They were buried in the Grinter Chapel Methodist Church Cemetery at the intersection of Schwartz Road and 78th Avenue (also known as Grinter **Road**), in Stony Point. Land for the church had been donated by her grandparents, Moses Read Grinter and Anna "Annie" (Marshall) Grinter. This church was only a short distance down the road from the Christian Hahns and was undoubtedly where they attended church services. Later in life they attended the Methodist Church, but did not seem to be active in church affairs.

Thomas F. Hahn cursorily searched the difficult-to-use old tax records for Wyandotte County, Kansas at the Wyandotte County Historical Museum at Bonner Springs, but he found no tax records for Christian or Mattie Hahn. So far, we have not found the census for Wyandotte County, Kansas. In the *1905 Census for Wyandotte County, Kansas*, Christian Hahn is listed as being a farmer. Additionally, he is known to have had a small general store not far from their house. Mattie and Chris Hahn and their family should be in the 1900 Census for Wyandotte County. That census will be researched. They are in the *1910 Census for Wyandotte County, Kansas*: Christian F. Hahn age 47, Mattie Hahn age 42, **Louise Hahn** age 17, **Edward O.[scar) Hahn** age 11, Where is **Walter Hahn** about age 14? (LDS FHL Film 1370356 080 0204 0210).In the ***1****900 Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas, Enumeration District 173*, beginning at line 18, LDS Family History Library Film 1243961, Mattie Hahn is 31, Myrtle M. Hahn is 7, Mary L. Hahn is __, Walter Hahn is __, Edward Hahn is __. and Christian Hahn's brother, Paul; (born Pennsylvania) is __. [Ages to be added when found.] In the *1905 Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas***,** located at the Wyandotte County Museum, volume 478, section 3, page 26, dwelling 166, family 169, are Chris Hahn at 41, Mrs. M. F. Hahn at 37, Mertel at 15, Louise Hahn at 12, Walter Hahn at 9, Edward Hahn at 6, Margarette Hahn at 3, and Ed Defries.

The Chris Hahn Family moved from Wyandotte County, Kansas City to a farm near Thayer, in Shiloh Township, Neosho County Kansas, in probably 1912, although a note on the back of a photograph of the Christian Hahn family, apparently taken in *Kansas City*, says that the photo was taken in 1910 "before the Hahn's moved to Thayer [Shiloh Township, Neosho County]. On 15 November 1911, "C. F. Hahn" purchased 360 acres in the South 1/2 of Section 16, Township 30 South, Range 18 East. The deed shows that he still lived in Wyandotte County at that time. It is possible that they timed the move from Wyandotte County to Neosho County to coincide with the school year. Their daughter, **Margaret Frances (Hahn) Walter**, told her daughter, **Donna Jean "D. J." (Walter) Reineke**, "My dad thought living on a farm would be a wonderful place to raise a family and they left the store and moved to the farm in **Thayer, Kansas**." **Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman**, the daughter of Christian and Mattie Hahn's daughter, **Marie Louise "Lou" (Hahn) Beckman**, related that she (Louise) said that she kept house in Parsons, Labette County, Kansas so that her brothers Walter Hahn and Edward "Ed" Hahn could go to high school there. Louise was a seamstress, so it seems likely that she probably did that while living in Parsons. She would have been about twenty to twenty-three years of age during the Hahn's stay in **Neosho County**. Walter told his son, Thomas F. Hahn, that he went to High School one day in Kansas City, Kansas--from Muncie--but he was so

intimidated by the experience that he did not go back. This does not mean that he didn't go to high school in Thayer, but he never mentioned that he did. Their farm was about fifteen miles from Parsons, too far to commute each day, so the story seems likely to be true. Their nearest town was Thayer, fix or six miles away. It is thought that they went to church there and probably had friends the the area from their church affiliation. Donna Jean Walter Reineke told Thomas F. Hahn that her mother, Margaret, said that Myrtle [her sister **Myrtle May (Hahn) McCollister]** was married [and probably living in Kansas City] and that Louise was busy working other places [that is, in Parsons, Kansas], that they really had very hard times, and that Margaret was missing the goodies from the store in Kansas City. The farm may have been devoted to the growing of corn or other crops, as it is now. In 2002, the farm was leased to a man who grew corn and soy beans, but who didn't there, nor has there been anyone living there for some time. That is now a common practice in the area. Thomas F. Hahn and **Christopher "Chris" Frederick Hahn** in June 2002 confirmed the location of the Hahn farm by deed research and in an on site visit where they visited with the present absentee tenant farmer. They discovered that the farm house was gone, as was the barn, the latter replaced by a more recent barn. Thomas F. Hahn has a photo of several men building a silo. His father, Walter, MAY have told him that the photo was taken on this farm. One outbuilding, sort of a workshop, seems to have survived. The lessee of the farm told Thomas F. Hahn that the house and barn had been demolished forty or more years previously. There is a photo of the house which is in the Thomas F. Hahn's Personal Ancestral File entry for the Christian F. Hahn Family. The house sits back about 1,000 feet of Ford Road, which road borders the farm on the east side. Big Creek--much smaller than the name suggests--runs through the property in the western and southwestern portion of the property. The place where the old house and old barn sat, and the road to the property can be seen in a 1986 aerial photo found at ***www.mapquest.com*** for the Parsons, Kansas area. There are more recent buildings on the property, now abandoned and dilapidated. The road on the South side of the Farm is 40th Road or Street, the former designation used on a 1987 Neosho County Property Valuation Map and the latter on a map on a modern road map. There is a pond on the property which may be the same one where Walter Hahn told his son, Thomas F. Hahn, that he shot two geese with one shot. The farm of the family Leslie "Les" F. Beckman, spouse of Christian Hahn's daughter, Louise, is one section to the south and one section to the east, at the southwest corner of the intersection of probably Gray Road and 30th Road/Street. It does not appear that any other members of the Hahn family were in that area of the state 1912 - 1915.

From the farm near Thayer, the Hahn Family seems to have moved to White City, Rolling

Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas, probably in 1915. Christian and Mattie sold the Neosho County property in December 1915, two months before their mortgage became due. In White City, they lived across the railroad tracks on the west side of town. Thomas F. Hahn has a photo of the house as it appeared in the 1970s. Christian Hahn ran a general store in White City. In the *1915 census for White City, Rolling Prairie Township*, he is enumerated as a "merchant." Accordingly, it seems likely that they moved to White City some months before they sold the farm in Neosho County. The enumeration date of the 1915 census would be helpful to have in that it would provide the "latest" date by which they were in White City. Christian's son, "Walter Hahn," and his daughter, "Louise Hahn," are listed as clerks in the store in the 1915 census. Grandson Thomas F. Hahn has a candy jar from the store. When the Hahn's sold the store to the Torgeson's--family members of Walter Hahn's wife, Florence Vivian (Torgeson) Hahn. Louise Hahn stayed on as a clerk and is listed in the 1920 census as a department store clerk. Daughter **Margaret (Hahn) Walter** said that she was so glad when her dad decided to move to Topeka and he do carpenter work and when times were much better.



Mattie Defries Hahn at probably at Her Home in White City, Morris County, Kansas.
The Hahn's lived here from about 1915 until about 1920. It appears that Mattie's daughter, Myrtle Hahn, sent this photo to her brother, Walt Hahn in France, during World War. On the back of the photo she wrote, "The new coal & kindling shed set south of driveway and the one who burns the said fuel. Mama said she has the sun grins - her hair isn't as white as it looks in the picture however. (Hahn Collection)

In the *1920 Census for Rolling Prairie Township [White City] , Morris County, Kansas, volume 33, Enumeration District 99, Sheet 6, Line 65*; Christian F. Hahn, age 56, is listed as a house carpenter, so it is likely that that is what he did after selling the store in White

City. Mattie Hahn was age 52, Louise Hahn age 27, Walter Hahn age 24, Edward O. Hahn age 21, and Margaret Hahn age 18.census. In this census, Christian Hahn is listed as a carpenter, Walter Hahn a garage mechanic and Edward Hahn a bank clerk LDS FHL Film 1825261, occupations they pursued after they moved to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas the same year for the boys and by the following year for the parents. Christian and Mattie Hahn probably moved from White City to Topeka probably to be near their children who had moved there.

It appears that Christian and Mattie Hahn moved directly to West Euclid Avenue (later changed to West 17th Avenue), on the south side of the street. They lived until there until his death in 1933 and her death in 1952. In Topeka, Christian worked as a contractor building houses. The *1930 Census* lists the occupation of "Christian F. Hahn" as being a house carpenter. He built a house for each of his sons, Walter and Edward, and for his daughter Louise and her spouse **Leslie Beckman**, with their help. In his death certificate, Mattie reported that he had been a carpenter for twenty-five years, that is, since about 1909. So, it appears that while he was a farmer and a store owner, he also supplemented his income by carpentry. Chris and Mattie's home was as a meeting place for the family members living in Topeka. Three of their children lived within a few blocks of the parents, and the other two lived about a mile and two miles away. Walter Hahn's parents in-law, **Thomas "Tom" and Margaret "Maggie" Torgeson** lived just three blocks away at 912 West Euclid Avenue. Both families were friends in **White City** and continued that friendship while in Topeka. Like the Hahns, the Torgesons had moved to Topeka to be near their children. Walter Hahn's wife, Florence Vivian (Torgeson) Hahn in 1977 wrote to her son, Thomas F. Hahn, saying: "It was so nice for us to have our relatives living here [in Topeka] and raising our families together. Les [Leslie Beckman] and Louise [Hahn] were married in December, then **Myrtle [Myrtle May (Hahn" McCollister)** moved here the next year and Ed [Edward Hahn and his wife **[Ida] Marie (Jenkins) Hahn** soon after that so that we were quite a family. The Hahns were wonderful people, good folks and loved their children and we were all very happy. Then my folks came two or three years after we did. Dad was still in the Post Office two or three years after I was married. We had such fun on picnics and going to the Fair with our kids and we were all poor together. Dad [Christian Hahn] had a Model T car the year they came to Topeka and they came here only a few months after we were married. That first fall we were the only ones and them here in Topeka and we had such good times. We would go for a ride Sunday afternoons with Louise, Margaret [Margarhetta "Margaret" Frances Hahn] and Grandma and Grandpa Hahn and we would get lost in the country and finally get back on the road to town. We would stop at their house for a little Sunday evening snack." At one time the Euclid

Avenue street car line went by the elder Hahn and Torgeson houses and later a bus route did the same. The rear of the Hahn property joined the Kansas Free Fair grounds. At the time of the annual fair in the first part of September, the Hahn house was a center of activity for local and out-of-town family members. Both Chris and Mattie had numerous relatives from the Kansas City area and some of them were frequent visitors. From the 1930 census we see that **Elen Speerschneider** lived with the Hahns while she was a clerk in a Topeka bank. That would have been a typical gesture of the Hahns, that is, to extend a helping hand to a friend or relative. The children of Christian and Mattie often were at their house on Sunday evenings. Often someone went out for ice cream at Baughman's Ice Cream Plant. When that happened Christian Hahn, ever the retail merchant, broke out a fresh box of saltine crackers to go with the ice cream. Their daughter Margaret, and her daughter, **Donna Jean Walter**, lived with the Hahns from the early 1940s until about 1963. During the war years of the 1940s, the upstairs rooms were sometimes let out to a renter. After Mattie's death on 27 August 1950, Margaret owned the house and she and Donna Jean, continued to live in the house. Donna Jean lived there until her marriage to **Robert "Bob" Reineke** on 23 January 1954. Margaret lived there until sometime after her marriage to **Fred Hottle** on 22 November 1963. The house is no longer there, the houses on the south side of the street in that block having been demolished for the present-day Kansas Exposition, or whatever it is called, as was the house where the Edward Hahn family lived a few houses west at 709 West Euclid Avenue. Christian Hahn's grand daughter, Donna Jean (Walter) Reineke, in an email of 18 January 2003 to Thomas F. Hahn, said of their grandmother, Mattie: "My mother told me she and Grandma Hahn quilted a Flower Pot quilt together and Grandpa Hahn cut out the pattern pieces for them. It is the quilt with the pink potted three-flower pattern... I agree grandma was not very interested in housekeeping, but she was into quilting and spent many hours with this hobby. It is so nice that she quilted with her daughters and especially interesting that Grandpa Hahn helped them by cutting out their quilt patterns. This tells us he did a lot to be close to his family.



Mattie (Defries) Hahn with probably a Grandchild at her Home at 629 West 17th in Topeka, Kansas ca1935 (Hahn Collection)



Mattie (Defries) Hahn at Topeka, Kansas (Hahn Collection)

The grandchildren loved to go "Grandma Hahn's" house, as Mattie was a particularly indulging grandmother. She allowed the children to jump on the bed in the spare bedroom and to play the old Victrola records incessantly. Mattie appeared to her grandson, Thomas F. Hahn, to be a quiet-natured, soft-hearted person, who reflected her Native American background. When he stayed with her she she let him choose what he wanted to eat, which was usually pork chops and canned Royal Ann cherries. The Hahns had a pantry adjacent to the kitchen which was always looked into for possibilities. She also appeared to her grandson to be a rather casual cook and housekeeper, which may have accounted for part of her indulgence in letting the grandchildren do things that many other grand children couldn't. Unfortunately, the same grandson does not remember either of his grandparents talking much about their parents or their childhoods or earlier life, but that may have been because he was more interested in doing other "more interesting" things. We always had good times at family gatherings at her house. Mattie and Chris lived next to the Kansas State Free Fairgrounds on West 17th Avenue (earlier Euclid Avenue) in Topeka so that their home was a gathering place at fair time the 1st week in September. The old house is now gone and a part of the expanded fair grounds. She told her grandson, Thomas F. Hahn, that she had once been engaged to a wrestler at the University of Kansas who broke his neck while wrestling. Her daughter Margaret (and her daughter Donna Jean) lived in the house on West 17th in later years, prior to and after her death. Her son, Walter F. Hahn, a kind man, visited her often in her later years and particularly so in the period before her death.



Mattie Defries Hahn at Home in Topeka, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Mattie Defries Hahn in Topeka, Kansas (Hahn Collection)

Mattie Hahn had a long, difficult bout with bout with cancer of the uterus. As was typical of the day, she stayed at home throughout the illness, being cared for by family, and finally a woman hired to care for her during the week. Her grand-daughter, Donna (Walter) Reineke, who lived there in the house with her mother, Margaret (Hahn) Walter), recalled in an e-mail to her cousin, Tom Hahn that, **the minister from Trinity church came every Saturday morning to visit for 10 minutes or so with Grandma Hahn. She sat in the platform rocker by the front window and watched for him. My mother stayed with grandma on Saturday and Sundays while the hired lady [Lottie] went home to Maple Hill. The Doctor also made house calls and came often. I remember he was giving her a placebo and she thought he was really helping her. The visit was doing her the most good and probably was not too costly as the doc and minister both had their route and wkly routine."**

Mattie Hahn was buried in the Hahn Family plot in next to her spouse Christian Frederick Hahn at the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka. Her marker says Mattie DeFries 1861-1950.

Their children were:
1. (Kansas Delaware) **Myrtle May Hahn** was born 21 December 1889 at Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas. **Myrtle** married **Gerald "Mac" T. McCollister**. He was born 12 March 1884 in Nebraska and died 31 July 1952. Mac was a school teacher at the Stony Point School in Kansas City, Kansas. They lived in Topeka, Kansas most of their lives and are buried in the "Hahn Plot" in the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka. Myrtle died 23 December 1964 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. They adopted two children: (1) **Irma Louise**, born 26 May 1922 at Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas, died and buried in Ohio. (2) **Dorothy Nadine** (Living)

2. (Kansas Delaware) **Mary Louise "Lou" Hahn** was born 19 November 1892 at Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She married Leslie **"Les" Beckman**, who was born

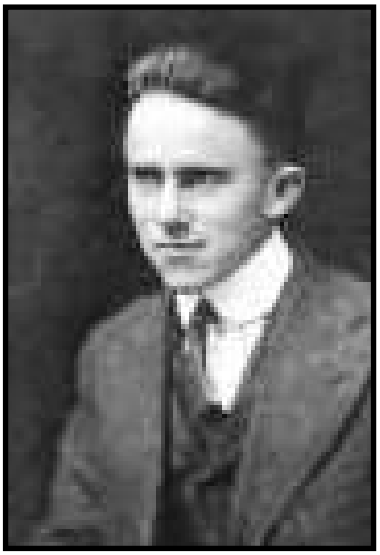
near Thayer, Labette County, Kansas. They lived in Topeka, Kansas most of their lives. Les died at Topeka 24 May 1981 and Lou died 11 July 1945 near Bakersfield, Kern County, California. They are buried adjacent to one another in the "Hahn Family Plot" at the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka, Kansas. They had two daughters: (1)(Kansas Delaware) **Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman** born 29 October 1921 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She married **Harry G. Corby**, Jr. born 22 August 1922. They lived most of their lives in Topeka. Harry died in March 2001 and Becky died 28 June 2001. They are buried adjacent to one another in the "Hahn Family Plot" at the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka. They had two sons, (Kansas Delaware) **David "Dave" Corby** and (Kansas Delaware) **Richard "Rick" Corby**. Both are living. (2) (Kansas Delaware) Martha "Marty" Mae Beckman, born 27 March 1927, died____, married **James Kilkenny**. Their children are: (To be added)

3. (Kansas Delaware) **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn** was born on 28 October 1895 on the Delaware Allotment of his maternal grandmother, **Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries,** at (Stony Point) Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He married **Florence Vivian Torgeson** of White City, Morris County, Kansas on 5 September 1920 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Florence was born on 23 April 1898 at White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. She was the daughter of **Margaret Louise Owen,** born on 13 September 1870, at Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa, died 29 October 1952 at Newton, Harvey County, Kansas, and was buried in the White City Cemetery and Orson Anderson Owen, born on 1 September 1842, at possibly Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, died 26 April at Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas, and was buried in the Parkerville Cemetery as a Civil War Veteran. Florence was the daughter of **Thomas "Tom" Torgeson (Taral Torgieson),** born on 29 September 1857 near Bygland, East-Agder, Norway, died at White City 30 March 1939, and was buried there. Walter and Florence lived in Topeka, Kansas most of their married lives. They were buried together in the Mount Hope Cemetery. He died 4 April 1967 at the Veterans Hospital in Topeka. She died at the Canterbury Nursing Facility at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia, was cremated at Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, and was interred in the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka in the Spring of 1999. They had one son, (Kansas Delaware) **Thomas Frederick "Swiftwater" Hahn**, born 5 November 1926 at St. Francis Hospital in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. In 2001, he was living in Fort Myers, Florida. He married first **Elizabeth Curtis,** divorced (Living). They had two children:

Child 1. (Kansas Delaware) **Christopher "Chris" Frederick Hahn** was born at the Navy Hospital, Bethesda, Montgomery County, Maryland on 29 August 1951. Chris is married to Martha Jane Von Bauman born at Rochester, Beaver County, Pennsylvania

(Living). They have one daughter, (Kansas Delaware) **Beverly "Bev" Anne Hahn** (Living).

Child 2. (Kansas Delaware) **Elizabeth "Betsy" Hahn** was born on 13 April 1959 at Taipei, Republic of China. In 2004 she lives near Amherst, New Hampshire. Tom married second on 27 October 1968 at the Navy Chapel, Washington, District of Columbia, **Nathalie Irene White**, born at Peekskill, Westchester County, New York. Her children, Tom's step-children, are **Diane Jean Torrey,** born at Bar Harbor, Hancock County, Maine (Living) and Duane Gifford Torrey, also born at Bar Harbor (Living).



Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn (Hahn Collection)

4. (Kansas Delaware) **Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn** was born 29 July 1898 at Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He married 6 September at Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas, **Ida Marie Jenkins**, born 4 July 1897, White City, Rolling Prairie Township. Morris County, Kansas. They lived in Topeka, Kansas most of their lives. She died 10 October 1978 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. He died 24 July 1979 at the Veterans Hospital in Topeka. They were buried in the "Hahn Family Plot" at the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka. Ed and Marie had three daughters:

Child 1. (Kansas Delaware) **Genevieve Marie Hahn** born 19 January 1922, White City, Kansas, died 29 November 1988, Evanston, Cook County, Illinois. She married **Charles "Charlie" Johnson**, living. Their daughters are (Kansas Delaware) **Candace "Candy" Ann Johnson** (living) and **Diane Marie** (living), Johnson, both born at Topeka (living).

Child 2. (Kansas Delaware) **Barbara Ann Hahn** [More data to be entered].

Child 3. (Kansas Delaware) **Patricia "Pat" Christine Hahn** [More data to be entered]



Patricia "Pat" Christine (Hahn) Blair (Hahn Collection)

5. (Kansas Delaware) **Margaretta "Margaret" Frances Hahn** born 16 June 1901. She married 1. **Donald "Don" Walter** born October 1903, Rockport, Missouri, divorced. Their daughter (Kansas Delaware) **Donna Jean Walter** (living) was born in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. (Living) Margaret lived most her early adult life in Topeka, although she lived for a short period of time in Valley Falls, Kansas. For several years she and her daughter, Donna Jean, lived in the same house as her mother, **"Mattie" (Defries) Hahn**. In later years, Margaret moved to Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Indiana when she married 2. **Fred Hottle**, born 25 June 1901. Margaret died 25 June 1922 at Mt. Vernon, Posey County, IN. Fred died 25 June 1992 at Mt. Vernon. They are both buried in the Mt. Vernon Cemetery. Donna Jean "DJ" is married to **Robert "Bob" E. Reineke,** born in Posey County, Indiana. (Living) [They have three living children. [More data to be



Donna and Bob Reineke Family



Kansas Delaware Descendants of Mattie Defries (from left to right) Carolyn (Blair) Laskowski, Cindy (Blair) Gentry, Pat (Hahn) Blair, Donna (Walter) Reineke, Thomas Swiftwater Hahn, Bob Reineke (non-Kansas Delaware, spouse of Donna Reineke, Laura Gentry, Chris Hahn, and Nichole Gentry at the Annual Meeting of the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians at the Grinter Place, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas in June 2003. Mattie spent much of her time at this house which was the home (Grinter Place) of her mother, Mary Jane Grinter, and her grandparents, Anna Marshall and Moses Read Grinter. (Hahn Collection)

Times New Roman 14 point. Laser copy 7 November 2004. Photo check A.
TH

Home Page

18 February 2006

THE GRINTER FAMILY

These articles on the Grinter Family is for family research and genealogy only. They may not be used for commercial purposes or without the permission of the copyright owner Thomas Swiftwater Hahn

E-mail: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net
3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL 33917-2040.

JOHN GRINTER, the first Grinter of this line in the United States

His son, Francis Grinter

His son, Moses Read Grinter

His daughter, Mary Jane Grinter

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy 19 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

Other Pages:

Home Page

31 July 2006

This article on John Grinter Grinter and his family is for family research and genealogy only. It may not be used for commercial purposes or without the permission of the copyright owner Thomas Swiftwater Hahn E-mail: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net or 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL 33917-2040.

THE GRINTER FAMILY

John Grinter His son Francis Grinter His son Moses Read Grinter

JOHN GRINTER

THE EMIGRANT FROM ENGLAND, THE FIRST KNOWN GRINTER IN AMERICA

This entry needs editing. There is some duplication of the data. It is rambles on and it does not read well and it will be revised soon. One of our priorities for research is to find the deed records for John Grinter and his son, Francis Grinter. We suspect that the former, and perhaps the latter, would gave been located in the area of the Smith Cemetery, some 13 miles north of Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky. Logan County was formed in 1792. The name Grinter is sometimes found as "Gunter." Editor



All male descendants of John Grinter, the Revolutionary War Soldier, are eligible to become members of the Sons of the American Revolution. The proof of descent has been made down to Moses Read Grinter, so that part of the work has been done for you. You need to prove your descent from Moses Grinter through birth certificates, census records, wills, etc. to be eligible. Female descendants of John Grinter are eligible to become members of the Daughters of the Revolution. More home work would be necessary, however. as the linkage is not as recent.

John Grinter was born probably in June 1755 in Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorsetshire, England. He married **Elizabeth Hill** on 24 February 1786 **in Prince Edward County, Virginia.** ***Scroll down down to see the entry for Elizabeth Hill and a partial Descendancy of their Descendants below this description of John Grinter's life.*** John Grinter died on 27 May 1831 at age 76 years in Logan County, Kentucky and was buried in the Smith Cemetery, Logan County. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky Cemeteries*, "Smith Cemetery", p. 247.)



This is the church that the Grinter's probably attended in Whitchurch Canonicorum

As mentioned. Elizabeth Hill and John Grinter GRINTER married on 24 February 1786in Prince Edward County. Elizabeth was born in 1756 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. There is a Marriage License for John Grinter and Elizabeth Hill on file at the Prince Edward Circuit Court, Virginia provided by Grinter Researcher Martha Brown. It says:

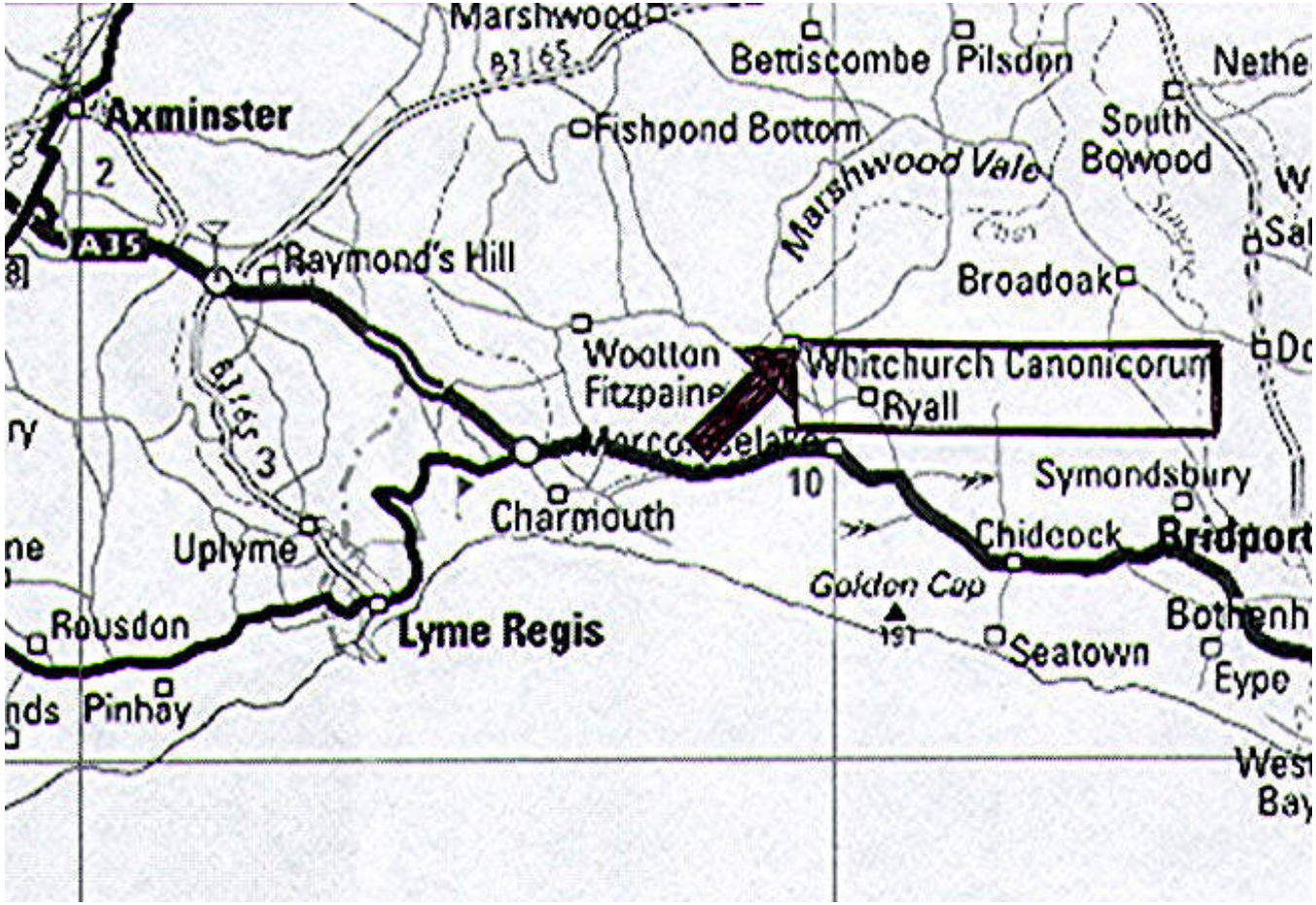
> Know all men by these presents that we **John Grinter** & **John Hill [Elizabeth Hill's father]** are held and firmly Bound unto the Commonwealth of Virginia in 50 pounds Current Money. To the which payment well and truly to be made we bind Ourselves our heirs Executors & Administrators Jointly & Severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seal the sixth [? The word is hard to read] Day of Feby. 1786 Whereas there is a Marriage Shortly intended to be solemnized Between the above Bound John Grinter & Elizabeth Hill Daughter of John Hill. The Condition of this

> present Obligation is such that if there be no lawfull cause to [?object] it the same then this Obligation to be void or else to remain in full force. Sealed and Delivered John Hill (Seal)

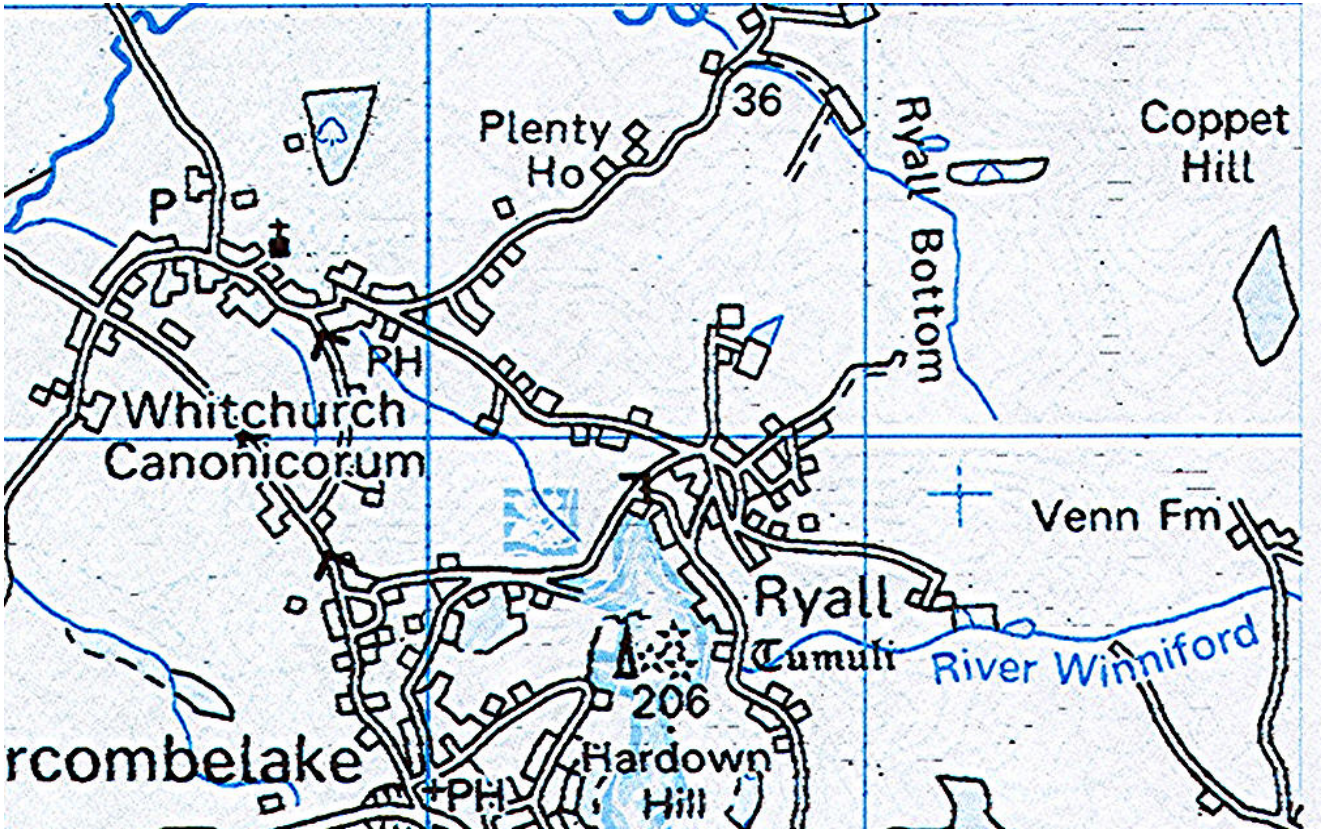
Barney Thompson, *The Thompson Family of Prince Edward County, VA* [etc] (1995), p.137 said: "This Elizabeth Hill probably belonged to the family whose member **John Hill, Jr.** married **Thomas Thompson**'s daughter **Elizabeth Thompson** and and whose member **Davis Hill** married **Carter Thompson**'s daughter **Nancy Hill**. The Hill family lived in southwestern Prince Edward County and northeastern Charlotte County. They tended to have large families and to give their sons common names such as **Robert, Thomas, John, and William.** There are two facts which make research on this family difficult. "There is a voluminous Hill file among the genealogical papers of **Dr. Joseph D. Eggleston** at the Virginia Historical Society. Despite its size the file was not very useful to this researcher [Barney Thompson] in determining the exact relationships between all the **Hills** in Prince Edward and Charlotte counties." Elizabeth died on 17 August 1830 and was buried in **Old Smith's Graveyard** @ age 74 next to her spouse, John Grinter. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky Cemeteries,* "Smith Cemetery" p. 247: **Elizabeth Grinter**, consort of **John Grinter,** 17 Aug 1830, aged 74 yrs) In spite of their age, the grave stones are fairly legible and are if fairly good condition. In the Smith Cemetery burial records showing an Elizabeth Hill who was born in 1779 and who died on 10 April 1867 at about 86 years of age. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky Cemeteries,* "Grinter Cemetery", p. 88.)

There are varying accounts as to the birth, parents, and early life of John Grinter. **Barney Thompson** in *The Thompson Family of Prince Edward County, Virginia*...(1995), pp. 137-138, said: "**Dr. Linton Elias Grinter**, who died after serving as the dean of the graduate school of the University of Florida, compiled the following information on the life of his ancestor":

> John Grinter was born in the year 1755. He landed in **A**merica an infant and orphan, his father and mother having died at sea. It is not known from what country they came. Some say Germany and some say from Scotland or Wales. He was placed on the door step of one of the houses of the colony of Jamestown, Virginia. In some manner his name was understood to be Grunter or Gunter. At later dates two men came to the young man and told him, 'Your name is Grinter, not Gunter. We came over with you in the ship and we know what your name is.' Young John grew to manhood in the Jamestown colony and when the war of the Revolution came on, he joined the Colonial Army.



Map of Showing Whitchurch Canonicorum and Ryall, Dorset, England. Dorset is in the Southwest. Lyme Bay is the water area to the south (bottom) (Extract from Streetmap.co.uk)



Detail of the Villages of Whitchurch Canonicorum and Ryall, Dorset, England (From Streetmap.co.uk)

In a letter dated 19 November 1982, **Wanda Weeks** (a John Grinter, Francis Grinter, Moses Read Grinter Descendant from Norman, Oklahoma, now deceased) wrote to **Thomas Hahn** (also a John Grinter, Francis Grinter, Moses Read Grinter Descendant), that that **Moses Grinter** was known to have said that his grandfather (John Grinter) came from Whit Church in England. The source of that remark remains elusive, but it may have been been handed down through the family. Grinter Family Researcher. Roger Grinter, of Marlowe on Thames, England, told Thomas Hahn in an email 27 November 2002 that Wanda Weeks told him that she had seen a Kansas City [probably Kansas], newspaper interview in which Moses Grinter said that his grandfather was born in Whit Church, England. Obviously. we would like to have a look at that interview. It is probably only coincidental that Moses Grinter and his wife, Annie (Marshall) Grinter were members and supporters of the White Church in what is now Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas, but it is possible that there is a connection. Roger Grinter also said that John Grinter also had a brother who migrated with him. Family history says that John Grinter was born at sea in 1755 on the way from England to the Colony of Virginia. This seems unlikely as he was supposed to have been two years old when he landed in America. The same tradition says that his parents died on the voyage, but that John and a **sister Betty Grinter** survived them. The captain of

the ship supposedly placed young John with a family in Jamestown, so it is likely that he spent his earlier years there. Because it is probable that he was two years old when he was "dumped" in Jamestown, his own words, he was probably born in England, and not at sea. Research continues on the origin of his family, but it is quite possible that his parents were from Whitchurch Canonicorum in Dorsetshire, England, and so would John have been as well. [To date, no documented sources for the above data have been found to make the connection between England and America.] The best we have so far are such references as "accounts say," "the authorities say, etc." It appears that we are missing same of the data done by earlier researchers. Wanda Weeks found parish records in Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorset that suggest that the Grinters came from there. Thomas Hahn and Nathalie Hahn later went to Whitchurch Canonicorum to research the parish records, but the records had been transferred to the County Record Office at Dorchester, Dorset. They later went to Dorchester to research the parish records for Whitchurch Canonicorum. The early parish records were on sheepskin, were written in Latin, and were very difficult to read. We found one of two possibilities, based on the 1755 birth. for John Grinter, but they could not definitely identify the parents of John Grinter, nor could we make the connection between England and Virginia. There have also been unsubstantiated suggestions that the Grinters came from France or Germany, and those places of origin seem unlikely.



Environs of Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorset, England (Tom Hahn Photo)



Whitchurch Road Leading from the Main Road into the Village (Tom Hahn Photo)

When Tom and Nathalie Hahn first went to Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorset, they walked from where they were dropped off the highway by the bus driver two or three miles into Whitchurch Canonicorum. The road was so old and rutted from usage for hundreds of years that it had sunk several feet; the surrounding views could hardly be seen because of the roadside hedges. It was exciting to walk the same road that Tom's ancestors had tread three hundred years previously. This image hardly conveys the beautiful scenery of the Dorset countryside.

The following are extractions were made by Roger Grinter from LDS microfilm records for the Parish Records for Whitchurch C. 1700-1830. He notes that a large amount of pages were missing due to damage, possibly dampness. Those may the records that Wanda Weeks viewed that are no longer available. These are the Grinters that may be associated with John Grinter's Family:

John Grinter 1696 & **Mary Hern Family** of Ryall. John Baptised 15 November 1696. Married 7 November 1726 Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorset, England
CHILDREN:
George Grinter 24 January 1734; **William Grinter** 28 April 1731 or 8 October 1737
Thomas Grinter 8 January 1737—**Elizabeth Grinter** 14 September 1729
Mary Grinter 25 January 1740 and 24 August 1744---**Edward Grinter** 9 June 1746-

George Grinter 1705? & **Elizabeth Tripping 17--** Whitchurch Canonicorum. Married 22 September 1735, Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorset

CHILDREN:
John Grinter 17 June 1736---**Ann Grinter** 14 February 1737--**George Grinter** 7 June 1741

John Grinter 17-- & **Betty Grinter** 17-- Whitchurch Canonicorum,
Betty Grinter 2 May 1765

Joseph Grinter 1741 & **Susannah Mory** 1745 Whitchurch Canonicorum
Susannah from Broadwinsor, Dorset**.** Married 9 February 1766 in Whitchurch Canonicorum
CHILDREN:
Betty Grinter 14 July 1771------**John Grinter** 28 February 1773------**Mary Grinter** 21 July 1776
Hannah Grinter 1 November 1778-----**Sarah Grinter** 31 March 1779 or 31 March 1782

---- Rebecca Grinter 14 August 1785

Joseph Grinter 17-- & **Jane Grinter 17--** Whitchurch Canonicorum,
CHILDREN:
Joan Grinter 21 January 1781

Joseph Grinter 1741 & **Susannah Hallett** 17-- Whitchurch Canonicorum. Married 11 December 1797

CHILDREN:
George Grinter 6 May 1797----**Joseph Grinter** 1 July 1803

Joseph Grinter 1747 & **Joan Ascot** 17-- Whitchurch Canonicorum. Married 21 November 1772 at Whitchurch Canonicorum
CHILDREN:
Joan Grinter 4 April 1774---**Susannah Grinter** 9 Apr 1775—**Thomas Grinter** 20 June 1784
Ron Grinter pointed out that "If some children have two baptism dates this is because if the child was ill and the priest baptised them at home, as you could not be buried in the church grounds unless baptised [in the church]. If the child recovered. it was baptised again in the church; if the dates are more than six months apart, the first child had died.

There is no obvious connection to our John Grinter in this entry. It is possible that he had another name in England or in fact was

born at sea, as has been said. For data on later Grinter's in England and any questions regarding this entry, write to: Ron Grinter: *RonGrinter@aol.com*

Herewith are the results of the search of the Whitchurch Canonicorum Parish Registers by Nathalie and Tom Hahn at the Dorchester Record Office, Dorset, England in the mid-1980s. They may differ slightly from those received from Ron Grinter above. We will study the two lists and reconcile them where possible.

Baptisms:
1628 November 24 John son of Thomas Grinter
1666 December 27 Joane daughter of John & Mary Grinter
1670 January 8 Mary daughter of John Grinter
1675 August 4 John son of John & Mary [Grinter]
1696 November 15 John son of John Grinter
1699 February 11 Elizabeth daughter of John Grinter
1702 February 7 Mary daughter of John Grinter Almsman of common quality
1705 October 8 George son of John Grinter of Whitchurch Almsman
1713 March 14 John son of John Grinter
1727 October 8 William son of John & Mary Grinter
1731 [?] April 26 William son of John & Mary Grinter
1734 [?] January 24 George son of John & Mary Grinter
1736 [?] June 17 John son of George & Elizabeth Grinter
1737 Thomas son of John & Mary Grinter
1737 February 14 Ann daughter of John & Mary Grinter
1740 January 25 Mary daughter of John & Mary
1741 June 7 George son of George & Elizabeth Grinter
1744 August 24 Mary daughter of John & Mary Grinter
1747 May 4 Edward son of John & Mary Grinter

Marriages:
1665 October 23 John Grinter & Mary Taylor
1699 April 13 John Grinter & Rebecca Willis
1700 August 8 Elizabeth Grinter & William Knight
1726 John Grinter & Mary Hern
1730 November 2 Joan Grinter & Edward Hellyar

1735 George Grinter & Elizabeth Fipping
1736 September 22 George Grinter & Elizabeth Fipping
1772 Joseph Grinter & Joan Ascot

From our notes, apparently conjectural families based on the above and other unknown sources:
John Grinter born ca1640 died 1698 married 23 October 1665 Mary Taylor died 1717; children Elizabeth 31 January 1668 died 1715; Mary 8 January 1670; John 11 August 1675

John Grinter married 7 November 1726 Mary Horn: Children with baptismal dates:
William 8 October 1727 died 1730
Elizabeth 14 September 1729
William 28 April 1731

George 24 January 1734
Thomas 8 January 1737
Mary 24 January 1740
Mary 24 August 1744
Edward 4 May 1747

George Grinter born 1705 married 22 September 1735 Elizabeth Fipping. Children:
John 17 June 1736
Ann 14 February 1737
George 7 June 1741

It appears that John Grinter may have spent only his very early boyhood in Jamestown. The *Fredericksville Parish Deeds* contains a **John Thomson**, Master Wheelwright, who apprenticed a **John Gunter** [a common spelling error for Grinter] beginning 3 March 1763 in Albemarle County, Virginia. Harold B. Gill, Jr., *Apprentices of Virginia 1623* (Salt Lake City, Utah, no date, p. 105 says:

> **Grunter, John** Master: **Thomson, John** Beginning date: 08/18/1759, Sex: male (Source *King George County Orders 1751-1765, p. 856*) This same John Thomson appears later in John's life as well. In an affidavit made before a justice of the peace in Butler County, Kentucky, his son, **Robert Thompson** stated that John Grinter was living with my father as an apprentice at the time of his enlistment [cited earlier in the document as the summer of 1877 with the implication that it was in Prince Edward County, Virginia] and did not return home for upward of four years." It is

said elsewhere as well that lived in Virginia in Prince Edward County during the Revolutionary War, but that he "settled" in Campbell County, Virginia. It is not clear as to whether he was supposed to have settled there during or after the war. [The specific sources for the above data need to be added.]

Barney Thompson, a researcher of the Thompson Family, comments on the about statements that I have made about John Thompson as follows:

I think that the John Thom(p)son who appears later in John's life was not from Albemarle County, Virginia, but from Prince Edward County, Virginia. The Robert Thompson who "stated that John Grinter was living with my father as an apprentice at the time of his enlistment" was most likely the son of John Thompson, a blacksmith in Prince Edward County. Here is an excerpt regarding this family, the generations of which were

1. Rev. John Thomson
2. Abraham Thompson
3. John Thompson, blacksmith
4. Robert Thompson

The following is from: http://genforum.genealogy.com/thomson/messages/1202.html

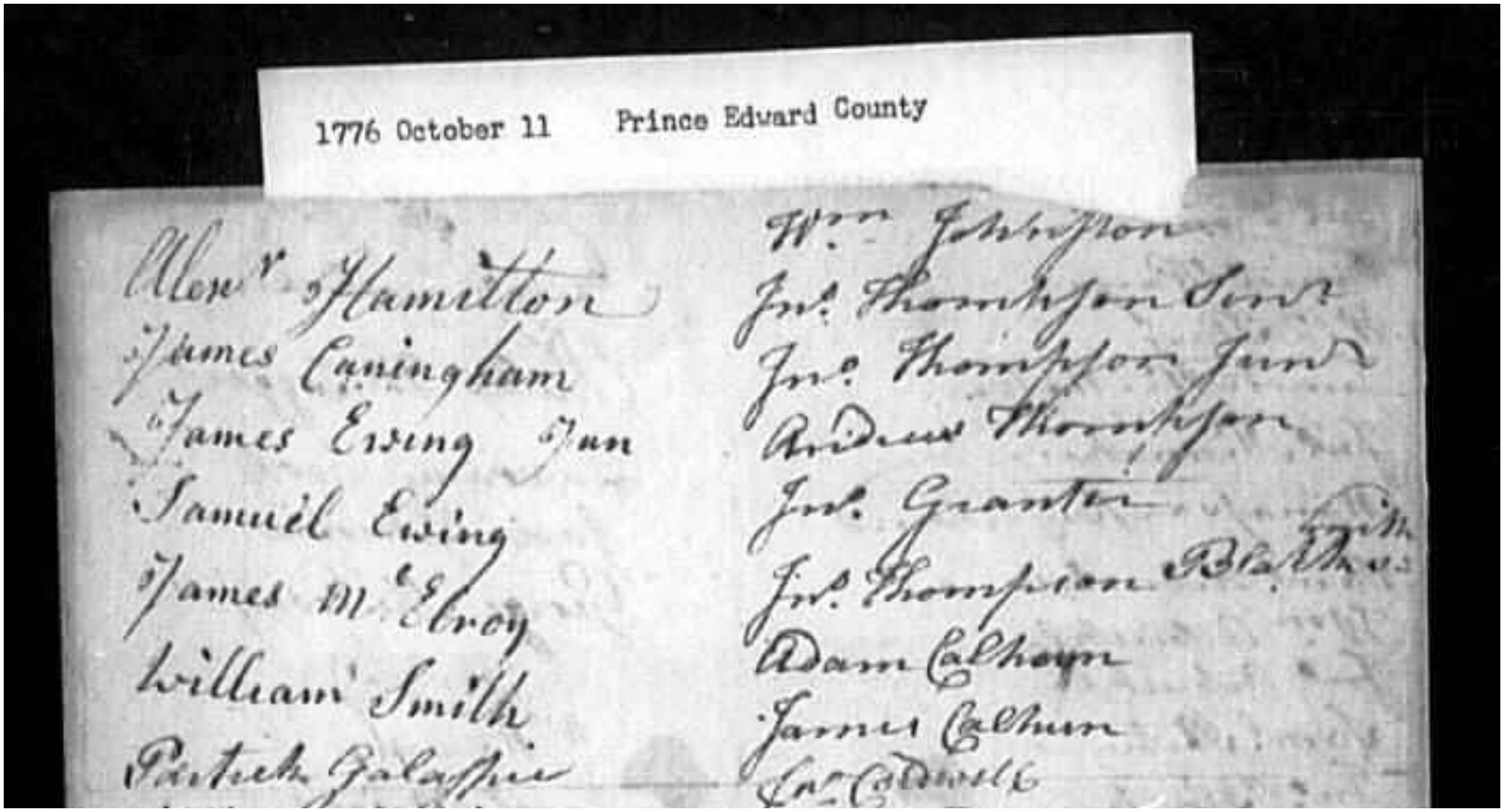
4) **ABRAHAM** THOMSON 9c. 1718 – post 1772; son of **John** Thomson) married ----------; lived in Prince Edward County, where he was defendant in a suit instituted by the executors of the estate of Samuel Ewing. Although the record is not completely clear, it seems that Samuel Ewing had mortgaged his property to Abraham Thompson for 250 pounds, due to be paid 15 November 1766. Apparently when no payment was made within a reasonable time after the due date, the mortgages took possession, and the suit was begun by the executors to recover the property. Among the loose papers of the Courthouse at Farmville are some that pertain to this suit. One reads, "We of the jury find for the def(endan)t … (Signed) Jehu H. Walton, foreman.: Another says, "I give up all my right and title of the within bond and the land it shall recover or damages, to my son John Thomson as witness my hand 23d day of January 1770…. (Signed) Abm. Thompson". On 14 April 1770, George Ewing, Alexander and Rachel Ewing, William and Jane Ewing, John and Elenor Caldwell, James and Margaret Ewing and Ann Ewing conveyed to **John Thompson, smith**, and **Abraham Thompson** the 395 acre tract "whereon Samuel Ewing did live", being on the north fork of Fort Creek. The witnesses were Samuel and Andrew Wallace, Joseph Parks and John Caldwell. (3 Prince Edward Deeds 488). On 22 March 1772 there was recorded the deed whereby **Abraham transferred to John Thomson, his son**, his equity in the above=mentioned property. (5 Prince Edward Deeds 36). .... In his will, dated 26 March 1793, proved in court 15 June 1795, **John Thompson** left to his sons **Robert** and Roger "all the lands in the tract on which I now live"

This is probably the Thompson family that John Grinter apprenticed to. The time frame is more likely than the Albemarle County, Virginia John Thomson. John Grinter was an elder at Caney Fork Presbyterian Church in Logan County, KY, a church whose charter trustees was made up of former Prince Edward County residents.

Perhaps most significantly, John Grinter's name appears in the "Petition for Religious Liberty" that was circulated in the Buffalo Community of Prince Edward County in 1776. Not only is his name on the list, it is sandwiched between a group of Thompson's which includes "John Thompson, blacksmith." Naturally, John Grinter would have enlisted about the time of this petition, or as you website states, "**Robert Thompson** stated that John Grinter was living with my father as an apprentice at the time of his enlistment."

Here is a picture of page four of the petition, from

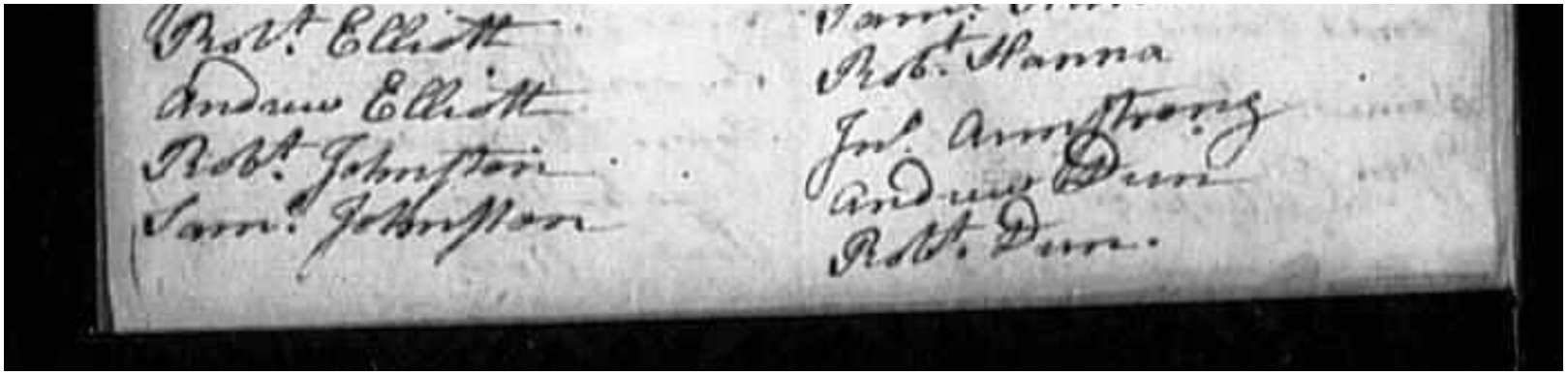
http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=relpet&fileName=000/011/011page.db&recNum=3&tempFile=./temp/~ammem_tlC5&filecode=relpet&next_filecode=relpet&prev_filecode=relpet&itemnum=5&ndocs=7





Wm. Galaspie
George Galaspie
Jam. Baker
James Donnell
John Donnell
William Donnell
John Porter Sen.
Nath. Porter
Wm. Porter
Jno. Porter Junr.
John Morrison
Saml. Scott
James Morrison
Saml. Cunningham Sen.
John Cunningham
Matthew Cunningham
Henry Dawson
Jno. Graham
Robt. Black
Wm. Black
James Black
John Martin

Jas. Read
Caleb Baldwin
Wm. Thompson
Glenn Baker
Robt. Baker
Caleb Baker
Robt. Hamilton
Jas. Hamilton
Manasa Mc. Bride
Wm. Mc. Bride
Robt. Teal
Saml. Hays
John Caldwell Sen.
Jno. Caldwell Junr.
Jno. Caldwell
David Caldwell
Thos. Caldwell
James Caldwell
George Caldwell
Thos. Armstrong
Jno. Crockett
Thos. Craig
Robt. Craig
Robt. Hanna



This signatures of John Grinter and the Thompson's appear together probably because John was physically a member of John Thompson, blacksmith, household or at Thompson's premises when the signatures were collected. Of course, John Grinter may have apprenticed in Albemarle County to a John Thomson; but the Robert Thompson who makes the statement about John Grinter working as an apprentice for his father was probably from Prince Edward County. [This ends the pertinent comments of Barney Thompson. If anyone has further informatoion on this, contact me, your editor, or Barney Thompson **bthompson@indy.rr.com**

John Grinter joined the Colonial Army as a private in the 12th Virginia Regiment of Foot. His pay records show that he was at the following places: March-March 1778, 12th Virginia Regiment, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania; June 1778, Paramus, New Jersey; July 1778, 4th Virginia Regiment, White Plains, New York; September 1778, 8th Virginia Regiment, Camp Robinson Farm; 19 December-14 January 1779, Camp Middle Brook; 11 June 1779, Smith's Grove; July 1779, 8th Virginia Regiment, Ramepoe; 12 May 1789. John was taken prisoner at Charleston, South Carolina, on 12 May 1780 for fifteen months. In about August 1781 he was exchanged as a prisoner-of-war at Williamsburg, Virginia. It is said that he was badly wounded at the Battle of Brandywine. It is said that he lay on the battlefield all night with a spear in his hip. He was discharged in Virginia on 25 July 1781 as a sergeant, a date conflicting with his release as a prisoner-of-war. It is also said that John was taken prisoner at the Battle of Yorktown, Virginia. [Research in this area continues. Editor]

The following are references to John Grinter's Service in the American Revolution (See Also Pension Papers that follow):

1. *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications in the National Archives,* revised by Giller, Dumont, & Dumont. National Genealogical Society, Washington, 1966, p. 475: GRINTER, John, VA., S36560.
2. V. D. White, Abs., *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files,* Vol. 2 (Waynesboro, TN: National Historical Publishing Co., 1991), p. 1445: GRINTER, John, S36560, VA Line, a copy of sol's will is in the file dated 1 Sep 1808 in Logan Co KY & he names a son **John H. Grinter** & also mentions a BLW #4174 surveyed in Nov 1800 for 300 acres on the Scioto River [Ohio], sol appl [application] 2 Mar 1829 Logan Co KY, he enl [enlisted] in Prince

Edward Co VA.

3. Gwathmay**,** *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution: Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, 1775-1783*, Vol. XII, pp. 326, 330: Grenter, John, 8 CL [8th Virginia Regiment, Continental Line] [p. 326]. Grinter, John, 4, 8 and 12 CL [4th, 8th, and 12th Regiments of the Virginia Line], 8 CL [repeated] [8th Regiment, Continental Line], also as Grinton, Grenter.

4. National Society of the DAR, Washington, D.C., 1966, *DAR Patriot Index*, p. 287: GRINTER, John: b. 6- -1755 d 5-27-1831 m **Elizabeth Hill** Pvt VA*.

5. National Society of the DAR, Washington, D.C. [1966?], *DAR Patriot Index-Index to Patriot's Spouses*, p. 345: HILL, ELIZABETH = John Grinter I 287.

6. Company Muster Roll, Capt. Thomas Bowyer's Company. of the 12th Virginia Regiment of Foot commanded by Colonel. James Wood, John Grinton, private, Appears on Company Muster Roll, Enlisted August 8, 1777. Term of enlistment three years:

[a] for the month March, 1778. Roll dated Valley Forge April 3

[b] for the month April, 1778. Roll dated Valley Forge May 2,

[c] for the month July 1778. Roll dated White Plains August 3

[d] for the month September 1778. Roll dated Camp Robinson Farm October 5

[e] Roll dated Middle Brook 19 December 1778-14 January 1779

[f] for the month May 1779. Roll dated Smiths Cove June 11, 1779

[g] for the month July 1779. Roll dated Ramepoe August 3 1779

[There may be other Company Muster Rolls Available. Editor]

7. A record in the Archives, State Museum at Richmond, Virginia says:

"I do hereby certify that John Grinter, Sergt., in Col. Gist's detachment of Virginia Line has served the full time for which he enlisted and is hereby discharged from the service, that he received his pay in Continental money up to the last day of November 1779, since which he received only two dollars in specie from the D.[epartment] Comisy [Commissary], Gen.[eral], of provisions in Charleston.

Given under my hand at **Williamsburg** this the 25th, day of July 1781. **John Gillison**, Cap. Com. **D. Stephenson**, Majr." (This paper is in the Grinter File of the Logan County Historical Society)

8. **H. J. Eckenrode**, Archivist, Virginia State Library, certified the following to be a true copy of a manuscript in the library:

"I do certify that John Grinter enlisted himself with me August the first 1777, for to serve in the 12th. Virga. Regt., and was advanced to sergeant the first of Dec. 1779.

Hezekiah Morton, Capt.

8th, Virga. Regt. (This paper is in the Grinter File, p. 1 of the Logan County Historical Society)"

9. In 1784, John Grinter wrote to the Auditor of Public Accounts, saying:

"I do hereby authorize and empower **Ezekiel Parks** to receive my land warrant as directed by my discharge. Given under my hand this 8th of March, 1784. John Grinter" (This paper is in the Grinter File of the Logan County Historical Society)

10. The following information on Revolutionary War Veterans was submitted by Grinter Researcher, Martha Brown:

Grinter, John
Warrant ID: 3078.0
Rank: Sergeant
Veteran Name: Grinter, John
Acres: 200
Unit: Virginia Continental Line
Date: 05/14/1784
Years: 3
Land-Office Military Warrant, No. 3078.
To the principal SURVEYOR of the Land, set apart for the Officers and Soldiers; Commonwealth of Virginia
This [one word illegible] be you: WARRANT to survey and lay off in one or [?] more surveys. for John Grinter his Heirs or Assigns; the Quantity of two hundred Acres of Land, due unto the said John Grinter in consideration of his Services for three years as a Sergeant in the Virginia Cont. line agreeably to a Certificate from the Governor and Council, which is received into the Land-Office.
GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the said Office, this 14th Day of May in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and 84.

*** * ***

Thompson in *The Thompson Family of Prince Edward County, Virginia*, p. 139 says:

On November 18, 1788 John Grinter purchased 244 acres of land in Prince Edward County. The land was located on Fort Creek and was previously owned by **James Park**, who was a previous owner of **Thomas Thompson**'s land. In the deed John was described as 'of Charlotte'. He probably lived in a section of Charlotte County which was near the Cub Creek Presbyterian Church. This church served many of the same Scots-Irish families whose relatives attended Buffalo Presbyterian Church, of which John [Grinter] was a member in 1776 when "The petition for Religious Liberty" was circulated.

The following information contributed by descendant Martha Brown from an article entitled "History Sketch of Buffalo Creek," describes the Buffalo Community in which John Grinter lived:

> . . . John Thomson and Joan Caldwell led a colony [in the 1780s] led a colony of their fellow-Presbyterians from Pennsylvania to settle in the region that became the Cub Creek and Buffalo communities. . . They were not English, but strictly Scotch [Irish] the same blood that has made Presbyterianism prevalent today in the Valley of Virginia. . . In the main, the records of Buffalo reveal a predominantly Scotch type noted for three things: they were land owners, having respect for property rights and financial obligations; they were possessed of a zeal for orthodoxy in both theology and church polity; their besetting sin was liquor.

Although John Grinter was probably born English it appears that his new life in America was greatly influenced by John Thomson and his fellow Scotch-Irish neighbors. John's descendants later married persons from this same community.

John Grinter moved to Kentucky along with other members of his community, as documented in the article "The History Sketch of Buffalo Creek:

> The following notation from the *Buffaloe Presbyterian Church Sessional Record, 1804-1871*, was dated October, 1806; it proves that John was a member just before he moved to Kentucky. "**John Caldwell**, his wife and two daughters, **John Grinter,** his wife and daughter, and **Joseph Bigger** were dismissed from Buffaloe congregation to move to Tennessee and Kentucky." [p. 27] John first appeared on a Logan County [Kentucky] tax list in June 1807. [In 1807 John Grinter was granted 219 acres of land on Muddy Creek in Logan County by deed of **Willis Hargrove**. (*Deed Book B-64*, Logan County (Kentuc) Court House] In Kentucky, he was an elder of Caney Fork Presbyterian Church ... Nearly all of the congregation's early members were John's neighbors from Prince Edward County. These included **Moses Read** [his son **Francis Grinter's** father-in-law] and **Thomas Thompson**." Revolutionary War Land Warrant No. 4174 shows that he was in Logan County in 1829 and on 13 July 1829 in Butler County, at which time he transferred to land to his son **John [Grinter**].

According to V. D. White, *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, vol. 2, p. 145, the same Bounty Land Warrant 4174 was surveyed in November 1800 for 300 acres on the Scioto River and it says that John Grinter's [the elder's] will of 1 September 1808 in Logan County names **John R. Grinter**. According to the same source, he applied for a pension 2 March 1829 and gave his residence as being in Logan County. Revolutionary War Claim [Pension] No. 20904 indicates that he received eight dollars a month from that claim. In Marie Taylor Clark, *Ohio Lands South of the Indian Boundary Line*, p. 40, the name John Grinter appears. On p. 79 there is a **John Gunter**, Quantity & Rate 2-10 [possibly a tax of 2 pounds and 10 shillings], Water Course: Ohio River, Acres sold: 1, Purchased: **Ebenezer Wheeler**, entered for **John Gunter**.

Both Wanda Weeks and her husband, Clarence, and Nathalie and Tom Hahn visited Russellville on separate trips in attempt to find or corroborate the Grinter data. It appeared that the house of Samuel Grinter -- Moses Grinter's uncle-- after which Moses Grinter patterned his house in Kansas, burned down many years ago. Grinter Researcher Martha Brown has tracked down many valuable Grinter Records. We are grateful for her services.

John Grinter's Pension Papers Relating to His Revolutionary War Service.
1. Paper marked " Pension Paper Abstracts for Soldiers". [Source not known]:
GRINTER: JOHN. VIRGINIA. Number S-36560.
At the time of this application he was at the age of 75 years. He enlisted for a tour of three months in June of the year 1777 in Prince Edward County in the state of Virginia to serve under the command of **Captain Thomas Bayers**, **Lieutenant Porter** and **Colonel Jonathan Clark** in the Virginia Line on the Continental Establishment. He served his country until after the taking of **Cornwallis**, and he then continued to serve for four years when he was taken a prisoner at Charlestown on May 12th. And he was held by the enemy for a period of fifteen months when he was exchanged with some British prisoners at Williamsburg in the State of Virginia. He served in the Battle after which was taken Cornwallis at York. He was a farmer by trade and occupation before the beginning of the war of the Revolution. His property was worth only $165.
Robert Thomson swears as to his service and also that the said Grinter was his father's apprentice. **Thomas Carson** swears as to his service and that he served in the Revolutionary War with the said John Grinter. **John H. Grinter** a son swears in open court that his father gave to him his bounty land received from the government for services."

2. John Grinter was awarded the following Warrant for his Revolutionary War Service: Warrant No. 3078 Grinter, John Sergeant Va. Continental Line Term 3 years Date May 14, '84 (**Wilson, Samuel M**, compiler, *Catalog of Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors of the Commonwealth of Virginia to Whom Land Bounty Warrants Were Granted by Virginia for Military Service in Service in the War for Independence :* Genealogical Publishing Company (Baltimore, 1967)

3. State of Kentucky, Butler County 10 July 1829

> This day **Thomas Carson** does personally appear before me **Wm. E. Dixon** a Justice of the Peace for Butler County make oath that he lived in Prince Edward County, State of Virginia at the commencement of the Rev. War and that he enlisted in February 1776 and that in November 1777 **Lt. William Porter** arrived at **Valley Forge** and John Grinter was then enlisted with him in the continental establishment for

the term of three years in the Virginia lines, he was well acquainted with said John Grinter before his enlistment and ever since his return from the service. He knows that said Grinter was gone from his home upwards of four years and from general report was in the continental service this whole time until he was taken prisoner which detained him over his term of service he further states that he is well acquainted with John Grinter and knows him to be much afflicted with the Rheumatism and scarcely able to go about and is a very poor man, but a most upright man and a good worthy citizen." **Thomas Carson.**

4. State of Kentucky, Butler County undated but possibly about 10-13 July 1829 as were the entries next above and below]

This day **Robert Thomson** personally appeared before me **Wm. E. Dixon** a Justice of the Peace in and for the county afore and made oath that John Grinter enlisted for the term of three years in the summer 1777 in the state of **V**irginia, Prince Edward County in the company commanded by **Capt. Thomas Bowyer** but was enlisted by **Lt. Wm. Porter** in the Regt. commanded by **Col. Jonathan Clark,** I think the 12th Regt in the Continental establishment. Said Thomson further states that John Grinter was living with my father **John Thompson** as an apprentice at the time of his enlistment [that is, at about age 22] and did not return home upwards of four years having stayed upwards of a year more than his enlistment owing as he mentions his being detained as a prisoner of war with the British after his tem of service had expired he knows it was generally understood that in the neighborhood that said Grinter was taken prisoner at Charlestown [one illegible word] **General Lincoln**]. **Robert Thompson**, his x mark.

5. State of Kentucky, Butler County, 13th day of July 1829

This day **John H. Grinter** personally before me, **Wm. S. Dixon** a justice of the peace for said county made oath that his father John Grinter on the first day of September, 1808 gave to him his land that he was entitled to for his service in the Revolutionary War which was evident by Warrant No. 4174, which was surveyed on the **Scioto in the State of Ohio** which is evidenced by John Grinter bond here enclosed and made a part of the affidavit he further that he went on to the **State** of Ohio and found the land as described on Panslee [spelling?] marsh of writing and sold the same for three little chunks of of acres of land being sorry and scarcely worth anything. he same for three little chunks of land being sorry and scarcely worth anything

6. Marie Taylor Clark, *Ohio Lands South of the Indian Boundary Line*, p. 40: Grinter John
7. *Duplicate of the Lands to Be Sold in Clermont County by John Carlisle Collector VA Lands, Sales of Lands Now*

Regarded Delinquent of the Military District in the County of Clermont for the Taxes of 1802 by John Carlisle Col., p. 79*:*
Gunter John Quantity & Rate 2-10, Water Course Ohio river, Acres Sold 1, Purchased **Ebenezer Wheeler.**
8. **Annie W. Burns Bell**, comp.*, Logan County, Kentucky Pension Records: Abstracts of Pension Papers of the Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Indian Wars Residing in Logan County, Kentucky*, n.d. [but before 1984], p. 28:
He was on the Kentucky Roll of Pensions at the rate of $8 per month and it was to commence on August 15th 1829. His certificate of pension was issued on August 28th of the year 1829 and it was sent to **Spencer Curd** at Russellville in the state of Kentucky.
9. **Mrs. Lalla McCulley,** comp., *Logan County Kentucky Records,* Vol. 1,*"Revolutionary War Pension List for Logan County*, Lewisburg, KY, 1969, p 2: **Grinter, John** b. 1741 [in contrast with other records saying his birth year was 1755]
10. *Kentucky Pension Roll of 1835,* abstracted by William R. Navy, and provided by **Martha Brown** mrbrown10@comcast.net :

JOHN GRINTER
LOGAN COUNTY
PRIVATE
VIRGINIA LINE
$96.00 ANNUAL ALLOWANCE
$263.00 AMOUNT RECEIVED
AUGUST 28, 1829 PENSION STARTED
AGE 78 [born about 1857]

Where did John Grinter in Logan County? Deed research is difficult because Logan County was not formed until 1792. It has been thought that he and his family lived in the vicinity of the Smith's Cemetery, 13 miles north of Russellville, where John and Elizabeth and others are buried. It is not certain, but it does not appear that John Grinter received Bounty Land in Logan County. In 1807 there is an Indenture on page 64 of Deed Book B, Logan County, dated 3 April 1807 wherein "Willis Hargrove , one part, and John Gunter, other part, $600 pd, **219 acres on Big Muddy Creek***. Signed also by Jane Hargrove, wife of Willis. Wit: Geo Berry, Hugh Porter, jr, David Porter." (*Logan County, Kentucky, Deed Abstracts 1792-1813*, FHL 976.976/R28m, p.62*)*This may give us a clue as to where his property was. [Te be researched further. ***Need to find the exact location of this property as this may have been where they lived.)**

John Grinter may have been involved in local affairs and politics, as he was listed twice as an Appraiser in the settlement of estates

in 1812. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Abstracts of Wills & Settlements Logan County, Kentucky, 1795-1838. Russellville, KY*, n. d., p. 15)

John Grinter is listed in the ***1820 U.S. Census for Russelville, Logan County,*** p. 038. The John H. Grinter in the 1830 U.S. Census at Russellville, p. 082, farmer, with a wife and a small grandchild, is probably his son, **John H. Grinter**.

Kentucky Cemetery Records [full citation not known:
John Grinter b. 6/-/1755 d. 5-27-1831 m. Elizabeth Hill Pvt VA DAR *Patriot Index*, 1966 d. Aug. 17, 1830 Age 74 Smith Cemetery nr Logan-Butler Co. Line. Grinter Graveyard 3 miles fm Russellville on Hopkinsville Road.

According to *The Thompson Family of Prince Edward County, Virginia*, p. 139, John Grinter died 27 May 1831 and both he and his wife were buried in the Smith Cemetery [sometimes referred to as the Smith's Old Cemetery] located in the northeast corner of Logan County, near the Butler County line. The same source says that the Grinter homestead was five miles west of Russellville, on the road leading toward Elkton.

There was an Inventory of John Grinter's his will in Book E, p. 36. It was dated 10 June 1831. The Cmr. [Commissioner?] was Samuel Thompson, the Administrator Jon. W. Simmons, Executor Samuel Grinter. (*Abstracts of Wills and Settlements of Logan County, Kentucky LDS Family History Library 976.976/P28a*, p. 119) There was a Settlement of his will in Book E, p. 109-111, dated 1 August 1832. Comr. Spencer Curd, M. B. Martin. Samuel Grinter. (Ibid. p. 122)

A Summary of John Grinter's will:

> GRINTER, JOHN, Book E, p. 20 To **Samuel**, son, house and land; to **John W., Francis, Robert, James**, sons, $1.00 each; to **Jane Young, Betsy Young, Peggy Crewdson, Sally Smith**, daughters, equal part of balance of property. Written 22 Sept. 1827. Wit.: **Hugh Porter, Berry Porter, James Ewing.** Signature is written. Date of probate: Sept 1831. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Abstracts of Wills & Settlements Logan County, Kentucky 1795-1838*. Russellville, KY, n. d., p. 30) The settlement of John Grinter's will was on 1 August 1832. It is summarized in *ibid.*, p. 122:
> GRINTER, JOHN, Book E, pp. 109-111. Settlement. Dated 1 Aug. 1832. Comr.: J**ohn Grubbs, Joseph Herndon**. Adm.: Samuel Grinter.

*** * ***

There are many stories about John Grinter in his post Revolutionary War Days. **James H. Lawler,** a John Grinter Descendant,

contributed the following story:

He made upwards of 20 trips back to Virginia, several with intention of finding out who his parents were and where they came from. For example, one time returning to Kentucky, he stayed at an inn on the Cumberland trail up in the Blue Ridge pass area. The next morning very early (unusually early, before first light- to get a head start on the day) he and son who was traveling with him left even without breakfast, and about 4-5 miles up the road (one hour) they were set upon by what looked like two Indians. John and son were crack shots, and quick to respond, much quicker than the "Indians" had anticipated, and both of the attackers were shot dead. Only then did they examine them closely and find they were white men with painted faces and Indian clothing.

They returned to Inn to report the incident, and the innkeepers wife burst out crying and wailing in grief, that they had just killed her husband and son. It turned out they had plotted to rob them the same way that they had robbed numerous others in the past few years.... get up middle of night, get just far enough up trail so as not to call attention to the fact that all victims had all stayed at the inn, and they used the inn to spot those with money. This all came out as it was examined 20-20 hindsight.

John lost a full day looking up the local Sheriff and getting his part in it cleared up, left with thanks of locals as that particular nuisance has been a problem for about 4 years, and neither they nor the local tribes (who were also indignant over the accusations), could not seem to catch the rogue Indians who were doing it.

John always traveled light with some gold but little "pack", he walked and carried a "Pennsylvania" rifle, as he could out walk a horse, -- 50 miles a day-- where the horse could do at best about 40 miles, -required watering, currying, and other attention that cut into travel time, and could not maintain even that 40 miles a day without a grazing day or two; for the required 3 weeks at a time as John could. Thus **Logan County, KY to Tidewater Virginia** (about 1000 miles-- by the rough roads of that time-- 900 miles per Rand McNally today) was a three week / 20-21 day journey depending on how much lay over John took with friends on the way, and he did it one particularly urgent/rushed trip in only 18 days. [Other stories will be added. To be continued.]

***

In the Logan County Historical Society there is an item in the John Grinter Papers, p. 3 entitled, "Grinter History." It is cited herein in its entirety:

JOHN GRINTER I. Was born in the year 1755. He landed in **A**merica as an infant and an orphan, his mother and

father having died at sea. He was placed on the door-step of one of the houses in the Colony at Jamestown, Virginia. In some manner, his name was understood to be "**Grunter**." At a later date, two men came to the young lad and told him, "Your name is not 'Grunter,' but 'Grinter.' We came over in the ship with you and know what your name is. Young Grinter grew to manhood in the Jamestown Colony, and when the war of the Revolution came on, he joined the Colonial Army. He was wounded in battle (believed to be the Battle of Brandywine), lying all night on the battle-field with a British spear in his hip. He was cared for later, recovered from his wound, and served his time of enlistment in the army.

He later moved to Kentucky, and would often go back to Virginia, making the trip on horseback. One such trip was made with **James P. Grinter**, his son. Their route lay through what was called "the wilderness," where people were frequently robbed. They stopped one night at a little cabin on a hillside., to stay all night. The old man was rather sullen, would not talk much. About dark a young man dropped in, and then another and another, all three carrying guns. Mr. Grinter and his son became alarmed, thinking that they would be robbed, and agreed to watch and wait. one sleeping at a time. After supper, one old man took his pipe and set out before the door, and began to smoke and talk. He related how he and three other men carried a cannon to the top of a hill to play on the British. Mr. Grinter said, "I was one of them." They immediately embraced each other, weeping like children. Mr. Grinter and his son were no longer afraid of being robbed. The young men who had come in and set up their guns were sons of their host, who had been out hunting.

On another of these trips on horseback, Mr. Grinter was going in company with several others. They stopped and stayed all night at a tavern. Next morning they noticed that their flint-lock guns had been tampered with. The powder had been taken out of the pan. They primed their guns again and pursued their journey. When they had gone some miles from the tavern a big negro stepped out in the road and demanded their money. They shot him and returned to the tavern and told what they had done. The landlady threw up her hands and said, "Oh, that was my husband." He had blackened himself and had gone ahead to rob them.

It was said that on one occasion a magistrate who had been a Tory, attempted to hold court in the vicinity where Mr. Grinter was a resident. Mr. Grinter stopped the proceedings saying, "No Tory can hold [court as long as I am around, or words to that effect]. The actual wording of the end of the incident is missing.]

* * *

Also in the Logan County Historical Society in the Grinter Papers, is an article on p. 4, cited here in its entirety. A Note at the bottom of the page says, "This it was taken from Page 27 of *Records of Abstract* papers pertaining

to the Soldiers of the Indian-Revolutionary-1812 Wars, residing in Logan County, Kentucky. This book is at the Library of Kentucky Building, Bowling Green, Ky."

GRINTER, JOHN VIRGINIA Number S 36560
At the time of this application he was at the age of 75 years. He enlisted for a tour of three months [years?] in June of the year 1777 in Prince Edward County in the State of Virginia to serve under the command of **Captain Thomas Bayers**, **Lieutenant Porter**, and **Colonel Jonathan Clark** in the Virginia Line on the Continental Establishment. He served his country until after the taking of Cornwallis and he then continued to serve for four years when he was taken prisoner at Charleston on May 12th and he was held by the enemy for a period of fifteen months when he was exchanged with some British prisoners at Williamsburg in the State of Virginia. He served in the Battle after which was taken Lord Cornwallis at York.

He was a farmer by trade and occupation before the beginning of the Revolution. His property was worth only $165.00.

Robert Thompson swears as to his service and also that the said Grinter was his father's apprentice.
Thomas Carson swears as to his service and that he served in the Revolutionary war with the said John Grinter.

He served under **Captain Bayer** and **Colonel Clarke** in the Virginia Line for a period of two years from June 17th of the year 1777 until 1780.

He was on the Kentucky roll of pensions at the rate of $8.00 per month and it was to commence on August 15th of the year 1827.

His certificate of pension was issued on August 28th of the year 1829 and it was sent to **Spencer Curd** at Russellville in the State of Kentucky.

*** * ***

An account of his life in Logan County, Kentucky, is contained in the article by **George Blakey** of Logan County, (Number Thirty-Five, pp. 85-86. "Men Whom I Remember")

It is a noticeable fact that in the early settlement of Logan county, the numerous springs of pure cool water and running streams watering the fertile valleys abounding in timber, attracted a large proportion of those early pioneers to make

their homes in North Logan; and having taken a brief review of those on Black Lick Creek, my mind turns to that other beautiful stream only a few miles distant, known as Gasper River, near to which there loved, in the long ago, several old men whom I, and all others who knew them, love to remember, prominent among them were Elijah Mansfield, David and Benjamin Sawyer, John Grinter, Samuel Hutchinson, and others.

Mr. Grinter was a much older man, having emigrated from Virginia with his young family soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, in which he took an active part. He was a man of great industry, and while in his old age his sons and grand-sons would have cultivated his farm for him, yet he from choice was ever at his post, believing as he did, that it was no discredit to a man or woman to be seen working. His sons, **John, Robert, James, Frank, and Samuel**, having been trained up to habits of industry and economy, adhered to this early training, accumulated each a handsome competency and dying each at an old age, leaving their children handsome property in addition to an untarnished reputation and while none of them have been aspirants to office, it has been conceded that they were men of far more than ordinary capacity, men from whom many in official stations might have taken lessons of wisdom. These men were proverbial for their kindness of heart, beloved by all who how to appreciate their true merit.



This old house was on the west side of State Route 79 about 12 miles north of Russellville and about a mile from the Smith Cemetery containing in the graves of John Grinter and Elizabeth Hill. It was the only old house visible from the road in the vicinity of the cemetery. It may have been similar to the type of house that the Grinter's had. (The photo was taken by Tom Hahn in April 2003)



Detail of the house above, showing the typical log house with noggin, covered with weatherboarding. (Tom Hahn Photo)

Census: US Kentucky, Lincoln [now Logan County, Russellville. Ancestry.com Image 17/26. All his sons -- except Francis who is listed elsewhere in Russellville, Logan County -- and his married daughter's spouses are listed as his neighbors. John Grinter One male over 45 [before 1775], one female over 45 [before 1775], one person engaged in agriculture.

In his will in Book E, page 20 in the Logan County Probate Records, written on 22 September 1827, John Grinter left to his son, Samuel, his house and land. He left $1.00 each to his sons John W., Francis, Robert, and James and to his daughters Jane Young, Betsy Young, Peggy Crewdson, and Sally Smith he left each an equal part of the balance of his property. (*Abstract of Wills and Settlements, Logan County, Kentucky*. Family History Library 976.976/P28a). In Book E, p.36, is an Inventory of his estate dated 10 June 1831, Samuel Thompson Commissioner [?]; Jno. W. Simmons, Administrator; and, Samuel Grinter [Executor?] (Ibid, p.119) There is a Settlement of his Estate in Book E., pp. 109-111, dated 1 August 1832, Commissioner [?] Spencer Curd; Administrator M.B. Morton; and, Executor [?] Samuel Grinter. (Ibid, p.122)

There are two cemeteries in Logan County, Kentucky, that contain two or more generations of the Grinter and collateral families: THE GRINTER CEMETERY WEST OF RUSSELLVILLE, LOGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY is described as being four miles west of Russellville on the north side of old US 68 about sixty yards in from the road on private land. It is described as being at the old Dry Fork Church. (Paper in the Logan County Historical Society) Many Grinters and collateral families are buried here.
THE SMITH CEMETERY NORTH OF RUSSELLVILLE, LOGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY - The Smith Cemetery is on State Route 79 near the Logan and Butler county lines. It appears to be a short distance southwest of Pauline. John Grinter and Elizabeth Hill Grinter are buried here and some of their sons and daughters and perhaps other family members. We have not yet found the place where their son, Francis, was buried.



The Smith Cemetery is a typical country one in a pleasant setting with very large oak trees. John Grinter and Elizabeth's Hill's grave monuments can be seen in the middle, background, with bordering road on the south boundary. One wonders if there was a church at one time at or near the intersection of the road to the left. Tom Hahn took the photo in April 2003.



The Grave Markers for John Grinter (right) and Elizabeth (Hill) Grinter (left) in the Smith Cemetery. Elizabeth's marker reads: "In memory of Elizabeth Consort of John Grinter who departed this life Aug, the 17th, 1830. Aged 71 Years." That is, she was born about 1859, but an item on John Grinter and his family in the Logan County

[Kentucky] Historical Society, has her birth year as 1856. John's birth marker says: "In Memory of John Grinter who departed this life May the 27th, 1831, Aged 76 Years." That is, he was born about 1755. The document in the Logan County Historical Society calls this cemetery the "old Smith's Grave Yard." (Photo by Tom Hahn in 2003)



"IN memory of ELIZABETH Consort of JOHN GRINTER who departed this life Aug, the 17th, 1830. Aged 71 Years" Photo by Tom Hahn in 2003



In Memory of JOHN GRINTER who departed this life May the 27th, 1831, Aged 76 Years (Tom Hahn photo, 2003)

The nine children of John Grinter and Elizabeth Hill are:

1. FRANCIS "FRANK" GRINTER, from Prince Edward County, Virginia, was born in January, February, or March 1787. On 16 April 1808 in Logan County, he married **Susanna Read .** Francis died in 1864 in Butler County, Kentucky. His place of burial not known but was reported [source not known] to be the Smith Cemetery in Logan County, Kentucky. They had nine children (*See **Francis Grinter.)***

2. JOHN HILL GRINTER of Prince Edward County, Virginia, was born on 10 March 1788. He married on 20 May 1813 **Nancy Crewdson.** John Hill died on 7 March 1870 and was buried in the Smith Cemetery near Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky. GRINTER, John. H., b. March 10, 1788, d. March 7, 1870 (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries,* "Smith Cemetery," p. 88: **John H. Grinter, born March 10, 1788, died March 7, 1870.** Tom and Nathalie Hahn did locate his grave marker on their visit to the cemetery in April 2003. John Hill Grinter married **Nancy Crewdson** under License of 17 May 1813. (Logan County Court House Record)

John Hill Grinter was probably active in local affairs in Logan County. On 4 November 1813 he was the witness to an Indenture. (**Joyce Martin Murray**, abstractor, *Logan County, Kentucky Deed Abstracts 1813-1819: Abstracts of Deed Books Volumes D, E, F, G, n d , Dallas, TX. p. 36.* In *Logan County Surveys*, p. 612, there is an entry on 26 March 1822 for 200 acres on Big Muddy Creek for John H. Grinter. On 11 March 1823, he was named an Appraiser in the inventory and sale disposal or property associated with a will in Logan County. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Abstracts of Wills & Settlements Logan County, Ky. 1795-1838.* Russellville, Kentucky, no date, p. 62) John Hill Grinter was also the Administrator of a Will Inventory on 26 June 1843 in Logan County. (*Ibid. 1838-1856,* p. 25.) and a Will Equity case on 6 Nov 1844. (*Ibid.,* p. 57)

NANCY CREWDSON, spouse of **John Hill Grinter,** was born on 10 March 1791, died on 18 August 1868, and was reported to be buried in the Smith Grinter near Russellville, Logan County. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries*, "Smith Cemetery," p. 88: **Nancy Grinter, wife of John H. Grinter, d. Aug. 18, 1868, age 77 years [born about 1791]**) Tom and Nathalie Hahn did not locate her grave marker in their visit to the cemetery in April 2003. In the distribution of property of his father-in-law, William Crewdson, filed 7 July 1814, John H. Grinter and his wife Nancy Crewdson were willed a "Negro" slave named John. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Abstracts of Wills & Settlements Logan County, Kentucky 1795-1838,* p. 30; **Montgomery Vanderpool**, comp., *Logan County Kentucky Abstract of Equity Cases*, vol. 1, p. 34). Russellville, KY, no date, p. 30).

John Hill Grinter and Nancy Crewdson had eleven children:

(1) **William H. Grinter**, was born on 18 March 1814, Logan County, Kentucky, died 1846/1849, and married on 2 April 1837 in Logan County, **Mary Ann Frazer**.

(2) **Samuel A. Grinter**, was born 15 December 1815, Logan County, Kentucky, married on 3 April 1843, Logan County, his

cousin **Elizabeth S. "Lizzie" Grinter**, daughter of **James P. Grinter**. He died in 1902.

(3) **Elizabeth "Lizzy" Grinter**, was born on 7 November 1818, Logan County, Kentucky, married ca. 1852, **John Proctor Mize**. She died on 9 November 1872, Logan County.

(4) **Perry Newton Grinter**, was born on 20 December 1820, Logan County, Kentucky, was married on 10 January 1850, Jackson County, Missouri, **Sarah Drucilla Moore** of Independence, Missouri. He died on 26 February 1913in Logan County.

(5) **John J. Grinter**, was born on 10 November 1824, Logan County, Kentucky, unmarried, and was buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

(6) **Thomas A. Grinter,** was born on 10 October 1827, Logan County, Kentucky, died on 4 January 1892, Logan County, and married first, in 1850, **Martha Tyler** of Logan County; married second **Emily Stephens.**

(7) **George W. Grinter**, was born on 4 September 1829, was of Logan County, Kentucky, and was unmarried.

(8) **Reuben L. Grinter**, was born on 11 November 1830, in Logan County, Kentucky, died on 19 October 1835, Logan County.

(9) **Minerva N. Grinter**, born on 25 January 1832, Logan County, Kentucky, died 1897 in Logan County**,** and married **Dr. John Lasley** on 18 February 1845 in Logan County.

(10) **Nancy Jane Grinter**, born on 7 July 1833, Logan County, Kentucky, married **John Woods**.

(11) **James P. Grinter,** born on 18 March 1835, Logan County, Kentucky, married 12 June 1867, **Sarah Ann Stephens**

3. JANE OR "JANIE" OR "JENNIE" GRINTER was from Prince Edward County, Virginia. She was born about 1789 and died before 1850 [not being in the 1850 Census]. Jane married on 21 July 180- in Prince Edward County, **JOHN YOUNG**. The children and some of the other descendants of Jane "Jennie" Grinter and John Young according to James T. Lawler *Nifabian@aol.com* were*:*

1 **John Young** was born about 1781 in Pennsylvania. He later went to Virginia. John died after 1821 [in [Butler County, Kentucky.] John married **Jane "Jennie" Crenshaw Grinter.** She was born after 1786 in Virginia and died before 1850 in Kentucky.

2 **Susan /Jenny H. Young** was born after 1806. She married **David Jackson Porter**. He was born on 24 May 1815 in probably Butler County, Kentucky.

3 **William Granville Porter** was born after 1836. He probably died in Texas.

2 **William Beverly Young** was born on 25 March 1809 in [Prince Edward County, Virginia or in Kentucky]. He died on 20 May 1855 in McLean County, Illinois. He married **Florence Porter Ewing**. She was born on 30 September 1813 in Butler County, Kentucky and died on 1 March 1859 in McLean County, Illinois.

3 **Mary Jane Young** 1837 in Logan County, Kentucky. She married **Jonathan Burwell**. He was born 1820-1840. He could not be found in the 1880 McLean County, Illinois census.

3 **John James Young** was born about 1839 in Logan County, Kentucky. He was not found in the US 1880 census for McLean County, Kentucky.

3 **Susan B. Young** was born about 1842 in Kentucky. She died after 1880 in [McLean County, Illinois] She married

Stacy B. Kinsey. He was born possibly about 1838 in Ohio and died after 1880.

3 **William H. Young** was born about 1845 in Logan County, Kentucky. He was not found in the 1880 US census.

3 **Nancy E. Young** was born about 1846 in Logan County, Kentucky.

3 **Francis H. Young** was born about 1847 in Allen County, Kentucky. He was not found in the 1880 census.

3 **Martha Young** was born about 1849 in Kentucky.

3 **George E. Young** was found about 1853 in McLean County, Illinois. He was not found in the 1880 census.

2 **John Henry Young** was born in 1816 in Prince Edward County, Virginia or Kentucky. He died on 1 September 1878 in [Bates County] Missouri. He married **Margaret EWING** who was possibly born about 1816 in Kentucky. She died on 11 December 1842 in Butler County, Kentucky. Margaret was not named in her father's will.

3 **Bellrana Young was** possibly born in 1836 in Logan County, Kentucky.

3 **Josephena Young** was possibly born about 1837 in Logan County, Kentucky.

3 **Paralee/Parlee M. Young** was possibly born about 26 March 1848 in Logan County, Kentucky. He was possibly born about 26 March 1840 in Logan County, Kentucky. Paralee died on 29 January 1882 in McLean County, Illinois. She married **David G. Palmer who** was born on 1 September 1837 in Addison County, Vermont. He died in 1929 in McLean County, Illinois.

3 **John William Young** was born on 17 August 1841 in Logan County, Kentucky. He died on 16 August 1915 in McLean County, Illinois. John married **Jane Moore** who was born about 27 December 1837 in Perry County, Ohio. She died on 29 November 1912 in McLean County, Illinois.

*2nd Wife of **John Henry Young**: **Susan E Britt** who died before 1867, probably in Illinois.

3 **Bolin Francis Young** was born on 14 August 1852 in McLean County, Illinois. He died on 10 October 1913 in Linn County, Kansas. He married **Mary E. Eyman** was born in February 1859 in Illinois. She died on 17 February 1948 at Bakersfield, California.

3 **Lou Anna Young** was born about 1857 in McLean County, Illinois. She married **Robert HURT**

3 **Mary Jane Young** was born 0n 7 August 1861 in McLean County, Illinois. She died on 10 April 1863 in McLean County.

*3rd **John Henry Young**: **Sarah A. Mills** was born about 1832 in Indiana and died after 1880.

3 **Minerva B. Young** was born on 16 December 1869 in Missouri. She died on 5 September 1871 in Missouri.

3 **Walter H. Young** was born on 18 December 1872 in Bates County, Missouri. He died on 28 December 1872 in Missouri.

3 **Unknown Young** was born on 18 December 1872 in Missouri. He/she died on 10 January 1873 in Bates County, Missouri.

2 **Francis N. B. Young** was born about 1821 in Logan County, Kentucky. He died there after 1800. He married **Rachel/a Warden**. She was born on 24 August 1824 in Butler County, Kentucky and died on 4 November 1894 in probably Butler County.

3 **David B. Young** was born about 1846.

3 **John B. Young** was born about 1849 in Kentucky. She died about 1849 in Kentucky.

3 **P. M. Young** was born about 1852 in Kentucky and died there after 1880. She married _____ **Jones** who was born in Tennessee and who died there before 1880.

3 **Clem Young** was born about 1862 in Kentucky and died after 1880.

3 **Robert N. Young** was born about 1865 in Kentucky and died after 1880.

3 **_____ Young** was born after 1845. [**End of James T. Lawler submission**]

4. ROBERT GRINTER was born on 15 October 1791 in Logan County, Kentucky and died on 9 February 1874. He was buried in the Smith Cemetery 13 miles north of Russellville, Logan County. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky Cemeteries*, "Smith Cemetery", p. 247): **Robert Grinter** 15 Oct - 9 Feb 1874. John married on 22 March 1813 **Mary "Polly" Smith** (Logan County Court House Records) of King and Queen County, Virginia.

A family record shows his birth as being on 3 February 1874. Robert Grinter may have been active in local Logan County affairs. On 4 November 1815 he was probably the witness to an Indenture there. (Joyce Martin Murray, abstractor, *Logan County, Kentucky Deed Abstracts 1813-1819: Abstracts of Deed Books Volumes D, E, F, G*, no date, Dallas, Texas, p. 36) On 20 July 1819, **Robert** and a **James Grinter** [relationship not known. but probably his brother, James P. Grinter] were named in an Indenture of $500 for 105 acres of land in Logan County. (Joyce Martin Murray, abstractor, *Logan County, Kentucky Deed Abstracts 1813-1819: Abstracts of Deed Books Volumes D, E, F, G,* no date, Dallas, Texas, p. 132). On pages 191 and 626 of *The Logan County Surveys* there are entries for Robert H. Grinter.



ROBERT GRINTER BORN Oct. 15, 1791 DIED Feb. 3, 1874Oct - 9 Feb 1874
Robert Grinter Grave Marker in the Smith Cemetery (Photo by Tom Hahn in 2003)

Mary "Polly" Smith, spouse of **Robert Grinter,** was born on15 October 1787. She was the daughter of A. Smith. Mary died on 13 or 20 August 1845, and was buried the Smith Cemetery near Russellville, Logan County. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries,* "Smith Cemetery", p. 247: **Mary Grinter consort of Robert Grinter** 15 Oct 1787 - 13 Aug 1845.



Mary (Smith) Grinter Grave Marker in the Grinter Cemetery (Photo by Tom Hahn in 2003)
In MEMORY of MARY GRINTER consort of R. GRINTER who was born Oct. 15, 1787 & died Aug. 13, 1815)

Their nine children of **Robert Grinter** and **Mary Smith** were:

(1) **Margaret W. Grinter**, was born on 23 January 1814, Logan County, Kentucky, died on 3 April 1890, buried Smith Cemetery, Logan County, and married on 21 November 1836 in Logan County, **Bryan Warden**.

(2) **Nancy M. Grinter**, was born on 2 April 1815, in Logan County, Kentucky, and married on 11 September 1846 in Logan County, **Thomas S. Crewdson.**

(3) **Florence Pitt W. M. Grinter** , was born on 1 March 1817, in **Logan County, Kentucky**, and married on 1 August 1841 in Logan County, **James C. Maxwell.**

(4) **Ambrose B. Grinter**, was born on 23 February 1819, in Logan County, Kentucky, was buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas, and married on 22 September 1857, in Logan County**, Mary E. McMillen.**

(5) **Catherine M. Grinter**, born on 13 January 1821, Logan County, Kentucky, died on 5 February 1885, Logan County**,** married on 20 April 1850 in Logan County, **William Western Smith,** the son of **James A. Smith** and **Sarah A. "Sally" Grinter.**

(6) **Lucy S. Grinter**, born on 13 March 1823, in Logan County, Kentucky, married on October 1855, in Logan County**, William Ewing.**

(7) **Elizabeth M. Grinter**, was born on 17 December 1823, Logan County, Kentucky.

(8) **Polly M. Grinter**, born on 1 December, 1826, in Logan County, Kentucky, married on 1 February 1848 in **Logan Co.**, **John Wood**.

(9) **Robert H. C. Grinter,** born 4 September 1829, Logan County, Kentucky, died 20 August 1845, was buried in the **Smith Cemetery,** Logan County (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries,* "Smith Cemetery," p. 247: **Robert H. C. Grinter**, 9 Sept 1829 - 20 Aug 1845)



In Memory of ROBERT H. C. Grinter who was born Sept. 9 1829 died 20 Aug. 1845
The photo was taken at the Smith Cemetery by Tom Hahn in April 2003

5. ELIZABETH "BETTIE" GRINTER was born in 1792 in Logan County, Kentucky. She married on 3 August 1812 in Logan County, **William Young, Sr.**
Their five children were:

(1) **James H. Young**, was born in 1815, Logan County, Kentucky**,** at age 35, based on the ***1859 census,*** house No. 575, and married three times, including an **Eliza** _____ . He was buried in the the Young Cemetery, Corinth [presumable Kentucky.]

(2) **William E. Young** was born in 1817 in Logan County, Kentucky. In the ***1880 census*** for that place, he was at house No. 271/272, age 60, married on 30 September in 1841, **Martha Patterson**. They had ten children. [Enigmatically, the "Grinter Papers, Logan County Historical Society, p. 5 the adds, "He married Elizabeth Mary Stewart May 4, 1892. All were buried in the *Young Cemetery, Corinth*.]

(3) **Sarah Young**, was born 1818 in Logan County, Kentucky, and married ca.1838 **William Ewing**.[According to the "Grinter Papers, Logan County Historical Society, p. 5, Evelyn Young married William "Will" Young.]

(4) **Nancy E. Young**, was born in 1828 in Logan County, Kentucky**.** [Is this the Emaline Young who, according to the ""Grinter Papers, Logan County Historical Society, married a **McMillan**?]

(5) **Felix P. Young,** was born in 1833 in Logan County, Kentucky**.**

(6) **John W. Young**, was born on 10 August 1836 in Logan County, Kentucky and died on 3 October 1882, and was buried in Smith Cemetery in Logan County.

(7) **Usabi Ensable Young**, was born 1839, Logan County, Kentucky.

(8) **Francis M. Young**, was born 1839, Logan County, Kentucky.

(9) **Samuel M. Young**, was born 1841, Logan County, Kentucky.

(10) **Permilla J. M. Young**, was born 1844, Logan County, Kentucky.

6. MARGARET "PEGGY" GRINTER was born on 2 January 1796, Logan County, Kentucky. She married on 1 August 1814 in Logan County, **Thomas S. Crewdson**. Margaret died in 1875, and was buried in the Smith Cemetery in Logan County, Kentucky. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries,* "Smith Cemetery," p. 247: **Margaret Crewdson,** consort of **Robert Crewdson, 1796 - 1868).** Tom and Nathalie Hahn did not locate the grave marker for him or his spouse on their visit to the cemetery in 2003.

THOMAS S. CREWDSON, spouse of **Margaret "Peggy" Grinter**, was born on 1 August 1796 in Logan County. Thomas died in presumably Logan County and was buried in the Smith Cemetery in Logan County**.** (*Ibid*.: Thomas Crewdson 1787 - 1868)

MARGARET GRINTER AND THOMAS CREWDSON had ten children:,

(1) **Arabel/Parella/Paralee R. Crewdson**, was born on 4 June 1818, Logan County, Kentucky, died on 18 March 1891, Logan County, and married on 7 August 1846 in Logan County, **Cyrus W. Parks**.

(2) **Thomas S. Crewdson**, was born in October 1819, Logan County, Kentucky, in the ***1850 Simpson County census*** at age 29, House No. 52 married 1 September 1846 in Logan County, **Nancy M. Grinter**.

(3) **John W. Crewdson**, was born in 1821, Logan County, Kentucky, 1850, in the **1850 census** age 29, House #533, married in December 1845, in Logan County, **Sarah Ann Patterson**. [Logan County Historical Society, "Grinter Papers," p. 4, says her name was Henrietta, possibly Henrietta Henderson.]

(4) **Reuben D. Crewdson,** was born in 1823, Logan County, Kentucky, and was buried in **the S**mith Cemetery, Logan Co. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries,* "Smith Cemetery," p. 247: **Reuben D. Crewdson, 1823**)

(5) **Nancy Ann Crewdson**, probably born 1826-1828, Logan County, Kentucky. She is shown in in the ***1850 Logan County census*** as age 22, which would make her birth year 1828, and in the ***1860 census*** as age 34 which would make her birth year 1826. Her tombstone says she was born in 1834, but the stone was erected years after her death. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries,* "Smith Cemetery," p. 247: **Nancy Ann Crewdson, 1834-1899**) She died 10 April 1899 in

Logan Co. ["Grinter Papers," p. 5, gives her middle initial as N.]

(6) **Margaret Ellen Crewdson**, was born on 15 March 1827, Logan County, Kentucky, died 18 February 1895, was buried in the Smith Cemetery near Logan County, and married **R. N. Patterson**. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries*, "Smith Cemetery," p. 247: **Margaret, 1827**)

(7) **Mary Jane Crewdson**, was born on 28 January 1829, Logan County, Kentucky, died 14 November 1875 in Logan County, and married 25 August 1949 in Logan County, **William A. Porter**.

(8) **Sarah Crewdson**, was born in 1830, Logan County, Kentucky, ***1850 census*** age 18, House #529, died 16 December 1900, married **_____ Brown**.

(9) **Lucy A. Crewdson**, was born in 1835, in Logan County, Kentucky, in the ***1850 census*** at age 15, House No. 529, died 1914, Logan County, and was buried in Smith Cemetery, Logan County. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan Co., KY. Cemeteries*, "Smith Cemetery," p. 247: **Lucy A. Crewdson, 1836**)

(10) **America A. Crewdson**, was bornin1838, Logan County, Kentucky, in ***1850 census*** age 11, House No. 529, died in 1914, in Logan County, an was buried in the Smith Cemetery, Logan County. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries*, "Smith Cemetery," p. 247: **America nee Crewdson**. She married **_____ Wilson** after 1870.

7. SAMUEL GRINTER was born on 12 May 1797 (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, KY. Cemeteries*, p. 88), Prince Edward County, Virginia and was christened on 2 July 179 in the Buffalo Presbyterian Church in Prince Edward County. On 20 July 1819, Samuel Grinter and James Grinter, probably his brother, had an indenture in for $500 paid on 106 acres of land in that county. (Joyce Martin Murray, abstractor, *Logan County, Kentucky Deed Abstracts 1813-1819: Abstracts of Deed Books Volumes D. E. F. G*, p. 133*)* Samuel was an Administrator inventory of a will there on 10 June 1831. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Abstracts of Wills & Settlements Logan County, Kentucky. 1795-1838.* Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, n.d., p. 119) Samuel was also the Administrator of the settlement of his father's will on 1 August 1832. (*Ibid.*, p. 122) He is listed in the ***1860 census*** as a farmer. Samuel died on 10 February 1876, and was buried on10 February 1878 in the Grinter Cemetery, Russellville: **GRINTER, Samuel, b. May 12,1797, d. Feb 10, 1876** (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries*, Grinter Cemetery", p. 88). His will was probated in Logan County. He married on 1 June [Barney Thompson, *The Thompson Book*] or 4 June 1818 in Butler County, Kentucky, **Nancy Carter Hill**.

NANCY CARTER HILL, spouse of Samuel Grinter, was born on 2 July 1799 in Logan County. Her father was **Major John Hill, Jr.** and her mother was **Elizabeth Thompson**. Nancy Hill died on 29 August 1872, and buried in the Grinter Cemetery, Logan County. **GRINTER, Nancy, b. July 2, 1799, d. Aug. 29, 1862, wife of Samuel Grinter. wife of Samuel Grinter**) (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries "Smith Cemetery"*, p. 88:

Their twelve children of Samuel Grinter and Nancy Carter Hill were:

(1) **Sarah Jane Grinter** was born on 6 August 1821 in Logan County, Kentucky. She died on 1 June 1865 in Logan

County and was buried in the Grinter Cemetery in Logan County. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky Cemeteries*, p. 88: **Sarah Jane Grinter, b. Aug. 6, 1821, d. June 1, 1865. dau of Samuel and Nancy W, Grinter**). She married 24 February 1851 in Logan County, **William W. Gordon**.

(2) **Thomas Hill Grinter**, was born on 12 September 1823, Logan County, Kentucky, died on 28 October 1825, Trigg County, Kentucky, and married 4 June 1850, Trigg County, **Mary Ann Redd**.

(3) **Mary L. Grinter** was born on 26 December 1825,in Logan County, Kentucky and was buried in the Grinter Cemetery, Logan County. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky Cemeteries*, "Grinter Cemetery", p. 88: **Mary L. Wood**, b. Dec. 20 ----, d. June ----[broken stone]**)**. She married 1 January 1848 in Logan County, **John Wood**.

(4) **John Carter Grinter**, was born on 28 January 1828, Logan Co., KY, buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Kansas City, Wyandotte County,Kansas, married 15 February 1856, on the Kansas Delaware Reserve, **Francis Grinter**, **daughter of Moses Read Grinter**. They had a son, **John W. Grinter,** whose daughter died as a teenager. (The last sentence according to by Martin Weeks)

(5) **Samuel C. Grinter**, born 1 November 1830, Logan County, Kentucky.

(6) **Reverend James W. Grinter**, born on 17 July 1819 (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky Cemeteries*, p. 88), in Logan County, Kentucky was christened on 17 July 182 in Logan County, died on 24 May 1888 at age 68, in Logan County, and was buried in the Grinter Cemetery, Logan County: **GRINTER, Rev. James W., b. July 17, 1819, d. May 24, 1888.** (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Ibid.*, p. 88. He married **Nancy William Melan** [?spelling], who born on 23 May 1817, died on 20 November 1891, and was buried in the Grinter Cemetery: GRINTER, NANCY W., wife of J. W. Grinter, b. May 23, 1817, d. Nov. 20, 1891. GRINTER, NANCY W., wife of J. W. Grinter, b. May 23, 1817, d. Nov. 20, 1891. (*Ibid.)* Their son, **Benjamin Samuel Grinter**, was also buried in the Grinter Cemetery: **Benjamin Samuelson of James W. and Nancy W. Grinter, b. April 21, 1851, died Feb. 19 1859** (*Ibid)*, as well as a daughter Mary G. Grinter" GRINTER, Mary G., dau. of James and Nancy W. Grinter, b. Oct 9, 1877, d. July 16, 1889.

(7) **Elizabeth "Bettie" C. Grinter**, was born on 23 March 1833, in Logan County, Kentucky, died 24 November 1923, and was buried in the East End Cemetery 5 miles west of Russelville, near Elkton, at Cadiz, Trigg County, Kentucky. Location to be refined. She did not marry. The following is from her obituary on 24 November 1923 in the Cadiz *Record*:

> Miss Grinter was a native of Logan County, Ky., and was a daughter of **Samuel Grinter**, in his day a prominent citizen of that county. She was the sixth child of a family of nine, and was born at what is still known as the old Grinter homestead five miles west of Russellville, on the road leading toward Elkton, on the 25th of March, 1832. The big brick Grinter mansion is still one of the landmarks of the county. [**This is the house after which Moses Grinter patterned his house in Wyandotte County, Kansas.**] The mother died about 1871, and for five years

she and the father composed the household as far as the immediate family was concerned. Miss Grinter was a woman of strong character, and aided materially in the affairs of the home and the transactions of the large plantation. After the death of the father in 1876, she came to **Cadiz** and ever since had been home with her sister, **Mrs. Addie Gunn**, in this city, and went to the home of Mrs. Gunn several years ago when Mrs. Gunn was rendered almost helpless by a fall. She has always lived a quiet, simple life, taking a great interest in home affairs and delighted always in her flower beds and things that made home bright and cheerful. [About] fifteen or twenty years ago she regularly every year made a visit back to Logan County to visit friends of her earlier life and to Kansas to visit a couple of brothers, who had been residents of that state. Her last visit to Kansas was a number of years ago, and she and Mrs. Gunn made the trip Those who were intimately associated with her remember the many noble traits and her devotion to her household and those she loved.

(8) **Robert V. Grinter**, born 6 January 1835, Logan County, Kentucky, was christened in 1836, and died on 25 May 1875, of Trigg County, Kentucky. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries,* "Smith Cemetery", p. 88: **Robert V. Grinter,** b. Jan. 6, 1797, d. May 25, 1876**.** His tombstone says he was in the 8th KY Cavalry, U.S. Army.

(9) **James Grinter**, was born in 1836, in Logan County, Kentucky.

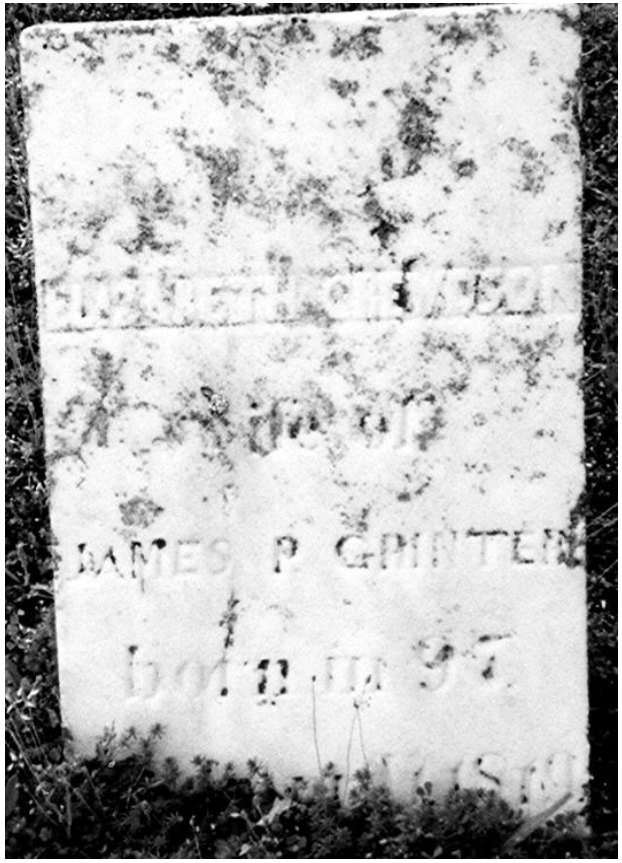
(10) **Martha "Addie" Grinter**, was born on 11 April 1837, in Logan County, Kentucky, died 17 June 1929, Cadiz, Trigg County, Kentucky, and married on 19 May 1856 in Logan County, **Wesley Gunn**.

(11) **Adeline Grinter**, was born in1838, in Logan County, Kentucky.

(12) **Daniel W. Grinter**, was born on 6 April 1840, died 6 January 1903, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas, was in Company A, 9th Regiment, Confederate Army, was possibly buried in Russelville, Logan County, Kentucky. [To be checked-Editor], and married 6 January 1867 in Logan County, **Ora Etta H. Davis.**

8. JAMES P. GRINTER was from Logan County, Kentucky, was born on 10 September 1799. He married first on 3 August 1818 in Logan County, **Elizabeth Crewdson** (Records in the Court House in Logan County) Louis B. Linton in "Grinter Papers," Logan County Historical Society, p. 6. James Grinter and Samuel Grinter, probably his brother, on 20 July 1819 paid an Indenture of $500 on 106 acres of land in **Logan County**. (Joyce Martin Murray, abstractor, *Logan County, Kentucky Deed Abstracts 1813-1819: Abstracts of Deed Books Volumes D. E. F. G,* p. 133*).* He was buried in the **Grinter Cemetery** four miles west of Russellville on the north side of US 68. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries,* "Grinter Cemetery," p. 88: **James R. Grinter**, b. Sept. 10, 1799, d. Dec. 20, 1869)

ELIZABETH CREWDSON, spouse of **James P. Grinter**, was a sister of **Lucy (Crewdson) Linton**. She died on 20 December 1869.



The tombstone reads, "ELIZABETH CREWDSON, wife of James P. Grinter born --97 [portion below the ground an not visible in the photograph] 1819. It appears that she was buried here in 1819 and that James P. Grinter moved elsewhere and was later buried in 1869 in the Grinter Cemetery where his second wife, Sarah, was buried.
(The photo was taken in April 1003 by Tom Hahn)

James P. Grinter married second on 1 November 1820 in Logan County, **SARAH M. J. HILL**. Sarah was from Prince Edward County, Virginia. Sarah was born on 30 September 1800, died on 19 June 1881 in Logan County, Kentucky, and was buried in the Grinter Cemetery in Logan County. **GRINTER, Sarah, wife of J. P. Grinter, b. Sept. 30, 1800, d. June 19, 1881** (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries,* "Grinter Cemetery," p. 88:

James P. Hill and **Sarah Hill**'s children were:

(1) **Sallie Grinter**, was born about 1821, in Logan County, Kentucky, married first **_____ Gordon** and second **James Smith.** Marriages to be checked.]

(2) Elizabeth "Lizzie" S. Grinter, was born in 1823, in Logan County, Kentucky, died 18 April 1886, was buried in the

Grinter Cemetery, Logan County, and married 3 April 1886 in Logan County, her cousin, **Samuel A. Grinter**,

(3) **Nancy "Nannie" W. Grinter**, was born on 14 January 1826, Logan County, Kentucky, unmarried, died 18 April 1886, Logan County, and was buried in the Grinter Cemetery, Logan Co. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries,* "Grinter Cemetery," p. 88: **Nancy W. Grinter,** b. Jan. 14, 1826, d. April 18, 1886) She was in the 1880 **Logan County** census in House No. 327/329.

(4) **Thomas A. Grinter** was born 7 August 1828, in Logan County, Kentucky, died 17 May 1878, Logan County, buried in the Grinter Cemetery, Logan County. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky Cemeteries,* "Smith Cemetery", p. 88: **Thomas A. Grinter, b. Aug. 7, 1828, d. May 17, 1878**)

(6) **John J. Grinter** was born in 1837, Logan County, Kentucky, was in the ***1880 census for Logan County,*** House No. 327/329.

(7) **Susan Grinter**, was born 1in 1838, Logan County, Kentucky and married _____**Chastain**.

(8) **Catherine O. Grinter**, born 1840, Logan County, Kentucky, unmarried, in 1880 census in Logan County**,.** in House No. 327/329.

Louis B. Linton in "Grinter Papers," Logan County Historical Society, p. 6, has this listing of the children of James P. Grinter and Sarah M. Hill. Because it differs somewhat from the above listing, it is included here until family researchers sort it our:

(1) **Katherine "Kate" C. Grinter** married first, **P. L. Morehead,** on 1 June 1887. She married second, _____**Shelton.**

(2) **Sarah "Sallie" Grinter** married **William Wayne Gordon.** They appear to have had five children.

(3) **John Grinter**. No known descendants.

(4) **Mary Sue Grinter**, married first, **John Chastain,** married second, **Henry Davis**

(5) **David P. Grinter**. His children **Myron H. Grinter** and **Cora Grinter Stevenson**.

(6) **Nancy Grinter** (His note: "Could this be the **Nancy E. Grinter** who married **Thomas Crewdson** on 30 November 1841?"

(7) **Elizabeth "Lizzie" C. Grinter** married **Samuel A. Grinter**, son of **John Hill Grinter** and **Nancy Crewdson.** Their children: 1. **Mollie Grinter,** single 2. **Emma Grinter** 3. **Cornelia (Nelia) Grinter**, married **Thomas W. Grinter,** son of **J. W. Grinter.** 4. **Nannie Grinter, married Theodore (Theo) Grinter,** son of **J. W. Grinter. Their children were: Phil Grinter**, **Ernest Grinter**, **and Annie Grinter**.

9. SARAH "SALLIE" GRINTER was born in 1803 in Prince Edward County, Virginia, died in January 1856 in Logan County Kentucky, married on 16 February 1818 **JAMES A. SMITH**. [Where were they married?] He was born 1770/1774 in Virginia, from Logan County, Kentucky, and died in February or March 1838, in Northern Logan County. She lived just off the road from Russellville to Morgantown.

They had eight children:

(1) **William Western Smith** was born on 14 June 1821, Logan County, Kentucky, died 24 September 1881, Logan County, married 20 April 1850 **Catherine M. Grinter.**

(2) **Elizabeth Jane Smith** was born ca.1822, in Logan County, Kentucky**,** married 6 February 1855, Logan County, **Hardin J. Turner.**

(3) **George A. Smith** was born ca.1823/1826,in Logan County, Kentucky and was married ca.1842, Logan Co., **Elvira_____.**

(4) **John H. Smith** was born ca.1825/1830, in Logan County, Kentucky.

(5) **Margaret A. Smith was** born in August 1830, in Logan County, Kentucky, died on 21 February 1881, Logan County, and married on 21 July 1852, Logan Co., **James H. Young**.

(6) **Ambrose C. W. Smith**, was born in August 1831, in Logan County, Kentucky, and married in1852, Logan County, **Catherine M. Turner.**

(7) **Robert W. Smith**, was born on 26 December 1832, in Logan County, Kentucky, died on 19 February 1903, in Logan County, and married 15 December 1856, Logan Co., **Eliza. J. Frances Young**.

(8) **Mary or "Polly" A. Smith** was born on 23 October 1835, Logan County, Kentucky, died 23 June 1917, Simpson, Kentucky, buried about 25 June 1917 in Pilot Knob Cemetery, Simpson, and married 29 September 1856, in the home of **James H. Young**, Logan County, **Martin Henry Smith.**

(Researcher and Descendant of the immigrant John Grinter, Francis Grinter, and Moses Read Grinter , Thomas Swiftwater Hahn, ***swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net***. We thank another Grinter Descendant (whose ancestor was Sally Grinter, daughter of the immigrant John Grinter) -- James H. Lawler ***jhlawr@flash.net*** for his assistance in providing and correcting data.

Editing remains to be done. Laser copy 6 November 2004. Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A.TH

This article on Francis Grinter and his family is for family research and genealogy only. It may not be used for commercial purposes or without the permission of the copyright owner Thomas Swiftwater Hahn E-mail: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net or 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL 33917-2040.

Home Page

30 August 2006

THE GRINTER FAMILY

FRANCIS GRINTER - Son of the immigrant John Grinter from England

Francis "Frank" Grinter was born in March 1787 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He died in 1864 in Logan County, Kentucky. [Need source documentation.] It would be interesting to know why he was given the name Francis. We have no proof of the place of his death or his place of burial, though the latter may have been in the Smith Cemetery located 13 miles north of Russellville, Logan County or in the Grinter Cemetery, located four miles west of Russellville on the north side of US 68, in Logan County. His name does not appear in the listing of burials for either cemetery. Cemetery. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Logan County, Kentucky. Cemeteries,* "Smith Cemetery," p. 247 or "Grinter Cemetery," pp. 7-8. Francis married **Susannah "Susan" Read** on 16 April 1808 in Russellville, Logan County, (Logan County Court House Records) [Other dates of 11 May 1808/21 March 1813 have also been cited. The latter date is probably incorrect as they had two or three children by that date. The court house source needs to be checked.]

SUSANNAH "SUSAN" READ was the daughter of **Moses Read and Rachel Porter.** She was born on 16 April 1808 in ether Prince Edward County, Virginia or in Logan County, Kentucky. Her parents married about 1775-1783 in Prince Edward County. Susannah died in May 1841 in Butler County, Kentucky, and was buried in the Caney Fork Cemetery in Butler County. Susannah's mother, Rachel Porter, was born about 1752-1760 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. See the entry for Susannah Read and her

ancestors in the Read Family History. See the history of her ancestors in the **Porter** Section of the Read Family History.

So far we have not found where Francis Grinter lived in Logan County or Butler County. We are attempting to find the location through deed research. Francis Grinter was involved in a suit filed on 3 June 1833 in Logan County over the ownership of land. (Logan County Genealogical Society, *Abstracts of Wills & Settlements Logan County, Kentucky, 1795-1838.* Russellville, Logan County, no date Settlement on 7 January 1815. (*Ibid.*, p. 27) On 2 April 1819, Francis Grinter was a witness in an Indenture case. (*Ibid.*, p. 144) Francis was called "Frank." It is said in family notes that he may have lived on the Delaware Reservation in present Wyandotte County, Kansas from 1845 until 1856, after which he remained in Kentucky the rest of his life, but we have found no evidence of that. He is in the *1850 US Census in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky.* He was also in the 1870 census there.

The children of **Francis Grinter** and **Susannah Read** were:
1. **Moses Read Grinter** was born on 12 March 1809, near Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky. He married about 1838 on the Kansas Delaware Reserve. Kansas Delaware **Anna "Annie" Marshall** *(whom see in Biographies* Anna Marshall). He died on 12 June 1878 and was buried in the Grinter Chapel in Muncie (present Kansas City), Wyandotte County, Kansas. (See Moses Read Grinter and his children above.)
2. **Bettie Grinter**, born about 1811 (based on 1850 Logan County, Kentucky census), married ca. 5 March 1833 _____ **Hardway**.
3. **Rachel Porter Grinter**, born about 1813 in Logan, Kentucky (based on 1850 Logan County Census), married on 5 March 1833 in Logan County, **Robert A. Moore**.] She died in Butler County, Kentucky. Robert A. Moore was born about 1810-1811, Butler County, Kentucky. He was the son of James L. and Obedience Elam. Their children:
   (1) **James Francis Moore**, born on 24 August 1836, Logan County, Kentucky, died 22 January 1916, Logan County, married first on 8 February 1870, **Mary Forgy** and second **Margaret Ann Porter**. Their son, **James Francis Moore**, was born on 8 February 1870 in Butler County, Kentucky. He married on 8 February 1870, **Margaret** _____ .
   (2) **Granville M. Moore**, born in 1839, Butler County, Kentucky, married Martha Ann Watkins.
   (3) **Mary Ellen Moore**, born in 1842, Butler County, Kentucky.
   (4) **Catherine Jane Moore**, born in 1844, Butler County, Kentucky.
   (5) **Susan Porter Moore**, born on 11 March 1845, Butler County, Kentucky, died on 4 April 1926, Butler County, Kentucky, married James David Watkins.

(6) **Lu Anna Moore** was born in on 24 August 1853 in Butler County, Kentucky and died on 24 March 1944 in Logan County, Kentucky

4. **Mary Belle "Pollie/"Polly" Grinter** was born about 1817 (based on the age 33 in the *1850 Logan County, Kentucky Census*) in Logan County, Kentucky and married in Logan County, on 19 September 1836 **Wiley or William Watkins.** He was born in 1812 in Logan County. They lived on and had eight children born on their farm near Auburn, Logan County.

(1) **Mary B. Watkins** was born in 1817 and married in December 1856 in Logan County, Kentucky, **Dewitt Turner**.

(2) **David Chapman Watkins** was born in 1839. He married on 18 November 1875 in Logan County, Kentucky, **Sarah Walker**.

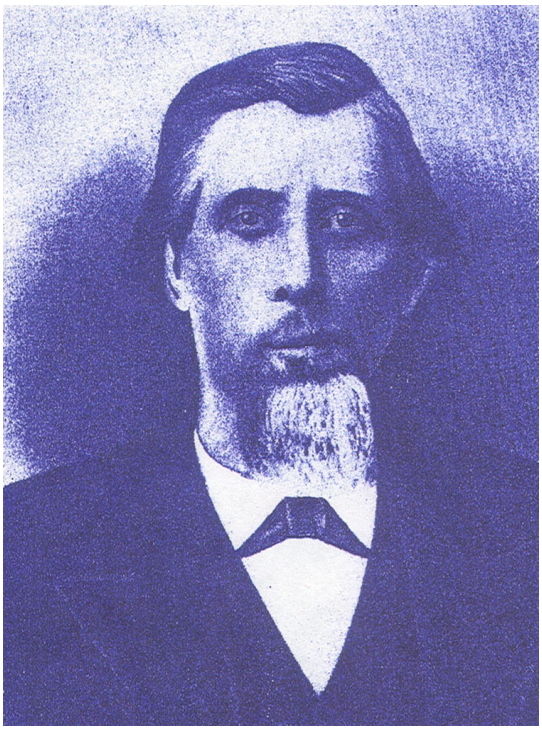
(3) **Martha Watkins** was born in 1837 and married on 6 November 1895 in Logan County, Kentucky, **M. P. N. Patterso**n.

(4) **John W. Watkins** was born in 1845 and married on 3 October 1896, in Logan County, Kentucky, **Emma Brewer**.

5. **John Read Grinter** was born on 13 August 1823 in Logan County, Kentucky. He died there on 5 February 1897 and was buried at the Smith Cemetery in Logan County. He married on 19 October 1849 at Russellville, Logan County, **Sarah Young** of Tennessee, daughter of **Henry and Debra Young**. (Logan County Historical Society Grinter Papers, p. 5) John Read may have gone to the Delaware Reservation in present Wyandotte County, Kansas, but returned to Kentucky if he did. That he went to Kansas is supported by the data in the *1860 US Kansas Territorial Census for Wyandotte County, Wyandotte, Township*, which places him there (Dwelling 356, Family rated two dwellings from his brother, **William Grinter** (Dwelling 357, House 407). He is listed as a farmer at age 35, with real estate valued at $500, personal property valued at $3,000, and born [erroneously] in Ohio--as are Moses and John.

6. **Jane Grinter** was born in 1825 (based on her age at 25 in the *1850 Logan County Census*) in Logan County, Kentucky, married _____ **Sharon**.

7. **James C. Grinter** was born on 23 January 1828 [James H. Lawler Family Records say 23 January 1829] at Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky and he died 26 July 1893 at Perry, Jefferson County, Kansas. He married Kansas Delaware **Rosanna Marshall** (*whom see in Biographies. An interior view of their home in Perry, Kansas, is also in that entry.*) on 15 February 1850 on the Kansas Delaware Reserve (present Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She was the sister of **Anna "Annie" Marshall**, the wife of **Moses Read Grinter**. He has not yet been found in the *1860 US Kansas Territorial Census* as have his brothers, Moses Read Grinter, John Grinter, and William Grinter. James and Rosanna were buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas.



James C. Grinter (*History of Kansas)*

The following is from *Kansas and Kansans*, pp.2517-2518:

> James C. Grinter, who was one of the first white settlers in Kansas, came to this territory in 1849. For many years he was a resident of Wyandotte {County] and his later years were spent in Jefferson County, near Perry. . . James C. Grinter was born in Logan County, Kentucky, January 3, 1828. His father, **Francis Grinter**, was born in Virginia, son of a soldier of the Revolutionary War and of Scotch-Irish ancestry [not necessarily]. Francis Grinter was an early settler in Logan County, Kentucky, and a farmer and a slave owner there. In 1854 he also came out to Kansas but only remained a few years, and going back to Kentucky, died in that state in 1864. [We have seen no other proof of his having been in Kansas.] His wife was **Susan Reed**, a native of Virginia and whose father was a soldier in the Revolution. Francis Grinter and wife had four sons, named **John**, **William H.**, **Moses**, and **James**, and their daughters included **Jane**, **Kate**, and **Polly**. **Moses Grinter** came West to locate a ferry across the Kansas River on the military road between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott, arriving in January 1831. Fr many years he was the only white man in Wyandotte County. He married a woman of the Delaware tribe of Indians.

James C. Grinter attended one of the old log cabin schools of Kentucky, and as a youth became intimately acquainted with Henry Clay and other noted Kentuckians of that day. At the age of seventeen he became salesman for a firm, one of the pioneer traveling men of that day, and went by horseback, representing his firm over a large part of the South, including Tennessee, Missouri and Mississippi. On October 8, 1849, he left Kentucky on horseback, crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis, the Missouri at what later became Kansas City, and took charge of the ferry across the Kansas River about two miles west of the village of Muncie, in Wyandotte County. He had charge of the ferry about five years.

While there he met and married Rosanna Marshall, who was born at Springfield, Missouri. Her father, William Marshall, was a prominent and wealthy trader among the Delaware Indians. He was of English ascent and he married a member of the Delaware. [There is no proof that William Marshal, or his father, Henry Marshall, were English, but then it is likely that he was.] Rosanna Marshal was reared in Kansas and was educated in the historic Shawnee Methodist Mision. After his marriage James Grinter engaged in farming in Wyandotte County taking up a homestead and becoming owner of about five hundred acres nine miles west of Kansas City. He was a pioneer in raising fancy live stock. He was a participant and and witness of many of the daring scenes in early Kansas history. In 1864 he was a member of the Kansas Militia that too part in the battle near Kansas City and drove off General Price.

In November, 1887, he sold his Wyandotte County far, and the following April moved to Perry in Jefferson County, where he engaged in the mercantile business as a member of the firm J. C./ Grinter and Company. He continued as a merchant until failing health caused him to retire. At Perry he erected what was then the finest residence in the village, at a cost of three thousand dollars, then a great sum to put into a house. He also acquired five hundred acres of farm land and gave each of his children a start in life. During the season of 1888 his hare of the corn grown on his ground aggregated nine thousand bushels.

James C. Grinter always remained a democrat in politics and attended many conventions of his party. For twenty years he was a member of his local

school board, was an active Methodist, and one of the builders of the church at Perry and for ten years prominent in church circles as class leader, steward, trustee and Sunday school superintendent. While living in Wyandotte County he was the chief contributor of the Grinter's Chapel, named in his honor, and in the same community is located the Grinter Cemetery. For many years a schoolhouse and a post office bore his name. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

A brief account should now be given of the children and descendants of this Kansas pioneer. His children were all born in Kansas and were educated in the home community of Wyandotte County. The daughter **Julie** married **Matthew Cook**, by who she had several children, and she died as **Mrs. Conlin** and is buried at Grinter's Chapel in Wyandotte County.

Etta, who was educated in the public schools and Kansas University, has spent her life in Wyandotte and Jefferson counties. She married Frank P. Simmons, from Kentucky, who died at Perry, Kansas. Mrs. Simmons has no children.

Marie Grinter married James F. Timmons, and died at Edwardsville, Kansas, he children being Mrs. Rose Hays, James, M., Mrs. Dorothy Pulling, Sanford, Ida and Catherine.

Sarah F. Grinter, who has always lined in Wyandotte and Jefferson counties, married James David, a farmer, and their children are Mrs. Etta Fowler, Mrs. Clara Maude, Emery and James.

Mollie B. Grinter married James _____, now deceased, and lives at Perry.

James M. Grinter, a farmer in Jefferson County, was born in the old Muncie locality, married Lou Bowling and has two children, William and Josephine.

Elizabeth S. Grinter became the wife of Charles E. Betts. She was educated in local schools and Palmer's Academy in Kansas City. Her husband came from Ohio to Kansas in childhood and for seventeen years was clerk of the District Court of Wyandotte County. He died in February, 1909. Mrs. Betts for two years was employed in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington. Her daughter, Sybil D., for eight years was an artist employed at the Bureau

of Etymology in the Department of Agriculture. Sibyl married James McDonald, of Cape May, New Jersey, but her first husband was Eugene Segman, and by that union her children are: Eugenia Betts, Gloria Margaret, Walter Dandy and Patricia.

Flora G. Grinter married James M. Martin. of Kansas City, Kansas, and now a resident of Excelsior Springs, Missouri, her children being Mrs. Clara Prather, Miss Gertrude and James M.

Lorenzo D. Grinter, the second of the two sons of James C. Grinter, the pioneer, died at Perry, Kansas.

Suzanne Grinter, who graduated from Christian College at Lexington, Missouri and for many years has been a capable voice teacher, married John Schulze, and she is now head of the department of voice in Asbury College at Wiltmore, Kentucky.

The children of the daughter Julia, who married Matthew Cook, are Mrs. Sarah Jamison, Mrs. Etta Watkins, Thomas Cook and James M. Cook, the latter secretary to the chief-of-police of Kansas City, Kansas.

8. **Mary Margaret Grinter** was born in 1831 in Logan County, Kentucky. She married ca. 1840 in Logan County, Kentucky, **_____ Lemon/Lemons**.
9. **William "Will" Grinter** was born about 1825. He married **Susan Morrow**. They had no children. (Logan County Historical Society, Grinter Papers, p. 5). Lawler Family Records say that he was born 1833 in Logan County, Kentucky, was of the Delaware Indian Reservation, was married about 1840 in Logan County, Kentucky, died in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas, and was buried there in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery.] He was enumerated in the *1860 US Kansas Territorial Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County* on 26 July 1860 at Dwelling 357, Family 407, next to his brother, **John Grinter**, at Dwelling 356, family 406, and two dwelling from his brother, **Moses Read Grinter**, at Dwelling 355, family 405. William was listed as a farmer, age 33 [1827], with real estate valued at $200 and personal property valued at $2,000. He was erroneously listed as having been born in Ohio.

Times New Roman 14 point. Laser copy 6 November 2004. Photo check A.TH

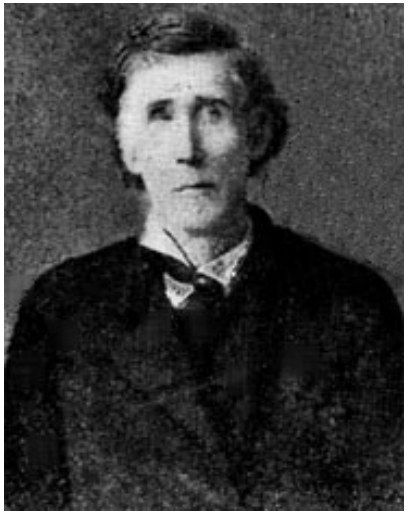
Home Page
10 October 2006

This article on Moses Read Grinter and his family is for family research and genealogy only. It may not be used for commercial purposes or without the permission of the copyright owner Thomas Swiftwater Hahn E-mail: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net or 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL 33917-2040.

THE GRINTER FAMILY

MOSES READ GRINTER

[Need photo of Anna with Cam Grinter]



Moses Read Grinter (Hahn Collection)

[I have just about finished entering the information that we have on Moses Read Grinter. It needs more work, however, to make it an easily read narrative. I will undertake that task as time permits. Editor]

According to his gravestone, **Moses Read Grinter** was born on 12 March 1809, probably near Russelville, Logan County, Kentucky. Moses was the son of **Frances Grinter**, who was born in March 1787 in Prince Edward County, Virginia, died in 1864 in Logan County, Kentucky, and was buried in Smith's Cemetery near Russelville. Moses died at age 71 on 12 June 1878 in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He was buried there in June 1878 in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, on land which he and his wife, Kansas Delaware **Anna "Annie" Marshall Grinter,** donated to the Methodist Church South in 1877. His father, Frances Grinter, married **Susannah "Susan" Read** on 16

April 1808 in Russellville. Susannah Read was born 1786 in Prince Edward County, Virginia, the daughter of **Moses Read**, who was born 1746/1750 in Scotland and who died in 1815 in Butler County, Kentucky. Her mother, **Rachel Porter**, was born 1752/1760 and died after 1815 in Butler County, Kentucky. Francis Grinter's father, **John Grinter**, was born in June 1755**,** probably at or near Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorset, England. His parents are said to have died at sea between Dorset, England and Jamestown, Virginia. John was a Revolutionary War veteran of four years. He was in many campaigns and was a prisoner in a British warship. John left the army as a sergeant. He died 27 May 1831 in Logan Co., KY and was buried there in Smith's Cemetery. John married **Elizabeth Hill** on 24 Feb. 1786 in Prince Edward County, Virginia Elizabeth was born in 1756 in Virginia, the daughter of **John Hill,** possibly of Prince Edwards County, Virginia. Her mother is not known, but the name Venable is given in one undocumented Family Group Record as the family name of Elizabeth's mother. Elizabeth Hill died on 17 August 1830 and was also buried in Smith's Cemetery. Details of Moses' father Francis Grinter and his grandfather John Grinter and their families are included later in this entry. An annotated listing of his children and a partial descendancy list of some of them is at the end of the narrative.

We know little of Moses Grinter's childhood and youth in Kentucky where he grew up with his brothers and sisters **Bettie** (married **Hardway), Rachel Porter** (married **Robert A. Moore**, **Mary Belle "Polly"** (married **Wiley Watkins), John Read**, **Jane** (married **Sharon**), **James C.** (married **Rosanna Marshall), Margaret** married **Lemons**, and **William.** Data on these siblings, his parents, **Francis Grinter** and **Susannah Read**, and his grandparents, **John Grinter** and **Elizabeth Hill**, presented elsewhere in the Grinter Family pages.



The man standing at the rear to the right is known to be **Moses Read Grinter** from other images, the man next to him has been identified as his brother, **John Grinter,** the man seated has been described as his brother, **James Grinter**, and the woman has been identified as **Rosanna nee Marshall Grinter**, the wife of James Grinter. Because Moses Grinter died in 1878, the photograph would have been taken sometime before then. His brother William was also in Wyandotte County. Why isn't he in the image and why was Rosanna in the image and not the other Grinter wives? From the collection of Thomas Swiftwater Hahn *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net* and also Martin Weeks *martinweeks@cox.net* . An original of this photograph, viewed by **Linda Grinter Rodgers** (deceased 2003) , had an identification of these four persons on the back, as indicated above. There has been a suggestion, also, that the woman is a sister of Moses Read Grinter.

Much is being said about Moses Grinter because he played such a central part in the lives of the Delaware as a trader and ferry operator. His place of business and residence were the center of activity of the Delaware residence in Kansas. Being married to a Delaware woman, he was also a part of their social and family activities. There are many secondary sources referring to Moses Grinter. To date, no primary source has been found in which there is documentary evidence of where he was born, where he lived as a youth in Kentucky, why and when he left there, when he arrived at Cantonment Leavenworth, in present Kansas, what his status was there, when he began operating a ferry, where he lived prior to his marriage with Anna Marshall, and where they lived in the early years of their marriage. However, we can piece

together a reasonable story of his life even though we do not have the details. In this biography, we will try to distinguish that data which is based on documentary evidence, that which is best on secondary sources, and that which is based on hearsay, and let the reader come to his/her own conclusions. As a start, one should perhaps see what **Barry** has to say in *The Beginning of the West*, perhaps the most complete work on the West. Unfortunately, as noted in the Bibliography Section, Barry lists all of her sources, but places all of them at the end of an entry, so that one cannot distinguish one piece of data with one end note. Perhaps some scholar in the future will provide that service. Here is what Barry has to say about Moses Grinter:

In January [1831], it is said that Moses R. Grinter (a Kentuckian, aged 21) began operating a Kansas river ferry, from a site on the *north* bank within the Delaware reserve. This was three to four miles above, and across the river from, the Chouteau's trading post and the newly-founded Shawnee Methodist Mission, in what is now Wyandotte township, Wyandotte county, on the N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 23, T. 11, R. 24 E.... For lack of tangible evidence, the date and circumstances of the founding of Grinter's ferry cannot be stated with certainty. According to one account young Grinter arrived in present Kansas in 1828, as a soldier at Cantonment Leavenworth; another says he came from Bardstown, Kentucky in 1831. Both versions say he was "appointed" by the government in January, 1831, to run a ferry. This suggests an arrangement between Canton Leavenworth officials and the Delawares for travel through the Indians' lands, and transportation across the Kansas River. The first records located for this ferry consist of two items in **James Kennedy**'s May, 1833, list of expenditures in conducting Kickapoo immigrants to their reserve above Fort Leavenworth: **"Moses R. Grinter, for ferriage of Indians, four wagons and baggage, across the Kansas River [the amount of $38.75]" and "Moses Grinter for ferriage of 5 wagons and teams across the Kansas river [the amount of] $9.25." In a July 22, 1833, letter, the Rev. Is**aac McCoy, wrote of a cholera threat which "so alarmed the Delawares, that they removed their ferry boat to prevent travelers from crossing to them." In a July 29, 1833, letter, The **Rev. W. D Smith** mentioned that there was, on the Kansas River, about 12 miles from the Missouri and two miles from a Shawnee village, "a tolerably good ferry, at which the mail crosses every week going and returning between the Shawnee agency and the Cantonment Leavenworth. Subsequent development of the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott in the early 1840s brought in creased use of **Grinter's ferry** (sometimes referred to as Delaware crossing, later as the military crossing, still later, as Secondine crossing). Also a good many immigrants to Oregon and California crossed the Kansas by way of this ferry in the 1840s and early 1850s. Accounts say that **James C. Grinter** (a younger brother of Moses) assisted as ferryman from late 1849 to about 1855. References to Barry's entry above: *Kansas Historical Collections*, vol. 9, p. 203n; 23d Cong., 1st Sess., *Sen. Doc*. 512, vol. 5 (Serial 248), pp. 74, 79 (for Kennerly items); *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, vol. 2, pp. 264-266 (McCoy item on p. 264), vol. 23, p. 178; **J. T. Irvin, Jr.**'s *Indian Sketches*, ed. by **J. F. McDermott** (Norman, Okla., c1955), p. 17 (for Smith item); *Portraits and Biographical Album of Jackson, Jefferson and Pottawatomie Counties, Kansas* (Chicago, 1890), pp. 662-663 (for James C. Grinter); the 1855 census of Kansas, which listed, in the 16th district, p. 2, Moses and James Grinter (but not their families); the federal census of 1870 for Wyandotte Twp., Wyandotte County, listed **Moses R. Grinter** as aged 61, a native of Kentucky.



GRINTER HOUSE by Charles Goslin

There is a good discussion of this and other ferries in the area by **Rodney Staab** in "Grinter Place State Historic Site: The Analytical/ Academic Version of the Interpretive Manual, 1977." His discussion goes beyond the scope of this biography for those interested in the subject. Staab was the Curator at the Grinter Place for several years. Staab takes a view differing from Barry's on Moses Grinter's role as a ferryman. Staab points out that there is a plaque erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution placed at the entrance of **the Grinter** Place in Kansas City, Kansas, stating that Moses Grinter had been "... sent here by the government in 1831 to establish the first ferry on the Kansas River." However, Staab states there is no proof that a Kansas River Ferry began operating in that year. He considers that the ferry came later than 1831, under federal legislation enacted 1836 for the establishment of a military road through that area. One of the provisions of the legislation provided that U. S. troops could be used to provide part of the labor required for such roads. Another provision was that the federal government would first attempt to obtain the permission of Indians over whose land the road would pass. (*U. S. Statutes at Large*, vol. 5, p. 50 and *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, vol. 11, p. 117, cited in Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 311.) A document of 21 October 1836 contains the signatures of Delaware, Shawnee, Wea, and Piankashaw leaders who authorized the federal government to build a "Western Road" and to build military forts thereon. (Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency Correspondence, National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 300, frames 964 and 966-967, cited in Staab, "Grinter Place Historic Site," p. 3-1.) The road, later known as "the Fort Leavenworth - Fort Gibson Military Road," was surveyed in the Fall of 1837. (Barry, p. 332) Staab says that, "The assumption that Grinter

had been sent by the government in 1831 to establish a ferry here thus collapses... [and that] no historian has even found any form of government authorization for Moses Grinter to establish any kind of ferry, anywhere." (Staab, "Grinter Place." p. 3-2.) Conversely, of course, a ferry could have been established and operated by Grinter without government authorization. That seems likely, however, and it seems more likely that Moses Grinter operated a Kansas River Ferry, but that the documentary evidence simply has not been discovered. A ferry across the Kansas River has been variously known as "The Delaware Crossing," "The Military Crossing," "Grinter's Ferry," and in the 1860s as the "Secondine Ferry." It was used by the Delaware , it carried the military road that ran from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott (and beyond), and it was used by thousands of emigrants on their way to Oregon and California. James Grinter, brother of Moses, was also involved in the running of the ferry from about 1849 to 1855. Concerning the ferrying of Kickapoo, Staab speculates that Grinter could have been a conductor or a transportation agent instead of a ferryman at the time of their crossing the Kansas River in 1833. Staab, *ibid.*) So far I have been unable to find the date at which Moses Grinter ceased operating his ferry.

Moses Grinter's gravestone says that he was born on 12 December 1809. Anna, his wife, was living at the time of his death in 1878, so it is reasonable that she would have known his birth data. Henry Clay Kirby in His "Grinter-Kirby Family History Family" says that Moses was born in 1807, that he may have been a resident of Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky, and that he died at the age of 71. According to family history, that is individual ancestry books, his parents lived in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, but the first evidence we can find for their presence there at the present time is in the *1850 U. S. Census*.

The Delaware Tribe began arriving in the Kansas Delaware Reserve from Southwest Missouri about 1830. Moses Grinter was an important factor in the everyday life of the Delaware in Kansas until his death in 1878. In possibly January 1836, Moses married **Anna (Annie) Marshall**, the daughter of **William H. Marshall** and **Elizabeth (Betsy) Wilaquenaho**), a Delaware. *(See Anna Marshall and Betsy Wilaquenaho in Biographies.* Staab*, Grinter Place*, p. 3-2) states that the date of 1831 for their marriage is incorrect. Indeed, Anna would have been only eleven to twelve years old at the time if that were so. Staab also points out that there is a hand-written statement signed by Moses Grinter that the marriage took place in 1839. In the "Grinter Papers," p. 5, at the Logan County Historical Society, it states that the marriage was in 1838. Anna was born 8 Jan. 1820 in Miami Co., Ohio and died 28 June 1905 in Kansas City, Delaware Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas, and is buried there next to her spouse, Moses Grinter. William was an Indian trader who migrated with the tribe from Ohio to Southwest Missouri. It is not known where he was born, but he died and was probably buried in Greene County, Missouri, near Springfield. He may have been in Kansas for a short time. His father, **Henry Marshall,** was a Revolutionary War Veteran, was probably born in Pennsylvania about 1752 and died and was buried in Miami, County, Ohio 14 July 1837. His mother, **Mary Marshall** -- family name not known, who was probably born in 1764 born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, died 10 January 1844 in Miami County, Ohio, and was buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery at Troy, Miami County, Ohio. It is possible that Henry Marshall is buried there as well.

Moses Grinter is credited as being the first white settler of Wyandotte County. One of the things for which he was well known was the operation of a trading post. There had been a post, a branch of the American Fur Company, that had been built under the supervision of the Choteau brothers, but probably operated by **Cyprien Chouteau** on the south bank of the Kansas River, equidistant between the Shawnee and the Delaware. It was in operation from from 1828 to 1853. Moses Grinter purchased that post in 1855 and sold merchandise there until 1 December 1860. A Delaware, **Joseph Besaillon,** was Grinter's business partner until 7 January 1858. His name also appears as **Bizayon,**

Bezion, Besyion, Bissiah, etc. As of 21 May 1856, Grinter still owed the American Fur Company $844.63. He paid off $500.00 of the debt on 21 June 1856, but he still owed them $344.63 at the end of the year. (Staab, *Grinter Place*, pp. 4-13, 4-15; the document dissolving the partnership is in the John Pratt Papers, microfilm edition, Roll 5, frame 938.) In a letter from Delaware **Chief Ketchum** and also signed by Delaware leaders **James Ketchum**, **Howard Ketchum**, **Charles Journeycake**, **Tashoway**, **Little Beaver**, and **Isaac Journeycak**e on 2 March 1856 to **Richard Cummins** that addressed several subjects. Of interest here are the remarks concerning traders. Ketchum said, "... about a year ago the department refused to grant licenses to traders. This pleased us. It was just what we all wanted to hear, for we are satisfied, after long experience, that traders are a disadvantage to our people. Though our hopes in this matter so far have been disappointed, the trade still goes on. So soon as the old trader, **Mr. Findlay,** found that he could not trade any longer, right on the end of the payment, just before the payment commenced, Mr. F. sells out his goods to Moses R. Grinter, a white man who has moved amongst us, and a Delaware man as his partner. This did not meet our views at all, but the agent said they had a right top trade. But it is all a humbug and fraud...We hope that you will put a stop to all trading in our country, for we do not want any trader in our country at all. .." (Staab, *Grinter Place*, pp. 4-15 and 4-16. [But need primary source data...] In spite of **Captain Ketchum**'s protest in March 1956, there does not seem to have been a boycott of Moses Grinter's store. When all the licensed traders were driven out of the Delaware Country by the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs **W. W. Moneypenny**, Moses Grinter purchased a stock of goods and commenced trading at the request of the Delaware chiefs and head men. Moses ran his trading post from 20 April 1855 until at least 24 October 1860. He was known as a "gentle and honorable man...[who] lent large sums of money to his Delaware friends. His generosity is evident from the fact that he was owed $14,134.13 at the closing of his books, a large sum of money at the time. Moses Grinter also ran the first post office in Kansas. [Need source for the above.] There is also the question of the location of the trading post.] After 1861 and before the relocation to Indian Territory in 1867-1868, traders without a license or permission may have traded with the Delaware. It is not clear as to what Grinter's position was in this period. Was he an active trader then or not? In any event, it appears likely from the five-year period from 1855 to 1860, Grinter's customers paid about half of their bills, leaving Grinter with the job of trying to get the government to pay the other half of the bills. (Staab, *Grinter Place*, p. 4-17) Moses Grinter voted pro-slavery in an 1855 territorial election. (34 Cong., 1 sess., *H. R. Report No. 200, "Report of the Special Committee Appointed to Investigate the Troubles in Kansas....* (Washington: Cornelius Wendell, 1856), p. 413. Grinter (cited as Mr. Gunter--a common error) was preceded by **J. Finly (James Findlay**, first postmaster of Wyandotte County) and J. **Mundy (Isaac Mundy)**, blacksmith to the Delaware, buried at White Church Cemetery, both of whom also voted pro-slavery.) In spite of the sentiment, Moses Grinter's son, **William H. H. Grinter**, enlisted and served honorably in a Kansas (free state) volunteer cavalry regiment. (Goodspeed, p. 300.)

It has been suggested that Moses (and later Anna) may have lived in some place other than near the Kansas River where Moses operated the ferry prior to 1857, when they built their permanent home there. For example, one might come to the conclusion that they lived in the vicinity of White Church, several miles to the northwest, because five of their children were buried there. It is likely that the Grinters were members of that church and that is probably the reason the burials of some of their children there. In any event a stained-glass window contains the names of Moses and Anna Grinter. (Staab, *Grinter Place*, p. 6-1) It seems unlikely, however, that they would have lived far from the ferry because of his need to be there at all times. *The History of Wyandotte County....*, p. 54, says, "He located near where the station of **Secondine** afterward stood, in 1831, and lived there up to the time of his death, June 12,1878." In 1929, their daughter, Mrs. Henry C. Kirby, that is **Martha Vashtie nee Grinter Kirby**, said that for "a quarter of a century" the Grinters lived in a pioneer house near

the trading post, just above the ferry, until the completion of their new house. (*Kansas City Kansan*, 27 December 1929). The old house burned down at some point. The trading post was probably located just across the road of the house built in 1857. Parts of it remained until mid-20th century. By at least 1895, the **Henry C. Kirby**'s were living in the **Grinter House**. The 1895 Kansas Census shows Henry, age 37, born in Mississippi, his occupation a minister; his wife **Martha** [Vashtie] age 3, born in Kansas; and their children Hendrick age 4, **Charles** age 2, born in Missouri; **William [Henry Harrison]**, age four months, born in Kansas; and, **Mrs. Annie Grinter**, age 75, born in Ohio, were living together. [Need census data.] Rodney Staab says that the Henry C. Kirby's were living in Missouri as recently as 1893. (Staab, *Grinter Place*, p. 6-10. The *Goodspeed History of Wyandotte County*, states that Martha V[ashtie] was "a resident of Nebraska, City, Nebraska. [Need citation.] The 1895 Kansas Agricultural Census for Wyandotte County, shows the **Grinter Farm** in his name. The Grinter House, located on present 78th Ave near the intersection with K-32, is now a property of the State of Kansas known at "The Grinter Place." It is one of the oldest farm houses in Kansas, is open to the public without charge, and is well worth a visit.

The following is from *Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas, Historical and Biographical* (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co.), pp. 168-169:

> The first permanent settler in the territory now comprising Wyandotte County was **Moses Grinter**, who, in 1831, located on the north side of the Kansas River, in Section 21, Town 11 south, Range 23 [p. 169] east, and lived there until his death, June 14, 1878. He was sent to this point by the Govt--to establish and maintain a ferry across the river on the old **Fort** Scott and Leavenworth military road. He was for many years a lonely white resident among the Indians.

In 1857, Moses and Anna began the building of their brick house house on the Kansas River. The house is said to have been patterned after a house in Kentucky. The brick were made of clay dug on the property and baked in a kiln there. The basic frame work was of native walnut and the finish work was taken from Fort Leavenworth by ox team. The house was completed in two years. It was the showpiece of the area and remains one of the oldest houses in Kansas, now a property known as The Grinter Place, owned, maintained, operated by the State of Kansas. The house is located on 78th Street, a mile west of the old site of Muncie which was on the Wyandot-Delaware Reservations line. Lots 7 and 8 of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 11, Range 24, containing 78.40 acres, were patented to Annie on 19 November 1868 by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The transaction was recorded in Washington, D. C. on 2 March 1869. It is recorded in Vol. 72, pp. 353-354. of the Register of Deeds Office, Wyandotte County Court House. (Staab, *Grinter Place*, p. 6-3).On 8 November 1861, Betsy Marshall, Anna's mother, was allotted lots 5 and 6 of Section 21, Township 11, Range 24. It is likely that Anne inherited that property on the death of her mother. (John G. Pratt Papers, microfilm edition, Roll 9, frame 270). It is not clear what the status of Moses Grinter's land ownership was prior to the government allotment to Annie.

In the ***1855 Kansas Territorial Census, 16th Election District, Wyandotte County***, Moses is listed at age 40 as a laborer born in Kentucky. In the 1860 Kansas Territorial Census, Wyandotte, Moses is listed as a Merchant with $1,000 in real estate and worth $1,500 at age 51, born Ohio [an error]. He was enumerated on 26 July 1860 at Dwelling 355, Family 405. In the 1865 Kansas, Wyandotte Township, Family No. 5, he is listed as a farmer with spouse **Anna**, age 50 born Indiana and William 28, born Kansas. Moses land is listed at a value of $3,500 and his personal worth $1,500. In the ***1875 Census for Kansas, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte, County***, Moses Grinter is listed as 66, born

Kentucky, with spouse **Anna** 55 born Ohio, **Mattie** 17 [actually 27], **Rose Marshall** 25, **Polly** 17, and **Cunningham** 11. Rose and Polly were Anna's son, John Marshall's, daughters). In the ***1875 census***, the Grinters had 280 acres fenced, 210 acres not fenced, 1,000 rods of rail fencing, 680 rods of board fencing, wages paid $300, acreage in corn 75, winter wheat 112, blue-grass 2430, evaluation of farm $3,500. The farm is actually listed in the name of **William Henry Harrison Grinter**, Moses' and Anna's son.

Moses Grinter was active in many of the affairs of Wyandotte County. He apparently interceded on the behalf of other persons. For example, during the probate of William Gillis Estate in 1870, he arranged for or provided an interpreter during the trial.

> We, **Judge Hicks**, myself [apparently attorney **Charles Rucker** and Grinter sent for **Jack McLean** [an interpreter] - sent Moses Grinter - Moses Grinter was there in our interest to get witnesses for us. He lives on Kaw River 5 or 6 miles from Kansas City, I think Judge Hicks proposed Grinter. (William Gillis Probate Papers)

Moses and Anna were active in the Methodist Episcopal Church. At one time church services were held in the their home to which Moses called nearby people to church by using a conch horn. In 1877 the Grinters gave 1.56 acres of land for a Methodist church and cemetery on the road north of their house on present 78th Street in Section 10, Township 11, Range 24. The church is called the Grinter Chapel and is an active Methodist church today, with many of the Grinters and their family buried in the cemetery there.



Grave monument for Moses Read Grinter in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery on 78th Street in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. The inscription reads: MOSES R. GRINTER BORN MAR. 12, 1809 DIED June 12, 1878. The inscription for his wife. Annie, is on the other side of the monument. This cemetery is on land donated by Moses and Annie in the 1860s. (Photograph by Tom Hahn about 1996)

Moses Read Grinter and Anna (Marshall) Grinter had ten children:

1. Francis Catherine or Katherine Grinter was born on 26 December 1839, at White Church on the Delaware Reserve (present Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas). She was on the *List of the 26 Delaware Who Elected to Remain in Kansas* under the 1862 Allotment

Number 78. Francis Catherine married on 7 February 1856 **John Carter Grinter**, the son of **Samuel Grinter**. Samuel Grinter was the son of John Grinter. John C. Grinter was born (according to his grave marker) on 28 January 1828. He was the first cousin of Moses Read Grinter and the first cousin once removed of Francis Catherine Grinter. John C. Grinter died on 17 September 1898. Francis Catherine died on 9 April 1908 in Wyandotte County. She was buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery at Kansas City, in Wyandotte County. The following item was from Barney Thomson:

> The Perry Mirror, Thursday, April 16, 1908
>
> Mrs. Frances Catherine GRINTER, 69 years old, the widow of John C. GRINTER, died last night on the old GRINTER farm, two miles north of Edwardsville, in Wyandotte county, Kansas. It had always been her home. Mrs. GRINTER and her husband, John C. GRINTER, who died several years ago, were cousins. Five children survive them.
>
> Mrs. GRINTER was one of the first white children born in Wyandotte county. Her father was Moses GRINTER, the first white settler in Wyandotte county, who went to live among the Indians on the old Delaware reservation in 1838. His wife, Anna Marshall GRINTER, whom he married in 1836, was member of the Delaware tribe.--Thursday's Kansas City Star.
>
> Funeral services for Mrs. GRINTER were held at the GRINTER chapel one mile northeast of Muncie, Kan., and were largely attended. Mrs. J.C. GRINTER, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. GRINTER, J. W. COLLEY and Miss Linnie COLLEY attended the funeral from Perry.



Grave Marker of John C. Grinter and Frances C. Grinter in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, on 78th Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. Francis's name is in the show area. (Photo by Tom Hahn about 1996)

The children of **John Carter Grinter** and **Francis Catherine Grinter**, using his ancestry, that is through his father, Samuel Grinter, and his grandfather, John Grinter, are:

i. **Mary Elizabeth Grinter** (John Carter[3] Grinter, *Samuel*[2], *John*[1]) was born 9 February 1857 in Logan County, Kentucky. She married on 20 May 1875 **Robert Taylor Mooney**. He was born at Rutherford, North Carolina on 24 October 1846. They had six children:

Mattie Francis died in early infancy), **Ora Etta**, **Anna Emily**, **Bertha Elizabeth**, **John Clay**, and **Ella Florence**. *History of Wyandotte County*, pp. 734-735) [5]

(1) **Bertha Elizabeth Grinter** *(Mary Elizabeth*[4] *Grinter, John Carter*[3]*, Samuel*[2]*, John*[1]*)*[See the entry below for an extensive descendancy of Bertha Elizabeth Grinter.

ii. **John W. Grinter**
iii. **Mannie H. Grinter**
iv. **Edward E. Grinter**
v. **John W. Grinter**

2. William Henry Harrison Grinter was born on 1 November 1841 on the Delaware Reserve (present Kansas. During the Civil War he served in the 15th Kansas Cavalry, Company E. He never married. William H. H. Grinter was killed in a hunting accident in Ozark County, Missouri on 10 December 1887 and was buried on 13 December 1987 in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery in Kansas City, Kansas. The *1880 U. S. Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas* shows him as a farmer, unmarried, at age 38, born in Kansas. With him in the household are his mother, **Anna (Marshall) Grinter**, age 60, keeping house, born Indiana; his brother **Cunningham Grinter**, farmer, age 16 born Kentucky; and, his sister, **Martha (Grinter) Allen**, keeping house, age 22, born Kansas. (LDS Census Extract, FHL Film 1254400, National Archives Film T9-0400, p. 420A) They are all living in the home of **Moses Read Grinter** and **Anna (Marshall) Grinter**, now called The Grinter Place. Contact: E-mail *martinweeks@cox.net* .



William Henry Harrison Grinter. (Provided by Mary J. Leiter)

The following is from *Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas, Historical and Biographical and Genealogical* (Chicago: Goodspeed

Publishing Co., 1890), p. 300: William H. H. mustered September, 1863, as first sergeant promoted first lieutenant October 10, 1863; mustered out with regiment October 10, 1865.

There is a lengthy account in the 16 December 1887 edition of the Wyandotte *Gazette* of the shooting death of and the burial and memorial service for W. H. H. Grinter.

3. Mary Jane Grinter was born on 3 May 1841/1843 on the Delaware Reserve (present Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas). She was the daughter of **Anna (nee Marshall) Grinter** (No. 127 on the List of Delaware Who Elected to Remain in Kansas) and **Moses Read Grinter**. Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries married on 3 April 1858 or 1859 in Johnson County, Kansas, **Audley Paul Defries.** He was born in 1830 in Barren County, Kentucky and died on 27 July 1882 at Muncie. In the 1880 Census, Mary Jane Defries is listed at age 37 as keeping house, her father born in Kentucky, and her mother born in Arkansas. [It should be noted that her mother was supposedly born in Ohio, but in the 1880 census she is also reported to have been born in Indiana.] Her spouse, Audley Paul (erroneously listed as "S. P. Defries") at age 49, was occupied as a farmer born in Kentucky, and his parents were born in Kentucky. Mary Jane died on 10 July 1908, and was buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries was declared a Citizen of the United States in the United States District Court on 14 January 1868. The children of Mary Jane Grinter and Audley Paul Defries were:

Child 1. **William Asher Defries**, No. 894 on the 1862 Allotment List, was born on 30 June 1861 and died in March 1920. He married in 1885 **Mariah Catherine Thomas**. She was born on 23 November 1863 and died on 10 December 1866. In the 1880 Census at age 17, he was occupied in farming.

Child 2. **Annie Elizabeth Defries** was born on 1 December 1854 and died in April 1940. She married in March, 1888 **Eric Oscar Newman**. He was born on 1 December 1854 and died on 18 December 1926. In the 1880 Census, she was age 15 and occupied in house work.

Child 3. **Martha Frances Defries** was born on 10 December 1866 at Muncie and died on 27 August 1950 at home at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She married on 3 November 1886, probably in Wyandotte County, Kansas, **Christian Frederick Hahn**. He was born on 31 March 1864 in Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan and he died on 3 July 1934 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. They are both buried in the Mt. Hope Cemetery in Topeka. In the 1880 Census, Martha Frances know as "Mattie" (even on her grave marker) was 12 and occupied in house work. Martha "Mattie" Defries is the maternal grandmother of Researcher Thomas Swiftwater Hahn: *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net* .

Child 4. **Moses Reed Defries** was born on 1 June 1871, in Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He did not marry. In the 1880 Census, Moses was age 8.

Child 5. **Eva Marie Defries** was born on 7 May 1873, at Muncie, and married Frank Snyder. In the 1880 Census, Eva May [Marie] was age 1.

(Census data were from the LDS Census Extract for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas, FHL Film 1254400, National Archives Film T9-0400, p. 420A.)

4. Victoria B. Grinter was born on 26 June 1848. She died in infancy.
5. **Florence D. Grinter** was born on 11 July 185. She died on 24 October 1857.
6. **Prudence Grinter** was born on 26 June 1854. She died in infancy.
7. **Martha Vashtie Grinter** born on 16 or 26 July 1857. She married first in 1876, **W. D. Allen,** and married second, on 30 October 188, **Henry Clay Kirby**. He was born 31 August 1856 and died 30 January 1939. They lived for many years in the "Grinter House."

Obituary of Reverend Henry C. Grinter - Former Circuit Rider Dies at 81 in His Home at Muncie

The Rev. Henry Clay Kirby, 81 years old, for many years an active minister of the Methodist Episcopal church South, died last night at his home in Muncie, Kas. Mr. Grinter was a graduate of Vanderbilt university. In 1887 he went to Muncie. He married Miss Martha V. Grinter, a daughter of Moses Grinter, a Wyandotte County pioneer. The Kirby home has been the scene annually of the Reunion of the Grinter descendants. Mr. Kirby was a circuit rider in the 80's, traveling on horseback much of the time. He preached at Ravenswood, Edgerton, and Grandview in Missouri; Nebraska City, Neb., and White Church and Edwardsville in Kansas. It was while preaching in 1888 at the Grinter chapel that he met his wife, who was the youngest daughter of Mr. Grinter. Although he retired from active service in 1902 he was often called upon to preach in the Muncie vicinity and to conduct baptisms, weddings and funerals. He was a member of the Delaware Masonic lodge. Mrs. Kirby died several years ago. Surviving Mr. Kirby are two daughters. Miss Mattie J. Kirby and Miss Annie T. Kirby of the home and thee sons. W. H. Kirby, C. G. Kirby and W. C. Kirby, all of Muncie, and a sister, Mrs. Jennie Hornsby, Forest City, Ark. (Submitted by Jane Zolotor)



Photo as Received. I am working on this as a novice. Try your hand at restoration and send me the result. Editor
swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net



(Improved --a bit-- Photo.) Martha Vashtie Grinter (right) at about age 13 and Cunningham "Cam" Grinter at about age 7 to 10, ca1871 - 1875. (Photo provided by Martin Weeks) I will continue to try to improve the quality of the image. Editor.



Martha Vashtie (Grinter) Kirby and **Henry Clay Kirby** in Front of the Grinter House. (Provided by Mary J. Leiter)

8. **James Grinter** died in infancy.
9. [Who is missing?]
10. **Cunningham "Cam" Reed Grinter** was born on 4 March 1864 on the Delaware Reserve in present Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Cam married **Elizabeth Shirley**, born on 26 April 1869. He died in Kansas City, Missouri on 11 March 1924, and was buried on 13 March 1924 in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. His residence at the time of his death was at 1419 Summit, Kansas City, Missouri. Cunningham's nickname was "Cam." He worked as a carpenter (Death Certificate. Elizabeth died on 21 April 1905 and was also buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery in Kansas City, Kansas.



Cam Grinter Provided by Martin Weeks)



Left-to-right: Cam Grinter; Henry Kirby; Wilbur, Charles, or Bill Kirby, sons of Henry Kirby, ca. early 1920s. (Photo provided by Martin Weeks)

Obituary of Cam Grinter from a Kansas City, Kansas Newspaper

Cunningham R. Grinter, 60, died yesterday at the home, 1419 Summit. He is survived by a son, George W. Grinter; five daughters, Mrs. Wallace Hodge, Mrs. Bessie Johnson and Mrs. Charles Leat, all of the home; Mrs. J. H. Kelley, 5121 Holmes, and Mrs. George Rice, Oklahoma City, and a sister, Mrs. Martha B. Kirby, Muncie, Kas. Funeral at 1 o'clock tomorrow at the Theisen chapel and at 2 o'clock at the Grinter Chapel, Muncie. Burial at the Grinter cemetery, Muncie.

Anna and Kate Grinter (Provided by Jane Zolotor **RonaldPZolotor@aol.comand** and Improved by Martin Weeks





Anna and Kate Grinter ca 1890 provided by Jane Zolotor **RonaldPZolotor@aol.com**and Improved by Martin Weeks



Jewell Grinter at about age 3 in 1894.. Photographer George Aldridge 1015 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, Kansas. (Submitted by Jane Zolotor **RonaldPZolotor@aol.com**)



Bessie Grinter, Infant (Provided by Jane Zolotor **RonaldPZolotor@aol.com)**



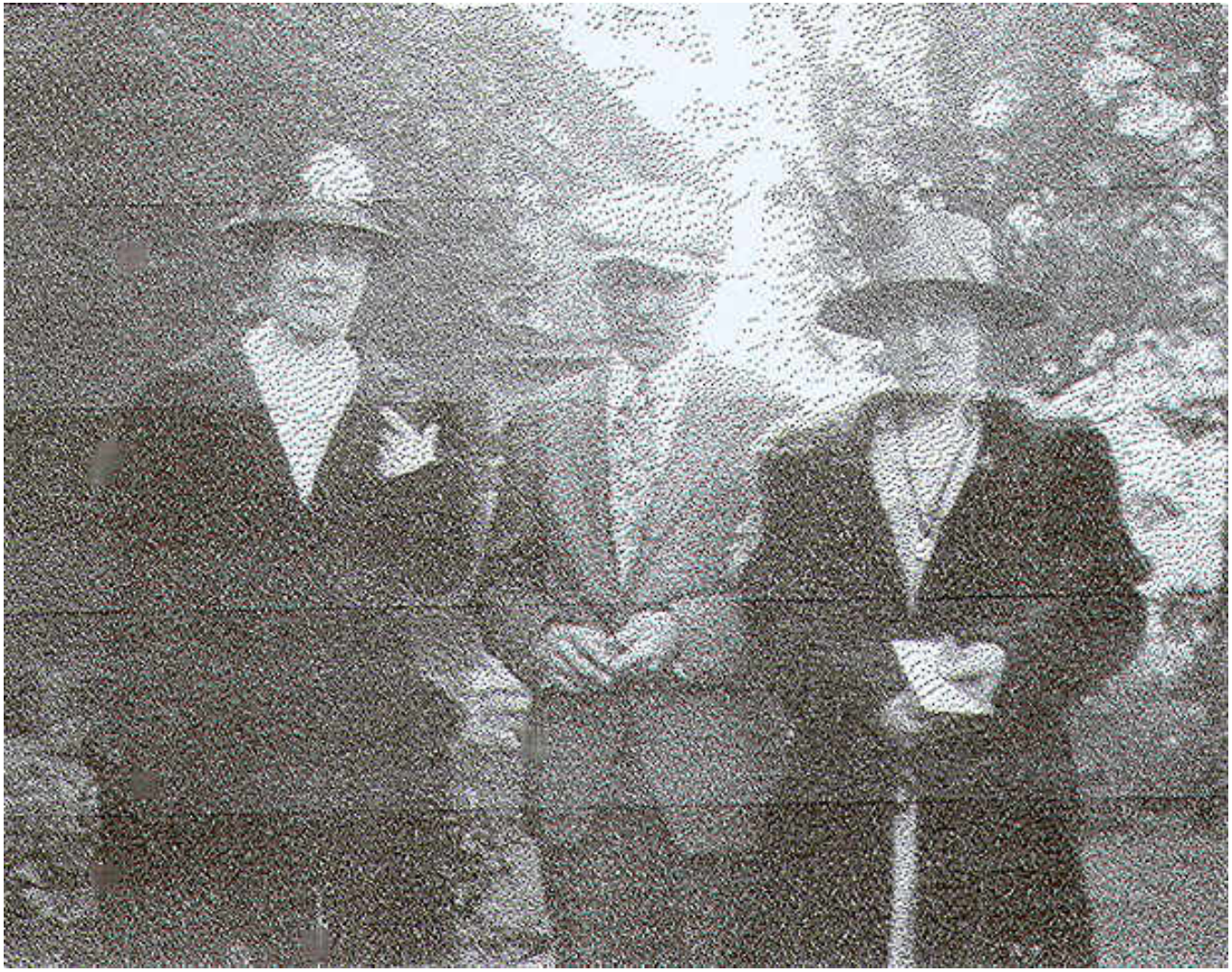
George Grinter, Sr. Infant (Submitted by Jane Zolotor **RonaldPZolotor@aol.com**)



George Grinter as a Toddler. Provided by Jane Zolotor **RonaldPZolotor@aol.com .**



George Grinter in WWI Army Uniform (Provided by Jane Zolotor to Marty Weeks)



Katie, George, Jewell Grinter (Provided by Jane Zolor **RonaldPZolotor@aol.com**

Their children are:

Child 1. **Anna "Annie" Grinter** was born on 27 January 1886. She married **Joseph Kelly**. Annie died on 1 April 1938.

Child 2. **Katherine Frances Grinter** was born on 15 November 1889. She married **Frank Spaulding.** Katherine Francis died in January

1952.

Obituary of Mrs. Katherine G. Spaulding. She was Granddaughter of Early Wyandotte County Settler

Mrs. Katherine Grinter Spaulding. 62, of 2000 Broadway, died yesterday at the Lakeside hospital. She was the granddaughter of Moses Grinter, first permanent white settler of Wyandotte County. Surviving Mrs. Spaulding are a foster daughter, Miss Vera Hodge of the home; a brother, George Grinter. of Oklahoma City, and two sisters, Mrs. Bessie Stock, Gravois Mills, Mo., and Mrs. Jewell Funkhouser, Oklahoma City. Funeral services will be held at 10 0o'clock Saturday at the Gibson chapel. Burial will be in the Grinter Chapel Methodist church. Mrs. Spaulding was a member. (Submitted by Jane Zolotor)

Child 3. **Mattie Jewell Grinter** was born on 13 October 1892. She married first **George Rice**, and second **Jack Funkhouser**. Mattie Jewell died on 17 August 1960.

Child 4. **George Warren Grinter** was born on 21 April 1895. He married **Lucille Porter**. George died on 12 June 1965.

Child 5. **Bessie Bernice Grinter** was born on 16 November 1898. She married **Lee Stock**. She died on 28 November 1975.



Bessie Bernice Grinter (Photo provided by Martin Weeks)

Child 6. **Iona Maybell Grinter** was born on 10 December. She married first **Robert Byrd** and second **Wallace Millard Hodge** who died in April 1938. Iona Maybell died on 29 May 1938. George and Iona were the only ones of Cam's children to have children. **George Warren Grinter** had a son **George Grinter, Jr.**, born on 5 March 1943 who died on 16 August 1996. He had two children who reside in Oklahoma. **Iona Maybell Grinter**'s children are: 1. **George Warren "Buddy" Byrd** was born on 4 March 1919 and died on probably 15 May 1996. 2. **Eunice Ora Lee Hodge** was born on 30 January 1922 and died on 1 May 1982. 3. **Wallace Reed Hodge** was born on 14 December 1924 and died on 27 September 1989. 4. **Catherine Elizabeth Hodge** (Living). 5. **Wanda June Hodge** was born 14 March 1931 and died 30 August 1991. Wanda was the Chief of the Kansas Delaware Tribe 6. **Mary Jane (Hodge) Leiter** Mary was the Chief of the Kansas Delaware Tribe 2000-2002. 7. **Vera Fern "Bridgette" Hodge** (Living)
There are undocumented stories about **Jesse James** and the **James Gang** and Cam Grinter in particular, and the Grinter Family in general. Of interest is the fact that the James's came from Logan County, Kentucky, the home county of **Moses Read Grinter** and **James Grinter**, so it is possible that there is a connection. Let us know if you have anything on this subject that has some basis in fact. Contact descendant Martin Weeks *martinweeks@cox.net*



Above, Cunningham Reed "Cam" Grinter and his mother, Annie (Marshall) Grinter, in front of the Grinter Home. The woman is Cam's wife Elizabeth (Shirley) Grinter with their daughters (left-to-right) Katherine (Kate) Frances Grinter and his Cam's mother, Anna (Marshall) Grinter. (Provided by Martin Weeks. Email *martinweeks@cox.net)*



Elizabeth Shirley with her Father, Henry Shirley (Photo Provided by Martin Weeks)



The figure to the left of Henry and Elizabeth Shirley, above, is probably Elizabeth's mother, Susan, or one of Elizabeth's sisters.

To be entered when found.
Anna (Marshall) Grinter with Her Son Cunningham Reed Grinter. Provided by Martin Weeks.

Moses and Annie also raised Anna's niece **Rosanna "Rose" Marshall** and her nephew **John Marshall**. Rose and John were the children of Rosanna's brother, **John William Marshall**. Rose died at or near 16. John died at about 60 years of age in Oklahoma. Rodney Staab says that John Marshall died or disappeared about 1860. (Staab, *Grinter Place*, p. 6-7).

(**Continued from the entry of Mary Elizabeth , the daughter of Francis Catherine Grinter and John Carter Grinter above.** [The numbering below used by Sheryl (Ray) Pacini does not match some of the other data on this page, but it shows the relationship of the descendants. Sometime later I may try to merge the two. Editor]

(Mary Elizabeth[4] Grinter, John Carter[3], Samuel[2], John[1]), the daughter of **Mary Elizabeth Grinter** and **Robert T. Mooney**, was born on 8 August 1883 at Grinter, Logan County, Kansas according to her death certificate. She married **Arthur Ray**, son of **Joseph Ray** and **Sara _____**. Bertha Elizabeth died on 30 July 1946 at Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington and was buried on 2 August 1946 at the Tacoma Mausoleum. (Sheryl Ray Pacini *sherylreno@msn.com* provided the data on the descendants of Bertha Elizabeth Mooney presented herewith. She is responsible for its content. Contact her for further information or to add to this entry) The children of Bertha Elizabeth Mooney and Arthur Ray are*:*

(**31**) **Robert Lester Ray[6]** was born on 5 September 1901. He died in 1903.

[The numbering system used by Sheryl Ray Reno is picked up at this point]

32. Crystal Elizabeth[6] Ray was born on 19 August 1903 at Okmulgee, Oklahoma. She married **William John Fuller,** son of **John Fuller** and **Mary _____.** She died on 11 June 1983 at Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada. Their children:

42. i. **William Leroy[7] Fuller** was born on 26 June 1922 at Atwood, Kansas.
43. ii. **Robert Duane Fuller** was born on 15 June 1928 at Concordia, Kansas. He died on 18 March, 1972.
44. iii. **Patricia Joyce Fuller** was born on 22 July 1934 at Atwood, Kansas.
45. iv. **Arthur Dean Fuller** was born on 4 January 1939 at Fresno, California.

33. Vernet Earl[6] Ray was born on 5 November 1905 at Muncie, Kansas. He married **Pauline Fern Steele,** the daughter of **Ola Steele** and **Emma Gansmiller**, on 15 March 1936 at St. Francis, Kansas. Vernet Earl died on 14 July 1971 at San Pablo, Contra Costa, California. Their children:

46. i **Kenneth Leon[7] Ray** was born on 16 November 1937 at Twin Falls, Idaho.
47. ii. **Raymond Leroy Ray** was born on 1 January 1939 at Oakland, Alameda County, California.
iii. **Arthur Duane Ray wa**s born on 31 January 1941 at Tacoma, Washington.
48. iv. **Linda Joyce Ray** was born on 25 September at Oakland, California.
49. v. **Richard Earl Ray** was born on 7 June 1946 at Oakland, California
50. vi. **James Darrel Ray** was born on 17 August 1947 at Oakland, California.
51. vii. **Paula Louise Ray** was born on 23 February 1950 at Oakland, California.

34. Loretta Maude[6] Ray was born on 16 January 16 1908. She married Murray Edwards. Their children:

52. i. **Shirley[7] Edwards**
53. ii. **Clifford Edwards**
54. iii. **Loretta Edwards**

35. Delbert Paul[6] Ray was born on 6 January 1912. He died on 16 November 1972. Delbert Paul married **Ruby _____.** Their children:

55. i. **Barbara[7] Ray**
56. ii. **Merilee Ray**

36. Charlotte Lucille[6] Ray was born on 8 April 1917. She married (1) **Aubrey Prilliman.** She married (2) **Hap Jacobson.** The children of Charlotte Ray and Aubrey Prilliman are:

57. i. **Connie[7] Prilliman**

58. ii. **Robert Prilliman**
59. iii. **Janice Prilliman**

The children of **Charlotte Ray** and **Hap Jacobson a**re:

60. iv. **Richard[7] Jacobson**
61. **v. Ed Jacobson**
62. vi. **Ward Jacobson**
63. vii. **Marty Jacobson**

37. Raymond[6] Ray was born on 3 February 1919. He married **Dottie _____.** Their children:

64. i. **Sharon[7] Ray**
65. ii. **Raymond Bill Ray**
66. iii. **Robert Ray**
67. iv. **Pamela Ray**
68. **v. Constance Ray**

vi. Rebecca Ray married Bill Jolley.

vii. **Jonathan Ray**

38. Evelyn Rose[6] Ray was born on 27 June 1922. She married (1) **Paul Lantz.** She married (2) **Jerry Scholer.** The children of **Evelyn Ray** and **Paul Lantz** are:

69. i. **Glenna (Cindy)[7] Lantz**
70. ii. **David Lantz**

The children of **Evelyn Ray** and **Jerry Scholer** are:

71. iii. **John[7] Scholer**
72. iv. **Laurence Scholer**
73. v. **Donald Scholer**
74. vi. **James Scholer**

vii. **Jeff Scholer**

viii. **Dan Scholer**

ix. **Dennis Scholer** married **Sally Mae _____**

39. Glenna Roweena[6] Ray was born on 21 October 1925. She married **Forrest Hines.** Their children:

75. i. **Don[7] Hines**
76. ii. **Sandra Hines**

Generation No. 7

42. William Leroy[7] Fuller ***(Crystal Elizabeth[6] Ray, Bertha Elizabeth[5], Mary Elizabeth[4] , John Carter[3] , Samuel[2] , John[1])***was born on 26 June 1922 at Atwood, Kansas. He married (1) **Jewell Geneva McCoy**, the daughter of **Frank McCoy** and **Lucille Ivy**, on 23 March

1943 at Reno, Washoe County, Nevada,. He married (2) **Joyce Elaine _____** on 23 April 1977 at Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada. The children of **William Fuller** and **Jewell McCoy** are:

78. i. **Judy Carol [8] Fuller** was born on 12 April 1946 at Visalia, California.
79. ii. **Larry Gene Fuller** was born on 12 October 1947 at Farmersville, California.
iii. **Gerald Lee Fuller** was born on 16 April 1954, Fresno, California. He died on 6 September 1973.
80. iv. **Sharon Lynn Fuller** was born on 5 September 1955 at Huntington Park, California**.**
81. v. **Michael Anthony Fuller** was born on 12 July1958 at Henderson, Nevada.
vi. **Peggy Ann Fuller** was born on 23 November 23 1961 at Las Vegas, Nevada.

43. Robert Duane[7] Fuller was born on 15 June 1928 at Concordia, Kansas. Robert Duane married (1) **Carolyn _____ .** He married (2) **Barbara _____ .** He died on 18 March 1972.

The children of **Robert Fuller** and **Carolyn _____ are:**

i. **Penny[8] Fuller**
ii. **Pamela Fuller**
iii. **Debra Fuller**
iv. **Robert Fuller, Jr.**
v. **Debra[8]Fuller**
vi. **Louie Fuller**

44. Patricia Joyce[7] Fuller was born on 22 July 1934 at Atwood, Kansas. She married **Sidney Carl Ridge.** Their children:

i. **Mary[8] Ridge** was born on 23 December 1965.
ii. **Linda Ridge** was born on 21 November 1968.

45. Arthur Dean[7] Fuller was born on 4 January 1939 at Fresno, California. He married **Esther _____** . Their child is:

i. **Lorelei[8] Fuller** was born on 9 April 1966

46. Kenneth Leon[7] Ray was born November 16, 1937 in Twin Falls, Idaho. He married **Ada Sue _____ .** Their child:

i. **Heather Marie[8] Ray** was born on 25 February 1980 at San Pablo, California.

47. Raymond Leroy[7] Ray was born on 1 January 1939 at Oakland, Alameda County, California. He married **Sarah Elizabeth Prescott** on 15 June 1957 at Richmond, Contra Costa, California. She is the daughter of **Theodore Prescott** and **Myrtie Bradford**. Their children:

82. i. **Kimberly Dawn[8] Ray w**as born on 29 February 29 1960 at San Pablo, Contra Costa County, California.
83. ii. **Sheryl Denise Ray** was born on 31 January 1962 at San Pablo, Contra Costa County, California.
iii. **Kathryn Marie Ray** was born on 30 December 1964 at San Pablo, Contra Costa County, California.

48. Linda Joyce[7] Ray was born September 25, 1944 in Oakland, California. She married **Wallace Freitas** on 5 November 1960 at El Cerrito, California. Their children:

84. i. **Larry James[8] Freitas** was born on 22June 1962 at San Pablo, California.
85. ii. **Martin Allen Freitas** was born on 9 May 1963 at San Pablo, California.
iii. **Angela Nalani Freitas** was born on 8 December 1968 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

49. Richard Earl[7] Ray was born on 7 June 1946 at Oakland, California. He married (1) **Rhonda Lou Holly.** He married (2) **Ellen**

_____ in June at Pinole, California.

Children of **Richard Ray** and **Rhonda Holly** are:

i. **Kristy Lynn [8] Ray** was born on 25 June 1978.
ii. **Jenilee Rene Ray** was born on 1 July 1982.
iii. **Ryan Eugene Ray** was born on 19 August 1983.

The child of **Richard** and **Ellen _____ is:**

iv. **Jeffrey Scott[8] Chitti** was born on 23 February 1974 at Oakland, Californi

50. James Darrel[7] Ray was born on 17 August 1947 at Oakland, California. He married (1) **Victoria _____**at Reno, Nevad**a.** He married (2) **Debbie _____** at Reno, Nevada. He married (3) **Diane Evelyn _____** on 25 December1966 in Vermont.

The child of **James Ray and Victoria _____ is:**

i. **Brittany[8] Ray.**

The children of **James Ray and Diane _____** are:

86. ii. **Lori Ann[8] Ray** was born on 15 October 1967 in Vermont.
iii. **Michael Alan Ray** was born on 27 October 1969.

51. Paula Louise[7] Ray was born on 23 February 1950 at Oakland, California. She married **Virgil Eugene Bright on 10 May 1970** at Richmond, California. He is the son of **Aaron Bright** and **Lillian Jewett**. Their child:

i. **Stephen Eugene[8] Bright** was born on 30 April 1973 at San Pablo, California.

52. Shirley[7] Edwards married **Paul Brown**. Their children:

87. i. **Jerry[8] Brown**
88. ii. **Dana Brown**
89. iii. **Douglas Brown**

53. Clifford[7] Edwards married **Neva _____** . Their child:

90. i. **Mark[8] Edwards**

54. Loretta[7] Edwards married **Ralph Helms**. Their children are:

i. **Christopher[5] Helms**
ii. **Julie Helms**
iii. **Lance Helms**
iv. **Leslie Helms**

55. Barbara[7] Ray married **Ali Nassiri**. Their children:

i. **Tami[8] Nassiri**
ii. **Sean Nassiri**
iii. **Kim Nassiri**

56. Merilee[7] Ray married **Dick Monroe**. Their child:

i. **Austin Monroe.**

57. Connie[7] Prilliman married **Cal Ritter**. Their children:

91. i. **Calvin[8] Ritter**
92. ii. **Andy Ritter**

58. Robert[7] Prilliman married **Eunice _____** . Their children:

i. **Vikki[8] Prilliman**
ii. **Cheri Prilliman**
iii. **Tracy Prilliman**
iv. **Hugh Prilliman**
v. **Rhonda Prilliman**
vi. **Robert Prilliman**
vii. **Loni Prilliman**

59. Janice[7] Prilliman married **Marvin Balestra**. Their children:

i. **Lori [8] Balestra** married **Tom _____.**
ii. **Brenda Balestra** married **Jerry Hall**.

60. Richard[7] Jacobson married **Tina _____**. Their child:

i. Scott[8] Jacobson

61. Ed[7] Jacobson married **Beverly _____**. Their children:

i. **Kristi[8] Jacobson**
ii. **Nicole Jacobson**
iii. **Jodi Jacobson**

62. Ward[7] Jacobson married **Ruth _____** . Their children:

i. **Stacy[8] Jacobson**
ii. **Heather Jacobson**
iii. **Harris Jacobson**

63. Marty[7] Jacobson married **Sunde _____** .Their child:

i. **Marti Ann[8] Jacobson**

64. Sharon[7] Ray married **Jim Purdee.** Their children:

i. **Rebecca[8] Perdue**
ii. **Timothy Purdue**
iii. James Purdue

65. Raymond Bill[7] Ray married **Kit _____.** Their children:

i. David[8] Ray
ii. Adam Ray

66. Robert[7] Ray married **Janice _____ .** Their children:

i. **Robert[8] Ray**
ii. **Wendy Ray**

67. Pamela[7] Ray married **Larry Fulghum.** Their children:

i. **Marcus[8] Fulghum**
ii. **Michael Fulghum**
iii. **Daniel Fulghum**

68. Constance[7] Ray married **Robert Rupp**. Their child:

i. **Amy[8] Rupp**

69. Rebecca[7] Ray was born on 18 August 958 at St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida. She married **William "Billy" Jolley** in 1980 at St. Petersburg. Their children:

i. **Jeremy W.[8] Jolley** was born on 22 December 1982 at St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**.**
ii. **Rachel Marie Jolley** was born on 28 January 1986 at St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida.

70. Glenna "Cindy" Indy married **Gary Peterson.** Their children:

i. **Jenifer[8] Peterson**
ii. **Aaron Peterson**
iii. **Melanie Peterson**

71. David[7] Lantz married **Gaye _____ .** Their children:

i. **Cortney[8] Lantz**
ii. **Tiffany Lantz**

72. John[7] Scholer married **Diane _____** . Their children:

i. **Julie[8] Scholer**
ii. **Adam Scholer**

73. Laurence[7] Scholer married Linda _____ . Their child:

i. **Sally[8] Scholer**

74. Donald[7] Scholer married **Robin _____** . Their child:

i. **Lori[8] Scholer**

75. James[7] Scholer married **Laura _____.** Their child:

i. **Jamie[8] Scholer**

76. Don[7] Hines married **Myrna _____** . Their children:

i. **Paul[8] Hines**
ii. **Philip Hines**

77. Sandra[7] Hines marri**ed George Jones.** Their children:

i. **Wendy[8] Jones**
ii. **Katy Jones**

Generation No. 8

79. Judy Carol[8] Fuller ***(William Leroy[7], Crystal Elizabeth[6] Ray, Bertha Elizabeth[5], Mary Elizabeth[4], John Carter[3], Samuel[2], John[1])*** was born on 12 April 1946 at Visalia, California. She married **C. H. Earley.** Their child:

93. i. **Diana Lynn[9] Earley** was born on 29 September 1966.

80. Larry Gene Gene[8] Fuller was born on 12 October 1947 at Farmersville, California. He married (1) **Cynthia Larue.** He married (2) **Luanna _____.** Their child:

i. Larry Gene Fuller[9, Jr.] was born on 8 June 1971.

The children of **Larry Fuller and Luanna _____**:

ii. **Sherry Burkes[9] Fuller** was born on 31 December 1981.

iii. **Carl Wayne Fuller** was born on 31 December 1981

81. Sharon Lynn[8] Fuller was born on 5 September 1955 at Huntington Park, California. She married **Fred Martin.** Their children:

i. **Tristiana Lea[9] Martin** was born on 11 April 1973.

ii. **Cassandra Marye Martin** was born on 1 April 1975**.**

iii. **Tereza Geneva Martin** was born on 16 November 1980

82. Michael Anthony[8] Fuller was born July 12, 1958 in Henderson, Nevada. He married **Cynthia _____ .** Their children:

i. **Christopher John[9] Fuller** was born on 6 October 1978 and died on 7 October 1968.

ii. **Jessica Maria Fuller** was born on 3 December 1980.

iii. **Michael Anthony Fuller** was born on 10 June 1985.

83. Kimberly Dawn[8] Ray was born on 29 February 1960 in San at Pablo, Contra Costa County, California. She married **Glenn Blaszak** on 24 December 1983 at Martinez, California. Their children are:

i. **Elizabeth Ann[9] Blaszak** was born on 2 November 1985.

ii. **Raymond Glenn Blaszak** was born on 9 December 1986.

84. **Sheryl Denise[8] Ray** was born on 31 January 1962 at San Pablo, Contra Costa, California. She married **John Walter Pacini**, son of **Harry Pacini** and **Charlyne Reid** on 5 April 1980 at Berkeley, Alameda County, California. Their children:

i. **Kevin "Kevy" Ray[9] Pacini** was born on 10 May 1983 at Vallejo, Solano County, California. He married **Louise Taylor Fox** on 12 July 2003 at Mayport, Duval County, Florida.

ii. **Alan Michael Pacini** was born on 30 January 1989 at Vallejo, Solano County, California.

85. Larry James[8] Freitas was born June 22, 1962 in San Pablo, California. Their child:

i. **Laura Jean[9] Freitas** was born 6 July 1981**..**

86. Martin Allen[8] Freitas was born on 9 May 1963 at San Pablo, California. Their child:

i. **Sarina[9] Freitas** was born in November 1989.

87. Kristy Lynn[8] Ray was born on 25 June 25 at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California. She married (1) **William Glenn Swanson, Jr.** on 29 June 1996 at Reno, Washoe County, Nevada. She married (2) **Bryan Michael Hidenfelter** on 1 September 2001 at San Pablo, Contra Costa, California. Their child:

i. **Jordan Ashley-Rose[9] Swanson**

The child of **Kristy** and **Bryan Hidenfelter** is:

ii. **Seth Thomas [9] Hidenfelter.**

88. Lori Ann[8] Ray was born 15 October 1967 in Vermont. Their children:

i. **Jeromy[9] Ray** was born 16 November 1984 at San Jose, California.
ii. **Rachel Rene Ray** was born on 30 May 1991 at Martinez, California.
iii. **Jonathan Edwards Reisbeck** (twin) was born in 1995.
iv. **Crystal Gayle Reisbeck** (twin) was born in 1995.

Lori Ann Ray has twins too and they are as follows:

Jonathan Edwards Reisbeck Male born 1995
Crystal Gayle Reisbeck Female born 1995
Her husband is John Reisbeck

89. Michael Alan[8] Ray was born on 17 October 1969 at San Pablo, Contra Costa County, California. He married **Carried Hall.** He changed his name from Ray to Hall. Their child:

i. **Barbara [9] Hall**

90. Jerry[8] Brown married **Jean _____** . Their children:

i. Lisa [9] Brown
ii. Tom Brown

91. Dana[8] Brown married _____ **Minkner.** Their children:

i. **Monika[9] Minkner**
ii. Craig Minkner
iii. **Russell Minkner**

92. Douglas[8] Brown married **Brenda _____.** Their children:

i. **Michele[9] Brown**
ii. **April Brown**
iii. **Tiffanie Brown**

93. Mark[8] Edwards married **Donna _____** . Their children:

i. **Cara[9] Edwards**
ii. **Marilyn Edwards**
iii. **Cecily Edwards**

94. Calvin[8] Ritter married **Connie _____** . Their children are:

i. **Cal[9] Ritter**

ii. **Jennifer Ritter**

95. Andy[8] Ritter married **Kandy** _____. Their child:

i. **Justin[9] Ritter**

96. Rebecca[8] Perdue married _____ **Morin.** Their children:

i. **Daniel[9] Morin was born in 1993.**

ii. **Anna Morin** was born in 1997.

97. Timothy James[8] Perdue was born on 25 February at Orlando, Orange County, Florida. His children:

i. Randall[9] Perdue was born in **1998.**

ii. **Austin Perdue** was born in 2000.

98. James Ralph[8] Perdue was born in 1977 at Orlando, Orange County, Florida. His child:

i. **Raymond [9]** Perdue was born in 2000

Generation No. 9

99. Diana Lynn[9] Earley *(Judy Carol[8] Fuller, William Leroy[7], Crystal Elizabeth[6] Ray, Bertha Elizabeth[5], Mary Elizabeth[4], John Carter[3], Samuel[2], John[1])* was born on 29 September 1966. Her children:

i. **Latasha Marie[10] Earley** was born on 13 January 1986.

ii. **Donald Douglas Earley** was born on 22 December 1987.

Lori Ann Ray has twins too and they are as follows:
Jonathan Edwards Reisbeck Male born 1995
Crystal Gayle Reisbeck Female born 1995. Her husband is John Reisbeck (These are out of pace and to be corrected, but where do they go? Editor

Home
18 February 2006

Grinter Family

This article on Mary Jans Grinter and her family is for family research and genealogy only. It may not be used for commercial purposes or without the permission of the copyright owner Thomas Swiftwater Hahn E-mail: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net or 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL 33917-2040.

MARY JANE GRINTER

Queries and additions for this page should be sent to researcher
thahn@lenapedelawarehistory.net

Mary Jane Grinter (married Defries) - She was born on 3 May 1841/1843 on the Delaware Reserve (present Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas). Mary Jane was the daughter of Kansas Delaware **Anna Marshall** (No. 127 on the List of Delaware Who Elected to Remain in Kansas) and **Moses Read Grinter,** the Indian Trader and the first white settler of present Kansas City, Kansas. Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries married on 3 April 1858 in Johnson County, Kansas, **Audley Paul Defries.** He was born in 1830 in Barren County, Kentucky and died on 27 July 1882 at Muncie, and was buried there in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery.

In the 1880 Census, Mary Jane Defries is listed at age 37 as keeping house, her father born in Kentucky, and her mother born in **Arkansas**. [It should be noted that her mother was supposedly born in Ohio, but in the 1880 census she is also reported to have been born in **Indiana**.] Her spouse, Audley Paul (erroneously listed as "S. P. Defries") at age 49, was occupied as a farmer born in Kentucky, and his parents were born in **Kentucky.**

In the *1885 Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas*, Mary Jane is shown as a widow with the following children: Line 25. Mrs. Mary Defries, age 44, widow, born KS, farmer. Line 26. Wm. A, age 21, born KS. Line 27. Mattie F., age 18, born KS Line 28. Moses R., age 14, born KS Line 29. Evie M., age 8, born KS (LDS Microfilm No. 976088)

In the *1895 Agricultural Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas.* Mary Jane is shown as a widow farming her 120 acres, with the assistance of her son, Moses Read Defries, who is listed as a farmer. The farm was still an actively producing one, with nearly three-quarters of it being cultivated:

Line 11. M. J. Defries. 120 acres, 89 acres under cultivation, 120 acres under fence. Number of rods of fences: 80 rail, 200 hedge, 160 wire. Farm value $6,000, farm implements $120. 8 acres corn, 14 acres oats, and 4 acres Irish potatoes. 150 bushels of corn on hand and 50 bushels of wheat. 12 acres of clover. Value of garden products sold $5, poultry and eggs $20. 50 pounds of butter made. Livestock: 9 horses, 2 milch cows, and 3 swine. Value of animals slaughtered $30. Bearing trees: 60 apple, 10 peach, 3 plum, and 20 cherry. Trees not bearing: 125 apple, 50 plum. Soft fruit: 1/4 acre raspberries 1 acre black berries, and vineyard 1 acre. 2 dogs. (LDS Microfilm No. 57046)



Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries Grave marker in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Her spouse, Audley Paul Defies has a separate, upright monument just to the right of this one, but who is Audley Edward DeFries who has the same birth and death data as Audley Paul? (Tom Hahn took this photo in September 1994.)

The children of Mary Jane Grinter and Audley Paul Defries were:
1. **William Asher Defries**, No. 894 on the 1862 Allotment List, was born on 30 June 1861 and died in March 1920. He married in 1885 **Mariah Catherine Thomas**. She was born on 23 November 1863 and died on 10 December 1866. In the 1880 Census at age 17, he was occupied in farming.

2. **Annie Elizabeth Defries** was born on 1 December 1854 at Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas and died in April 1940. She married in March, 1888 **Eric Oscar Newman**. He was born on 1 December 1854 and died on 18 December 1926. In the 1880 Census, she was age 15 and occupied in house work.

3. **Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries** (*whom see*) was born on 10 December 1866 at Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas, and died on 27 August 1950 at home **at** Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She married on 3 November 1886, probably in Wyandotte County, Kansas, **Christian Frederick Hahn**. He was born on 31 March 1864 in Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan and he died on 3 July 1934 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. They are both buried in the Mt. Hope Cemetery in Topeka, Shawnee

County, Kansas. Martha "Mattie" Defries is the maternal grandmother of Researcher Thomas Swiftwater Hahn:

4. **Moses Reed Defries** was born on 1 June 1871, in *Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He did not marry. In the 1880 Census,* Moses was age 8.

5. **Eva "Evie" Marie Defries** was born on 7 May 1873, at Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas, and married **Frank Snyder**. In the *1880 Census,* Eva May [Marie] was age 1.
(*Census data were from the* LDS Census Extract for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas, *FHL Film 1254400, National* Archives Film T9-0400, p. 420A.)



This photograph was taken in 1904, at which time Mary Jane Defries was about 61 years old. It was scanned from a copy of the original. I do not know where the original photograph is. The house is thought to be Mary Jane's on a 120-acre farm in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Her spouse, Audley Paul Defries had died some 20 years previously. A note on the back of the copy of the image says that the young man holding the horse was **Marion Defries,** her grandson. He was killed in 1908 by a gunshot wound in 1908 at age sixteen while climbing through a fence. Standing next to the tree on the left is **William Asher Defries**, a son of Mary Jane Grinter, the father of Marion. Another note on the back says that the four children on the back of the horse are "cousins, perhaps

grandchildren of Mary Jane?" (Hahn Collection)

The image above was sent to Eve Harris who showed it to her father Tracy Defries, son of Asher DeFries. She said in an undated letter to Tom Hahn:

> Tracy looked at your picture. The house belongs top Tracy's Grandmother, Mary Jane Grinter. He could not see Wm. Asher very well. . . . He does not know who the children are -- maybe Ethyl Thomas. Tracy said Wm Asher promised to give Marion a horse if he, Marion, would come and lived with Wm. Asher. Marion received the horse and a 410 shotgun from Wm. Asher, his dad. Mary Jane's house was located 1/4 mile south & 1/4 mile west from Stoney Point. Tracy has a similar picture, probably taken at the same time, it shows only the horse & Marion. no kids, Mary Jane, or Asher.



Above are the The five children of **Mary Jane (Grinter)** and **Audley Paul Defries**, and their spouses. From left to right: **Eva "Tuck" Defries** with her husband, **Paul Snyder**; **Annie Elizabeth "Liz" Defries** with her husband, **Oscar Newman**; **Moses Reed Defries**, unmarried; **Martha Francis "Mattie" Defries**, with her husband, **Christian Frederick "Chris" Hahn,** and **William Asher Defries**. Thomas Swiftwater Hahn Collection.

* * *

Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries was declared a Citizen of the United States on 14 January 1868 as per the following document:

U. S. District Court, October Session, Term A. D. 1867

Tuesday January 14th 1868 Court met pursuant to a adjournment Present as before

Be it Remembered that on the Fourteenth day of January A. D. 1868. personally appeared before the **Honorable Mark W. Delahay**, Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the District of Kansas in open court at Topeka in said District, **Logan Zeigler, George Zeigler, William Henry Grinter, and Lewis Ketchum male persons and Melinda Wilcoxen, Mary Ann Tiblow, Mary Jane Defries, Francis C. Grinter, Annie Grinter, Rosanna Grinter, Elizabeth Ketchum, Mary E. Ketchum, Sarah A. Ketchum, Ellen Swisher,** female persons, adult members of the Delaware Tribe of Indians and whose names appear on the certified copy of the Register of the names of all said Delaware Indians, who have elected to dissolve their tribal relations and to become citizens of the United States, made by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided by the treaty herein after mentioned , and made proof to the satisfaction of the Court here in accordance with the requirements of several acts of Congress herebefore passed for the naturalization of aliens that they have resided in the United States for more than the space of five years _____ preceding this application, and for one year last past, within the State of Kansas, and that during the whole of that time they have conducted themselves as persons of good moral character, _____to the good order and happiness of same: And having made further proof to the satisfaction of the Court. in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty made with said Delaware Tribe of Indians and approved July 26, 1866, and proclaimed August 10, 1866, that [they] are sufficiently intelligent and prudent to conduct their own affairs and interests, and that they have adopted the habits of civilized [Ha!. Editor] life , and have been able to support, for at least five years, themselves and family, and having declared on oath that they will support the Constitution of the United States, and renounce and abjure forever and allegiance and fidelity to every foreign power, prince, potentate, state and

sovereignty whatever and particularly that they will renounce and abjure ; membership with said Delaware Tribe of Indians; Thereupon it is Considered, Ordered and adjudged by the Court that full proof has been made in accordance with the provisions of said laws and treaty, and that the said Logan Zeigler, George Zeigler, William Henry Grinter, Lewis Ketchum, Malinda Wilcoxen, Mary Tiblow, Mary Jane Defries, Francis C. Grinter, Annie Grinter, Rosanna Grinter, Elizabeth Ketchum, Mary E. Ketchum, Sarah Ann Ketchum, Ellen Swisher, are competent persons to become Citizens of the United States. and to be admitted to all and singular the Rights, Privileges, and _____ of a naturalized citizen of the United States, and that the same be certified by the Clerk of the Court under the seal of said court accordingly.

Ordered that the Clerk issue in usual form *Venires* for 23 Grand Jurors and 24 Petit Jurors to serve at the next term of the Court, Ordered that Court stand adjourned *Sine dir*.

Page Revised on 02/18/2006 . Laser copy 6 November 2004. Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. TH)

More Page Links: **[Biographies Main Page] [Biographies Index]**

Home Page

15 April 2006

This article on the John George Hahn Family is for family research and genealogy only. It may not be used for commercial purposes or without the permission of the copyright owner Thomas Swiftwater Hahn E-mail: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net or 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL 33917-2040.

The German Immigrant **John George Hahn**

His Son Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn Family

His son Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn

His son Thomas "Tom" Frederick Hahn

His son Christopher "Chris" Frederick Hahn

The first Hahn about whom I know anything is **John George Hahn**, of Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany. Researcher Swiftwater Hahn swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net



John George Hahn, ca. 1880-1887 (Photo to be improved. Editor)

The back of the photo reads: A. C. Hammerly Photographer, Millerstown, Butler Co., Penna. P. O. Address, Barnhart's Mills, PA. Because John G. Hahn was at that place in the 1880 census, he was at least 62 years old in this photograph. His died in Bay City, Bay County, Michigan in 1887. Because we do not know when he went to Bay City, this photograph could have been taken after 1880 and before 1887, between the ages of about 62 to 69. Thomas Hahn has the original image.

Chronology:
1788 There may be a John G. Hahn age 92 in the 1880 census for Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. Check this again. So far I can't find him.
1818 John G. Hahn was born at Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany (Census)
1829 12 January Birth of wife Mary Ann Ellenberger in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania
1848-1849 Began term as a minister in Millerstown Borough (Chicora), Donegal

Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania
1850 15 November applied for citizenship
1850 Not yet found in this census
1851 Married Mary Ann Ellenberger
1853 Finished a term as a minister in Millerstown Borough (Chicora), Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania
1853 13 October? Naturalization of John G. Hahn in Butler County, Pennsylvania
1853 16 April Birth of daughter Margaret/Margarhetta in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
1855 Birth of daughter Matilda in Pennsylvania
1857 13 October Birth of daughter Bertha in Melan, Ripley County, Indiana
1854 Naturalization of a John George Hahn in Butler County, Pennsylvania
1857 13 October Birth of daughter Bertha in Melan, Ripley County, Pennsylvania
1858 11 August Birth of daughter Emma M. in Sandusky, Ohio
1860 Not yet found in this census
1861 17 May Birth of daughter Christene Christiana in Sandusky, Ohio
1864 31 March Birth of son Christian Frederick in Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan
1866 5 June Birth of daughter Mary Louise in Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan
1868 4 March Birth of son John G. Hahn in Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan
1869 1 August Birth of son Edward G. in Roseville, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan
1870 Roseville, Warren Township, Macomb County, Michigan census
1872 27 May Birth of son August Christophorous in Roseville, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan
1876 16 September Birth of son Paul Nicholas in Peachville, Butler County, Pennsylvania
1880 Barnharts Mill, Fairview, Butler County, Pennsylvania census.
1883 Possible death year of Mary Ann Ellenberger
1885 Son Christian Frederick married in Wyandotte County, Kansas to Martha Frances Defries
1887 Death year of John G. Hahn at Bay City, Bay County, Michigan.

John George Hahn was born at Stuttgart, Württemberg, Bavaria, Germany about 1818. (**Edward O. Hahn Notes** and *1870 Census* which see below) He was probably known earlier as **Johan(n)**. Nothing is known of his family, his childhood, or his education. We do not know when he emigrated to the United States or whether or not he emigrated with his parents and/or other family members, or for what reason. In *Immigrates to America,*

1600-1800s Immigration Records, p.238 from Genealogy.com, there is an entry for a John G. Hahn, age 13, male, from Germany to the USA and "Date of Arrive" as 30Sep32q. The first record we have found for the John G. Hahn we know as "ours" in the United States was in 1848-1849, when he began a term as a Reformed German Evangelical Lutheran minister at the St. Paul's Lutheran Evangelical Church in Millerstown Borough (Chicora), Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania.. ("Millerstown Borough," Chapter 43, *History of Butler County Pennsylvania*, *1895*, p. 15)



This view of the Town of Chicora was taken from the Hemphill Cemetery in 2001. The church to the left in the background is the German Lutheran Church with which John Hahn was associated and the church on the right in the English German Church. John Hahn's daughter, Christene (Dieter) Hahn was buried in this cemetery and it is possible that John's spouse, Mary Ann Ellenberger was buried there as well. (The photo was provided by Vonda Moore.)

On 15 November 1850, John applied for United States citizenship. In 1851, he married Mary Ann Ellenberger, who was born on 12 January 1829 at Sherrett, Armstrong County,

Pennsylvania. We cannot find him in the *1850 Federal Census for Pennsylvania*, possibly because he was not a citizen of the United States. In 1853, John finished his term as a the minister of the pastor of the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Millerstown Borough (Chicora), Donegal Township, Butler County Pennsylvania. On 16 April 1853, his daughter **Margaret/Margarhetta Hahn** was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Although it is assumed that John and Mary Ann lived in Butler County, where he preached, his spouse, Mary Ann, may have returned home Sherrett in Armstrong County to have her daughter, M**argaret/Margarhetta**. John was naturalized in Butler County on what appears to be 13 October 1853. It is not known where -- or if -- he preached next. His son, **Paul Nicholas Hahn**, said that there were fourteen children in the family, that he was the last of the fourteen children, and that eleven of the children lived to maturity. We do not know the names of the children that died early. Paul said that the children were born in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, places where John Hahn had preached. Daughter **Matilda Hahn** was born in Pennsylvania in 1855. Daughter **Bertha Hahn** was born on 13 October 1857 at Melan, Ripley County, Indiana. Daughter **Emma M. Hahn** was born on 11 August 1858 at Sandusky, Ohio. Daughter **Christene Christiana [?] Hahn** was born on 17 May 1861 at Sandusky, Ohio. On 31 March 1864, son **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn** was born at Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. On 5 June 1866, daughter **Mary Louise Hahn** was born at Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. On 4 March 1868, son **John G. Hahn** was born at Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. On 1 August 1869, **Edward G. Hahn** was born at Roseville, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan (a part of Detroit). The communities of Swan Creek and Roseville were some thirty miles apart. The John G. Hahn Family appears in the ***1870 Census at Roseville, Warren Township, Macomb County, Michigan.***

Census: 1850, US, Pennsylvania, Butler County, Fairview Township, LDS Film 0200610, National Archives Microcopy 432, Roll 760, but could not find Hahn. **Daughter Margherita Hahn** was born in 1853 in Armstrong County. Searched Donegal Township and Fairview Township in Butler County and Sugar Creek Township in Armstrong County with no success. Where is John G. Hahn? Perhaps as an emigrant alien he was not enumerated?

Census: 1860, US, Ohio, Sandusky: Daughter **Emma M. Hahn** was born in Sandusky, Ohio in 1858 and daughter **Christene Christiana Hahn** was born there in 1861, so it seemed likely that the Hahn's would be there in the 1860 census. However, I could not find them there or anywhere in the 1860 census. Although there is a

chance I missed something, there is the possibility that they were somehow missed in this census. A search of Sandusky might be productive if anyone has the time. Otherwise, I will have to wait until some service indexes the 1860 Federal Census.

Census: 1870 Roseville Post Office, Warren Township, Macomb County, Michigan. Heritage Quest Online Images. NAR Film Series M593, Roll 688, p. 117. Enumeration date, 2 Jue 1870. George C. Lamb, Ass't Marshall. Number stamped at top 117. Page No. 5 also listed on the census sheet. His neighbors were mostly farmers. p. 5, Dwelling 35, Family 35. A **George Siferlin** family next door, Dwelling 36, Family 36, was also from Bavaria.
Line 3. **Hahn, George J.** Age 52 [1818]. Male. White. Minister of the Gospel. Personal property $100. Born Wurtemberg [Württemberg]. Father foreign born. Mother foreign born. Male over 21. [Note that he is listed with the first name of "George," which is helpful in identifying other records.
Line 4. **Hahn, Mary Ann.** Age 41 [1829]. Female. White. Keeping House. Born Pennsylvania. Father foreign born. [Actually born Pennsylvania]
Line 5. **Hahn, Margarett**. Age 16 [1854]. Female. White. At Home. Born Pennsylvania. Father foreign born.
Line 6. **Hahn, Matilda**. Age 15 [1855]. Female. White. At Home. Born Pennsylvania. Father foreign born.
Line 7. **Hahn, Bertha**. Age 13 [1857]. Female. White. At Home. Born Indiana. Attended school within the year. Father foreign born.
Line 8. **Hahn, Emma**. Age 11 [1859]. Female. White. Born Ohio. Attended school within the year. Father foreign born.
Line 9. **Hahn, Christina**. Age 9 [1861]. Female. White. At Home. Born Ohio. Father foreign born. [Note that may have been called **"Christiana**," full name being **Christene Christiana**.]
Line 10. **Hahn, Christian.** Age 7 [1863]. Male. White. At Home. Born Michigan. Father foreign born.
Line 11. **Hahn, Loisa**. Age 5 [1868]. Female. White. At Home. Born Michigan. Father foreign born. Her name was possibly changed from "Licusa" or "Lienza."
Line 12. **Hahn, John**. Age 2. White. At Home. Born Michigan. Father foreign born.
Line 13. **Hahn, Edward**. 10/12 [1869]. Born in August. Male. White. At Home. Born Michigan. Father foreign born.

It is not known when the family moved to Peachville (present Buena Vista), Fairview Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, where his son, **Paul N. Hahn**, was born on 16

September 1876. It is not known how long the Hahns were at Peachville, but they appear at "Barnhart's Mill" Post Office, Fairview [Donegal] Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania in the 1880 census for that place. Barnhart's Mills Post Office is shown on an 1874 map of Butler County as a part of Millerstown in Donegal Township. In an 1895 map of Butler County, what was Barnhart's Mill/s is a part of Millerstown/Chicora Post Office. In contemporary maps, the Barnhart's Mill/s is in Chicora. In any event, Peachville and Barnhart's Mill are only a few miles apart. It is likely that the two places are simply described differently and in fact they are one and the same place. The site of their farm has not yet been located. Significantly, this is the area where John G. Hahn began preaching in 1848/1849 (until 1853). It appears that this was considered his "home base" and that is why he returned there. It is also the area where many of Mary Ann Ellenberger's family lived. For example, Enos Ellenberger, Mary Ann's brother--and his family, lived next door in 1880. John G. Hahn was probably a part-time farmer in the years that he preached. His occupation in the 1880 census was that of a farmer and his homes were in farming communities. The children of Reverend John G. Hahn must have been influenced greatly by the fact that he was a Lutheran minister. His son, Christian Hahn told his children that his parents were very strict in their observance of their religion.

According to Descendant **Stan Hahn**, great-grandson of John George Hahn, he died at **Bay City, Michigan** in 1887. We do not know why he was in Bay City, but perhaps he was living with one of his children. The only child who appears to have lived in Michigan was Matilda Hahn, married to Frank Lee. It is not known where **Mary Ann Ellenberger** died or where. She might have been buried in the Fair Cemetery with her parents, **John Ellenberger** and her mother **Elizabeth Fair**, in presently unmarked graves or she might have been buried in the Hemphill Cemetery, Chicora, Butler County, Pennsylvania. where their daughter **Christene (Hahn) Dieter** is buried. It appears that Christene was the only one of the children who remained in Pennsylvania. A key to the burial place may be wherever **Enos Ellenberger** is buried as he was living next to them in the 1880 census.

Census: 1880, US, Pennsylvania, Butler County, Fairview Township, Barnhart's Mill. LDS Film 1255109, NAR Film T9-1109, p. 43. Enumerated 18 June 1880, Dwelling 419.
John G. Hahn. Self. Occupation Farmer. Age 62 [1818]. Born Germany. Father and Mother born Germany.
Mary A. Hahn. Keeps House. Age 51 [1829]. Born PA. Father and mother born PA.
Christian Hahn. Son, Farmer, Age 17 [1863]. Born MI. Father born Germany. Mother born PA. Attended school within the year.

Louisa Hahn. Daughter. At Home. Age 15 [1865]. Born MI. Father born Germany. Mother born PA. Attended school within the year.
John Hahn. Son. At Home. Age 12 [1868. Born MI. Father born Germany. Mother born PA. Attended the school within the year. [The name Licusa or Lienza earlier may have been a mistake by a enumerator or researcher for daughter Loisa/Louisa, or , more likely, the former may have been changed her name to Louisa/Louisa to be more "Americanized."
Edward Hahn. Son. At Home. Age 11 [1869]. Born MI. Father born MI [? Check. Should be Germany.]. Mother born PA. Attended school within the year.
August Hahn. Son. Age 8. Born MI. Father born Germany. Mother born PA. Attended school within the year.
Paul Hahn. Son. Age 4. Born PA. Father born Germany. Mother born PA. Attended school within the year.
John G. Hahn's neighbor in the 1880 census at Dwelling 418, was **Enos Ellenberger** age 39, **Mary Ann Ellenberger's** younger brother. In addition to the Heritage Quest Online image, there is an LDS Film 1255109, vol. 19, 177-754, enumeration date 18 June 1880, p. 43, Dwelling 419 that is suppose to be a John G. Hahn entry. I have a note that says there is a John G. Hahn on "line 17" that has a John G. Hahn age 92, in which case he would have been born about 1788. Is there such an entry? If so, could this be his father? An uncle? Line 17 in this entry is also the line that says than John G. Hahn is age 62, so the age 92 seems unlikely.

The children of John George Hahn and Mary Ann Ellenberger were:
[In the John G. Hahn Family Photo Album referred to below and owned by descendant Dorothy (Wheat) Stockdale of Edina, Minnesota, most of the undated images were described by Paul Nicholas Hahn, son of John G. Hahn. The relationships are described with relationship to Paul Hahn. We hope to be able to add these images to this site one day.]
1. **Margaret/Margarett/Margarhetta "Maggie" Hahn** was born On 16 April 1853 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. She married **Frank Lee**. *Census: 1870 US, Michigan, Wayne County, Ward 6, First Precinct, Roseville Post Office.* But note, she was also found with the **George J. Hahn Family** in this census at Roseville, Warren Township, Macomb County, Michigan, Line 5. **Hahn, Margarett**. Age 15 [1855]. Female. White. At Home. Born **Pennsylvania**. Father foreign born. It seems that she was counted twice. Their children were: **Edward "Ed" or "Eddie" Lee, Daisy Lee** (married **Walter Webber**), **and Birdie [that is Bertha] Lee.** These are also the children listed in the household of **Frank Lee** in the *1880 Federal Census for Linden, Genesee County, Michigan,* **Hahn:**

Frank Lee. Self. Painter. Age 30 [1850]. Born MI. Father born NY. Mother born NY. **Hahn, Maggie Lee**. Keeping House. Age 27 [1853]. Born PA**.** Father born Wittenburgh. Mother born PA. **Hahn, Eddie Lee**. Age 5. [1875] Born MI. Father born MI. Mother born PA. **Hahn, Daisy Lee**, Age 4. [1876] Born MI. Father born MI. Mother born PA. **Hahn, Bertha Lee**. Age 2. [1878] Born MI. Father born MI. Mother born PA. The John Hahn photo album contains images of "Sister Margaret Lee, Bay City, Michigan; and, Nephew Ed Lee, Bay City Michigan; Bertie and Daisy Lee, Bay City Michigan.



Margaret (Lee) Hahn (Provided by Dorothy (Wheat) Stockdale from the Hahn Family Album)

2. **Matilda Hahn** was born in Pennsylvania in 1855. Nothing further has been found about her. Her image was not identified in the John G. Hahn photo album.

3. **Bertha Hahn** was born on 13 October 1857 at Melan, Ripley County, Indiana**.** She was in the 1870 Census, US, Michigan, Macomb County, Warren Township, Roseville Post Office**.** [In the **Family of George John Hahn**], Dwelling 35, Family 35] Line 9. **Hahn, Bertha**. Age 13. Female. White. At Home. Born Indiana. Attended school within the year. But, she was also enumerated in the *1870 Census at Roseville Post Office, Erin Township,*

*Macomb County, Michigan, p*age 23C. [She is listed with the Shock Family.] Line 26, Dwelling 161, Family 172. Shock, John, Age 30...Grocer R.[etail] T.[rade]...from Mecklenburg. Line 31. **Hahn, Bertha**. Age 13. Female. White. Domestic Servant. Born Michigan. Father foreign born. Mother foreign born. She married **William Turner**. They had a son, **Gleason Turner**. **(Edward O. Hahn Notes)** Bertha was in the *Census: 1930 US MO, Jackson County, Kansas City***.** [In the family of her brother, **August C. Hahn** at 3131 Olive Street**,** Dwelling 40, Family 34. Bertha is listed as Family 35, crossed out.] Line 73 **Turner, Bertha D.** Sister. Did not live on a farm. Widow. Able to read and write. Born Indiana. Father born Germany. Mother born Pennsylvania. Bertha was buried next to her brother, **Christian F. Hahn**, in the Hahn Family plot in the East Lawn Section of the Fairlawn Cemetery, a part of Mt. Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kansas**.** She is not noted in the John G. Hahn Family Album, but identified were nephew **Gleason Turner**, **Delbert Turner** and wife, **Gleason Turner**, brother-in-law **William Turner**, **Grandpa Turner** [probably her father-in-law], of Belton, Missouri, and **Joe Lytle**, Bertha's brother-in-law, as well as **Aunt Lizzie Lytle**, **Claude Lytle**, and **Herbert Lytle**, whose relationship is not known.



4. **Emma M. Hahn** was born on 11 August 1858 at Sandusky, Ohio. In the *Census: 1870 US, Michigan, Macomb County, Warren Township, Roseville Post Office*, p. 5 Dwelling 35, Family 35. Line 3. [In the family of her father, **Hahn, George J**., that is, **John G. Hahn**]: Line 8. **Hahn, Emma**. Age 15. Female. White. Born Ohio. Attended school within the year. Father foreign born. she married Peter "Pete" Evans and had a child Monica. (E. O. Hahn) She is in the John G. Hahn photo album and identified as Emma Hahn (Evans) and also as Emma Evans, husband Pete, and daughter Monica, of Detroit, Michigan. [One cannot tell whether or not all of hem are from Detroit, or just daughter Monica.] Emma married on 17 September 1905 in Wyandotte County, Kansas, **Charles L. Layman**. (Marriage Record at Wyandotte Co. Historical Museum**)**



Emma (Evans) Hahn (Photograph provided by Dorothy Wheat Stockdale from the Hahn Family Album

5. **Christene Christiana [?] Hahn** was born on 17 May 1861 at Sandusky, Ohio. Christine Dieter's children, Mary, Carl, Bertha, Lee Emma, were identified in the John G. Hahn Family Album, but where is Christene who died and was buried at the Hemphill Cemetery at Chicora, Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania in 1930.



Christene (Hahn) Dieter Grave Marker in the Hemphill Cemetery, Chicora, Butler County,

Pennsylvania
(Provided by Vonda Moore of Chicora)

6. **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn** was born on 31 March 1864 at Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. **The data of Chris Hahn was transferred to Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn Family Page on 4 August 2004.**

7. **Mary Louise Hahn** was born on 5 June 1866, at Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan**.**

8. **John G. Hahn** was born on 4 March 1868 at Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. Brother John Hahn, wife Amanda, and sons Lester and Ernest and daughters, Bessie and Esther, were identified in the John G. Hahn Family Album.



John Hahn, his Wife Amanda (Hutchins) Hahn, and their children Ester and Lester

(Provided by Dorothy (Wheat) Stockdale) from the Hahn Family Album)

9. **Edward G. Hahn** was born on 1 August 1869, at Roseville, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan (a part of Detroit). The communities of Swan Creek and Roseville were some thirty miles apart. He was identified as Edward as a Lutheran Minister and as **Ed and Helena** in the John G. Hahn Family Album.

10. **Augustus 'Gus" Christophorus Hahn** was born on 27 May 1872 at Roseville Post Office, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan. His nickname was "Gus." Gus's sister-in-law, Mattie Hahn, spouse of his brother, Chris Hahn, Christian F. Hahn told Thomas F. Hahn (Chris Hahn's grandson) in the 1930s that Gus Hahn lived with them. She said she sewed marbles in his pants so he wouldn't wear them out at the knees. It is possible that the story was about his brother, Paul, but it is possible likely that both Gus and Paul lived with the Chris Hahn family. Gus would have been about 14 and Paul about 10 when they married in 1886. Gus died in 1964 at about age ninety. Gus married Amelia "Nellie" Scott. She was born in Germany. Their children were:

a. Ralph Hahn

b. Edith Hahn was born on 27 May 1907. She married George Ragman. Their son was Larry.

c. Ray A. Hahn married Martha Lou ("MarLou"). Their children were Dick, Marilyn, Nancy; Roy married Dorothy Boyce, son Tommy.



A Part of the Gus Hahn Family at the Ray Hahn Home near Kansas City, Missouri August 1943. Left-to-right: Martha Lou "MarLou" Hahn, spouse of Ray Hahn; Nellie (Scott)

Hahn; Florence (Torgeson) Hahn; Ray Hahn; Gus Hahn, Dick Hahn, Gus's grandson and son of Ray. (Thomas Hahn Collection) The first census that we can identify with Gus Hahn was in 1915:

CENSUS: 1915 Kansas Wyandotte County, Wyandotte Township, viewed at the Wyandotte County Museum: Dwelling 117/Family 122: A. C. Hahn 41, Mrs. 36, Edith 14, Ralph 14, Roy 7, Ray 4.

CENSUS: 1920 US Kansas, Wyandotte County, Kansas City, volume. 69, E[numeration]. D.[istrict] 181, Sheet 12, Line 20; 1037 Tenney Ave, Gus 45, born OH; wife Amelia 45 born Germany; Ralph J. 22; Ray A. 19; Jack J. 16; Arthur L. 13; Helen M. 8; all born KS; John Reimer B. L. The latter may be a "boarder or a lodger. He is not in the 1930 Ancestry. com census index for Missouri, so he is probably still in Kansas, although from the 1930s he lived at Kansas City, Missouri.

11. **Paul Nicholas Hahn** was born on 16 September 1876 at Peachville (now Buena Vista), Butler County, Pennsylvania. Marguerite Hahn (spouse of Vernon Hahn, son of Paul, Christian Hahn's brother) wrote in a letter to Thomas F. Hahn on 11 November 1995: "He [Paul] always said he was the last of 14 children...His mother (or maybe it was his father) died when he was 7 yrs old and the other passed when he was 13. Evidently there wasn't anyone to care for him in Pennsylvania and he came to Ks. and lived with Uncle Chris and Aunt Mattie. Paul died on 26 August 1975 at Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Paul married **Eva L. Miller**. She was born on 9 June 1884 at Edwardsville, Wyandotte County, Kansas and died on 23 April 1958 at home at 8145 Swartz Road, Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Their children:

a. **Elma Louise Hahn** was born on 3 November 1905 at Edwardsville, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She married **Roy A. Wheat**. He was born on 28 December 1898 in Wyandotte County, Kansas and died at home on 28 June 1949 at home. Their children are:

1. **Achilles Virgil Wheat**. He went by the name of "Kellis" until recent years when his nickname became "Skip." He married **Jo Ann Winters**. Their children are **Renee Wheat** and **Roy Wheat.**

2. **Dorothy Marie Whea**t married **Donald "Don" Stockdale**. Their children are **Dennis Stockdale**, **David Stockdale**, and **Donna Stockdale**.

b. **Vernon Leslie Hahn** Vernon was born on 3 November 1907 at Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas and died on 18 August 1964 at Muncie. He married **Marguerite Breeden**.

Vernon and Marguerite moved to Highland [Kansas?] in 1939 and returned to Kansas City, Kansas 14 years later. They had four children:

1. **George Leroy Hahn** was born on 12 November 1934
2. **Vivian Louise Hahn** was born on 25 March 1940.
3. **Vernon Stanley Hahn** was born on 29 March 1947.
4. **Paul Douglas Hahn** was born on 3 May 1949.

MARRIAGE-SPOUSE: Marriage Record,Wyandotte County, at the Wyandotte County Historical Society 15 June [1904?] Wyandotte Co. He married Eva L. Miller. Marguerite Hahn letter of 11 November 1995: He was 28 when he married. The small house on the Paul Hahn farm was built in 1953. His sister Louise kept house for him while he went to school to be a teacher. He taught for 34 yrs.
LAND: There is a Mortgage Transaction in Wyandotte County, Kansas Deed Records for P. Hahn and Mame P. Book 42 pp. 297/297.
~Probably not ours.

Paul died at Muncie, Delaware Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas 0n 24 August 1975.

CENSUS: 1910 US Kansas, Wyandotte County. 080 0204 0225; Paul N. 33, born PA; wife Eva L. 25 born KS; Elma 4 born. KS; Vernon L. 2 born. KS; 1 non-relative.

Modified Register for Reverend John George Hahn

First Generation

1. **Reverend John George Hahn** was born about 1818 in Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany. He died in 1887 in Bay City, Bay County, Michigan.

John married **Mary Ann Ellenberger** daughter of John Ellenberger and Elizabeth Fair in 1851. Mary was born on 12 January 1829 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. She was christened on 17 April 1829. She died about 1883.

They had the following children:

\+ 2 F i. **Margherita Hahn** was born on 16 April 1853.

\+ 4 F iii. **Bertha D Hahn** was born on 13 October 1857 and

died in 1935/1936.

\+ 5 F iv. **Emma M Hahn** was born on 11 August 1858.

\+ 6 F v. **Christine Christiana Hahn** was born on 17 May 1861 and died in 1933.

\+ *7 M vi. **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn** was born on 31 March 1863. He died on 3 July 1934.

\+ 8 F vii. **Marie Louise Hahn** was born on 5 June 1866. She died after 1920.

\+ 9 M viii. **John C. Hahn** was born on 4 March 1868.

\+ 10 M ix. **Reverend Edward G. Hahn** was born on 1 August 1869 and died in 1915.

\+ 11 M x. **August Christophorus Hahn** was born on 27 May 1872 and died in 1964.

\+ 12 M xi. **Paul Nicholas Hahn** was born on 16 September 1876 and died on 24 August 1975.

Second Generation

2. **Margherita Hahn** "Maggie " (John George) was born on 16 April 1853 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

Margherita married **Frank Lee** . Frank was born about 1850 in Michigan.

They had the following children:

13 M i. **Edward Lee** "Eddie" was born about 1875 in Michigan.

14 F ii. **Daisy Lee** was born about 1876 in Michigan.

15 F iii. **Bertha Lee** was born about 1878 in Michigan.

4. **Bertha D Hahn** (John George) was born on 13 October 1857 in Milan, Ripley County, Indiana. She died in 1935/1936. She was buried in 1935/1936 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Bertha married **William Turner**.
They had the following children:
16 M i. **Gleason Turner**.

5. **Emma M Hahn** (John George) was born on 11 August 1858 in Sandusky, Ohio .

Emma married **Peter Evans** .

They had the following children:
17 F i. **Monica Evans** .

6. **Christine Christiana Hahn** "Christina" (John George) was born on 17 May 1861 in Sandusky, Ohio . She died in 1933 and was buried in 1933 in Chicora, Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Christine married **Michael Dieter**. Michael was born about 17 January 1859. He died on 7 October 1890. He was buried in Hemphill Cemetery, Chicora, Donegal, Butler County, Pennsylvania.
They had the following children
18 F i. **Mary Dieter**.
9 M ii. **Carl Dieter**.
20 F iii. **Bertha Dieter**.
21 F iv. **Louise Dieter**.

7. **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn** "Chris" (John George) was born on 31 March 1863 in Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. He died on 3 July 1934 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. The cause of death was heart failure. He was buried on 5 July 1934 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Christian married **Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries** daughter of Audley Paul Defries and Mary Jane Grinter on 3 November 1886 in Muncie, Stony Point, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Martha was born on 10 December 1867 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on 27 August 1950 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and was buried on 29 August 1950 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Christian and Martha had the following children:
22 F i. **Myrtle Mae Hahn** was born on 21 December 1889. She died on 23 December 1964.
+23 F ii. **Mary Louise" Lulu, Lou" Hahn** was born on 19 November 1892. She died on 11 July 1945.
*24 M iii. **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn** was born on 28 October 1895 and died on 4 February 1967.
+25 M iv. **Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn** was born on 29 July 1898 and died on 24 July 1979.
+26 F v. **Margaretta "Margaret" Frances Hahn** was born on 16 June 1901. She died on 25 June 1992.

8. **Marie Louise Hahn** (John George) was born on 5 June 1866 in Swan Creek, St Clair County, Michigan. She died after 1920.

Marie married **William B. Glatfelter** on 10 Aug 1899 in Wyandotte County, Kansas. William was born about 1870 in Indiana.
They had the following children:
27 F i. **Mary Louise Gladfelter**.

9. **John C. Hahn** (John George) was born on 4 March 1868 in Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan.

John married **Amanda Hutchison**.
They had the following children:
28 M i. **Esther Hahn**.
29 M ii. **Lester Hahn**.
30 F iii. **Bessie Hahn**.
31 M iv. **Ernest Hahn**.
32 M v. **Billie Hahn**.

10. **Reverend Edward G. Hahn** (John George) was born on 1 August 1869 in Roseville Post Office, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan. He died in 1915.

Edward married **Helena Rosseau** daughter of August Rosseau and Justine Hermann in 1897. Helena was born about 1870 in Maryland and died in 1935 in North Tonawanda, New York.
Edward and Helena had the following children:

33 M i. **William Reuben Carl Hahn** was born on 20 May 1901.
34 F ii. **Amos Hahn** was born in 1904 and died in 1982.
35 F iii. **Salome Hahn** was born in 1906 and died in 1909.
36 F iv. **Elizabeth Hahn** was born in 1909 and died in 1909.
37 M v. **John Hahn** was born in 1911 and died in 1977.
38 F vi. **Esther Hahn** was born on 8 April 1913 and died in 1993.

11. **August "Gus" Christophorus Hahn** (John George) was born on 27 May 1872 in Roseville Post Office, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan. He died in 1964 in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri and was buried in Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri.

August married **Nellie J. Scott**.
They had the following children:

39 M i. **Ralph Hahn**.
40 F ii. **Edith Hahn**.
41 M iii. **Ray Hahn** was born on 2 February 1907and died on 8 Nov 1999.
42 M iv. **Roy Hahn**.

12. **Paul Nicholas Hahn** (John George) was born on 16 September 1876 in Peachville (now Buena Vista), Butler County, Pennsylvania. He died on 24 August 1975 in Kansas City, Delaware Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas and was buried in Kansas City, Delaware Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Paul married (1) **Eva L. Miller** on 15 June 1904 in Wyandotte County, Kansas.
They had the following children:

43 F i. **Elma Louise Hahn**.
44 M ii. **Vernon Hahn** died in 1964.

Third Generation

22. **Myrtle Mae Hahn** (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 21 December 1889 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on 23 December 1964 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. The cause of death was diabetes. She was buried on 26 December 1964 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Myrtle married **Gerald Theodore "Mac" McCollister** on 21 November 1908 in Wyandotte County, Kansas. Gerald was born on 12 March 1884 in Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska. He died on 31 July 1952 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and was buried in August 1952 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.
They had the following children:

45 F i. **Irma Louise McCollister** was born on 26 May 1922 in Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas. She died on 2 July 1978 in Ohio. The cause of death was a lung condition. She was buried in Ohio.

46 F ii. **Dorothy Nadine McCollister** "Dotty Mac".

23. **Mary Louise" Lulu, Lou" Hahn** (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 19 November 1892 in Muncie (Stony Point), Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on 11 July 1945 near Bakersfield, Kern County, California. The cause of death was a heart attack. She was buried in Juyl 1945 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Louise married **Leslie "Les" F. Beckman** son of **James Beckman and Bertha _____** on 25 December 1920 in Kansas. Leslie was born on 25 December 1896 in Shiloh Township, Neosho County, Kansas. He died on 24 May 1981 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and buried in May 1981 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

They had the following children:

47 F i. **Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman** Marcelle was born on 29 October 1921 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. She died on 28 June 2001 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. and was buried on 3 Jul 2001 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas.

Marcelle married **Harry Corby** .

48 F ii. **Martha "Marty" Mae Beckman** was born in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She was christened on 27 March

1927 in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Shawnee County, Topeka, Kansas. Marty died in Oklahoma was buried in Ponca City, Oklahoma.

Martha Mae married **James Kilkenny**.

24. **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn** (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 28 October 1895 in Muncie, Stony Point, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He died on 4 February 1967 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. The cause of death was cancer. Walter was buried on 8 Feb 1967 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Walter married **Florence Vivian Torgeson** daughter of Torgei Torgieson (Thomas "Tom" Torgeson) and Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen on 5 September 1920 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, USA. Florence was born on 23 March 1897 in White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. She died on 5 October 1998 in Shepherdstown Nursing Facility, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia. Florence was buried in 1999 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

They had the following child:
49 M i. **Thomas "Tom" Frederick Hahn** was born on 5 Nov 1926 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, USA. He was christened on 26 Mar 1927 in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Thomas married (1) **Lena Elizabeth "Beth" "Liz" Curtis**, daughter of **Richard "Al" Alvin Curtis** and **Mabel Clare Brewer**, on 27 May 1948 in the United Presbyterian Church, Austin, Travis, County Texas. The marriage ended in divorce at Ellsworth, Hancock County, Maine. Beth was born on 30 September 1927 in Princeton, Collins County, Texas. She died on 2 January 2003 and was cremated in Texas. Her ashes were strewn at their daughter's property near Amherst, New Hampshire.

Thomas married (2) **Nathalie Irene White** "Nath/Hallie/Nat" on 30 October 1968 in the Navy Chapel, Navy Security Station, Washington District of Columbia. Nathalie was born on 13 July 1932 in Peekskill, Westchester County, New York.

25. **Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn** "Ed" (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 29 July 1898 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He died on 24 July1979 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and was buried about 27 July 1979 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Edward married **Ida Marie Jenkins**, daughter of **David Boardman Jenkin**s and **Anna Lydia Thayer**, on 6 September 1920 in Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas. Marie was born on 4 July 1897 in White City, Morris County, Kansas. She died on 10 October 1978 in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas and was buried in October 1978 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.
They had the following children:
50 F i. **Genevieve "Jean" Marie Hahn** "Jean" was born on 19 January 1922 in White City, Morris County, Kansas. She died on 29 November 1988 in Evanston, Cook County, Illinois and was was buried in November 1988 in Evanston.

Genevieve married **Charles "Charlie" Daniel Johnson, Jr.** on 12 June 1943 in St. Louis, Missouri. Charles was born on 14 May 1922 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas.

51 F ii. **Barbara Ann Hahn** "Barb" was born on 15 November 1926 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She was christened on 27 March 1927 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Barbara died on 10 March 2001 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She was buried on 14 March 2001 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Barbara married **Sam James Lamantia** in 1946 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. The marriage ended in divorce. Sam was born on 29 September 1923 in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York. He died on 3 May 1997 and was buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery on 3 May 1997 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

52 F iii. **Patricia "Pat" Christine Hahn** was born on 10 February 1935 in Phoenix, Phoenix County, Arizona.

Pat married **Kenneth "Ken" Wayne Blair** son of Lloyd Joseph Blair and Evelyn Margaret McElroy on 25 September 1954 in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Kenneth was born on 24 Jan 1935 in Parsons, Labette County, Kansas.

26. **Margaretta "Margaret" Frances Hahn** (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 16 June 1901 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on 25 June 1992 in Mt. Vernon, Posey, Indiana and was buried about 28 June 1992 in the Mount Zion Cemetery, Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Indiana.

Margaretta married (1) **Donald "Don" Lee Walter** on 28 January 1938 in Kansas. Donald was born in October 1903 in Rockport, Atchison County, Missouri. He died in 1982 in Arizona.
They had the following child:

53 F i. **Donna Jean Walter** was born on 15 February 1934 in the Stormont Hospital, Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. She was christened in 1957 in Zion United Church of Christ Church, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

Recreated 31 July 2005 but has formatting problem. Web copy 31 July 2005. Photo check A. TH

Home Page
6 November 2006

Thomas "Tom" Frederick Hahn

GENERAL (This page)

EDUCATION Part 1

MILITARY Part 2

OCCUPATIONS OTHER THAN MILITARY Part 3

DESCENDANTS : Part 4
Son: Christopher "Chris" Frederick Hahn
Daughter: Elizabeth "Betsy" Lee Hahn
Grand-daughter: Beverly "Bev" Anne Hahn
Stepdaughter: Diane "DJ" Torrey
Stepson: Duane Gifford Torrey

AHNENTAFEL CHART (ANCESTORS) Par 5

FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS Part 6

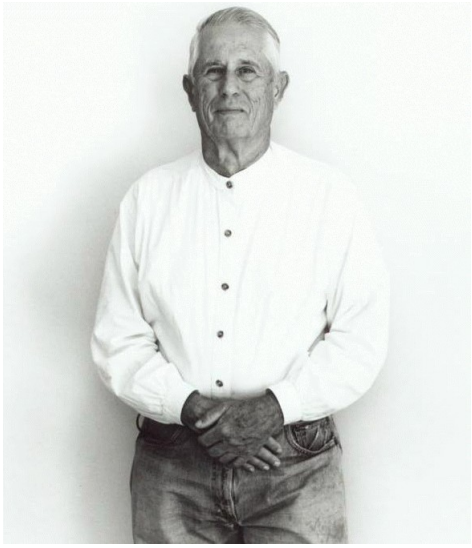
INTERESTS AND HOBBIES/INTERESTING PERSONALITIES Part 7

FAMILY PETS Part 8

FRIENDS Part 9

NATIVE AMERICAN Part 10

RESIDENCES, CABINS Part 11



Thomas Hahn at age 72 in 1998 at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia. (Hahn Collection)



Tom's Cat, Swift Kitty, at Amherst, New Hampshire 2004 (Photo by Tom Hahn)

GENERAL

Thomas "Tom" Frederick Hahn is the son of Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn and Florence Vivian Torgeson. He was born on 6 November 1926 in Topeka, Topeka Township, Shawnee County, Kansas. (City of Topeka, Kansas, Kansas Department of Health, Certificate of Birth, Kansas Board of Health Registration No. 2148:

> Thomas Frederick Hahn born 5 Nov 1926 father Walter Frederick Hahn and mother Florence V. Torgeson. Time of birth 12:02 a.m. 6 Nov. 1926 [but shows on records as 5 November, which is his legal birth date] at the St. Francis Hospital on West Sixth [Avenue], Topeka, KS ["on a snowy Saturday," [so said his mother].)

Topeka was a nice place to grow up. The capital of Kansas, it was probably around 75,00 population

when I was growing up there. Almost everything to be had or needed and yet easy to get around in buy foot or bus of by bicycle.

Paraphrased from a Topeka newspaper:

> The town was founded on 5 December 1854, when nine men met in a crude log cabin just south of the Kansas River and debated on whether to build a fort of a town. They were businessmen from the East who had a common goal: to found a new town on the Kansas River. Kansas Indians owned the land that is now the site of Topeka to the year 1825, when they ceded all their lands to the United States. That year the site was given to the Shawnee Indians, who had become a menace to settlers in the Ohio Valley. [With good cause since that was their land, after all.] In 1854, the land once again passed into the public domain. a move that made the founding of Topeka possible. The Indian villages noted by te founders prior to their historic meeting were a common site near early-day Topeka. In 1850 a settlement of some 1,000 persons existed at Topeka. [To be added to.]



Tommy at the Back Steps of his Parents House at Topeka, Kansas ca1927. Note the milk bottle -- perhaps with a note in it--waiting to be replaced by a full one by the milkman. (Hahn Collection)

He was christened at:

The Trinity M. E. [Methodist Episcopal] Church March 26 1927, Minister Rev. E. T. Rice, Friends present **Mr. and Mrs. McAllister** [his paternal aunt, **Myrtle Mae (Hahn) McCollister**, and her husband, **Gerald "Mac" McAllister**]; **Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Torgeson** [his maternal grandfather, **Thomas Torgeson (Torgei Torgeison)**, and his maternal grandmother, **Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen Torgeson**, **Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hahn** [his paternal grandfather, **Christian "Chris" Hahn** and

his paternal grandmother, **Martha "Mattie" Frances (Defries)**], **Mr. and Mrs. L. [Leslie] F.** [his paternal aunt **Mary Louis "Lou" Hahn** and **her husband, Leslie**], **Mr. and Mrs. E. O.** [**Edward Oscar**] **Hahn** [his paternal uncle and his wife, **Ida Marie Jenkins**], **Mr. and Mrs. L. "Lonnie" Hiefner** [friends of his parents].

Tom's mother stated that he was christened, along with his cousins **Barbara Ann Hahn**, **Dorothy Nadine McAllister**, and **Martha Mae Beckman**, in March 1927. (Baby Book of Thomas F. Hahn) He was named Thomas after maternal grandfather, **Thomas Torgeson**, and his maternal great-grandfather, **Thomas Torgeson** (Taral Torgeison). Frederick--after paternal grandfather, **Christian Frederick Hahn**, and his father, **Walter Frederick Hahn**.



Tommy Toddler ca1927 (Hahn Collection)



Another Tommy Toddler (Hahn Collection)



And yet Another. The three photos above were taken at The Little Shop Studio at 630 Kansas Avenue,

Topeka, Kansas. (Hahn Collection)



Tommy in Perambulator at his Home in Topeka, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Tommy Sitting on his Father's Ford Car. Note the 1930 Kansas license plate 30[?] 1129. The 3 stands for Shawnee County. The counties were designation by the population therein at the time. Wyandotte County (Kansas City) being "1" and Sedgwick County (Wichita) being "2." (Hahn Collection)



Tommy with Christmas Cane (Hahn Collection)

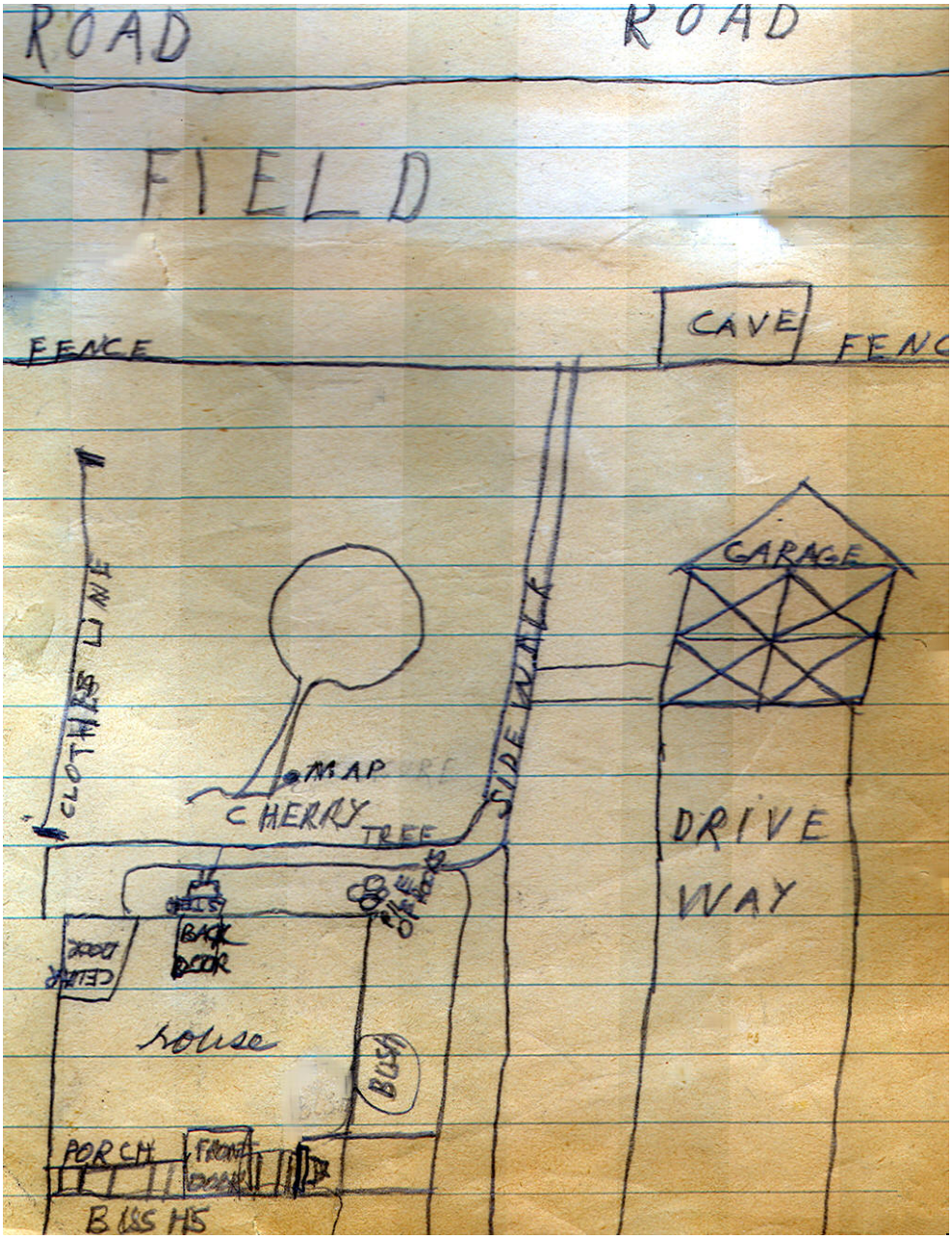
Encyclopedia.com has this to say about **Topeka, Kansas**:

City (1990 pop. 119,883) [about twice the size of when Tom Hahn was growing up there], state capitol and seat of Shawnee co., Kans., on the Kansas River, incorporated 1857. In a rich agricultural region, it is an important shipping point for cattle and wheat and a wholesaling, marketing, and processing center for farm products. There are insurance businesses, printing and publishing firms, grain mills, meatpacking houses, and plants that make tires and rubber products, shoes, and cellophane. A ferry was established there in 1842 on the Oregon Trail. The city was laid out in 1854 by Free State Settlers from Lawrence and New England and was founded as the center for C. K. Holliday's projected railroad (the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe.) A short-lived Free State constitution was framed in the city in 1855. Topeka was selected state capital when Kansas was admitted to the Union in 1861. It is the seat of Washburn Univ. of Topeka. A city of broad, tree-shaded streets, Topeka has the museum and library of the state historical society, the Mulvane Art Museum. the state library, a notable Episcopal cathedral, and a park system that includes a beautiful rose garden. The capitol is designed after the one in Washington, D.C. During the 20th cent/ Topeka was an important city for psychiatric research and therapy; the world famous Menninger Clinic, a treatments center for mental illness, was there from 1919 to 2003. Forbes Air Force Base is nearby. Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition, Copyright (c) 2004.



Tommy Hahn, at About Age 2 (Hahn Collection)

Thomas "Tommy" Hahn grew up in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas in a nice neighborhood with good neighbors at 1120 (now Southwest) High Avenue in a type of a house known as a "bungalow." The design was probably from a Sears & Roebuck/Montgomery Wards, or similar, catalog. The house was built by his grandfather, Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn, a carpenter and a house contractor, with the help of Tommy's father, Walt Hahn.



Tommy's Version of What the House and Property Looked Like (Hahn Collection)



Tommy Hahn Picking Flowers at his Home in Topeka. (Hahn Collection)



Tommy and Bobby Barlow, possibly at Kansas City, Missouri. (Hahn Collection)

For about a year "Tommy" lived with his parents in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, where his father worked in the Post Office. The Walter Hahn's lived about a mile-and-a-half from their respective parents on West Seventeenth Avenue (earlier known as Euclid Avenue) and -- in general -- various brothers and sisters. The Hahn and Torgeson Families in Topeka were close and each a part of the others daily life.



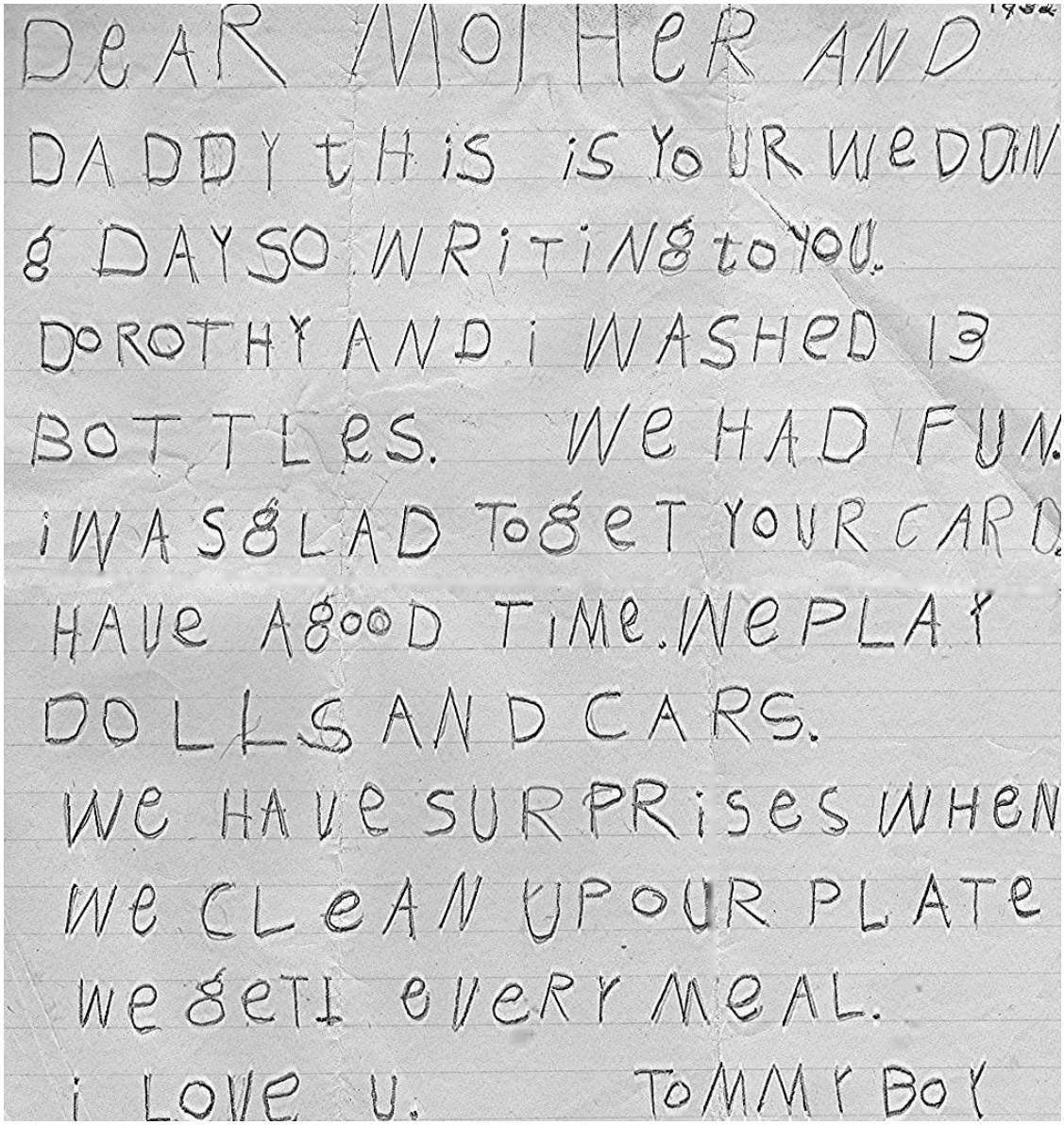
Calhoun Bluffs, Near Topeka. My family went camping in the late 1920s to early 1930s. (Hahn Collection)



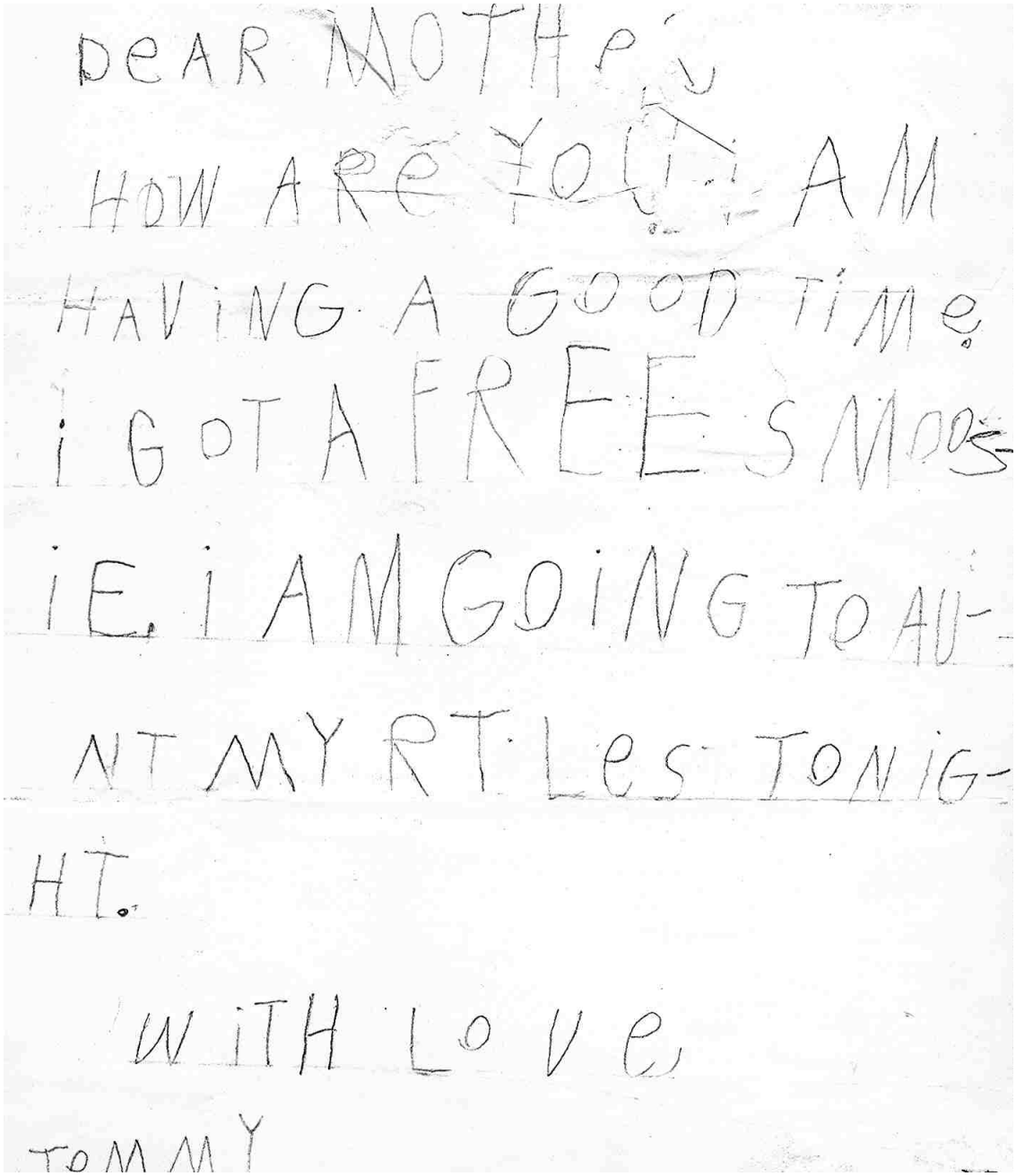
Tommy Helping Daddy Paint, 1930 (Hahn Collection)



Tommy Hahn Age 4, c1930 (Hahn Collection)



DEAR MOTHER AND
DADDY THIS IS YOUR WEDDIN
G DAY SO WRITING TO YOU.
DOROTHY AND I WASHED 13
BOTTLES. WE HAD FUN.
I WAS GLAD TO GET YOUR CARD.
HAVE A GOOD TIME. WE PLAY
DOLLS AND CARS.
WE HAVE SURPRISES WHEN
WE CLEAN UP OUR PLATE
WE GET 1 EVERY MEAL.
I LOVE U. TOMMY BOY



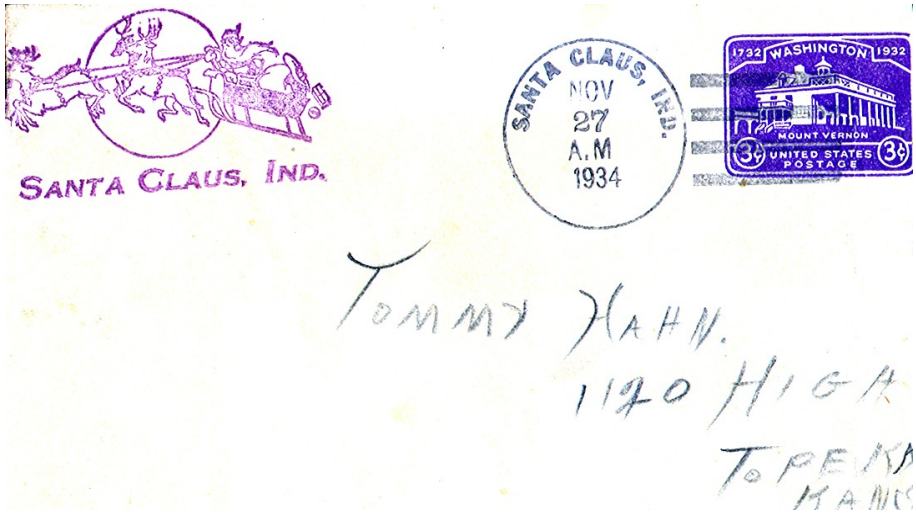
Letters sent at age 5 by Tommy Hahn to his parents, Florence and Walter Hahn, when they were in Atlantic City, New Jersey, at a Letter Carriers Convention in 1932. They took advantage of the trip to see other parts of the country going from, and back to, Topeka, Kansas. During this time, Tommy spent one week at his Aunt Louise's (Hahn) Beckman, one week at his Aunt Marie's (Jenkins) Hahn, and one week at his Aunt Myrtle's (Hahn) McCollister. This second letter was written was he was at his Aunt Myrtle's. The printing isn't great, but on the other hand, he would not enroll in Kindergarten for another five months.



Tommy sitting on the Hahn Family 1932 Chevrolet c 1933 (Hahn Collection)



Tommy Hahn and Nancy Taggart (left) and Mary Taggart in front of Tommy's House on 1120 High Avenue in Topeka (Walt Hahn Photo)



SANTA CLAUS LAND.

XMAS I934.

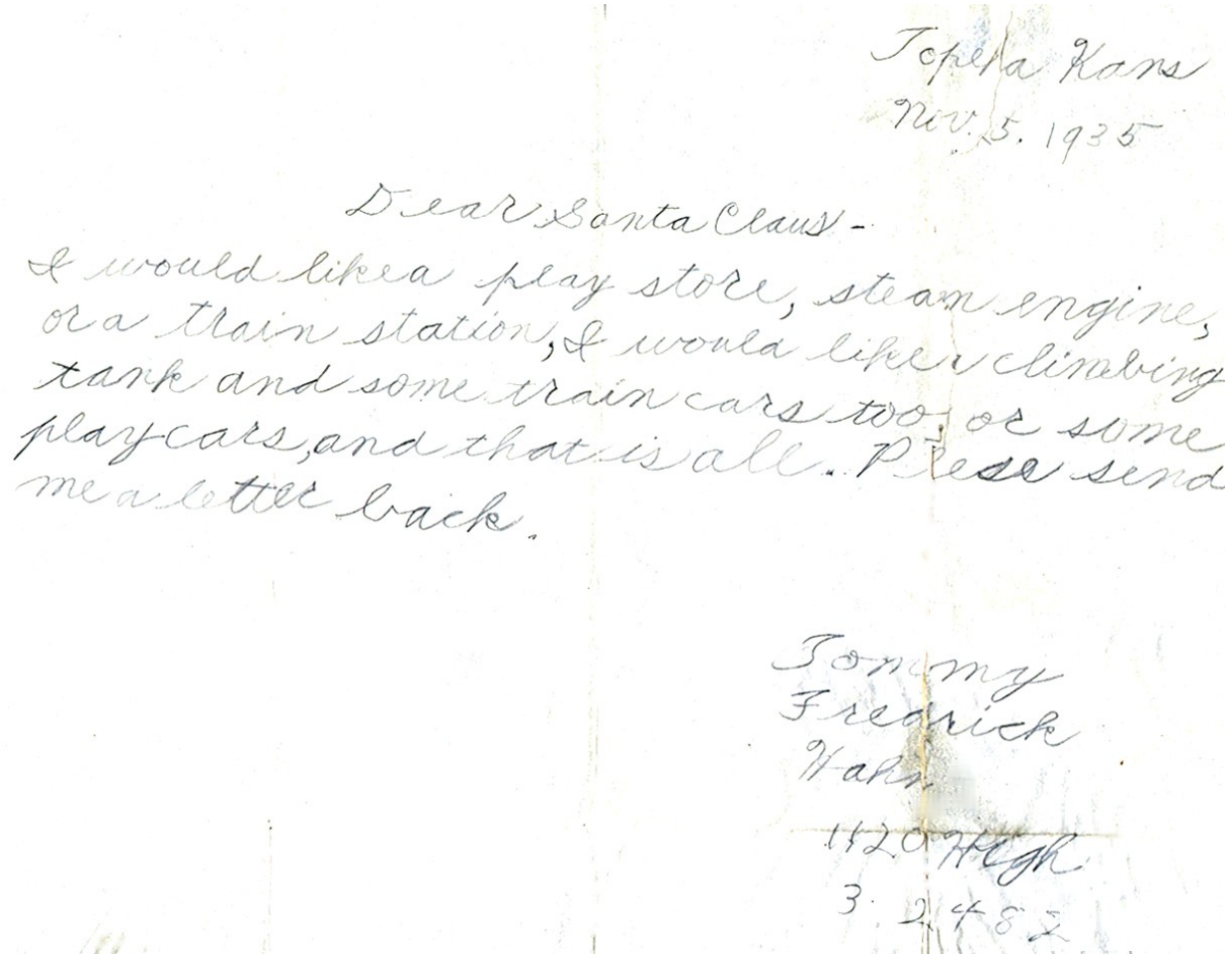
Tommy Boy:

I received your nice letter the other day. I am terribly busy now, it is getting so near xmas. I will try to get your toys ready. Maybe you will not get everything but I will remember the store and play money. I must remember your cousins too for I remember you have several. I know you have been a good boy, Tommy. Mind your Ma and Pa and Toodle De Doo until Xmas eve.

Santa Claus.



Tommy as an aviator on his ninth birthday, 5 November 1935 (Walter Hahn Photo)

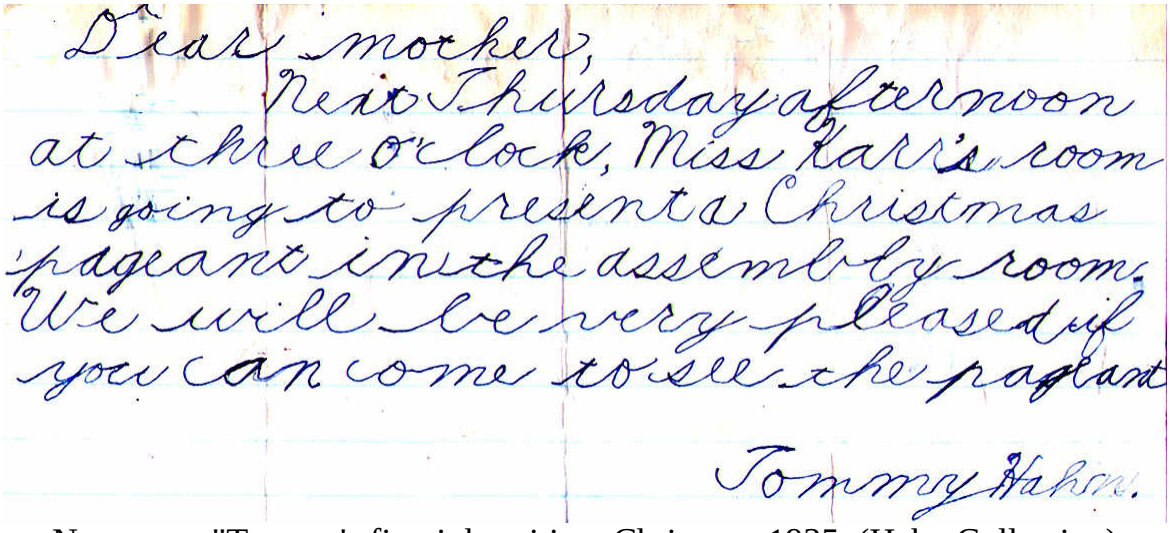


Topeka Kans
Nov. 5. 1935

Dear Santa Claus -
I would like a play store, steam engine,
or a train station, & would like a climbing
tank and some train cars too, or some
play cars, and that is all. Plese send
me a letter back.

Tommy
Fredrick
Hahn
1420 Hugh
3 2 4 8 2

I got the steam engine and heard "Santa" (Dad) and his helpers (Uncles) testing it the night before.



Dear mother,
Next Thursday afternoon
at three o'clock, Miss Karr's room
is going to present a Christmas
pageant in the assembly room.
We will be very pleased if
you can come to see the pageant

Tommy Hahn.

Note says: "Tommy's first ink writing. Christmas 1935. (Hahn Collection)



Tommy Hahn on his back steps in Topeka. The photo was probably taken in 1936 because of the Landon-for-President campaign buttons on his cap. His Uncle, Ed Hahn, worked in the campaign for Landon, so the "Sunflower" campaign buttons were readily available to the family. Little did Tommy know that about seven years later he would be a co-speaker at a Kiwanis or Rotary luncheon after he (Tommy) returned from being Superintendent of State Police at Boys State at Wichita, Kansas. (Walter Hahn Photo)



Children's Park 1936 (Hahn Collection) Children's Park was about six block's from the 1100 Block on High where we lived. At that time, several of the Topeka Parks had nice swimming pools such as this one. It looks like a neighborhood gathering at the pool with Mary Ella and Wilma Higgs in the rear, and front, left-to-right, Tommy Hahn, Jimmy Speck [who died young of pneumonia], Mary Taggart?, Dale Higgs, and Nancy Taggart?



(Right) Mary Ella Higgs and Nancy Taggart?, and front, left-to-right, Tommy Hahn, Mary Taggart?, Nancy Taggart? (Hahn Collection)



Gage Park Swimming Pool, 1930s (Hahn Collection)



Tommy Hahn on Gape Park Pool Wheel, 1936 (Hahn Collection)



Gage Park Shelter House, 1936 (Hahn Collection)

The park system in Topeka was wonderful, partially due to programs like the Works Progress Administration. About five blocks to the west was Washburn Park where I played tennis and we kids generally messed about the little creek and the small shelter house. The bank of the creek was a source of fishing worms, a hard-to-find commodity in the dry summers of the 1930s. To the north east about eight blocks was Children's Park, with a nice pool and picnic tables. The largest and best park in Topeka was Gage Park. We were so fortunate to have it. The Shelter House was partially enclosed, commodious, and a wonderful place for family, church, and group picnics. The zoo was a later addition and was a very nice facility for a city the size of Topeka.



Hahn Cousins (left-to-right) Tommy Hahn, Marty Beckman, Barbara Hahn, and Dorothy McCollister at the Gage Park Zoo in June 1936. here was a pair of these much-sat-on lions at the entrance to the zoo. (Hahn Collection)

There was a nice, small lake with rental boats and a bandstand for evening concerts. In the late 40s an other little lake, West Lake, was added. It was used for fishing and ice-skating. Ample softball fields provided much entertainment for group and church leagues. Our Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church had a team. Our family attended many of the could be rented for family or group picnics. The Rose Garden and other gardens were also memorable. The greatest attraction by far was the SWIMMING POOL. It was the best municipal pool that I ever encountered. In the photograph above are two of my cousins, Becky Beckman and Marty Beckman and I lounging at the side of the pool and my father, Walt Hahn, in the water to our right., In the background can be seen the great slide that was a challenge to the young swimmer. There was also a great water wheel in the middle of the pool. Alas, the pool is gone, but not the wonderful memories.



Tommy Hahn with Mary (left) and Nancy Taggart at 1120 High Avenue (Photo by Walter Hahn)

Thomas Hahn's Native American name is **Strong Swiftwater (Minneluzahan: Lakota. Kschippeheleu: Lenape - Delaware)**. Vernal Cross (deceased), medicine man of the Pine Ridge Lakota Sioux in the Fall of 1981, bestowed the Lakota name. He gave three English versions from three Lakota dialects. Strong Swift Water, one of the three, was chosen after consultation with Kansas Delaware Chief, **Wanda Weeks**, in 1981. In an 30 October 1981 letter to Thomas Hahn she said, "They [the Delaware], have a word for Strong Swift Water (KSCHIP-PE-HE-LEU). I like Strong Swift Water." Among his nicknames are: Tom, Tommy, Tommy Boy by his cousins, Thomas (or Tommy) Titmouse, the Little Admiral, Swift. He was known in the Republic of China as Han (or Han Yin), Da Fu (Mandarin) and "Tiger Hahn."



Tommy in the Plentiful Snow of Kansas 1935 (Hahn Collection)



Florence and Walt Hahn on the Back Steps of their Home in Topeka. Note the milk ,bottles on the step and the cellar door to the right and my bedroom window above. (Hahn Collection)

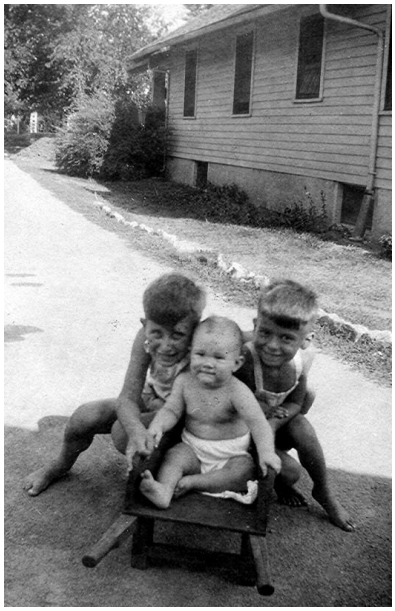


Mary Taggart's Birthday Party 1936 at her Home at 1128 High Avenue in Topeka. Back row third from left, Tommy Hahn, fourth from left Georgia _____. Front row from left, Dale Higgs, Donna Jean _____ (Georgia's sister), Nancy Taggart, Mary Taggart. Need some help with the others. Georgia and Donna Jean lived with their grand-parents [Goldner's?] in the house in the rear. The Hahn House was the second house from the left (north) of the Taggart's. (Hahn Collection)



Tommy in front of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church 1939 (Hahn Collection) The Christian Hahn Family, for the most part, went to this church in the 1930-1950s. When the church closed, my folks joined the University Methodist Church.

Newspaper Item 1938: Tommy Han entertained with a buffet supper and line party Friday night in celebration of his twelfth birthday. Present were: Dean Beck, Barton Brown, Bobby Carnahan, Phil Gilman, Walter Diehl, Carl Von Wolf, Dale Higgs, and Tommy.



Tommy Hahn and Dale Higgs and Unknown Toddler-- perhaps someone in the Speck Family as that was their driveway, next door to Raymond and Minnie Higgs' Home in 1939 (Hahn Collection)



Tom on His Bike in front of his Home in Topeka ca1938-1939.

Note the swing on the front porch porch swing. My bike was my "wheels to freedom" in Topeka. Only two kids I knew later in high school had their own cars. With my bike I could go anywhere. Why did I always choose a girl friend in Oakland or East Topeka when I lived on the west side of town? (Photograph by Walter Hahn)



Tom Hahn at the Garden of the Gods in Colorado about 1939 (Walt Hahn Photo)

News Item in Topeka Newspaper c 1941 - Take Purse and Money

Mrs. Leonard Goff, 410 Gratton Street, was relieved of a purse containing seventy-five cents, a car key and a house key while waiting for a bus at Sixth and Branner Streets. Tom Hahn of 1120 High Avenue, saw two youths run and gave chase. He chased one youth two blocks and caught him. Bu the boy caught was the wrong one. The boy with the purse got away. A couple of interesting points: The among of money carried carried in that day and no fear of being shot or stabbed by the robbers and is ofyten the case today. I was easier being a "hero" in the "good old days."

Scouting

One of my interests as a boy was scouting. I never advanced very far in their scheme of things, but I had a lot of fun at it. One of the nicer parts was the camping. Here is a post card to my folks postmarked "Jun 17 1940" while I was at Camp Shawnee at Lake Shawnee near Topeka:

Dear Mom & Pop

I have been having a lot of fun. When you come out bring me something good [to eat]. Roy [Menninger] and I have been sleeping [tenting] together. [Roy later became the head of the Menninger Clinic at Topeka.] I have been playing with a boy I like a lot name Ralph. [I believe that Ralph is the person in a photo at the Recruiting Station at Kansas City when we were embarking on our "Navy careers," see Military.] Charlie [Wright] has let me help him in the Canteen. [Charlie was later the Mayor of Topeka and a lifetime mentor.] I went canoeing this morning. Tom



Tom Shoveling Snow at his Parents Home on 1120 High in Topeka . From the time I left home in 1944 to go to college until my mother moved from this house thirty some years later, I visited Topeka to visit my parents and then my mother, with or without my family. (Hahn Collection)



Disney World, 1980s (Hahn Collection)

Memories

Times New Roman 14 point. Web copy 28 March 2005. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

22 June 2006

Tom Hahn Family - Part 4

DESCENDANTS (Scroll Down)

Son: Christopher "Chris" Frederick Hahn

Daughter: Elizabeth "Betsy" Lee Hahn

Granddaughter: Beverly "Bev" Anne Hahn

And Step-Children

Diane Jean Torrey

Duane Gifford Torrey

* * *

Christopher "Chris" Frederick Hahn (Tom Hahn's Son)



An Easter Card to Tom and Nathalie Hahn from Florence Hahn, says that this photo was taken 1953. At this time we lived at Lemon Grove California, just east of San Diego, where I was stationed in PCEC-886. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Christmas 1953 at Topeka, Kansas while Enroute from Stockton, California to Boston (Tom Hahn Photo)



Chris's Godmother, Dorothy Mulligan (Tom Hahn Photo)



Walter Hahn, Florence Hahn, and Chris Hahn Summer 1957. The photo was taken on a trip to Jefferson, New Hampshire, when Florence and Walter were visiting Tom and his family at New Haven, Connecticut, where Tom was studying Chine at Yale University, (Hahn Collection) ,

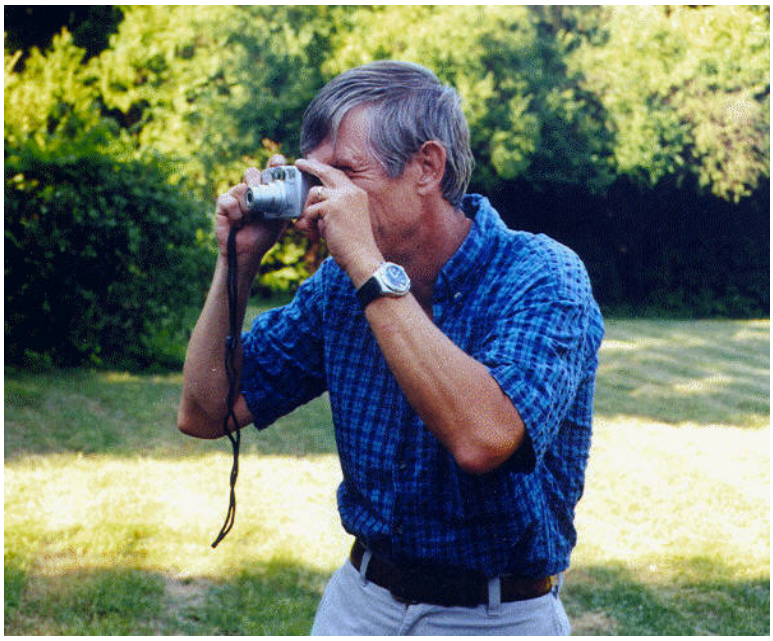
And the young boy reminded me of time Chris was with us for 2 wks or so [when we were living in Silver Spring, Maryland], but I think he was eleven yrs old, and what I good time Dad & I had with him. Dad said to me, let him do anything he wants to, and Ill clean up the mess. He would stand in front of frig and the door open and eat peaches or piece of watermelon and juice dripping on floor, this was in evenings and Dad would go out and clean it up. He was so good and his grandpa took him fishing and on walks on his time off and on rainy days. He and I made puppets . I am not good at that sort of thing but we played with them. W took him on picnics, one day Jenay went with us on a big picnic some organization, cant recall now, and all the cokes and soft drinks free, and he & Jenay drank so many. And he fooled around with the little shed back of garage and go out there a lot to read and when he got ready to go back home, at airport he said he wished I could go back with him. He was timid but I always loved him very much because of that and he always said "he would take care of me when I got old." (Florence Hahn Letter to Tom Hahn February 1094)



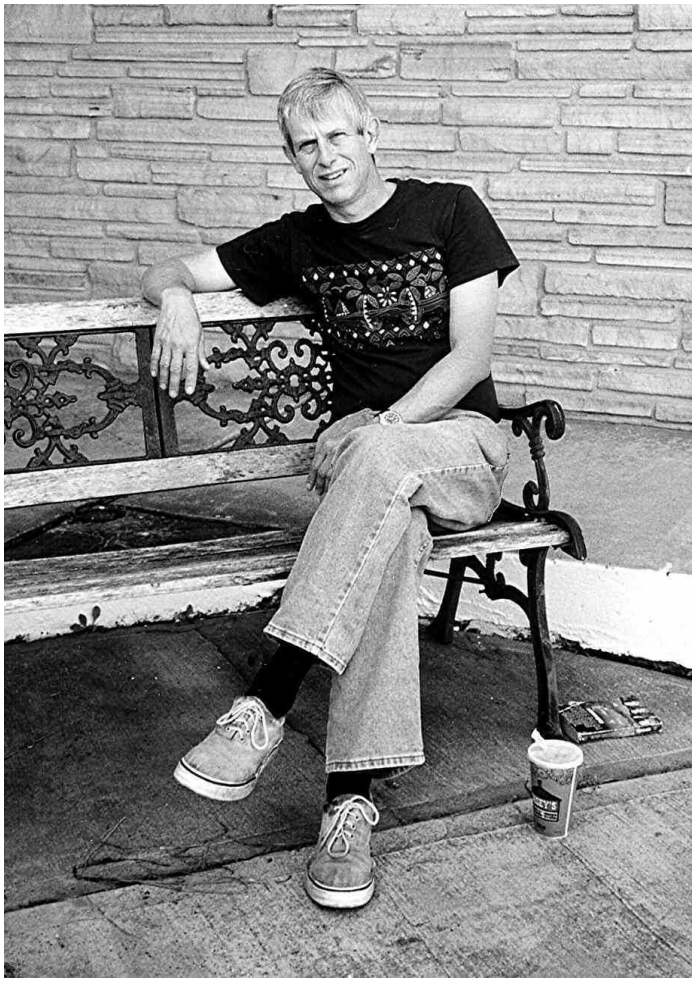
Tom Hahn and Chris Hahn (front row right), at the Reenactment of the Bataan Death March in the Republic of the Philippines about 1965. Chris did the entire march. His father, Tom, did only a symbolic portion, as did Captain Romanick, the Commanding Officer of the Naval Communication Station, Republic of the Philippines, at San Miguel, Zambales Province. who is in the rear, rig, with Chief Petty Officer Sergeant next to him. His son, Jimmy is next to Chris. Chris knows the name of the boy to the left, and I will insert that after I ask him. (Hahn Collection)



Chris Hahn on a Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Hike in Maryland (Tom Hahn Photo



Chris on 50th Birthday at Shepherdstown, West Virginia August 2001(Tom Hahn Photo)



Chris Hahn while on a Trip with his Dad in 2002 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Mystery Photo. Who is this and where was the image taken? See the following photo for the answer. (Imagery by Tom Hahn)



Chris Hahn standing in front of a field of soy beans near the former house on the Christian Hahn Farm in Shiloh Township, Neosho County near Thayer, Kansas on 23 June 2002. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Chris Hahn at the Butterfly Place at Branson, Missouri in June 2002. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Chris at the Hemingway House in Key West Florida in 2004 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Chris Hahn's House at Pasadena, Maryland, April 2004 (Chris Hahn Photo)



View of the Chesapeake Bay near Chris's House (Chris Hahn Photo)



Chris Hahn on a Visit to His Dad in Ft. Myers about 2004 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Chris Hahn with Friends and Former Housemates Bob Lloyd and Linda Chamberlain in 2004 at Tom and Nathalie Hahn's in Sabal Spring, Fort Myers, Florida (Hahn Collection)



Chris Hahn at Tom and Nath's House in Sabal Springs 2005



Chris Hahn in Rare Form at Tom and Nath's House at Sabal Springs, 2005

BEVERLY "BEV" ANNE HAHN (Daughter of Chris Hahn)



Beverly Hahn in her Parent's Apartment at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia about 1987(Hahn Collection)



Beverly Hahn with Banjo (Hahn Collection)



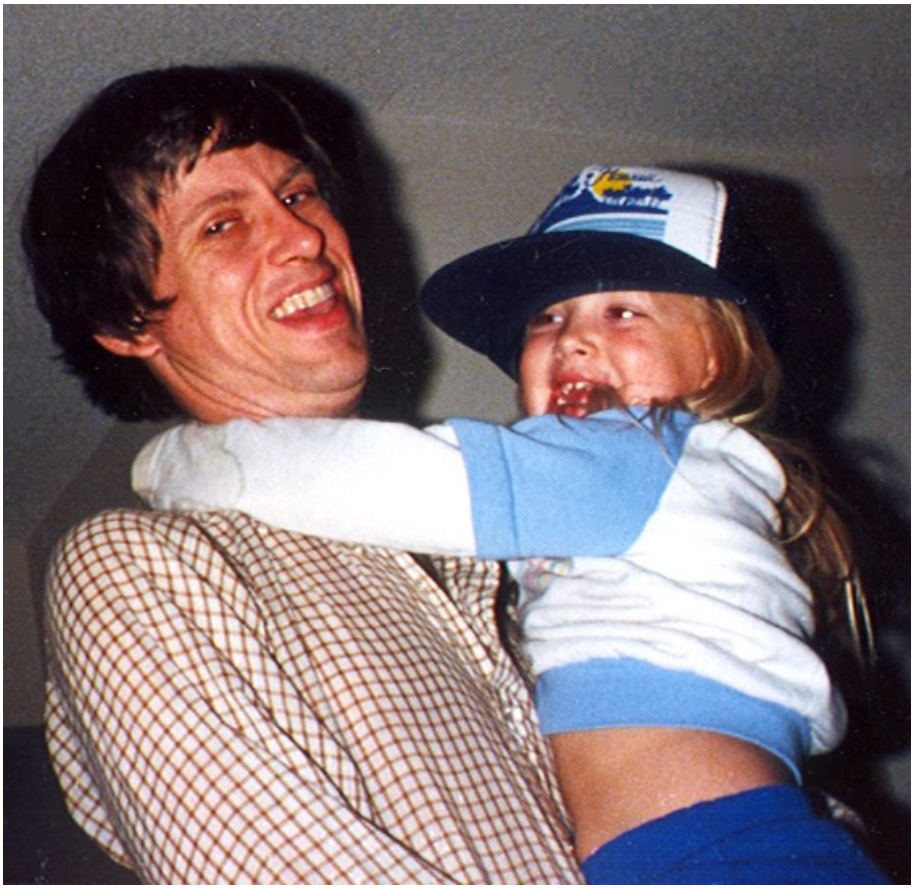
Beverly Hahn (Hahn Collection)



Beverly Hahn, 1985



Beverly Hahn at Easter 1986 (Hahn Collection)



Beverly Hahn and Her Dad, Chris Hahn (Hahn Collection)



Beverly Hahn at Shepherdstown, West Virginia in front of Nani and Papa's Yard? (Hahn Collection)



Beverly Working at Nanny's Desk in Shepherdstown West Virginia (Hahn Collection)



Beverly Hahn in San Box at Nani and Papa's in Shepherdstown, West Virginia



At Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, California July 2004 (Hahn Collection)



San Francisco, July 2004 (Hahn Collection)

Elizabeth "Betsy" Lee Hahn (Daughter of Tom Hahn)



Betsy on Easter 1961 at about Age 2. (Tom Hahn Photo. From an Easter Card to Tom and Nat Hahn from Florence Hahn)



Betsy Hahn Kindergarten Photo at San Miguel, Zambales, Republic of the Philippines (Sent by Betsy)



Betsy Hahn First Grade, San Miguel (Sent by Betsy)



Red Cross Swimming Class, San Miguel (Betsy second row, third from right) (Sent by Betsy)



Betsy with Friends at Easter in probably 1966 at the Coto Mine, Zambales Province, Republic of the Philippine. Left-to right: Back row Holly Eaton, Holly Martin, Kim Eaton. Front row: Allan Eaton, Betsy Hahn, Allison "Beeper" Martin (Sent by Allan Eaton)



Betsy Easter Drawing from an Early Age (From Lisa Sasser)



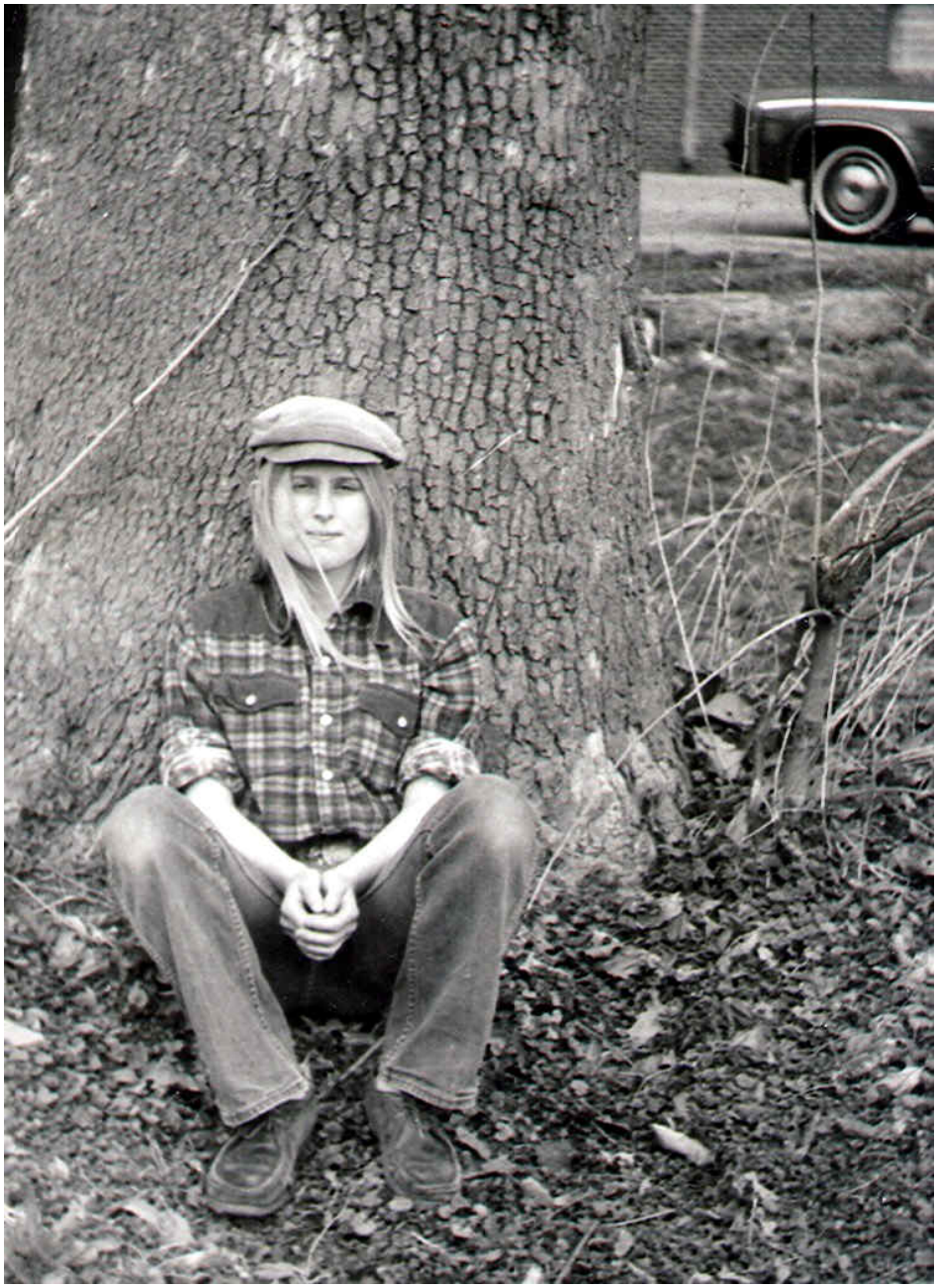
Betsy Hahn at a Reception at the Navy Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine 1966 (Hahn Collection)



"On the Cut" in England ca? (Tom Hahn Photo)



Betsy Working with a Trowel doing Gardening, What Else, but When and Where? (Hahn Collection)



Betsy Hahn at the same location as the above photograph, but where and when? (Hahn Collection)

Address near Annapolis. Maryland: 1453 Grandview Road, Arnold, MD 21012



Christmas Tree Trimming at Horace Greeley Road, Amherst, New Hampshire in December 1999. Lisa was taking the photo. From left Duane and Linda Torrey, Betsy, friend John, Tom Hahn. Rottweiler Kiva subsequently ate the bottom half of the tree and decorations. (Photo by Lisa Sasser)



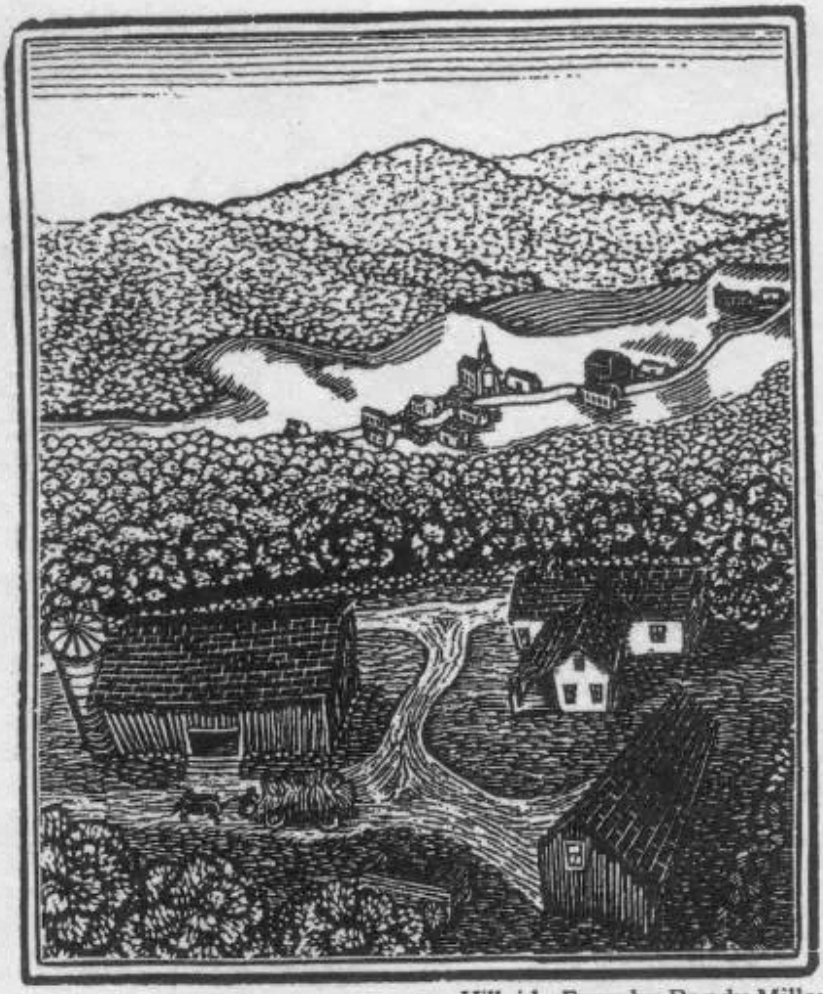
Christmas 1999. Kiva Being Counseled by Betsy About Eating Half of the Tree and the Ornaments. (Photo by Lisa Sasser)



Betsy and Lisa's Property near Amherst, New Hampshire, early Spring c2002. (Hahn Collection)



Betsy and Lisa's Back Yard. Left-to-right, Chris Hahn, Lisa Sasser, Betsy Hahn, Duane Torrey. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Hillside Farm by Randy Miller

New Hampshire Preservation Alliance
2004 Preservation Achievement Award
presented to
Betsy Hahn, Nashua Regional Planning Commission
In partnership with the Town of Hudson and Benson's Committee
For outstanding stewardship and planning of
Benson's Animal Farm

June 17, 2004

Betsy is an Environmental Biologist. She currently a Planner at the Nashua Regional Planning Commission at Nashua, New Hampshire.



Betsy Hahn at Her Home at Amherst, New Hampshire Summer 2004 (Photo by Lisa

Sasser)



Arrangement of Flowers from Betsy's Garden (Photo by Lisa Sasser)



Betsy at the Hahn Memorial at Newport, Rhode Island (Photo by Lisa Sasser)

Diane Jean "DJ" Torrey (Stepdaughter of Tom Hahn, daughter of Nathalie (Torrey) Hahn)



Diane having a bath. Winter Harbor Maine (Hahn Collection)



Diane at Home in Winter Harbor, Maine 1956 (Hahn Collection)



Diane Pitching at Slow Pitch Soft Ball . This and the following two images were taken in July 1975 in the Pussycats versus the Vicars game. (Provided by Diane Torrey)



Diane Batting at Slow Pitch Soft Ball (Provided by Diane Torrey



Diane Torrey Running to Third Base (Provided by Diane Torrey)



Diane Torrey and Jason



Diane in Miami, Florida



Diane at the Banana Boat Miami, Florida



Diane in a Bus or Train in 1983.



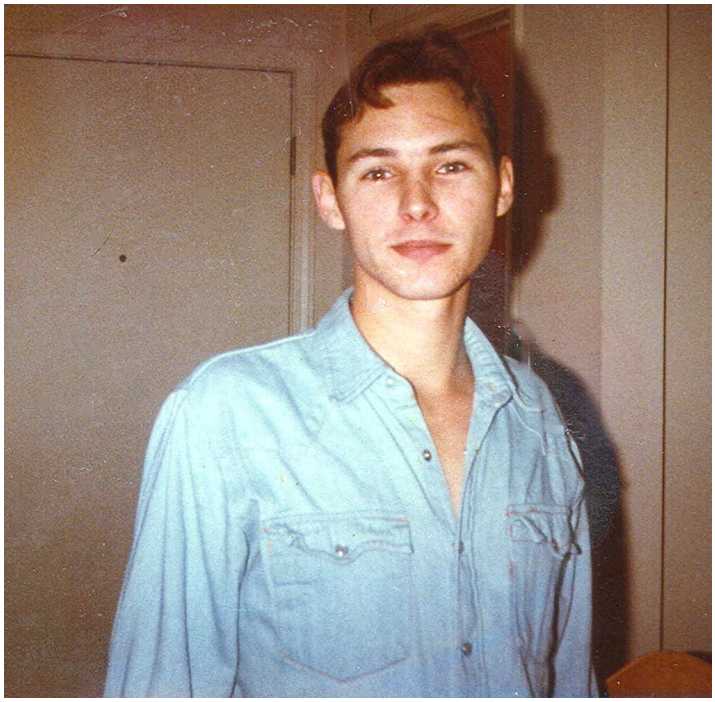


Diane at Harry McLaughlin's Home in Miami, Florida with Benson (Hahn Collection)



Harry McLaughlin, a Friend and Benson's "Dad" (Hahn Collection)

Duane Gifford Torrey (Stepson of Tom Hahn)



Duane Torrey 1983 (Hahn Collection)



Duane Torrey about 2003 with an Example of his Work (Hahn Collection)





Duane Torrey, Lobsterman, Winter Harbor, Maine (Hahn Collection)



Duane and Linda's Home near Londonderry, New Hampshire (Hahn Collection)

Times New Roman 14 point. Laser. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

24 July 2005

[William Honeywell photo is Missing. Editor]

THE HONEYWELL FAMILY,

OWL, Sarah Lakepeshequa



Sarah "Sally" (Owl) Honeywell, ca. 1900 (Park Studio, Kansas City, Kansas. Provided by Betty Jane Ryan)



Sarah "Sally" (Owl) Honeywell. (Provided by Flora Jane Wilson)

Sarah "Sally" Owl's Lenape name was **Lakepeshequa.** She was also known as **Tahapeshequa,** perhaps an error in someone mistaking the T for an L, and **Lahepehshequah, and Lehepehshequah**. She commonly went by the name of "Sally. Sally was born in 1833. Sally was the oldest daughter of **Shingomezia,** a Miami Indian,

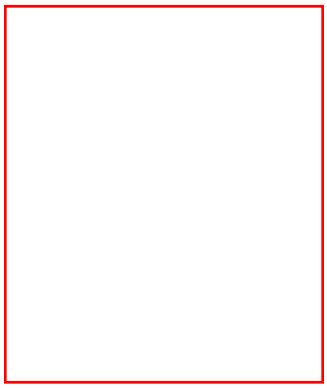
also known as **George Owl** and **Aupheeheliqua**, a **Delaware**. The name **Shingomezia** in Miami means **"Owl."** Aupheeheliqua was the daughter of **Aukeelenqua or Echelangonaockwe**, also known as **Nancy Ketchum**. The latter's parents were **Ahkeechelunguaqua**, a sister of **Captain Patterson** (also known as **Mehshayquowha**) and **Twehullahlah Ketchum** -- translated as **He could run and catch a Deer**). It is said that Sally Owl's family went to Kansas during the Miami removal of 1845/1846 and first went to the Miami Reserve south of Shawnee Mission, in present Miami County. Sally married **William Honeywell**, a white man from New York, who was born about 1815. He was an assistant at the Shawnee Methodist Mission. After their marriage, William Honeywell remained on the Miami Reserve for a few years then went to the Delaware Reserve, thereby gaining property via the patents granted to his wife, Sally Owl, and her children. He was a well-known trader, stockman, and farmer, one of the first white settlers in Kansas. William Honeywell died 23 June 1880, at 65 years, and was buried in a cemetery at Hutton Road and 99th Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas. Two of his children are buried there, as well. (*Kansas Cemeteries*, 978.11/V3f F LDS Family History Library) Four of their children attended the Delaware Methodist mission school run by J**ohn Pratt**. Sally was one of the Delaware who elected to remain in Kansas in 1866 under 1862 Allotment No. 111. She was listed at age 36, with her children No. 112 **Eli M. Honeywell**, age 12 also known as **Masakkah**; No. 113 **Susan T. Honeywell**, age 9, also known as **Ohpemukwa**; No. 114 **William Honeywell**, age 5; and **John Honeywell**, age 3. She died in December 1910 and was probably buried in the Prairie Cemetery near Piper, Leavenworth County, Kansas. (See Prairie Cemetery in the Cemetery Page which includes a possible cemetery marker for her and for William Honeywell.) The name was sometimes given as **Hunneywell** as it was in a brief visit to their home in the article, "Life Among the Delawares ."

According to **Betty Jane Ryan** (**Bejryan@aol.com**) , these are the children of **Lakepeshaqua/Sally Owl** and **William Honeywell,** as taken from a "Memorandum of Births and Deaths" in the family Bible. Ada Honeywell-Miles prepared the Memorandum. Betty Jane Ryan, a descendant, believes that Ada Honeywell prepared the Memorandum because Sally Owl could not read or write English, speaking Lenape exclusively:

1. **Ann Elizabeth Honeywell**. Born 25 Dec. 1852, died 3 April 3 1853.
2. **Eley Moore Honeywell** [born] Aug. 16 1854. Died Nov. 7 1892. Indian name **Masakkah**. An **Ely Honeywell** was in attendance at the Baptist Mission School on the Delaware Reservation on 31 December 1867. (Weslager, *The Delaware Indians: A History,* Appendix 8.)
3. **Susan Frances Honeywell**. [born] Dec. 13, 1857. Died 1923. Indian name

Opemukqua.

4. **William H. Honeywell** [born] June 28 1862 [?]. 1880. Indian name **Pungishshenwa**. A **Willie Honeywell** was in attendance at the Baptist Mission School on the Delaware Reservation on 31 December 1867. (*Ibid.*)



This photograph of William Honeywell was provided by Flora Jane Wilson

Photo to be re-entered.

5. **John Sexton H. Honeywell** [born] July 30 1863. Died Aug. 18 1911. Indian name **Wapaseepamore**

6. **Enoth H. Honeywell** [born] Dec. 10 1866, died at birth.



Ada Honeywell-Miles and Son William Ralph Miles, ca.1885. Sent by B. J. Ryan.

7. **Ada Honeywell** [born] Mar 12 1868. Indian name **Keshecoqua**. The meaning of name "**Just Before Daylight**." [She married **Charles Miles**.]

8. **Frank Honeywell** [born] Nov 13 1872. Died April 13 1873.

Lakepeshequa Descendancy Chart:

1. **Lakepeshequa/Lahepeshequah** 1833-1910
   Spouse **William Honeywell** 1817-1880
   2. **Ann Elizabeth Honeywell** 1852-

2. **Eli Moore Masakah Honeywell** 1854-1892 Spouse **Elnora**
    3. **Rose Honeywell**
    3. **Russell Honeywell**
    3. **Currence Honeywell**
    3. **Frank Honeywell** 1880-
2. **Susan Frances Opemukwa Honeywell** 1857-1927 Spouse **William H. Dodge**
    3. **Charles W. H. Dodge** 1878-1924 Spouse **Cora**
        4. **Iris Dodge** Spouse **Johnson**
    3. **Gertrude J. Dodge** 1883-1959 Spouse **Frank Hill**
    3. **Bertha L. Dodge** 1884-1962 Spouse **Edward Lee**
    3. **Clem V. Dodge** 1890-1921
    3. **William N. Dodge** 1892-1943
    3. **Kay V. Dodge** 1894-1933
    3. **Susie I. Dodge** 1897- Spouse **Green**
    3. **Ada B. Dodge** 1897-1902
    3. **Mary O. Dodge** 1900-1900
2. **William Pungeshshawah Honeywell** 1861-1943 Spouse **Laver Witham**
    3. **Roy Honeywell**
    3. **Florence Honeywell**
    3. **Lois Honeywell**
    3. **Helen Honeywell**
    3. **Miriam Honeywell**
2. **John Sexton Wapaneesanee Honeywell** 1863-1911 Spouse **Jesse**
2. **Enoch Honeywell** 1866-1866
2. **Ada Keshagoqua Honeywell** 1868-1918 Spouse **Charles Harvey Miles** 1864-1949
    3. **William Ralph Miles** 1886-1961 Spouse **Alpha La Vona Wheeler**
        4. **Betty Jane Miles** 1922- Spouse **Francis Carroll Ryan** 1919-1988

[Other names may be added. Checking with submitter Betty Jane Ryan as most other names are of living person.. Editor]

Lakepeshequa Descendancy Chart:

A news item in the *Dewey* (Oklahoma) *Sentinel* on 16 December 1910 said, "**Mrs. Sarah Hunnewell** well known to the Delaware Indians in this section of the country died at the home of her son in Kansas City, Kansas, last Thursday evening. She was noted for her many virtuous and womanly traits. She reared a large family all of whom have become successful in life and made useful citizens. **Mrs. William Dodge,** of Nowata [Oklahoma]

was the only member of the family that came to the Cherokee nation and became a member of the Cherokee tribe**."** There is an obituary for Sally Owl Honey in the *Wyandotte Herald,* 15 Dec. 1910, vol. 39, #50, p. 1.

There is an obituary for her in Ruby Cranor, *Some Old Delaware Obituaries,* p. 38:

> Mrs. Sarah Hunnewell, well known to the Delaware Indian in this section of the country, died at the home of her son in Kansas City, Kansas, last Tuesday evening. Mrs. Hunnewell was formerly a member of the Delaware Tribe of Indians who now live in this section and who formerly occupied a large reservation in Wyandotte and Leavenworth counties in Kansas. In 1868 when the Delawares sold their ;ands there they were given a choice of reserving their lands and monies or coming to the Cherokee Nation, and Mrs. Hunnewell chose the former together with other members of her family. She was noted for her many virtues and womanly traits. She reared a large family all of whom have become successful in life and made useful citizens. Mrs. William Dodge, of Nowata was the only member that came to the Cherokee Nation and became a member of the Cherokee tribe. *Dewey Sentinel*, December 15, 1910.

Some of this family is buried in the Prairie Cemetery near Piper in Leavenworth County. We are trying to find more information on this cemetery and the Delaware burials therein. Editor.] Researcher **Vickie Wilkins**: **bvw77808@yahoo.com** and **Betty Ryan BJRyan@aol.com** .

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 13 November 2004. Links checked 15 January 2005. Photo check A.TH

Home Page

22May 2006

THE MARSHALL FAMILY

HENRY MARSHALL

His son, WILLIAM H. MARSHALL His spouse, Wilaquenaho

Their daughters: Anna Marshall and Rosanna Marshall

Readers should be aware that this article is a research work in progress. As I have stated elsewhere in this site, our emphasis is as much about research as it is about "recorded" history. The latter is seldom stable in any event, as new data are discovered. The Marshall Family is a difficult one to research. Your editor seems to be the only one working on **Henry Marshall**. A few others, chiefly Vickie Wilkins *bvw77808@yahoo.com* and Martin Weeks *martinweeks@cox.net* and a couple of others, are the only ones seemingly active in working on the history of Henry's son, William, and his wife and children. We would appreciate any contributions from the data that you might have. I have not finished entering what I have on Henry Marshall as I am now concentrating on his son, William Marshall. Thomas Swiftwater Hahn Researcher/Editor *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net*

Times New Roman 12 point. Laser copy 8 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page Table of Contents

22 May 2006

MARSHALL FAMILY

HENRY MARSHALL

Henry Marshall was born in 1752 (*American Revolution Soldiers Index;* the Daughters of the American Revolution, *Miami County, Ohio.* The latter source says that his birth was in Berks or Bucks County, Pennsylvania. **We don't know who his parents were or from where his ancestors came.** There are suggestions of origins in England, France, and Germany, but no linkage has been found. [We continue to try to find a connection to a **Dietrich [Didier] Marsshal** who went from Rotterdam through Cowes, Holland to Philadelphia on 16 September 1736 in the Ship *Princess Augusta.* Dietrich married **Margaret ___**. His will lists children **John, Deitrich, Jacob, David, Mary, Catherine, and Sarah.** The son John may have had a son Henry. This family was in Berks County, Pennsylvania.] A **Didier Marchal**, born in Cumru Township, near Fritztown, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania died in 1784 had a son John born in Bern Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. We are trying to place a Henry and an Elizabeth Marschall in this family.] Nothing seems to be available about the youth and the early life of Henry Marshall. The first time we really find anything about him are several references to his presence in **Stanton Township, Miami County, Ohio** when he was in his fifties. (*History of Miami County, Ohio, 1909,* p. 105. His life there was a part of early Ohio history. Bear in mind that the State of Ohio was formed from the Old Northwest Territory in 1787 and that Miami County was formed from Montgomery County in 1807. Henry Marshall went to Piqua in Miami County, Ohio about 1807 where he was an early settler of that place.

> Marshall, Henry (Miami Co.) Fr, Pa. Br, 752. D July 14, 1837. Came to Piqua about 1807. For infor.[mation] Piqua Chapter [DAR] Daughters of the American Revolution in Ohio, *The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution in the State of Ohio,* p. 247)

The *American Revolution Soldiers Index* says that he went **from** Pennsylvania to Kentucky and from there to Miami County, Ohio in 1808. According to another source , he went from Kentucky to Miami County, Ohio in 1808 and lived there until he was eighty years old. (*The History of Miami County, Ohio* (Chicago: W. H. Beers Co., 1880,

p. 387). There may be records on him in Kentucky that we have not yet found.

Henry Marshall was in the American Revolution, but we know little about his service. Assuming that the entry is for the subject, Henry Marshall, the *American Genealogical Biographical Index* (AGBI) lists his birth year as 175? That record shows him as having served from Pennsylvania. (AGBI Pennsylvania Revolutionary War Records, vol. 5, series 5, citied by Ancestry.com) "His war record is not known, but he is shown in DAR Roster 1, and in the 1880 *History of Miami County Ohio*. (American Revolution Soldiers of Miami County Ohio) An alternate title in the reference is "Miami County Soldiers Who Fought in America's War of Revolution." The State Library of Ohio provided an abstract of a document compiled by The Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio that lists: **Marshall, Henry (Miami County) Fr Pa**. Br. 1752. D. July 14, 1837. Came to Piqua about 1807. For information, Piqua Chap. (*The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in the State of Ohio*, p.249). Because it appears that he served in the Revolution from Pennsylvania, he may have gone to Kentucky after that event, perhaps after having received bounty land there.

Henry Marshall probably received (a) land grant(s) for his service in the **Revolutionary War**. The **Pennsylvania Archives** show three entries for "Henry Marshal." There is no proof that any one is "our" Henry Marshall., but here are some possibilities:

> Marshal, Henry. Rank: Pvt. County: Cumberland. Unit: 6th Bn 6th Co. Class: 3rd. Time of service: Order of Council, July 14, 1778. **Company or Commander: Capt Saml Patten**. Duty: Served-2nd Tour, 3rd & 4th Classes-300 Hen to Ye Standing Stone [Whatever that means!]. Fine Book of **John Carothers**, Cnty. Lt., p. 328. Authority: Unit Payroll, Militia Operations (Year ____). "Military Accounts," Records of Comptroller General, or Auditor General, at D. P. R.
>
> **Marshal, Henry**. Rank: private. **County:** Cumberland. Unit: Col. Wm Chambers . Class: 3rd. Time of service April 27 - June 22, 1779. Mos: 1. Days: 25. Company or Commander: Capt. Samuel Patton. Duty: A Muster Roall of **Capt. Samuel Patton** Company of the Third Class . . . Mustered at Legonare June 22, 1779. A 5) VI, 609. Authority: Unit Payroll, Militia Operations (Year 1779). "Military Accounts," Records of Comptroller General, or Auditor General, at D. P. R.

> **Marshal, Henry**. Unit: [New Levies]. Time Attested: August 16, 1780. Duty: List of Recruits Attested During the War. Authority: Unit Payroll, Militia Operations (Year n. d.). "Military Accounts," Records of **Comptroller** General, or Auditor General, at D. P. R.

The *Kentucky Land Grants* lists three Henry Marshall's with grants in Kentucky, any of which, or all, ***could*** be the subject Henry Marshall.

> Marshall, Henry, 400 acres, Book 11, Page 251, Date Survey 2-25-1985, Military. [No watercourse] (*The Kentucky Land Grants*, Volume 1, Part 1, Chapter III Old Kentucky Grants (1790-1856), The Counties of Kentucky), p. 206)
>
> **Marshall, Henry**, 200 acres, Book 12, Page 12, Date Survey 2-25-1785, Military. Watercourse: Highland Cr. (*Ibid*).
>
> **Marshall, Henry**, 200 acres, Book 105, Page 188, Date Survey 7-23-1882, Harlan County, Watercourse Little Black Mtn. (The *Kentucky Land Grants*, Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter X, Grants in the County Court Orders (1836-1924), The Counties of Kentucky, p. 1472)

There are several land transactions for **"Henry Marshall"** in Miami County and elsewhere in Ohio, but to date I cannot attribute any of them to the subject Henry Marshall. (LDS Family History Library Film No, 0363339, Microcopy Roll 33, volume 2) There are other Marshall there. Could any of them have been his father or his uncles or brothers? I have a note, but not the source, that "Frank M. Sterrett wrote a 1917 history and states in argumentation that "William Marshall, not Henry, entered the N. W. Quarter of Sect. 22 on 21 April 1806 . . ."" Henry Marshall does not appear to be in the *1810 Federal Census for Miami County, Ohio***,** nor have we isolated him in the *1790 and 1800 Censuses* in other places. The first census in which **Henry Marshall** appears is the *1820 Federal Census for Piqua, Miami County, Ohio;* under his name were five persons: a male 10-16 [born 1804-1810], one male 16-26 [1794-1804], one male over 45 [probably Henry, born not later than 1775], one female 16-26 [born 1794-1804], and one female over 45 [probably his spouse, **Mary**, except that she was born not later than 1775. Editor.] All were listed as free whites. Three of them were engaged in agriculture. (Ancestry.com Online Images, Roll M19_136, and/or Image 93, Roll M33_94, *Abstracts from the Microfilm,* by Joseph H. Bosserman, Covington), Miami County, Ohio Genealogical Researcher) This is the first time there is a reference to a probable spouse, later is

identified as **Mary**. Little is known of Mary. She was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1764. (Daughters of the American Revolution, *Miami County, Ohio* (State Library of Ohio, Research Service) Henry was in Staunton Township, Miami County, Ohio according to the *1827 Ohio State Census* for that year. (Abstract from the Microfilm by Joseph H. Bosserman, Covington, Miami County, Ohio for Miami County, Ohio Genealogical Research. It only says "M624 [Soundex] **Marshall, Henry**. Staunton Twp." [Is this census available and if so, is there further data on **Henry or Mary Marshall in it?]** In the *1830 Federal Census for Staunton Township, Miami County, Ohio*, **Henry Marshall** was listed with one male 10 to 15 [a grand son? born 1810-1815], one male 70 to 80 [**Henry Marshall** born 1750-1760], one female 70 to 80 [**Mary Marshall** born 1750-1760]. (Ancestry.com Online Images, Roll M19_136)

In 1835, Henry and Mary Marshall, of Miami County, Ohio, were involved, along with several of their daughters and their husbands, in the contesting of their son William Marshall's estate in Green County, Missouri. On 10 April 1835 Henry and Mary gave their power of attorney to L. R. Brownell of Miami County, Ohio. (Clerk Miami County Wills & Estate, [data missing], p. 121) An 1837 document provides the parental relationship between Henry and Mary Marshall and their son William, and identifies the parents and siblings of William that were involved in the heir ship case against the estate of William Marshall. Those persons were: [To be provided] (Green County, Missouri, Land and Property Settlements document dated 22 March 1837)

For several years I have kept a will for an **Elizabeth Marshall** of Miami County, Ohio. I couldn't place her, but kept it because there were so few Marshall's in Miami County, Ohio in the early 1800s. In preparing this article, I re-examined each item that we had in hand. In doing so, I unsuccessfully attempted to find that Elizabeth was the same person as **Mary Marshall**, Henry's spouse. In any event, for future reference, herewith is a transcript of Elizabeth Marshall's will.

> Will of **Elizabeth Marshall** of Troy, Miami County, Ohio, aged and infirm and in bad bodily health. 1. Debts to be paid by daughter Sarah. 2. To dau **Sarah** NW Qtr Sec 33 in Township five and Range 6 east. Also the undivided half of ___ [one word unreadable] Lot No. 64 in the Town of Troy. Also 1/2 of my personal property, with all my monies in hand or may be owing to me. 3. To son-in-law **William Barber**, the other undivided half of it [lot?] No. 64 in Troy or its proceeds in trust for my grand-daughter **Martha Venamon or Vinamon** [spelling?] and her heirs. If Martha deceases without heirs then to

grand-daughter **Elizabeth Dye**. Also to son-in-law **William Barber** in trust 1/2 of personal property to grand-daughter **Martha Vinamon**. **Alexander McCullough** named Executor Signed 18th day of Feby 1834. **John T. Tallis** [?] - **Hugh McCorkle** 17 Apr 1834 all appeared as behalf of deceased. **J. C. Telford** (*Clerk Miami County Wills & Estates,* [data missing] p. 123.)

I have come to the conclusion that **Elizabeth Marshal** is not the same as **Mary Marshall**, the spouse of **Henry Marshall.** Elizabeth died in 1834 whereas Mary died in 1844. Moreover. in the *1830 census for Staunton Township, Miami County, Ohio*, Henry was listed with a female of the right age to be Mary, whereas Elizabeth Marshal was in the 1830 census as a family head age 80-90 [1740-1750], with two younger females, one age 10-15 [1815-1820] and one age 30-40 [1790-1800, possibly a daughter and a grand-daughter? (Ancestry.com Image 23, Roll M14_136, p. 10) Because Elizabeth lived in and probably died in Troy, as probably did Mary and Henry Marshall, and because there are no other Marshalls there at the time, there is a strong possibility that she was related to them, possibly as a sister or a sister-in-law. There is an Elizabeth Marshal in the *1820 Census in Troy, Miami County, Ohio, _____ 33, Roll 94, p. 70 t*hat has an Elizabeth Marshall as head of a family with 1 male under10, 1 male 26-45, and 1 male over 45 , that is, born before 1775. [There is some doubt about this census entry. Should be checked . Editor] Is it a coincidence that **Elizabeth Marshall** names **William Barber** as her son-in-law in her will in 1834 and that William Barber is the spouse of his Henry's daughter Margaret (that is, his son-in-law) as revealed when Henry named Margaret as his "issue" in 1832?

A listing of the **possible children of Henry and Mary Marshall** contains the following persons, in no particular order as to age, because no birth data or ages have yet been determined. Further census research in the 1850 census might assist in that task:

Jane Marshall - A sister named in the contesting of **William Marshall's Estate**, possibly in **Missouri** at the time, with her spouse **John Riddle.** (William Marshall Probate Papers)

Ann Marshall - A sister named, with her spouse, **John Garvey**, both of **Miami County, Ohio**, in the contesting of William Marshall's Estate. (William Marshall Probate Papers**;** Greene County, Missouri Recorder of Deed's Record Book "A", 10 May 1835, p. 18. Ann was also listed an an "issue" of Henry Marshall. She married on 10 February 1815, in Miami

County, Ohio, **John Gary or Garcy]**. (Daughters of the American Revolution entry for Henry Marshall. Name given as Garcy in the source) [Need more data about the source. Editor] There is a John Garvey in the 1840 Census for Piqua, Miami County, Ohio. Next below him in the census is a Wm. M. Garvey, who appears to be his father. (Ancestry.com Image 7 of 18: M704-415, P. 343, Image 9.

Rachel Marshall - A sister named, with her spouse **Clark Bates**, both of Miami County, Ohio, in the contesting of William Marshall's Estate. (William Marshall Probate Papers**;** Greene County, Missouri Recorder of Deed's Record Book "A", 28 May 1835, p. 16). Rachel Marshall married **John Nelvic** in 1829 (*Miami County, Ohio Marriage Records***,** p. 88) Did she marry **Clark Bates** later? He does not appear to be in the 1840 Census for Miami County, Ohio.

Rosanah/Rosanna Marshall - A sister named, with her spouse **Wm. F. Baskelow**, both of Miami County, Ohio, in the contesting of William Marshall's Estate. (William Marshall Probate Papers**,** named **Rosanah;** Greene County, Missouri Recorder of Deed's Record Book "A", **1**0 April 1835) He does not appear to be in the *1840 Census for Miami County, Ohio.*

Mary Marshall - A sister named, with her spouse, **James Hughes**, in the contesting of William Marshall's Estate. (William Marshall Probate Papers; Greene County, Missouri Recorder of Deed's Record Book "A", 10 April 1835) She may have also been called "Polly." **Polly Mary Marshall** married **James Hughs** in 1821, in Miami County, Ohio. (*Miami County, Ohio Marriage Records*, Book A & B, 299, p. 162) There was also a Polly Marshall who married Jas. Venamen in 1812 (*Miami County, Ohio Marriage Records*. Book A & B 257, p. 72)

Samuel Marshall - A brother involved in the contesting of William Marshall's Estate (William Marshall Probate Papers). A Samuel Marshall was also married in Miami County, Ohio, in 1829, to **Jane C. Russell** (*Miami County, Ohio Marriage Records*, p. 131 A Samuel Marshall married on 10 August 1817 in Franklin County, Ohio, **Nancy Howard**. (Marjorie Smith, Ed., *Ohio Marriages* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1986, p. 201 [?]). There is no proof that the two Samuel Marshall's are the same person. A

Samuel Marshall is shown to be deceased in Book G 192 2726n an index of "deceased. There is no Samuel Morris in Miami County, Ohio in the 1840 Census. There are six Samuel Morris's elsewhere in Ohio.

James Marshall - *William Marshall's Estate Papers* cite an un-named brother "on The Red River." Is this James? A James Marshall married **Marg. [Margaret] Hardesty (***Miami County, Ohio Marriage Records***,** Book A & B, 2 November 1809), Book A & B 250, p. 48) A James Marshall was listed as an "issue" of **Henry Marshall**. That source says that he married **Margaret Hardesty** on 20 February 1817. (Daughters of the American Revolution entry for Henry Marshall; (*Miami County, Ohio Marriage Records*, Book A & B,) A James B. Marshall is in the William Marshall Probate File, so "B" may be his middle initial.

Margaret Marshall - A sister named as an issue of Henry Marshall, but she was not named in the William Marshall Probate Papers, possibly because she had died by this time? She married, on 2 November 1809, in Miami County, Ohio, William Barbee [spelling?], jr. (Daughters of the American Revolution entry for Henry Marshall. There are both Barbee's and Barber's in Miami County.) There is no William Barber in the 1840 Census for Miami County, Ohio.

Bear in mind that one or more of Henry's children may not have been named in the contest of William Marshall's estate because they were deceased by 1835. Other names of persons named Marshall married in **Miami County** prior to the deaths of Henry and Mary Marshall and thereby possible grandchildren, as they have not appeared elsewhere for identification are:

Thomas C. Marshall - He married in 1828, in Miami County, Ohio, **Lucinda McKelvic** [?] *(Miami County, Ohio Marriage Records)*, p. 67)

Nancy Marshall - She married in 1829 in Miami County, Ohio, **Lewis Hulsill** (*Miami County, Ohio, Marriage Records*, p. 101) [Becky Patsellis becky@shelbyvillagedesign.cm reports that an Isaac Marshall from Wells County, Indiana is the brother of Nancy Marshall and that her married name was **Hutsell**. Thus far, we have not found a connection between this group of Marshalls and those listed under Henry Marshall above.]

Edw. Marshall - He married in 1835, in Miami County, Ohio, **Julia Orbison**. (*Miami County, Ohio Marriage Records*, p. 101)

It seems interesting that the children of **Henry Marshall** named in the contesting of the will of his son, **William Marshal** are, in the order named: **Rachel (Marshall) Bates**, **Anne (Marshall) Garvey**, **Mary (Marshall) Hughes**, **Rosanah (Marshall) Baskelow**, and **Jane (Marshall) Riddle**, and **Samuel Marshall.** The children named as "issue" of Henry Marshall in 1832 in the order named are: **Ann (Marshall) Garcy, James Marshall married Margaret (Marshall) Hardesty, and, Margaret (Marshall) Barbee.** Anne (Marshall) Garvey is the only common name. Though the spouses seem to be Gary and Garcy, they could be the same person. The only person named by **Elizabeth Marshal** was her daughter **Sarah**, with a **Margaret Hardesty** implied as a daughter as the probable spouse, **William Barber**. **Are these two different families?**

Mary Marshall, spouse of Henry Marshall, was not be found in the 1840 Census in Troy, where she was buried, nor in Miami County, nor in Ohio. Because the 1840 census contains only the names of the heads of a household, it is likely that she was living with someone else. Her son, **Samuel Marshall** would be a possible candidate, but there is no Samuel Marshall located in that census in Miami County. There are six Samuel Marshall's listed for Ohio, but none in adjacent counties. The next step was to try to find her daughters in that census to see if there is a female over 80 years of age. A search for their spouse's names in Miami County, Ohio, revealed only John Garvey, with spouse **Mary Marshall.** There was no female old enough to be Mary, though **Ann** is probably there. So, we still do not know with whom Mary lived and where she died on on 10 January 1844 in Miami County, Ohio. (*Ohio's Wills and Estates to 1850: An Index);* Daughters of the American Revolution, *Miami County, Ohio*, Research Services, State Library of Ohio, Reference No. GEN F 497/M6 S64x) Her will was probated on 19 April 1845 (*Miami County Probate Court Index 1807-1850. Estate:* Case Number 1388, Probate Court Book C, p. 0715) I also have an unsubstantiated note that says that she died in 1841 @80, which would make her born in 1761.

Henry Marshall's will was drawn on 28 December 1832 in Miami County, Ohio. Children listed as "issue" were, in the order named: **Ann** married **John Garcy** 2/10/1815; **James** married **Margaret Hardesty** 2/20/1815; **Margaret** married **William Barber** 2/10/1817. (Daughters of the American Revolution, *Miami County, Ohio)* **Henry Marshall** died on 14 July 1837 (*Ibid.*) His will was probated in Miami County, Ohio in the Court of Common Pleas on 17 August 1837. His wife, **Mary Marshall**, was the

executrix, the witnesses were **William McCampbell** and **Uriah Blue**, and the clerk **Thomas J. D. Smith**. (*Miami County Probate Court Index 1807 - 1900:* **Marshall, Henry**. Estate. Case Number 0838, Probate Court Book B, p. 0356 O) It was probated on 19 May 1837. It confirmed that Henry "bequested" all to his wife, **Mary**. (*Ohio Wills and Marriages*, LDS FHL Film No. 0550192, p. 263, No. 0238, viewed at the LDS Family History Center, Winchester, Virginia on 19 November 1996). The original Will Books A and B for Miami County have been copied into a single volume, *The Probate Records of Miami County* [Ohio], p. 18. "**Marshall, Henry**, p. 160. Dated Dec. 28, 1832. Rec. Aug. 19, 1837. Wife Mary Ex.[ecutrix] Mary Marshall. Wit.[nesses] William McCampbell, Uriah Blue, Thomas J. D. Smith Clerk." Another reference to Henry Marshall's will is *Ohio Wills and Estates to 1850: an Index*, p. 234 : Henry Marshall, Will Book 1837, Miami Co. wba4, p. 217, c838. There are Miami County, Ohio Probate Papers showing a Henry Marshall as deceased in Book B 46 1524 and B 165 1745. These have not been looked up.

Henry Marshall was buried in Ohio. (Patricia Law Hatcher, *Abstract of Graves of Revolutionary Patriots, the* Daughters of the American Revolution, volume 3, p. 50, Serial: 11912, volume 4. In an abstract provided by the State Library of Ohio, Henry Marshall of The Daughters of he American Revolution of Miami County was listed as follows:

> Marshall, Henry: born 1752: died 7/14.1837: will book, page 160: drawn 12/28/1832: proved 8/17/1837: buried ?? (could be buried in Rose Hill: wife's name Mary, born 1864 Bucks County: died 1/10/1844: buried Rose Hill Cemetery. War Record: [Nothing entered] The cemetery's location is "STAUNTON TOWNSHIP - TIE R10 & 11N. ROSE HILL. NW 1/ S18. In Troy, N side SR55 between RR and Troy-Urbana Rd (CR193) (MC [Miami County] (The Ohio Genealogical Society (comp.), *Ohio Cemeteries* (Mansfield, OH. LDS (Latter Day Saints) Family History Library Reference No. Reference 977.1 v340)

Henry may have been buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery north of Troy Miami County, Ohio, as that is where his wife, **Mary,** was buried.

Curiously, there is a **Henry Marshall** in Wyandotte County, Kansas in the ____ Census, No. 593, Roll 443a at age 35, born Pennsylvania for whom we cannot account. (Researcher: **Thomas Swiftwater Hahn**)

Times New Roman 14 point. Laser copy 8 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page
6 May 2006

THE MARSHALL FAMILY

WILLIAM H. MARSHALL



William Marshall's Signature in 1826 (Missouri Historical Society)

His children: Anna Marshall, John Marshall, Mary Ann Marshall, Rosanna Marshall

WILLIAM H. MARSHALL was the son of **Henry and Mary Marshall.** William's place and date of birth are not known. The middle initial "H" of his name appears a couple of times, and it seems to stand for "Henry, the first name of his father." For example, he is called **W. H. Marshall** in a letter of 14 April 1858. (Letter of **M. M. McCaalin**, Osage River Agency, K. T. [Kansas Territory], dated 14 April 1858. He was [also] known in Missouri and Arkansas as "John" or "Old John." (Susan [name to be added] letter to Thomas Hahn on 21 October 1996) His parents appear to have gone from Pennsylvania to Kentucky to Ohio some time after the American Revolution. Because they went to Ohio about 1807, which would have been some time after William's birth, based on his life experience, William was probably born in Pennsylvania or Kentucky. Unfortunately, nothing is known of his boyhood and his early life. His spouse, **Wilaquenaho** (with various spellings)**,** a Lenape-Delaware, was probably born about 1797. Her English first name was Elizabeth, but she was called "Betsy" and perhaps "Liza." The date of their "marriage" or "arrangement" is not known, but it appears that their first daughter, **Anna**

Marshall, was born in 1820 in Ohio, so they may have been married sometime before that year.

It is known what land William Marshall owned. Being a trader and an entrepreneur, it is likely that he may have owned land in more than one state. There are land records in Ohio pertaining to William Marshall's, but none can be specifically attributed to the subject William/John Marshall. Frank M. Sterrett wrote a 1917 history [*The History of Miami County*] in which he states that "William Marshall, not Henry, entered the N. W. Quarter of Sect. 22 on 21 April 1806 . . Other lands that COULD apply to our William Marshal are:

John Marshall Twp. Mi Miami Co. (Esther Weygandt Powell, comp., "1806 Tax List," *Early Ohio Tax Records, 1816-1825*. Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1985, p. 114.) [There are other John and William Marshall's for other years in various counties.]

10 March 1811. Marshall, William From the United States of America. Recorder's Book 01, page 141. Section 32, Township 01, Range 11. Staunton Township. The document was signed by **President Andrew Jackson**. (Source?)

21 July 1821. Marshall, William From Garvey, John. Recorder's Book 04, page 513. Piqua Lot --. [John Garvey was the spouse of William's sister, **Ann Marshall.**]

15 November 1824. Marshall, William To **Garvey, William M.** Recorder's Book 15, page 357. Piqua Lot 40. [In the *1840 Census for Troy, Miami County, Ohio*, **Wm. M. Garvey** is listed on the line just below **John Garvey**. He was probably his brother. [Check Census]

11 August 1830. Marshall, William From **Miles, William.** Recorder's Book 08, page 325. Section 25 Township 08 Range 04. Newton Township.

19 November 1832. Marshall, William From **Hathaway, Richard**. Recorder's Book 10, page, 097. Section 20, Township 01, Range 11, Newton Township.

16 January 1832. Marshall, William (A) [Not sure what the letter "A" stands

fo. Editor]] Miami [County] 04 08 26. (*Early Ohio Settlers: Purchases of Land in Southwestern Ohio*, p. 202)

10 July 1832. Marshall, William From the United States of America. Recorder's Book 26, page 547. Section 26, Township 08, Range 04. Newtown Township. It is described more fully in Bureau of Land Management Records: being the "West 1/4 SE" [West 1/4 of the Southeast Quarter], comprising 78.88 acres: (Bureau of Land Management-General Land Records. Land Patent Details, Accession/Serial No. OH0300__.112 Bureau of Land Management Serial #: OH NO S/N State: Ohio)

09 December 1834. Marshall, William From **Thornburg, Joseph**. Recorder's Book 14, page 830. Section 26, Township 08, Range 04. Newton Township.

28 September 1836. Marshall, William To **Coate, John**. Recorder's Book 14, page 569; Section 25, Township 08, Range 04. Newton Township.

6 February 1837. Marshall, William to **Pearson, Thomas**. Recorder's Book 15, page 006. Section 26, Township 08, Range 4. Newton Township.

It may be of interest to plot these locations to show their relationship, one to the other, and to see if they match any other data in this family. The first three entries seem to be the most promising. The later ones in Newton Township, both in location and time, seem to be less likely candidates. There are no known reference to land owned by William Marshall in Missouri, or elsewhere, but it likely that he owned land there as well as in Arkansas and Texas. Curiously, there was a Land Patent issued to a William H. Marshall on 28 April 1895 for 160 acres, described as: 1 SW Section 11, Township 27-N, Range 10-W, 5th PM [Prime Meridian], Missouri, Howell County. It was signed by **President Grover Cleveland**. (*Ibid* , Accession/Serial #: MO4370__.313. Patentee Name William Marshall)

William Marshall was a partner of the **Connor brothers**, the latter of whose story is depicted in Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness: John and William Connor* (Noblesville, IN:2nd ed, 1937, Conner Prairie Press). From Timothy Crumrin, *Walking The Knife-Edged Path: The Life Of William Conner*, "He [William Connor] and a partner, William Marshall**,** accrued profits not only from their regular trading, but from the extra income provided by land cession treaties." *www.connerprairie.org/chfurn.html* [More on that

relationship should be researched. Editor]

CHILDREN: The "Grinter-Kirby Typescript" of 1957, p. 3, says that William Marshall had four children: 1. **Polly Marshall [Mary Ann]** married **Henry Tiblo [Tiblow]** on 8 April 1843. Her name was given as "Polly Marshall" and his name as "Henry Tiblow." (*Shawnee Mission Stewarts Book* of 1832-1867 provided by Vickie Wilkins). Their children were **Eliza Tiblow** and **Sallie Tiblow**.

2. **Rosanna Marshall** married **James C. Grinter** (brother of **Moses Grinter**)

3. **Annie [Anna] Marshall** married **Moses Grinter**

4. **William Marshall,** whose children **John Marshall** and **Rose Marshall** were raised by Moses Grinter and Annie (Marshall) Grinter. Rose died in her teens. John took reservation rights in **Indian Territory (Oklahoma)** in the 1870s, and he died there. Another listing (source not known) that **Mary Ann Marshall "Polly,", John M. Marshall, and Sarah Ann Rankin. Lucinda Marshall** is now considered to be a part of another family. Wanda Weeks (deceased) "Grandma Annie had one brother and he died, His name was John Marshall." Wanda mentions children that were named in the settlement of her estate. Unfortunately, we can find nothing regarding the estate of Betsy Wilaquenaho Marshall. For more complete information on the children, see the links at the top of the page. One of the official documents providing the names of the children of William Marshall is a letter in 1858 settling a claim that they had against William H. Marshall's Estate:

> Letter of **M. McCaskin** [spelling?]. **Osage River Agency [Kansas Territory]** 14 April 1858: The claim money [$6000] due the heads of **W. H. Marshall** is now ready for distribution ... The Power of Attorney ... must be signed by **John Marshall**, **Ann [Marshall] Grinter**, **Mary Ann [Marshall] Tiblow**, and **Roseanna [Marshall] Grinter** [children of William H. Marshall, with a question as to whether or not John was the son of William Marshall or the son of a possible William Marshall.] Granted, there could have been an additional child or children who might have died between their birth/s and the date of settlement in 1858.

It appears that William Marshall might have gone west to Missouri from Indiana with the same group of Delaware of which **Mekinges,** spouse of **William Connor**, Marshall's former business partner, was a part. (Charles N. Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness, John*

*and William Connor ((*Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1937, pp. 113-114)) According to a letter from Rodney Staab to Thomas F. Hahn on 27 October 1996, "From an account book kept by M**enard & Valle** [traders] from 1829 to 1831 regarding transactions among the White River [Missouri] Delawares, we find **William Marshall** and **Joseph Weaver** as two of the 24 whites dealing in some way with the Delawares."

Indian Agent **R. Graham**, under the St. Louis Superintendency of Indian Affairs, granted William Marshall a license as a trader. [Source needed] At this time, the majority of the Delaware were in the vicinity of Springfield, present Greene County, Missouri.

Pierre Menard said of the Delaware on the White River:

> In a letter dated April, 1826, at Kaskaskia [on the Ohio River in Illinois], **Pierre Menard** wrote to **Agent Richard Graham** at St. **Louis**, giving the report of **James Pool** from the James Fork of the White River [Arkansas-Missouri] concerning the murder of several Delawares. Sixty or seventy Delawares were reported to be at either Anderson's or Nanundagum's Town and only three old men at Roastinger's Town about 300 yards from **Marshall's** on Finly . . .at a distance of about nine miles he can see the house of **La-pa-ni-hile** [eldest brother of **Captain Ketchum**] in flames. (*Richard Graham Papers*, Clark Collection, vol. 10, Missouri Historical Society, CDH, p. 147)

William H. Marshall had one of the first mills in present Greene County, Missouri on the James River at the mouth of Finley Creek. This may have been in later Wilson Township. There are several references to him and his mill, including the following.

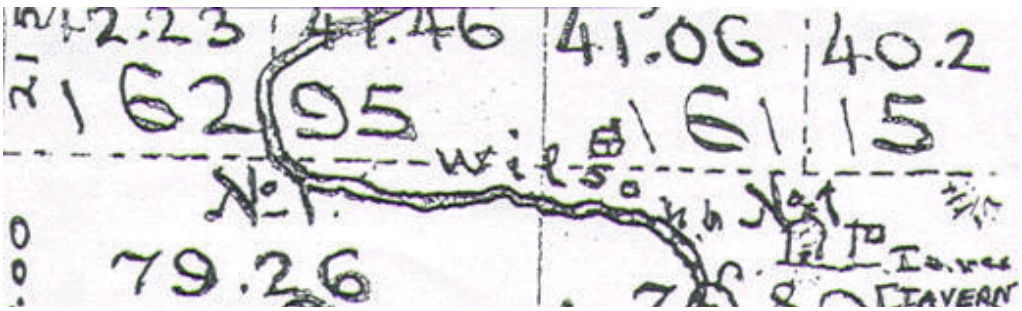
> The first grist of corn was ground on a little wing-dam mill that **Old John Marshall** had on James, near the mouth of Finley Prior to mill building, corn had to be beaten in wooden mortars with a pestle, and these were used to some extent for a long time in preference to the little "one-horse" mills of the new county. (H & A, p. 153) [The full citation of this source will be provided when found]. William Marshall was known locally as "John Marshall" or "Old John Marshall.." For example, "Old John Marshall, who owned the famous mill at the mouth of Findley... *(History of Greene County*, p. 722) [Need full citation] and "The first mills were Pearson's, five miles east, and John Marshall's, near the Finley (Ibid., p. 726), This is confusing to

researchers as there was another John Marshall in the area at the time.]

Mr. Miller too tells us that the first grist was ground at a little wing-dam mill, operated by John Marshall, on James River near the mouth of Finley. This man, Marshall by the way, was a "squaw man" living with the Indians until his death, just before they finally moved from the region. His mill was the same that Ingle had put up on the James, and had been bought by **Wilson** and moved to the lower location when **Ingle** was forced to vacate his claim. (F & T) [Looking for the full citation. Editor] In *History of Greene County*, p. 905, the authors says of the mill that ... many of the settlers considered **Marshall's**, down on the James, the *best*. (Ibid., p. 105)

A man by the name of Marshall also came with them [the Delaware Indians, being married to a squaw, with whom he lived until his death, which occurred about the time the Indians were leaving he, and his widow and orphans went to the Territory [in Kansas] with their dusky companions. Mr. Marshall had taken the old mill which had formerly been abandoned by Mr. Ingle, and removing it down the river to a point near the mouth of Finley Creek, where he commenced a plantation. (*History of Greene County*, p. 153. Marshall did not leave with the Delawares (October 1831), but went the following spring in 1832. Ibid., p. 722.) [So far we I have found no evidence that **William "John" Marshall** went to **Kansas**. Editor]

William Marshall apparently had a trading post at the James Fork of the White River. In a deposition presented at court about 14 July 1870, during the probate of the William Gillis Estate, John Sarcoxie was asked if he knew the names of any white traders among the Delawares at the James Fork of the White River. He replied, "One named Marshall, another named Gillis - that all I knew, eight names of them that was there." Unfortunately, when asked the year that the Delaware moved away from the James Fork of the White River, he couldn't say. (*Gillis Probate*, p. 232)





James Fork of the White River, Greene County, Missouri ca.1835, From an original survey of the area as contained on the cover and in the frontispiece of *WILLIAM*

MARSHALL: INDIAN TRADER OF DELAWARE TOWN, published in the Probate File of William Marshall by the Green County Archives & Records Center, 1126 Boonville, Springfield, MO 65803. The map and the map field notes are on microfiche at the Department of Natural Resources in Rolla, Missouri. The description of the map says:

> In section 12 was the Delaware Village also known as Delaware Town. The surveyor's field notes, made in 1835, stated that "The Old Indian Village lies . . . on the James Fork of White River. It is inhabited [in 1835?]after the exodus of the Delaware] of whites and is in Ruins a few dilapidated cabins only remain on the site. There are 3 other settlements & Cabins in this Section of the River." [This, in contrast] From the autumn of 1822 when R. I. Holcombe claimed about 500 Delawares moved into Southwest Missouri to the early 1830s. Delaware Town had been a thriving community. By 1835 it was abandoned.
>
> In section 1, although it is difficult to make out, is a structure marked "tavern." There is another building a little further northwest. From the field notes, the surveyor stated "William Dies & Mrs Wilsons Tavern Stand; is in the N. E. Quarter of Section 1. And also 3 other habited cabinns with cultivated fields." Wilsons Creek is west of the Tavern. Also through 1 ran the "old White river road" which was apparentlly an established road hence the designation of "old."

The Center for Archaeological Research at Southwest Missouri State University has conducted four archaeological field schools at Delaware Town and its environs. The Director, Neal Lopinot, PhD noted in an email to Thomas Hahn on 22 December 2004:

> As for William Marshall, our main source of information has been a copy of his probate records and miscellaneous documents... [We spent] a little time this past summer around the confluence of the James and Finley rivers, searching for evidence of Marshall’s trading post. However, we were unsuccessful in locating anything definitive, due in part to all of the development and land alteration that has occurred on most of the high terraces at the mouth of the Finley. We didn’t look for the grist mill, but I know almost precisely where it was located based on the 1835 General Land Office survey records, which contain a record of the mill’s location along with Yokum’s distillery and home (almost certainly Marshall’s trading post prior to his

> death). The Yokums were in the area during the Delaware period and (I believe it was George) Yokum was noted in one letter dating to 1826 (as I recall) as selling peach brandy to the Delaware. The “Yokum Cemetery” is still intact there, but there are only two headstones. However, the cemetery is relatively large and there are are numerous unmarked depressions. I am not sure where Marshall was buried, but I suspect that he is there, perhaps along with other Delaware and/or slaves from that period.

In another email from another staff member provided to Thomas Hahn on 4 January 2005 more information of the investigation:

> We have been taking field schools to the James River for 4 years in search of the village, and have explored and documented other 1820s sites, such as the former location of the Wilson trading trading post. In 2003 we gained access to a filed that we thought had high potential. An we were right! We have thus far located a single house location and excavated a large, interior storage/trash pit. This pit was full of artifacts diagnostic of the 1820s and of the Lenape themselves. Among the artifacts are ceramic sherds typical of the 1820s -- gunflints. bullets and scraps, brass tinkle cones and possible arrow tips, glass beads, silver brooches, animal bones, and a few household items, like nails, glass and knife fragments.
>
> During the summer of 2004, the first week of the field school was spent searching for Marshall's trading post near the confluence of the Finley and James Rivers. We used Marshall's probate to try to locate his trading post and distillery. What we found were farms where the ground had been moved and moved and moved again during the 170 years, making the early historical period very difficult to detect. A bit of historic work on Marshall has been completed but additional research is in order before more fieldwork is done.

*** * ***

It is not known whether or not Delaware Indians could or did legally own black slaves, as did the Cherokee. It was certainly legal for their spouses to do so, as was the case of William Marshall, spouse of Delaware **Wilaquenaho**. Marshall's estate papers show that he owned five or six slaves at the time of his death. There is at least one incident where William Marshall may have acted outside the law regarding the ownership or possession of a slave. The full circumstances are not known, but the following was reported in the

Arkansas Gazette on 17 October 1826:

> Cherokee Nation, Spadrie Bluff, Sept 28th, 1826. Whereas it has been represented to the undersigned. that sundry persons in Arkansas Territory, and others within the Cherokee Nation, have been endeavoring to purchase, traffic for, or procure under color of legal process, certain NEGRO SLAVES, the rightful property of the heirs and legatees of a Cherokee called **CONEETOO,** deceased; and whereas, the undersigned has been duly appointed Agent and Attorney in fact of said heirs, now this is to forewarn all persons, whatsoever, from purchasing, trafficing for, receiving, or procuring in any manner, or under any pretence, any of said negro slaves. They are now, or recently were with, or in possession of the following persons, to wit: With ***Tomas Graves* (a Cherokee) James, Teany, Silvey**, and two children (names unknown)): with a Cherokee called ***John Leake***, Anney and three children (names unknown): with the ***Widow Otter***. (A Cherokee woman), **Easter** and two children (names unknown): with ***Major Jolly***, principal chief of the **Cherokees**, one man **Fran**k: with ***Samuel Hogg***, (a Cherokee) one girl (name unknown); and with **William Marshall**, an Indian trader, near the **Delaware Village**, one man named **Jacob**. JOHN DREW, Agent and Attorney in fact for the heirs of Coneetoo, deceased. October 17,
> 1826.

The Federal Government acknowledged the amount of money that was owed to **William Marshall** -- and to **William Gillis**--at the Castor Hill Treaty in on 26 October 1832:

> There shall be paid to the said Delawares on their lands, in merchandise suitable to their wants, at the St. Louis cost prices, after the ratification of this treaty, the sum of five thousand dollars. There shall also be paid them the further sum of twelve thousand dollars, to be placed, at the request of said Indians, in the hands of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, to be by him applied to the payment of debts which the said Delawares have acknowledged to be due by their nation agreeably to a schedule presented in Council, and which sum they wish paid to **Menard & Valle of St. Genevieve**, for the benefit of **William Gillis and William Marshall**--The sum of one thousand dollars is also paid them in merchandise and cash, the receipt of which latter sum (of thousand dollars) is hereby acknowledged. (From the Castor Hill Treaty near St. Louis, Missouri).) [William Marshall's business

> accounts are held in the Menard Collection at the Chicago Historical; Society; the Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency papers 1824-1836, National Archives Microfilm 234, Roll 300; Editor]

There are unsubstantiated reports that William Marshall went with or followed the mainstream of the Delaware Nation to its new home on the Kansas Delaware Reserve about 1830 and that he established a trading post for the Delaware near Grinter's Ferry in present Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas in 1833. The *History of Greene County* says, I believe, on page 905, that "Marshall did not leave with the Delawares, but went the following spring in 1832." [This reference needs to be checked.] This would have been a natural thing for him to do, that is, to follow his family and established a new trading post. However, there is no documentation to show that he did. This is about the time of his death, so perhaps ill health or other circumstances prevented that from happening. It is possible, of course, that he saw to it that his Delaware family reached their new destination, but that he did not stay. The below item received in August again indicates that William Marshall was in Kansas at some point of time.

> Rec^{d} Kansas river Augt. 3rd 1830 of William Marshall by the hand of Baptise Peoria 95^{lb} of good Shaved Deer Skins 25
> 10 –“ do Coon – do 25
> A?? Fur Company By Wm Myers Ent^{r} [Entered] D^{r} [December] Kansas 1830 f^{r} Menard &Valle

It is likely that William Marshall died in Greene County, Missouri as that is where his estate was settled. Likewise, we do not know where he was buried. but he he was possibly buried at Delaware Town where he had his trading post. The Center for Archaeological Research at the Southwest Missouri State University has been conducting investigations at Delaware Town. Its director. Dr. Neal Lopinot said in an Email to Tom Hahn on 22 December 2004:

> The Yokum Cemetery is still intact there [Delaware Town], but there are only two headstones. However, the cemetery is relatively large and there are numerous unmarked depressions. I am not sure where Marshall is buried, but I suspect that he is there, perhaps along with other Delaware and/or slaves from that period.

We would be particularly grateful if anyone has any information on this subject.

Rodney Staab, former curator of The Grinter Place at Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas in his unpublished manuscript, "Grinter Place Historic Site" says: It is unclear whether William Marshall ever actually traveled to Kansas, but my strong suspicion is that Marshall Creek--is named for the Marshall Family." He adds. "The Marshall Family tree is laid out in Goodspeed's 1890 History of Wyandotte County at pages 622-624." This needs to be verified.

> This note is out of context, but the "Grinter - Kirby Family History", 1857, p. 3 says: John Marshall & a sister Emily [Marshall] , came to the locale [present Wyandotte County, Kansas] at early date. Emily mar. a **Sam Rodgers** (a Shawnee Indian; a daughter of them mar. **Richard McCamish**.

WILLIAM MARSHALL'S ESTATE PAPERS

The date of William Marshall's death is not known, but from a reading of his Estate Papers, it appears to be not later than 11 March 1833, and probably not too much sooner. A search of *Death Records of Missouri from Newspapers, 1808 - 1854*, does not include a William Marshall or a John Marshall in our area of interest, nor does the 1830 Federal Census. [I have a note that says: "1834 Administration of Estate National Archives Microfilm 234, Roll 300, frames 201-203 Death." A look at that record might be revealing.] William Marshall died in testate. His estate was claimed by his parents and his sisters about 1835. Interestingly, the William Marshall Case was the first case in the history of the Greene County Court. The *History of Greene County,* p.159 *s*ays of the matter:

> The proceedings of the first county court may be thus summarized: Samuel Martin was appointed presiding justice for six months. Letters of administration were granted **Joseph Weaver** and John A. Langles [Langlois] on the estate of **John [William?** Or had "William" died and his son inherited his share?] Marshall, the wealthy old Indian trader, well known throughout Southwes**t Missouri** in early days, and who had died sometime previously.

The papers relating to the **Estate of William Marshall** can be found in the National Archives in Microfilm 234, roll 300, frame 515. They have not not be researched by the editor. Among the more informative of Greene County, Missouri records are probate court files. A mainstay of genealogical research, they also provide a valuable record of early events of the county. Tow files are particularly interesting: those of William Marshall

probate file (*#7365) and James Wilson probate file (#10269)We have received the Probate File of William Marshall additional from the Office of the County Clerk, Greene County Archives and Record Center, Springfield, Missouri and have begun entering some of it in this record. It will be some time before we get all the pertinent data transcribed. I do not intend transcribe the entire file. The persons who are in his account book have been listed because they are the ones who were present with him at the time. The goods in his account and his inventory have been included to show that types of items that were in use and in trade at that time. Some might find it interesting to compare those items with the items that were in Moses Read Grinter's Trading Post on the Kansas Delaware Reserve about 25 years later. Moses Read Grinter was the spouse of William's daughter, Anna Marshall. (See the introduction to the Papers just below and the listing of Henry Marshall's accounts following that. The material is entitled, *William Marshall: Indian Trader of Delaware Town. Probate File with Name Index):*

> Sections 1 and 12, township 27, range 23 of the original survey map of the area. (Map and field notes obtained from microfiche copies provided by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources in Rolla, Missouri. In section 12 was the Delaware Village also known as Delaware Town. [This town founded about 1800, was about ten miles southwest of Springfield, Missouri.] The surveyor's field notes, made in 1835, stated that "The Old Indian Village Delaware lies ... on the west bank of the James Fork of [the] White River. [The village was located about ten miles southwest of Springfield according to the *History of Greene County*, p. 721.] That history also said that, "The traders were respectably domiciled." (Ibid.) It is inhabited by one family only of whites and is in Ruins a few dilapidated cabins only remain on the site. There is 3 other settlements & cabins in this section of River." From the autumn of 1822, when R. I. Holcombe claimed about 500 Delawares moved in to Southwest Missouri to the early 1830s, Delaware Town had been a thriving community. By 1835 it was abandoned ... This is the first of a series of Greene County Archives and Records Reference Guides which will be available at the Archives and other places ...
>
> For **Greene County** the period from approximately 1820 to 1835 was quite unlike any settlement which followed. For some of that time the Delaware Indians had legal possession of the land and occasionally the Osage hunted the area. **R. I. Holcombe** in his *History of Greene County 1883*, reports that "after ...1785 [French Voyagers from Ste. Genevieve] made ... explorations ...

into this area." Holcombe surmises they came as far west as present day Barry or McDonald counties. Failing to find any "gold and silver" these men reported the presence of lead, and undoubtedly the fur-bearing animals which populated the region. From two of Greene County's probate records can be found important documentation for this period.

For example in 1833 the following notice appeared. "Public Sale at the Store house of **Joseph Rountree** ... the remaining property of **Wm. Marshall** dec'd." Another notice announces "There will be sold . . . at the Store House of Joseph Rountree ... Bear, Dear, Racoon, and Other skins, and other articles To Tidious [tedious] to mention." The sale was set for May 1, 1833. [This sale was also probably for the possessions of William Marshall, but one cannot be certain from the language used. Editor]

From **William Marshall's** probate inventory, which exists in a collection of papers sewn into a small booklet, there is a long listing of the types of goods the man sold. Besides the items one might expect to find Marshall had 15 Machanaw [Makinaw] Blankets. 2 paper Indian trenkets, 2 Tommachawks, 1 Indian Bridle, [1] lot of Bears oil viz [being] 212 [pounds], 4 Dr3ssed Deer Skins, 1 lot of Salt - 1527 [pounds], 28 Otter skins, 1 Lot of Bear Skins 122, 1 [lot] Shaved deerskins - 6297, 1 [lot] hare Red & Gray [skins] - 837, 1 [lot] Racoon Skins - 722 [in number]/ through was a reference to one lot of Wolf, panther cat, and muskrat skins numbering 17.

The administrators of Marshall's estate were **Joseph Weaver and John A. Langlois**. Weaver came to this area from Lincoln County, Tennessee in 1830. (Holcombe) In their inventory they reported that Marshall had six slaves; a December 15, 1835 document reports their sale. **John A McCarrah** bought **Jem** for $550, and **John P. Campbell** purchased **Henry** for $601, **J. M. Shockley** bought Paddy for $310 and **Joseph F. Danforth** got **Charley** for $466. Charley was a "Mulatter Man" according to the inventory. There is another reference to him being paid for "Packing skins" and also to "**Friend's Boy** [possibly the slave of **Augustine or William Friend** who settled here as early as 1818 according to [Holcombe] for work on skins."

These references to skins give some clue to the large involvement Marshall had in the fur trade. Marshall, James Wilson, and William Gillis also dealt in

furs among settlements which included Delaware Town and Cow Skins [on Cowskin Creek]. [The part pertaining to the latter two has been omitted. Editor] Marshall's dealing with the Ste. Genevieve firm of **Menard & Valle** appear to have been on a much larger scale than Wilson's. According to the account sheet in the file Marshall owed the firm $5398.86 by 18 June, 1833. There was further debt of $2591.32 "for which he became responsible" making Marshall's account with Menard & Valle at $7990.18. An August 1, 1832 notation refers to "Sundry Sent per Indian Saunders." Apparently Indians were involved with the commercial as well as the trapping aspects of the business. William Marshall had credits to his account with the firm to offset his debt. On July 2, 1832, he had sent "Sundry Furs and Skins" totaling $1243,54, On November 6, 1832 credit for 27 Gallons bear oil valued at $23.62.

Obviously Marshall was conducting a large business considering the sparse settlement of the area. Among the items in his inventory were 6 pack saddles and 36 horses and mules. There is a receipt on July 13, 1833, for the "sum of forty one dollars and seven cents for Haling [hauling] a load of paltry from friends [**August Friend**, probably] on Cow Scin [Cowskin] to **Joseph Rountree** on James fork of White River." (Delaware Town was on the James fork of White River.) **James Wilson** had a trading post there as did Marshall. Another receipt of April 8, 1833, showed payment to the same man, Joseph Parten, for hauling 2348 lbs of paltry from "A. Friends on Cow Skin . . . **James Rountree** at $175ct per Hundred." There is another estate credit of March 1833 account to **Wm. Friend & Son** "To 32 ft of Berr Skins at 25 feet - 5.00" and one from 1832 to "**Roher Burch** - August 14 Credit By Skins & Wax 2.58.

The accounts Marshall carried included the names of **Ames, Benjamin, Nathaniel, and Madame Kimlerlin [Kimberling]** , **Joseph Philibert** (who with associates from St. Louis carried on a trade at Delaware Town) and William Gilliss. A note of October 6th. 1829, for the $4.50 states "I will pay Mr. Wm. Marshall four dollars & fifty Cents for the Turtle party Dels. for article taking of yours." It is signed :**Wm. Gilliss** for **Am. Fur Company**" . . . In the Marshall inventory is another notation which lists "One lot of Indian pledges consisting of Arm Bands [,] breast bands [,] broaches [,] leggins & c & c valued at $2.00. Apparently, Marshall held these items as collateral for

credit accounts.

Joseph Weaver and **John A. Langlois**, as administrators of Marshall's estate, attempted to settle accounts with **Menard & Valle**. There is a receipt of December 1, 1833, for $5000.00 received by Pierre Menard "surviving Partner of the firm of Menard & Valle" and witnessed by "Joseph Weaver and John A. Langlois . . . September 29, 1834 . . ." was received by **Pierre Menard** and witnessed **Felix Valle** and **J. N. Amoureux**; (**The Chouteau, Amoureux, and Valle families** were prominent in **Ste. Genevieve**.) From the sale of Marshall's slaves $736.25 was sent to :Menard & Valle for Value Received St. Genevieve 8 July 1833.

According to Holcombe, **James Wilson, William Gillis, and William Marshall** all had "Squaw" wives. Weaver and Langlois stated to the **Greene County Court** that William Marshall had "died intestate so far as they knew . . [and that] they believed the said deceased [had] . . . **one Brother living on Red River** . . . **father and mother . . . living in Ohio**, and one or two sisters." The two administrators agreed to "pay over according to law all assets which shall come into their hands." The conclusion drawn from the Marshall administrators statements was that William Marshall had no children. That was not the case.

In a sworn statement **Thomas B. Wright** said that "dec'd. Acknowledged Said Children to be his Heirs & . . . that he feared that his Children would be cheated of his property . . . Meaning the Children then & there with him begat of his wife Priscilla . . ." Nathaniel Kimberling's deposition, also sworn on march 11, 1833, states he was "acquainted With Wm. Marshall for and about two years and heard him . . . say . . .if it was not for his children he would not work any more but the[y] were being unfortunate half I[n]dians . . ." **George Yocum**, who swore to have known Marshall for 9 or 10 years reported that Marshall had made the following observations "apparently in much concern viz -that he was . . . [concerned] his children meaning those begat of his wife **Priscilla [Note!]** would be wronged out of their inheritance of his property in the present unsettled Situation of his affairs . . . " Concerned over the legal status of his wife and children ,Marshall was afraid they would not receive any of his estate. [**This is the first time that we have seen "Priscilla" named as a spouse of William Marshall. Is she the same as Elizabeth**

"Betsy" Wilaquenaho?]

As previously mentioned, there were sales of Marshall's goods at the storehouse of **Joseph Rountree**. Another probate notice dated 27 March 1833 announced " . . . there will be sold at the **House of William Marshall**, Deceased, on the 18 of Aprile next . . . Horses Cattle . . . Kitchen furniture [and] one improvement at the Late Residence of . . . Marshall [at the mouth of the Finley according to Holcombe] . . . and one improvement at **Old Delaware Town."** From these sales, after settling with Menard & Valle, and various other claims such as "J**ames Kimberlin**g for the year 1832 . . . [for] for cutting out flaw in gunbarrel" and to "**Joseph B. Murray** ten dollars for "feading and takeing care of a stock of Indian cattle . . . Sept 10, 1835," the administrators were able to turn to the claims of the "legal" heirs.

Through the County court William Marshall's father, mother and others petitioned for shares in his estate. It appears that in spite of the depositions given by various of Marshall's associates as to his wishes. Marshall's wife Priscilla [that is, Betsy Wilaquenaho?] and her children were excluded from inheritance. There was no receipt of a widow's dower; perhaps there had been no marriage recognized as legal. Whatever the case, Marshall's other relatives received the estate. Loring R. Brownell. acting as "attorney in fact for the . . . named Heirs, received $2676.78 "being the amount ordered to be [distributed to] . . . the legal Heirs of the said William Marshall . . . and in full of all the heirs . . . except Samuel B. Marshall." Samuel B. Marshall signed for $32,13 "in part" of his share on 24 November 1835, and for $00 in "full" for the remainder.

To date we do not know the full outcome of the probate of William H. Marshall regarding his Indian children. It appears from the document cited below, that they received a part of his estate, albeit some twenty-three years later.

Osage River Agency, K.[ansas] T.[erritory]
April 14, 1858
Friend Robinson: I would [appreciate it] if you would see Henry Tiblow [spouse of William Marshall's daughter, Mary Ann Marshall], and inform him the claim money due the heads of W. H. Marshall is now ready for distribution. It will be necessary for Henry Tiblow to assure [?] an Power of

Attorney for the other heads and bring it over himself, and I will pay the amount over to him to receive. The Power of Attorney authorizing him to receive the money must be signed by John Marshall, Ann [Marshall] Grinter, Mary Ann Tiblow and Rosanna [Marshall] Grinter [spouse of Moses Read Grinter]. This paper will be attached to a [portion not included] signed by Henry Tiblow and forwarded to Washington with the original claim [not found] and it will also be authorized by Mr. Tiblow to keep my voucher which is necessary in processing [the] amount. I had cleared up my amount [portion not included] to close of last quarter (mar 31st) preparatory to turning over the office to my successor but he has not arrived as yet, but $6000 of claim money has been credited to my account. [portion not included].

p. 1 Of Probate File. Inventory of William Marshall property decd.. File 10th of May 1833. Jno. Campbell, Esq. [?] Marshalls Estate

p. 2. Amt Brought over
[1] Bay Horse
1 ox waggon
1 Seed horse
1 Bare Share plow
1 Saddle, Saddle Bags & Martaingells [martingales]
1 Black Cow & Calf
1 Red do " do
1 Balld [bald] face Steer
2 calves
1 do
3 3 years old steers
1 Calf
1 White Cow & Calf
1 White face Cow
1 Red Cow Short Tail
1 Red Bull yearling
1 White Cow
1 Yolk [yoke] Steers
1 White backed Cow
1 Yolk Steers
1 Mule Steer
1 White Cow

1 Bull
1 Yolk Steers
1 White hafford [Hereford]
1 Black Cow & Calf
1 White Bell Haffer [Hereford]
1 Yearling
3 Steers
1 Black Bull
1 Red Cow
1 White Steer
1 White Face Cow
1 White Backed Cow
1 Red Cow
1 Red Cow
1 White Cow Red Head
1 Yolk Steer
1 Red Calf
1 Muley Calf
Carried Over

p. 3 Amt brought over
1 Ox & Tongue Chaine
1 Negro boy (Henry)
1 Negro boy (Jerre)
1 Negro boy (Paddy)
1 Negro boy (Frederick)
1 Negro Girl (Betsey)
1 pair hand mill Stone
1 Cart
1 Improvement Call [?] Residence
1 do at the hill
[Some of the items are below were difficult to read and the transcriptions may not always be exact may not be exact]
Cash [$] 266.04 1/4
In Specie 365.00
Bank Note of U. S. Supposed to be Counterfeit Forty Dollars
Note of hand 18.83

1 Note on John W. Burns date Jany 18 - 1833 2.00
1 " " David Jackson on " 16 - 1833 3.10 [?]
1 " " Jesse Blackwell " Dec 18.1832 42.77 1/2
1 Note " James Draper - No date 13.46
1 Note " Aaron Friend date June 28.1832 28.00
1 Note " James Cawfeild " Dec 1832 $14.62 1/2
Py an/4.00 10.62 1/2
1 - do Boring and Borden date March 16- 1832 24
1 - do John H. Clark date Dec 19-1832 15.00
1 - do Samuel Teas date March 19-1832 9.31 1/4
1 - do John Fitch date 11 Dec-1832 [?] 10$ by br/1.00p 9.00
1 - John M. Stephens 5 Jny-1832 13.87 1/2
" Dew [due] bill of Wm. Gillis - date October 6-1829 4.50
The order of Wm. Friend date Sept.20-1832 2.00
Book account after Credit Given
John Tweady's acct 58.36 3/4
Watson Tweady " 14.75
Marshell Tweady - do 13.50
James Kimberlin - do 13.50
Robert Burch - do 3.17
Owen Cawlfield - do 30.28 1/2
Joseph Poter - do 20.22 1/2
John Allen - do 1.76 3/4
Nancy Allen - do 9.23 1/2
John H. Glover - do 36.56 1/4
Benjamin Kimberlin - do 2.39
Nathaniel Kimberlin - do 30.25
Murery [?])243.79 3/4 8.95 1/2

p. 4

Madame Kimberlin acct 2.65 3/4
James Draper 59.21 1/4
Caswell Beckham 17.81 3/4
Drury Merrit 13.34 1/4
William Freinds 4.68 3/4
Auguston Friends 13.93 3/4
William Feinds (The Fiddler) 5.25

Edmond Tankersly ??.15
John Denton 19.10 3/4
John Fitch 162. 1/2
James Caulfield 15.70 1/4 $146.89 1/4
Isaac Brisco $2.04
John Pennington Senr. 16.79 1/4
Jonathan Denton 3.93 3/4
John Denton 1.48 1/4
Thomas Caulfield 11.04
Thomas Patterson 2.04 1/4
Albert Allen 0.93 3/4
Robert Leather 6.87 1/2
Joseph Price 13.75
Asa Pool 6.57 1/4
Richard Loch 9.58 1/2
Beverly Apperson 354.75
A. S. Reed .50
John Fulbright .25
John Sheperd .25
William Chestnut 430.01 3/4 2.50
Paul Garrison 1.00
Samuel Scott 1.50
Joseph Wamack 4.42
John William Esqr 1.00
Jesse Friends 8.57
James Garrison 1.12 1/2
Charles J. Teas 2.00
Joseph F. Philibert 2.00
Samuel Teas 1.50
John Lock 9.46 1/4
Benjamin Chapman 137. 1/2
Sorris C. Derrison 1.68 3/4
Andrew Friends 1.48 3/4
James Friends .16 3/4
David Williams $43,27 1/4 > 762.1/2
Amt. Carried over

p. 5 Amt. Brought Forward
James Williams Acct 17.62
John Prewit 17.37 1/2
Edward Mooney 1.00 [?]
Spencer O Neals 3.00
Jane Freinds 2.50
Aaron Griffith 1.00
A. S. Bone 1.50
Robert Alexander 1832 18.77
Moses Winter paid this 18 of April 1.50
Robert Alexander 1833 46.29 1/4
Frizell 8.26 $101.81 3/4
The foregoing notes and accounts manny of them very doubtful. Some of them ____ that James Riss [?] gone from this part of the state and also know not where.

p. 6 Store Goods
Amt Brought over
2 Caster hats
2 Rorum do
3 Wool hats
2 Leghorns Bonnets
1 yds [?] Apron Check 24 yds at
1 " do " 44
1 " do " 35
1 " do " 34
1 " do " 37 1/2
1 " domestic 42 3/4
1 " do " 30
1 " do " 35
1 " do " 34 3/4
1 " do " 6
1 " Calico " 29
1 " do " 11
1 " do " 28
1 " do " Curtain 28

1 " Gingham 19
2 " Bleached domestic 68
1 " Calico 4 1/2
1 " Tailored vesting [?] 2 3/4
4 " Brown domestic 124 3/3
1 " Red Ticking 26
3 2 1/2 point Mackanaw Blanket
2 Large Coffee Pots
5 Small do do
2 old pins cups
15 Mackanaw Blankets
4 do do small
1 Cambert Cloth
6 Curb Chains
1 Box hook & Eyes
1 1/2 Doz Brass thimbles
4 1/2 " Saddles [?]
5 augers 19 grs [?]
3 Black Lead pencils
2 Black Smith files
13 Hand Saw do
Amt Carried over

p. 7 6 1/2 Doz Iron Spoons (Table)
15 Sides Comb
17 Cakes Shaving Soaps
1/2 Doz Ridding Combs
1/3 " do do
10/12 " do do
2 " do do
7 " paper pins do
9 Gross Shoes Maker Tackes
1 paper Vermillion pains
3 pr Shoes Burshes
4 Sets Knives
11 pr Scissor
1 coffee mill

2 Tommahawks
1 pr Spures
2 Seal Skin Caps
4 Curry Comb
1 paper Mackeson awls
10 " Warm Tea
6 Boxes Lees Pills
1 do buckets & Steels
1 do beads & Buttons
1/2 Doz Small Scissors
8 Box Blacking
1 paper Sewing Awls
7 Tucks combs
22 Sets Knitting needle
4 Gun lockes set
3 Bridle Bitts
3 Large Tuck Combs
3 Gun Locks
1 pr Cards No. 6
7 Shoes Knives
111 Buckers do
4 do do
5 do do
1 Set Knives & Forks
Amt Carried over

p. 8 Amount Brought Forward
2 paper Indian Trinkets
3 Tuck Combs
1 Pewter Cock [?]
3 Buchers knives
5 Shoes do
1 paper Sewing Silk
1` Doz Scissors
1 Bunch Buttons
3 ps [?] hats Binding
1 pairs Busches

1 Box x 13 ps Bubbon Ribbon?]
1 ps Red Territain [?]
1 pr Steelyeard [?]
1 " Suspenders & Shoes hammers
1 " Saddle Bags
1 Set Bridle Leathers & Crupper
4# [?] Flax Threads
2 Bunches Cotton Thread
1 paper Thread
1 1/2 pr Shoes "
3 Bunches White Beeds
1 ps [?] Bed Ticking 47 3/4 yds
1 " Blue Strowding 6 "
1 " Curtain Calico 25 1/2 "
1 " blue Strowding 12 "
1 " Figd. Muslim 7 "
1 " Calico 26 "
1 " do 29 "
1 " do 19 "
1 " Bleached domestic 9 "
3 prs Socks
12 Cotton Shawls
12 Leather Surcinghrs [?]
9 Worsted do
2 prs Martaingills
4 Bridle
2 Small Glassess
1 Gross Black Button
1 Bunches thread (for shoes)
5 Razor Strops
1 Doz prs Shoes at
Amt Carried Over

p. 9 Amount Brought Forward
2 Craps [?] Robes
13 Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs
1 ps [piece?] Bank up Cords 13 yds

1 " Cotton plade [plaid] 34 "
1 " do do 33 3/4
1 " do do 33 1/2
1 " do do 42 3/4
5 Mackanaw Blankets
1 ps Calico 12 yds
1 " do 9 1/2 "
2 " do 50 1/4 "
1 " do 28 "
1 " do 33 1/2 "
1 " do 3 1/2 "
1 " Strape [striped?] domestic 26 "
1 " Calico 28 1/2 "
1 " do 28 "
1 " do 28 1/2 "
1 " do 8 1/2 "
1 " do 28 1/4 "
1 " do 8 1/2 "
1 " do 16 "
1 " do 3 1/2 "
1 " do 14 "
1 " Staps domestic 33 "
1 " do 14
1 " Checked " 30 1/4 "
2 " Calico 41 "
1 " Checked domestic 30 "
1 " Curtain Calico 17 "
1 " Winbriggs [?] 19 3/4 "
1 " Bed Ticking 11
1 Black Silk Cravatte
46 Cotton Shawls
4 do Handkerchiefs Gingham Straps
1 Mackanaw Blanket
1 ps Calico 30 yds
1 " do 14 "
1 " 28 "
1 Gingham 18 "

1 " Bleached domestic 20 "
Amt Carried over

p. 10 Amt Carried Over
1 Red Strowd
1 ps Red Flanneles 12 1/2 yds
1 Lady Cloke
1 ps Bombazett 28 yds
1 " Red Crap [Crepe?] Lisse [?] 26 1/4
3 Cassimere Shawls
1 ps Straps domestic 48 3/4
10 Silk flax & Bandana Handkerchiefs
19 Cotton Handkerchiefs
22 do do
4 do Shawls
12 do Cravatt
16 do Handkerchiefs
1 ps Bleached domestic 11 1/4
1 " Muslin " [?] 5 "
57 Glass Thumblers
1 pr Scales & weight
1 Bag Shops [?] 5 1/2 [?] at
1/2 Doz Belts (Ladies)
1 Bare Soap
1 Small Brass Kittle
1 Second Size " do
1 Third do " do
1 Large do " do
1 Kegs Alspice
1 Canestor & Indigo
1 Kegs & madden
1 Lot of tallow 42 1/2 at
1 Kegs Ep. Salts 40 [?] at
3 do powder 125 1/2 at
2 " pepper 13 1/2 [w?]
4 " Empty
1 Lot Bees wax 349 [w?]

1 pr Spectacles
4 Frying pans at
1 Lot of Bacon 180 [w?] at
1 do Tallow 63 [w?] at
3 Cap__ [?]
3 Blind Bridles
1/2 Doz Coffee pots
Amt Carried Over

p. 11 Amt Brought Forward
9 Tin Cups
2 do pans
2 prs Shoes
1 Indian Bridle
5 Comum Bridle
4 prs Bridle Leathers
4 prs Martingales
9 Butchers Knives
1 Bare Soaps [?]
20 gross of Augers
7 Bell
one Lot of Bears oil 212 [unreadable]
4 Files
1 Coffee Mills
l Lot of hogs lard Keg & all m 37 1/2 lbs [?] 20 off [?] 17 net
1 Bridle Bitt
3 Curry Combs
1 pr Sturup Prow--
26 Cakes Shaving Soap
2 Set Knives & Forks
19 ostrich Feathers
7 hand Saw files & 3 prs scissors
4 Dressed Deer skins
1 Man Saddle
1 Set of Smith Tools
2 Red & Riggins
1 Lot of Iron 309 lbs at

6 Halter Chains
1/2 Bare Lead 17 1/4 lbs
1 Lot of Steel 54 lbs
1 Small Kettle
1 1/2 Bushel Wheat
1 Barel & of Lot of Teumphy [?]
6 Bed Cords
1 Skillet
1 Lot of Salt 1527lbs
3 1/2 Doz plates at
3 1/2 do Bowles "
5 Sets Cups & Sauce 1 Sugar Bowls & 1 Kitchen etc. [?]
1 ps Plaid 30 1/2 yds at
1 ps Blue Cloth 19 " "
Amt Carried over

[I have decided not to continue the entering of more items. I think that the general reader can see that there were a lot of items in the inventory. There are several more pages to this inventory. Editor]

There is an 1835 document entry in the estate papers that appears to be a summary of the estate of "Colonel William Marshall'" on 9 June 1835 provided by Administrators Joseph Weaver and John A. Langlaws. [As it is difficult to read, some of the data may not be correct]:

To cash in specia [or, special account] [$] 266.00
[1833] To cash in banknotes forty dollars supposed [crossed out to be spurious 365.00
To notes of Hand Sundry 177.64
To amounts of sales and hier of Negroes 4855.00
Belonging to said estate for three months
July 20th. To amounts of additional sales and hires
Negroes and security three months 95.80
Oct 21 The hire of Negroes the 3d/1 months [crossed out] 59.75
Jany 5 The amount of private sale 51.50
[1833] To amount of Indian sales [Grinter?]

[One word illegible] Pierre Menard's [two words illegible] administrators 5000.00
Apr 26 To amount of hier of Negroes on the 3rd day of November 1834 135.00
1834
November 3 To hier of Negroes on the 3d day of November 1834 1150.00
Jany 31st to Hier of By Charley 31st Jany 1835 37.50

_____

$12126.72
Feby? 21d To amount of sales of Negroes made on the 24th of _____ 1835 1921.00
To amount of her of Negroes until they were sold19 days [Arrow points to entry after 37.50 above] 6.67

_____

$14064.59
(Land and Property Settlements of Greene County, Missouri, LDS Microfilm #0940650)

William's estate was divided evenly between his parents and his sisters and brother **Samuel Marshall**. [William Marshall Estate Papers) It appears that his **Delaware children** on the Kansas Delaware Reserve also received $6,000 from the estate of their father or from another settlement of William Marshall's account. The following is a copy of a letter that was sent to **Mr. B. F. Robinson**, the U. S. Indian Agent for the Delaware at the time:

Osage River Agency, K. T. [Kansas Territory] April 14, 1858.
Friend Robinson: I would be glad if you would see **Henry Tiblow**, and inform him the claim money due the heads of **W. H. Marshall** is now ready for distribution. It will be necessary for Henry Tiblow to secure a Power of Attorney from the other heads and bring it over himself, and I will pay the amount over to him. The Power of Attorney authorizing him to receive the money must be signed by **John Marshall, Ann Grinter, Mary Ann Tiblow [Henry Tiblow's wife], and Roseanna Grinter**. [All of these persons were the children of William Marshall, although, there is a question regarding the relationship of John, who may have been son William's son.] This paper will be attached [portion not included in the copy] signed by Henry Tiblow and forwarded to Washington with the original claim, and it will authorize Mr.

> Tiblow to keep my vouchers which is necessary in processing my account. I had closed up my account [portion not included in the copy] to the close of last quarter (March 31st) preparatory to turning over the office to my successor, but he has not arrived as yet, but $6,000 of claim money has been credited to my account. [Portion not included or not relevant. Very respectively, **Maxwell. Mc Caslin** (Pratt Papers, Index 142, Roll 5) [The $6,000 mentioned was probably the amount to be paid to the Marshall children.] Unfortunately I have been unable to find "the original claim" mentioned. That document might provide some useful information. [Why doesn't this document include his son, William Marshall? The lack of inclusion of **Lucinda Marshall** helps to confirm that she was not William Marshall's daughter. Editor]

It appears that William Marshall's estate was also probated in Miami County, Ohio. In any event, there is a William Marshall there whose estate was probated on 21 April 1845. (*Miami County Probate Court Index 1807-1850: Case No. 0779,* Probate Court Book B, p. 0176) There is a reference regarding William Marshall's that may not have been researched: National Archives Microcopy 234, Roll 300, frame 515 (Fort Leavenworth Indian Agency, 1824 - 1836, the pertinent portion dated about January 1834)

Times New Roman 12 point. Laser copy 9 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

19 May 2005

MARSHALL FAMILY

JOHN MARSHALL

There is considerable conflict between what is attributed to William Marshall and Wilaquenaho's son, William or John Marshall. Our desire is that one day all this will be sorted out. It might have been better not to have included the "data" on this person/ persons. My position is that we need to lay out what we have in the hope that there will be those who having corroborating or negating information that will assist with this family. As stated elsewhere, the Lenape-Delaware History web site is an ongoing, historical research site. Those of you who introduce the data on this and other pages into your family data bases and histories without weighing what the data are, do so at your own peril. This web site is not an encyclopedia of Lenape-Delaware History. It is, rather, a reflection of what we know about ourselves and what others say about us. Editor Tom Swiftwater Hahn *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net*

John Marshall was the son of **Betsy Wilaquenaho** and **William H. Marshall** (*whom see*). Descendants Wanda Weeks/ Annie Stephens (both deceased) that he was born in 1825 in Ohio. He may have died 1861-1862.They also said that a son William was born in 1828 in Ohio. According to Jack Douglas Large, "The Delawares of Idaho," M. A. thesis, University of Idaho, 1987) in **Rodney Staab**, *Grinter Place*, pp. 6-8, John married **Lucinda "Lucy" Llewellyn or Flewellyn** whose mother was **Rebecca Lucas**. According to the 1862 Delaware Census, which lists her age as 35, Lucinda would have been born about 1827. Staab notes that Rebecca Lucas, alias **Memchow**, was No. 929 on the 1862 "census" at age 60, that is, born c1802, while Lucinda Marshall was No. 928. "In other words, Rebecca and Lucinda were more or less living side by side. (Staab, *Grinter Place*, pp. 6-8). [So far I can't locate those numbers in that census, but will check further. Editor] (Louise Faye Smith-Arellano, *Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records*, p. 104). However, this may be the wrong Lucinda. He may have had a son Charles born about 1845.

CONFLICT: We have conflicting information for the wife of **John Marshall**. According to Ruby Cranor, John Marshall married **Sarah E. Ketchum** (1827-1861). She was the daughter of **Lusittahoquah** (1817-1881) and **William Riley Ketchum**. Her siblings were

Nancy Ketchum (1849-1880), **Joel Ketchum** (1852-1872), **Caroline Ketchum** (died 1854), **Absolom Ketchum** (died 1856), and **Henry Clay Ketchum** (died 1859). According to this source, their children were **Charles Ketchum** (died 1845), **Rosanna Marshall** (died 1850), and **William (Washer) Marshall** (1853-1899, who married **Susan Whiteturkey/Lizzy James**. The children for the latter and wives were **Ida Mary Marshall** (died 1879, who married **Frederick Metzner/D. N. Broadbent**), **Andy Marshall** (died 1886), **Sam Marshall** (1890-1890), **(James J. Marshall** (died 1892), and **Jane Ann Marshall** (1894-1928), who married **Charley Longtail/Tyler Adams)**. "*Kik Tha We Nund" the Delaware Chief William Anderson and His Descendants*, p. 180). One family record says that he married a Connor.

Another family record supports the John Marshall/Sarah E. Ketchum marriage. It notes that **John Marshall,** the son of **Betsy Wilaquenaho** (*whom see),* died by 1962. This record says that **Sarah E. Ketchum** died before 1862, leaving five orphans who were:

1. **Rosanna Marshall**, born 1850, died young, raised by **Anna (Marshall) Grinter**.
2. **William Washer Marshall**, born 1852, died 13 February 1899, was in the household of James Connor in 1862, and married 1 **Susan Whiteturkey (Toantoxqua)**, born c1853, died 1899. They had a daughter **Ida Mary Metzner.** born 1879, died 1885, and was buried in the buried Bezion Cemetery. **William Washer Marshall** married second **Lizzy Secondine (Waladohhee/Wilatia),** born 1864, was the daughter of Jane and Thomas Secondine. Lizzy died in 1922 and was buried in the Bezion Cemetery. Their children were: **Charley Marshall**, born 1885, died 1885, buried Bezion Cemetery; **Andrew "Andy" Marshall,** born 1886; **Sam Marshall**, born 1890, died 1890, born Bezion Cemetery; **James J. Marshall**, born 1892; **Jane Ann "Annie" Marshall**, born 1894, married **William Tyler Adams;** and, **Maggie Marshall**, born 1896.
3. **Anna Marshall**, born 1854, died Kansas, and was in the household of **Rosanna Grinter**.
4. **John Marshall,** [**Jr.**], born 1857, and raised by **Anna (Marshall) Grinter,** died 13 February 1899
5. **Mary A. "Polly" Marshall**, born 1859, died 26 Feb. 1895, raised by **Mary Jane [Grinter] Defries**, married 1 **Joseph Brown**, born 1866, son **Joseph Brown**, born 1881; married 2 **Edson D. Washington,** son **George W. Washington** born 1890. (Much of the above data was provided by Vickie Wilkins .[To be continued.]

(We are trying to sort this out. As I have said before, this is a historical research site, and we are as interested in ongoing research as well as the finished product. If you have something to offer on this or other subjects we are working on, we would appreciate

hearing about it. Editor Tom Hahn.

The children of the **John Marshall and Lucinda Llewellyn/Flewellyn** version, according to Staab, *Grinter Place*, pp. 6-7 were:
1. **Rosanna Marshall,** born 8 June 1849. [Source?] She is No. 131 on the Allotment of Delaware Lands in Kansas Under the Treaty of May 1860 as Rosana Marshall, No. 235 on the 1862 Delaware Census, allotment E/2 SE/4, Section 20, Township South 20, Range East 24, 80 acres. (Smith-Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 30) She is on the 15 February 1862 Delaware Census No. 235, 15 December 1862 Allotment No. 13, age 12, under her aunt (her mother's sister), **Annie [Marshall] Grinter**. (Smith-Arellano, *Delaware Trails* p. 98.*)*
2. **William H. Marshall**, born c1855. [Source?]
3. **John Marshall, Jr.**, born 20 Feb. 1854. [Source?] A John Marshall is listed on the Allotment of Delaware Lands in Kansas under the Treaty of May 1860 , No. 132, No. 236 on 1862 Census Roll, W/2 SE/4 Section 20, Township 11, Range East 24, 80 acres. (Smith-Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 30). In the 15 Feb. 1862 Delaware Census, he is shown as Roll No. 237, Allotment No. 132, an orphan, age 9, living with Anne Grinter. (*Ibid*, p. 98)
4. **Annie Marshall** born c1855. [Source?] In 1862, Annie, age 8, was living with Rosanna Grinter. [Staab says that Annie was living with Rosanna Grinter who was the sister of Annie and John, but it is more likely that she would have been living with the Rosanna Grinter who was the elder John's sister.] In the Allotment of Delaware Lands in Kansas Under the Treaty of May 1860, there is a Annie Marshall, No. 43, 1862 Delaware Census Roll No. 245, listed as "dead", with allotment of Lots 5 and 6 in SE/4, Section 36, Township 11, South 11, Range East 23, 77.60 acres. (Smith-Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 27.)
5. **Polly Marshall,** born c1859. Polly, who was two or three years old in 1862, lived that year in the household of Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries (*whom see*). Mary Jane was the daughter of Anna Marshall. She married Audley Paul Defries in Johnson County, present Kansas, 3 April 1859.
6. **Mary Frances Marshall.** The mother of Otelia E. F. Creech, the mother of Arthur Creech, whose nephew Clyde Creek and whose daughter Charlotte C. Simmons provided much of the family data. (Large, "Delawares in Idaho, pp. 61-62 cited in Staab, "Grinter Place," p. 6-8. Large identified William, Lucinda, and Mary Frances as being on the 1867 Pratt Roll.)

[We are trying to distinguish between Lucinda Llewellyn (the alleged wife of John

Marshall) and Lucinda Marshall, a daughter of Betsy Wi-la-que-na-ho and William Marshall. Editor] Lucinda, the mother of five children, was listed as living alone in 1862. Which Lucinda is she? Staab summarizes the status of John Marshall's children as follows:

> To summarize the above, the circa 1860 break-up of the John and Lucinda Marshall family left the five children scattered among four households. One of those households was that of Moses [and Annie] Grinter. As late as 1875, two of the five were still living in Kansas with their aunt Annie Grinter. William H. Marshall, the second-born of the five, is recorded by Richard Adams as living in Indian Territory by 1874. (Richard C. Adams Papers, Vol. 7, p. 213, now in the Kenneth Spencer Research Collection, University of Kansas). cited in Staab, *Grinter Place*, 6-10) The fate of the other two as of 1874-1875 is unknown. None of the five became a U. S. citizen in 1867. It may be that a sixth sibling became the progenitor of the Idaho Delaware" (Staab, *Grinter Place*, 6-10). The same could be said for the children, except for the sixth, Mary Frances Marshall whether or not the spouse of William Marshall was Lucinda Llewellyn or Sarah E. Ketchum.

Staab also comments that the author Large, may have mistakenly "Lucinda," living with her son William, as living with a husband of that name, and that Lucinda between 1862 and 1867 bore another daughter, whom she named Mary Frances Marshall. Staab notes further, Partially corroborating this is the February 1867 Delaware payroll....which identifies the adult Lucinda Marshall #310, and the minor child William Marshall as #399 . No one else was recording as living with either Lucinda or William, and no other Marshalls (or Grinters for that matter) are listed on that payroll. (Staab, *Grinter Place*, 6-7, 6-8. Staab commented regarding the whereabouts of John Marshall: I have heard from a Delaware historian/genealogist that this John Marshall did not actually die, but left for Idaho. At this distance one can only surmise the circumstances behind the arrangements visible in the census data. Most of these family facts are from the 1862 census of Delawares contained in Pratt's papers, the 1890 Goodspeed account of the Marshall Family, [and] the Grinter family Bible (for the birth dates of Rosanna and John Jr.).... It should be added that James Connor's maternal grandfather was a Ketchum, and that Annie Grinter's mother's maiden name was also Ketchum. Thus all five children were in the homes of relatives." (*Ibid, 6-9)*

That John Marshall, the son of Betsy Wilaquenaho and William Marshall lived on the Delaware Reserve in present Kansas is substantiated by several sources: He is probably

the male between 10 and 40 on the Roll or Census of the Delaware Tribe of Indians within the Fort Leavenworth Agency for the Year 1842. (Smith-Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 3.) On the Delaware Payroll of 18 April 1857, No. 208 there is a listing for a John Marshall: 1 man, 1 woman, and 6 children, total 6, paid $460.00. (*Ibid*, p. 14) So, we know that he was married to or living with some woman in that year. A John Marshall No. 183 is listed on the 1 Jan. 1858 Delaware Payroll, again: 1 man, 1 woman, six children, total 6, paid $760.00. (*Ibid*, p. 22.) A letter of 14 April 1858 to M. McGaskins [name may not be spelled correctly]] from the Osage River Agency said that he was due money from the U. S. Government as a "head" of William H. Marshall, but that does not mean that he was physically there on the Delaware Reserve to receive the money. [Need the other "heads" and source.] One family record says, "Marshall, John 1/2 [blood] on 1858 roll only," implying that he does not show up on later records. That John was a half-blood would fit his situation with and a Delaware mother and a white father.

It appears that John Marshall the elder is not on the allotments for some reason. One has to be careful to try to differentiate between the elder and younger John Marshalls. John Marshall does not appear in Moses R. Grinter's Trading Posts Records 1855-1860. (Smith-Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, pp. 75-87. However, if he had a Lenape name, we might not associate it with his English name. A Lucinda Marshall is listed separately in the Allotment of Delaware Lands in Kansas Under the Treaty of May 1860 as No. 928, with No. 472 on the 1862 Roll. Her allotment was part of E/2 NE/4 Section 17, Township South 11, Range East 24, 80 acres. She appears alone on the Delaware Census of 15 February 1862 with Census No. 472 and the 12-15-1862 Allotment No. 928, at age 35. However, it appears that we cannot account for the whereabouts of John Marshall the elder from about 1858. **[But again, which Lucinda is this?]**

The following entries are for a John Marshall, but it is likely that they are for the younger. A pamphlet, perhaps published between 1894 and 1908, about the Delaware who went from **Kansas** to **Indian Territory** (present **Oklahoma**) includes a John Marshall, "living." [Source?] The *Register of Delaware Residing in the Cherokee Nation on 4 Aug.1898* in Smith Arellano, *Delaware Trails*. p. 359, lists No. 401 John Marshall "living" at age 41, with 18 cultivated acres, 10 acres enclosed, and 60 acres not enclosed, with a value $400. The "Index to Delaware Cherokees in The *Index to Final Rolls of Cherokees by Blood, Citizens and Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes Cherokees 4 March 1907* in Smith Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, . p.-- lists John Marshall on p. 515 with Delaware Roll No 193; and Smith, *Delaware Trails*, p. 524, lists No. 194 John Marshall age 45 3/4 blood, Census Card No 181. [Something may be wrong with the blood quantum.] Mary

Leiter, a descendant of Wi-la-que-na-ho, said, "Betsy" [Wilaquenaho) (Ketchum?) Marshall may have came into Oklahoma to live with John Marshall, but it is non known whether this was her son or another blood relative. I believe it was the son who married Lucy Conner since most of the Conner's moved in to Oklahoma and lived in the Bartlesville area."

John Marshall, Jr., Willaquenaho's grandson, went to Indian Territory on 30 May 1875. He lived in the **CooWeeScooWee District,** with a post office address of **Nowata, Indian Territory,** apparently the spring before Willaquenaho died. (Vickie Wilkins)

[I suggest that you do not use this biography with caution until it is finished. Editor]

MARSHALL, John M. **Descendancy Chart.** Submitted by Patricia (Kiddoo) Leibham, whose Email address will be added. Some of this data conflicts with other data submitted on "John Marshall." The Marshall/Ketchum Family is a difficult one from a genealogical point of view. We are going to include everyone's view until it gets sorted out. Editor.

1. **John M. Marshall** born unknown, died about 1862

Spouse: **Lucy Conner**

2. **Rosanna Marshall**, born 1850

2. **William [Henry] (Washer) Marshall**, born 1852, died 13 February 1899 at **Hogshooter, Washington Co., IT**

Spouse 1: **Susan Whiteturkey** born about 1853, died about 1883 at **Hogshooter, Washington Co., IT**

3. **Rosanna Marshall,** born unknown

3. **Ida Mary Marshall,** born 10 February 1881 at **Bartlesville**, **Washington Co., IT**, died 28 November 1951 at

El Dorado, Butler Co., Kansas

Spouse: **Frederick William Metzner**, married 26 June 1898, died 24 May 1911

4. **Frederick Farmer Metzner**, died 1 April 1938, **Guthrie, Oklahoma**

4. **Frederick William Metzner**, born 22 August 1899, died 9 October 1901 at **Nowata, Oklahoma**

4. **Herbert Metzner**, born 9 June 1901, died 30 January 1992 at **Ponca City, Oklahoma**

4. **George Frederick Metzner**, born 8 April 1903 at **Nowata, Oklahoma**, died November 1983

4. **Amelia Metzner**, born 7 May 1905 at Nowata, Oklahoma, died 19 April 1989 at **Riverland Medical Center,**

Ferrida Concorida, Louisiana

4. **Annie Metzner**, born unknown, died 26 September 1911 at **Nowata, Oklahoma**

Spouse: **David Newton Broadbent,** married 27 April 1913

4. **Leonard Leon Broadbent,** born 8 February 1914 at **Nowata, Oklahoma**, died 18 June 1978 at **Wichita, Kansas**

4. **Henry William Broadbent,** born 15 April 1916 at **Nowata, Oklahoma**, died 18 June 1978 at **Wichita, Kansas**

4. **Helen Bernice Broadbent**, born 13 November 1918 at **Nowata, Oklahoma,** died 3 May 1995 at **Tucson,**

Arizona.

Spouse: **Howard Charles Love** (living?), born 26 November 1916 at **Woodville, Mississippi,** married 17

September 1939.

5. **Phyllis Virginia Love** (living)

Spouse: **Albert Matthew Kiddoo** (living)

6. **Susan Dianne Kiddoo** (living)

6. **Patricia Kay Kiddoo** (living)

Spouse: **James Andrew Leibham** (living)

7. **James Andrew Leibham** (living)

6. **Albert Matthew Kiddoo, Jr.** (living)

5. **Marilyn Sue Love** (living)

5. **Diane Marie Love** (living)

Spouse 2. Of **William (Washer) Marshall)**, **Lizzie Secondine**, born 1864, died 1922

3. **Andrew Marshall**, born 1886

3. **James Marshall**, born 1892

3. **Annie Marshall,** born 1894

2. **Anna Marshall** born1854

2. **John Marshall, Jr.**, born 1857

2. **Polly Marshall**, born 1859

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy 13 December 2004. TH

Home Page

16 May 2006

MARSHALL FAMILY

Small photo of Mary Ann Marshall to be replaced. Editor]

MARY ANN MARSHALL

MARSHALL, Mary Ann (married Tiblow) - **Mary Ann Marshall**, also known as "Polly" or "Pollyanna", was born in 1823 in Missouri, the daughter of **Betsy Wilaquenaho**, 1862 Allotment No. 70 (*whom see under WILAQUENAHO, Betsy)* and **William H. Marshall.** Mary Ann married **Henry Tiblow**, a promoter of Bonner Springs, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He was born on 9 February 1818 and died on 16 December 1881 and was buried in the Armstrong-Secondine Cemetery in Nowata, Oklahoma. Mary Ann Marshall had No. 117 of the Allotment of Delaware Lands in Kansas Under the Treaty of May 1860, with 1862 Delaware Census Roll No. 781. age 30. Her allotment was in E/2 NW/4, Section 30, Township South 11, Range East 24, 80 acres. She is No. 4 on the list of those to retain their tribal relations in 1867. (Fay **Louise Smith Arellano**, transcriber. *Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records 1842-1907, "Delaware Indians Who Have Elected to Retain Their Tribal Relations At the Delaware Agency, Kansas, February 1867* , p. 189). Mary Ann had Dawes Commission 1898 No. 32201 and the Delaware-Cherokee 1904 Census No. 10402. She was listed in the Register of Delaware Living in the Cherokee Nation on 4 August 1898, under **Betsy Marshall**, No. 967, dead, as **Mary Marshall,** age 76. It appears that in her later years Mary Ann moved in with her daughter, **Francis O. Tiblow Brown** at probably Big Cabin, Oklahoma. Mary died_____ and was buried in the Big Cabin Cemetery. The grave marker is inscribed "Mary A. TIBLOW." It is a "concrete three-part monument. TIBLOW on middle; a closed ___ atop: ""Asleep in Jesus"" Open gates & stars over name. Footstone M. A. T." (*Tombstone Readings, "*Section #5, p. 155 **)** Her daughter**, Francis Tiblow-Brown,** and other members of the latter's family were also buried in this cemetery. Mary Ann was listed on in the *List of 26 Delaware Who Elected to Remain in Kansas* under the 1862 Allotment Number No. 117 as Mary Ann Tiblow with the following children:

1. No. 118 **Virginia A. Tiblow (Brown)**, age 19. 1862 Delaware Census No. 782, age 13. Allotment W/2 NW/4 Section 30, Township South 11, Range East 24, 80 acres. No. 5 on the list of *Persons Who Chose to Retain Tribal Relations 1867*. Her daughter **Rosanna** is No. 2 on that list.

2. No. 119 **Mary Cummins Tiblow**. 1862 Delaware Census No. 783, age 11. Allotment E/2 NW/4 Section 31, Township South 11, Range East 24, 80 acres. Married **Andrew Stephenson/Stevenson/Stevens**. She was No. 1 on the list of Persons who chose to remain in Kansas in 1867. (Smith Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 189)
3. No. 120 **Richard W. C. Tiblow**, age 6. 1862 Delaware Census No. 784. Allotment W/2 SE/4, Township South 30, Township East 24, 80 acres. No. 6 on the list *of Persons Who Chose to Retain Tribal relations 1867.*
4. No. 121 **Nathan S. Tiblow** (dead). Listed as 8 months old in the 1862 Delaware Census. 1862 Delaware Census No. 786. Allotment W/2 SW/4 Section 30, Township South 11, Range East 24, 80 acres.
5. No. 276 **Francis O. Tiblow (Brown),** female, age 8. 1862 Delaware Census No. 785. Allotment W/2 NE/4. Allotment W/2 NE/4, Section 31, Township South 11, Range East 24, 80 acres. She married **John A. Brown** and had Dawes Commission No. 32212 and 1904 Census No. 10439. No. 7 on the list of Persons Who Chose to Retain Tribal Relations 1867. In the interview below in December 1903, she testified that she was 49 years old, born, that is, about 1852. At that time she also testified that she lived at Big Cabin.
6. **Charles Tiblow**, was born in 1863. He is No. 8 on the list to retain tribal relations 1867.
7. **Nancy Jane Tiblow** was born in 1865. She is No 9 on the list to retain tribal relations.
Her son **Richard W. C. Tiblow** No. 118 died before the Dawes and 1904 Census numbers were assigned. **Mary Ann Tiblow** No. 117 is the mother of **Mary (Tiblow) Stevenson,** 1862 Allotment No. 119. whom see under TIBLOW, Mary. Researcher and descendant, **Vickie Wilkins**: Email *bvw77808@yahoo.com*



Mary Ann(Marshall) Tiblow

The following is from an interview of Mary Ann (Marshall) Tiblow who was applying for enrollment as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation:

Department of the Interior, Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Venita, I. T., September [?] 21st,1900
IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of Mary A. Tiblow for enrollment as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, and she being sworn by Commissioner **C. B. [Spelling ?] Breckenridge**, testified as follows:
Q. What is your full name? A. **Mary A. Tiblow**.
Q. What is your age? A. The twelfth of last March I was seventy seven years old.
Q. What is your post office? A. **Ketchum**.
Q. What district do you live in? A. Delaware.
Q. Who is it that you want to have put on the rolls; yourself? A. Just myself.
Q. Are you a Cherokee by blood? No sir; my mother is a **Delaware** and my father a white man.
Q. How long have you lived in the Cherokee Nation? Thirty years. [Since about 1870]
Q. Are you on the roll of 1880? I guess so. (1880 Roll, Page 324, #2383, **Mary A. Tiblo**, Delaware District) (1904 Roll, Page 424, #82[?], **Mary A. Tiblow**, Delaware District)
Q. Was your husband **Henry Tiblow**? A. Yes sir. This applicant is identified on the rolls of 1880 and 1898, as a Delaware: She has lived in the Cherokee Nation for the last thirty years. and she will be listed now for enrollment upon a "Straight Card."...Subscribed and sworn to this 22nd day of September, 1900 ...
[Roll numbers need to be checked. Editor]

This is another interview of **Mary Ann (Marshall) Tiblow** regarding her Cherokee Nation Citizenship:

Department of the Interior, Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Vinita, Indian Territory, December 4, 1903.[It is marked "Delaware 8. in the upper, left-hand corner.]

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of **Mary A. Tiblow** as a Delaware by blood of the Cherokee Nation. Mary Ann Tiblow, being duly sworn, and examined, testified as follows:
Q. What is your name? **Mary Ann Tiblow**.
Q. How old are you? If I live through March I will be eighty years old. [Born

about 1824]
Q. What is your post office? A. Some time it is Vinita and I am staying down on Big Cabin....
Q. Mail addressed to you, whereabouts will reach you? A. I guess on Big Cabin, I am staying down there with my daughter.
Q. You are a Delaware citizen by blood of the Cherokee Nation, are you? A. I guess.
Q. How long have you resided in the Cherokee Nation? A. Oh, a long while.
Q. Were you admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation? A. I guess so, my husband was.
Q. Do you know when you were admitted? A. I guess I got the papers...
Q. Do you remember what year it was when you came to the Cherokee Nation? A. I haven't got the papers when the Delawares come and everything, but didn't bring them.
Q. You don't remember? A. No, but they always took me in.
Q. Did you come down from Kansas with the Delawares in 1868? A. We didn't stay when they did but we come afterwards.
Q. You don't claim that your name is on the Delaware register, do you? A. I guess it is.
Q. They're the ones you know that came down here under the treaty with the Delawares and Cherokees. A. (No response)
Q. Have you resided in the Cherokee Nation all the time since you came to the Cherokee Nation? A. Yes sir.
Q. Haven't you made your home anywhere else at all? A. No sir.

Frances O. Brown being sworn and examined, testified as follows:
Q. Your name is Frances O. Brown? A. Yes sir.
Q. How old are you? A. Forty-nine. [Born about 1852]
Q. Your post office is Vinita? A. Big Cabin.
Q. This is your mother Mary, **Mary A. Tiblow**? A. Yes sir.
Q. You have testified in your own case, have you? A. Yes sir.
Q. You testified in your own case that you father, **Henry Tiblow**, came from Kansas with the Delawares under the Treaty of April 8, 1867, did you? A. Yes sir, but I don't think we moved just when the Delawares did.
Q. And your mother and the children, including yourself, came down afterwards and were admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, by an act of the Cherokee National Council, that is what you have just testified in your

own case? A. Yes sir.
Q. And your mother here was admitted along with the others by the act of that Council? A. Yes sir.
[There may be more to this interview. Editor]
Researchers: Vickie Wilkins *bvw77808@yahoo.com* Martin Weeks *martinweeks@cox.net* Thomas Swiftwater Hahn *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net*

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy 13 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

1 November 2006

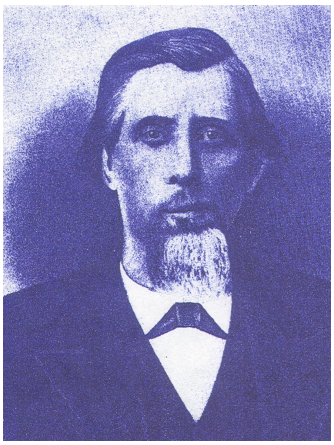
MARSHALL FAMILY

ROSANNA MARSHALL



PHOTO TO BE REPLACED. Editor

Rosanna (nee Marshall) Grinter and Daughters in Front of Her Home in Perry, Kansas Rosanna is on the left, daughter Henrietta in the middle, and daughter Mary Belle Colley is on the right. (Photographs provided by Martin Weeks Email: *martinweeks@cox.net* **)**



James C. Grinter (Provided by Martin Weeks from William E. Connelley, *History of the State of Kansas*, 1928, vol. 5, pp. 2528-2519)

Rosanna Marshall was the daughter of **Betsy Wilaquenaho** and **William H. Marshall**. She was born on 28 February 1832, probably near present Springfield, Greene County, Missouri**.** However, the *1880 Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas* says that Rosanna was born in Kansas, but it does not say where her mother was born. (Latter Day Saints Census Extracts, Family History Library Film 1254400, National Archives Film T9-0400, p. 427C). Rosanna married 15 February 1850 in present Wyandotte County, Kansas. James C. Grinter, the brother of **Moses Read Grinter**. Moses Grinter married her sister, **Anna Marshall**. (*all of the above whom see).* James C. Grinter was born 23 Jan. 1829 in Logan County, Kentucky, died 26 July 1893 at Perry, Jefferson County Kansas, and was buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Rosanna was one of the adult Delaware who elected to remain in Kansas in 1866 under the Treaty of May 1860. Rosanna had 1862 Allotment No. 36. and Delaware Census of 1862 No. 238. Her allotment in present Wyandotte County, Kansas, was W/2 NW/4, Section 29, Township 11 South, Range 24 East, 80 acres. Her children's allotments, also in present Wyandotte County, Kansas, cited below, are given after hers in the source. (Smith-Arellano, *Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records 1842-1907*, p. 27) In the Allotments No. 888 Betsy Shawnee in the Allotments was given Section W/2 NE/4 of Section 20 in Township 11 (p. 57) which she transferred by sale to Rosanna Grinter (p. 66). (*Ibid*.) Rosanna died 2 Jan. 1916 and is buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Kansas City, Delaware Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. (See below a photo of her in

front of her house with two daughters and a photograph of her and James Grinter's grave marker, as well.)

Article from the Perry [Kansas] *Mirror Jan. 6, 1916* regarding her death:

> Mrs. J. C. Grinter Lived in This Part of Kansas 81 Years
>
> Mrs. J. C. Grinter, one of the earliest citizens of eastern Kansas, died at her home in this city last Sunday evening about ten o'clock, death resulting directly from an attack of bronchial pneumonia, to which her advanced age made her an easy victim. She was sick only a few days, and to many people this news of her death preceded knowledge of her illness.
>
> Mrs. Grinter, whose maiden name was Rosanna Marshall, was born at Springfield, Mo., came to this section of Kansas 81 years ago, when a child of two years, and had witnessed the development of come to this area of virgin, almost uninhabited area to its present high stage of development. She was of Indian extraction, the blood of an Indian chieftain coursing in her veins. Her first home in Kansas was on the Delaware reservation in Wyandotte County, near Muncie, which neighborhood was her home until 38 years ago, when she moved with her husband and family to Perry and had ever since made this her home. Her husband died in 1893, but eight children survive, namely: J. M. Grinter of Perry; Mrs. Etta Simmons, Perry; Mrs. Flora Martin, Excelsior Springs, Mo.; Mrs. J. W. Colley, Perry; Mrs. Elizabeth Betts, Kansas City, Kans.; Mrs. James David, Menoken; Mrs. Susanna Schultz, Perry; and Mrs. B. E., Wilson Williamstown. A large number of children and great grandchildren survive her. The last few years f her life were spent in the care of her daughter, Mrs. Simmons, who made her home with her mother.
>
> Mr. Grinter and his brother, Moses, were the first white men to take up claims in Wyandotte county, and Moses married a sister of Mrs. Grinter, the marriage being the first to be entered on the records of that county. Another of her sisters married Henry Tiblow, a Delaware chief who was the founder of the town ofBonner Springs. She was a member of the southern Methodist Church.
>
> The body was taken this morning to Muncie for burialto be buried in the Grinter cemetery surrounding Grinter chapel beside her husband. The funeral service was at the chapel immediately after arrival there. A large number of relatives made the trip from here to be a part of the obsequies.

Rosanna and James had twelve children (Source?):
1. **Juliet (also spelled Joliett) or Julia "Julie" Ann Grinter** was born 15 December 1850. She married _____ **Comely**. She is No. 37 on the Allotment of DeNW4, Section 28, Township South 11, Range East 23, 80 acres. She had left home before the *1880 Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas***.**

2. **Maria Jane Grinter** was born 12 April 1853 was born 12 April 1853, married **James Timmons**, and died 14 June 1892. She is No. 39 on the *1852 Allotments of Delaware Lands*. She had 1862 Delaware Census No. 241. Her allotment was E/2. NW/4, Section 29, Township South 11, 80 acres. (*See her photograph below)*

3. Harriet (Henrietta) Grinter was born 10 January 1854 and married **James David.** She is No. 38 on the 1862 Allotments of Delaware Lands with 1862 Delaware Allotment No. 240. Her allotment was E/2, NW/4, Section 29, Township South 11, Range 24 East, 80 acres. In the *1880 Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas*, she is in the household of **James C. Grinter** and **Rosanna Grinter** doing housework.

4. **Sarah Francis Grinter** was born 10 October [?] probably and died 15 March 1935. She married **David**

_____. She is No. 39 on the 1862 Allotments of Delaware Lands with 1962 Delaware Census No. 242. Her allotment was W/2, SW/4, Section 29, Township South 11, Range East 24, 80 acres.

5. **Mary Belle Grinter** was born 4 March 1857, married **James Colley**, died 1954, and was buried in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, Perry, Jefferson County, Kansas. (*See her photograph below).* She is No. 41 on the 1862 Allotments, with the 1862 Delaware Census No. 243. Her allotment was NE/4, SW4, Section 29, Township South 11, Range East 24; 38.20 acres [total 78.20 acres] They had two children, **Maude Colley** and **Claude Colley**. who died in infancy. They were probably buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery at Stony Point [Kansas City] in Wyandotte County. [It is not clear as to whether both the parents and the children were buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery. Editor.] Their only surviving child, **Linda May Colley,** married **Vernet Carson Raines**. They had four children: **James Leveston Raines, Gerald Edwin Raines, Julian Carylise Raines, and Marguarita Hope.** Marguarita died as an infant. Julian "Billy" died as a youth. Gerald "Jerry," who died in 1950, was not married and had no children. James Leveston Raines II married **Velma Marie Hudson.** He died 6 April 1993. The preceding, from James Leveston Raines II and Velma Marie nee Hudson, back to Mary Belle Grinter, are all buried in the Oak Ridge Cemetery in Perry. They had five children: **Sandra S. Raines, Linda K. Raines Vigneron, Edna Cynthia "Cindy" Raines Duffy, and Ronald R. Raines,** all living. (Source: Sandra "Sandy" S. Raines *SandiMADD@aol.com*) for the entry for Mary Belle Grinter)

6. **James Moses Grinter** was born 15 January 1861, married **Elizabeth A. Timmons**, and died 28 August 1929. A James A. Grinter is listed with his mother, Rosanna Grinter, as No. 42 on the Allotments of Delaware Land, 1862 Census No. 244, allotment E/2. SE/4, Section 30, Township South 11, Range East 24, 80 acres. James N. [sic] Grinter was in the *1880 Census Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas* in the household of **James C.** and **Rosanna Grinter** at age 18, farming.

7. Elizabeth Sleks Grinter was born 21 June 1864 [?] and married _____ **Betts.** She is in the household of **James C.** and **Rosanna Grinter** in the *1880 Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas* as Elizabeth S. Grinter age 16, doing housework.

8. **Flora I [?] Grinter** was born 10 November 1865 and married **J. W. Martin** She is in the *1880 Census for Wyandotte Township Wyandotte County, Kansas* in the household of **James C.** and **Rosanna Grinter** at age 14, doing house work

9. **Susanne "Susan" Cordelia Grinter** was born 26 November 1868 and married **_____ Schultz.** She is in the *1880 Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas* in the household of **James C.** and **Rosanna Grinter**, at age 11, doing housework.

10. **Lorenzo Dowas Grinter** was born 13 December 1870 and died 10 August 1901. He was in the *1880 Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas* at age 9 in the household of **James C.** and **Rosanna Grinter**.

11. **Minnie May Grinter** was born 10 December 1873 and died possibly in infancy.

12. **Rosella "Rose" "Birdie" Grinter** was born 22 April 1877 and died 30 December 1921. She is in the *1880 Census for Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas* in the household of **James C.** and **Rosanna Grinter** at age 3.
(Census Data for the Grinter children is from LDS Extracts, FHL Film 125440, National Archives Film T9-040, p. 427C.)
Researchers: Email: *swiftwater@lenaopedelawarehistory.net* and Descendant **Sandy Raines** *SandiMADD@aol.*

com .



The James C. Grinter/Rosanna Marshall Grinter Home about 1887 in Perry, Kansas



Interior of their Home at Perry, Kansas (Provided by Martin Weeks)



PHOTO TO BE REPLACED. Editor

Grave marker for James C. Grinter Born 23 Jan. 1828 Died 26 July 1893 and Rosanna [Marshall] Grinter Born 28 Feb., 1832 Died 2 Jan. 1916. Photograph taken about 1996 by Thomas Swiftwater Hahn. Email *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net* Bibliography: Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 13 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

Bibliography: N.A. *Mrs. Rosanna Grinter Dead: With the Delaware Indians. She came to Wyandotte County from Ohio/Mss).*

Home Page
4 July 2006



OWEN FAMILY

The name is also often spelled "Owens." Soundex: 0500

Benjamin Owen Elder Palmer Owen Benjamin Owen Orson Owen Margaret Owen

Researcher Swiftwater Hahn swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net
Deanna Peterson jpete711@aol.com

Ahnentafel Chart beginning with **Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen** from Tom Hahn's

Personal Ancestral File

We do not know the European origin of the Owen Family. It is a common Welsh name, but it is not uncommon in England. The first Owen -- possibly **Benjamin Owen** -- that we can identify in our branch of the family, was probably from Dutchess County, in (eastern) New York, but there is a possibility that the first two generations were in (western) Connecticut. {By our branch, I mean the branch of the Owen Family that relates to this site, *Lenape-Delaware History*. From there, they moved to Delaware and Broome County (**Palmer Owen** and his son, **Benjamin Owen**, and their families; the two counties abut one another. From there, many of the family moved to Iowa after the Civil War and appear in the 1870 census in Iowa in Bremer County in northeastern Iowa, and to nearby counties (including the **Benjamin Owen** and **Orson Owen Families**.) From there, Orson Owen moved to Kansas, first to the Solomon River Valley in Dickinson County, and then to Parker Township/Parkerville in Morris County. His daughter, Margaret "Maggie" Owen moved to nearby White City in Morris County when she married, and then to Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas; the name in our Owen Line died out on her death. Your editor, Thomas Swiftwater Hahn, is her grandson. Of course, in each generation, there were those who stayed in their "Home" territory and who moved elsewhere.

First Generation

1. Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen was born on 13 September 1870 in Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa. She died on 29 October 1952 at Newton, Harvey County, Kansas and was buried in November 1952 in the White City Cemetery, Rolling Prairie, Morris County, Kansas.

Margaret married **Torgei Torgieson (Thomas "Tom" Torgeson)** son of Tarald Torgieson (Thomas Torgeson) and Torbjorg Jonsdatter (Matilda Johnson) on 29 April 1886 at Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas. Torgei was born on 29 September 1857 near Bygland, East Agder, Norway. He died on 30 March 1939 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Thomas was buried on 2 April 1939 in the White City Cemetery, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas.

Second Generation

2. Orson Anderson Owen was born on 1 September 1842 at Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio. He married **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis** on 26 February 1867 at Deposit, Broome, County, New York. Orson Anderson Owen died on 26 April 1908 at Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas and was buried in the Parkerville Cemetery.

3. **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis** was born on 22 April 1851 at Cannonsville, Delaware County, New York. She died on 3 March 1944 at Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas and was buried on 6 March 1944 in the Parkerville Cemetery, Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas.

Third Generation

4. **Benjamin "Ben" D. or T. Owen.** Benjamin was born on 18 January 1812 in Delaware County, New York. He died on 18 December 1902 in Garden Township, Madrid, Boone County, Iowa and was buried in December 1902 in the Fairview Cemetery, Douglas Township, Madrid, Boone County, Iowa. He married **Sarah "Sary" Ann Hulce** on 20 Nov 1833 at probably Deposit, Broome County or Delaware County, New York. [The town is in two counties.]



Benjamin Owen 1812-1902

5. **Sarah "Sary" Ann Hulce** was born on 31 July 1814 at Deposit, Broome County, New York. She died on 11 August 1901 in Garden Township, Boone County, Iowa and was buried in August 1901 in the Fairview Cemetery, Douglas Township, Madrid, Boone County, Iowa.

6. **Nathan "Nat" Arthur Curtis** was born on 22 December 1822/1823. He married **Clarinda Hood** on 16 November 1845 in New York. Nathan died on 25 December 1862 and was buried in the Bennettsville Cemetery, Chenango County, New York.

7. **Clarinda Hood** was born on 18 September 1826 at Masonville, Delaware County, New York. She died on 21 October 1906 in Broome County, New York and was buried in October 1906 in the McClure Cemetery at McClure, Broome County.

Fourth Generation

8. **Reverend Palmer Owen** was born about 1789/1790 in Dutchess County, New York or in Connecticut. He married **Catherine "Kate"_____**. Palmer died on 23 January 1864 at Sanford, Broome County, New York and was buried in January 1864 in the Methodist Church Cemetery at Sanford.

9. **Catherine "Kate" _____** was born about 1789/1790 in Westchester County, New York. She died on 16 December 1866 at Sanford, Broome County, New York and was buried in December 1866 in the Methodist Church Cemetery, at Sanford.

10. **Samuel H. Hulce** was born on 10 April 1777 in the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, Orange County, New York. He was christened on 20 July 1777 at Goshen. Samuel married **Sarah "Sally" Plummer** on 11 February 1802/1803 in New York. Samuel died on 10 October 1853 at Deposit, Broome County, New York and was buried before 10 October 1853 in the Pine Grove Cemetery at Deposit.

11. **Sarah "Sally" Plummer** was born on 13 June 1780 at Egg Harbor, Atlantic County, New Jersey. She died on 27 April 1859 at Deposit, Broome County, New York and was buried in the Pine Grove Cemetery at Deposit.

12. **Nathan Curtis** was born on 12 June 1787 in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He married **Zoe Cudworth** on 27 November 1810 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Nathan died on 4 March 1864 and was buried in March 1864 in the Bennettsville Cemetery at Chenango County, New York.

13. **Zoe Cudworth** was born on 26 May 1790 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. She was christened on 14 August 1796 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Zoe died on 13 March 1882 in possibly Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania and was buried there.

14. **John Warren Hood** was born on 11 May 1802 in Delaware County, New York and was christened on 11 May 1803 in the Reformed Dutch Church at Shawangunk, Ulster County, New York. John married **Jerusha Lewis** about 1825 in possibly Delaware County, New York. He died after 1875 at Tompkins, Delaware County, New York.

15. **Jerusha Lewis** was born about 1803 in Delaware County, New York.

Fifth Generation
16. **Benjamin Owen** (possibly).

20. **John Hulce** was born in 1754 in Precinct of Wallkill, Ulster County, New York. He married **Abigail Williams** in 1773/1774 at Goshen, Orange County, New York. John died on 15 December 1811 at Deposit, Broome County, New York.



John Hulce was probably buried in the Revolutionary Way Cemetery at Deposit, Delaware County, New York because he was a veteran of that war and that is where his spouse, Abigail (Williams) Hulce was buried. This is a small, well kept cemetery. (Photo by Tom

Hahn c2002)

21. **Abigail Williams** was born on 17 March 1756 at Groton, New London, Connecticut. She died on 29 May 1803 in Deposit, Delaware County, New York and was buried in 1803 in the Revolutionary War Cemetery at Deposit.



Her grave marker reads "ABIGAIL HULCE died MAY 19, 1802 [?] Aged 48 yrs (Photo by Tom Hahn c2002)

24. **Luther Curtis** was born on 9 April 1749 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened there on 9 April 1749. Luther married **Rebecca Bisbee** on 20 May 1773 at Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He died on 7 April 1830.

25. **Rebecca Bisbee** was born on 16 March 1753 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. She died on 7 February 1843.

26. **John Cudworth** was born about 1748/1750 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He married **Elizabeth Clapp** on 7 September 1772 at probably Scituate. John died on at Scituate16 February 1827 .

27. **Elizabeth Clapp** was christened on 27 July 1756 at Cohasset, Norfolk County,

Massachusetts. She died on 19 June 1841 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

28. **Abraham Hood** was born on 10 August 1775 at New Paltz, Ulster County, New York and was christened on 12 March 1775 at New Paltz. Abraham married **Rachel Viele** on 10 July 1796 at Shawangunk, Ulster County, New York. He died in 1840/1850 in Delaware County, New York.

29. **Rachel Viele** was born on 9 October 1780 at New Hackensack, New York. She was christened on 19 November 1780 at New Hackensack. Rachel died after 1825.

30. **Henricus "Henry" Lewis** was born on 28 October 1770 at Shawanguk, Ulster County, New York. He married **Mercy Holloway** about 1798 in Holland. Henry died on 21 January 1856 at East Branch, Delaware County, New York and was buried in the Old East Branch Cemetery at that place.
31. **Mercy Holloway** was born in 1782 in Dutchess County, New York. She died on 30 November 1855 at East Branch, Delaware County, New York and was buried in the Old East Branch Cemetery there.

Times New Roman 42 point. Laser copy 8 November 2004. Photo copy A. Front Page Copy and corrections made 4 August 2005. TH

Home Page
Created 19 April 2005
23 July 2005

OWEN FAMILY Soundex 0500

BENJAMIN OWENS ELDER

Researchers: Swiftwater Hahn swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net
Deanna Peterson jpete711@aol.com

Is there anyone else out there who can contribute to the research on this family?

This family probably came from Wales, or England, but no connection has yet been found to the country of origin.

BENJAMIN OWEN Elder, father of Palmer Owen?

Because his son, Palmer Owen, was born about 1789/1790, his father [Benjamin?] would probably not have been born much later than 1770. His other sons possibly included Lewis Owen, Jonathan (John) Owen, and James Owens. The name **Solomon Owen** seemed earlier to be a candidate for the father of Benjamin Owen. But, the Major Solomon Owen who was born on 3 January 1771 and who died on 7 April 1858 could have been a brother to the possible Benjamin Owen. So, there is the remote possibility that the elder Benjamin Owen had a brother Solomon Owen; accordingly, his data is listed below.

Census Records:

Census 1790 Windham County, Connecticut: **Benjamin Owen** 2 white males under 16;2 white males 16 and over; 4 white females

Census Index 1800 New York*, p.1074 (LDS Family History Library 974.7)*
There are entries for many Owen Families.
CENSUS 1800 US New York: There is a **Benjamin Owen** in Wallkill, Orange County, New York. Ancestry.com , p.344 or 334. No. of Family:

13323. Benjamin Owen 1 male 0-9; 1 male 10-15; 2 male 16-25; 1 male 45 or over; 1 female 0-9; 1 female 10-15; 1 female 16-25; 1 female 45 or over. There is also a **Solomon Owen** in Tioga County, p. 220 [of a census index?]

Census 1810 US New York. There is a **Benjamin Owen** in Onondaga County #026 32010-12.
Line 20. **Lewis Owens**: Males 1 (26-45); Females 1 under 10, 1 (16-26)
Line 21. **Benjamin Owens**: Males 1 (16-26), 1 (45 and over); Females 1 (16-26), 2 (45 and over) Assuming one female 45 and over was Benjamin Owen's spouse, then who is the second female over 45?) Was this his mother? Or her mother?

Census Index 1810 New York, p. 503[?] *Surname Index for Broome County at Binghamton, New York.*
[Line 20. **Lewis Owens [possible brother]**: Males 1 (26-45); Females 1 under 10, 1 (16-26)]
*[Line 21. **Benjamin Owens [Possible father of Palmer]**: Males 1 (16-26), 1 (45 and over); Females 1 (16-26), 2 (45 and over) Assuming one female 45 and over was Benjamin Owen's spouse, then who is the second female over 45?) Was this have been his mother? Or her mother?]
Line 22. **Palmer Owens**. Males 1 (16-26); Females 1 (16-26). **This is the first time that Palmer Owen was enumerated as a head of household.** From this census it appears possible that Palmer and Lewis were Benjamin Owen's sons.
[***Census 1810 US, New York, Dutchess County, Phillips[town]***, *p.102*. There is [Line 18, unmarked] a **Solomon Owen** 2-0-1-1-0/1-0-0-0-1-0; [Line 26, 0/0-1-0-0-1-0].

Census 1820 Harpersfield, Delaware County, New York, *National Archives Microfilm M37-65, Ancestry.com Online Image 6 of 7, p. 65:* **Benjamin Owen** [Line 4 unmarked], 1-0-0-0-1--0-2-1-0-1-0-0-1: 1 male 0-9,1 male 26-44 [1976-1894], 2 females 6-9, 1 female 10-15, 1 female 26-44, 1 person engaged in agriculture. **Who is this?**
Samuel Owens [Line 9 unmarked], 0-0-0-0-1-0-0-0-1-0-0-0-1: 1 male 26-44, 1 female 16-29, 1 person engaged in agriculture. **Who is this?**

Census 1855 New York , Broome County, Sandford. **James L. Owens**, age

56 [1809], born Orange County. Mary Owens, age 56, wife. Mary A Owens, age 24 [1841], daughter born Ohio. Harriet A. Owens, age 23 [1842], daughter, born Ohio. Ann H. Owens, age 20, daughter born New Jersey. Alfred nephew, born New Jersey. It appears that James L. Owens could be a son of the earlier Benjamin Owens -- the possible father of Palmer Owens. In an attempt to find out, I went to the 1850 census for Broome County, but James L. Owen was not there. A search of the state of New York revealed that he was in ***1850 Deerpark, Orange County, New York Census*** in the enumeration of 26 September, p.556 (606), Line 37, Dwelling 58 Family 59 as James L. Owen, age 41, laborer, born New York. Line 38 Mary Owen [his wife]. age 41, born in New York. Almeda Owen, age 11, born in Ohio, attended school. Harriet Owen, age 9, born in Ohio. Anne A. Owen, age 5, born in New Jersey, Samuel Owen, age 2, born in New York. The fact that two of his children were born in Ohio (1839 and 1841) was of interest because his grand-nephew, Orson Owen, who was the son of the younger Benjamin Owen who was the son of born of Palmer Owen, James L. Owen's possible brother, was born in Ohio in 1840. The point being, that Orson was the only one of the family born in Ohio and no reason could be found for his parents, Benjamin and Sarah (Hulce) Owens being in in Ohio. Having Owen relatives there suggests the possibility that Benjamin and Sarah could have been been visiting or living with them or some other member of the Owen Family at the time. However, I have as yet to find their location in the ***1840 census***.

Census 1860 New York , Broome County, Sandford, p.606 (556), MyFamily.com/Ancestry.com image 8/96 researched 18 April 2005, Line 37, Dwelling 58 Family 59, **James L.[?] Owens**, age 51 [1809], farmer, real estate worth $2,000, personal property worth 700, was born in New York. Line 20 [His wife,] **Mary Owens**, age 51, was born in New York. [His daughter], Mary Owens, at age 19, was a teacher, and was born in New York. Harriet Owens, at age 18, was born in New York and Ann Owens, at age 18[?], was born in New York. This family was the next neighbor to James Graves and his wife, **Clarissa Graves**, the daughter of Palmer Owen. Palmer had a son **James Reuben Owen**, but he was born on 30 April 1829, approximately one generation earlier. [James being a possible son of the earlier Benjamin Owen.]

Miscellaneous Data

In the *"The Town of Hancock," History of Delaware County* (1880) there is a mention of a Benjamin Owen: 1785 . . . Benjamin Owen has a fish-weir below the forks at Schehawken, and he has caught quantities of bass in his weir.

The Day Books of Dr. French mention Major Owen on page 1840.

In looking for a Benjamin Owen in Ohio, to explain the birth of his son, Orson's birth there in 1840, there is a census entry for Concord, Lake County of a Benjamin Owen age 15-20 with 1 female under 5 and 1 female 15-20. (Ancestry.com Online Image 1 o 10, Microfilm Roll 407.

Temporary Entry for Solomon Owen

This is placed here just in case there is a connection. Editor

Census 1800, Tioga County, New York. (Tioga County later became Broome County.) Solomon Owen is in this census. First marriage in Broome County, New York. Was a farmer/blacksmith. Emigrated 1798 from Stockbridge, Massachusetts to Lisle, Broome County, New York. Died on 7 April 1858 in Lisle. Was buried in the Lisle Cemeter6.

Census 1810 New York. There is a **Solomon Owen** in Philips Township, Dutchess County, New York, Ancestry.com p. 175, 20110-100001 and in Onondaga County, New York, Ancestry.com, p. 026. 3201-12010. (See ***Census 1810 US New York, Delaware County, p. 503.*** (For an index, see LDS Family History Library 974.7x/2pa/1810, p. 994.)

Census 1820 Lisle, Broome County, New York. Solomon Owen is in this.

Census 1825 Lisle, Brome County, New York.

Census: 1830 Lisle, Broome County, New York, Lisle [?]. Page 117 (36), Line 24 [not marked]. Solomon Owen: 2 males 10 and under, 1 [?] male 10-15, 1 male 15-20, 1 male 20-30, 1 male 50-60 [1760-1770]; 1 female 10-15, 1 female 15-20, 3 females 20-30, 1 female 40-50.

Census 1840 Lisle, Broome County, New York: 2 males 16-20; 1 male 30-40; 1 male 60-70; a female 10-15; 2 females 20-30; 1 female 60-70

Census 1850 Lisle, Broome County, New York: Enumerated 6 August. Line 33, Dwelling 819 (225), Family 850 (229). Sullivan [Solomon] Owen, age 79, was born in Massachusetts, was a farmer; Sylvia Owen, age 68, was born in Massachusetts; Orin Owen, age 39, was a farmer, was born in New York; George Owen, age 25, was a farmer, was born in New York; John Owen, age 25, was born in New York, was married within the year; Frances Owen, age 20, was born in New York, was married within the year. [Frances Owen was John Owen's spouse.

Census 1855, Lisle, Broome County, New York, #253. Solomon Owen age 84, a farmer, was born in Massachusetts; Sylvia, his wife, was age 73; son Orrin was age 44; son George was age 30

Census 1860 Lisle, Broome County, New York, Killoway Post Office. P. 5. Line 38. Dwelling 50, Family 42. **Sylvia Owen**, age 78 [1882], a widow, was born in New York; Orin Owen, age 48, was born in New York, a farmer; George C. Owen, age 35, was born in born New York; Frances J. Owen, age 25, was born New York; Frederick J. Owen, age 7, was born in New York; Amelia Bowker, age 20, was born in New York.

Parson-Bates Genealogy: Don Parson ***DParson2Sr@aol.com*** Born on 3 January 1771 in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Militia Captain in 1802, Major in 1809, a Major in the War of 1812.

O. B. Walker, "Annals of Owen Hill.: Major Solomon Owen, settled in Lisle, married Sylvia Cook [in Lisle, Broome County, New York] , children: William Orin, John, George, Iva, Jerusha, Ruth, Mercy, Melinda, Catherine, and Frances.

R. E. Dale, Lincoln Nebraska, 1934: Son of John and Joanna (Nash) Owen of Sheffield, Massachusetts. Married at age 20 to Sylvia Cook, age 16. Children: Joanna baptized 22 May 1803 married Newell Stoddard; William Ballard married and moved to Michigan; Orrin was baptized 20 September 1810 [in Lisle], died 24 January 1867 single; twin John married Fanny Holiday, twin George died in the Civil War; Iva [born before 14 May 1807] Jerusha [born before 22 May 1803]; Ruth was baptized on 14 May 1807, married Alva Lilly, twin Mercy [Marcia] was baptized 17 July 1808, married Dr. Eldridge; twin Melinda [Belinda] was baptized 17 July 1808, married Nelson Heath; Catherine was baptized on 24 April 1814 [in Lisle], married Chauncey Parsons; Frances born about 1814 in New York married Anson Thompson. [George was born about 1825; Joh was born about 1825].

Revolutionary War Veterans Buried in Broome County, p. 104: K=Lisle, NY. Group 2 Soloman Owen [War d 1812].

Lisle Village Cemetery Owen:
Sylvia Cook wife of Major Owen, born Jan. 20 1782 d. July 11, 1866
Major Solomon b. Jan 3, 1771 d. Apr. 71858
Orrin b. Sept. 20, 1810 d. Jan 24, 1867
Mary Twinning d. Oct 27, 1856 age 26
Lt. George d. Nov. 1863
Marcia Owen Eldridge d. Dec 13,1856 age 48

Solomon Owen. Died in Lisle 7 April; Solomon Owen. Age: 88 years. Native of Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass, He came to this town over 6o years ago, Member of the Congregational Church in Lisle. *(*Binghamton *Register,* 5 May 1858) [Note: Long Obituary. Nothing further of note in it.]

Solomon Owen: Virgil D. White, Transcriber, *Index to the War of 1812 Pension Files, 1812 Pensioners,* pp.1376: Owen, Solomon, no pension, served with **Captain Webb**'s Company, New York Militia as a private, Bureau of Land Warrants (BLW) #11053-40-50 and 49792-120-55.

The Day Books of Dr. French mention Solomon Owen on page 1838.
The Supervisors Book 1806-1830 lists **Solomon Owen**.

Soloman Owen: Born 1760 & died 4-7-1858. From Stockbridge, Connecticut. Wife **Sylvia Cook** of Mansfield, Connecticut. Settled on Owen Hill, Lisle, New York. Served as a Major and a blacksmith. (Unknown title, but listing War of 1812 veterans of New York or Delaware County, p. 67)

Solomon (Major) born 3 January 1771 died 7 April 1858. (*Cemetery Records, Lisle*, p. 108) [It appears that those on p.108 may have been buried in the same plot.]

Orrin [son]: Orrin born 20 September 1810 died 24 January 1867. (*Cemetery Records, Lisle*, p. 108)

Daughter, Catherine Owen, of Lisle, married in 1835 Chauncey Parsons. ("Town of Chenango," *History of Delaware County* [?], p. 449)

William Lawyer, editor, "The Town of Lisle," *Binghamton: Its Settlement, Growth, and Development and the Factors in its History 1800 - 1900, together with a History of the Villages and the Towns of the County. "The first marr4iage was that of Solomon Owen and Sylvia Cook* (p.677); " ... Major Solomon Owen (for whom Owen Hill was named) and who was one of the first blacksmiths in the town." (p.678).

Temporary Entry for John Owen

A **John Owen** died in 1892. In the Deposit, Broome County newspaper for 17 February 1892 is an an item that said:, "Died North Sanford Feb. 2 1892 John Owen 89 years old."
A possible son of Benjamin Owen?
Also, (Mrs.) died 1900 wife of John Owen (*Cemetery Records, Lisle*, p. 108)

John M. (*Cemetery Records, Lisle*, p. 108)

Census 1850, Sandford [?[, Broome County, New York: John Owen, age 78 [1872], a farmer, was born in Connecticut; **Olive Owen**, age 68 [1882]; **Amherst Owen**, head of household [?], age 58 [1892], real estate value $1,000 Personal Property $500; **Charlotte Owen**, age 64; **Olive Owen**, a CS [?] teacher; **Joseph Owen**, age 17, a farmer

Temporary Entry for George Owen

George, Lieutenant, died November 1863 (*Cemetery Records, Lisle*, p. 108)

In the "Index of Names," *History of Broome County* by H.P. Smith (1885) are the following Owens:
Maj. Owen, pp. 398, 400; Catherine Owen pp.399,349, 555; John Owen; Frances Owen; George Owen; Orrin Owen, Ruth p.399; Solomon Owen p.449, Thomas Owen p.484.

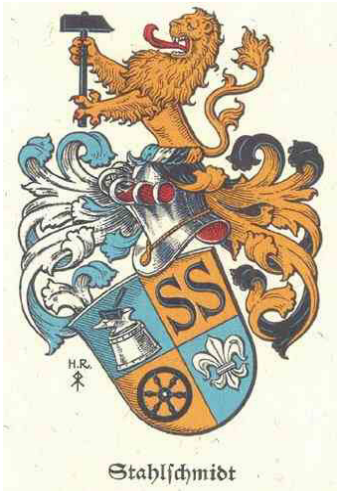
The Lisle Town Office is at Road 1, Lisle, New York, 13797
The Sanford Town Office is at 146 Front Street Deposit, New York 13754

Times New Roman 14 point. Internet copy 5 May 2005. Photo check A. TH

Home Page
15 April 2006

[Better map of Plittershagen, Germany area needed. Editor]

STEELSMITH/STAHLSCHMIDT FAMILY



(From *Deutches Geschlechterbusch*)



Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, North Rhineland-Westphalia, Germany. The Stahlschmidt Family House is encircled to the left, 1970s. Phot0 provided by Doug Rogers.



The Stahlschmidt Family Home in Plittershagen , Nassu-Siegen, North Rhineland-Westphalia, Germany in the 1970s (Photo provided by Doug Rogers)



Plittershagen and Freudenberg can be seen at the upper left. I will try to come up with a better image. Editor

To my knowledge, the principal researchers, in the United States, of the **Stahlschmidt Family** in Germany and first Stahlschmidt's to the United States are Douglas S. Rogers and Arthur Weaner, authors of *Excerpts [of the] German*

Church Registers of Plittershagen, Freudenberg and Seigen as Pertains to the Surname Stahlschmidt Ancestors and Families of the Emigrant John Georg Stahlsmit Ship Edinburgh - Philadelphia 1753. Their work in progress of a three-volume set of research on the family. The first volume was published in 1997. The principal researchers of the Jacob Stahlschmidt, the first of his branch of the Stahlschmidt's to come to America. and his family and the next generation of descendants is Vonda Moore. Another valuable researcher is Jim Haggerty. I am grateful for all their diligent research and assistance. Editor

Our branch of the Stahlschmidt came from an area of German known earlier as the Nassu Territories, in an area known as Nassu-Siegen. The principal town was the Village of Plittershagen and some of the church activities took place at the larger, nearby town of Freudenberg. Plittershagen was settled in the year 1048. In 1696 it had 13 houses and two steel hammer mills [?] [Stählhammer] E. (Hans-Jurgen Klappert, Siegfried Meyer, Rudolf Alt, *Freudenberg Lebendige Verganhenheit*, p.4) The first Stahlschmidt, **Johan George Stahlschmidt**, with his wife **Anna Maria Margaretha (Reinschmidt) Stahlschmidt**, and three children, left Plittershagen for America from the Port of Rotterdam and arrived at Philadelphia on or about 2 October 1753, at which time. (*Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, a publication of the Pennsylvania German Society, 1934. Volume 1, p.576) The first Stahlschmidt of "our" branch of the family, **Jacob Stahlschmidt**, may have been a **Jacob Schmidt [**contraction of **Stahlschmidt**, who arrived at Philadelphia in the Fall of 1770. (*Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, p.30) Both men appear to have arrived at the Port of Philadelphia and to have taken up residence in the Tulpehocken locale of Lancaster/Berks/Dauphin Counties, Pennsylvania. They were second cousins who shared the same paternal grandfather. Johan Georg Stahlschmidt may have gone there as there is evidence of others of the name Stahlschmidt at Tulpehocken. Johan George Stahlschmidt and his wife Anna Maria appear in the Church Records in Tulpehocken, Lancaster County, by 1754. (John T. Humphrey, *Pennsylvania Births in Lebanon County*) In any event, the first **Jacob Stahlschmidt** in the historical records in America, the second cousin of the first Stahlschmidt -- Johan George Stahlschmidt -- was in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania [that section to become Lebanon County in 1813] by 26 May 1771, when he was the sponsor at a baptism. Evidently, Jacob Stahlschmidt went to the area where he had relatives, albeit a second cousin. [They had in common the same paternal grandfather.]

According the Steinseifer's genealogy, **Johann Peter Stahlschmidt** was baptized on 24 April 1712 at Plittershagen. We do not know when or where he was born, but probably at Plittershagen. He died there in 18 October 1760 and was buried on 20 October 1760. His parents were **Johann Georg Stahlschmidt** and **Anna Margaret Halm**, of Plittershagen. Johan Peter Stahlschmidt married at Freudenberg on 9 December 1737 **Anna Catharina Waffenschmidt**. She was born on 13 September 1711 at Plittershagen. Anna died on 11 June 1762 at Plittershagen. She was buried at Freudenberg. Her parents were **(Johan) Henrich Waffenschmidt** and **(Anna) Catharine Halm**. Their children were:

1. **Stephan Stahlschmidt** was born on 27 June 1738 at Plittershagen and was baptized on 29 June 1738 at Plittershagen. The Godfather was **Stephan Stahlschmidt**, son of **Johan Georg [Stahlschmidt]**, Plittershagen. He died on 3 November 1740.
2. **Anna Elisabeth Stahlschmidt** was born at Plittershagen on 30 October 1739 and was baptized at Plittershagen on 8 November 1739. Godmother **Anna Elisabeth Waffenschmid**, daughter of **Henrich [Waffenschmid],** Kirchenältester [Church Elder?], Plittershagen. She married at Oberfischbach 24 August 1773 (prokl. [proclaimed?] Fr. [Freudenberg [?]) **Johannes Langenbach,** Wwr. [?], Niedendorf**.** It appears that she went to America as she is not in the Church Records. [Pastor B. Steinseifer wrote a 28-page *Stahlschmidt Genealogy* based on the Church Records of Plittershagen and Freudenberg, Germany. Doug Rogers **stahlhammer.dsr@verizon.net** , who provided an extract of this genealogy, says that the author said, "When there was no death recorded, then that individual went to America."
3. **Gütha Stahlschmidt** was born at Plittershagen on 25 December 1741 and was baptized at Plittershagen on 31 December 1741. Godmother **Gütha Noehe**, daughter of **Johan Phillip [Noehe]**, Plittershagen. She married (at Freudenberg) on 18 July 1765 **Hans Stephan Wissel**, son of **Johannes [Wissel]**, Plittershagen. It appears that she went to America as she was not in the Church Records.

4. **Jacob Stahlschmidt* was born at Plittershagen on 25 January 1743 and was baptized at Plittershagen on 2 March 1743. Godfather **Jacob Dilthey**, son of **Peter Dilthey**, Plittershagen. He went to The United States. ***(****Freudenberg Church Record*, p.133) ***See his expanded entry, below.***

5. **Henrich Stahlschmidt** was born at Plittershagen on 5 March 1745 and was baptized at Plittershagen on 14 March 1745. Godfather: **Henrich Waffenschmidt**, Plittershagen. His mother's brother. He married (at Freudenberg) on 21 February 1769 **Anna Christina Henrich**, daughter of **Johann Eber**t **[Henrich] Caan**.

6. **Johannes Stahlschmidt** was born at Plittershagen on 5 March 1747 and was baptized at Plittershagen on 12 March 1747.
P.[athe] [Godfather: **Johannes Benner**. He died at Plittershagen on 19 April 1747 and was buried at Freudenberg on 20 April 1747.

7. **Anna Maria Stahlschmidt** was born at Plittershagen on 29 March 1748 and was baptized at Plittershagen on 12 March 1748. Godmother: **Anna Maria Waffenschmidt**. Daughter of **Henrich Waffenschmidt**, Kirchenältester, Plittershagen. She married at Freudenberg on 15 April 1785 **Henry Kraft**, son of Johan Henrich [Kraft], Freudenberg. The fact that her death was not recorded in the Church Records indicates that she went to America.

The Ancestry of Jacob Stahlschmidt/Steelsmith

First Generation

1. **Jacob Stahlschmidt/Steelsmith (*See his expanded entry below, just after this ancestry*)**
2. **Maria Sarah _____**

Second generation

3. **Johann Peter Stahlschmidt** was probably born at Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany and was christened there on 24 April 1712. He married Anna Catharin Waffenschmidt. Johan died on 18 October 1760 at Plittershagen.
4. **Anna Catharina Waffenschmidt** was christened on 13 September 1711 at Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany. She died on 11 June 1762 at Plittershagen and was buried there on 13 June 176.

6. **Ludwick (Lodoway) (Lewis) (Ludwig) Kline** .

Third Generation

12. **Johann Georg Stahlschmidt** was born in 1678. He was christened on 2 May 1678. Johann Georg was a judge. He married Anna **Magareta Halm**. Johan Georg died at Plittershagen and was buried at Freudenberg on 28 September 1691.
13. **Anna Magareta Halm**.
14. **(Johann) Henrich Waffenschmidt** was born in of Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany. He married (Anna) Catharina Halm.
15. **(Anna) Catharina Halm** was born in of Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany.

Fourth Generation

28. **Johan Weigant Stahlschmidt** was born in 1654 and was christened on 16 May 1654. He married Maria Muller. John Weigant [apparently commonly called "Weigant" must have moved shortly after the birth of his second child to Plittershagen, as he appears as godfather on 26 May 1656 of a person described as **Johann Georg Stahlschmidt von Plittershagen**. He died in 1691.
29. **Anna Maria Muller** .
Their children, all born at Plittershagen, were:

1. **Johann Stahlschmidt** was born on 9 February 1662.
2. **Anna Maria Stahlschmidt** was born on 5 August 1664.
3. **Anna Margaretha Stahlschmidt** was born on 76 March 1667.
4. **Tillmann Stahlschmidt** was born on 18 February 1670. He married at Herborn on 29 September 1694, **Anna Catharina Nies**. She was the daughter of **Franciscus Nies**. She was probably born at Herborn as was her brother, **Philip Nies**. Anna Catharina was buried at Laasphe on 6 November 1701 at the age of 27 years. Tillman married second **Anna**

Christina Hildebrandt, the daughter of **Hermann Hildebrandt** of Herborn. She was buried on 15 January 1705 at Laasphe. Tillmann married third **Anna Maria**, the daughter of **Moritz Moelle**r and **Anna Martha**.

5. **Arnold Stahlschmidt** was born on 4 October 1672 and was buried on 27 December 1684.

6. **Margaretha Stahlschmidt** was christened on 20 June 1675.

* *7.* ***Johann Georg Stahlschmidt*** was christened on 2 May 1678. He was a judge. Johann George died at Plittershagen and was buried at Freudenberg on 28 September 1691.

Fifth Generation

56. **Johann Georg or George Stahlschmidt** was born in 1629. He married **Anna Catherina Cuntze.** He died at Niederndorf in 1691 and was buried on 4 April 1652 at Oberfischbach.

58. **Anna Catherina Cuntze**.

Their children were:

1.* ***Weigandt Stahlschmidt* was christened on 16 May 1654.

2. **Anna Maria Stahlschmidt** was christened on 20 April 1656.

Sixth Generation

112. **Anton/Antonius, or Thones Stahlschmidt** married **Hanna Zeitenbach**. He died in Niederndorf, Germany. He was buried on 4 April 1652 in Ober Fischbach, Germany.

113. **Hanna Zeitenbach** was the daughter of **Pastor Zeydenbach** and his wife, **Else**, of Ober Fischbach. **Pastor Zeydenbach** died in December 1627at Niedertiefenbach (Hadamar).

Their children were:

1.* ***Johan Georg Stahlschmidt* was born in 1628 and died on 26 September 1691. He married on 16 June 1650 **Anna Catharina**, the daughter of **Noelle (Arnold)** and **Catharina Cuntze** of Niederheuslingen where he resided and where two children were born.

2. **Heinrich Stahlschmidt** was christened on 20 October 1638. He married on 26 July 1658 **Anna Margareth**. She was the daughter of **Johannes Weissgerber of Niedendorf**.

3. **Johannes Stahlschmidt** was born was christened on 1 September 1641. He married on 30 July 1661 **Catharina Rauting**. Her father was **Hannes Rauting** of Ferndorf, a judge of that city.

4. **Hans Peter Stahlschmidt** was christened on 17 July 1644. He married on 9 May 1666 **Anna Catharina Beer**. She was the daughter of **Johannes Beer** of Niederheuslingen.

5. **Matthias Stahlschmidt** was christened on 16 December 1647. He married on 28 January 1673 **Margaretha Weber**. She was the daughter of **Matthias Weber** of Siegen.

6. **Catharina Stahlschmidt** was christened on 16 December 1649 and was buried on 18 December 1653.

JACOB STAHLSCHMIDT

Credit for this section is almost entirely due to Vonda Moore of Chicora, Pennsylvania plus those who have helped her along the line. Though I haven't always quoted her, the research and the language are largely hers. If you have information that would help the research of this line or have questions about the research, please contact her at 178 Fairmont Road, Chicora, Pennsylvania 16025-3006. As always, I can be contacted at **swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net** Vonda and I share the same ancestors in **Michael Fair and Mary Barbara Steelsmith.** They are Tom's third paternal great grandparents and Vonda's fourth maternal great grandparents.

Jacob Stahlschmidt was born around eleven o'clock in the evening on 25 November 1743 at Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany. He was baptized on 3 February 1743 at Plittershagen. The Godfather at the baptism was **Jacob Diltkey**, son of **Peter Diltkey**. From the translation of the *Freudenberg Church Record*, p. 133: "1743 the 3rd of Febr[uary] on the same day, **Johann Peter Stahlschmidt** and **Anna Catharin [Waffenschmidt]** [of] Plittershagen married people, had a young son baptized, who was born the No. 4 [in line] 25th January in the evening around 11 o'clock: Godfather is Jacob Diltkey,

Peter Diltkey of Plittershagen legitimate son, and the child was thus named Jacob." Jacob Diltkey, the son of Peter Diltkey, was named as the godfather at the baptism.

According to John T. Humphrey in 2006, *Pennsylvania Births*, p. 164 (ISBN 1-8876098-20-2) from the "Records of the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations in Hamilton Township, **Jacob and Maria Sarah Stahlschmid** had a son, **Johannes**, born on 14 March 1786 in Hamilton Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. Whether or not they actually lived in Monroe County is not presently known. Monroe County, formed in 1836, was situated north of Kittatinny Mountain where settlement had begun early in the eighteenth-century. Initially Monroe County was a part of Northampton County. (Jacob Steelsmith died in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, at the the age of 85 years in 1828.)

Based on her age of 93 at her death, his spouse, **Sarah Steelsmith**, was born about 1753. The tradition is that her last name was **Wolf.** However, under *Early Germans of New Jersey*, in the will of **Lodoway/Loedowick/ Ludwig/Lewis) Cline** at Greenwich, Sussex County (now Warren County), dated 11 July and probated 16 August 1796, a Sarah Steelsmith was listed as a daughter. Jacob and Sarah Steelsmith also named a son **Ludwig/Lewis**. It thus appears that her family name was **Cline/Kline**.

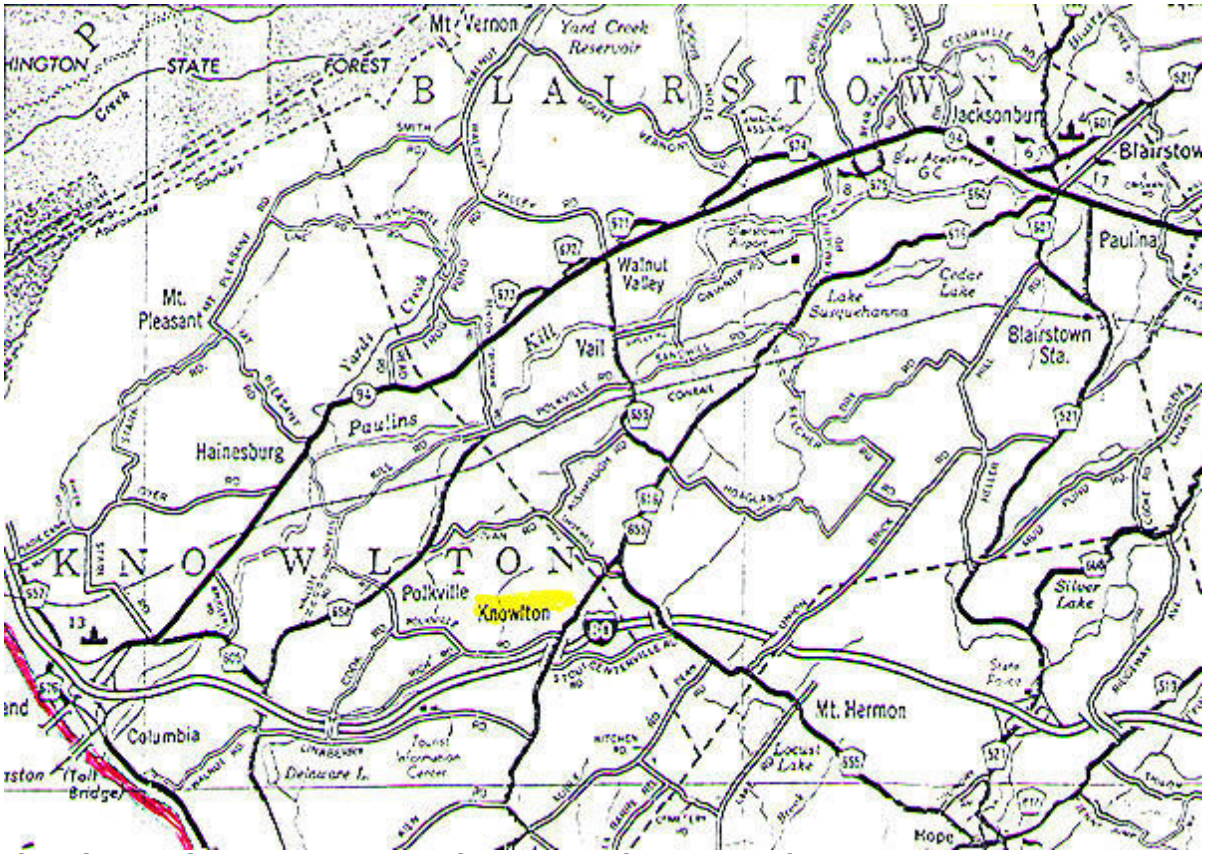
Based on her age of 93 at her death, his spouse, **Sarah Steelsmith**, was born about 1753. The tradition is that her last name was **Wolf.** However, under *Early Germans of New Jersey*, in the will of **Lodoway/Loedowick/ Ludwig/Lewis) Cline** at Greenwich, Sussex County (now Warren County), dated 11 July and probated 16 August 1796, a Sarah Steelsmith was listed as a daughter. Jacob and Sarah Steelsmith also named a son **Ludwig/Lewis**. It thus appears that her family name was **Cline/Kline**.

The name "Stahlschmidt" was changed "Steelsmith" sometime after the family came to the United States. We do not know when and to what port Jacob Stahlschmidt came to this country from Germany. His name does not appear in Strassburg/Hinkey's *Pennsylvania German Pioneers* among the ship arrivals. However, a possible candidate, as mention earlier, is Jacob Schmit, on page 730. It was common for names like Stahlschmidt to be shortened to names like Smid(t). For example, "Sarah, wife of Jacob S. Smith."The names adjacent to his in the passenger list are also from his area of Germany. The entry read:

> [List 281 C] At Messieurs Willing and Morris's Store, Philadelphia, the 1st of October, 1770. Present: Thomas Willing, Esquire. The Foreigners whose Names are hereunder written, imported in the ship Minerva, Thomas Arnott, Master, from Rotterdam but last from Cowes, did this day take and subscribe the usual; Qualifications. Consigned to Messieurs Willing & Norris: ... Jacob (J) Schmit.

Whether or not he is the same as Jacob Stahlschmidt is not known at this time. It does not matter greatly, as *our* Jacob Stahlschmidt appears as a sponsor in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania of **Jacob Bene**, the son of **Jacob Bene** and **Anna Maria Bene** on 26 May 1771**.** One source [which?] lists this Church Record as that of the Trinity Tulpehocken Church. John T. Humphrey's *Pennsylvania Births of Lebanon County* lists this church as the Tulpehocken Reformed Church in Jackson Township, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.

In 1777-1792, Jacob Stahlschmidt was in New Jersey, according to baptismal; records. (*Knowlton, Warren County, NJ Records of the First German and English of the Congregation,* Volume 1918, pp.123 and 179 and Volume 1919, p.88) In 1786 and 1786 he was an overseer or a witness named in two wills in Hamilton Township, Northampton (now Monroe) County, Pennsylvania. That is, Jacob Steelsmith was an witness of the will of **Simon Heller** of Northampton County, Hamilton Township, now Monroe County, Pennsylvania. (Case 275, *Northampton County, Pennsylvania Wills*) He was also a witness of the will of Simon Heller Nicholas Gower in March of 1786 (Case 230, ibid.) We do not know the relationship of Jacob and these men. Because Hamilton Township was near the Pennsylvania/New Jersey border, Jacob Stahlschmidt was probably still living in New Jersey still living in New Jersey. His son, Johannes, was born in Hamilton County, Monroe, Pennsylvania in 1786, but we don't don't whether he lived in Pennsylvania for a short period of time or was just traveling back and forth from New Jersey, as it was only a short distance.



Jacob Stahlschmidt Lived at or near Knowlton, Knowlton Township, Warren County, New Jersey at One Time

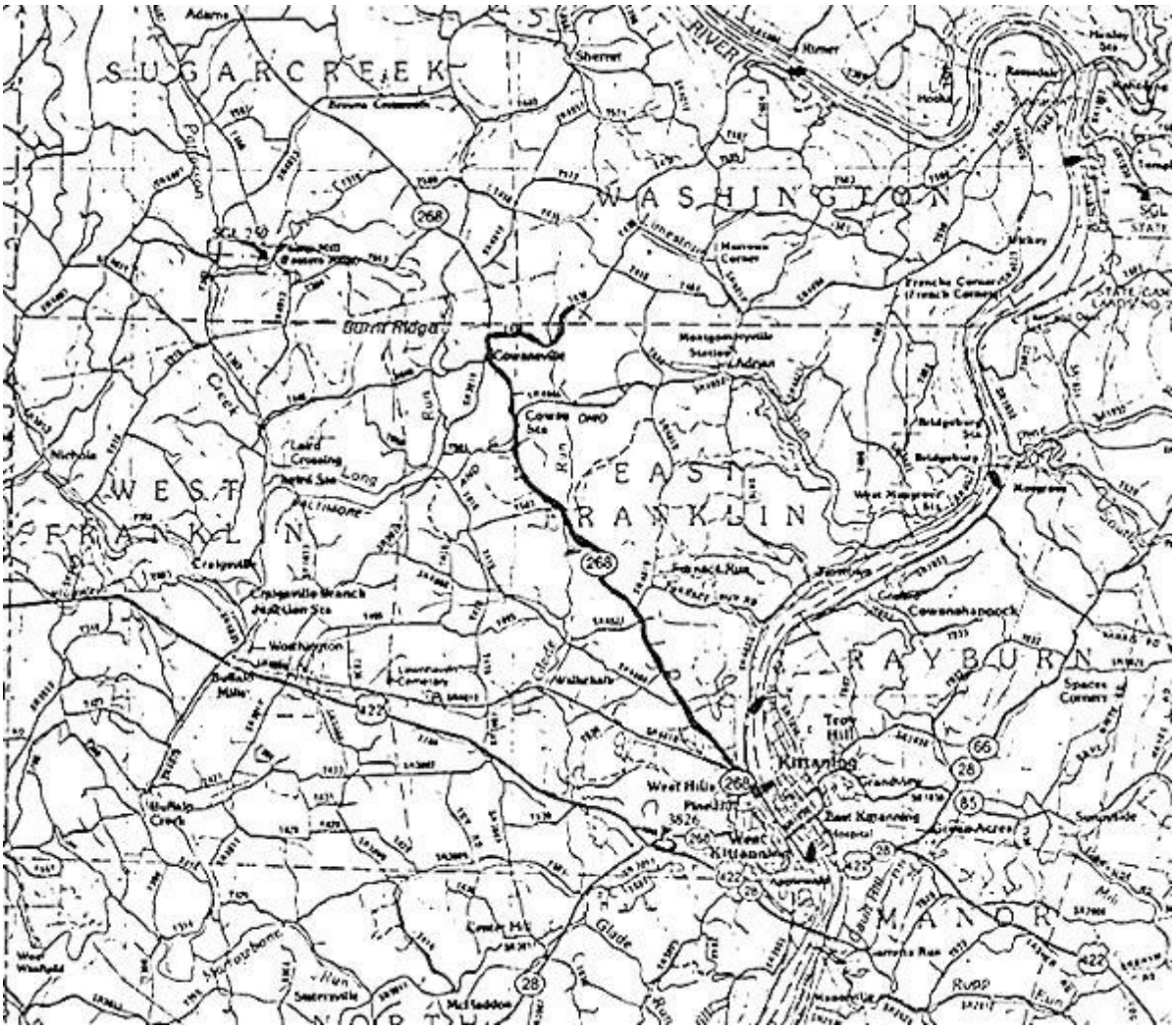
Jacob Steelsmith was in Armstrong County by at least 1793. (*The History of Armstrong County* (1883," ... 399 acres and 146 perches, on which Joseph Steelsmith began an improvement in 1793, a settlement on 7 May 1796, which Ross, deputy surveyor, surveyed to him on on 9 July1801, and for which, called "Smith's Choice," the patent was granted to him on 3 September 1810). ("Washington Township," *History of Armstrong County*, p. 549) It appears Jacob Stahlschmidt and his wife, Sarah, lived in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania at one time. Vonda Moore said, "It appears that Sarah and the younger children stayed there -- probably in the Greensburg area -- from 1793 though the Spring of 1796. Jacob and sons would have been clearing land in the territory that became Armstrong County and traveling back and forth at various times."

In 1808, Jacob Stahlschmidt was the witness of the 1807 will of Elizabeth Fites (Taits) The will said that Elizabeth was the widow of Oely Faits/Titz (*Will Book*, Vol. 1, Page 4, Estate 12.) A deed where she was selling land to William Brown said that the land was a part of the tact of land Jacob Steelsmith now lives and that the said Jacob sold to Elizabeth Faits) adjoining Henry Heasley, Lewis Steelsmith and others) containing 70 acres. [The source of this deed is needed.] Jacob Steelsmith died in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1828 at the age of 85, and he was buried in the Fair Cemetery in Washington Township of that county.

An item in the 26 July 1828 (Saturday) issue of *Kittanning (Armstrong County) Gazette* said of Jacob Steelsmith's death: "Died on Thurs. morn last [17 July?], Jacob Steelsmith of Sugar Creek Twp., age 90 yrs., one of the 1st settlers of Armstrong County." There is a discrepancy between Jacob Steelsmith's year of birth of 1743 according to the baptismal record and that of the this newspaper item; the latter would make his birth year 1838. Unfortunately, though the name and and date are barely legible on his grave marker, the age when he died is not. A reliable witness, who observed he marker years ago, said that that time that the inscription on the marker gave his age as 85 when he died in 1828.



The remains of Jacob Steelsmith's Grave Marker in the Fair Cemetery (Provided by Jim Haggerty)



Fair Cemetery, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania

Vonda Moore describes the cemetery as being is located on dirt-surfaced Pence Road, near Cowansville. Perhaps 1 /1/ to 2 1/2 miles up this road, there is another little road bearing off to the right. This is an area where there has been strip

mining in recent years. The cemetery is now well taken care of and sits on a little knoll. It is difficult to see from the road. There is now a sign "Fair Cemetery, whereas earlier there was no sign. The cemetery seems to be located on part of the original grant to Jacob Steelsmith.

We do not know when or where Jacob married **Sarah Cline[?]**. She died in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania in 1743 [Source?] at age 93, that is, she was born around 1753. The **Tradition** in the Steelsmith and the related Families that Sarah's family name was **Wolf.** However, in *Early Germans of New Jersey*, the Will of **Lodoway (Loedowick, Ludwig, or Lewis) Cline** of Greenwich, Sussex (now Warren) County, dated 11 July 1796 and probably probated on 16 August 1796, lists a **Sarah Steelsmith** as a daughter. This is in the right time frame and in New Jersey, a state where it appears that members the Steelsmith Family lived at about that time. Therefore, it seems probable that her family name was **Cline/ Kline**. Her names appears variously as Maria, Mary or Sara/Sarah or the names combined in one way or another. Sara, Mary Sara/ Sarah Mary, but in Pennsylvania where she appeares later, the name/s used were Sara or Sarah.

Further Cline Family census research in New Jersey would be helpful.

This is the item on Lodoway Cline from *The Early Germans of New Jersey: Their History, Churches, and Genealogy*

> LODOWAY (Loedowick, Ludwig or Lewis) Cline, whose will, Greenwich, Sussex [now Warren Co., 11 July, prob.[ated] 16 Aug., 1796, names ch; LODOWAY, left 5 sons and 5 daughters, *Lewis* and *Dr. Garner*, of Harmony, *John* of Franklin, *Michel*, of Greenwich, Mrs. *Christian Davidson* and others; MICHEL rem. [oved] to Indiana; SARAH STEELSMITH; MARGARET DESMOND; ELIZABETH TEAL; MARY BURK, (Dec.[eased]) ELISABETH RITHER, (dec.)' CATHARINE TEAL, (dec.)

Sarah was buried in what is now known as the Fair Cemetery in Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.



This is all that remains of the grave marker of Sarah (Cline?) Steelsmith. Though barely legible, Vonda Moore says the marker says that he was the wife of Jacob S. Smith, rather than spelling our Steelsmith. She notes that this abbreviation was also used on a neighbor's land survey map. "(Photo provided by Vonda Moore)

These are thought to be the children of Jacob and Sarah Steelsmith, as provided by Researcher Vonda Moore. One wonders why there are birth records for the sons but not the daughters:

1. **Catharina Stahlschmidt** was born 1774-1776. Catherina Stahlschmidt was the sponsor, with **Frederick Moyer**, of one child of **Johannes Leonard** and his wife, Anna on 13 December 1795 in Westmoreland County [Pennsylvania].

(*Volume II, Mt. Pleasant Church, Westmoreland County Church Records*, translator Rev. Paul Ruff. This is the only reference that has been found for a Catharine Steelsmith, but it is assumed that she was the daughter of **Jacob and Sarah Steelsmith** since they were the only know Steelsmith Family in the area.

2. **Ludwig (Lewis) Stahlschmidt** was born on 23 December 1777 and was baptized on 22 February 1778 at Knowlton, Warren County, New Jersey (*Records of the First German and English Congregation*). He went with his family to present Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He married **Maria/Mary _____**, possibly a neighbor. In 1808. Ludwig (Lewis) was the executor of the Will o7 1807 of Elizabeth Fites (Taits) in Armstrong County Witness: **Jacob Stahlschmidt** and David Helmn. (*Will Book*, Vol. 1, Page 4, Estate 12.) Lewis Steelsmith was in the War of 1812 in Capt. John Guthrie's Company, drafted from the 150th Regiment of the 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia. (Pennsylvania Archives ((Second Series)), Vol. 12, pages 187-188.) Lewis Steelsmith was enumerated in the 1810 Federal Census in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, 297; 1820 Census in Richland Township, Venango County, 012; 1830 Census in Beaver Township, Verango County, 050; and, 1840 Census in Elk Township, Venango County, 123. Lewis Steelsmith (Stahlschmidt) was in a list of Tax Payers in Richland Township, Venango County, in 1820, as well as a Jacob Steelsmith, who probably his son. Researcher **Philip Haggerty** told Vonda Moore in a letter that Lewis Steelsmith and his wife, Mary, attended the St. Paul's Church near Knox, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and they took communion there until 1842 when they longer appear in the church records. It should be noted that Beaver Township, Richland Township, and Knox, Pennsylvania became a part of Clarion County. It is said that a "Mr. Steelsmith" taught German and English school at the first school house, built in 1821, in Clarion County. [Because the source didn't say what year he taught, we can't be sure whether or not is was Lewis Steelsmith or a son. Philip Haggerty found Mary Steelsmith enumerated in the 1860 census in Farmington Township, Clarion County, with her daughter, **Sarah Killen**, the spouse of **Robert Killen**.

According to Haggerty, the children of Lewis and Mary/Maria Steelsmith were: Jacob. G. Steelsmith of Westmoreland County; Sarah and John Steelsmith of Clarion and Mercer Counties; and, Michael Steelsmith of Clarion and Mercer Counties. It appears that Ludwig and Maria, that is Lewis and Mary, had at least two other children: there were at least two other children: one was Elisabeth Stahlschmidt was born on 21 June 1804. (List of "Confirmands" at the Richland Congregation on 30 April 1825. *Journal of Gabriel Adam Reichert.* Reichert was a Lutheran Pastor in Indiana, Armstrong, and adjacent counties; the other was Catherina who married Johannes Diehl ("GEB June 156, 1824 GET Aug. 1, 1824.) The Church Records of Westmoreland County show a Johannes Stahlschmidt born on 15 January 1810 and baptized on 3 November 1811 with then parents as Ludwig Stahlschmidt and Maria. (Reverend Paul Miller Ruff, *German Church Records of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania*, Volume 3. WB3378)

3. **Elisabeth Stahlschmidt** was born possibly about 1779 or 1781. The only record for her as a Stahlschmidt is that of a Elisabeth Stohlschmill, that is Stahlschmidt. In that record, a daughter, Franzina, was born to **George Otterman** and **Elisabeth Stohlschmill [Stohlschmitt?]** on 3 February 1797. (*German Church Records of Westmoreland County, Western Pennsylvania*, translated by Rev. Paul Miller Ruff. Rev. Ruff told Vonda More that the recorder unintentionally made the "a" look like an "o" and didn't cross the "tt's," so that they appeared to be "lls.") The name of the daughter, Francina, was probably after George Otterman's mother. **George Otterman**, born in 1776, was the son of **Ludwig Otterman** and **Francina Otterman**. It is not kown what happened to Elizabeth Stahlschmidt, but in October 1798 **George Otterman** then married **Elizabeth Wegley**. If Elizabeth was buried in the Fair Cemetery, no marker remains. It is thought that the daughter, Francina or "Franny, was raised" by the maternal grandparents, Jacob and Sarah Stahlschmidt, because there isn't a a child in the right age category in the 1800 censes for George Otterman whereas there is one for Jacob "Stillsmith." Francina "Franny" Otterman married Henry Reep and resided in Fairview/Parker Township of Butler County, Pennsylvania. Two of their daughters married Ellenbergers.

*4. ***Mary Barbara Steelsmith*** was born on 24 June 1780 in New Jersey and died in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania on 7 July 1870 at the age of 90 years and 13 days. (The birth date was calculated based on the inscription on her grave marker that she died 7 July 1870 at the age of 90 years and 13 days. The birthplace was given as New Jersey in the 1850 Federal Census) Mary B. Steelsmith married **Michael Fair.** Michael Fair was born 10 November 1775. (The birth date was calculated by the data in his grave marker that says that he died on 10 August 1860 at 84 years and 9 months. However, in a legal document filed by his grandsons, the death date was 10 August 1861) The fact of who were Michael Fair's parents

has not been confirmed. Family history and the monograph *Altman, Say, Cribbs, and Fair History* says that Michael Fair was the son of **Benen Jacob C. Fehr** and **Christina Beschlein** of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Other researchers say that Michael Fair was the son of John and **Barbara Fair/Fahr/Fehr**. That John Fehr died about 1808 in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Michael Fair was said to have gone to western Pennsylvania with the Steelsmith Family. Based on their ages, he and Mary Steelsmith may have met in Westmoreland County. They were probably married 1798/1799, as their first child, Sarah, was born in 1800. In the 1800 Census Index for Butler County, Pennsylvania, Michael Fair is listed on page 333 with one male 16-26, 1 female under 10, and 1 female 16-26. There is a John Fair, possibly his brother, also listed on page 33 with 1 male under 10, 1 male 16-26, and 1 female 16-26. In the 1803 Tax List of Butler County, Michael Fair and John Fair are both listed with 400 acres of land. *The History of Butler County* (1833), p. 275, refers to Michael Fair and John Fair being there early, lived on a farm of **P. P. Bricker**, but moved away.

Vonda Moore says: I have seen several lists of the children of Michael Fair and Mary B. Steelsmith, but the following have been documented. There were possibly others who died young:

1. **Sarah Fair**, born 1800, married Peter Fair, son of a **John Fair** born 1770.

*2. ***Elizabeth Fair*** was born in 1802. She died in 1891. John Ellenberger's family were early settlers in Armstrong County. Pennsylvania. John was the son of **Charles/Carl Ellenberger** and **Elizabeth Detter**. Charles/Carl went to Armstrong County with his mother, Barbara, and his stepfather, **Leonard Trees**. See the Ellenberger Family Family folder.

3. **Johannes "John" Fair** was born in April 1807 and baptized on 2 October 1808, the son of Michael Fehr, that is Fehr/Fair, and Maria. (Vol. II. *German Church Records*) John married in 1828 **Mary Christman**, the daughter of **John Christman**.

4. **Isaac Fair** was born in 1811. In 1832, he married first **Catharin Staufer**. Isaac married second, on 24 May 1874, **Elizabeth Early**, the daughter of **Andrew Early** and the widow of **Mathia Wolfe**.

5. **Simon Fair** was born on 28 June 1813. He married **Catharin**?

6. **Eli Fair** was born in 1818. He married Anna Christman in 1836. Eli was listed in the Pittsburgh Synod-Lutheran Church, and later in the Allegheny Synod. In the 1860s, he was listed as living in Stevenson County, Illinois.

5. **Jacob Stahlschmidt** was born on 27 August 1782. He was baptized on 19 September 1782 at Knowlton, Warren County, New Jersey. Witnesses were **Jacob Dieder** and his wife, **Catharina**. (*Knowlton, Warren County, New Jersey Records of the First German and English congregation*) Jacob married **Susannah Williams**, the daughter of **Daniel Willems/Williams** and his wife, Christina, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Vonda Moore says that, "Histories and tradition say Daniel was the brother of **Franzina (Willems) Otterma**n, the mother of **George Otterman**. After Daniel Williams died, Christina later married **John Henry Rambaugh**. Jacob Steelsmith (Jr.) and his wife, Susannah, remained in Westmoreland County. In 1805, Jacob was living in Westmoreland County, but purchased Lot 87 in Kittanning. No record shows that he lived in Kittanning, and the lot was sold to Michael Mechling in 1814. Both of these deeds were recorded in 1836. *The German Church Records of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania*, by Reverend Paul Miller Ruff, include the following children of this couple:

1. **Johannes Stahlschmidt** was born on 11 August 1805 and was baptized on 15 September 1805. The Godparents were **Johannes** and **Christina Rambach**. (Volume 3, WB2534 Weber Reformed [Church])

2. **Elisabeth Stahlschmidt** was born on 5 March 1808 and was baptized on 22 May 1808. (Volume 3, WB2841)

3. **Lea Stahlschmidt** was born on 21 February 1810 and was baptized on 20 May 1810. (Volume 3, WB3129)

4. **Susanne Stahlschmidt** was born on 24 January 1812 and was baptized on 19 April 1812. (Volume 3, WB3438)

5. **Anna Stahlschmidt** was born on 1 February 1814 and was baptized on 19 April 1814. (Greensburg Lutheran [Church], Volume 4, GR1362)

6. **Margaretha Stahlschmidt** was born on 22 July 1815 and was baptized on 1 October 1815 (Reformed [Church], Volume 4. WB3785)

7. **Christina Stahlschmidt** was born or baptized on 5 May 1818. (Volume 4, 3786)

8. **Maria Stahlschmidt** was born or baptized on 22 July 1819. (Volume 4, 3787)

7. **Johannes Stahlschmid** was born on 14 March 1786. His birth record is in one of the Lutheran and Reformed

Congregations in Hamilton Township, Monroe County, Pennsylvania. (Humphrey, *Pennsylvania Births*, p. 164. It is not clear what happened to Johannes. In the 180-0 Census for Jacob Steelsmith there were two males listed in the category between 10 and 16 years of age. Johannes would bin that category at about age 14. We don't know who the other male is. It is possible that Johannes died young or moved to another state.

8. **Anna Lidia Steelsmith** was born on 24 July 1788 and died on 9 August 1849 at 61 years, 14 days; the grave marker that was thought to be in the Fair cemetery is not [no longer?] there). She married **Timothy L. Titus**. He was born on 6 December 1790. Timothy was the son of **John Titus** and **Jane Lenington**. She was the daughter of **Timothy Lenington**. All were early settlers of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. A daughter of **Anna Lidia Steelsmith** and her husband **Timothy Titus** was **Jane Titus**, born on 11 March 1817. Jane Titus married **William Reep**, son of **Henry Reep** and his wife, **Fanny Otterman**. Fanny is believed to be the daughter of **Elisabeth Steelsmith** who was probably the sister **Anna Lidia Steelsmith**. William B. Reep and his family went West in 1854. Of interest is a deed in the Armstrong County Kittanning Deed Book 6-pages 249 and 250: Deed of Timothy Titus & wife to **Jenkin Reese** dated 7th day of Apr. 1829, between Timothy and Anna and his wife of one part ... etc. Signed **Timothy Titus**. **Anna x Titus** Witness **Joseph Shields Simon Steelsmith** of Buffalo [Armstrong County]

8. **Peter Stahlschmid**, son of **Jacob Stahlschmid** and **Maria,** was born on 2 September (1792) and baptized on 29 October. Witnesses: **Peter Shnider** & **Margaretha**. Knowlton, Warren County, New Jersey, *Records of the First German and English Congregation.*

9. **Simon Steelsmith** was born on 15 June 1795 and was baptrized on 13 September 1796 . (Translator Paul Ruff, *German Church Records Westmoreland County,* [Pennsylvania] , *Greensburg Lutheran Baptisms,* Volume II): "109 Simon 15 June 1795 **Jacob Stahlschmidt** [and] **Sara** Sponsors **Simon Drum** [and] **Susanna**." Simon Drum was well known in Westmoreland County. Susanna Drum's maiden name was said to be **Lauffer**, daughter of Christian and his wife, **Susanna Best**. This is the only child of Jacob and Sara Steelsmith known to have been born in Western Pennsylvania. Sarah would have been about 42 when Simon was born. Simon Steelsmith married **Esther John**. Esther was the daughter of **Martin John** of York County, Pennsylvania and **Esther Bowser**. The latter was born in 1758 in Paradise Township, York County. **Esther Bowser** married **Martin John**. In 1798, he went the the area of Western Pennsylvania that became Armstrong County. Martin John was a Dunkard minister in Washington Township of Armstrong County. Supposedly, he spoke only Palatine German. According to Bowser family history, Esther John and Simon Steelsmith immediately after their marriage went to Indiana with her sister Christina and her husband, Peter Hensel. A daughter of Simon and Esther Steelsmith died in 1826. According to the *Kittanning Gazette* of (Wednesday): Died Sun. 1826 [2 August 1826] **Catharine**, age 2, daughter of Simon Steelsmith [of Buffalo Township]." Other children born to them in Armstrong County were B-740 **Elisabeth** born 15 August 1820' B-741 **Martin John** born 17 September 1825; B-742 **Rahel** born 20 August 1827 (*Journal of Gabriel Adam Reichert, Lutheran Pastor to Indiana, Armstrong, and Adjacent Counties,* Sugar Creek (Christmanns) June 25, 1818, Baptisms)

According to Smith's *History of Armstrong County, East Franklin Township,* **John Titus, Jr.** made an improvement May 1792 and a settlement in March 1796 . . . Titus sold 100 acres to **Timothy Titus**, Nov, 1826 . . . 82 acres and 8 perches to **Simon Steelsmith,** November 9 (1829) Steelsmith conveyed his parcel to Peter John June 19, 1830 for $300. Nothing further has been found on Simon Steelsmith after that date. Jacob Steelsmith, the father of Simon, died in July 1828. In reading the Deeds of Jacob, it appears that Jacob in August 1816 had given that portion of "Smith's Choice" to his son Simon for "natural love and maintenance." (The portion of 110 acres on which Jacob then lived.) Also, in April 1818, Jacob sold116 acres and 116 perches to Simon Steelsmith for $50. The latter then conveyed the same to Michael Fair on 24 November 1821 for $100.

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy from Internet Explorer View 12 April 2005. Photo check A. TH

[Home Page]

11 April 2006

TORGESON FAMILY



Florence Vivian Torgeson daughter of Thomas Torgeson (Torgei Torgeison/Torjeison) son of Thomas Taral Torgeson/ Torjeison

The Torgeson's had their roots in Southeastern Norway. The pioneer Torgeson, who emigrated to the United States in 1862, was Tarald Torgeison or Torjeison. His American name was Thomas Torgeson. The following is the Ahnentafel Chart of his son, Torgei Torgeison (Thomas Torgeson), prepared by his great-grandson, Thomas Frederick Hahn. In this type of chart, each number is doubled in the next generation. For example. the father of 1. Taral Torgeison (Thomas "Tom" Torgeson in the First Generation is 2. Tarald Torgeison in the Second Generation.

Ahnentafel Chart for Torgei Torgeison (Thomas "Tom" Torgeson), son of the American Pioneer Taral Torgeison

First Generation

1. **Torgei Torgeison (Thomas "Tom" Torgeson)** was born on 29 September 1857 in Bygland, East Agder, Norway. Tom Torgeson married **Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen,** the daughter of **Orson Anderson Owen** and **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis**, on 29 April 1886 in Council Grove or, on 30 April in Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas. Kansas. Their marriage license says Council Grove but a newspaper announcement says that they married in Parkerville. Maggie Owen was born on 13 September 1970 in Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa. She died on 29 October 1952 in Newton, Harvey County, Kansas and was buried in November 1952 in the White City Cemetery. Tom Torgeson died on 30 March 1939 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, and was buried in the White City Cemetery in Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. (*See the* Thomas Torgeson Family .)

Second Generation

2. **Taral Torgeison (Thomas Torgeson)** was born on 30 December 1828 in Dal, Aardal, Bygland, East Agder, Norway. He was christened on 26 January 1829 in Bygland. He married **Torborg Jonsdatter (Matilda Johnson)** on 26 February 1854 in Bygland. Thomas Torgeson died on 1 March 1908 in White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas and was buried in on 2 March 1908 the White City Cemetery.
3. **Torborg Jonsdatter (Matilda Johnson)** was born on 20 December 1931 in As, Horness, Eve, East Agder, Norway. She was christened on 26 December 1831 in Evje. She died on 28 February 1908 in White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas and was buried on 2 March 1908 in the White City Cemetery.

Third Generation

4. **Torgie Knudsen** was born about 1800 in Skjeggestad, Hornes, Evje, East Agder, Norway. He was christened on 2 March 1800 in Evje. Torgie married **Tore Taraldsdatter** on 20 March 1826 in Bygland, East Agder.
5. **Tore Taraldsdatter** was born on 2 May 1802 in Dale (Dal), Aardahl, Bygland, East Agder.
6. **Jon Nilsson** was from Steinsland, Horness, Bygland, East Agder. He was christened on 14 January 1794 in Evje, East Agder. Jon died on 7 March 1853 in Klepp, Bygland. He married **Gunhild Reiersdatter** on 29 October 1822 in Norway.
7. **Gunhild Reiersdatter** was from Moseid in Horness. She was christened on 7 July 1799 in Evje, East Agder. Gunhilde died on 17 May 1886 in Vassenden, Norway.

Fourth Generation

8. **Knud Jonsen** was born about 1762 in Skjeggestad, Horness, Evje, East Agder, Norway. He was christened on 3 April 1762 in Evje. Knud married **Berthe Schowdrivsdatter** on 28 May 1790 in Evje.
9. **Berthe Schowdrivsdatter** was born about 1788 in Vanna, Horness.
10. **Taral Taralsen** was born about 1773. He was from Huverach, Aardahl, Bygland, Easter Agder. He married **Aaslov Salvesdatter** on 9 October 1797 in Bygland. Taral died on 14 September 1859 in

Horverak (Huverach).
11. **Aaslov Salvesdatter** was born in Nordre Vasenden, Norway. She was christened on 22 March 1772 in Aardahl.
12. **Niels Jonsson** was born about 1760 in Evje. He married **Mari Larsdatter** in 1785 in Norway.
13. **Mari Larsdatter** was christened on 23 March 1761 in Evje
14. **Rejor Jonsson** was from Mosheij, East Agder, Norway. Hordenas or Hordenas Far. He married **Torborg Larsdatter** on 6 November 1782 in Evje.
15. **Torborg Larsdatter** was born in or was from Hordenas or Hordenas Far. She was christened on 26 October 1758 in Evje.

Fifth Generation

16. **Joen Baarsen** was born in Norway. He married **Thone Halvorsdatter** on 1 January 1757 in Norway.
17. **Thone Halvorsdatter** was born in Norway.
18. **Schowdri Bersvendsen** was born about 1716 in Evje, East Agder, Norway. He married **Marthe Ommunsdatter** on 7 April 1786 in Norway.
19. **Marthe Ommunsdatter** was born about 1739 in Evje.
20. **Halvor Taralsen** was born about 1743 in Huverach, Aardahl, Bygland, East Agder, Norway. He married **Hege Anonsdatter** in Norway.
21. **Hege Anonsdatter** was born about 1742. She was from Huverach.
22. **Salve Torkels** was born in Norway. He married **Gunvor Aanunsdatter** in Norway.
23. **Gunvor Aanunsdatter** was born in 1735 in Norway.
24. **Joen Nielsson** was born in 1731 in Evje. He married **Gunhild Tomasdatter** on 24 November 1754 in Norway.
25. **Gunhild Tomasdatter** was born in Norway.
26. **Lars Salvesson** was born in 1725 in Evje. He died in 1791. Lars married **Kari Aamunsdatter** in 1750 in Norway.
27. **Kari Aamunsdatter** was born about 1729 in Norway. She died in 1789.
28. **Jon Rejarsson** was born about 1734 in Norway. He married **Tarjerd Knutsdatter** in Norway.
29. **Tarjerd Knutsdatter** was born about 1729 in Norway.
30. **Lars Salvesen** was born in 1725 in Evje. He died in 1791 in Norway. Lars married **Kari Aasmunsdatter** in 1750 in Norway.
31. **Kari Aasmundsdatter** was born about 1729 in Norway. She died in 1789.

Sixth Generation

32. **Baar**
34. **Halvor**
36. **Bersvein Halvorson**. Bersvein married **Tarjerd Skogdrivsdatter** in Bjelland, Hornes. West Agder, Norway.
37. **Tarjerd Skogdrivsdatter**.
38. **Ommun**
40. **Taral Halvorsen** was born about 1712. He was from Huverach, Aardahl, Bygland, East Agder,

Norway.
41. **Guro Anonsdatter** was born about 1699. She was from Huverach.
42. **Aanon**
44. **Torkel**
46. **Aanun**
48. **Niels Olsson** was born in Norway. He married **Brynhild Nottosdatter** in Norway.
49. **Brynhild Nottosdatter** was born in Norway.
50. **Tomas Dagfinssen** was born in Norway. He married **Kristi Kjeldsdatter** in Norway.
51. **Kristi Kjeldsdatter** was born in Norway.
52. **Salve Notossen** was born in Norway. He married **Aaslang Larsdatter** in 1712 in Norway.
53. **Aaslang Larsdatter** was born in Norway.
54. **Aasmund Syversson** was born in Norway. He married **Anne Taralsdatter** in 1731 in Norway.
55. **Anne Taralsdatter** was born about 1711 in Norway.
56. **Rejaar Jonsson** was born about 1693 in Norway. He married **Tora Ulfsdatter** in 1727 in Norway.
57. Tora Ulfsdatter was born in Norway.
58. **Knut Torkelson** was born in Norway. He mars in 1712 in Norway Guro Tomasdatter.
59. **Guro Tomasdatter** was born in Norway.
60. **Salve Nottosen** was born in Norway. Me married **Aaslang Larsdatter** in 1712 in Norway.
61. **Aaslang Larsdatter** was born in Norway. He married Anne **Taralsdatter** in 1731 in Norway.
62. **Anne Taralsdatter** was born about 1711.

Times New Roman 14 point. Laser copy 12 November 2004. TH

Home Page

15 April 2006

TORGESON FAMILY

TARAL TORGEISON /Torjeison (Thomas Torgeson)

The Norwegian Pioneer to the United States, father of Torgei Torgeison/ Thomas Torgeson, and the grandfather of Florence Torgeson)

The researcher for this page is *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net*, son of Florence Torgeson.

CHRONOLOGY:
1828 30 December - Born Norway
1852 - Married Torborg Jonsdatter (Matilda Johnson) in Norway
1854 - The family [Tarald Torjeison and Torborg Jonsdatter] lived as lodgers with Tarald's parents.
1857 29 September - Son Thomas/Torgei/ born Norway
1862 21 March - Left the Bygland area for "America."
1862 September - Birth of daughter Julia in Janesville, Rock County
7 April - Declaration of Intent to Become a U.S. Citizen, Iowa County, Wisconsin. [Why two separate dates?]
1868 3 November - Declaration of Intent to Become a U.S. Citizen issued by District Court of Iowa County, Wisconsin
1869 30 April - Bought E2NW4 Section 32,Township 14 South, Range 7 East, Morris County, Kansas; 80 acres (map)
1870 Census - Can't locate in this census.
1872 April - Built house on homestead near Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas
1873 7 February - Affidavit Homestead No. 14179 made at Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas
1873 14 February - Settled and began residing on above homestead
1875 In Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas (census)
1877 Bought land in Section 29, Township 14, Range 7. [Have map]
1879 25 April - Became a Citizen, Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas. Head of a family with eight children. Had a house before this date
1880 30 June - In Parkerville (Receipt for Homestead)

1880 - A farmer in Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas (census)
1881 21 April - In Parkerville (Receipt for Homestead)
1885 In Parkerville (agricultural census)
1895 In Morris County, Kansas (agricultural census)
1900 - In White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. Owned house on Stover Street. (census)
1905 Should be in White City census.
1908 30 December - Died White City, Morris County, Kansas (*White City Register*)



Their graves in the White City Cemetery c 2000 read: FATHER THOMAS TORGESON Died March 1 1908 Aged 79 Yrs./MOTHER MATILDA HIS WIFE Died Feb 28 1908 Aged 26Yrs./TORGESON (Tom Hahn Photo)

Some place names in Norway are old names, some are modern ones, and some are variants. Editor

Tarald Torgeison (Thomas Torgeson) was born on 30 December 1828 in Dal, Ardal, Bygland, East Agder, Norway (Newspaper *Setesdelen*, Bygland, Norway, "Some Family History from Ardal Parish," Part 1," p. 7, published about 1985). His granddaughter, Mae (Torgeson) Christensen, said that he was born in Christiana [the old name for Oslo, but that may simply have been the place people were told as they would be familiar with the name. Actually, she may have meant Kristiansand (Christiansand), as that is the port city at the beginning of their fjord.]. Taral was christened on 26 January 1829 in Bygland. (Bygland

[Norway] Church Register 1816-1844, p. 60, Baptism Record. "Tarald. Parents: **Torgeij Knudsen, Tore Taraldsdatter** (on) Dahle." (From Genealogist Jan Kristiansen E-mail 7 July 2001 to Thomas Hahn.) Thomas married **Torborg Jonsdatter (Matilda Johnson)** on 26 February 1854 in Bygland:

> Married 26 February 1854: Bachelor and inderste Tarald Torjeison Hurverak, born and lives In Aardal parish, 24 years old, son of **Torjei Knudsen Hurverak**. The maiden **Thorbjorg Johnsdatter Klep**, place of birth: Hordnaes, 22 years old, daughter of **John Nielson Klep**. Best men: Salve Taraldsen Bakke and Torjus Skjellufsen Boe. (Bygland [Norway] Church Register, 1842-1858, p. 293.) [Genealogist's Note: "Inderste) is a term which is no longer in use in the Norwegian language. It described a person who did not own or rent land.

Another record, very difficult to read, which is probably a church marriage record, gives as Item 3 on 26 February 1854, more or less the following:

> Tarald Torjeisin [?] Ha[or o or u]verak [age 27] og [to?] Torbjor Johnsdatter [daughter] [of] Klep [age]22 [Witnesses?] Ole Torjeson [of] Boe [and] Torjei [Torjus?] [of] Skjellufsen Boe.

The farm names added to the persons; names are to be considered as their addresses and not as family names own or rent land. The farm names added to the persons; names are to be considered as their addresses and not as family names. Aardal=Ardal=sub-parish of Bygland parish. "Hordnaes"=Hornes=sub parish of Evje parish (all situated in Aust-Agder county, southernmost part of Norway). I do not find them mentioned in Bygland Bygland farm-and family history, in the sections dealing with Horverak and Klepp (modern spellings) farms. Bygland's sexton's register shows an "Ole Torjeisson Boe" as the best man instead of "Salve Taraldsen Bakke". Genealogist Jan Kristiansen E-mail to Thomas Hahn 7 July 2001.] The family [Tarald Torjeson and Torborg Johnsdatter] had lived as lodgers with Tarald's parents. "Tarald Torjeisen Hurverak, born and lives in Aardal Parish." [Hurverak [Farm], Aardal Sub parish, Bygland Parish, West Agder, Norway] (Family History Ardal). He and his spouse, according to Mae Torgeson, had eleven children. To of the children died in Norway. His spouse, **Torborg Jonsdatter (Matilda Johnson)** was born on 20 December 1931 in As, Horness, Eve, East Agder, Norway. She was christened on 26 December 1831 in Evje. Matilda died on 28 February 1908 in White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas and was buried on 2 March 1908 in the White City Cemetery. A descendant, Steve Torgeson, said that Taral was a logger in

Norway.

The following article was written by Reider Vollen in the Norwegian newspaper *Setesdoelen*:

> In *Setesdoelen* 11 Oct. 1985 Riborg M. K. Knudsen [the genealogist hired by Steve Torgeson to work on the Torgeson Family] has an article where she asks if anyone had knowledge of living relatives of a couple, **Tarald Tarjeison (Thomas Torgeson)** and **Torbjoerg Johnsdatter (Mathilda Johnson)** who emigrated from Bygland in 1862. As nobody else seems to be willing to answer, I will give some information that I myself have collected. To give such an answer a proper documentation, it is necessary with quite a comprehensive account, but hopefully it will be interesting to many readers of Setesdoelen.
>
> The husband, Tarald Tarjeison, was born at Dal in Ardal parish 30 Dec. 1828. His parents were Tarjei Knutson and Tore Taraldsdatter. Tarjei was born at Sjeggedal in Evje, and christened in Evje church 2 March 1800. His parents were farmer **Knut Jonson Sjeggestad** and wife **Birgit Skogdrivsdatter** born Vanna. He (Tarjei) married in [the] Aardal church 20 March 1826 **Torre Taraldsdatter Dale**, christened 2 May 1802, [the] daughter of tenant farmer **Tararldson** and wife **Aslaug Salvesdatter** born Nordre Vasenden. Tarald and Aslaug used farms [in] several places, between [that is, among them] the Horverak, Dale, Bakke, and Froyrak. Tarjei and Torre lived at Klepp and Dale, but around 1855 they came as cottars to Horverak (probably Ystejordet) where Tore died 14 Sept. 1859 and Tarjei 1 Oct. 1963. They had in all 11 children, but of these 5 died young.
>
> 1. The eldest, **Birgit Tarjeisdatter**, was born at Klepp on 9 July 1827, and married on 24 November 1852 the cottar **Halvor Jensen Kaddehagen** in Lidi, who settled at the cottar's allotment Reise under [the] Bygland vicarage. They had 8 children and have great posterity both in Norway and America. These eight children were:
>
> a. **Knut,** born on 30 August 1851, married at Gjovdal on 22 November 1874 to **Tarjer Hansdatter** , Fjellsenden. Settled at Nygard under Askland in Gjovdal. Went to America in 1903. (See the Gjovdal-book p. 171 [which hasn't been been found].

b. **Birgit**, was born on 13 April 1854, and married at Gjovdal on 9 September 1876 to **Eivind Olavson Oland**. She moved to Bjornebo in Barbu.

c. **Jens**, was born on 23 June 1856, and died on 13 April 1857.

d. **Tore**, was born on 18 June 1858, and married **Tor Bjorn Knudsen** from Seljord. One of their grandchildren is **Mrs. Thora Isaksen** at Vennesla.

e. **Jens**, was born on 19 October 1861, and married at Amli on 19 November 1884 to **Anne Gunhild Tellefsatter**, Stangelia. He settled at Lindelandsplass in Holt.

f. **Anne**, was born on 18 August 1864, and was married on 17 March 1890 to **Olav Halvorsen Nordbo** in Bygland. She had many descendants, among other places at Sogne.

g. **Sigrid**, was born on 6 January 1867, and died unmarried at Hisoy.

h. **Tarjei,** was born on 20 June 1870. He emigrated to America on 16 June 1892 together with his father, who on 4 February 1888 had become a widower. Tarjei married in America **Stine Hangard**, a daughter of the well-known photographer **Hangard**. [His father] **Halvor Jensen** died at Bemidji, Minnesota in 1905.

*2. Tarjei and Tore's next child was **Tarald [Thomas Torgeson]** who went to America. (This fact is taken from my article in *Setesdoelen*. In addition to the two children mentioned in Setesdoelen (Tarjei = Thomas and Torborg = Matilda or Tiggie) there were two more)

a. **Tarjei was** born at Bo on 8 December 1854, and died at Horverak on 30 March 1856.

b. **Tore**, was born at Horverak, on 5 July 1856, and died there on 10 December 1856.

3. **Aslaug Tarjeisdatter**, was born at Dale 28 January 1832. She married in Ardal church to the cottar **Tarjei Jensen Dale** (Ap-ledokk). They had three children

a. **Jens**, was born at Horverak on 28 September 1856, and died at Bo on 26 September 1858

b. **Mar**i, born at Dale on 14 February 1860, was unmarried, and died in 1941.

c. **Tore**, born at Dale on 15 October 1864, "but died some hours after birth." This family is mentioned in the Farm- and Family History for Bygland, where Auslaug erroneously is called Eivensdatter. Auslaug died 31 July 1875, while Tarjei died 23 March 1924.

4. **Tone Tarjeisdater**, was born at Dale on 28 January 1834. She married in Tovdal in 1857 the widower, **Anon Larsson Roin ubder Ovre Ramse**. They had 7 children, among them **Tone** who married **Olavson Syrtveit** in Evje (Tovdals book, p.299). It *Setesdoelen* we observe that Tone in 1914 was named Sortvedt (from Even Torgeson's death certificate). This, then is Syrtveit in Evje.

5. The next to grow up was **Eivind (Eve/Evan) Tarjeison [Evan Torgeson]**, who born at Horverak on 3 October 1840. He got his emigration certificate to America on 6 May [year?] and was then unmarried.

6. Child no. 11 was **Tarjer Tarjesdatter**. (Turger, Torgun = **Mrs. Thomas Nelson**), born at Horverak on 7 August in 1847. She married in Tovdal on 19 April 1879 the cottar, **Tomas Nereson (Nelson) Ytre Ramse**. Tomas came from Hovstad in Greni, on 25 September 1848, son of **Nere Osmundsoon Hovstad** and wife **Ase Tomasdatter**, as born at Stoledalen in Iveland. Tomas and Tarjer emigrated to America on 18 May 1881.

From another article in the Norwegian newspaper *Setesdoelen:* "More Family History from Ardal":

Tarald Tarjeison's wife was **Torbjorg Jonsdatter**. She was born at As in Horness 20 December 1831. Both her parents came later to Ardal parish in Bygland where they died. Her father was **Jon Nilsson** from Steinsland in Hornnes, while her mother was **Gunhild Reiersdatter** from Moseid in Hornnes. Jon and Gunhild lived many places in Hornnes: Kjetsa, Faret, As, Moseid, Birkeland, and, from 1845, as tenant farmers at Klepp in Bygland, where they used half of Klepp. Jon was called there "John in the House." He died at Klepp 7 March 1853, while Gunhild died at Vasenden on 17 May 1886. Jon and Gunhild had 9 children, of which 1 was stillborn, all of them born at Hornnes. Of these I have closer knowledge of the following four:

1. The eldest, **Mari Jonsdtr.**, was born at **Kjetsa** 1823. She married at Hornnes on 28 December 1848, **Sveinung Frantsson Vasenden**, born on 23 October 1824, son of **Frants Wilhelm Andersson** (who together with his family came from the farm Storsvea in Trysil, together with the parson Anker Bruun in 1798) and wife **Ragnhild Knutsdatter**, born **Vassenden**. **Sveinung**

and **Mari** were farmers and lived at Vasenden, Senum, Vralsplass and finally once more at Vassenden. They had 10 children and great posterity. [The genealogist **Riborg Knudsen** commented on the term "farmer" by saying "must mean in contrast to most of the others who were tenants or cottars."] Among their sons were **Frants and Bjorgulf Svenningsen**, skippers on board "Dolen" and "Bjoren." See further the Bygland's book, among other, p. 446.

2. **Nils Jonson**, born at As in 1827. He married in Ardal church on 26 March 1854 **Kjersti Tellefsdatter. Bo**, born on 28 January 1834. Nils was [a] tenant farmer at Klepp and Horverak and from 1860 was owner of a part of Bo (no. 1) which he bought from his father-in-law. They had children:

a. **Gunhild**, born on 28 May 1859, married on 13 July 1874 the neighbour **Sjelltr Torjusson Bo** (no.2). They had two children: They son **Torjus** born on 13 January 1878, died of consumption 5 March 1879, while the daughter **Mari Sjellufsdatter**, was born on 22 January 1876, and was married on 2 November 1890 to **Olav Torjusson Froyrak**. Olav and Mari took over the one part of Froyrak, Of their 5 children 2 died as infants, while the remaining three have descendants.

b. **Jon Nilsson** was married on 21 February 1880 to **Birgit Nilsdatter. Klepp**. But exactly 1 month after the wedding, on 21 March 1880, Jon and Birgit were on their way home from church. A short way from home they went through the ice and were drowned. At the same time were drowned Jon's father **Nils Jonsson Bo** and **Gunhild Sveinungsdtr. Vasenden**, who was a daughter of Nils' sister. Birgit Nilsdatter), (the bride's) father, whose name was also **Nils Jonsson** (born at Aknes in Aseral on 6 January 1820, farmer at Klepp) was the only one in the party who was rescued. The tragedy, which caused great Attention, was referred to in an article in Kristiansand's *Stiftavis* (local newspaper) for Saturday 27 March 1880. (I should think that Thomas Torgeson and wife must have heard of this disaster, as Mathilda's eldest brother **Nils** and her nephew **Jon Nilsson** were among the victims. R. K. [genealogist Riborg Knudsen]. Jon Nilsson did not live to have children with Birgit Nilsdatter, but he had a son, **Jon Jonsson**, born on 23 February 1879, with **Sigrid Anonsd**atter. Tveita. Together with his mother, Jon Jonsson emigrated to Wisconsin on 1 June 1888. [The Genealogist R. Knuidsen notes that drowning took place in Ardalsfjorden, a part of the big lake Byglandsfjorden that lies outside Ardal.] not to be confused with two fjords on the West Coast by the same name.

*3. **Torbjorg Jonsdatter [Matilda Johnson]**, married **Tarald Tarjeison [Thomas Torgeson] Horverak** and went to America in 1862. She was child No. 4.

4. The last of Jon Nilsson and Gunhild Reirsdtr's. children: of whom I have any knowledge is **Reier Jonsson**, born at Moseid on 1 June 1841. He was unmarried and lived as [a] workman at Bo. He died at Kristiansand hospital on 12 October 1974 and lies buried in the cathedral's cemetery. He had a daughter, **Berthe**, born at Bo on 12 October 1864, mother **Siri Tellefsdtr.Bo**, whose sister **Kjersti Tellefsdatter** was married to **Nils Jonsson Bo** (Mathilda and Reir's brother). But Berthe died at Nevesjord on 28 July 1871, so Reier Jonson had no descendants.

On 21 March 1862, **Taral Torgeison** applied for permission to left Bygland: "Married couple Tarald Torjeison, 33, and **Thorbjorg Johnsdatter**, 28, from Hurverak, with their two children **Torjei**, 4, and **Thore**, 2, to America." (Bygland [Norway] Church Register 1859-1873, p. 423, Exit Record.) Five months later, on 7 September, their daughter **Julia Torgeson**, was born at Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin. It is not known from what port they departed Norway, at what port they arrived in the United States--or Canada, or by what means and how they went to Janesville. Because there were Torgeson's from Norway in Rock County in the 1870 census and the 1900 census, and probably other and in later censuses, one wonders if there other members of the Taral Torgeison who emigrated there. It is not know how long they lived in the Janesville area before they moved to the vicinity of Dodgeville, Iowa County. On 7 April 1868, in Rock County, Wisconsin, Thomas "Torgerson" submitted with the Clerk Circuit Court of Iowa County, his intent to become a citizen of the United States, renouncing "forever, and particularly to the King of Norway & Sweden." Because he signed his name with an x, he didn't necessarily say or verify that his name was Torgerson rather than Torgeson. The name variously appears as Ferguson, Tarjeison, Terguson, Thorguson, Torgenson, Torgurson, Torguson, or Turgeson in public records. He later signed his name as "Thomas Torgeson." His grave marker says Thomas S. Torgeson. The middle initial was not found elsewhere and we do not know what it stands for. In 1868, the Clerk of the District Court of Rock County certified in November 1869 that he [Thomas] had resided in the United States for more than the period of five years. It appears that they moved to Kansas about 1870, but we have as yet to find them in the **1870 Census** for anywhere in the United States..

Bessie (Torgeson) Gillaspie, daughter of **John Torgeson**, **Thomas Torgeson**'s

brother, in a telephone conversation with Thomas F. Hahn on 6 December 1998 said, "The Thomas Torgeson's [senior] first moved from Wisconsin to a farm near Parkerville, then homesteaded a farm 3-4 miles east of White City, then in later years they moved to a small house just north next door to her folks [John and Celia Torgeson]. Bessie's sister, Helen Torgeson, said that in 1869 or 1870, they emigrated first to Junction City, Geary County, Kansas. Two censuses say that they were "from Iowa." It is possible that they stopped off in Iowa, of course, but it also could be that they were referring to Iowa County, In Wisconsin. Their first appearance in public records in Kansas is in Thomas Torgeson's homestead papers in which he said that he moved into his house in April of 1872. In April 1873, Thomas Torgeson "of Morris County Kansas" applied for homestead as an "actual settler" of E 1/2 of NW 1/4 of Section No 32 in Township 14 S. of Range 7 E. containing 80 acres. On 14 February 1873, the Register of the Land Office at Salina, Kansas certified that the aforementioned application was for "surveyed lands of the class which the applicant is eligible." On 14 February a Homestead" document said: Receiver's Receipt, No. 14179. Application, No. 14179. Homestead. Receiver's Office, Salina, Kan. Feby 14 1873 Received of Thomas Torgeson, the sum of Fourteen dollars --- cents; being the amount of fee and compensation of Register and Receiver for the entry E 1/2 W 1/4 of Section 32 in Township 149 of Range 4 E under the acts of Congress approved May 20, 1862, and March 21, 1864, entitled: An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain. $1414.11 [?] The homestead transaction on 30 April 1879, "Final Receiver's Receipt No. 4699 Application No. 14179 HOMESTEAD Receiver's Office Salina Kas. April 30 1879 Received of Thomas Torgeson the sum of four dollars and ---- cents, being the balance of payment required for the entry of E2 NW4 of Section 32 in Township 14 Range 7E containing 80 acres...[Notation at bottom] June 30, 1880 Vol. 10 Page 153-Mailed to H. S. Day Parkerville KS Apr. 21, 1881"On 25 April 1879, Thomas Torgeson was declared to be a citizen by the District Court of the 8th Judicial District of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for the County of Morris, 8th.

On 25 April, Thomas Torgeson filed the following "Homestead Proof" for his homestead entry for E 1/2 NW 1/4 of Section 2. Township 14, S. of Range 7 East, summarized here: Name Thomas Torgeson. 50 years of age [1929] Head of a family consisting of a wife and eight children. Naturalized Citizen of the United States. No coal, salines, or minerals on the land that he knew of. Post-office address Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas. No homestead entry except for No. 14179. Had not sold any interest in the homestead. No one else claimed the land. **First settled the land on 14 February 1873. First established a residence on the land 14 February 1873. Declared that he moved onto the land on that date, that he lived there to the present time, that the residence was continuous, and that his family resided there in that period. Improvements**

included a "House built frame 1 story 14x24. frame Kitchen attached 10x14. Stone Stable 16x50. Well. corral. orchard of about 1 Acre. Between 45x50 acres broke. He said that the house was built in April 1872 and was worth about $500. That he cultivated 45x50 Acres of wheat, corn, oats, and other farm products. Thomas Torgeson and his family appear in the **Census for Parker Township** as farmers. ***[The data for this and other census are given below under Census Data.]*** The farm increased in size and complexity during the period. Probably all the sons were involved in the work of the farm until they left, one by one, to pursue their own lives in the surrounding area.

Little is known of their life on the farm in Parker Township. The following item from the *Morris County Enterprise* shows that they attended the Lutheran Church there: [To be added] [In describing an accident of their wagon, on their way to the Lutheran church]: Serious accident. On Tuesday forenoon while Mr. Ivan Torgeson and family and Mr. Nelson and family were on their way to the Lutheran church they met with a very painful accident. By some means the wagon was overturned and the occupants (eight in number) were thrown out. Mrs. Thomas Torgeson received a contusion of the spine, Ivan Torgeson had his right arm broken near the shoulder, Mrs. Nelson had her collar bone broken and her little girl had two ribs broken and was also injured internally. The rest were more or less injured, but not seriously. Dr. Martin was called and rendered the necessary medical assistance." [Ivan [Evan] Torgeson was the brother of Thomas Torgeson, Sr. and Matilda Torgeson, who was injured. Matilda Torgeson, who was injured, married Thomas Nelson. Evan apparently lived with and farmed with the Nelsons. The other persons involved in the accident were probably children of the Thomas Torgeson's." (p. 3, 12 September 1884, Kansas State Historical Society Research Center, Topeka, Kansas)

Although the **1895 census** shows Thomas Torgeson with 160 acres of land, no land seemed to have been acquired other than his original homestead of forty acres. The original search covered covered volumes K (1877) through V (1888) A further search of the Morris County deed books might be fruitful. A deed record was found in the Grantee Index, of the Morris County Deed Book, on 2 November 1877 based on a sequence of deed books: " from Lewis McKenzie Warranty Deed Vol. K, p.263 Portion of SE 1/4 of Sec. 29 T 14 R=100 acres." **Terguson, Thomas Jr.** One would think that the "Jr." would be for his son, **Thomas Torgeson**. By 1900, the Torgesons gave up their farm and retired to White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. In that year they appear in the White City Census. All the census data from 1775 to 1805 for the Thomas Torgeson Family are summarized at the end of this entry.

The children of Taral Torgeison (Thomas Torgeson) and Torborg Jonsdatter (Matilda Johnson):

1. **Tarjei Torgieson** was born on 8 December 1854 at Horverak Farm, Norway, and may have remained in Norway.

2. **Tore Torgiesdatter** was born on 10 December 1856 at Horverak Farm, Norway, and may have remained in Norway.

3. **Torgei Torgieson (Thomas Torgeson)** was born on 29 September 1857 at Bygland, East Augder, Norway. He married on 29 April 1886 at Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas **Margaret "Maggie" Owen**. Thomas Torgeson. He died on 30 March 1939 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and was buried on 2 April 1939 in the White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas Cemetery. See the separate account of his life Thomas Torgeson .

4. **Torborg Torgiesdatter (Matilda "Tiggie" Torgeson)** was born on 25 or 26 September 1859, probably at Bygland, East Augder, Norway. She married on 17 December 1877 at Parkerville, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas, **Francis "Frank" Strong**.

> ***Census: 1930, Ukiah, Mendocino County, California***, Roll 177, p.10A, Image 1069.0, Ancestry.com Online Image 18 of 33, Enumeration District 23, enumerated 8 April, p. 240: 210 W. Henly, Dwelling 210 Family 257, Line. 1. **Francis O. Strong**, was age 73, owned his own home worth $4000, was born in Illinois, parents were born in New York, was a staff attendant at the State Insane Hospital.
> Line 2. **Matilda Strong**, age 70, was born in Norway, and her parents were born in Norway.

Their children:
Mamie Strong who married **Frank Green**; **Gertrude Strong** who died as a young woman; **Alice Strong**, who married but had no children. Matilda died on 16 October 1951 at Modesto, Mendocino County, California and was buried on 17 October at Ukiah, Mendocino County, California.

5. **Julia Torgeson** was born on 7 September 1862 at Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin. She married _____ **Winters**. She died in June 1941 at White City, Rolling

Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas and was buried in June 1941 at Waterloo, Waterloo Township, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

6. **John Torgeson** was born on 21 April 1864 at or near Dodgeville, according to his daughter, **Bessie (Torgeson) Gillaspie,** or near Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, according to his daughter, **Helen Torgeson**. He married on 20 September 1903 at Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas, **Celia Louisa Johnson**. Celia was born 7 August 1875 in Sweden. Celia Torgeson died on 21 January 1959 and was buried in the White City Cemetery. John died on 22 January 1949 at White City and was buried on 26 January 1949 in the White City Cemetery.

Census: 1920 White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. Roll625_538, p. 1B, Enumeration District 99, Image 055.Ancestry.com Online Image 2 of 24. Enumerated 5 January.
Line 78. Dwelling 23 Family 23. **John Torgeson**, was age 51, was born in Wisconsin, his parents were born in Norway and Norwegian was their mother tongue, and he was a retail merchant in a department store.
Line 79. **Celia Torgeson**, was age 54, was born in Kansas, and her parents were born In Sweden and Sweden was their mother tongue.
Line 80. **Helen Torgeson** was age 14, had attended school. and was born in Kansas.
Line 81. **Bessie Torgeson** was age 6, had attended school, and was born in Kansas.
[***Census: 1930 White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. [They should be in this census, but I cannot find them. Editor]***

The children of John Torgeson and Celia (Johnson) Torgeson:
Their first daughter, **Helen Anna Torgeson,** was born on 13 December 1905, married **Leslie E. Jaecke** 22 November 1959.

1930 census for Little Levels, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, Roll 2554, p.3B, Image 817.0, Enumeration District 12, p.p. 143-144, enumeration 7 April, Ancestry.com Online Image 56 o6 of 26,. **Helen** was a boarder in the home of Henry W. and Lucy Beard, at Dwelling 56 Family 56, with a number of other young women [who were probably school teachers, as was Helen], was age 24, was born in Kansas, her father was born in Wisconsin, and her mother was born in Kansas.

Their second daughter, **Mary Beatrice Torgeson**, born on 11 February 1908, died on 9 November 1911. Their third daughter, **Bessie Louise Torgeson**, born on 4 February 1913, married on 26 April 1937, **Loy Walter Gillaspie**. Bessie died at **Council Grove** about 2001. Their children: **Jo Ann Gillaspie**, born on 30 December 1937, married **Robert Victor**; **James Gillaspie** was born on 24 August 1939, married; **Richard "Dick" Gillaspie** was born on 26 June 1943, married; **Dr. Thomas "Tom" Gillaspie**, born on 3 September 1946, married on 20 November 1975 **Janelle _____**;**Wes Dean Gillaspie** was born on 18 March 1949 and died on 20 July 1967. **John Gillaspie**, born on 27 August 1953, married _____; **Edward Gillaspie** was born on 27 July 1956.

7. **Canute/Knute "Newt" Torgeson** was born about December 1869 [?] in Wisconsin. "Newt" was enumerated in the 1895 census for White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas, at Dwelling 21, in Family 21, at age 21. He married **_____**. They lived at Kelso, Kansas. Their children were **John Torgeson**, who married; **Clyde Torgeson**; **Lucille Torgeson**, died about 1924; **Alice Torgeson** was born on 24 February 1966 and died on 10 December 1976; **Hazel Torgeson**; **Clarence Torgeson**, married; and, **Willard Torgeson**, married. **Knute** died on 4 May 1944 at Neosho, Morris County, Kansas and was buried on 9 May in probably the White City Cemetery.

8. **Henry "Handy" Torgeson** was born on 13 March 1868 in **Wisconsin**. Henry was enumerated in the:

1895 census for White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas, was age 29, at Dwelling 59. He married **Nevada "Vada" or Vida"** _____. She was born on 14 February 1880 in Pennsylvania and died probably in Council Grove in 1960. They had no children. Henry died on 20 or 23 November 1951 at Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas and was buried in the White City Cemetery, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas.

1920 Census Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas. Roll T625_538, p.5B, Enumeration District 89, Image 0397 Ancestry.com Online Images 10 of 22:
Line 91, 223 Rock Hill [?] [Can't read?]
l. Line 91. **Henry Torgeson**. Was age 51, was born in Wisconsin, his parents were born in Norway, with Norwegian as their mother tongues. Henry was a Law Student [at age 51?] in an office.
92. **Nevada L. Torgeson**, was age 35. She and her parents were born in Pennsylvania.

9. **William Torgeson** was born on 11 February 1873 at Parkerville, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas. He married **Elma Annet Johnson** on 27 December 1897 in Kansas. She was a sister of **Celia Johnson** who married **John Torgeson**. Their children were **Harold Torgeson** who was born 12 August 1899 and married **Pearl Sharp** of White City, Morris County, Kansas, and they divorced and he remarried; **Dale Torgeson** who was born on 27 September 1907; **Mildred Torgeson** who was born on 27 August 1912. She married _____ Johnson and they divorced. William Torgeson died on 28 March 1936.

Census: 1920 Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas, Roll T626_538, p. 11N, Image 0573, Enumeration District 99, Ancestry.com Online Images 22 of 24, enumerated 21-22 January:

Line 80. Dwelling 265 Family 271,**William Torgeson**, was age 46, a farmer, was born in Kansas.
Line 81. **Elma Torgeson**, was age 41, was born in Kansas, her parents were born in Sweden and their mother tongue was Swedish.
Line 82, **Harold Torgeson** was age 20, had attended school, was born in Kansas.
Line 83, **Dale Torgeson** was age 10, had attended school, and was born in Kansas.
Line 84 Mildred Torgeson was age 7, had attended school, and was born in Kansas.

10. **George Torgeson** was born on 9 December 1877 at White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. [Check this. It would seem more likely that he was born in Parker Township.] He married **NeRessa Mae Scott**. They had no children. George died on 30 November 1947 and was buried in the White City Cemetery.

Census: 1920 White City, Morris County, Kansas. Roll 625_538, p.1A, Image 0552, Enumeration District 99, enumerated 5 January, NeRessa Torgeson Enumerator, p. 275: [It is interested that as numerator, NeRessa started with her own family and house.]

Line 1. **George Torgeson**. Walnut Street. Dwelling Family 1. George Torgeson. Was age 42, was born in Kansas, his parents were born in Norway and Norwegian was their native tongue, and he was the employer as a retail merchant in a department store.
2. **NeRessa Torgeson**. Was age 34, was born in Kansas, her father was born in

Illinois and her mother was born in Kentucky.
3. **Bertha Scott**, a niece [the daughter of NeRessa's brother] was age 11, was born in Kansas as were her parents.

From the *White City Register*:

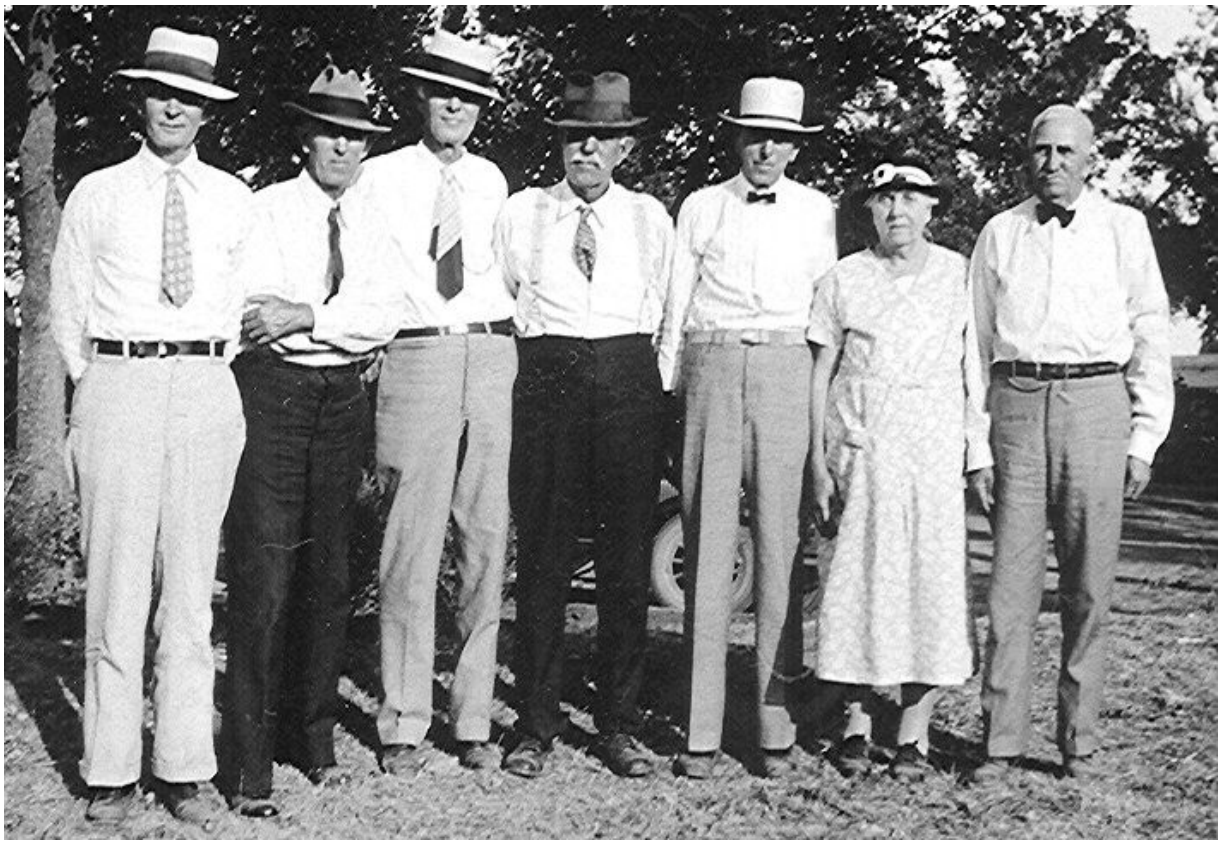
On Friday night, February 28. 1908 the aged mother [Matilda Johnson], surrounded by all her children except Mrs. Strong, residing in California, passed away peacefully and with a calmness that was supreme. The aged father, too ill to be beside her, when told what had happened, gradually became weaker until Sunday morning at l0 o'clock, one hour prior to the time the funeral services were to be held for Mrs. Torgeson, he, too passed away, calmly and peacefully as had his loved companion, thirty-six hours before. [Saturday was on 29 February as this was a leap year.] On Monday morning [2 March] at l0 o'clock, funeral services were held at the Presbyterian Church and were conducted by Rev. Cramer, assisted by the other ministers of the city. No such remarkable coincidence had ever before happened in White City--that of two, an aged husband and wife, passing out of life together and being together borne to the cemetery and placed side by side in one grave. The event was the occasion of all business suspended in the city during the funeral hour. A great number were present to pay the last tribute of respect to those two who had finished the good fight.

According to his daughter-in-law, Margaret (Owen) Torgeson, Thomas crossed his arms over his chest and died willfully. Their grand-daughter Florence Torgeson Hahn told her son, Thomas Hahn. "I was eleven years old when they had the double funeral and what an ordeal for my dad to lose two parents at once. The grandparents were taught the English language by their children. My grandfather was an austere person. Not one you could warm up to." Florence also said that as young girls, she and her sisters took food that their mother prepared for the grandparents, but they were not comfortable with them as they didn't speak English. Florence said they stood around, around grandma gave each of them a stick of candy, and then left. The stone marker for Thomas Torgeson viewed in the White City Cemetery by Tom Hahn and Chris Hahn was in excellent condition on 26 June 1998: THOMAS TORGESON DIED 1 Mar 1908 79 yrs. He was buried next to his wife, Matilda.

Thomas Torgeson was buried in the White City Cemetery. His gravestone read THOMAS S. TORGESON 1 MAR 1908 AGED 76Y (*White City Cemetery Tombstones*.

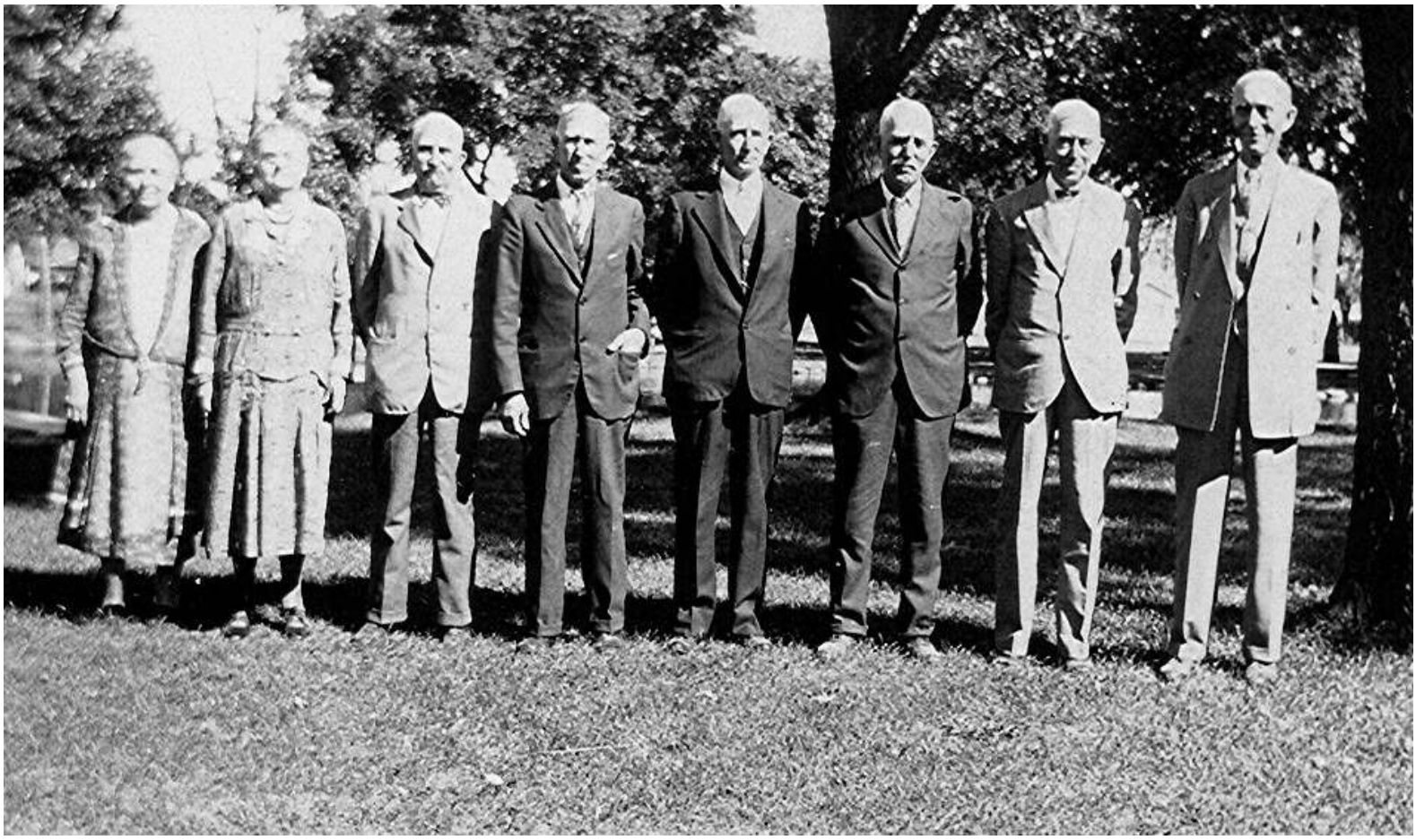
1930 Reunions of the Thomas Torgeson, Senior Families

Torgeson Family Reunion in an unknown Year and Place.



Some of the Sons and Daughters of Taral Torgeison (Thomas Torgeson) and Torborg Jonsdatter (Matilda Johnson). Even though we do not know the year or the place of this photograph of a Torgeson Reunion of the children of Taral Torgeison (Thomas Torgeson and Torbjord Jonsdatter (Matilda Johnson) from Florence Hahn's Scrap Book near the invitation to the 1935 reunion, the individuals look younger to me than those in the supposedly 1932 or 1933 reunion photograph just below. The persons are thought to be, right-to-left: Thomas Torgeson, Julia (Torgeson) Winters, John Torgeson, Newt Torgeson, Henry Torgeson, Will Torgeson, and, George Torgeson. Missing is Matilda "Tiggie" (Torgeson) Strong) of California. (From the Scrapbook of Florence Hahn)

Possibly the 1931 or 1931 Torgeson Family Reunion at the Wamego, Kansas Municipal Park



(Right-to-Left) Henry Torgeson, John Torgeson, Newt Torgeson, George Torgeson, Will Torgeson, Tom Torgeson, Julia (Torgeson) Winters, and "Tiggie?" (Matilda) (Strong) Torgeson. (Florence Hahn's Scrap Book)



George and John Torgeson were merchants at the General Store on the left; prior to about 1920, Christian Hahn was the merchant of this store or the one to the right. (Photo 2002 by Tom Hahn)



Torgeson Brother Wives and Sisters at a Family Reunion at the City Park at Wamego, Kansas in 1932 (Left-to-right) 1. Celia Louise (Johnson) Torgeson, wife of John Torgeson 2. Margaret Louise (Owen) Torgeson, wife of Thomas Torgeson 3. Julia (Torgeson) Winters? 4. Neressa "Ressa" or "Ress" Mae (Scott) Torgeson, wife of George Torgeson 5. "Tiggie" (Matilda) Torgeson? 6. Elma Annett (Johnson), sister of Celia Johnson) Torgeson, wife of Will Torgeson 7. "Nev" Nevada (_____) Torgeson?, wife of Henry

Torgeson. (From Florence Hahn's Scrap Book)

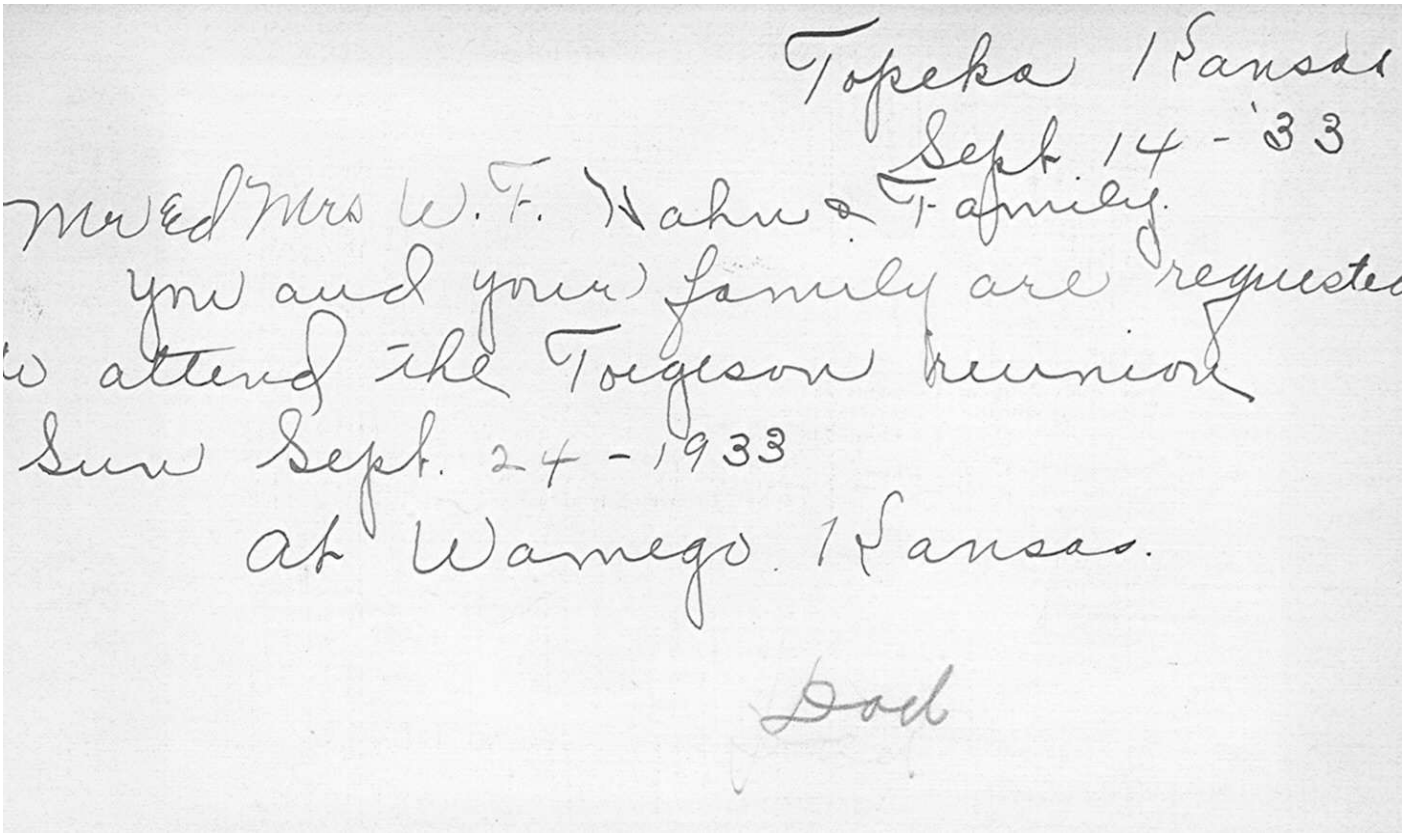


Torgeson Reunion at Wamego, Kansas in 1931 or 1932. (Left-to-right) Tommy Hahn, Res (Scott) Torgeson, Elma Torgeson, Bernice Torgeson, Dorothy Christensen. (From Florence Hahn's Scrap Book)

[Unknown Year [but 1933 or after] at Junction City, Geary County, Kansas: The annual Torgeson reunion was held in Junction City Sunday. A certain young couple arrived very carefully carrying a baby basket and of course everyone want[ed] to see the baby for none of them even knew of the stork's arrival. Imagine the surprise when the baby proved to be a large doll. This started a dat of pleasure for all. At noon a big basket dinner was enjoyed. Those present were:
Mr. and Mrs. John Torgeson,
Miss Helen and Miss Bessie Torgeson [daughters of the John Torgeson's],
Mr. and Mrs. George Torgeson,
Mrs. Julia Winters and Mrs. Mary E. Scott, all of White City. [Was Mrs. Mary E. Scott the mother of Neressa Scott, wife of George Torgeson?]
Mr. Nute Torgeson of Kelso,
Mr, and Mrs. Henry Torgeson of Council Grove
Mr. and Mrs. Will Torg[e]son of Lawrence
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Torgeson,
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Haun [Hahn] and son,
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Murphy [who were married on 1 July 1933],
Miss Bernice Torgeson, all of Topeka.
The immediate family were all present except one sister, Mrs. [Matilda "Tiggie"] F. O. Strong of Ukiah,California. (From Florence Hahn's Scrap Book)

Unknown Year, but 1933 or after), and unknown Place: The annual reunion of the Torgeson Family was held Sunday in the park at Wamego [Kansas]. Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. George Torgeson, Mr. and Mrs. John Torgeson, Mr. and Mrs. George Scott and family [This may be the family of Neressa Mae Scott, wife of George Torgeson.) and Mrs. Julia [Torgeson] Winters, all of White City, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Torgeson of Council Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Christensen of Junction City, Mr. Nute Torgeson of Kelso, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Torgeson, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Torgeson and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hahn and son, Tommy, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Murphy, all of Topeka. (Probably Topeka *Capitol* or *Journal*) [Gladys (Torgeson) and Jack Murphy married on 1 July 1933, so the reunion would have to have been that year, or later. Missing and Mr. and Mrs. Will Torgeson and Matilda [Torgeson] Strong of California.]


Topeka Kansas
Sept 14 - '33
Mr & Mrs W. F. Hahn & family.
You and your family are requested
to attend the Torgeson reunion
Sun Sept. 24 - 1933
at Wamego Kansas.
Dad

Although this invitation is signed by Tom Torgeson "Dad," I don't think that it was written by him, but but his wife, Margaret. The Other side of the card to the Schumps was also signed "Dad" but very poorly, which leads me to believe that it was rewritten. (From Florence Hahn's Scrap Book)

1935 Torgeson Family Reunion: "The Torgeson family held its annual picnic and family reunion Sunday in Gage Park with the following in attendance:
Mr. and Mrs. William Torgeson, Lawrence
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Torgeson, Council Grove
Mr. and Mrs. John T. Helm and daughter, Dorothy, White City [Not recognized family

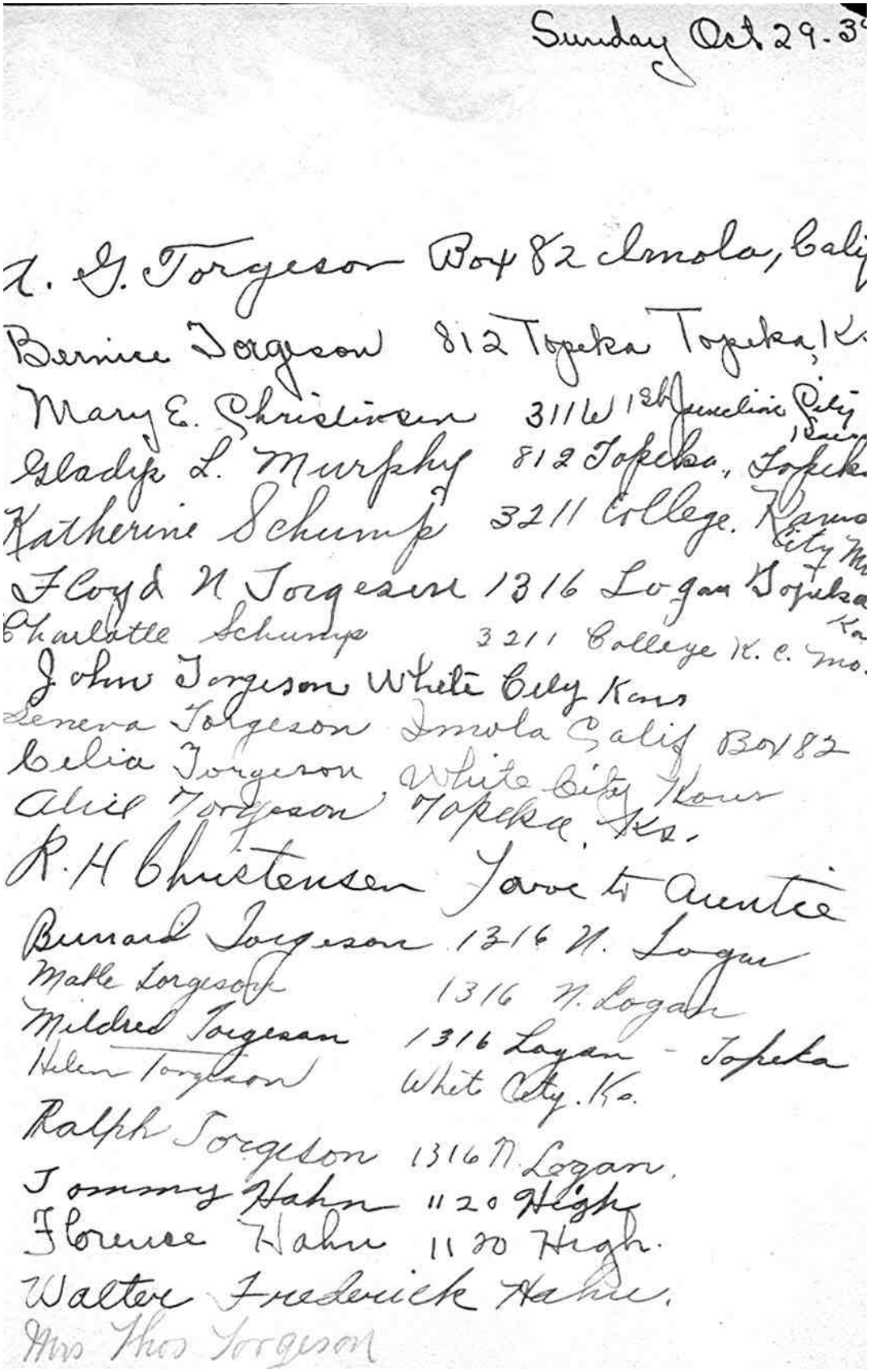
members.]
Mrs. Julia Winter, White City
Mrs. Elmer Crist, White City [Not a recognized family member]
Mr. and Mrs. R. H Christensen, Junction City
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Torgeson
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Torgeson and family
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. [F].] Hahn and son, Tommy
Mrs. Jack Murphy [She may have been divorced from Jack Murphy by this time.]
Miss Bernice Torgeson"
(The Topeka *Capitol* or *Journal*, from Florence Hahn's Scrap Book)

Missing are Matilda ""Tiggie" (Torgeson) Strong (of California, Mr. and Mrs. John Torgeson, Mr. and Mrs. Newt Torgeson, Mr. and Mrs. George Torgeson, and Mr. and Mrs. Newt Torgeson

1936 Torgeson Family Reunion at Wamego, Kansas (Florence Hahn's Scrapbook)

1937 Torgeson Family Reunion at Topeka, Kansas (Florence Hahn's Scrap Book)

1938 Torgeson Family Reunion at Topeka, Kansas (Florence Hahn's Scrap Book



Sunday Oct 29-3

A. G. Torgeson Box 82 Imola, Calif
Bernice Torgeson 812 Topeka Topeka, Ks
Mary E. Christensen 311 W 13th Junction City Kans
Gladys L. Murphy 812 Topeka, Topeka
Katherine Schump 3211 College. Kans City Mo
Floyd N Torgeson 1316 Logan Topeka Ka
Charlotte Schump 3211 College K. C. Mo.
John Torgeson White City Kans
Seneva Torgeson Imola Calif Box 82
Celia Torgeson White City Kans
Alice Torgeson Topeka, Ks.
R. H Christensen Tavoe to Auntie
Bernard Torgeson 1316 N. Logan
Mable Torgeson 1316 N. Logan
Mildred Torgeson 1316 Logan - Topeka
Helen Torgeson White City. Ks.
Ralph Torgeson 1316 N. Logan.
Tommy Hahn 1120 High
Florence Hahn 1120 High.
Walter Frederick Hahn.
Mrs Thos Torgeson

The place of meeting is not known, but probably in Topeka and possibly held because of the visit of Thomas and Margaret's son, Al Torgeson, and his wife, Sevena, from California. (From Florence (Torgeson) Hahn's Scrapbook. It is nice to have the handwriting of these people and some addresses.

Memories of the Taral Torgeison Family

In your letter was an article about the death of Christ written by a Dr priest about a heart condition was the cause and it reminded me about grandpa Torgeson [Thomas Torgeson, Sr./Taral Torjeison],. (my dad's parents) Grandma had a short illness, some kind of flu and was in bed for only a short time maybe three days and when Grandpa saw she wasn't going to get well he took to bed also and when Grandma died the doctor told Dad to hold off the funeral as Grandpa was not going to survive. The doctor said he could find no health problem with Grandpa, but he had no will to survive Grandma, in other words, a broken heart. but can see where [it] was for the best.

Grandpa was on the stern side and did not have anything to say to we kids but Grandma talked a little but they were not like the grandparents on mothers side. I had fun at Grandma Owens.

Mother would send us over to take food and we usually went in two's like the Latter Day Saints that go from door to door in airs, and we would stay a very short time and then grandma would go in the bedroom and bring us out a stick of candy. We could hear her open the dresser drawer and we would wait for the candy.

My minds picture of that old couple was like a commercial several years ago, a tall stern couple standing straight one with a hoe in one hand a one with a pitchfork [Grant Wood's "Gothic"]

My Dad belonged to the Pres[byterian] church and the minister would call on the old folks and one day I was there when he came and was embarrassed because Grand Ma was smoking a little clay pipe. (Letter from Florence Torgeson to Tom Hahn 1980)

CENSUS DATA

Census: 1875 Kansas, Morris County, Parker Township, p. 4 Dwelling 28 Family 29:
Thomas Terguson [Torgeson] was age 46, was born in Norway, value of real estate $320, value of personal property $130, was from Wisconsin.
Matilda Terguson, was farming, was born in Norway, and was from from Wisconsin.
*Thomas Terguson, was age 14, was farming, and was born in Norway, as was **from IA [?].**
Julia Terguson, was age12, was from Wisconsin, and was from Wisconsin.

Canute Terguson, was age 9, was born in Wisconsin, and was from Wisconsin.
Handy [Henry] Terguson, was age 6, and was from Wisconsin.
Willie [William] Terguson , age 2, born KS
John
All born WI from WI? ad fathers and mothers born in Norway.
(LDS FHL Film 0570213)

Census: 1880 US, Kansas, Morris County, Parker Township, p. 395B.
Thomas Ferguson. Self. Farmer, age 52, born Norway, father and mother born Norway.
Matilda Ferguson, wife. Keeping House, age 49, born Norway, mother and father born Norway.
Thomas Ferguson, Jr., son. Farmer, age 22, born Norway, father and mother born Norway.
John Ferguson, son. At School, age 16, born WI, father and mother born Norway
Julia Ferguson, son. At School, age 18, born WI, mother and father born Norway.
Newt Ferguson, son, At School, age14, born WI, father and mother born Norway.
Henry Ferguson, son, At School, age 12, born WI, father and mother born Norway.
Willie Ferguson, son, age 5, born KS, father and mother born Norway.
George Ferguson, son, age 2, born KS, father and mother born Norway.
Evan Ferguson, Farmer, age 40 brother [of Thomas, Sr.], (FHL Film 1254390, National Archives Film T-0390, p. 395B)

Census: 1885 Kansas, Morris County, Parker Township, p.7 Line 14
Dwelling 31 Family 38:
Thomas Torgeson, age 57, farmer, born Norway
Wife Matilda, age 54, born Norway
C[probably for Canute=Newt], age 19, male [Newt born 1866 would be 19]
Julia, age 22, born WI
Henry , age17, born WI
Wm., age 12, born WI
George, age 7, born WI [but 1900 and 1920 Census say George born KS]

Census: 1885. Kansas, Parker Township, Agricultural Schedule: Line 29, p.

3; Thomas Torgeson. Owner. 15 acres under fence, 65 acres not under fence, 80 total acres in farm value $1200, farming improvements and machinery $100, 9 acres millet and Hungarian, 1,000 bushels of corn, 8 tons of Tame cut, 15 tons of Prairie cut, 300 pounds of butter, 4 horses, 3 cows, 4 other cattle, 13 swine.

Census: 1895. Kansas, Morris County, Parker Township Agricultural Schedule, p.2, line 28; 160 acres in farm, 90 acres under cultivation, 80 acres under hedge and wire fence, value of farm $2,000, farm improvements and machinery $40, 40 acres corn, 22 acres oats, 10 acres flax, 4 acres Millet and Hungarian, 5 tons of Tame cut, 10 tons of Prairie cut, $10 poultry and eggs sold, 200 pounds of butter, 4 horses, 2 milch cows, 5 other cattle, 6 swine, value of animals $100, 1 dog, 75 bearing apple trees. (LDS FHL Film 0570334)

Census: 1900. Kansas, Morris County, Rolling Prairie Township, White City: Census taken 4 and 5 June 1900 by Francis B. Harris; Enumeration District 108. Family 58, Dwelling 58. Lived on Stover Street.
Line 95. Thomas Torguson, Head, age 71, born Dec. 1828 Norway, came to Kansas from Norway, parents from Norway, naturalized citizen since 1862, 38 years, can't read or write but can speak English, owns own home, a frame house, free of mortgage.
Line 96. Matilda Torguson, wife, age 68, born Dec. 1831 Norway, came to Kansas from Norway , parents from Norway, in U.S. since 1862, 38 years, can not read or write but can speak English
Line 97. George, son, age 22, born Dec 1877 Kansas, parents from Norway. a farm laborer, 3 months at school.
Thomas's brother Evan is in the census at age 59.

Census: 1905 Kansas, Morris County, White City, p. 9, line 25 Tho. Torgeson 74 born Norway, from WI.
Line 26 **E. Torgeson. [E is for brother Even?]**

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy 12 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

TH

Home Page

12 April 2006

This article is for family research and genealogy only. It may not be used for commercial purposes or without the permission of the copyright owner Thomas Swiftwater Hahn E-mail: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net or 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL 33917-2040.

Thomas Torgeson Family Celebrations in Topeka, Kansas as Recorded in Florence (Torgeson) Hahn's Scrap Book:

Christmas 1932 at 1120 High Street [Walter and Florence Hahn's]



Christmas 1934 at Mother's home & Dad's [the Torgeson's]



Christmas 1935 at 912 W 17th [the Torgeson's]:
Grandma - Grandpa
Mae-Bob
Floyd-Junior [Torgeson]
Florence-Walter
Gladys [Torgeson]-Bernice [Torgeson]
Tom T[aggart]-Tommy
Dorothy [Christensen] - Gene Waters

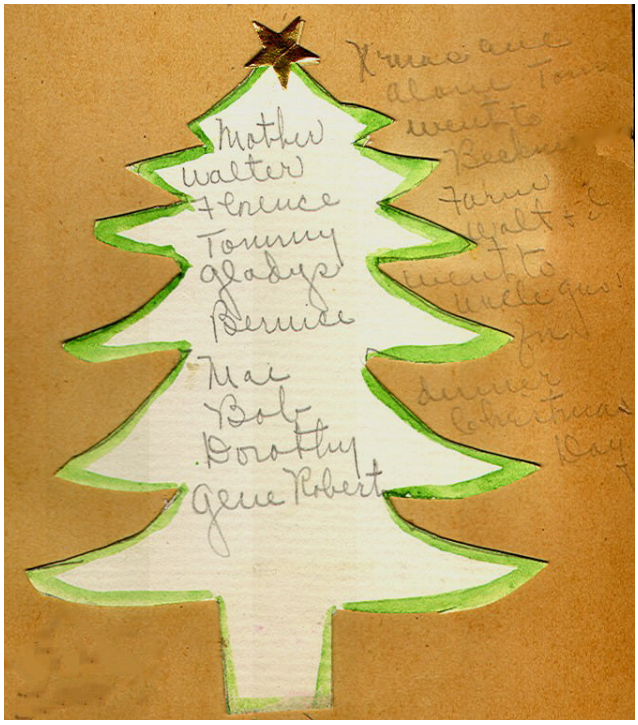
Christmas Eve and Christmas 1940 [probably] at Christensen's Christmas Eve and all day Christmas. Tree in the basement. Bob and Mae (Torgeson) Christensen lived at Junction City, Geary County, Kansas.



This is probably Mae's handwriting. She always had things nice .(Hahn Collection)

Christmas Eve 1940 alone. Tom went to Beckman's Farm. Walt & I went to Uncle Gus's for dinner Christmas Day [The farm was the parents of Les Beckman who married Louise Hahn. Their daughters Marty and Becky would have gone as well. I loved going to this farm. It was located near Thayer, Neosho County, in southeastern Kansas. Unknown to me then and not until 2002, the Christian Hahn Farm was only two miles away, but no one ever mentioned that to me. Grandpa Beckman was a silent, rather dour sort of person, but his second wife, not the natural grandmother of the Beckman children, was very good to all

the kids. At this time of the year, the upstairs bedroom was very COLD.] Gus Hahn, Walt's uncle, and his wife Nellie, lived in Kansas City, Missouri, over two hours away from Topeka at that time. My Diary Entry says," 24 December Tuesday: "I went doiwn to the farm with the Beckman's."]



Christmas Dinner 1940 at 912 W 17 [home of Margaret Torgeson]. Tree and supper at Gladys & Bernice's on [1124] High St.:
Mother [Torgeson]
Walter, Florence, Tommy
Gladys, Bernice
Mae, Bob, Dorothy
Gene Robert. [Note: Had our Christmas 2 days before Christmas.]

Christmas 1941 At [Robert and Mae] Christensen's - Christmas Tree in basement also midnight buffet supper. Four colored men came at 2 a.m. & sang Christmas carols. Christmas dinner in dining room, table lovely with red candles - cedar and place cards in pine cones. Served ourselves in the kitchen. Roast turkey-squash, parsley potatoes, peas, salad (cinnamon apple, stuffed celery), Mince pie, mints, coffee. Mae-Bob
Bernice-Tom
Florence-Walter
Gladys-Mother
Gene-Robert, Dorothy-Gene.
[Where was Tommy Hahn off to this time?]

Wedding dinner 31 January 1942 for Gladys Torgeson Murphy and Joe White at the Hahn's at 1120 High Street. Their Marriage License as announced in a Topeka newspaper said: Hoe White, Topeka, age 48 Gladys Murphy White, Topeka, age 39.

Christmas Eve 1942 Tree & Snack at Gladys [and Joe White's] Christmas 1942 [dinner] at 1120 High St. [Walter and Florence Hahn's]
Mae & Bob
Gladys & Joe
Homer White
Bernice - Tom
Mother [Torgeson]
Walter Tommy Florence.
[Gladys and Joe married in 1942, so this was their first Christmas together.]

Christmas Eve or Christmas Day 1946 "Mother's home"

Christmas 1947 at Gladys & Joe's
Bernice - Tom
Tom - Beth
Florence-Walter
June-Bob-Bobby [White]
Evelyn-Lewis [White]
Gladys-Joe. [Lewis and Bob --I think--were Joe's sons with their wives]

Christmas 1948 at Junction City [Mae's]. Dinner Christmas Day at 6 oclock. Those present:
Bernice-Tom
Gladys-Grandma T
Dorothy-Gene-R.-Gene
Florence-Walter-Mae
A wonderful time. Went on train Christmas Day, home next day. Everyone there all night.

Christmas Eve 1949. Christmas Eve at home

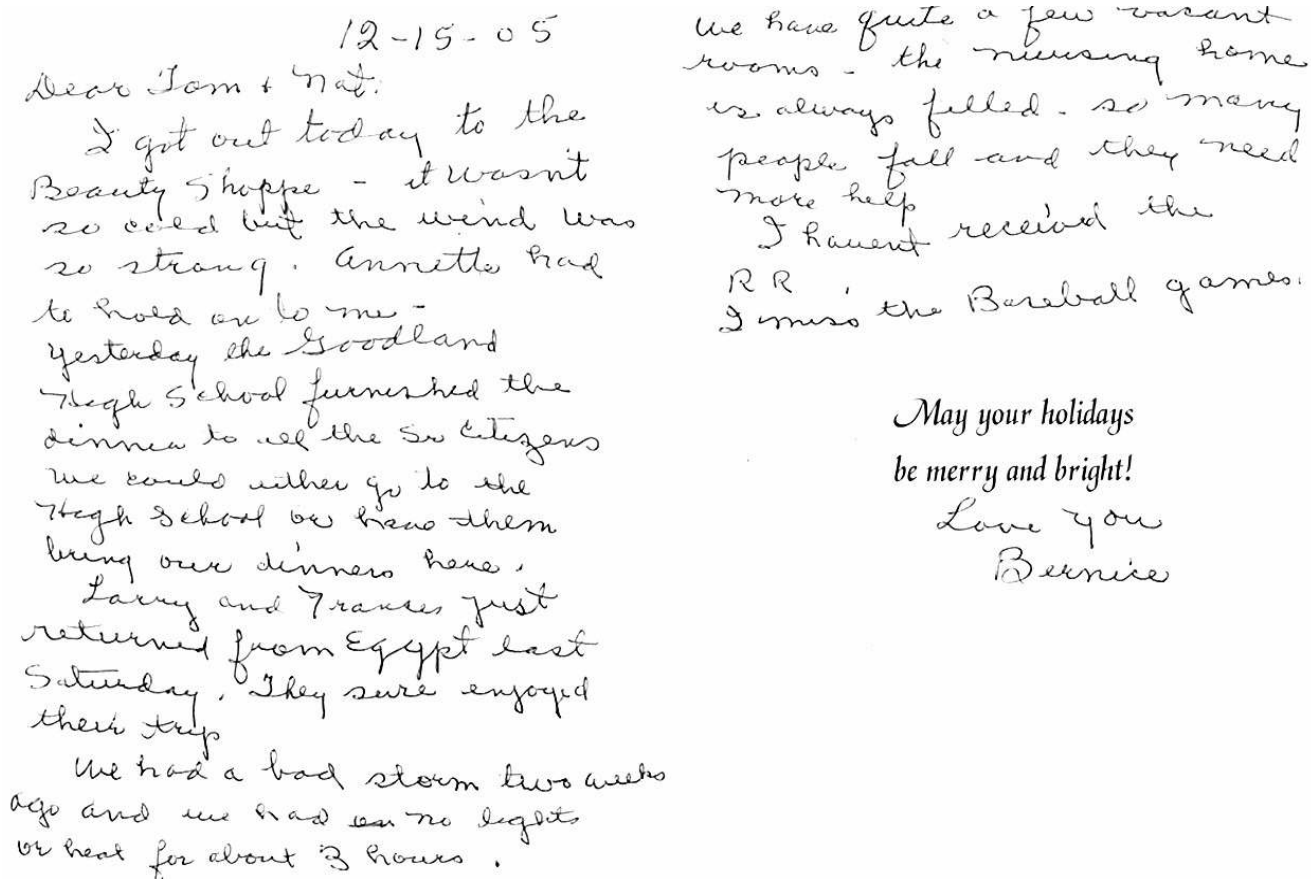
Christmas 1949 to Junction City [to Mae's]. Christmas Day, dinner and tree in evening, home the next day. Those present**:**
Dorothy, Gene, Gene R.
Gladys
Al
Bernice & Tom
Mae-Mother
Florence-Walter

Thanksgiving 1953 Gladys and us went to Maes. Dorothy & Gene R. there

Christmas 1954 went to Maes afternoon of Christmas Eve:
Dorothy-Gene-Gene R,
Walt & I
Mae
Stayed all day Christmas, home Dec 26. A wonderful time.

1977 Christmas Eve and Day. Tom Nathalie and Betsy and Gladys here. Gladys here Christmas Eve and on Christmas Day.

2005 Christmas Card from Bernice (Torgeson) Taggart at Age 101. Keeping the flame going!



12-15-05

Dear Tom + Nat.

I got out today to the Beauty Shoppe - it wasn't so cold but the wind was so strong. Annette had to hold on to me -

Yesterday the Goodland High School furnished the dinner to all the Sr Citizens we could either go to the High School or have them bring our dinners home.

Larry and Frances just returned from Egypt last Saturday. They sure enjoyed their trip

We had a bad storm two weeks ago and we had on no lights or heat for about 3 hours.

We have quite a few vacant rooms - the nursing home is always filled - so many people fall and they need more help

I havent received the RR.

I miss the Baseball games.

May your holidays
be merry and bright!

Love you
Bernice

Torgeson Girls Reunions

Out Goodland Way (From Florence Hahn's *Nothing Book*

Fall is the time that I like best
When we go to Goodland for a needed rest
What fun we have when dinner is over
Oh I can hardly wait until next October

Coconut cake is the piece de resistance
And is soon devoured by Bernice's resistance
The Taggarts are such friendly folks
When we plan to leave they coax and coax us to stay over.
But we must go while it is still October. (By Florence)

"The Diner"

The diner is a lovely place

When the waiter has a happy face,
The rails make a ringing sound
While we eat and laugh and clown

Two pheasants on a Sunday morn
Raced through the stacks of kaffir corn
Their days were numbered only a few
Until they would be simmering in a savory stew. (Gladys)

Out to Goodland Kansas we went one day
Left our cares behind us
Just to have some fun and play.

All we did was to eat and talk
And we would get so full would take a walk,
We had breakfast in the diner, luncheon in the yard
And when everyone was sleeping, a stolen snack was not too hard.

We slept down in the basement, where was nice and cool
Where Jack Sprat's wife to us
Just acted like a fool.

Twas hard to say goodbye to folks who were so nice
But I will be glad to get back home and making Pappy's pies. (By Kate)

"Trip to Goodland"

Aboard the UP[Union Pacific] , the crowd was dull and drowsy
We thought the trip would be s long,
But never once felt lousy
The Goodland folks with open arms, all met us at the station.
The food we crowded under our belts would almost feed a nation.
The food the folks the country drives all make for future living
Lets try again another year to make it near Thanksgiving. (by Gladys)

Remember the night we heard our sins
The room got so quiet heard the dropping of pins
Then our virtues good and true were told
And we blew hot and then blew cold
Maybe we will profit by what we heard
Or maybe take wings like the flight of a bird.

(Hard copy 10 March 2005)

Home Page

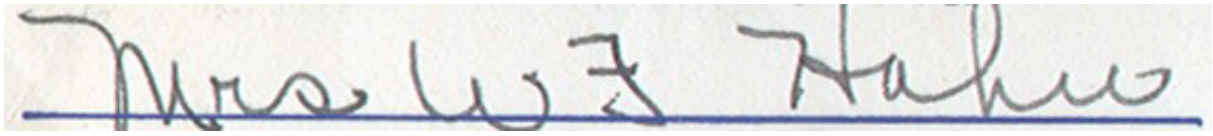
21 April 2006

TORGESON FAMILY

On 23 March 20065, Florence would have been 109 years old!

Florence's Hahn Letters to her son, Tom. I am highlighting the portions that dealt with her past.

FLORENCE VIVIAN TORGESON



Her Signature in 1950



(Left) Florence Torgeson at Her Home in White City, Kansas about 1920 (Hahn Collection)



Florence Torgeson over One Hundred Years later at 100 plus in Shepherdstown, West Virginia in 1998. (Tom Hahn Photo)

Florence Vivian "Flo" Torgeson was born on 23 March 1897 at White City, Rolling Prairie Township, White City, Morris County, Kansas. **(**Extract from the White City (Kansas) REGISTER , a delayed Certificate of Birth based on the former, and her entry in the *1905 (March) Census for White City, Morris County, Kansas*, vol. 300, sec. 1, p. 1**)** She was known as "Flo" only in her younger years. Florence was the daughter of **Thomas "Tom"**

Torgeson, known as **"Torgei Torgeison"** where he was born in Bygland, East-Agder, Norway on 29 September 1857. He died at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas on 30 March 1939 and was buried in the White City Cemetery on 2 April 1939. Her mother was **Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen**, who was born in Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa on 13 September 1870. She died at Newton, Harvey County, Kansas on 29 October 1952 and was buried in the White City Cemetery in November. The father of Maggie (Owen) Torgeson was **Orson Anderson Owen**. He was born on 1 September 1842 at Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio. He was in the Civil War Veteran from 31 January 1862 until 27 February 1865. On 26 February 1867 at Gulf Summit, Broome County, New York, he married **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis**. She was born on 22 April 1851 at Cannonsville, Delaware County, New York died on 3 March 1944 at Emporia, Morris County, Kansas, and was buried in the Parkerville Cemetery in Morris County, Kansas. After the war, about 1868, Orson and Addie migrated from Sanford, Broome County, New York to Waverly, Washington Township, Bremer County, Kansas. About 1871 they went on a six-week journey, by oxcart, to the Solomon River Valley in Kansas, where they lived in a sod house. They then went to Solomon City, Dickinson County, Kansas, and, finally, about 1878/1879, they moved to Parkerville, Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas where he bought land in Township 15 in 1881 and 1887. Orson was a railway section hand and foreman and a farmer. He died at Parkerville on 26 April 1908, and was buried in the Parkerville Cemetery.

From the White City (Kansas) *Register* of 26 Friday, 26 March 1897: "Dr. Richards reports a daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Torgeson Tuesday evening."



Florence Torgeson at Home at White City, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Florence Torgeson of White City, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Florence Torgeson on the Sidewalk in front of their Home at White City, Kansas c1919. She once told me (Tom Hahn) that one time riding in Model-T Ford with only flaps for windows, she got so cold one winter that she got frostbite in her toes from the tight, high-top shoes she is shown wearing. (Hahn Collection)



Walt Hahn (left, Florence Torgeson, and Percy Edgar at White City, Kansas c 1919 (Hahn Collection)



Florence Torgeson a her Home in White City, Kansas (Hahn Collection)





Based on general knowledge of her son, **Thomas "Tom Swiftwater) Frederick Hahn**, Florence was born and raised in White City, Kansas. She graduated from the White City High School about 1915, and worked in the White City Post Office where her father was the Postmaster. Florence went to Topeka in 1920 to marry **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn** Hahn, whose family also lived in White City at the time. Her sister Bernice moved to Topeka and lived with Florence and Walter while going to business school there. Gladys moved to Topeka shortly thereafter. Her brother **Floyd Torgeson** and his wife Alice Kneith lived in Topeka most of their lives. Floyd next married Bessie _____, and they lived and probably died in Chanute, Kansas. Her brother, Al Torgeson, and his wife, Neva, lived in Napa, Napa County, California. Florence and Walter lived in various places in Topeka until they built a house about 1925/1926 at 1120 High Avenue. That house was about two miles from downtown Topeka. They lived there until Walter's death in 1966.



Florence and Tommy Hahn in front of their House at 1120 High Avenue in Topeka ca1928. (Hahn Collection)

The Walter Hahns lived for about a year in 1928 in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, where Walter had a temporary job in the post office. They attended and were members of first the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and then the University Methodist Church in Topeka. Because both parents and much of the Torgeson Family and all of the Hahn Family lived in Topeka, many of their social activities were with the family. For many years their parents (or the surviving widows) lived two blocks apart on West 17th Street. Other activities were centered on church friends, especially a group called the "Bonehead Club," that met in member's homes. Florence was a social person who liked to entertain. She was a member of several clubs, including a book club and a sewing club, and was a den mother. She enjoyed doing craft work included making framed jewelry pieces out of people's old costume jewelry.

***

As sure as comes your 15th Wedding Day.
"It's cystal so they say.
And we are sending this
To remind you of the day. The Mcs [McCollister's] A crystal cake plate.

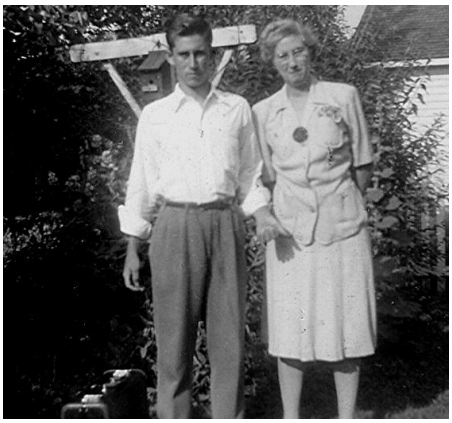


One of Florence's jewelry "paintings" using pieces from Nathalie "junk" jewelry. The medallion at the top was given to Nathalie by her best friend, Jean Sergeant, when she was growing up in Crotonville, New York. The image, by Tom Hahn is not a good one

because it was not possible to separate the work from the insert of the frame in which it was placed. I will work with this to see if I can improve it.



This is an invitation to a birthday party for Florence on her 37th birthday. The back of this card says Dilla-Charlie; Gladys-Jack; Louise-Less; Florence-Walt March 23-1934. (Hahn Collection)



Florence and Son Tom in their Backyard. From the suitcase, he was probably going back to the University of Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Florence and Tom Hahn at Galveston, Texas, June 1946 (Hahn Collection)



Florence Hahn and Tom Hahn on vacation at Possum Kingdom Lake, Texas 1950. Although Tom was away in the Navy, the families got together whenever possible. (Photo by Walt Hahn)



For a Year or so Florence kept these Ducks, known as "The Boys," for pets. They are shown in her back yard at 1120 High Avenue. Note the clothes line, the window to Tom's bed room, and the

basement window. (Walt Hahn Photo)

In 1974, she moved to an apartment at 2101 High Ave in Topeka. In 1985, at age 88 she moved to Lowe Garden Apartments in Shepherdstown Jefferson, County, West Virginia to be near her son, Tom, and his wife, Nathalie.

For many years, both Florence and Walter had an association with the daughter of a church member, Jenay Weekly and her husband Gary, and their families and later with their daughters. In March 2006, Jenay wrote a letter to Florence's son, Tom, remembering some of the things about her and Walter, after Tom had sent her some letters that he had received from Florence. She said, They [the letters] are so precious and a reminder of some very special times in my life. I can picture her sitting in a chair and reading me YOUR letters to her! Whenever she visited you at the cabin [in Maine etc, she would write. Just seeing her handwriting again makes me smile. My daughters were lucky to have her as "Great-grandma." I always appreciated your sharing youyr mother with me and she enriched my life in so many ways. Here are some special memories I have:

Chewing a stick of "Blackjack: gum slipped to me by Grandpa in church while my parents both sang in the choir at Trinity [Methodist Episcopal] Church.

Learning how to cook with lessons on simple to make meals. I still have recipes in my box that grandma made for me! My girls now have copies.

Eating lunch once a week when I was in college on her beloved Spode "Cowslip" pattern china. I loved it so much I actually bought one plate at an antique store in that pattern which hangs on my wall today.

Eating homemade rolls pulled from a straw-pattern tin. I bought one of those at a sale too.

Playing with Grandma and the girls and Cabbage Patch dolls.

Enjoying her every Christmas Eve for dinner and presents.

Birthdays

My wedding day when she was in the family picture as my grandma . . . . and so many more.



Florence in front of her Apartment House at Lowe Gardens, Shepherdstown, West Virginia ca1990. She lived on the second floor most of her stay here, and then moved to a first floor apartment for a very short period of time before she went to the Shepherdstown Nursing Facility. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Florence and her Aunt Martha Norma (Owen) Brown at Hendersonville, North Caroline in May 1988. Although Martha was her aunt, Martha was only one month older than Florence. Florence's mother, Maggie Owen Torgeson and Martha Owen Brown were sisters and had babies about the same time. Martha was born on 22 February 1897 and Florence Torgeson Hahn was born on 23 March 1897. (Tom Hahn Photo)

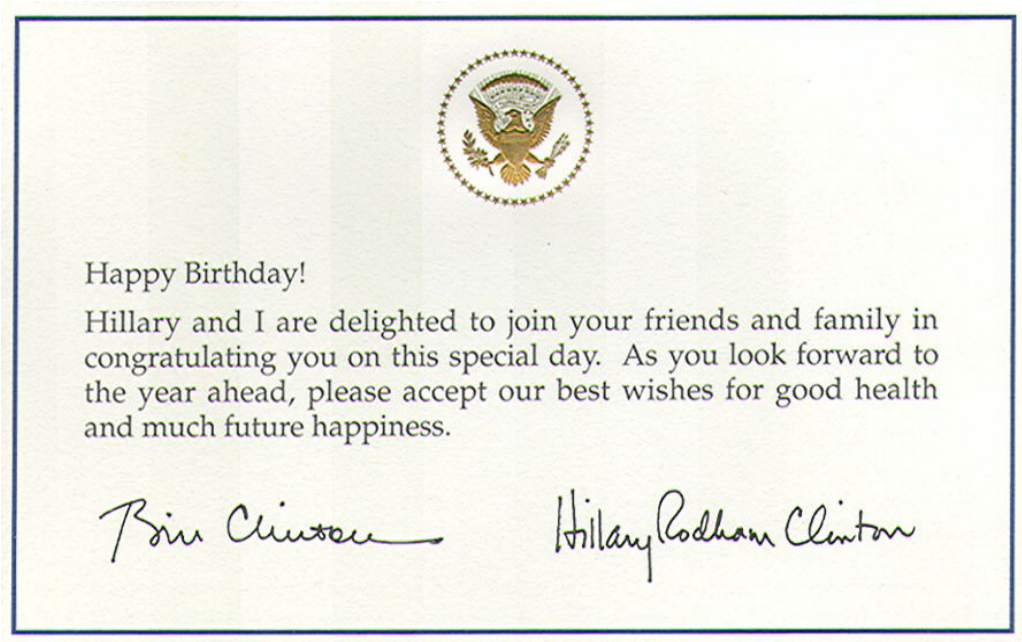
In September 1991, at age 94, she moved to the Canterbury Nursing Facility in Shepherdstown. She celebrated her 100th Birthday there on Sunday 23 March 1994 with her son Tom Hahn, her grandson Chris Hahn, her great-grand-daughter Beverly Hahn. and her step-grandson Duane Torrey, her daughter-in-law, Nathalie Hahn, and friends.



Florence Torgeson at an Easter egg hunt in 1992 at the Canterbury Nursing Facility, Shepherdstown, West Virginia
(Hahn Collection)



Florence (Torgeson) Hahn on her 100th Birthday (Hahn Collection)



Happy Birthday!

Hillary and I are delighted to join your friends and family in congratulating you on this special day. As you look forward to the year ahead, please accept our best wishes for good health and much future happiness.

Bill Clinton Hillary Rodham Clinton

Memories from Florence Hahn's Letters to her son, Tom Hahn

I have been thinking about 56 years ago today. What a good life we had together. We were married on the 5th [of Sep 1920]. **Louise [Hahn] and Margaret [Hahn]** [--Walter Hahn's sisters] went with Dad and I to the First Methodist Parsonage here [in Topeka, Kansas] at 11am and we went to **Grandma Hahn's** [Mattie Defries and Chris Hahn's] for our wedding dinner. The next day we went to Baldwin [Kansas] to **Marie [Jenkins] and Ed's [Ed Hahn was Walter's** younger brother's] wedding at **Mrs. Jenkins's** home. [Mrs. Jenkins had previously lived in White City, but she moved to Baldwin to give her daughter, **Marie**, a home while Marie attended Baker University. Mrs. Jenkins also took in students as boarders.] Avis [Marie's sister] and her new husband **[Homer Sharp]** of four months were there. I think about six o'clock we two couples went to Kansas City and we stayed at the same hotel. We went to a furniture store. We had a letter for a discount from the furniture man in White City, so we bought a

dining table, buffet, and chairs and we didn't have money for anything else. We were there two nights. I had a new wedding suit which was a fall model and was a warm day and then a rain the first day in KC that ruined my wedding hat. It was so nice for us to have our relatives living here [in Topeka] and raising our families together. **Les [Beckman]** and **Louise [Hahn]** were married in December, then **Myrtle** [Walter's older sister] moved here the next year and **Ed [Hahn]** soon after that so that we were quite a family. The Hahns were wonderful people, good folks and loved their children and we were all very happy. Then my folks came two or three years after we did. Dad was still in the Post Office 2 or 3 yrs after I was married. We had such fun on picnics and going to the Fair with our kids and we were all poor together. Dad [Hahn had a Model T car the year they came to Topeka and they came here only a few months after we were married. That first fall we were the only ones and them here in Topeka and we had such good times. We would go for a ride Sunday afternoons with Louise, Margaret and **Grandma and Grandpa Hahn** and we would get lost in the country and finally get back on the road to town. We would stop at their house for a little Sunday evening snack. It seemed that it was a wonderful fall, everything new to us--the big Fair and we even had a guest or two that fall that came to the [Kansas Free] Fair. And Dad had a good time stocking up on apples, pears, etc and grapes. I didn't know much about what to do with them but did know some from home, but mostly my job at home was peeling the peaches and apples and grapes and mother did the rest. And so today all I've done is think about the good times and how beautiful that fall was. And to be in my own home with a furnace and running water and a toilet, I felt like a queen, but most of all I had a good man to look after me. (1977)

From a 1977 letter to her son Thomas Hahn:

The [wedding] day was a bright quite warm one as I had a new winter suit and a satin blouse. I don't remember whether there were any relatives there that day [at the wedding dinner]. I came to Topeka a few days before and stayed at the Hahns and I shopped for my clothes. The ones at the Hahn house went in the Ford [to Ed Hahn's wedding in Baldwin] and Dad and I went on an early train. At the wedding at Baldwin there were a few guests and Mrs. Jenkins had dinner for us. We got a few things at a yard sale in Topeka, a few days later--a wicker settee and chair. We did get a table with the dining room stuff, they called them library tables then, a long narrow table and it stuck out like a sore thumb in that almost bare room, but we were very happy and proud of what we had. I had bought things for my hope chest for two or three years so was well supplied with towels, sheets, etc and got a notice from the bank in W.[hite] C.[ity] a week after we were married I was overdrawn 67 cents. I never lived that down. Dad thought it was quite a joke and loved telling it. My wedding hat cost $18.50 and suit $75.00. Clothes were high then. The night before we were married the Hahns were playing the Victrola and the record was, "When you come to the end of a perfect day." It was so popular then and I got homesick and left the room and went to a bedroom and cried. Dad came in and I told him I was lonesome and wanted to go home to W. C. but in no time he had me in a different frame of mind, so fall has always been a beautiful time for me as that one was such a lovely one.

Florence and her four sisters were very close, as can be discerned from this article by Zula Bennington Greene-"Peggy of the Flint Hills," entitled "Five Sister," on Friday, 24 October 1958 in *The Topeka Daily Capitol*:

Let's not drift apart," the youngest of five sisters said six years ago when their mother, **Mrs. Thomas Torgeson**, died. They grew up in White City. They decided to meet once a year, in October, and drew to see who would have them first. It was **Mrs. Jo White,** 728 Arter. Each has in turn been hostess and this year they met again with Mrs. White. Another lives in Topeka, Mrs. Walter Hahn, 1120 High. The others are **Mrs. Mary Christensen**, Junction City, **Mrs. Thomas Taggart**, Goodland, and **Mrs. Frank Schump**, Clinton, Mo.

They don't ask people in or have coffee or go downtown. They let their hair down and talk, often far into the night. Husbands stay at home, and the "hostess: husband makes himself scarce during those three or four days. In between they keep in touch with a round robin letter that circulates each month.

Once they wrote down each other's faults, not mentioning names, and had them read by the hostess husband--"And we recognized ourselves." The visits are occasions of fun and frolic and games and gay surprises. "If you were hiding behind a curtain," one said, "you wouldn't know we were grown up." They gather up their white elephants and bring [them] for prizes. This year Mrs. White decided to have an auction, and every month each woman was asked to make something--place cards in January, an apron in February, a dish towel in March, a clothes pin doll in April, and included was` a story for a ten-year-old (most of them were grandmothers), something to eat, and a mystery package.

Mrs. White gave each $3.50 of play money to use in the auction of the things that they had made. Each also had a special project for herself. Mrs. Schump made a picket fence around her home. Mrs. Christensen made two lamp tables out of a dressing table, Mrs. Taggart learned to drive a car, Mrs. Hahn made a Christmas tablecloth and Mrs. White a doll's outfit. Since these visits started the five sisters feel they have leaned to know each other as they never had before and they look forward to them as the high point of the year. One of them [Mae] said, "A week ahead I get so excited I hurt."

Florence died 5 October 1998 at Shepherdstown Nursing Facility, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia. She was cremated at Smithsburg, Washington County, Maryland, and her ashes were buried in the same plot with her spouse, **Walter Frederick Hahn**, in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. A small family memorial service was held at the cemetery in June 1999.

Obituary of Florence Vivian Hahn: Florence Vivian Torgeson Hahn of Shepherdstown WV and Topeka KS died Monday 5 October 1998 of natural causes at the age of [nearly] 101 in the Canterbury Nursing Facility Shepherdstown. She was born 23 March 1897 in White City Morris Co. KS. Her father, Thomas Torgeson) was born in Norway in 1857 and her mother Margaret Louise Owen was born in Waverly Bremer Co IA in 1870. Florence married 5 September 1920 Walter Frederick Hahn born 1895 in Muncie Wyandotte Co. KS. Florence and Walter lived most of their lives in Topeka, Shawnee Co, KS. He died in 1966 in Topeka, Florence moved to owe Garden Apartments in Shepherdstown in 1985 and to Canterbury in 1991. She is survived by her son Dr. Thomas F, Hahn (and his wife Nathalie), of Shepherdstown, a sister Bernice Taggart of Goodland KS; a grandson Chris Hahn of Shenandoah Junction WV; a granddaughter Betsy Hahn of Amherst NH, a step-grandson Duane Torrey of Amherst NH, a step-granddaughter Dianne Torrey of Miami Florida, a great granddaughter Beverly Hahn of Shenandoah Junction, and by her extended family at Canterbury.

Memories

There are things that you have written about this time that reminds me of the first time that I went to Winter Harbor [Maine]. I remember John H[hayes, Screenwriter for Hitchcock]. We had a picnic on the rocks and afterwards went to some folks place and stayed there a while and Betsy went over to Hay's and I can't remember the name of the folks where I went. It was in a very swanky neighborhood . Some one brought out lamb chops and cooked,. I had never cared for lamb and took the smallest one trying to like it and it was so good I wish that had taken a larger one. The kids had hamburgers. Can you remember the folks. You used to mention Hays in your letters, his literary career. [*Butterfield 8, Peyton Place, Rear Window, The Birds, Butterfield 8, etc.*] You and Nathalie have been visiting more than usual haven't you among your friends. Maybe you had more time this summer. (Florence Hahn Letter to Tom Hahn, August 1979)

Times New Modern 14 point. Laser copy 12 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

Florence Torgeson

1 September 2006

FLORENCE (TORGESON) HAHN LETTERS TO HER SON, TOM

I am making notations or explanations here and there to add a little more meaning to the context of some portions. Also, I am beginning to highlight portions that dealt with her earlier life. At this time, Florence and Walter Hahn were living in their home in Topeka, Kansas. Tom Hahn

Fortunately, I found a few letters from them in 1950 while I was on duty in the Mediterranean on the staff of the Commander of the Sixth Fleet. Unfortunately, I did not keep any of their earlier letters.

Tues Eve May 23 [1950] Handwritten

Dear Tommy You letter today telling about your dinner with the family in Lisbon, you certainly get around. Hazel [Wilcox, neighbor in back] was over when the mail came and I read it to her.

Ed [Wilcox] cut his leg on the power mower, above his knee and has had quite a time with it xray showed a piece of bone broken off, but it is healing alright he walks with a cane, he isnt used to being tied down and is hard on him.

The Lake we went to Sun with **Les [Beckman]** you would have enjoyed, a good sized one for a private one, took quite a walk to get around it. Gladys caught the first good sized one, then dad caught all but 3 out of 11, so they cleaned a nice little mess. We cleaned them at Less['s] and left them there, think some night we will fix supper together. I sat around while they fished and spotted different kinds of birds, and several didnt know what they were and havent had time to look them up.t

Sun. morn when we were at breakfast, a scarlet tanager was looking right in at us from the maple tree.

We have just come home from Mt. Hope cemetary, our peonies were so pretty so instead of keeping them in refrigerator until next Tues Decoration Day we went out this eve around 6.30 and it is just beautiful out there has just been mowed, and the birds there were plentiful. So many red wing black birds meadow larks & quail. and a little brown bird that was too far to tell but had such a big voice.

Ive been taking down wall paper from breakfast room and it is just like looking through a memory book, was so interesting I didnt mind the work. Some of the writings went back

to -31 - some 36 but most of them -41. [Our neighbors also came over and signed their names or whatever.]
1936 - By T. F. H.

There was a man named Walt.
He wasnt worth his salt.
He had no money,
But plenty of hone,
This funny old man named Walt

1936 By W. F. H.
There was a little boy and his name was Tom
He was the boy who slept with his Mom
He has a grey kitty which is nice and fat
Now Im telling you boys,
That is some cat.

Then in April 41 tells where you are doing a lot of tearing off paper and said I was just . . . [remainder of letter missing]

1 June 1950 Handwritten.
[First part of letter missing] . . . The Strawberry crop isnt going to be very good this year, had been rain when they were ripening so they are rotting and water soaked. Dad hadnt planned on picking anyway this year, too many other things to do. I would like to have one shortcake anyway this year. Remember the ones we had last year.

Yesterday seemed a busy Decoration [Day] in our neighborhood, men mowing yards and women washing. Dad and I rested a while in the afternoon then went out to Gage Park to see what was going on, very few in swimming, some picnickers, people milling around, made us so lo and longing for the old days when the Hahn families got together and had picnics and we had a lot of them when you kids were little, the grandmas and grandpas and all went, we talked about them so much we didnt want to stay longer so we went to town had a light supper and watched people then home to bed. . . . With Much Love Mother

Thurs June 15 [1950] Handwritten. s
Dear Tommy have been over to the big house for two nights and 1 day. [Florence babysat for the Clevenger's in Topeka for several years. Mr. Clevenger was a banker there. I later

years the youngest [?], Bill Clevenger. would pick her up in his convertible. At that time she acted more like a housekeeper than a baby sitter.] So much activity going on, six young fellows working on the yard getting it all smoothed down for sod. This yard is a good half block long big and maybe more. these boys are around 20 years old working on it and they have so much fun. some work with their shirts off and have a deep tan as last few days the sun has been bearing down. Then a man was here all day scrubbing and waxing the large brick screened in porch and the laundress was here all day. The cook had her day off that was why I was here. I fixed the 3 boys a tray and they ate out on the porch, a dining table and chairs out there, but somehow they are as appreciative of things like that as you were, just take it for granted.

Had **Grandma T[orgeson]** over Wed all day, so asked **Minnie and her mother** for lunch.

The **Corbys** had a little trouble the other day she always calls me and tells me such things, this way, David and a little neighbor girl ran off in the evening and went in a back yard, had Davids dog with them, they opened a chicken pen and the dog killed four, the people werent home. Dave ran home and told his folks and they went to see what it was all about, left a note on the pen and told them their address would try to do what was right in way of payment. Corby told Becky he wouldnt be surprised if it didnt cost them $4 or $5, and imagine their surprise when the lady called up the next morning and said were prize (blue ribbon stock) and worth $55, havent heard how it came out as I came over here and she wont call until I get home, however Dave got a very hard spanking from his Dad which upset Becky terribly as she is so gentle, and had me all teary too,, but now it seems that if folks woudnt get so upset over things they would work out alright, makes a difference whether one is a looker or a culprits parent.

Friday Afternoon. Back to our little house and it looks good to me, and can see the neighbors around, the big house has a high brick wall around it. Was a year ago we all came home from our Texas trip.

Sat eve. Had to quit yesterday, on this letter I mean as a car honked in our drive way and it was the **Marshalls**. (Bill, his wife, Colleen, and daughter Mary Jo had lived in the house to the south of Florence and Walter before they moved to Frankfort, Kansas.] Bills sister told me last week they were coming so I wasnt surprised, they had just gotten in the night before so it was 4 oclock and I asked if they would stay for supper and they said would like that so **Bill** went down town and **Colleen and Mary Jo** went around to see the neighbors and gave me time to collect my senses about what to fix. Dad came home and he and I worked fast taking a bath, getting things out in yard for supper outdoors, asked **Ed & Hazel** over too. [The Wilcox's were their neighbors in back, on Wayne Street.]



Walt Hahn and Doll Susie and May Jo Marshall, daughter of next-door Neighbor's, Bill and Colleen Marshall in June 1950. This photo was probably taken at the time of the Marshall's visit. (Hahn Collection)

We had chicken on hand and I fried a platter of it, cooked potatoes & gravy. a big tossed salad. ice tea and pineapple & bananas cut up together. all ate so hearty, fried chicken was a treat to the Marshalls, also the bananas, said they got the small ones there and they had no flavor, they ate bread and jam heartily also. After supper we carried the dishes in and all went over to Smiths [former neighbors and friends] as they are leaving today for Minn. on vacation. We all sat on porch steps and Colleen laughs just as loud and hearty as ever in fact seemed lie it was last week they left as they hadnt changed one but except Mary Jo, she is 10 yrs and looks like a 12 yr old, has very nice manners and sometimes seems older but when she got with the Smith boys she romped like a little girl.

Bob [Smith] sent the kids aroud the corner where the church was having an icecream social and they brought back ice cream on paper plates for us all, it got a little soupy but we laughed and had so much fun we didn't mind it.

The Smiths borrowed Eds little trailer you remember the one that folds down and hey intend to sleep in it . . .[The remainder of the letter is missing.]

Tuesday Eve [About 28 August 1950] Handwritten. s

Dearest Tommy. You have been on our minds constantly the past few days and the thought of you such a comfort as Grandma Hahn has left , she has been unconscious since the [her] fall. I wrote you about and now they think it must have been a stroke before she fell out of bed as she never never her bed after she got home fro hospital. We found a good practical nurse for her for daytime and she was no care at night. Dad and I were over Sun. afternoon and we knew she wouldn't be here much longer, but didnt know the end was so close. We came home and about an hour later she was gone. No hard struggle at all.

So yesterday morn (Mon) **Ed [Hahn] & Marie (Jenkins) Hahn]** went over early. Sent Marie Ed & **Marg[aret] [(Hahn) Walter)** to the mortuary to take care of things there, then they came home we made calls to the K.C. folks and then we fixed some lunch and then tore into the work and there was plenty to do. The garage hadnt been cleaned out since Grandpa H left [1934]. We dug out there and whenever anyone didnt want anything they threw it in there. Then we had to burn practically everything in Grandmas room mattress, pillows, clothing as they were full of sickness so we carried baskets all afternoon out to burn. She had very little of anything of value but I think I have something for you which you will appreciate (you dont have to take it if you dont want to) but is an old bible a large one such a nice heavy cover, I believe its 1885 or 95, a Holman bible.

I picked out a tureen that is a large china vegetable dish with a lid on it, so pretty, Margaret had junked it out in the garage when she moved in, and they yesterday dumped it in with other stuff in a basket and when I saw it, was excited about it so I set it against the garage, and later on one of the fellows piled some lumber against the garage and a board fell against the dish and broke it in a hundred pieces, after all the rough care it had then when I was so tender with it something had to happen so.

We came home around six weary and blue and there was a box full of mail from you 3 letters Aug. 15-19-22 and a newspaper, were our spirits lifted. We didn't read them at once but took a bath as were so very dirty and dressed and went to town to eat to get away from phone etc., so we took your letters, sat in a booth at the Kansas [Hotel] and read them aloud, they were so very interesting. I could hardly sleep thinking about things you wrote. The Damascus trip so interesting have just finished reading aloud Acts 9, had forgotten the part about Paul being lowered in a basket. and we marveled at the way you remember so many things like the tapestry of Granma T's. So that is a typical scene now isnt it?

We took your letters over today for **Uncle Paul** [the brother of Christian Hahn, Walt Hahn's father] to read he is quite a reader and enjoys travel, he enjoyed them very much, he also thought it odd about about the head of John the Baptist encrypted in the Moslem Mosque. Uncle Paul, **Uncle Gus Aunt Nellie** [Christian Hahn's brother and wife] and **Aunt Louise** (she is Dad Hahn's sister has lived in Calif. and is now living with **Edith** in KC). They all came with **Ray [Hahn**, Gus Hahn's son. This Aunt Louise was here when

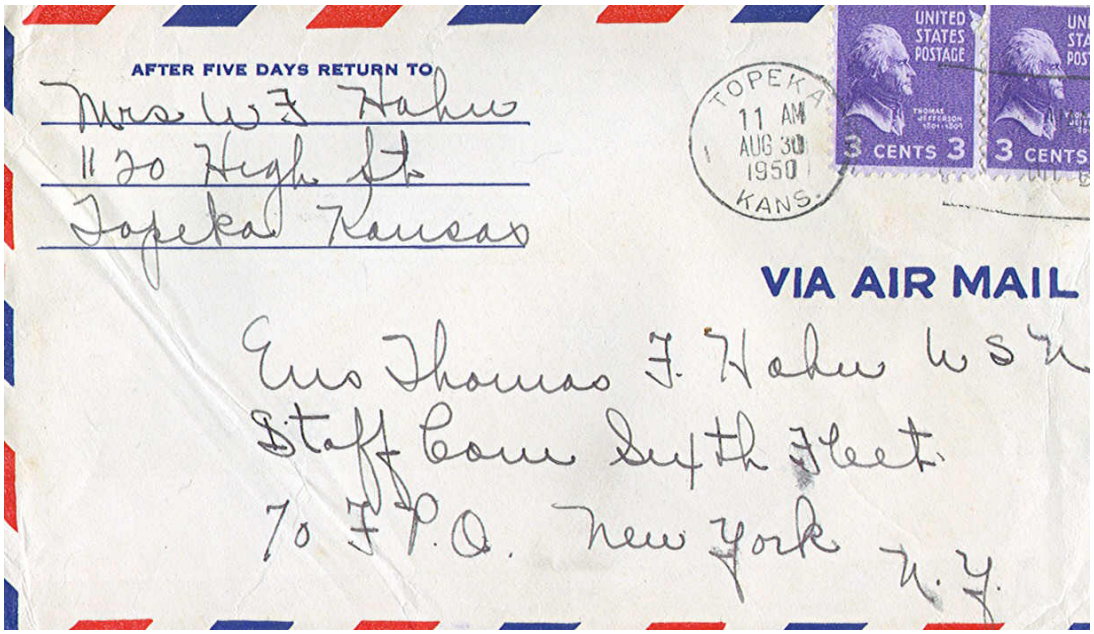
you were a little by around 1 1/2 or 2 yrs. You still had your thumbs tied up, she felt so sorry for you. My mother tried to follow the "current" theories of raising a child. If you see me sucking my thumb, I am just playing catch-up. Tom] So it has been 22 yrs since she was here. She is a frail little old lady. She was born in 1866, so she would have been about 84.] We took your large frame picture over to show her, and we had it setting up on the colonnade all afternoon so you were there.

We fixed a light buffet meal of sliced cooked ham, cheese, potato chips, pickles, white grapes, coffee, ice tea. **Hazel [Wilcox** and her husband, Ed Wilcox, neighbor back of Florence and Walter] brot 2 luscious pies to take over, so the K.C. folks didnt come like we thought for noon meal, but all our family were there the **Corbys [Harry, Becky, Dave, Rick], Dorothy [(McCollister) Miller**]. all of **Ed's [Ed Hahn, Marie, Patty] (Barbara & Sammy** were in Jamestown [New York, Myrtle (Hahn) McCollister, Mattie Hahn's daughter, came back [from where?], **Marty** [(Beckman) Kilkenny) came up [from Ponca City, Oklahoma. They were panning to come this weekend so she came on train ahead of time, After the funeral they all came back to house (grandmas) and we had coffee, and the same from noon whoever was hungry, the **DeFrieses** from the farm where you went one time were here [but I don't remember having done that. They were from Mattie (DeFries) Hahn's family.], one of the **Kirby sisters** where we used to have the reunion [Grinter House in Kansas City, Kansas] was here and she told us about the time you were on the porch railing on upstairs porch and they were afraid you would fall (werent those reunions fun?)

The neighbors on High Street sent a gorgeous bouquet, very large, all white gladiolus and red roses, then the Bone Head Club sent a very lovely container of yellow mums, asters, and pink glads, **Jo & Gladys** [Florence's sister and husband, Joe White, of Topeka] a nice bouquet, the Wilcoxs, Palmers and Smiths [neighbors and former neighbors] a bouquet, there were other lovely flowers from friends of the other folks also. The service very simple and plain, a small crowd as grandma had been out of touch for so long with folks. Some of our neighbors, the boneheads and folks from Trinity [Methodist Episcopal Church] was the crowd. Dad & I feel so grateful to our good friends and neighbors. I brought some flowers home and took them to Mrs. Diehls [neighbor fourth house to the north]. . . . [Portion of letter missing.] Obituary enclosed:

> **Mrs C. F. Hahn** Mrs. Mattie F. Hahn 83, of 629 West 17th died at her home Sunday. She has lived in Topeka the past 30 years [having moved from White City, Morris County, Kansas]. Her husband, C. F. Hahn, died 16 years ago She was a member of Trinity Methodist Church.

Survivors include, two daughters, Mrs. G. T. McCollister of Topeka, and Mrs. Margaret Walter of the home; and two sons, Walter F. Hahn and Ed O. Hahn, both of Topeka.



Note Six Cent Airmail Rate in 1950 (Hahn Collection)

[Probably Fall 1960s] Friday Morning. Typewritten.

My Dear [Sister] **Bernice** Tis a cloudy morn and chilly, guess will have to start wearing a winter coat**,** hear on radio on that you have a snow, we had a light drizzle last night and the walks a little wet this morn and the leaves are all over, trees almost bare.

Had my Book Club yesterday and eleven came, one couldn't come but one brot her mother, the most we have ever had out and my house is small and they all came but I like to have all come. The mother had broken her hip and was using a walker so we had to help her some, had never met her, she was so enthused that I had pie, most old folks like pie. My table was very attractive, had on a yellow table cloth and the center piece was a cornopia filled with vegetables and artificial fruit and setting on pressed leaves. the big sycamore kind and my big turkey by it and kaffir stalks around it and the vegetable boy and a little pheasant, then used paper napkins with fall leaves, and used turkey coasters between the coffee cup and the saucer, had to have a card table for three. We didnt have much of a Book review but just exchanged Christmas ideas etc. My pie turned out so well, made the shells the day before and set in the refrigerator, I think that makes them better and then used the Cherry instant pie filling with the crumb top, bake the pie and filing altogether in a 425 [oven] 30 minutes and then put a small dipper of vanilla ice cream on top, really doesnt need anything but I didnt have any candy or nuts so made the dessert extra good for that and coffee is all I had as is a dessert affair. I so enjoy getting ready for

something like that and using my head and what have on hand and come up with something nice, all I bought was the coasters as had the paper napkins left over4 from last fall. Here is the topping recipe I used. I have never used this one before but Mrs Shuarts puts out such good things with it so here it is. [I have not included the recipe.]

Walt is or rather has fixed a loose wire in the well this morn and turned off the electricity on the stove and while at it cleaned out back there. We cant do that often as the stove is too heavy to move so he just now asked if I would like to pay him now or send a bill. [My father had a light, gentle sense of humor.]

Walt bought a dark winter hat and has anew shirt and new suit and he says he is going to impress them tonight he sure looks nice in his outfit. [May dad always had nice clothes even though he had a small income.]

Hazel Wilcox [neighbor in back on Wayne Avenue] is so busy getting ready for Florida. She will have all the family home for Thanksgiving and after that Sun will take off, she has her Christmas shopping all done and will leave the gives all wrapped for the families . . .[The remainder of the letter is missing.

Saturday Afternoon [20 September 1965] Handwritten at 67 years old. At this time, Tom lived in at San Miguel. Zambales Province, the Republic of the Philippines. s/mh

Two letters from you this morn which brightened up the day so much. This is our 45th wedding anniversary, and since this is the night of the neighborhood picnic will not do anything else. I was awake so early and heard the trains and planes and thought of last year today that was the day we arrived at your place. [Tom and his family at that time lived at Kawailoa Beach, Oahu, Hawaii when Tom was assigned to duty at the Naval Communications Station at Wahiawa.] Was all so exciting and and and our first anniversary are the two [wedding anniversaries] that stand out in my mind.

The day we were married Louise [Hahn] and Margaret [Hahn]. Both Walter's sister's] went with us to the preachers house in Topeka for the ceremony and when we came home to Grandma [Mattie] Hahn's house I don't remember how we went but do remember coming thru Central Park and I was so thrilled that was going to live in a city with Parks and plumbing. Was a beautiful Sept day but I can't see how I could wear a heavy suit this early. Grandma Hahn had a wedding dinner for us and then the next day we all went to Baldwin [Douglas County, Kansas] and Eds [Walter's brother] and Marie's [Jenkins] wedding. Whenever we mention their wedding all Dad can think of is the salty ham they had for dinner, while I think of the romantic side.

Think this article [not included] is such a good one and makes me wonder if I didn't goof many times in raising a child. We al think when he grows up then I can live and do

things but that isn't so. When you have your family around you is the best time. Here was a 72 yr old negro on a TV program. He had raised 10 children and all went to college and have good positions, and he has just graduated from High school and now going to college this fall. He was given a check by the sponsor. He never had a good job, just anything he could find to do. but that couple had what it takes to do all that and makes me feel so little.

That was a nice birthday you had for the **Chris [Hahn, Tom's son]**. The boys will not forget that experience [whatever it was].

Will send you some other seed in another letter. The grocery stores were out and got these at the hardware [store]. They had put them away but got out their box. I suppose there are stores -- the seed stores or nurseries that have them all year long. Like to do things for you and now if you need something or want something that would be suitable for a Christmas box let me know. While Christmas is 3 1/2 mo away. You take 5 weeks for getting there and so it isn't so long but keep in mind. Does Chris need the summer variety of PJs and if so, long or short legs and Size 14 now? [Tom and his family lived at San Miguel, Zambales Province, Republic of the Philippines while Tom was stationed at the Naval Communications Station, in charge of Naval Security Group activities in Southeast Asia. He often went to Vietnam on duty. Little did he, or his parents, that his father would soon be diagnosed with cancer and that his mother would break a hip while he was in the Veterans Hospital at Topeka, to the hardship of all as Tom was the only child, far away in the middle of the Vietnam War.]

Sunday Afternoon [22 September 1965] Handwritten. Florence age 65, Walter age 69. Shortly after this, Walt became sick with cancer. His death record said that he had the disease starting 13 September. rr/s/mh

Went to church and dad suggested we go out and eat but there was so much food at the picnic last night that I didn't feel like looking at more food so scrambled some eggs and had asparagus and some cantaloupe and that fit the bill.

The picnic was more of a success than we had expected as last year was almost a flop, but there were 42 there. The trouble was there would have been more but since was Labor Day holiday several were out of town. They asked for volunteers for next year and the **Diehls [neighbor's at 1104 High Avenue]** and us volunteered so we hope to plan something different and maybe go to a different park. This is the 14th one we have had, the Diehls and us had the first one and have been hosts several times since. The shelter houses are charging a fee now in the summer $2.00 and winter $5.00 but that isn't bad for a crowd. The paper table cloths furnished and gas and all in the winter heat. Each family paid 25c last night for the place. I took 4o cinnamon rolls and the kids sure did gobble

them down. Also made a casserole of escalloped potatoes.

This morn at church they sang "Take Time to be Holy" and I probably have told you before about the time or the first time I ever heard that song and whenever I hear it I still smell peaches. This particular time, was in the fall the first year we were in Topeka [1920] and often Grandma and Grandpa Hahn, Margaret and Louise [Walter Hahn's unmarried sisters] and us would go for a ride. Louise wasn't married until later in the year and was their first year in Topeka, so Sunday afternoons we would get into that Ford of Grandpas and go out on the country roads. Wasn't any traffic on any roads in those days. At one farm house we saw a sign "Peaches for Sale" on the gate down by the road, so we drove up a long lane and there was a peach orchard on one side. The smell was really something and as we got to the house we heard singing -- someone playing the piano and several singing this hymn. So we knocked and said we wanted to buy peaches and they said they didn't sell on Sundays. So I can still smell peaches whenever I hear that song. So this morning my nose got to twitching. We have bowl of peaches and pears on the table now but they don't have that orchard smell. You have never written about the tropical fruits there [the Republic of the Philippines]. Do you get hold of any like the ones in Hawaii?

[Fall 1965] Tuesday Morn at 2:30. Typewritten

My Dear Son I feel that the added note I sent off this afternoon wasnt very explicit but I was beside myself and couldnt think straight.

Dad asked me the first of the week if I wanted to talk to the Dr and I said well you have told me the details so guess that is it but I got to thinking about it and thought that would contact him today so did and he gave it to me straight, he drew a diagram and where the tumor was and that it was cancerous and that a section of the colon would have to be removed and all depended how much the disease had spread, it was as tho he had run a knife in my stomache but I kept composed and went back and chatted with Dad some more and had to keep calm then also. I asked the doctor if Dad knew and he said yes so that was Dads way of having me find out. I thought that I would never get home [from the Veterans Hospita] at Topeka] so I could break down and as soon as I got in the door the flood gates opened up and have kept up most of the evening and night.

Dad is so patient and kind and leans on me so much. He said he coudnt write to you as he couldnt put in a letter the things he wanted to write and then he doesnt feel up to it.

I take you letters out to Dad and he wants me to read them to him and then he will read them again.

While the thought ran through my mind many times that the ailment might be malignant I wouldnt dwell on it and we are all prone to think, that it couldnt happen to us,

but I still have faith and hope that all will turn out alright. They will operate Fri they think, their schedule is full for the week. The waiting is hard and tome will drag. Dad doesnt have any appetite and hasnt for a month or so, things make him feel sickish and when Dad cant eat that is something. He has had enough tests etc to make him upset tho and doctor says now he must eat to get some strength.

It is a wonderful hospital and everything run so efficient, plenty of help in way of orderlies etc.

Every one is wonderful to me, offers to take me out to the hospital but some times I like to ride the bus, is a nice part of town and see things and then I can come home with **Mrs. Diehl** as she works out there and leaves at 4.40. [Mrs. Diehl lived at 1104 High Avenue and Florence live at 1120 High.

It has rained for days and days. so monotonous but cant tell you anything about rain. [We lived in the Republic of the Philippines.]

We love to hear about the kids. With Much Love, Mother

Mae [sister] called this morn and said she would come down if I needed her so may have her come later in the week.

6 November 1965 Sat. Letter from Neighbor, Zola Snyder. Handwritten

Dear Tommy: I have news & it isn't pleasant so I'll be on with it. Thurs A.M. your mother fell in the back yard & broke her hip. I called **Dr. Lawson** & an ambulance to her to Stormont-Vail. After several x-rays she was admitted to #315. Dr. Lawson and & & they (your Mother, Dr. L) to call a bone specialist **Dr. Krowl**. Yesterday (Friday) at 1:00PM they did the surgery. I stayed till she was awake but missed Dr. K so this AM I called Dr. Lawson so I could report to you & Walt. Dr. L. says he doesn't know exactly what they did but here is what he told me. Her condition is excellent. The ball of the ball and socket joint of her left hip was broken off & crushed - this bal was removed & replaced with some kind of hardware (how do you like that expression?) I don't know what they used. Anyway they put in a new ball & fastened it. There is no cast which is good because she will be up much sooner & no crutches. One M.D. told me that she would be walking with a walker in 10 days to 2 weeks.

She planned to tell you today but asked me to write because she is shaky & nauseated today - these are not uncommon symptoms - she's uncomfortable & in pain some time I'm sure but is getting all the care anyone could give her. This won't last long. Today she looked very good for the first post op day.

When we found out her hip was broken she asked me to go out and tell Walt. Of course he was shocked & took it hard - he has gotten himself under control & is doing fine. I go out & report each day. Sunday **Jess Brown** said if Walt is strong enough he would take

him to see your mother - this will be good for both of them.

Tommy your folks have so many friends they won' want for anything. Both you Mother and your Dad have asked me t take care of the few business things for them. I hope you won't think I rushed in & took over - as long as they want me to I'll do those things you would do. Of course we wish you were here but there really isn't any thing you could do but be that sweet son you are & no can can fill that place. f I can do any thing for you or if you want any questions answered I'll be glad to try. Sincerely, Zola Mrs. J. H. Snyder, 1130 High Avenue.

[November 1965] Tues. Handwritten

This has been a big day. got to sit in a wheel chair an hour this morn, an orderly lifted me in and out. [Walt was in the Veteran's Hospital; with cancer when Florence fell and broke her hip. I was living in the Philippines and going to and from Vietnam, being very involved in that war with the units that I had stationed there. Because I was their only child, it was difficult for all. When Florence left the hospital, her sister, **Gladys (Torgeson) Murphy White** I stayed my mother for a while.]

I have lots of company, Florence Taggart this afternoon and so many pretty things they bring me, all kinds of paper, stamps. I begged folks not to bring plants but have 3 gorgeous plants of mums, 2 yellows and a bronze one that has a large bunch of artificial grapes.

I miss Dad to tell him things, but not yet able to phone, when I get home we can use the phone a lot.

It all seems a dream yet, me here and he at another hospital and I keep dreaming that all will be like in the past. We have had a wonderful, well rounded life together, and then everything went boom. I do send messages back and forth and he writes notes also.

5 September 1977. Handwritten. mh

Dear T & N Fresher this morn and hazy. Was 57 yrs today Dad and I were married. and this year seems so fresh in my mind, some years the day goes by without thinking about it. The [wedding] day was a bright quite warm one as I had a new winter suit and a satin blouse so it couldnt be as warm as now, for no one could stand a suit this kind of weather. Louise and Margaret went with us to the ministers study First Meth at eleven oclock and then back to grandma & grandpa Hahns for a nice wedding dinner. Dont remember whether there were any relatives there that day. I came to Topeka a few days before and stayed at the Hahns and I shopped for my clothes.

The day after our wedding was Marie and Eds at Baldwin. The ones at the Hahn

house went in the Ford [to Ed Hahn's wedding in Baldwin] and Dad and I went on an early train to Baldwin. We slept in our own home the first night as had my bedroom furniture from home [White City] shipped here, and there was a kitchen table and a stove. The wedding at Baldwin there were a few guests and Mrs Jenkins, Marie's mother, had dinner for us all, and then we left around 6 o'clock pm for KC for a brief honeymoon. Ed & Marie went too. We had a card fro our White City furniture man at a furniture store there and we were supposed to get a percent off. Whether we did or not, I doubt we did, we were so green, and only furniture we got was a buffet, table and chairs, we couldnt afford any more, so we got a few things at a yard sale in Topeka, a few days later--a wicker settee and chair. We did get a table with the dining room stuff, they called them library tables then, a long narrow table and it stuck out like a sore thumb in that almost bare room, but we were very happy and proud of what we had. I had bought things for my hope chest for two or three years so was well supplied with towels, sheets, etc and got a notice from the bank in W.C. a week after we were married I was overdrawn 67 cents. I never lived that down. Dad thought it was quite a joke and loved telling it, but I also came back that I had a cedar chest and many dollars worth of things for the house, also my suit and hat, and only wore the hat to my wedding and to Baldwin and KC and the next day in KC was raining and it was ruined. It costedding hat cost $18.50 and suit $75.00. Clothes were high then.

The night before we were married the Hahns were playing the Victrola and the record was, "When you come to the end of a perfect day." Maybe you have never heard it but it was so popular then and I got homesick and left the room and went to a bedroom and cried. Dad came in and I told him I was lonesome and wanted to go home to W. C. but in no time he had me in a different frame of mind, so fall has always been a beautiful time for me as that one was such a lovely one.

And now this Labor Day am also thinking about later years on that day. We always got Colo peaches, the last ones to be on the market and I made what you called Halloween jam, as had te color of Halloween things, used orange peel, and marashino cherries, and peaches, was a beautiful jam and company jam.

Havent set a any date yet for coming, waiting for cooler weather. The leaf from Shepherd House is out on easel. With love, Mother

*** * ***

During the next period covering these letters, 1978 - 1988, Florence Hahn lived in an apartment at 2101 High Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. She had moved there from her home at 1120 High Avenue several years after her husband, Walt Hahn, died in February

1967 at the age of 70, when Florence was 65 at the time. Her son, Tom, had left home in Topeka in 1944 after never returned to lived. He wrote to his parents and then to his mother at least once a week, no matter what the circumstances or where he was. Florence was a good letter writer and she wrote and spoke good English. The letters start when she was about 81. Some of them are typewritten. Florence was not a trained typist, but she could manage a letter on the typewriter. The content of most of the letters is not of great importance, but they reflect the life of a widow, with an only child, who maintained good health and a sound mind and body. At the time these letters were sent to him, Tom and his wife, Nathalie, lived in Shepherdstown, West Virginia at 6 South Church Street.

Because we lived in Shepherdstown, West Virginia and my mother live in Topeka, Kansas, we didn't get to see each other often, but she would visit us and when we could we visited he. Sometimes I went by myself on the bus. Usually, when I/we left, she would have a little lunch or goodies of some kind to take with us. This note was in one of those packages:

> Thank you for coming to see me, I shall miss you. Hope your journey is a pleasant one. And I love you Mother

February 1978 Handwritten. Age 80. s

Tom, I wish could remember more about certain things when I was young like you do. **I was thinking about my mother [Margaret Owen] after listening to Dr. Shuler [television televangelist] talking about his mother and her apple pies and about mother doing baking for Grandma & Grandpa T [Taral Torgeson (Thomas Torgeson, Sr.) and Torborg Jonsdatter (Matilda Johnson)] of Norway and sending us] over with it. We sometimes went alone and sometimes one of the sisters went. as they weren't like other grandparents. [They spoke Norwegian and what little English they knew was taught to them by their children from the English they brought home from school. We were a little timid aroud them and so we waited around a short time a short time there. Grandma would go in the bedroom and get each of us a stick of candy, she kept in a drawer in a sack.**

Then mother would send me to an old couples house, a very small house, don't think it is there any more, and the lady was a small person in a wheel chair, and had rheumatism and her hands were so crippled and the man did the housework. I think I called her grandma and she was easy to visit with. When mother went to see her she often gave mother money to buy me something with. Mother never told me until she

got me a present. I don't know whether the money was in little change and mother saved it untie she found the present and one present was a beautiful gold locket and chain. I just loved it, and gave it to Betsy Hahn, her grand-daughter] 2 or 3 years ago. Bought a new chain for it. The locket has always been as bright as when new. Then another time a big doll. I never was much for dolls past the little age stage, but it was a nice one. It is in the tent picture.

Tues morn. Was such a surprise during a commercial to get your call and am glad as that gave me a chance to see the Wilson admn. I had seen about an hour at the start, then decided to watch "The Corn is Green," as she is a good actress. but was disappointed in it so was glad to switch over to "Back Stair" [at the White House], and didn't know it was 3 hr deal, so I want to see them [episodes] all. Now this Wilson admn. was when I started working in the [White City, Kansas] P.O. so was especially interesting to me. [Her father, **Thomas Torgeson**, was the postmaster, appointed by **Wilson,** and Florence was the Assistant Post Master. One time was in paper that Wilsons two daughters **Margaret and Jessie** would be coming through White City on the Rock Island train. so some of we young folks went to the station and they came out on the train platform and waved. They were grown up. Got out my "First Ladies" book and read about Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Wilson. [Florence enjoyed reading and belonged to a book club for many years in Topeka.] So I really had a big evening and was nice to know you were watching too and felt like I was close.

Had snowed all night a fine snow and supposed to get 4 in but will quit this afternoon. Morning paper full of accidents in night and they warn and ask folks not to get out in cars if not necessary as they get in way of snow plows.

I was up early and bread is raising. and have a casserole of chicken and rice in pepper halves to put in oven at same time. Also tucked a big potato in as it can be used tomorrow in something. I try to put more thing in oven to save gas. [Florence was a good cook, having learned to cook from her mother and having taken lesson taught by the gas company.] So I have been on the go and is only 8 oclock so I will wash my hair next. [Florence once to Tom that when she was a girl in the winter when it was extremely cold, they kept their hair clean by brushing cornmeal through it.]

Two calls in night in night on radio for beer bread recipe. They say letting it set for 20 min before baking helps, and I put a piece of foil or brown paper over top so won't get so hard. You probably know that. [Florence in later years was a poor sleeper, so she often listed to a talk radio show in bed at night.]

[Pasted in letter, headline] TIRED OF SHOVELING SNOW?

Am going to write **Betsy** today. Haven't done that since Christmas. My days seem so

full and am content, and I know the snow creates problems but I can;' do a thing about it so why not enjoy it, and I spend much time watching folks walking by by snow up to their knees. I never read funnys but these [enclosure no longer with the letter] caught my eye and got a chuckle out of both.

So a lot of Love to all Mother and Grandma. **Chris** this letter ought to hold you a while, and lots of milk and cookies while you are doing hw [home work?? as you say you like to read letters while you have your snack. [Tom's son. Chris, lived with Tom and his wife, Nathalie, during this year and attended Shepherd College at Shepherdstown, West Virginia.]

[13 July, perhaps 1978] rr/m

Dear Nat [Tom's wife] Your letter came today and it made good time as was sent Wed pm, but dont bother if you cant get a letter mailed as you are too far from a Post office [in Maine] to run there every whip stitch. But was glad it came today as it seems to long to wait over the the weekend.

Sat is either a drag for me or full, somehow I just dont like Sats any more, women that have husbands or work like it the best of all the days.

Went to a wedding at 10 this morn, our asst preacher got married, he is a young fellow in his 30s and has an office in our church and is over at Washburn [College] so much counseling or something. He is a rugged lookin fellow and modern etc nothing sissy about him yet is sincere about his religion. The minister had the wedding in his yard, it is across from the campus and has a large house and the yard is emense lots of oak trees and shrubbery and lovely outside so cool and they had stereo or amp and the young fellows had guitars etc and sang songs not like the wedding songs am used to, the Mod love kind. We sat in chairs and a large crowd, so many young folks from our church and from the college also. I went with Jenay's mother, dress and everything simple, no on frets anymore what to wear at a wedding, just what they have, only had a best man and matron of honor and our preacher married them and then after the ceremony we went to the church for a reception, their cake was devil's food instead of the traditional white kind. Before the reception they showed slides of the bride and groom, that was taken the past year, them playing tennis, on picnics etc which I enjoyed. Came home and changed clothes and got a light lunch and started in on the 3rd chair to wash off and buff and **Garnette** came and wanted me to go to a shopping place so I quick changed into a and went and we were only gone a short while, I did look around for a summer dress went and was there half hour or so, and as we got in the door Jerry brot each of us two cucumbers and said, "Come in for a glass of ice tea, as she wanted a break from her vacuum cleaning.] I think Jerry was a neighbor in the apartment house.] She had worked down town all morning and part of the

afternoon so we then he came in, he loves to have folks around and we said we were celebrating the "Happy Hour" and he said "With ice tea?" Just before I went over there my phone was ringing so answered it and it was an obscene call, very dirty.

I dont know whether you will get much information from Martha as I wrote two years ago when you were making out some papers and asked about her sisters age or something and she said she didnt know. And you asked about my grandmother Owens, about anything I could tell you and cant think of anything. While she lived to be an old lady, she never told us stories of her life and I cant remember my mother telling anything. When I was young and visited them had a good time. Martha Florence's mother's sister] and I are the same age. She let us do most anything in way of play. They lived 6 miles from us and I would go down to visit them on the train. We girls would play AUTHORS in the evening and we would fix up all kinds of concoctions and put in little patty pans and put in oven or on top of the stove and play house that way. Gladys told me last night that she remembered the day Grandpa [Owen] died, he was found in the barn dead. He had diabetes but I dont remember that, or that he had been sick. Grandma and Martha used to come see us on the train. I think that grandpa worked on the [railway] section. After Grandma became a widow one or two summers I went down to a carnival and we fell for a fellow that took up tickets. He didnt know it but we went home and talked about him. I was probably 13 years old but I do remember their yard there were glorious morning glories growing around the well, and apple trees,, one in particular that had such good eating apples they were called sweet apples and were just that and the inside was so white, they were called pound sweets as they were very large. [An Internet search brings up the statement, "Pound Sweet apple is an old variety that has been a favorite for years. Fruits are large, delightfully sweet. Amber to golden yellow when fully ripe and russeted. Very best baked or canned. Also know as Pumpkin Sweet it originated in 1800's in the apple orchards of S. Lyman of Manchester, Connecticut."] **The house was small, and two rooms upstairs which was steep, but dont remember the furniture or anything about the house but them kitchen, had a cook stove and table, etc. Mother told me that a few days after grandma was married her mother came to see her and grandma was cutting out baby clothes from her wedding dress and her mother said, "Addie are you in the Family Way" and he reply was "Isnt every one after they get married" but Grandma wasnt so soon, as she didnt have a baby for a year or more.**

Mae was the one that loved her grandma. She was 10 yrs older than I so could appreciate her and she used to talk about her a lot but cant remember what. I never hear Martha mention her uncles or aunts, they no doubt lived back east and in those

days traveling was nil almost.

Have finished the third chair setting getting the gummy spots off, no one will notice the difference but me.

Have the phone on the maple chest on the north side toward kitchen and a kitchen chair beside it, so the office is a store room period right now. With an overflow of company I may go back to it for the typewriter table, etc.

And I feel for you about your treasures you lost from theft [from the cabin in Maine]. Those are things that cant be replaced. Here is a quotation from a little book you and To sent one time "Memories from days gone by"

New things are good things
And they fill our life with pleasure.
But the old things--those that touch the heart.
They're the ones we'll always treasure.

[Sunday Evening] Quite a day as I went to church with **Ruth** and **Garnette**, they always go to church together and then eat some place afterward and so **Connie** was out of town so I went with them and a call to Ruth this morning that a couple were coming to see her for which they do often so we all went to church together. We went to the cafeteria downtown. We went to First Presbyterian Church, So after dinner we went out in the Potwin area, it is a lovely old part of town and years ago was the best place in Topeka, the houses are very large and beautiful shrubbery. They were having some sort of a Bi Centennial deal in several yards. It was advertised so we wanted to see what they had but wasnt much, some ceramics, macrame, etc, but was fun looking. This couple were so friendly, he is in the real estate business and I dont know where she works. They have their office in their home and he does well. They were the kind of folks that fit in so well. They have no children. When they brot me home I asked them in to see my home. and they set awhile and couldnt get over how cool it was. We had another cool night and so when I left shut the cool air in and pulled the shades down.

My new permanent is a pleasure to work with, have only shampooed it once since had it done and when ones hair looks good you are always ready to go unexpectedly, so if keeps on looking nice I will have to go to this shop again and will be so convenient as is the shop right on the bus line and get off at 9th and there it is.

Ruth is having her nephew come and take her to Califor Santa Ana to her brothers golden wedding. She has to take her poodle dog and wont fly and put it in the kennels. She went out several years ago and this fellow came after her. He is always out of a job. not always but is a loafer and is in his 30s so she pays him well to make the trip.

When the folks left as they were going out the door the gal down the hall **Jerry** came

tearing out and said, "Was that the Laws" I know them, they were both raised in Clay Center. Several people in the eat8ng place knew him also.

When over in the Potwin district the folks noticed the old chimneys on the houses and how odd, they said they looked like chimneys on English houses and he took pictures of three, some had two and three chimneys.

And TODAY is your BIRTHDAY and I dont know how old you are, fill me in. Hpe that your package arrived in time but the timing at your end [in Maine] when you pick up the mail I cant control.

Mon Morn Another lovely morn, is supposed to warm up a little but nights will be in the 60s and that will be alright, has been cooler, the mornings are so fresh.

Dont make your letter writing a task but remember I am having a vacation through your eyes so write all the tidbits that goes on, seen the **Bartons** yet? [The Bartons were friends in Maine. Much Love Mother

Sept 6 [1976]. Typewritten. mh

I have been thinking about 56 years ago today. What a good life we had together. We were married on the 5th [of Sep 1920]. Louise [Hahn] and Margaret [Hahn] [--Walter Hahn's sisters] went with Dad and I to the First Methodist Parsonage here [in Topeka, Kansas] at 11am and we went to Grandma Hahn's for our wedding dinner. The next day we went to Baldwin [KS] to Marie [Jenkins] and Ed's [Ed Hahn was Walter's younger brother's] wedding at Mrs. Jenkin's home. [Mrs. Jenkins had previously lived in White City, but she moved to Baldwin to give her daughter, Marie, a home while Marie attended Baker University. Mrs. Jenkins also took in students as boarders.] Avis [Marie's sister] and her new husband [Frank? Sharp] of four months were there. I think about six o'clock we two couples went to Kansas City and we stayed at the same hotel. We went to a furniture store. We had a letter for a discount from the furniture man in White City, so we bought a dining table, buffet, and chairs and we didn't have money for anything else. We were there two nights. I had a new wedding suit which was a fall model and was a warm day and then a rain the first day in KC that ruined my wedding hat.

It was so nice for us to have our relatives living here [in Topeka] and raising our families together. Les [Beckman] and Louise [Hahn] were married in December, then Myrtle [Walter's older sister] moved here the next year and Ed soon after that so that we were quite a family. The Hahns were wonderful people, good folks and loved their children and we were all very happy. Then my folks came two or three years after we did. Dad was still in the Post Office 2 or 3 yrs after I was married.

We had such fun on picnics and going to the Fair with our kids and we were all

poor together. Dad [Hahn had a Model T car the year they came to Topeka and they came here only a few months after we were married. That first fall we were the only ones and them here in Topeka and we had such good times. We would go for a ride Sunday afternoons with Louise, Margaret and Grandma and Grandpa Hahn and we would get lost in the country and finally get back on the road to town. We would stop at their house for a little Sunday evening snack. It seemed that it was a wonderful fall, everything new to us--the big Fair and we even had a guest or two that fall that came to the Fair.

And Dad had a good time stocking up on apples, pears, etc and grapes. I didn't know much about what to do with them but did know some from home, but mostly my job at home was peeling the peaches and apples and grapes and mother did the rest. And so today all I've done is think about the good times and how beautiful that fall was. And to be in my own home with a furnace and running water and a toilet, I felt like a queen, but most of all I had a good man to look after me and we built our future together with work and dreams. And after 5 yrs we were on our feet getting a head start so planned for a little boy and that made our life complete, you have been so good to us and there are so many things I wish that I had done differently, more patience with you, etc.

Still no rain, hot in Kansas. Poor Mr [William O.] Douglas. What a life he has now just suffering.

Fall 1978 Typescript [M] [At the top, four fall quotations: "Air deliciously crisp. like the first bite of a McIntosh." "Hillsides looking like Persian carpets." Frost tarnishing the goldenrod." "Cornstalks standing like gaunt soldiers in faded khaki.]

My Dear Son: Have just come back from my daily walk. Sometimes have to kick start myself to get going but after I start it is rewarding as the air so fresh these days and I think of the humid summer days and being shut [in] as too humid to take a walk so I am going as long as I can before winter sets in. The grass very white with frost. The first big one so plants etc will feel it. T the trees are simply gorgeous and on all side of me is beauty, and I take it in.

The days last week were so full I didn't know whether I was coming or going but have quieted down more this week. Yesterday the little old lady next door brot me a hot piece of ginger bread. She had it on a napkin on a big sycamore leaf. She was the lady that was here Sun for tea and she is such a smart one and is always interested in things and what the trees look. As she doesn't see well and doesn't venture out side. Well, to go back to the cake, she has a black lady come in often to do her laundry and cleaning and get groceries and this lady had gathered up some leafs from our yard for her so I know this lady had

baked the cake as **Mrs. Landis** can't see to read a recipe and I was so touched at the friendly gesture of her bringing that piece of cake, and she just comes to the door as says a few words and back to her rooms. The other [neighbor] never knows when to go home. She doesn't cook like she used to and she was a wonderful cook. This is Mrs. Samways.

I have spent of the afternoon trimming the butternut squash. I have done that the last few years. When your **Dad** was here he brot me a little pumpkin for the table and instead of cutting it and making a face I pasted eyes, nose and mouth so that I could have it for a decoration all the fall season up to Thanksgiving. This one doesn't have much bottom more tall than squash when they are that way. I made triangle eyes. For nose and mouth I took a little brown sack and crumpled it up for a hat and a red top of ball of fringe and I fringed a strip of brown burlap and have that sticking out from under the cap for the hair and he looks more like a scarecrow than a Jack O Lantern. He is standing on the brass table with a green piece of cloth around the neck. I have other fall things on the table, a ceramic hen pheasant, and artificial color leaves, little squirrels and a colored ear of corn. All these have had for several years and every year they come out of hiding. So I am managing my sad spells by doing something with beauty or creative in the home to pep me up.

Have stuffed peppers with cubed potatoes and cheese on top and two little custards, one for you. Try to have two or more things in the oven at the same time. [She was a good cook. Through the years she lived alone, from 1967, she manages to cook balanced meals. At this time, she lived next to a small shopping center with a grocery store. Almost every day she went to the store for something or other and to get out and do something. [Florence's step-granddaughter, **Diane Torrey,** gave Florence the blank Nothing Book as a gift. At Tom's request, she left it to him when she died.]

Yu mentioned storm windows being hard to find, if you need any for down stairs why dont you try plastic. **Mrs. Samways** fixed all her windows with plastic as she said her windows were too cold, and he [manager] came over and put it on my bathroom window and it helped a lot but dont attempt anything like that up high windows. He had a small piece of stripping and tacked it on the top and bottom with nails.

[Undated] [rr/s/mt]

The article about greens reminded me of the time mother had a Bridal Brunch for me announcing my engagement. This was Aug. 1st and she wouldnt tell me what she was going to serve, and I cant remember what she had but for something to put the salad on (our garden lettuce all gone) but she used the tops of carrots for greenery, and she made a pretty deal to put, I think it was jello salad, on it. We kids never ate greens she cooked, like horse radish, lambs quarter etc, one of our wealthy women in

W. C. [White City, Kansas] when she had club in winter time she would call to Herrington, a larger town and have them send lettuce on morning train, for any luncheon etc. she had. Her daughter was one of my best friends and I loved staying all nite there. She had a bedroom all to herself, a fireplace, blue wall paper & white painted wood work. We didn't have room for a nite guest.

Thursday Evening [At Charlotte Johnson's home in Missouri. October 1978] mh

My Dear Son. Its raining hard and in a trailer sure is loud when it beats on the roof. [Her niece, **Charlotte (Schump) Johnson** and her husband, **Gayferd Johnson**, owned a trailer park in Missouri at this time.] The others are playing cards but I am too full of supper and not good at card games so sitting it out.

I made the sour cream slaw for dinner tonight, have good meals but once a day. We walked a mile around the court.

It was such a shock about Marie and last night was awake all night reviewing in my mind the past 52 years or more of our lives, how we started out our married life the same year. They (Marie & Ed) were married the day after we were and we two couple went to KC together and were there 2 days and bought some of our furniture. And from then on when you kids were little, our picnics, holidays etc. together. And then later the hardships . . . and am wondering what brought on this attack, if the fall had anything to do with it. And I battled with myself what was the thing to do about hurrying home, and it seemed so confusing to try and get there and spoiling [surviving sister] Bernices trip, and really with relatives there, I could do so little. It seems as though I have had my share in losing folks this summer, [sister] Gladys, then Ed and Marie, and that is quite a few in a short time. My friends and sister have sure gone.

The trees are thick not too far from here and are like a small mt or hill and blue haze and so many trees are red but very little yellow showing. Charlotte is such a fun person and is up early mornings.

Bernice is having a hard time finding new clothes. The Taggarts [probably her husband, Tom's brother, Bob, and his wife] took her shopping one day but no luck, so we will try some shops close by to Zita's [wife of nephew, Francis Schump]. Bernice turned her foot two weeks ago and then Sun. she banged it on edge of [bed] springs and a big lump came on leg, so that slows her down. [24 years later at age 101 1/2, that foot remains her only major health problem.]

With so much talking its hard to concentrate on a letter but am thinking of all of you. Probably be home Mon. and I hope Bernice stays on a few days but when she gets started she will probably not stay more than a day in Topeka. So with love, Mother

[November 1978] Handwritten. s/pwh

My Dear Son. **Will soon be your birthday [5 November] and I shall always remember it as the happiest day of my life as I had a baby boy to complete my life.**

Grandma and Grandma [Margaret (Owen) and Thomas Torgeson] came the next afternoon allowed in the room at hospitals and the nurse brought you in and Grandpa T held you and kissed you. He loved babies [He and Margaret had had nine of their own.] was so proud you were named after him.

It was a beautiful fall and then the first light snow came softly down. A yellow chrysanthemum was sent me. In those days greenhouse flowers were rare. It was such a happy time and your dad was there every evening and we were somewhat reluctant in sharing our evening with any visitors.

As I think back all the years following, they were easy compared to now days. I may not have been the best mother in raising you, and cross at times, when should have been more patient and understanding. You grew up and have made me very proud of you. And your Dad loved you very much too. He was the patient one. And so have a happy day. Will be thinking of you. With love, Mother

2 December 1978 Typewritten. s

Such a nice letter from you and makes me realize what a thoughtful son you are and such a comfort to me and has made the loss of your father much easier to get through the years because you were always doing something to help. I get bored when folks say to me that their children are too busy they don't have time to write, or say they don't like to write letters. You write such nice things to me and it makes me feel like life is a challenge so I work on it

This morning as I was fixing the corn and broc casserole for my lunch I thought why not ask my new friend] **Hilary** for lunch, as she had left me a note on the door Wed and I was gone, that she would stop Fri morn, and so she came at eleven and came in. I said do you have deliveries to make around here and she said she did so I told her to get going and come back here for lunch at noon. Well her eyes sure did light up and she was so pleased and was back here at noon. I made no fuss over lunch, just heated up two slices of my homemade bread. took two cupcakes from the freezer that were three months old but freshen up so well and peaches were pen, made tea, and that was it. Most folks have just a snack at noon, and she ate it with a relish and we had about an hours chat. She has a daughter that lives in K.C. She works at Hallmarks in KC and does designing on cards and goes on business trips for them , so they see each other often.

I told her the first time she came I wouldn't be a customer as I receive some of her products as gifts and so she doesn't push her wares. She is doing this to get over a

frustration of being alone and has worked at different stores until the past few years. Her husband went out in the yard one morning and fell died a year ago from a heart attack, so she decided to try the Avon deal for awhile and can quit anytime.

I feel the same way you do about Christmas. It should not be such a mad rush but the papers etc are getting one all in a hurrah and it should not be so hectic. A we are doing things all year as you say with trips and things so that is what I like best and the things I can remember and think about all year. I made three trips this year, the two to see you and the one with the girls and feel sort of selfish that I did it yet it was too make others happy too. And so I used the legacy [**Gladys, her sister]** left me for those trips and so have much to think about this winter. And you helped make the trips enjoyable and Nathalie too, so am busy or have been al fall getting boxes and doing a little shopping for the family and then next year it will be something I can send in a brown envelope. Something soft, as this deal of buying tape etc to please the PO is something. Of course you wrap Books etc every day and tote them over to the PO. I don't mean to complain as I enjoy doing things but it gets to be a chore unless I start early on shopping and I have all along so that hasn't been any big deal. One can't count on the weather this time of the year. So I have a box for the family and have enjoyed doing it but it is not a big affair and I don't want you to do much either. I only send cards to 3 or 4 friends as I write others all year.

Did you watch New England Christmas last night, I was a little disappointed but parts I liked was with Rod McKuen, and the pictures that were scenes look like Nathalie's crewel embroidery. His voice is so low was hard to get some of it. . . His last poem was about home that wherever you are or what you do is going home.

I was coming home from the store yesterday and there was a nice little branch of greenery that was on stuff they were using to decorate the store no doubt and was kicked around but a nice little branch on the side walk off of greenery that was off stuff they were using for decorating the store no doubt and was kicked around but a nice little branch. So I brought it home and washed it off and have it in a bottle on the table. Had to put a little stick in it to hold up the top branch. Little things like that little piece of cedar make me feel Chrismasy, and the smell of it and I thought about the Christmas when you were in Maine and the first Christmas without Dad and you surprised me and came home the first part of Dec and were only here two days. You came in with two little pine trees for the buffet and a larger one for the table, and several packages of deer meat on dry ice. Those are the Christmases that one never forgets. While gifts wear out but Memories never do.

And to make the trip last year and bring Betsy. I have regretted that **Betsy** didn't get to be with more of the family, but in later years we have been scattered at holidays and not like it used to be when you were growing up. and I wondered if she didn't think it would be that way when she came' However, she got to see the clan or a part of it Christmas day

and Gladys.

Tis a dark morning and is misting and the forecast is for freezing drizzle or snow by night. Haven't had any snow yet, just one time saw it on a roof.

Charlotte [her sister Kate Schump's daughter] and Gayferd [her husband] went to Calif [from Missouri] to visit and for Thanksgiving. [They later moved to Orange, California] Their clan put there in a town not far from where they lived had it this year [?] so they went a few days before Thanksgiving and left their car at the Schumps [her Kate's son Francis and his wife, Zita] and will be back Mon, and they will not like this storm, after being there.

Georgine, Jenay's mother and Jenay and Dorothy' Gary's mother [Church friends] and I were going out this morn to Sorority houses, five of them. They have a show every Dec and it is so interesting. They sell things and the decorations are so pretty etc. I have gone for four years and almost backed out on this but decided to go , but a storm is moving in and I went to the phone to call and say I wasn't going and Georgine was calling me and said it was getting slippery and I am not taking chances and she wasn't either on driving so will be a nice day to stay in.

The Dickens Readings [at Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, West Virginia] must have been nice. You do have lots of things going on there which makes it interesting and I have enjoyed the activities that have gone to when there.

The little skinny turkey picture is funny and I will put it in the Nov. month Know Nothing Book. **[Diane Torrey's Tom's step-daughter, that is, his wife Nathalie's daughter,** gave this blank book to Florence and she left it to her son, Tom]

About 28 March 1979. Handwritten. s

My Dear Son. Just received your letter written in my Birthday [23 March 1897 at White City, Morris County, Kansas] and is such a good letter. As the years come and go it seems that you feel and write more about your feelings and thoughts and I also feel that I can open up also. Is hard for me to put my thoughts on paper. But while I don't expect you to write all the time about your Dad, am glad you do once in a while. He was a good father and loved us both very much. But since he has gone. I concentrate so much o you to fill that void, he has left, and you have done it so well in beautiful; and sending letters so often, and have made me happy. Our visits keep us in close touch also. I have wanted to tell you many times that if and when something happens to me to not have any guilt feelings, that you have neglected me or have been unkind. You have done so much to make my life a happy one and worth living. So be happy for others.

And another thing and so happy and relived is about what you have done for **Chris . . .** And I know that **Nathalie** has had a part in all this also. Here is Margaret's address you

asked for. **[Margaret (Hahn) Walter Hottle, Walt Hahn's sister**, who lived in Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Indiana.] Am sure she would like a note from you. Gladys wrote to her as they were the same age and their birthdays a day apart and would write on their birthdays, a day apart, and Christmas. [Gladys (Torgeson) Murphy White was Florence's sister.] Also she sent me a letter after Gladys death and I answered it and I wrote at Christmas and received a nice letter from her and she said her three faithful letters writers had passed away. Gladys, Irma [the adopted daughter of her sister-in-law, **Myrtle (Hahn) McCollister]**, and **Maries (Marie (Jenkins) Hahn**, who wrote for **Ed [Walter Hahn's brother**].

One of my Birthday Cards was a long poem about "Birthdays are a gift of God" [Not included here] And I was touched by **Chris [Tom Hahn's son**] card. What he wrote, "Since one of my most happiest people I know is my grandma. Please feel good about your one day this Spring that is really yours."
With much Love, Mother

Sunday Afternoon [April 1979) Handwritten. s

Dear T & N. This is one of those wet soupy days and chilly. Was going to church, with the Weeklys, as its Fellowship dinner and they have such good food and was going to fix a bean casserole and got dark and wet so decided to stay home. I get so chilled out a day like this.

So have put in time on letters, changing addresses. etc to the new phone book, and just puttering, not a planned meal this noon since thought I would be going out, but I fixed a quick one in little steamer and am out of bread s have bran muffin mixture soaking and will have muffins and apple sauce for supper. Muffins heat up so well, and like to have them on hand once in a while.

The programs should be better tonight than last. I watched Love Boat, but it was a repeat, then turned to movie that was half over, but it wasn't my kind. Watched the Welk Show and it made me teary as they sang Red Sails in the Sunset, "Its a Small World." The latter was one that we hummed a lot at Charlottes [her niece, at Orange, California after we had been to Disney Land. and went on a boat and little dolls from all countries [that mattered to Disney, at least] revolved around and sang it. And so I thought of [her sister] Gladys [] who lived also in Topeka] and how she enjoyed the trip, her first plane ride and all. [Part about niece Charlotte's family life in California not included here.]

Tomorrow election day for city. Ken Morrow running against Bill McCormick, who had his four terms, 8 years, and he has been good. Ken has talked and sent cards against Bill. He sure looks old. He [Ken] is 60 years and is going 6o make over the city he says. [Ken Morrow was a son of John and Hallie Morrow, good friends of the Hahns and

members of their church group, "The Bonehead Club."

Well so much for that, will see. I didn't register so have no choice. Love, Mother

From a May letter year unknown

The sun was warm but the wind was chill
When the sun is out and the wind is still
You are one month on in the middle of May
But if you come so much as dare to speak
A cloud comes over the sunlit arch
And the wind comes off a frozen peak
And you're back two months in the middle of March (Robert Frost)
You know how it is with an April day

[June 1979] Sunday Evening. Typewritten. s

Dear T & N. Have just come back from a walk. Little late in starting but wanted the house to cool off ands had the oven on. Baked three poppy seed loaves. They are a sweet variety and have [had] stuff on hand for some time, as I don't want too much of that stuff on hand to eat up by myself, so since found out Avis was coming thought it would be nice to have something along that line, and also made a meat loaf, and put escalloped potatoes in the oven. The caked baked first as they have a low temp, and the meat loaf in at the same time and then added the potatoes after the loaves were out and the meat loaf needed more heat so was eleven when started out. [Avis Shuart, old-time Sunday School teacher, fellow church member, and along with her husband, Clarence, a member of the church-oriented Bonehead Club that was my folks social group for years]

Is a gorgeous morn, cool and wore a sweater. Went to see the garden as has been several days since saw it, and it has been so wet so should grow good and is so sturdy looking. No beets, but beans, cabbage no greens for salads. May have had that earlier but is the end of garden. I never see anyone around. [I think she is talking about her friend Hilary's garden. When she was away, she told mother to help herself to it.] I can see why dad liked his walks. He would come home and tell me many things he saw. I didn't have time then. I tried it and he stopped at every grocery store if they were on our walk. He took so much time and started out around 8 30 or 9 and that was my time to work and get the noon meal ready or go Mon Mornings to the Hospital to do volunteer work.

Had a queer experience the other morn. I woke up at 5 and told myself that I had to stay in bed until 6, so finally dropped off to sleep, and must have been asleep for I saw a person, a woman, hurry down the hall and I got up to see if she went out and the latch was on and the door locked.

I'm like you, Tom. Am sorting out odds and ends of letter material. Leota, Lewis wife [the

step son of her sister Gladys White] brought a box of stuff last fall. She works at Hall marks, in the machinery dept, so am using some small env. . . .

[In speaking of an enclosed about sharing food] When Dad [Tom Torgeson, in White City, Kansas] had a garden, he would plant so much and work so hard keeping it up after work and then we girls had to take stuff to folks that didn't have any gardens. In those days there was no way of canning peas and beans.

Did not especially like the Movie last night, but stayed with it, and I thought my mother must have worried about her five girls, no four as I think Mae was a model daughter. I had some concerns about the youngest ones once in a while, coming in late and being so quiet so no one would hear. I was late, 18 years old in getting involved as did not become a woman as early as the others, so I was late in getting started but had no problems when I did. Hope you have a nice picnic tonight.

Later in afternoon. A call from **Florence Taggart** that she was coming over if I would be home. So, in a few minutes she was here. I had dressed for the day in decent clothes and so didn't have to rush around and get dressed for her. [She and her husband, **Dr. Floyd Taggart**, were former neighbors two houses south when we lived at 1120 High Avenue]. They remained friends until Florence's death and she is still living at this time. She brot a news clipping of Amy's [granddaughter] wedding. The little steamer [one of mothers standard wedding gifts] went over big as she did not received any and not much in the way of kitchen stuff. She was here an hour or so and what a nice visit we sure had. Made the afternoon a cheerful one and now can settle down to evening. She brought six hot cinnamon rolls, small ones, so will have two for my supper.

The day is a beautiful one and so cool in the house and outside also. The robins are going mad with a song. [Remainder of paragraph about a friend's grand-daughter]

Had a long conversation with a friend and **Leota** [White, wife of sister Glady's step-daughter] called. I have been thinking about them for two days and had planned on calling them today but didn't and so she called tonight. and said they have thought about me and should have called so we had a nice chat. **Lewis [White, Leota's husband]** is feeling fine now and back to work and they have a garden and a strawberry patch and have picked 40 qts of strawberries already. They have frozen some for jam, etc, and so with their jobs they keep busy. Was nice to hear from them tho. They were very good to Gladys. She died 23 May 1976. At the time of this letter they lived in Arkansas. Mother particularly missed her sister, Gladys, because they were both widows in the same town of Topeka. Although they lived on opposite sides of town and did not visit each other often, they kept in daily contact by phone.]

So my day was little surprises after all, and now is bedtime as nothing [of interest] on TV. One little blanket was not enough last night and tonight will dip into 50s and last

night 45, so you see how nice it has been today after the rainy day yesterday.

Monday morn [June 1979]. s

Such a cool beautiful day and two little blankets on last night, but will warm up today. Have been over to the store as wanted an gel food cake mix as am having three and maybe a fourth for lunch tomorrow. One has a birthday so am just having ice cream and cake. So today will slick yup the house a bit and make the cake and look forward to another nice time tomorrow. So doesn't it look like I am getting back the old zip. Wish I could have been more on the ball when you were here. Am trying to eat things that put back the good germs that the bad destroyed. So my walk was short. Only went around the block to the store as my housework will wear me down for too long a walk, With much Love Mother Recd the Canal bulletin . [Tom was the editor of *American Canals* for seven years.]

Thursday Afternoon (Late) June 1979. Typewritten. s

Dear Tom. Am dashing off a line before the evening program comes on. Not too much this week in the way of a movie, There is one The last of the giraffe that may be interesting. I watched a program this morn as I had heard what the talk was going to be, about Sisters. A lady and her sister were the speakers and one had written a book about Sisters. They had folks on that were sisters. some had three or four or one and they told of their times growing up, Only one sister said that she and hers never got along and now they are grown they still don't visit or have any contact and I thought of my sisters, our reunions, etc. And also we lied to each other when growing up. Of course there was bickering, etc about whose turn to do the dishes etc and one group said that the oldest ones didn't have the easier breaks as the young ones did and I know that by the time Gladys and Bernice came along everything was easier for them, and they got a few more clothes. But as one lady said, once a sister always a sister. And it seems now that after [older sister] **Mae** left home [she] was the one I turned to and in later years after mother was gone she was like a mother, only I felt freer to talk things over with. Its too bad you don't have a sister, and some cousins for your kids.

You write such nice letter. One came today and you had **Betsy** over the weekend and that was nice.

Am glad you got a power mower but like you I do not like directions [in putting it together]. About the mower. Your yard is large and hard to mow so I am glad that you got one. When **Nathalie** was here I got a plate hanger and it was different than the one I am used to and had to have some studying to get it to work and she got the thing fixed. **Grandma Owens** [Florence's maternal grandmother] would come to our house and Mother would have to cut on a bought pattern on a newspaper as she [Grandma] didn't like

to read directions on a bought pattern.

I intended to send you a check for a fan for **Chris** or to help of a refrig for him and My mind wasn't working then, but here is something for what is needed. This money left from my trip home?????? so use it. You probably already have things lined up before you leave [for the cabin in Maine and I see where you are going to start later than you planned, or maybe something for the cabin.

I have so enjoyed the boo you sent not long ago "Essays on Nature: and all kinds of interesting things. One just read about is about an apple. There is a star in many flowers and the one in the apple is [when] you cut cross wise had way between the stem end and the blossom end and there is a perfect start. I had to get an apple and see.

The light is good now in the bedroom as the sun has gotten farther west, so that is why I am using the typewriter more. It is too heavy to carry from the bedroom to the living room and the stand too. Sometimes in winter when I am shut in I have it set up on a card table in living room

All the lilacs were the first flowers to be planted around the newly built cabins and farm houses all over new America. They were planted in a garden at Portsmouth New Hamp in 1750 and they still grow there. When folks moved west they would wrap a root of lilacs in their belongings to plant in their new country.

Fri morn. Raining this morning so the walk is off. Watched movie last night "The last of the Giraffe" a two hour one and it was interesting. A giraffe is my favorite of the big animals. Today seems like Sat but looked at the calendar and it is not. All the news now days in on the planes. Will they or not be allowed to fly.

With much love, Mother

July 1979 After Dinner Noon One. Typewritten. s/mwh

And it was a good one too. Everything so tasty and I put it on a glass plate and with a large drumstick. A helping of escalloped potatoes and 4 large pieces of zuchini. That was a good meal and now the baking dishes are soaking and will do the dishes later. I looked up in my nutrition book for the vit. It is an old one and doesn't list this squash, but will ask Norma as she knows things from Z to z as she has to fix him special meals. Well, anyway it was the prettiest 4 slices with the green edges around it. Only take 5 min. to cook.

I used to like the warm summer Sunday dinners as did not have the oven meals so much on the day when weather hot and would have a can of salmon in fridge and cooked peas after got home from church and had a salad and fruit, coffee. Dad would make me iced coffee as had hot . but he would drink it also but later would have a cup of hot.. He did it because of me, fixing the iced coffee. I would sip on it so nice and cool in the breakfast room with shoes off and we would sit and talk longer than

on other days.

The other morning over to **Barb** [niece Barbara (Hahn) Lamantia, daughter of Walt's brother, Ed] at the coffee **Georgia** [church friend] talked about their family reunions. They have been to one recently in Nebr and said they had officers to get things organized. And when she got through, she seldom has a stopping place, I told Barbara to get out the Grinter picture. She had said that they had 46 relatives at the reunion. Well, when told her about our reunion and she looked at the picture she didn't have much more to say. We would have 3 and 400 and had officers to manage to see about the chairs. They got them from the funeral home, and they took charge of the silverware, coffee urns, etc and each family paid a small fee for this deal. [200 may have been a close number of people at the Grinter Reunions.]

[Handwritten on the back of the typed page] One page of this letter is missing.

July 1979. Handwritten. smt

Recd the first letter from the cabin [near Amherst, Hancock County, Maine] and can see how busy you must be. However, it is easier to work if weather is cooler which it probably is there. You do have a lot of company the two weeks I was there and I hope you have time this year for rest, fishing, etc. There will be folks dropping in tho.

I do remember the hassle about the outhouse at home [in White City, Kansas]. So few things I remember about when my brothers were there but mother would get mad [about the state of the outdoor toilet] and they got busy. She never let that job wait until the droppings hit our bottoms like some folks did. There was always a box of lime to put down, and we had to sweep [the outhouse] out and keep it clean. They moved the building to another location close to the old spot. I never knew about winter up there taking care of that. As I remember **Mother** was particular about things. We had to pick up the rotten apples under the trees. I guess she wanted to keep us busy some of the time, and we had plenty of chores.

Now seeing turtle eggs must have been an interesting thing to see. Some many nature things in the woods.

[Younger sister] **Kate [Torgeson) Schump** and I had to clean out the chicken shed, but that wasn't too bad. I think abut when I was a kid at hoe more in summertime. We went by my home with the nieces again and it isn't the same place as one in my mind. No trees run down house, etc and the one I remember had apple trees, plum trees, and a swing in a tree. Jean [(Hahn) Johnson] and Patty (Hahn) Blair] so enjoyed our day in White City, looking up places the folks use to tell them about. Jean was born in W. C. Moved to Topeka when she was small.

A letter from **Charlotte** [(Schump) Johnson, daughter of Kate (Torgeson) Schump,

Florence's sister]. Gayferd [her husband] brot her maple seeds to plant in pots and she has named them the girls. They are now 6 in. high and also has 5 walnut trees in pots. They can have them. I don't like walnut trees. She is so interested in garden now. Her youngest Brian is married, has been going with her a year. She has a 4 yr old boy and can't have any more, because of an operation. so Brian won't ever be a real father.

Have come from store. Mrs. S. [neighbor, **Mrs. Samways]** called this morn, rather early for her and wanted to know if I was going to store. Was raining and I had just washed hair. I told her I couldn't until afternoon. She said that would be . . . . [page missing]

July 1979, Typewritten. Thursday Morn. s/mt

And a beautiful one, sort of hazy and 67 at 5 o'clock and the day is not supposed to be too hot. Am telling you Kansas has had a good spring and several hot days and nights then comes along a break. Went for a walk and everyone I passes was feeling the cool morn. The vacant lots all around and our yards have been mowed so everything looks nice.

I am so glad that I moved when I did as have met so many interesting people and probably over on 1120 [High Avenue], I still would have enjoyed the neighbors as always by **Wilcock** [the neighbors. Hazel and Ed, who lived immediately behind Florence on Wayne Avenue] would have put a damper on that and also the neighbors are old too and ailing and here I have a choice and feel that my horizon has broadened. Saw **Mrs. Hawk** [another neighbor just behind and to the south of the Wilcox's] the other day when shopping and we had a little chat. An then yesterday **Zola** [Snyder, second neighbor to the south] called and wanted some info about someone. She said that she was walking over to Falley's now to get groceries. I can't imagine her doing that as she never walked any farther than across the street, but she has always wanted to be patriotic and for a while get a move on for short generation. She said that she was saving gas. They are going on a tour to New Eng first Sept on plane to Boston and then on bus from there

I got up at 5 and cut some stuff for Hobby sta. [Whatever that is.] Got an idea from a design on back on Calendar book. Am like Grandma Moses. I try not to make the same design twice but catch myself doing it but she never made the same painting twice.

I am like a one man band, I first write a few lines and then paste something and the cut out a design and then write a little and all this in the bedroom, with cedar chest handy. I can load it up with boxes, etc. [Her Granddaughter, **Betsy Hahn**, now has that cedar chest in New Hampshire. **Now Mother when making a quilt would cut out the blocks all boxed, etc. Not the hit and miss kind [like me] but that way.**

The others have their heat turned down lower than I as I can't stand the cold. But summer isn't gone yet, so had best not brag about the heat not bothering me. Today has

been great, 84, this afternoon and humidity 59. That is about the lowest it has been all summer

On walk this morning the hollyhocks were so pretty in back of a place over by the store and many wild flowers in the vacant lots. The TV gardener that talks here of Saturday afternoon had a lady on that has written a book about the wild flowers in Kansas. She is a smart lady with all kinds of degrees. He says is the best book and we have the most interesting flowers as any state. Avis [her old friend from White City who lived at this time in Council Grove, Kansas]] and we girls noticed so many on trip to Council Grove. I have been reading about birds and flowers and animals in the Nature book you sent and read them on the month that they happen. And have been reading about cattails. The Indians used their fluff for lining mittens and moccasins in the winter. Their name for cattails was FRUIT for Papooses bed as they also lined their baby baskets with the fluff.

Read an article the other day. To conserve on fuel at the peak time. Iron in the morning and other chores before the heat of the day came and it reminded me of Mother. She would cook a kettle of the new little potatoes from the garden and then we would brown for supper as that did not take long to brown them and cook the kettle of beets as that takes time, so long to cook. Well you are doing the same thing on young cook stove [at the cabin in Maine, where the cook stove took the chill off in the morning as well. *C*ooking pea soup, etc. and heat dish water and on hot summer afternoons, she would pull down the shades on the sunny side and close the back doors on the west, and we kids had to either stay in our out and no running back and forth letting in flies. An she had a pitcher of lemonade from real lemons for us to take out with us.. And our house seemed to comfortable, except was hot in bedrooms at night many times. But going back to the shady afternoons, I can remember when at other homes how hot it seemed as the kids were allowed to run in and out all afternoon. We seldom went anywhere in the afternoons as there were four of us to play together [Mae had been married and gone from home years before] and mother though that enough. And she wanted to rest some. [Her mother, Maggie Torgeson, was a good mother. She did nice interesting things for her girls. It kind of reminds me of *Little Women.* The Torgeson's didn't have much money, but they made the most of it.]

So cooked early this morning two chicken legs and when they were about done ,I out in carrots and potato and barley, and the kitchen wasn't so hot at noon. I took out enough for noon in a small kettle and then cooled the rest and put in the refrig for tomorrow. They are some things that lose their vit. by cooking and reheating. but they are fragile kind of veg like. frozen broccoli and zuchini which only take a few minutes in the little steamer at meal time. [My mother was a good cook. She went to cooking classes offered by the Gas

Company and to nutrition classes and did the most she could from the resources available to her. Being as only child, I had unlimited access to fruits which she supplied for "snacks" and also saw that I had a bowl of raisins on my desk. Although my desk had a sign with the three "See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil monkeys that said "DON'T MESS WITH ANYTHING ON THIS DESK" -- a rule I still impose on others, including my wife, my children, and especially CLEANING LADIES -- I tolerated the bowl of raisins.]

Saturday Morning. Handwritten on back of above.

Another beautiful morning and is very still;, with love, Mother

July 1979. Typewritten. This may have been part of another letter. s/pwh-ch

Going back to refrigerators . [?] Our first one we got in 1933, replacing the wooden ice box. You sure liked to climb up on the ice wagon and get a piece of ice. [In my memory, the driver would not have permitted us on the wagon. We would pester him for a piece; sometimes he obliges us, sometimes not. I am sure that if every kid on the route got a piece of ice he would have had to return to the plant to reload. Son Tom] You could have had a piece of ice anytime at home but that was the same. [I don't think so! The ice was needed for refrigeration and that didn't like to let warm air into the compartment in which the ice was kept.] The ice man got mad sometimes when several kids were there at the same time and he told you that if you kept off his wagon he would give you a piece. He was afraid someone might get hurt.

Well, the Beckman's [Walter Hahn's, sister Louise Hahn, and her husband, Les Beckman] and we girls sure had a good time making ice cream in the freezer part and we would get whipping cream and make it. It was cheap in those days, but finally that got too rich for us and we went back to milk. The milk got harder and hard to get out of the pan, so I would make a custard sometimes and stir up a little cream in it and freeze. We would also make sherbets and ices, and you kids would freeze cool aid and make Popsicles. We had that freezer [refrigerator] from 33 to 47. I don't think there was anything wrong with it but Dad got a bargain and a better one in a deal.

I have a little book that kept so may dates in my head and I sometimes wonder why I keep it but is such a little book and interesting to compare prices. But there are some things haven't put in the price.



Florence and Peter Rabbit at Tom and Nathalie's cabin on Lower Lead Pond in Hancock County, Maine, about 1978. (Tom Hahn Photo)

August 1979. Monday Afternoon. Typewritten. s/*pft*

Dear Son: What a nice way to start the week, with a picture of Peter [Rabbit] in a letter. He looks so much like the Rabbit on the Easter card and so he has a place on the little shelf in the dining room. Sometimes a little creature takes the place of a friend and I love to hear about him as much as the grandchildren. You are going to miss him when you get ready to leave but think of him as your Cabin Friend.

There are things that you have written about this time that reminds me of the first time that I went to Winter Harbor [Maine]. I remember John H[hayes, Screenwriter for Hitchcock]. We had a picnic on the rocks and afterwards went to some folks place and stayed there a while and Betsy went over to Hay's and I can't remember the name of the folks where I went. It was in a very swanky neighborhood . Some one brought out lamb chops and cooked,. I had never cared for lamb and took the smallest one trying to like it and it was so good I wish that had taken a larger one. The kids had hamburgers. Can you remember the folks. You used to mention Hays in your letters, his literary career. [*Butterfield 8, Peyton Place, Rear Window, The Birds, Butterfield 8, etc.*] You and Nathalie have been visiting more than usual haven't you among your friends. Maybe you had more time this summer.

I too am so glad that you had a nice talk with **Ed** when he was here. [Ed Hahn, younger

brother of Walter Hahn]. I thought the day at Barbara's that he looked like a sweet old man. ... His girls [**Jean, Barbara, Pat**) were very good to him and now they don't have to worry about him being lonely. He did miss **Marie [Jenkins Hahn, his spouse]** very much since she left.

We all have made mistakes and bungled in lots of ways. Maybe we thought we did more that we really did, but I think of the past and wish I had been more thoughtful and kind to others, but I will say that we sisters were very close and did much for each other after our families were grown. For years **[sister] Kate** was busy with family and we didn't see as much of her as we others did, yet Dad [Walter Hahn] was much on keeping up with family and I think we went more and visited more than the others.

As I grow older, I have more time to sort out feelings and more on the positive side than the negative, if you can read my mind. I may not word it the way I want tit to be. but when one loses one after another they begin to cling to their memories and think of the happy times [rather] than the mistakes, and all are different and each one has a different side. Like with **Zita** [**Schump**, her sister Kate's son's wife] and **Charlotte Jonson** [Kate's daughter], they are both so good to me and in different ways. I feel like Charlotte is my little girl at times as she is so loving and such a Mama girl with all those brothers. Her brothers are too thoughtful; to her. They are just that kind except **Fran [Schump, Kate's son]**.

I feel very fortunate that I have nieces and want to keep in touch with them. but I doubt if we will have the family gatherings as much any more since Ed and Marie are gone as the girls Barbara and Patty [Jean lived in Illinois] can hop in their car and can see each other at any time. They are all busy with their families. Ken and Patty have a very good family relationship with their kids, problems and all. They are the loving kind. When we were those little kids, they were always taking hold of our hand and hang around more than the other children.

Well, just got to thinking about everybody since have been with them all so recently, and am sorry that I didn't get to talk to **Jim [Jim Kilkenny** was the husband of **Marty Becky, the daughter of Louise Hahn, Walt Hahn's sister**]. He is almost an stranger as Marty comes up to see her dad [Les Beckman. His wife, Louise, died in 1944.] without him [Jin] and their kids are away from from. [Marty and Jim lived in Ponca City, Oklahoma.] Did you find Marty's note?

Rick [Corby, her grand-nephew, son of Harry Corby and Becky (Beckman) Corby] has sold his place or has it up for sale and has been over to Becky's some. I did not ask what he was going to do, get an appt or a smaller place. He was at Christmas time interested in a widow but that has fallen through.

I have written **Margaret [her sister-in-law Margaret Hahn Walter Hottle]** a letter

and telling about all the relatives from last week as I doubt none of the rest will write to her and Ed was very good about writing to her or dictating letters to Maries [his wife] to write and he would call her and there were two or Hottle lived in Mount Vernon, Indiana.] And I have also written to **Dorothy Taggart** as **Bob Taggart** [Florence sister **Bernice**'s husband's brother] He died the same time that Ed [Hahn] did. I feel badly about that as I had hopes of us being together once in a while.

I went for a long walk Sat morn and I did like you said. Someone had told you to say a word over and over and I did, and mine was Thank you Legs and was swinging my arms around when no one was looking and so enjoying the walk and met up with a lady and walked two blocks with her and on the way home I began to lag and so yesterday was a short walk as was somewhat lame and I just took a short one this morning.

The cantaloupes are good now and I cut one up and put chunks in a covered bowl as they have been so good. I figure how many meals I can get out of one as they are not cheap[and I read where food doesn't have to be ignored if it is higher than some things if one can figure out how many servings in a head of this or that.

Called Mr. Finly [apartment house manager] to fix the faucets and the trouble was only in the little screen filter so hope that is the end of having him here for a while. He is very nice to me. Is a very pessimistic person and always starts in with the country is run by a bunch of dumb clucks and price of things.

Going back to the time that we went on that picnic, and you mentioned this Haye's writing Peyton Place, etc. It so happened that Movie was on tonight "Murder in Peyton Place" and I watched it but somehow it didn't keep me very interested when they were a weekly series years ago. I used to watch that program and tonight remembered all the characters, but felt like Dad as I couldn't keep up wit so many characters so he wouldn't watch it. I had no trouble that way but just didn't hold my attention too well.

You mentioned that Nathalie made lobster stew and that is my favorite way of eating lobster. It is really super and the stew so colorful too. A also remember when you were at Winter Harbor, the base, about us going into the woods a short ways and you picked some [highland] cranberries and made sauce and it was delicious. They were a small berry but very red. And also remember that Jimmy, he was an Italian was he not, he would bring vegetables and stop and chat. [Jimmy worked in the Supply Department at the navy base.] That was such an interesting trip that time and I got to see and do things that had never done before, Navy things.

The robins are getting more drab now as their breast isn't as bright as in the spring and yet I marvel at the brightness of flowers this late. In a summer would would think that they would be faded but their colors are more brilliant than spring flowers.

Wed Morn. On my walk this morn met a young lady very heavy set and she said that

she had cared for her parents for so long and did not get out for walks and she is a diabetic and the Dr told her to walk one miles each day, so she is doing that and then a little ways on my way an elderly couple and they said they took a walk night and morning. They would have a cup of coffee and then have breakfast when they got home. They had come quite a ways as lived on Plass. The other day was at the end of the walk here on High St, that was in the afternoon and across 21[st Avenue] was a lady with six kids trying to cross the busy st and finally hey got across. A boy about 7 was pushing a stroller with a baby in it and on a rope were 4 little kids and she had hold of he rope. , like folks do in a blizzard to find the way and she told me she kept them on the rope in the store, that was where she was going, and I wonder4ed how she was going to carry groceries with both hands full. Maybe have each child carry a sack. That must have been a sight in the store to see that.

This letter has gotten way long but am sending it anyway. With Love

Sunday Morn [August 1979]

Dear T & N Up early and made a meat loaf and casserole of escalloped potatoes and bran muffins, all in the over while it was going. And yesterday opened a can or peach halves and pickled them for eating with meat or with cottage cheese gives them a perked up taste. And have washed hair, had a short walk and listened to a sermon and is now eleven o'clock.

It's hot but a breeze so summer is still with us but such a nice break of almost all last week.

Was interested about Peter [Rabbit] being caught in a net and remember last summer how mad he was and how some of the clan thought I was cruel to push him in the cage where he spent the winter with the Pete Estes Family. I think it was Diane who was the tender hearted one, but he wasn't hurt, just his feeling, and as you say an animal like that has more of a personality free from a cage and can show off more than being shut up. We he was fun, and I was thinking about my ducks. They are a fun pet. One is more fun than two as they depend on each other and don't pay as much attention to you. I had Joey first and he was so much fun. He would follow me around when I hung up clothes and would pick and pull on my shoe laces and nibble my arm and that made marks so had to make him stop that. He stayed in the yard, but one day I sneaked off and went to **Mrs. Elliot**'s [neighbor two doors to the north] and we were sitting in the porch swing and she said look who s coming and there was Joey quacking and I called and he came running to me.

Then came fall and Dad said we can't keep him all winter penned up, so he said he would take him to the park and put him in the lake or something and so when it was about time to take him I was out on the steps with Joey and Pop came out and sat with us and he said, "You didn't..." and I said, "I did." He was pointing to Joey's head and there was lip

stick where I kissed him. Well I missed him ore than Dad as he was with me all day. And then the next spring he got two and when they got older we noticed one couldn't quack, but would open his mouth and nothing came out. They were good at catching bugs and insects and suirt98ing on the sidewalk which I had to hose off often, and I didn't name them separately but called them The Boys. When I wanted them I would call, Here boys" and both came but they didn't play with me like Joey, and then fall came and the same parting and I rather think that Dad gave them to one of the carriers and they ate them. I wouldn't let him kill them to eat. It was off they seldom went off the place, maybe roam around in **Goldie**'s yard [Goldie Pepple] next door to the north], but I cried when they left and that was a bright spot in my life with an easy time with a pet that didn't need much care of bother.

Did you have any loons this year? I am sure glad that I went last summer to Maine as it was a hard time for me to get over the loss [of her sister, Gladys] and now this summer have been quite content. I miss Gladys very much but with a different kind of feeling. [Gladys was the inky sister who lived in Topeka.]

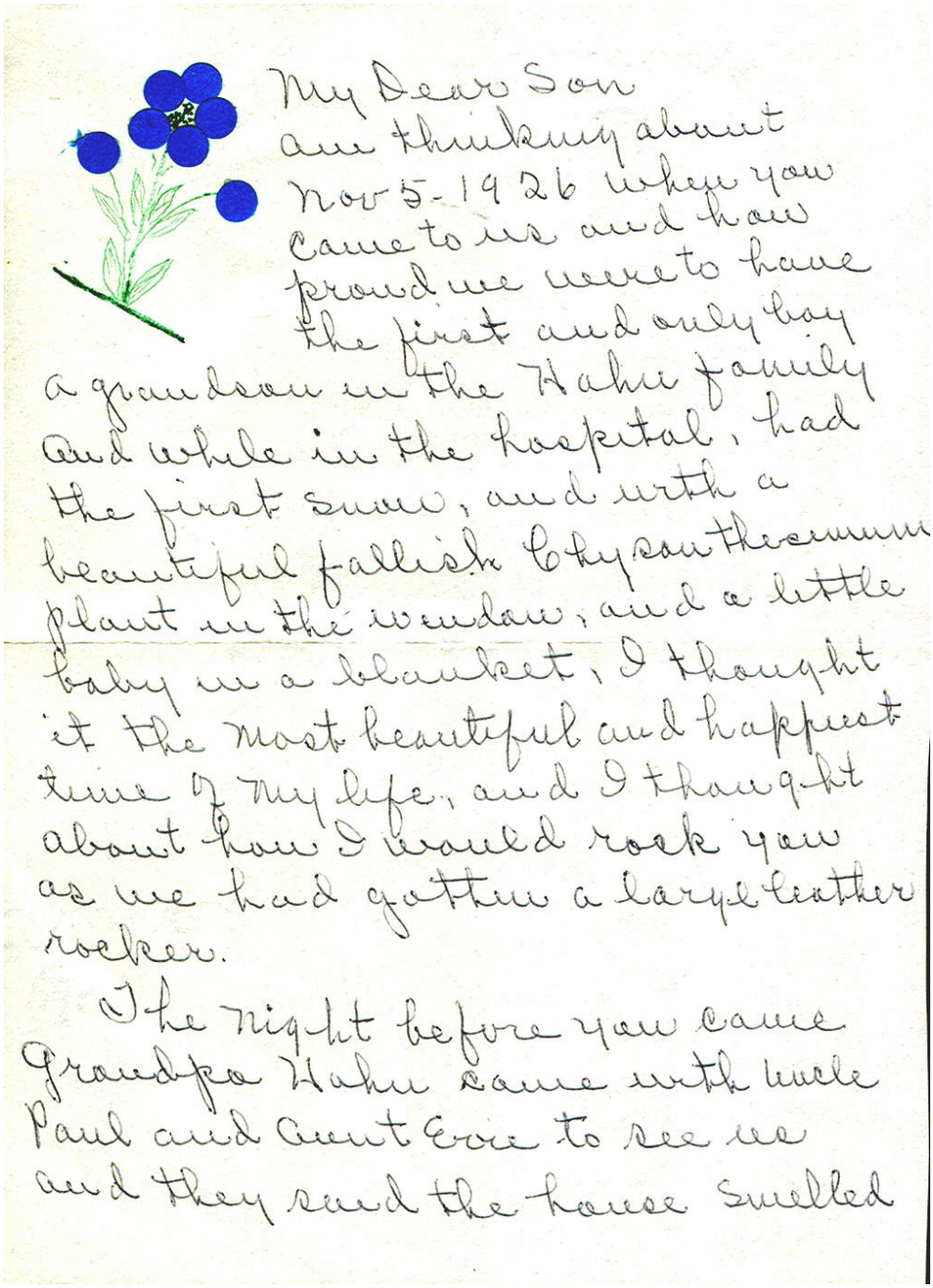
Nathalie, the place mat is so colorful and I have it pasted up under the cabinet. And, speaking of pictures. a note from Gene (Hahn) Johnson, her niece] since she got home [to Glenview, Illinois] and thanking me again for the jewel picture and she said she had it up in the kitchen as that is where she is most of the time when home and she can look at it., but I think that that is queer place for that kind of picture but if that is what one wants, that's all right.

5 November 1979. Birthday card to son Tom on his 53rd birthday with a nice little drawing by Florence at the top. mwh

My Dear Son. Am thinking about Nov 6-1926 when you came to us and how proud we were to have the first and only boy. a grandson, in the Hahn family. And while in the hospital, had the first snow, and with a beautiful fallish chrysanthemum plant in the window, and a little baby in a blanket. I thought it the most beautiful and happiest time of my life, and I thought about how I would rock you as we had gotten large leather rocker.

The night before you came Grandpa [Chris] Hahn came with Uncle Paul [Chris Hahn's brother, Walt Hahn's uncle] and Aunt Eve to see us and they said the house smelled so good. That day I had made several fruit cakes for the coming holidays

You were much wanted and how that little boy has grown up to be a thoughtful good and kind son to his mother, and I am proud of all your achievements and love you. Mother


My Dear Son
am thinking about
Nov 5-1926 when you
came to us and how
proud we were to have
the first and only boy
a grandson in the Hahn family
And while in the hospital, had
the first snow, and with a
beautiful fallish Chrysanthemum
plant in the window; and a little
baby in a blanket, I thought
it the most beautiful and happiest
time of my life, and I thought
about how I would rock you
as we had gotten a large leather
rocker.

The night before you came
Grandpa Hahn came with Uncle
Paul and Aunt Evie to see me
and they said the house smelled

December 1979. Handwritten.

Dear Tom and Nathalie. Am so glad you are back [having visited Florence in Topeka]. It was so lonesome after you left here but I got busy and put everything back in place and later on all the Christmas decorations all boxed up and put away.

As I told you on the phone I was out Sat afternoon, it just seemed as though I couldn't stand being in, and so Fairlawn Mall is easier than downtown. all in one spot. So got quite a few bargains at a Drug Store, a chain of them here Walgreens and they also have a counter of canned goods, etc and had advertised prunes for 79 c per pkg, so go 2 boxes as was out, and I sat awhile in the lobby and watched folks. As I was waiting for bus to come

home, a young fellow was standing in the exit door to St. He was waiting for the bus also. He was a clean looking young fellow quiet and from VA [Veteran's Administration Hosp [ital], He said he was looking for long underwear. They have a store of all sot-rts of things and that was where we were waiting Store is Woolco, [and] none there, and I said have you been across the St down to Litwins to look and he said "They are probably too expensive there, and I can't buy anything unless cheap, but will wait, they might get them at PC at hospital. He said his first name was Camaron (Scotch name) and we were talking and bus came along. and he ran out to stop it. We knew it was due in our 5 min chat but it sneaked up on us. An on the bus, a big burly fellow maybe from VA was across from this boy and he asked him something and the boy said "I don't want to talk" and the fellow kept making remarks and finally gave up and smarted off to a girl (this was the tough guy). I felt so sorry for the quiet fellow. He looked about 23 yrs and before he got off us he turned around and said to me, "I liked the little talk with you."

31 December 1979. Typewritten.

Dear Nathalie and Tom: This is a sort of diary as I probably will not write as your time is so short there. [I am not sure why. Tom] I have written to you after you left [from a visit to Topeka] but it probably did not get there before you left.

Am thinking about the days you were here and am so glad to have this Christmas with you. It it so quiet around here, probably everyone is tired of taking the tree and decorations down. I have most of mine put away.

Norma [next door neighbor] came to the door this morn with an angel, that was broken and she thought I might like to have the jewels on it as she was going to throw it away. [Florence made jewel pictures out of old costume jewelry custom-made for the intended recipient.] The head was broken off and it was a music box deal,. Play Silent Night, so I have glued the head on and out a ribbon around the neck where it had broken off and have been playing it while doing the dishes. She said that she had had it for many years. Some people can fix things and others not, and I am one of them and she is too about some things, but this deal was no problem. [I did not inherit this trait from her or from my father who was an excellent mechanic. Tom]

So I keep busy and it is so quiet and am lonesome when I sit around. I want you to know that tinsel and ribbons don't make a Christmas and only show one day, but the plain unwrapped ones last a long time, such as box of raisins, a ham for a Christmas dinner and is still some left, and I came across two little baskets that I will have fun with fixing them up, and a bag of coffee candy, and other things that you have given me, and then the wonderful help in helping with the banking business. Al those things are service and love. I do appreciate the other things that I have received from friends, but there are two ways of

giving.

Went to Book Club Fri and the Christmas glow was with everyone and none had a book so we talked about Family Christmas in the past. And then [friend] **Ruth** invited five of us for dessert on Sat and I was glad to get out again, as Sat is not my day.

As I had gotten a towel calendar for the kitchen and the Shepherdstown one which I like better as I like to look at the pictures on it and have it in the big closet where I can see it, and so took the other one that Georgine gave me to the luncheon and asked one or all the girls if they could use a Calendar and one said she sure would like it. The giver will never know it has a place somewhere else.

Bernice [her sister] called yesterday (Sun) and said there was 12 in snow on ground and that it was beautiful. They are saying that we need moisture badly, especially the cedars. The garden man on TV said to get out the hose and water well before the ground freezes. Bernice said was the worst [head] cold she ever had, and from her account it was like the one I had when you were here in May, a head cold and a virus along with it, so called the doctor to send out something and with the antibiotics and cough medicine I was helped and pulled out if it.

Ruth has two cats and a small dog and when company comes she shuts them up in another room, but she had something she sowed us. It is a thing that looks like a round footstool and a hole for a door and it is lined on the inside and the outside is covered with sort of plush material and the cat will go in there and sticks its head out and loves to run in and out of it. I told her how you could get a cat to do tricks and she says she has never been able to do that. They play with all sorts of toys.

This morn Hillary called to wish me a Happy New Year and that she was going to take it easy for while. And in a short while she asked me what I was going to do, that she was having her neighbors in for watching Rose parade and for lunch and wanted me to come any time from 10 to 1 and I said that Jenay was coming for me to see the tree before they took it down later on in the day and would be after me in the morning, so after I came home from there she would come. I was so glad to have some place to go. She said she had some special neighbors and wanted them to meet me. [Florence was already to go to someplace on a few minute's notice and had what she called, "Me fireman's boots handy."

Florence Taggart called this morning and she was so pleased to have you and to meet Nathalie. [an old neighbor from earlier days at 1120 High who remained a friend. She is still living in Great Bend, Kansas, in 2005.]

The weather is wonderful, and really mild and it is sure good for getting around. I will be by myself tonight and I usually am and New Years Eve is like any other night. There were many New ear's Eve that I stayed with **Jack Clevenger** and how bored I got playing Monopoly, but he was such a good boy that I went along with him, and then when he got

older we would watch TV. One year he was older , around 12 and he wanted to have a turkey for New Years to eat late so his his mother had the cook roast a turkey and make cranberry jelly for sandwiches late at night. He also had bans that he would bang also at 12 o'clock. There were always boxes of candy and fruit that had been given them for Christmas from firms [his father was a banker] for Christmas and so was fun to be there. I sure did love that boy. Dad was so bushed after the Christmas rush that he did not mind being alone on New Years eve, so he went to bed early.

One New Years night, not Eve, we had the Boneheads [Church Club] over for a hamburger super as everyone was fed up with big feeds at Christmas. so we had it in the basement and I cooked the burgers etc down in the basement and that morning Dad went out scavenger hunting to see what he could find behind a drug store out in Westboro and he came home with fresh holly wreaths that were thrown and in plastic bags and fresh and moist as though they had just been picked at a place in Oregon, so we put the wreaths on the doors upstairs and down and they thought we were outdoing ourselves to buy so many wreaths. I guess Pop told them how he got them. We had such und with that bunch and most always all came and to get a meal for 24 people was no small thing. but it was fund, then later years we had dessert supers.

(Continued) 1 January 1980 Typewritten. Well New Years is over and I did not go over to see Jenay's tree. She sounded so groggy over the phone that I didn't want to see her. They had been out to a party and she was sleepy, so we called it off to today, and I went over to Hilary's at noon and expected to see lots of folks but they had turned her down as they were going other places, so just one widow came from across the street. But we had a nice time and I got in on the last hour of the Rosebowl parade, and then we had diner. Was a good dinner as the ham and veg were so good all from the freezer that was from her own garden, the salad a rich one and then the dessert was so very sweet. She says she likes her sweets. It was a peach cobbler and the bottom was so very rich, chunks of butter and sugar. I am glad hat I asked her for a small portion. The other lady told her it was too rich. Hilary likes to try new recipes, and twice this week she has made a new one. One was a topping on a salad or dessert of cream cheese and something else and cream in the other and she couldn't get it to thicken, and I said what did you do with it. She dumped it down the sink.

(Continued) 2 January 1980 Typewritten) (Florence at age 82)

Worked all day until noon getting some things done and washed the gold round [table [cloth and took off the red one. Looks so nice with the gold chair. Whenever am out and come in the room the new chair looks so pretty.



The Weekly Family, often mentioned in Florence's letter, in 2006 Chelsey with baby Maura, sitting, in back her sister, Ashley. Gary Weekly and Genay (Provided by Genay Weekly]

This afternoon went over to see Mrs. Landis [neighbor] and took a pot of tea and some cookies. Used some of the gift tea and she liked it so much. It was peppermint spice. An then I read her cards [to her] and talked. She showed me some more books she had written. They are small booklets. She gave them away for Christmas presents in those days and they look interesting. I just glanced through them.

Made Sour Dough bread. Haven't made an since you were here and I let it get very light and it is super. That way way can also make sandwiches out of it like light bread and a made a ham sandwich for supper. Also took two of the gals upstairs each 1/2 loaf. Cut it while it was still hot and was 5:50 in time for their supper.

The days are dark and cold, 30 in day time, 20 at night. no snow but looks like it. And so am doing little fun jobs. Have worked under the cabinet in the kitchen where I keep what nots and have gotten out things to replace the Christmas things so the room had a new look. Oiled the wooden fruit and shined it up and it is on the brass table [that Tom brought to her and Walt from Hong Kong] and then got out the brass foreign bell that rings by a pull chain and worked on it and put it in detergent water and hot brought out the red engraving and polished it up and on the brass table. I like to get out things, seasonal things and I have some things that will never be out of my hands as long as I have shelf of them and one is the black wooden bowl [that Tom bought in Japan] , big brass tray and other things as my friends don't seem to have those kinds of things and they remark about them when here.

Continued Sunday Morning)

Yesterday around noon went to town, was beautiful balmy quiet weather and I wanted to be out. {At this time, the public bus ran in front of her apartment and that is the transportation she commonly used to go to town.] I wanted to be out. Went to pick up watch as I had called 3 days before telling them that weather had kept me from coming after it. And so when I got there one of the salesman I didn't know looked for it and came back and said it was not in the ready files, so the manager came out and said that he had not worked on it, and I kept my cool and said I couldn't make the trip o cold or stormy days and he said he would bring it to me. So then milled around in 2 or 3 stores. Town isn't like it used to be so I bought a new lipstick and I hope it stays on better than last 2 I have had. This is kind I used to get, and the girl who was young used 2 of test ones on my hands. I always try on wrist but my brown veiny side up and hardly a spot white enough to try. I have a good time figuring out people.

So the day was so nice. I got on the bus to come home and just stayed on [passed her apartment] and went out to Fairlawn and browsed around and found two things to work with, hobby stuff when shut in.

Had intended to have you get a typewriter ribbon and put it on-hah hah [I think that she was making fun of my mechanical skill], but forgot it and yesterday before I went to town looked for te box where I keep the old one and it has disappeared., so this morning got to the machine and ribbon conked out, so looked in instruction book, and found no typewriter in Dads writing and there it was, hard to find on machine, so until I get to town again will push the pencil.

Had a wild dream last night. You two were in a room painting the walls for me wasn't this apartment. You didn't ask me about doing it and a couple, came i and they started doing things. I didn't know them but you did. The 2 of my women friends came. I had started just for just we three and I had a time getting that meal ready. You, Tm, left the curtains up and nothing over the furniture and cans of paint sitting on the rug, dripping paint, but walls were so pretty. I so seldom dream any more.

I am thinking of two weeks ago today and wished we had taken time out to go to my church. There are still friends from Trinity [Methodist Episcopal Church) you would know, or had the TV on to the service I listen to every Sun. The music is outstanding and so in the minister [Rev. Schuler]. He often has a celebrity on and this morn had Arch Bishop Fulton Sheen (he died two years ago and this was a tape when he visited this church). He use to have a column in one of our newspapers and he spoke common language.

I would have gone to church today as is Fellowship Sun and their doinners are so good, but it is damp, a heavy mist so I stay inside.

Norma [neighbor] came over last evening to tell me her sister had been operated on for a carcinoma of intestine, and had gotten through it all right. Leroy [Norma's husband] has not been himself for several days, so she has her hands full. So little I can do to help, only to check if she is out on errands or hospital.

[Sister Bernice in Goodland, Kansas] is still shut in. A mil or neighbor brings mil or fruit from store but she [Bernice] takes car of getting groceries ahead of a storm, but he is still not over the vicious cold and is staying in anyway.

Am glad that you were with the relatives more this time so you could get better acquainted with them and when I am not here they will be a comfort to you. {Alas, most of them are gone now, twenty-five years later. Tom]

I have to write 2 sympathy notes so will take time to not make mistakes, so those kind of notes I write with tongue in cheek. [am not quite sure what she means by that.]

(Continued)Mon Morn

A tremendous three hour movie last night, from 7 to 10, "Skag," about a family. The father loved his wife but 4 children from 14 to 21, he couldn't understand them. A steel worker and he had had a bad stroke and he worked hard to recover and tried to get to know his family. Jan 17 will be the end. You may be able to pick up them. With love, Mother

Valentines Day 1980 Handwritten. s/pwh

Dear Tommy Boy: **Am thinking about the Valentine Days when you were a little boy. As I sit and think about it I wish I could have one day to live over again and it would be Valentine Day and making heart cookies with red sugar, red Jell-O and Dad bringing home the biggest red apples he could find and there would be one at each plate. Good Jonathan, winesap and others, but these apples were the ones from Was. State, and a crippled fellow on 8th and Kans sold them by the apple, and they were polished and shiny. I don' remember the price of them.**

I wanted to do something for all of you to share this week, but was so shut in to try and mail something but you and **Nathalie** can do the things I used to do, and my mother did for we kids. Jenay is having the family tonight for a dessert evening, but I am not going over as a fine mist and will be freezing by night band I don't mind that at all . . .[She] celebrates all of them [the holidays] as she was alone growing up and so now she wants the little girls to have family celebrations.

Norma brought over a plate of heart cookies, large ones and brown, probably made with brown sugar and this afternoon had one with a cup of tea and watched TV. Saw something funny on TV last night, a Washburn [College] student in grocery store putting in cart groceries in 60 seconds, for a cause, Muscular Dystrophy or something, and she ore

from one place to another. I wondered what I would get of turned loose for a certain time and groceries would be mine. What would you pick up? With love, Mother.

Saturday Afternoon. February 17 1980. Typewritten m/tsr

Have just finished reading "Snow Bound" and while reading it the snow is softly falling down and is pretty and an inch has fallen. I so appreciate the time and thought writing [copying] this article up and am sure it meant more to you by writing it.

In your letter was an article about the death of Christ written by a Dr priest about a heart condition was the cause and it reminded me about grandpa Torgeson [Thomas Torgeson, Sr./Taral Torjeison],. (my dad's parents) Grandma had a short illness, some kind of flu and was in bed for only a short time maybe three days and when Grandpa saw she wasn't going to get well he took to bed also and when Grandma died the doctor told Dad to hold off the funeral as Grandpa was not going to survive. The doctor said he could find no health problem with Grandpa, but he had no will to survive Grandma, in other words, a broken heart. but can see where [it] was for the best.

Grandpa was on the stern side and did not have anything to say to we kids but Grandma talked a little but they were not like the grandparents on mothers side. I had fun at Grandma Owens.

Mother would send us over to take food and we usually went in two's like the Latter Day Saints that go from door to door in airs, and we would stay a very short time and then grandma would go in the bedroom and bring us out a stick of candy. We could hear her open the dresser drawer and we would wait for the candy.

My minds picture of that old couple was like a commercial several years ago, a tall stern couple standing straight one with a hoe in one hand a one with a pitchfork [Grant Wood's "Gothic"]

My Dad belonged to the Pres[byterian] church and the minister would call on the old folks and one day I was there when he came and was embarrassed because Grand Ma was smoking a little clay pipe. [s]

Going back to Snow Bound. There are teary places "How strange it seems with so much gone of love and life to still live on, Ah sister and I, thou are left of all that circle now, those lighted faces smile no more, we tread and the path their feet have worn, yet love will dream and faith will trust. That somehow somewhere meet we meet we must" and at that point was when the tears fell in abundance.

The mail was great today, letters from you and Betsy. I sometimes send a self-addressed env so she will have no excuse for not writing it on hand and she wrote such a good letter, and I can see she is growing up and is an ambitious person. Quote from letter,

"Be careful on the ice Fearless," and signed it Love you, you Aries." Also a note from Patty Wilcox [daughter of Ed and Hazel Wilcox who lived in the house behind Florence and Walter when they lived at 1120 High.] I know she misses her parents. She said she had taken some old books from their attic and was reading the Life of Longfellow. Also a letter from Bernice so since Monday is a holiday [President's Day] I am fix up for mail until Tuesday.

Sat Morn. Sun out. March 1980. Handwritten.

Dear T & N. Up early and fortified with a bowl of oatmeal with raisins, and have just read this article about "Hot Cereal Mornings." I don't think the writer is as old as I, as some things we didn't have then, but I do remember we all ate oatmeal. Mother had a large double boiler to cook it. Dad said his mothers oats was scorched some of the times, and we always had a hot breakfast, sometimes pancakes with pork tenderloin, or bacon and eggs, and no one seemed to be picky about what was on for any morning, like kids do now. Of course always good homemade bread, oven toasted so crisp. But mush made with cornmeal is best.

I have something today to look forward to as I don't care about Sat, this is Ashley's birthday (Jenay's youngest). She will be 4. [The remainder of the letter is missing.]

Sunday Morning. March 1980. Handwritten.

My Dear Son. Tis a bright cold morning 2 degrees but still.

Glad to hear your voice yesterday, but not good reception. Your sounded hoarse or weak (voice) but a nice visit and with Chris also.

Have meant to mention since the canal bulletin came about your very beautiful tribute to Wm Douglas memory, and his writing of 1954 was really something to remember, and I knew you were good friends, but not how far his influence went until I read your tribute, and so you also leave a good heritage by your life style. [At this time, Tom was the Founding Editor of *American Canals* and Founding President of the American Canal Society. Justice Douglas was a Director of that society.] We all have out own ways of doing things, and I think of my friend Avis Shuart. she has always been an inspiration to me, and has never let me down, and her standards have still held up all during our 60 years friendship, and she has touched many lives, giving courage. She has worked hard all her life. They would come to her with all sorts of problems yet she isn't a saint, just good.

Re the doors or door on [your] kitchen and dining room, I know you will benefit from storm doors, and also nice to have an open outside door in Spring from dining room or kitchen and am glad you are having the work done, as is a tricky deal getting them to fit. [The first part of Tom's house was built about 1775, and the second part about 1790, so

there were always things to be done to it.] Dad knew how as he was part carpenter, but it was quite an ordeal for him at that, also the shutters at windows had to be fitted and that was hard also. We have loved our home and had to do without some luxuries keeping it in shape.

The movie Kramer vs. Kramer is still running. That's a long time, must be well attended.

The Feed Bags

In reading the enclosed article [not kept and not used here] reminded me of an experience with feed bags. This was after you were away from home. [Tom left home and Topeka in 1944 when he joined the U.S. Navy.]

Dad sometimes went overboard in buying bargains at the Santa Fe unclaimed freight, and he got some 40 bags for 15 cents each. They had to be raveled out, washed and bleached some and ironed, so was a job. and I said I will do what I can with that many. They were too large and heavy for dish towels that I could use and give as gifts, etc. Well, I advertised in a weekly paper which did cheap advertising and brought some good results as had sold things before by advertising. The bags were about 36x45 [inches]. The first day the paper was out had sold most of them and the second day had to turn people away. They thought they were flour sacks. and when some saw how heavy and large they were they wondered what they could use them for and I suggested they make ironing board covers, butcher's aprons, lunch cloths fringed, etc. I sold them for 35 cents each and kept a few. But was an experience and some work.

One time on our way to KC, Dad and I stopped at Jon Stephens, Annie's brother and he had a feed store and I bought a few sacks there and they were small like flour sacks and were flowered and figured and made interesting dish cloths and little table covers, the 36 in size. He only had a few or Dad would probably have bought more, but that was my buy, not his.

Monday Morning 24 March 1980. Handwritten

Dear T & N. Woke up to a fluffy snow and all over trees and Bambi has a little fur cap on this morning.

Well, yesterday my Birthday was a Blast, busy all day doing fun things. Bernice called in the morning before I left for church, and then after I got home Zita [wife of nephew, Fran Schump] called, then Charlotte [niece] and she, Charlotte, was full of gab. She said she could hardly wait for evening to see how I all day. We talked about our visit at

Bernice's and she said that Gayferd [Johns, Charlotte's husband] said they could all leave the unpacking after she got home from Bernice's but she would like to get that done first and then feel free to play, so she was going to see about the time. [?]

Zita and Frank celebrating their 40th anniv. yesterday., so they are getting up there and then won't be long until his retirement, a few years yet.

After the calls I took off my dress up clothes and put on a long skirt and blouse you gave me many years ago, haven't had in on for 3 yrs. So settled down to a quiet evening with TV

Then Norma came [next door neighbor in the apartment house], she comes so little lately as he is so poorly and she doesn't like to leave him much as she has to go on errands etc, so the social end she gives up, altho we spent the afternoon over to Harriet's [another neighbor] last Thurs with Mrs. Samways [another neighbor] and she enjoyed that. She doesn't neglect others when she stays home. She is busy doing for others. She came with a small 2 layer cake all frosted and candle in the top and sat a few minutes to chat. I enjoyed that. She is always a fun person. So I then started on TV and somehow I couldn't get in the mood for "Dr. Zhivago, but watched clear thru. I went in '68 when it was on movies for the first time and I got to thinking about that time. It was only a few weeks after dad was gone and Pearl [Zahorek, a church friend] called up one Sunday and said, Am taking you to a movie. You need to get out." It was a cold afternoon and snow on ground, about the first week or 2 in March, and I was like a tender house plant, and I got so cold going from car to the theater. altho we parked close. I think it was at the "Grand" and I enjoyed it but was uncomfortable sitting so long [she had broken a hip the previous year]. and I think I saw it on TV several years ago, but some argue and say that this is the first time on TV. Well, anyway, this first part has lost its interest to me as doesn't seem the same. The 2nd part may be better, but went to bed after over, and slept through until 6 a.m. [Florence was a poor sleeper, so sleeping through the night was unusual for her.]

Jenay's little one are getting more interesting that the older one. Little Ashley didn't have her pacifier and I whispered once to her, "Do we still have our secret" and she said "Yes." So I haven't mentioned it any more to Jenay.

We all set together in Church, then she got restless and Gary took her up to Nursery. And the minister always asks if any "Concerns" meaning illness. etc. and then he asks if any special joy or good fortune and the lady next to me (I told her before church started when visiting it was my birthday.) not thinking she would blab abut it and she got up and said it was a joyous day as Florence Hahn's birthday and made me stand up, then beside her, but I wasn't fussed. And so after church some of my good friends came and talked to me. So this probably will be the busiest birthday I will have, and now Bernice will be 76 yrs Fri 28. [In 2005 she is 101.] The dining table full of beautiful cards, standing up, 20 of

them, and did the book of stamps fall out of your card? I opened Bernice's and the yours and stamp book was on table. I think it was you so let me know.
Nice to talk to Chris, and that you were making cocoa. after yard work and mama out gadding. But hope the weather isn't winter there like here. Had washed up the red cap and scarf Sat and put them and heavy gloves away, but will use a scarf, lighter one, if I go, out and that won't be today, so will have a quiet day at home, after a full busy yesterday. With love, Mother

Tuesday Afternoon. June 1980. Handwritten.

Dear T & N. This has been such a wonderful reunion, and Bernice is so relaxed and I think I wrote she insisted we stay until Fri, and we could see she really meant it. [The "Torgeson Girls" began their reunions in 1953, a year after their mother, Margaret (Owen) Torgeson, of Topeka, Kansas, died in October 1953. They had the reunion at a different sister's house each year, in the fall, and kept in touch through the year by their "Round Robin" letters. Someplace along the line, Margaret Torgeson's sister, Martha (Owen) Brown, in later years of Hendersonville, North Carolina, joined "The Robins." She died in 1994. Mae, of Junction City, Kansas, died in 1972 and Kate, of Kansas City, Missouri, died in 1976. Eventually Kate's place in the Round Robin letters was filed by her daughter, Charlotte Johnson of Orange California, and her daughter-in-law, Zita Schump, of Kansas City Missouri. Florence's son, Tom Hahn, of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, now Fort Myers, Florida, took her place in the Round Robin on her death in 1998. About three years ago, Mae's daughter, Dorothy (Christensen) Waters, of Port Angeles, Washington joined the Robins. Two or three years ago. The reunion this year was at Bernice (Torgeson) Taggart, of Goodland, Kansas. At one time, the other sisters were able to take the train to Sharon Springs, some 30 miles south of Goodland, and then later, I believe, they took a bus to Goodland.] Yesterday we spent most of the day outside as was so pleasant and when the big spruce tree didn't shade on this side we sat on patio up by the house. I fixed a skirt band that was new last spring and only wore twice. It had a ruffle at top of waist band which I never liked but with Zita's and Charlotte's sewing experience I got the job done and backed stitched the band so was no problem that we didn't have a machine. So Bernice got out her skirt which was like mine and Charlotte fixed it for her. So it was good to accomplish something while sitting, and Charlotte worked in flower bed also. We have eaten supper outside 2 evenings but it is up to 90 today so are staying inside. All of us have red arms and me a red nose from sitting where sun hit us but was so pleasant we didn't realize what was happening.

The neighbor next door in early evening invited us over for 7up or whatever we wanted so went in her house. Her husband passed away in spring. She is 80 and a well preserved

80. She works in yard a lot.

Wed. another friend of Bernice asked us over for coffee. We went at 10 and stayed until 12. Had an early breakfast at home. She has a husband, her second marriage and a large patio, so was out there. Her husband has a garage or building as large as a house where he does carpenter work when he isn't out on the farm.

So had coffee & cookies there, sqs of raisin cookies which were good.

Zita and Charlotte are so excited over everything we do, and they seem content to sit around, especially Zita, she is so glad to be free of laundry for 4 grownups, and folding that many socks etc. I envy their sleeping thru the night and often Zita takes and hour or two nap in the afternoon

Right now Charlotte is napping and Bernice & Zita playing scrabble on kitchen table and I have a batch of cinnamon rolls mixed up (request). [Hr cinnamon rolls remain unequalled today.]

We didn't want any lunch after the coffee. but did stop at an ice cream parlor for ice cream. It was fixed up like old fashion kind. We like food at home as the eating places are not so desirable here and get some good ideas and nourishing food.

Bernice's sister in law was up one night and I didn't see her last year and could see she had failed mentally and I had a little cry by myself seeing her that way. But she smokes all the time and that is her idol and pleasure, and when she was here we sat outside as she puffed away like a chimney all the time. [Tom Taggart's sister lived in Chicago and had a tiny house in Goodland where she spent her summers.]

We have talked about our past as the girls wanted to hear it all altho Kate had told them about our past reunions and I think it was so nice that they and their husbands were willing for them to stay longer.

Thursday Afternoon. June 1980. From Goodland, Kansas.

We are getting ready for a 9:30 coffee here [at her sister, Bernice Taggart's], 7 of us and while the dust rag is being used I am idle.

Yesterday afternoon late I made cinnamon rolls for the coffee this morn and will heat them up

Then this afternoon we are alone. We will pack for an early start tomorrow.

Has been beautiful weather so far. Stormy in parts of state and a little town in Nebr not far from here 7 tornadoes, one after the other hit, and 35 killed. hat is quite a loss in a community, and we saw on TV the disaster and folks cleaning up, and I know how it is from the big one we had in Topeka 15 or more years ago.

Thurs. Eve.

The morning coffee so nice. Besides cinnamon rolls, Bernice dug out her refrig top, gumdrop cake (cut in slices) and 3 kinds of cookies all made at Christmas time, so the tray looked so pretty. And we had a fun time/ We all feel acquainted after seeing them the last 3 reunions. Maybe only 32 for Zita and Charlotte and they think old ladies can do interesting things along with cooking and now will have to pack for our early morning trip home. Will be nice to have the girls stay with me all night with me. [Perhaps, one of them - Zita or Charlotte -- drove their car to and from the reunion from Kansas City, Missouri.

Red salmon salad and a veg for supper as we skipped lunch as we sat at the table until 1130. So this is the end of a beautiful reunion. No hard feelings, just for fun and happy memories. With love, Mother

Tuesday Afternoon 3:30. June 1980

Our Trudie Harsh, one of the members of [the] Bonehead Club passed away -- she was 92, and for a year she had been very poorly and confined in the Meth[odist] Home. [The Bone head Club was composed of Church friends of Florence and Walt's.] He funeral today and I went with Jenay. They have a very nice chapel in the home and is a large room, so saw many of our church folks there. It was not sad as she has wanted to die now for a year since she became inactive, si I'm remembering the fun times we used to have. The last few years Dad was here of Sun afternoon aroud 4:30 or 5 he would say let's go out to Harshes. So I would pick up something to take along to eat and we would have a light pick up supper at kitchen table and sit and visit. And she and Earl were a Bonehead couple and when they threw a party it was more fun. One time sent out invitations to come out to the hen house for supper, and she had games about chickens and of course lots of fried chicken. There were 10 couple in our club, and she had prizes, etc. Well the next time they had a arty it was a strawberry party. They had a big strawberry patch, so had all the berries we could eat, short cake or berries and cream and Dad said she knew she was going to ask us questions about strawberries, so he boned up on where they were raised, how many bu[shels], etc, and she passed around papers for us to make out and dad answered every one correct according to her figures. Some argued hat Delaware or some state did not produce that many., that it was some other state. so she got the World Book out and it was the same edition as ours which was very old, and then she caught on that he must have looked up [the subject]. He got the prize anyway as answers same as hers.

And she was the one that had the old quilt I have written about. We gals in her SS class, Avis Shuart's (class) out there and we all made a quilt block, of a farm animal which we had to draw on white muslin 2q. That was in 1934. [The Harshes lived on a farm in Topeka.] And after Earl died she broke up her home to move to ME [Methodist Episcopal] Home. and they had a large room [in their house] when all relatives came, and when the

Boneheads went there, so she kept all her vases, large dishes, etc. on shelves ou there, and she had all of we Bonehead women there for lunch [one day] and after lunch she told us to go in that room and pick out a dish or a vase for ourself as her girls had picked out what they wanted, so we had fun deciding what to take, and my choice was a little brown tea pot with designs on it like little colored beads, and I still have it. The other girls were lugging big glass fruit bowls. etc. home. So I have had a remembrance time writing you. Nathalie may not be interested but Tom you know about that bunch.

The weather turned cooler and am sitting here at 4 o'clock pm, without a fan on. LeRoy [neighbor] opens up the two outside doors early morn and cools halls and then about 10 o'clock shuts the doors and I don't run in and out like in a house [opposed to an apartment] so can keep the coolness in.

Wednesday Morning

A heavy fog, like one on coast and has taken it sometime to lift as is 9 o'clock. Yesterday when Jenay brought me home from funeral. the girls [Jenay's] were with us. They stayed at their grandma's and we picked them up, and Chelsey the oldest one likes to walk me to the door and last time came in to look the place over,. This time she said, "Do you have anything new in the house?" and I said, "No." and she turned around and left.

She is going to a summer school for a few weeks for gifted children. I figure that is smart ones with a talent. Anyway, she was griping about it with her mother. She didn't get her lesson, kids are pushed these days also Mothers with their ballet lessons, etc. I found something this morning about it next letter, if you can do something with it. Not any big deal.

The potty chair will be more comfortable than the pot. I must have told her that we bought a potty chair for her to use at the cabin in Maine [or the house in Cherryfield, I am not sure which, rather than a chamber pot at night. The guest room in the Shepherdstown house took steps up and down to get tp the toilet. Something difficult to do for an older person. The toilet in Maine was an outside toilet and to get to and from the guest room at the cabin in Maine one had to go out on the porch to take a few steps on the porch to the main part of the cabin.]

I feel so badly about the wheat fields that were so beautiful when we drove back [from Goodland, Kansas]. In very dry here. Seems like there are times when the weather doesn't cooperate with situations in the right time.

I took Avis Shuart [old church friend] over a Care pkg. when I went there [the Methodist home] and she called last night. Talked an hour. Gave up a good [TV] program for her. She was so pleased with the pkg. Filled a small jar with leftover garlic pickles from Christmas, baked 6 bran muffins and took her 4 small ones, and a jar of instant [coffee], small jar, and she had supper in her room. She often does that, just fixes a

sandwich. She will miss Trudy. With love Mother

July 1980. Handwritten

Dear Tom. You are getting an extra bonus in way of s letter as sent one to you yesterday, but thought you might get a little lonely without Nathalie, but she may be back before this letter gets to you. [I don't remember where she was. Tom]

This is more to my yesterday, as I had quite a busy day. After the bread making, etc., took a bath and was only 9 o'clock, so decided would attempt the walk down to see Hillary and it was hot but a breeze and humidity down , so took her a loaf of bread and came back with two tomatoes and 3 nice size zuchini squash. As long as there is something in the garden I don't come home empty hands. O yes also some parsley. She works so very hard, but does her garden early morning. Then sat a short while for a chat. Took you clipping abut "Retired Farmer." and came home and cooled off a while before going to store as it is so cold there. Had nice cant elopes and got one as the one last week turned out so well. Let it ripen in a warm spot and think it will be ready to cut up today. I cut all of it in pieces and put in a plastic container and it keeps well that way. Also got a package of chicken wings and will bake them in the little oven with cutup potatoes. When I was growing up my favorite piece of fried chicken was the wings. Dad liked back and neck. Gladys thigh. Kate legs and mother and Bernice the white meat. Always fried 2 chickens as we raised them. and my job was to cu up chickens and also pick off feathers after I was half way grown up.

Some years ago chicken wings were cheaper and we would get a package of wings to fill out a roaster of them. That was after married and they were much cheaper and now sell for same price as whole chickens.

So yesterday afternoon I rested and around 4 o'clock called up Norma [apartment neighbor] to see if she was home. Wanted to give her several slices of bread. She had guests so waited until after 6 and they were still there, so I told her to come over for a light supper after they left. And at 6:30 she came. I had sliced egg on lettuce a with slice of tomato with dressing, and had two slices of cheese on plate with the salad, and fresh bread for dessert had tapioca pudding over sliced peaches (canned kind) and had the table looking pretty, first time she has eaten here, besides the neighborhood coffees, so we had a little visit and she went to see her sister who isn't too well but has a husband, and I know her, so sent her a little loaf of bread, so I only have one loaf left and have used some of it.

A church friend who has been laid up all winter and fall with a broken hip called me later and we had a nice talk. I have been in her home to church group meetings, but she lives to far for me to visit her, so since her shut in days with her hip, as she has to be in wheel chair longer than most, so have sent her a note now and then and called on phone

once in a while and have gotten acquainted with her that way. She called last night and we had a nice visit and I mentioned bread making and she wanted the recipe as she used to make it but wanted to start out again sp gave her a lesson on how to make this [kind] and takes such a short time. for it to be ready. She was married late. She taught school and the man she married was a widower. He had raised 3 boys, so he knows how to cook also. So my day was full and different. I am learning that one has to reach out and get new friends when the old ones leave, and I have certainly lost quite a number the last few years.

Recd checks from Medicare & Blue Cross the other day from the Dr check up. They send in the form at office. I pay the bill to Dr and they send papers to the co. and that makes it much easier, so bill was $61.00 and Blue Cross pd 42.70, Medicare 4.80, and so I only had to pay 13.50 for my checkup. Of course that doesn't include the medicine I had ti take for 2 weeks, but of course I have to pay in long run to the Blue Cross and Med. insurance but that is what makes one feel more secure.

The picture in Engagement Book this week is Sunset, Madaket Beach, Nantucket, Mass.

The yard man came yesterday and cleaned up my yard. The sycamore tree by both room windows had several large limbs dangling from the storm and dead wood under the tree but now all cleared up. A large space where limbs were broken and the sun shines thru, but Bambi is safe among the leaves. [A figurine]

This picture reminds me of a swing in our front yard in my childhood days, only ours didn't have a top of it, and how we loved that swing, and in back yard under a large tree were two rope swings with a swing board seat in it.

Later in Morn. Watched TV sermon which was very good. The music and all the gorgeous Calif flowers. And then dinner in the little oven, stretched out on bed for awhile yesterdays full day and a dress to keep on until night, and a good night's sleep left me wanting just to relax and that is an old age process as there are days like that, then the next day sore muscles and relaxation is the mood for the day or I contend it is because I am an Aries and have spells when I keep going and happy doing it, then times when force myself, but I found one has to keep up.

Some of my friends living alone are so bored and expect some thing to happen without doing anything about it. They are not getting [making] hot meals and just existing, and are in cool homes. While I was stretched out on bed waiting for lunch to cook, and smelling those good smells I can hardly wait. I dont get bored as I try new ways to cook, and with lots of time staying in, I try all sorts of things. and I think of food people waste because they dont take the time to utilize what they have. I never knew years ago that how onion tops can make food taste as good as the onion, of course I am thinking of top before they get too so tough. I dont use regular onions as much as if had some one to cook for as they spoil if get more than one at a time so I buy a bunch of young green ones and I can use the

whole part of it from top to bottom. Vegetables are very high now with this hot weather, green peppers arent doing anything from gardens here and they can be so tasty, eggs down 59c this week so that is good and I like an omelet at supper with parsley. Cut up a cant elope got yesterday and it is delicious.

Anything new with the Bartons? [The Bartons are our friends in Maine, so this letter must have been sent to us at the cabin in Maine.] With Love Mother

July 1980. Handwritten.

[Portion missing] Yesterday baked 4 pieces of chicken and a potato cut in 3 slices and used a small casserole in the little oven, so have enough left for today. The TV reception isn't too good, pictures distorted, etc others having same problem so we watch it that way knowing it will right itself when heat and weather gets normal.

You mentioned the heat wave we had in 1936, it was bad but dry air and we used the basement a lot and kept the inside basement door open and cool air would come up. And we slept out on cots on porch some nights and some evenings would drive up to Security Benefit hill to cool off and spend the evening blankets on ground. I don't think we had an electric fan then. Taggarts [second house tot he south] had a tin tub in living room, folks did all sorts of make shifts to cool off. You kids played with the hose a lot.

Grandpa Hahns funeral was day after 4th of July or may[be] a day later and temp was 111 and men in those days didn't have summer suits and had to wear their winter suits and was no central air cond. in bldgs then either, it was awful hot going to cemetary [in Topeka, Kansas]. But we were young and could take it and didn't know the difference like now. So Ive been thru 2 terrible summers, and bad flood and bad tornado and a hard winter so know what is all about. Last summer was a pleasant one as I only used air cond a few times, the fans were adequate and so am thankful now am getting old I can have it comfortable. Have been to store, usually go in afternoon to mill around in the store but figured it was not the thing to do today. I had a card filled with coupons so got 1.04 can of tuna with it and that was a small can too.

Each time I go over they have a new girl at counter, so I watch the tickets and some they get have to learn the machine, Today they had a young boy and that is the first one since the original fellow Joe White sold out. The boys used to stock the shelves etc and I like them.

I think of Chris all the time . . . Must get in mail. Love, Mother

July 1980. Handwritten. [Portion missing] **mt**

And I am thinking about my Mother on 4th when were all kids. She always had fried chicken (she raised chickens) and new potatoes & peas, beets and the gallon freezer of ice cream. We kids helped some by shelling peas and picking over beans, but she was the one working over a hot stove.

July 1980. Handwritten. mt

My Dear Son. Such an interesting letter and clippings from you. Today is another humdrum day same old weather line, but a little cooler as was 98 this noon and humidity down and getting cloudy so maybe it will work up to something. [Rain]

The Native article [I don't know what magazine or article she is referring to] was interesting and I had recently read that Harpers Bazaar as it was called years ago had folded up as so may of our magazines from the past have. Sat Evening Post, Life, etc. And I remember about how Mother wanted us to have good things to read but could not afford many magazines then. She got us "Youths Companion" and there was a small magazine something like Readers Digest called Path Finder" and later there was "Delineator and Ladies Home Journal, maybe someone would hand down to us and I was so eager to read.

I shall always remember a good friend that ran the Hotel there in WC. She was good to so many folks. She called me in one day when I passed by and asked me if I would like some magazines to read and keep but I would have to bring our little wagon (We had one for groceries) as too heavy to carry so many magazines, so I was sure glad to have a chance to get them. There was two years of them and I was so excited as there was two numbers of DEC and Christmas stories and ideas how to make little gifts out of those Dec numbers. What a wealth of reading and advertising was interesting also.

I don't feel the same way as the author does as they have their place as are a nice pick up pastime to thumb through when sitting a spell and I used to take magazines but haven't for several years as I bring some of Jenays home with me when I am over there. I doubt if she reads many of them. And at home we always had an almanac and Sears catalog and Montgomery Wards also. I shall send the article to Martha the next time I write as she will think it interesting. [Martha Brown, her mother's sister but only a year older than Florence.]

I read the Country of the pointed fir. I think the first I was ever at the cabin [in Maine where we were when she wrote this letter] and cant recall the author now but was a Maine writer. And I can't remember what it was about but it was one of my favorite stories about that part of the country. And your fishing trip with your friend and the women folks being together was nice and the bird life you saw and I am glad that I saw the loons and heard them also when I was there. Is the little squirrel smaller than the tree squirrels we saw at the camp in Maryland one time they were so cute.

I hadn't thought much about coming [to Shepherdstown] this fall as you both said that

the [Nathalie's] brothers were coming for a reunion and I didn't want to be there when you needed the room. But will think about it as time gets closer and you hear definitely when they will be there and how long.

Every day it has been so hot. There is a report on TV or radio to use electricity and water during the quiet time as morning, etc. I have always tried to do just that not for any convenience but it makes sense to do so to avoid the heat. When I was growing up a kettle of water was boiled in the mornings to fry for supper, etc and bread made in the morning and the ironing done etc, so I have learned from my early training.

Tuesday Morn. August 1980. mt

Dear Nathalie. Instead of a red letter day, it's a Pink one. I still have one more bilious green envelope and addressed it Sheptown so put it away.

Have had a bath and dressed for the Convention this morn. Watched last night and they called in West Va votes, but didn't get to hear Kans. Our Gov. is there and has made a talk and I think as far as I know that he is doing well, but hear negative reports also. **It's been hard for Kansas to have a Democrat Gov. but in later years we have had several. When I was in the grades [grade school] we would have elections at school, and only Democrats was a boy in my class and I, and I used to wish just once I could brag, and so after I was in H. S. or rather the year I graduated Wilson became pres. and my Dad got the Po. [Post Office at White City, Kansas] because of that and he had it for 8 yrs and was a good paying job for him and a challenge for a man like him that had no schooling only grades and I don't know how far he got, but he made a good living with this job, and that was exciting. The only way we could hear reports was over phones and newspapers.**

So I had to go from H School into training in P.O. and there was so much to learn. Was more to it than putting mail in boxes. There were 4 rural carriers and then first W War started and thaw was a busy time for everyone. Made mail very heavy with overseas mail etc. and women got busy with knitting and canning classes etc, and we had to finger print all Germans in town and farms and a lot of red tape going on and there were Red Cross classes, but a good thing for women in small towns to have an outlet from their home life, mingle with people.

Well I didn't mean to ramble on but to me, this election doesn't seem to have a right man for either side and as I read and listen, I never gave Humphrey any thought until his last two years and wish he were here her this fight. So I am still not ready to vote.

Now lets talk about hair. The only thing that has come from the humidity this summer that I know about is that my hair has stayed nice. I let it get too long after a perm, but had it cut short and it still is soft and fluffy, and some have said, "How do you keep your hair

from being stringy this weather?" So when your hair looks nice makes you feel better. But my clothes get sticky.

Have just finished reading a book, "Be not Afraid." A father's inspiring story of an epileptic boy, from his life at 8 he was struck on head in a fall and the father [the remainder of the letter is missing].

Sunday August 1980. Handwritten.

Dear Tom: You may not be interested in this article, but since I am a Kansas girl and have seen the beautiful wheat fields, and this trip to Goodland they were so promising. Wheat was not ripe yet but so green and tall.

And it seems lately that certain things I read remind me of that subject in my younger years in W. C. [White City] and reading about wheat. Occasionally Mother's bread wasn't up to standard and Dad was never the kind of person to criticize food, but he would say, "What happened to the bread this time." and she would say, It must be the flour, as flour was better with some age to it.

The first year Day and I were married we lived next door to a middle age couple and their married daughter & little girl lived with them. The father was killed in some kind of accident, so the daughter worked at the flour mill where she tested and weighed flour and baked a loaf every day, and they would bring us a loaf. The flour was called "White Loaf" and it was the top brand. I remember using it.

When my Dad worked at grain store, we kids liked to jump in the wheat bins, only 2 at a time but not often if Dad caught us, and we would chew on it.

And then while on Nature subjects. in Aug, we called them dog days when winds would be so hot, and Dad would worry so about the corn crops. And he would be so tired and face dirty from helping shovel grain in bins in their store house. Lots of times he would come home late to supper but we would eat without him and I am sure that was more restful for him also. So ever generation has their hang-ups. Storms, etc to battle, and the the good times too.

Poor Hillary [friend] has had it this summer and if she isn't careful she will get down. She is still taking care of the 11 cats and 3 or 4 dogs. Think of the litter pans these hot days. I think she said the lady has air conditioning. And her daughter came home last Sat (Hillary's). She lives in KC. [Kansas City] and comes on bus, and bus was almost an hour late. Got in at 7 pm and she got so hot in car going to bus sta to meet her daughter and the bus was full except one seat beside her daughter and no air conditioning on bus and folks were sure having a bad time. Opened windows part way. She got so hot she took off her blouse. I wonder what folks thought of that.

6 September 1980. Handwritten. mh

Yesterday Sept 5th Dad & I were married 60 yrs ago, and I thought about that day a lot, seems more this year, and it was a nice fall day and not too hot as I wore a navy satin blouse. **Louise** [**Walter's sister**] made it for me, as I couldn't find one to go with suit. I came to Topeka [from White City, Kansas] a few days before we were married and stayed at Hahns. They had only been in Topeka a few months. And now since Ed and Marie [**Ed Hahn and his wife, Marie (Jenkins) Hahn]** are gone I feel very lonely when I think of that day.. We (Dad & I went on train) and **Louise [Hahn, Margaret [Hahn, Walter's sister**], **grandma and grandpa Hahn** drove to Baldwin [Kansas] to Ed's wedding. **Mrs. Jenkins [Marie's mother]** lived there and she had a dinner at noon for relatives and then Marie & Ed, Dad I went to KC for two days. So grandma & pa gave away two sons in two days.

Sunday Morning

Up early and plan to go to Church as this is Fellowship Sun, 1st of the month, and covered dish dinner so I made mine yesterday, which is a new recipe for a good cook book. Rasp. jello, chopped can beets, can medium crushed pineapple, and 2 T vinegar, and it is pretty and good.

Georgine [church friend] is coming after me and I told her not to take any food as the salad am taking makes a large dish. She seldom goes to these dinners. One thing, she doesn't like to cook, and another she is church secy and she contacts the members a lot, and doesn't care about mingling with them at these dinners, but she always goes to church, and today she is staying as is **Jenay's** [he daughter's] birthday and they stay to the dinner as they say, the dinners are free except what you take and are better than the eating places.

The whole [Weekly] family and I went out to eat last night tho, as she, Jenay, wanted us over for a little celebration at their house afterward, and her presents. So went to an Italian place out north a long ways out and went over the cloverleaf and was nice to see the country and sunflowers. This place doesn't look like anything from outside but is nice inside. I think is so dark. I could hardly see the menu. They when you eat they have soft lights on. I am not crazy about Italian food, but got meat balls which were good, and spaghetti.

[Portion of letter missing] and also will get a pan to go with it when I come, so Marty {grandson. Chris Hahn's wife] can cook veg. the quick easy way. Also have a timer for them. I don't know if you have silverware for them or not, as you have had lots around. If not, and if they aren't too particular, I have a whole set, 8 place settings, knives forks, spoons that I seldom use. I use the 4 stainless most of the time and have my good set for company. This silver we bought at bank when deposited etc. and I have it in silver wraps. I have used it a lot, but is still shiny, if they don't have any I can fix it up and bring or send

it so let me know.

About 5 November 1980

My Dear Son: Am thinking about a **birthday 54 years ago**, and many happy birthdays. [Tom Hahn born 5 November 1926] And I do want you to know that you have never been unkind to me and as the years go by have been so very thoughtful in many ways. So hope that you do not feel the years much as 54 is such a nice age, the '60s were a nice age for me and Dads retirement was such a care free time for us both.

Weatherwise we have had cold winds and now after a cold rain is getting balmy again so Indian summer will come, there are many trees to color up yet. I thought the leaf on this card was pretty with the burr and bee on it.

I have a leaf you sent me four years ago framed and up every year and the leaf from Vermont is under glass also on a frame on the buffet, the other is in the kitchen right where I work and they are such a joy to me to look at them. Its the little things that sometime [are] more touching. [The leaves went bye-bye someplace along the line.

Has been a little lonesome and so quiet since the girls [sister Bernice and niece Zita and Charlotte] left, but have many things to think about and they are so kind and thoughtful to me. I sure have been around for a whole month and have held up pretty well, in spite of it all, takes a lot of doing but I made it. With much love, Mother

Thurs Morn. November 1980. Handwritten

Have been for a block around the block and so still and trees as far as I can see on 21st are simply gorgeous, the stately pin oaks in gold and red. Folks say has been years since they have been so pretty this late into fall, and the two across from me are a picture, one bright red, one gold and when the morning sun shines on them the colors are more vivid. Last night when sun was setting and shone on both trees they both looked red the same shade, and I wondered so I could hardly wait for sun this morn to ee if the gold tree turned red also but it hadn't.

Had a nice afternoon yesterday. Went to Methodist Home, our church group had a tea for them. I baked sugar cookies for them. and while I was down the hall helping a little old lady to the lounge or parlor where we me6t, they had started to help themselves to cookies, my ladies and all, and when I came in someone said who made the sugar cookies. No one answered and they asked me, and wanted the recipe and I said, Just plain sugar cookie recipe, the secret is to roll them very thin.". and they backed down and said, "That's too much work." There was a young man who played the guitar and a young woman and he sang, several numbers and they were good

Fran [her brother's son] is home, came home Sat and will go to hospital Nov 14 for operation. He feels good, and working in yard and doing puttery things. Charlotte [Fran's

sister] will be there this week end. He will see about the Trailer Park, don't think the deal has gone through yet. [I forget where in Missouri the trailer park was.]

Back to Ladies at the Home, Pearl Zahourack isn't like the Pearl I had such a good time with when she lived down st. next block from me at 1120 High. Her mind is slipping and she doesn't have much to say. Avis (Shuart) looks frail; and has to use the walker all the time, but her speech also low and slow, but she has a small book of poems of hers at the printers now. [Pearl and Avis were also members of the church-oriented Bonehead Club. Avis, being older, was also a good adviser to my mother.]

I wish you could see the living room now, the sun and trees seem to becoming inside. also in the kitchen. How I love the fall weather when it is pleasant and I heard 2 geese that have gone stray from their formation honking. Much love, Mother

How does election strike you was it a surprise. It must be hard for a pres. to be defeated but if they weren't we would never have a change.

Wed Morn. December 1980. mwh

Dear T&N. Am having such interesting mail this holiday season and I don't intend to keep up with some and feel I have to send them a card.

Was interested in the turkey literature and remember going by that turkey farm, but still like the bronze or black kind the best for looks. Every fall in Nov. 0r rather several times Dad [Walt] would take me to a turkey farm and one time many of the turkeys wore saddles so the gobbler wouldn't get to them as would injure back or some such and this article about the mating etc, inseminating, new to me. Years ago Ed Wilcox [the neighbor in back of Walt and Florence, on Wayne Street] wouldn't buy a frozen turkey. He would get one at Wilson farm up at Rossville.

Do you remember Tom when a little boy you wanted a live turkey for a pet and so in fall when up to Junction City, he bought you one at a produce pace. It was a cull and we brought it home in a box and you would pet in all way home [and] put it in a big cage back of garage, and fattened it up and cooked it. As I remember you did object to us doing that but maybe you did. I know I would [not] let Dad kill my duck, but ducks are smarter than turkeys.

This has been and interesting fun week, as Mon went to AARP meeting and our regular Christmas party. Had it in a very large new church south of town, in their dining room. There were 127 there, lots of food, a covered dish affair, and after the dinner (noon) a group came and put on a program. They played banjos, horns etc and first sang and played and then into the Christmas carols. The 5ables were beautifully decorated by a comm. of our group. Three of us gals go together at the meetings. Then last night was invited

upstairs to apt. This gal is a young math teacher in H.S. and has been here in bldg. 2 years. She was here to a coffee of all of us a yr ago. I have never been in her apt. She has a piano and we asked her to play and she is a shy, quiet person but when she got started playing she did a fine job. She served a dessert shortly after we arrived, spice tea and a sq. of cake that had a cooked yummy filling. Mrs. Landis [neighbor] went. There was an invitation on door several nights ago and I took hers in to read to her and she said, "I would like to go to that." She turned us down for 2 years so she asked what she should wear and if she was to take a gift etc, and I told her no gifts and just wear any kind of dress. She has been out of circulation for so long she doesn't know what is going on, but her daughter [remainder of letter missing].

Sat Afternoon. February 1981. Handwritten. mt

Dear Nathalie. I am enjoying this Sat, as it is so beautiful, the second snow this year. All Jan none, and **it seems so quiet, no wind and at times for awhile the flakes so very large and fluffy. They used to say, "The old woman the Sky was picking her geese," then the flakes get normal size like she was down to the small feather picking.**

The forecast was it would reach here Fri afternoon (the storm) so I went over to store and got things to have on hand.

Thurs had 2 gals for lunch. The one takes 2 or 3 of us to AARP meeting but this time just she and I. He sister lives with her so she came, both of them in late 70s. Francis I have known for years but have only been in her home once, but she will go out to eat and I like to have company here. small group, to keep up on cooking. I had bran muffins, cheese & rice casserole, lemon jello with shredded carrots & cabbage, no dessert.. Francis told her sister she wish I would have bran muffins and they were extra good. It seemed to me we had a nice afternoon and they left at 3:00.

Wed **Hiliary** [Hillary. She often chided Florence for misspelling her name.] called and wanted me to come down and play Scrabble. She has been ailing, has an infected ear. She is going to write her memories just for her daughter.

Back to Wed. gals. I used my new place mats recd Christmas. They are a woven dull grey brown color very pretty. but had no napkins that went with them, in drawers and came across a 2q card table cover that size. It is so old and flimsy but so pretty. I made 4 napkins 14x15. Cut out the small amt of white in center of it and napkins are all over with large brown & yellow flowers like mums so I only had to hem 2 sides., other side [already] hemmed, and when I use them will fold them in a triangle. Used the brown and yellow kitchen dishes.

Wed Morning [March 1981] Handwritten

Dear T & N. The tying paper gets cheaper and thinner, as got a new packet but the writing tablets are same also.

The article about snakes in orchard reminds me of twice I had experience of picking cherries and a big old bull [black?] snake laying across the limb. Poor mother had a horror of snakes also but she was brave and would get the hoe and kill it, and I went in fear every summer, as she would make me pick the cherries and sisters would help also, but going to privy and looking down and laying across a wooden beam was a snake, and I still feel the same fright in any outdoor one, but I can't help it. Jenays little girls touched a snake out to zoo, but I never told them how scared I am of one and the next phobia was tomato worms, the big kind that climb to the limbs, dont think they are on them much anymore.

Is a beautiful morn. Goodland had 17 in [of snow] last week. We don't have any, but grass is getting green.

Hale just finished polishing up a rack of silver spoons the gas so hard on them, and while I have done it once since Christmas, they were really black and I tried the soda deal, it worked when not so black, but didn't this time, so had to use silver polish. So wrapped them up and will not get them up until next mon[th] as am having 4 gals in for lunch and when spoons are so black, right where folks are sitting, want them to show up. The cheap metal spoons, that have come up in later years keep their luster. but sterling is hard to keep shiny

Have beef stew on, and some apples boil baked [and made], so have lunch on the way. Was over to Jenays mothers in law Mon. night. all there for supper. She is a good cook, and had ordinary food but so good, cor escalloped, and escalloped potatoes same like corn other potatoes. I like both, and a fruit jello, and angel food cake. Her table is formica top, so seldom uses a cloth, oh yes, have to [?] it was daughter in laws birthday.

Have you seen the Gary Weakleys [what?]. I took label to show them their ancestors come from east, and so they were interested. Some relatives as you know spell their names different as theirs is Weekley.

Talked to Beck [Corby, her niece to marriage] last night, they are in a business deal mess getting stuff ready for income tax, and nice they boys [sons] still have their jobs. Both parents have been in their medical bldg [where the Corby's lived], for several weeks and now he is back in apt. [Remainder of letter is missing]

[May 1981] mt

[In writing of her friend, **Avis Sharp**]. . . [portion missing] She writes of her married life living on a farm. She was a city girl, that was used to having a hired girl do the heavy part of house work. They had oil lamps and heating stoves for many years. They inherited

the fruit business from father-in-law, he had an apple orchard. Homer (her husband) graduated from K. State majoring in horticulture and carrying on with his fathers work. The Sharps came from Eng. My best friend in my girlhood days was Jessie. She was Homer's cousin and Avis was several years older. sop when I was in teens, I began to pal around with Avis. Well so much for for this family. I only wish Avis and I could get together. There is no way to get to Council Grove for me.

I thought of an old scrub plum tree by our wind mill, that when in bloom the bees were thick on it. There was an old was tub, had been washing machine and had a wooden stopper in it and one day, some kids and I were around close and the stopper was full of bees and the only brave thing I did when young. I took hold of that stopper on one end where no bees and pulled it out, bees just held on and the kids were amazed. I knew they wouldn't bother me as have had them crawl on me.

Am getting adjusted to being alone again. Fri. baked rolls and cinnamon rolls, the reason for the cinnamon rolls was to take France upstairs a small pan of them. She is in a bad way with cancer, is up and around. She had surgery in Dec. but now has spread. I sent her a card from your place and she called me how much she appreciated getting it. I asked what she would like for me to cook for her and she said, "I like your rolls." She has eaten them here at coffees, so took them up Fri.

And now am sitting in rocker thinking of last Sun. [in Tom's at Shepherdstown, West Virginia] Mothers Day, church and what a full day we had, so interesting, the scenery dinner etc, gospel singers until bedtime, the best Mothers Day have ever had and I shall cherish that memory of May 10-81 forever.

M**ay. Memorial Day 1981. Afternoon. Handwritten, mt**

Yesterday was talking to a friend over phone and she said she was going to cemetary this morn, did I have a way? And so far didn't as too much family deals going on. This friend said that a neighbor broke a bone in foot Sat and had her peonies picked and in refrig. so she wouldn't be able to take them to 3 cemetaries in small towns close, so told this Francis to come get them and do what she wanted to with them , so Frances had a bucket full for me, and I gathered up several coffee cans for them. She went in cemetary a different way and I got mixed up trying to find our corner. so went to office to ask and he had small maps to show where located, ours in East Lawn, and a bucket of flags (small) outside and I asked if I could have one. I used to go out with Less and Gladys [Walt's sister's husband and his second wife]. The man asked if I had a Navy career man, and I said a son, and I wondered if he knew you. I told him the name was Hahn, so he could look up the location of graves.

And I went over to **[sister] Gladys and Joes**. Some one had been there with garden

flowers. **Bob [Joe's son]** took me 2 yrs ago, but that friendship has gradually dwindled out.

Decoration Day was a Special Day for us. as we always went to W. C. [White City] after Grandpa T died, and would take Mother and [sister] Mae and Bob came also but that didn't last long as then Bob died. so we would get up early and get Mae and go to W. C. and to their services in morn and meet old friends and then go to Aunt Celia's [and husband John, her father Tom Torgeson's brother] for noon meal. We took things for the dinner. She sure loved having us. her house had lots of shade around it and always cool. Uncle John was still living a year or two when Bob was. We would go back to Maes late afternoon in later years and stay all night and talk about friends we had seen that day. Am sure Tom you were with us in early years. And we went every year until Dad [Walt] left in 66.

There were 2 or 3 times we took fish. Dad's catch. Kept them frozen toward that day and was my job to fry them at Aunt Celia's. She thought they were such a treat.

A shower this morning.

Tues morn. A hard shower last night. didn't last long. This morn is sunny and fresh, and have been for a walk. The tramp in the cemetary sure made my legs and hips sore so walked to get them limbered up.

[She enclosed obituaries for Marty Beckman, her niece, and her, father, Les Beckman, who died a day later.]

Friday Morn June 1981. ***Handwritten***

Dear T & N. A beautiful cool morn, a light shower in night. The storm Mon. morn broke a large limb off the sycamore by my bathroom window and by Bambi's limb, so he may go next, maybe not as is so close to bldg. I didn't get to look at him this winter when plastic won on window and now he is surrounded by leaves but his head sticking out.

Not much going on here, but a little funny thing happened to make a story. One afternoon Norma [neighbor] and I went to a larger grocery store to get green stuff (veg) and I looked at the green beans and they were such a large pkg. so got zuchini and little onions stead. The potatoes (new) were not good either. Norma got a bundle of beans and next day came over with a container od cooked beans, and that morn on my early walk there was a good size new potato with dew on it and was cold, only a few feet from our door and washed it and had for lunch with green beans, so yesterday Norma, girl upstairs and my neighbor next door was all in hall and I said, "Did anyone have a hole in grocery sack night before last, and spilled them in front of our door. So we had a big laugh over that, and the girl next door had been making the rounds of all in this bldg and was handing out a pkg of little unbaked rolls to each of us, 5 in pkg, something new she was trying,

keep in Frig. and will keep for several days, so we had a laugh about my experience with green beans, potatoes, and rolls. I said it was pennies from Heaven.

The new neighbor hasn't any personality as so far haven't noticed any. is quiet, and it may be shyness. Anyway, she s quiet. She works in an office at Washburn [College] and walks to work nice weather, her age haven't figured out maybe 40. Susan the upstairs gal is 31, and she is teaching one evening class at Washburn and is an athelete, plays tennis, softball etc., live in Hays Kans. so is a husky farm like girl. Mildred Hawn [neighbor] keeps to herself most of the time, is now in Boston attending some convention. She has been a school teacher and is busy with some sort of work.

So little experiences happen to keep us going around here during hot weather. Of course Norma is the is the outgoing forward type and is always good for a laugh, although has been quite on shelf lately with health problems and busy with family also.
Later. For a walk and went farther this time. So fresh and cool and all lawns have just been mowed and flowers are bloom, and noticed an apple tree with little apples on it. We should have nice lawns, trees etc going into hot weather with all the rains have had recently.

Read the place mat letter. [Often when we went out to eat, I kept the place on which to write letters to my mother. Tom] Showed it to Norma. She had never heard of anyone writing on one and that is so interesting and I have it on the cupboard door.

Am thinking of the Day we went to Camden [Maine]. That was a nice trip and all the time that you are there [in Maine] I will think of other trips and I know what your cabin is like and am sitting there right now and waiting for you to get the pancakes ready for breakfast, too early for blueberry ones and have the cabin pictures out and the one with the pie on the stove and two of Lake. You sent a small snap shot book a yr ago on my birthday of cabin pictures, new picket fence around yard in She[herds]town. mu house in W. C., Peter Rabbit and I, etc. That was such a nice idea fixing up that book, so handy to get out, etc, takes up little room in drawer.

So your letters from Maine will be looking forward to and I hope the summer will be a pleasant one for you. With love, Mother [Enclosed a poem from AARP Bulletin:
Time speeds on its way too quickly
Every day slips soon away.
And before the heart can grasp it
Night has blossomed into day.
Grasp each moment - live it fully.
For the day so briefly lingers.
There is gold in all the moments
That we let slip through our fingers.

MY DAY (Tuesday) July 1981. Typewritten. mt

Dear T & N Up early started making bread and on warm days humid days it sure raises fast so was out of the over by 1:00 and I waited a bit for it to cool a little and then took a loaf down to Hillary, a small loaf, poor dear, she was out in the back all bent over putting some clippings in the trash, she has had back problems so bad lately but persists in getting in the garden.

Her garden is getting a little out of hand as so much rain and grass and weeds are taking hold. She has cut down some on the ground and has a grassy plot between house and garden. Zuchini squash are setting on, and she has planted butternut [squash] but it will be some time before it shows anything as is a fall squash. So after looking the garden over we went inside to cool off and chat a short while and she had stuff in the refrig which she put in there a day before and was cold so she had a long plastic bag and out in five fair size potatoes all washed and 2 large carrots, a beautiful purple onion, she says they are sweet but (I haven't tried it yet. She peeled the outside layer off and it was pretty and shiny was a picture. I think that vegetables are as pretty as flowers both have their place. She also has a lovely rose garden on other side of the house away from he vegetable garden. When she handed me the plastic sack she said This is a Christmas stocking for you. I think I had written you last week when she brought up beans and potatoes it was like Christmas and she was a Summer Santa.

So today I cooked one of the carrots in the steamer and when they were almost done put in four thick slices of zuchini squash (store bot) and the carrots have such a good flavor.

Hiliary [she often misspelled her name] likes my bread as she says she doesn't take time to make bread and hasn't done much in that line. She likes to make coblers, etc the best, so I can do something she cant and so know now what she likes that I can make for her. She also said that she likes the garlic pickles I make so we all have to do things that others don't try. I havent been to any other store to get the butter buds, so I enjoyed the package you gave me but will get some when I go to the store as saw an add in paper about them and they were on the diet shelves. And in this enclosed article the mention of Postum. I used to like it with lots of milk in it but haven't seen it in stores.

And then this afternoon late **Harriet, Mrs. Samways** that used to live down te hall came to see me, then wanted me to go for ice cream but was looking stormy and I didnt want any so they came in and visited instead, so when they left I gave them the other little loaf of bread. I have done that before and they like it so I am left with the larger loaf, it isn't too large. Harriet asked what I was going to do 4TH OF JULY, and I said that **Jenay** had asked me there. She said that if it fell through to come and eat with them and a couple, so I would liked to have done that but my family first.

I made up a batch of Snow pudding, with gelatin and a custard sauce to pour over it and is so refreshing on these hot days. I try to do some of the hot cooking in early morn that requires heat and I think of the summers when I was young and mother would cook up a kettle of the little new potatoes early in the morning and would be ready for supper and the kitchen wouldn't be so hot as a kettle of boiling potatoes can make a lot f heat so I did just that this morn only not a kettleful but enough for two meals. And warming them up doesn't take so much heat.

I think of what you are doing and at times wish that I were there []at the cabin in Maine], but your letters are so interesting and I know what you are doing and can sit back and see all the activity, and you telling about lobsters and remember you having them then there but I liked the stew the next day the best. That red stew sure was tasty. Wouldnt it have been fun when you were younger Tom is some of the relatives lived somewhere and had a cabin and we could go visit but we were lucky to have so many relatives here and have picnics etc/ So I can imagine that **Wayne and Clara [Bjorlie of Shepherdstown]** will have a great time with you. They were there last year, were they not?

Just came back from walk, an early one and the grass so heavy with dew and is hazy and seems cool but air is heavy. Saw a brown thrasher, hey are such a pretty bird. We used to have them every summer back in the bushes. And I missed the two doves that have been walking ahead of me on my way to store so they have probably flown away.

Later afternoon, had a little bed rest but not a nap but **I just lay there and thought about the hot summer afternoons when I was a little girl and mother would make us a pitcher of lemonade for a treat every afternoon and we would play out under the apple tree or when we got the tent played in it but it was not as cool as under the trees, and if we would get out in the sun she would call out to tell us to put on our sunbonnets so we wouldn't get sun burned. She would pull down the shades on the west part of the kitchen and dining room, the sunny part of the house in the afternoons and the house was very comfortable. She had so many ideas like that [that] other mothers didnt do and she would take a rest of hot afternoons.**
Thursday morn. Dont suppose you watched the movie last night [clippings enclosed] it was very good, also the African picture so that was a full evening for TV and so glad it was not stormy as I don't have the TV on when it storms. With Love Mother

Sun September 1981 Handwritten. mt

How nice to talk with you on a rainy afternoon, but I got in on a nice walk this morn.

I may have written hat took the radio to be fixed. Doris Martin [old neighbor from 1120 High Avenue days] took me and I supposed would be taking it to a service shop and she said she knew a man that did radios and fixed 2 for her some time ago, so went to see him

and left it. I found out afterward he must have had a shop as my bill was on an old sales slip. This man is retired and is such a clean fellow, neat sort. I guess the rest of us old retired guys are not?] I called him we would be after it and he even brought it out to car. He said he got a large percent off the tubes and took some off my bill, only two tubes were burnt out. He said the tubes had gone up to 21.00 etc, and so I felt luck to get hold of an honest ,am and a small charge. So had radio on last night and works fine. [She was a very poor sleeper and often listened to the radio several hours a night in bed.] Doris is such a kind person. He husband died this summer and she has put the retarded boy age 35 or so in a home for such. She says very little about her problems and I know why she has done this. She has a cancer of lymph gland, has had t for years and takes treatment for it, one hand and arm swollen. So she wants him to get adjusted and cared for and she is so pleasant always and until her husband was home sick, she took patients to hospital for treatments.

Am thinking about Labor Days in past, the colo]rado] peaches came in around that times and I made a jam that was pretty and colorful. Was peaches and ground up oranges and marchino cherries (now taboo on account of coloring) you called it Halloween jam as so orange color. And the white clematis and trellis was always in full bloom that day. Maybe I have written this in my letter to you Sat. so may be a repeat. I have written to **Zita [Nephew Franc Schump's wife**] so may be it was her. She [Zita] also misses family since they have moved out as they scatter and do or go other places, yet she is fortunate to have them in same town [Kansas City, Missouri]. So is [niece] **Charlotte.** They write to those 2 girls, as we all miss **Kate [Florence's sister, Kate Schump] and her sister] Gladys.** They did not know [other sister] very well as were young when she was her [that is, living].

July wasn't a very good month for me, so humid so stayed in so much of time. Air conditioners are fine, but too much of it in stores and some homes. I would get so chilled with fans going, and conditioner on low at times. My sinus was uncomfortable also with humidity plus, the pa9nting they did [in apartments] in the halls in May and my bathroom in June. It was horrible and I still smell paint others dont seem to, but with drier weather and open windows it is better. August has been a good month temperature down cool nights and no dust as August usually has. Love, mother

Fri Morn [Sept 1981] mt

Dear T & N. Sure having some early fall mornings 38, has hit a record since '73, and the daytimes 60. So after drawing up in a knot night before last piling on blankets I broke down yesterday and put on electric blanket, so had a cozy nights sleep last night. But we will have warmer days as we usually do in fall.

In my last letter about dates I left out our reunions [with her sisters] started. The night before Mothers funeral all we girls [five] were up to Maes and were sitting at table talking and Bernice said, 'Now lets dont drift apart. Lets get together every Oct for a Reunion." And we drew names, and poor Gladys drew for the first one. She was always a little uptight about company for any length of time, was the cooking that bothered her, but that first Reunion 28 years ago [1953]was wonderful. She had games for us to play and just all to be together for a whole week was really something, and so no we have added Zita [sister Kate's son, Frances Schump's wife] and Charlotte [sister Kate's daughter] and still had ones after [sister] Gladys] left, only they have been in the summer when Charlotte was closer.

I went to my church group meeting Wed. and we had a good speaker who called herself Princess (somebody) from a foreign country Russia or some place. I was in a tight corner so didn't get much out of the talk. There were 2 ladies that always come with walkers and have to be helped, so I was the one to do it. Someone came in while folks were arriving and asked if I could come to he car and help her with a lady. I went but I didn't do any lifting, so another lady came out for that and I carried the purse, [and] walker and they wheeled her in a wheel chair. It was a tug over a brick sidewalk so I have to watch myself also. So many in my group are in their 80's [Florence was 84]. I shouldn't say many as attendance is usually 15 or 20. We meet at different homes but there are times when they dont have enough room for that many and one of the members has it ather home, and the ladies like to go there. They have been there so many times they have certain chairs that they want to sit in. This is a 2 story house and has a large living room. and Nathalie you would be beside yourself when you first see it. I never get over the hodge podge, even Christmas stuff is still mantle along with jar of BVengay hand lotion, etc, and the photographs hung or sitting all over, the coffee table full of clipboards, store sale papers, etc, it is really wild. They dont have to live like that, but thats her style. Some times she picks me up for things going on at church. Her husband did this time and I had a little fresh loaf of bread for him . .[Remainder of letter missing]

Wed Morn [Sep.1981]

My Dear Son Yesterdays letter was such a good one and I spent part of the afternoon looking over old pictures, etc and have everything in neat bundles. Put back. And came across the enclosed items which are very old as you can see, the letter from the White City Register Marie [Hahn] sent me in 1976 when she was looking over her old scrap books, and the letter to his mom [Mattie Defries Hahn, I guess] from your Dad are like your letters to me**.** So dont send them back. You keep them. [I think these are a couple of letters from Walter Hahn to his mother from France during World War II.] Grandpa Hahn died

died before Grandpa T., Grandma T a widow from Mar 30 1939 until her death 1952 Oct 29. I miss Myrtle Walter Hahn's sister] when it comes to remembering dates. And I am glad that you are not bored about me talking about the past as both you and Nathalie are interested in past history.

Yesterday at store, a lady and I were by the meat counter and heard an explosion and it was close by at cheese, canned biscuits and a can of biscuits had popped open and across the isle where bottled drinks are and had bits of dough hanging from them.

Beautiful weather, yesterday morning jackets were being worn and then sun warms up later in day and is very pleasant. A bunch of crows across the st. kept up a racket. They sound so much like wild geese in the fall.

Am so lad that you can get fresh fruit. We dont have too much variety in the store like you do with the road side markets and I remember how good the peaches etc were in the visits there., but soon the fall apples from our orchards will be ready, the Jonathan and delicious but have had good vegetables. Yesterday had cut up stew meat and when tender added some noodles, and in the serving bowl I cut up fresh parsley and put the meat and noodles on top so the parsley was crisp and chewy and green. And soon all kinds of squash will be ready and that is a good fall veg. to look forward to. Haven't been to Hiliarys for 2 wks as she has been out of town, so must get in touch with her, and her garden stuff.

Take care of yourself and much luck in your new job [at West Virginia University]. It must be a strain to start out on a new venture like that, or it is? With love, Mother

[Probably September 1981. Typewritten]

"The golden rod is yellow. the corn is turning brown, the trees in apple orchards, with fruit is bending down."

Dear Son. It seems as tho this month is not turning out as lovely as poems about Sept tho I can remember lots of Septs when it was a nice month, the first half hot, then the last half really fall like, and we still have a half a month to go.

When I was a little girl I always looked forward to school, usually had a new dress and always the first day of each month the teacher would have the top of the blackboard with color stencil. something seasonal for that month. And in September comming home from school the best smells comming from our house, picillili, catsup [or jelly and there was always the smell of fresh baked bread and we could have a slice of it with butter and brown sugar on it, so snack foods then.

An I remember one Sunday afternoon in Sept when Jessie and I went out to a farm to visit friends of theirs, and she and I went out in the orchard and ate peaches and pears. The folks (Jessies) had a buggy, two seated with a fringe on top) and I

never remembered going out there again.

I was reading the other day how the aged remembered things so clearly about their early childhood and yet forget what was told yesterday. So memory is a wonderful thing, if we keep the good things in mind.

Your cards, leaves, and letter came yesterday and that card means a lot to me no Hallmark card can match it and it sets on an easel on the shelf I brought home from Gladys. This shelf is hanging on the wall over the telephone stand, and I have all sorts of little bric-a-brac on it. And I am glad that you have a sentimental side and enjoy natures beauty.

Dad used to bring home things he found on his walks, maybe a little bouquet of flowers or a rare weed for my fall bouquet and often a bird feather of some unusual bird and he would find [other] little objects. I used to say I never found anything and he would say,, "You go too fast and your head is up in the clouds" and now my head is in the gutter as I have to watch my step and I still find very few things.

At last we have had a big rain. It has been working up to it as have had it all around 2 1/2 in yesterday and in night before, but hasn't turned cool yet, tornado warnings for two nights in early evening and have had bad storms in other towns. I turn the TV off when it is storming and lightening, the lightening was bad last night, and in some towns it caused fires. But we know it can rain, it was all clear this morning.

My new neighbor down the hall brot over two slices of onion bread that is out of this world. I ate one slice with butter and the other toasted, tastes something like dill bread only it isn't made with cottage cheese. I hope to be able to make it some day but I haven't asked for the recipe yet, all let her bring it, I mean for a treat. I took some of mine over and I was proud of it. This onion bread is a light bread, not farm style.

Thurs Morn [9 October 1981]. Handwritten

Dear T& N." This is a pause that refreshes" to sit down and talk to you.
The girls left at 8 15 as **Bernice**'s bus [to Goodland, Kansas] got in at 8:40 and then **Zita & Charlotte** drove her to station and then went home to K.K. Gayferd will go to KC this afternoon and they will go back to Mo. tomorrow and hope to go home to Calif. next week.

It was a wonderful Reunion just packed with fun, as we had added Christmas while they were here, no big deal but, we got useful little things all summer for it, so no pkgs to have to be mailed at Christmas.

We rested the day after they came and then went out on the town, Bernice looking for clothes she couldnt find and other shopping. Zita knows her way around now to different centers [in Topeka]. **Betty, Bernices** friend gave her $20.00 to take us to lunch as she didn't have us over this summer when we were visiting there. so we had lunch yesterday at

a nice place and one today at a little place called the Cheese Pantry, and Tues afternoon was sprinkling all day and dark and Hiliary invited us down for tea. First we played an interesting game of checkers, use ordinary checkers but played in a different way, then at 5 we sat at table and had tea and cookies and zuchini bread with cream cheese filling which was so good. The girls think she is a smart cooky and interesting. A such a nice time on a dark day.

One evening we watched" Family Reunion" which was on 2 nights, a continuing of the night before. Bette Davis was wonderful in it? Hope you saw it. Then Tue "Callie and Son" and Wed Jacqueline Kennedy, all were three hours ling, so we were entertained all evening and was nice they happened to have 3 good ones in a wee, and if we had an early supper we had a little snack later in evening. We stayed up late, for 2 days Zita had a very lame back and she slept on floor which she said helped some and in between times when home I had her use the heating pad. The damp weather may have brot it on but she wanted to get out & do things.

Yesterday late afternoon Norma brot over half a cake and sat awhile & talked and then I got super in oven. Bernice sneaked over to store & brot 4 nice pork chops and I baked them and sweet pot and slices of butter nut squash in with the chops and let them bake slowly and boy were they good. I had simple meals. Made apple salad twice request) and had yellow delicious apples for that and Jonathan for the whole cooked kind with skins on, Bernice brought the large size tupper container packed full of chewy cookies, another can of pinwheel cookies. I had homemade bread part of time and they sure liked the toast. When I made toast from store bread they were so flabby.

And Zita washed dishes most of time [no wonder she had a lame back], dried them and put them away and put them in right place in cupboard, and so I didn't have that dish rack of dishes facing me (as I do when I am by myself). Charlotte's job was to set table and go to store and empty trash. I wouldnt let Bernice work as she needed more rest. That bus trip is a long one and our gadding around took energy. I felt fine all the time and was on the ball, some nights not good, but excitement and some one around kept me stimulated. So today I hope there is a letter from you as am alone and miss the girls. But have defrosted and have the refrig. in a nice shape, very few leftovers and has space to stock up anytime.

Some of the trees are coloring and they show up well and Oct is half gone and now have the trees to watch coloring. Love, Mother

[November 1981] Handwritten. In response to a Topeka newspaper article entitled, "A Grim Month.". Handwritten. mh

I dont agree with this article, the Nov is a *grim* month. To me it is a lovely fall month, Indian Summer, Thanksgiving to look forward to, and air so fresh and crisp,

geese flying over, hunting season, and fall harvest, things such as apples, squash, sweet potatoes and cranberries, and the Hahn family Special Day Thanksgivings and Grandma Hahn's specialty was cranberry sauce & the jellied kind, and baked apples. Sometimes a light snow in Nov, had a baby boy [me, Tommy] arrive and that Thanksgiving I remember well as baby too little to take out so grandma T[orgeson] said they would come to our house. We hadnt started the Hahn Thanksgiving [tradition] yet so Gladys, Bernice, Tom T[aggart] and grandma T and grandpa [Torgeson] came to our house. Grandma made pie and other things and I baked a large hen, dressing with help as I wasnt too strong yet, and the when all the kids were around 8 & 10 yrs we started going to Hahn families.

And I think of the history of First Thanksgiving and now mine has changed and a whole new set up, but a family set up anyway but not my real family, times change.

5 November 1981

Am remembering 55 yrs ago on Nov 5. and you have brought me much happiness through the years. And I love you Mother

Monday Afternoon [December 1981] Handwritten.

Dear Tom. How did you know this would be a Blue Monday as far as weather is concerned, raining when got up, a slow kind and very dark. But I have been busy with many little chores.

Have been reading all the interesting little clippings and while Thanksgiving has just passed and it is such a good holiday, lots of tradition and family gatherings. And turkeys brought to my mind while reading about them of one fall before Thanksgiving we were up to Maes, you and Dad and I, and we passed turkey places and you said you would like to have a live turkey to feed and for your own, so while there in Junction City, Dad went to a turkey store to look for a small turkey and found a cull, a healthy bird but not ones idea of one for Thanksgiving dinner and he bought it, and found a large carton and out it in the back and didn't tell you until we got in the car. You had to have it with you in the back seat and you patted it all the way home. Dad made a little pen back of garage and you fed it and it filled out in no time, but it seems like you had no objection to us killing it when got cold weather. Do you remember that?

Saturday at 6:30 I went with Jenays family to an advent party for young folks. They have had one for 2 years, so I though there would be some older folks there only one elderly couple, the rest were parents of young children and a few 60 year olds. They had all kinds of stuff for the children to so for a tree in basement and other places, so some made foam ornaments, some string pop corn and cranberries, and the little ones decorated

cookies. The mothers each too a pan of baked cookies.

We have a house or Reach out Place for retarded young folks in teens & older and they go to our churc services with a helper and quite a few of them were there. All but two were men folks, around 20s and some one came over and asked if one of us would help a 20 yr old retarded blind girl decorate cookies, so I volunteered and we sat in low chairs at a long table and I had to guide her hand with a flat knife and she would feel along to see if the frosting was all over. I cant think of eating those cookies the little folks had and licking off the knife and I then left her and went to a table where adults were teaching a deal, so tried one, a sq mirror glass and you trace a design. They had cards to use and put stuff on, etc and take off the paper after 5 min and have a frosted design on that mirror glass, and I found Ashley, my little one, and gave it to her and she was thrilled and on the way home she said, "Grandma, I have the glass picture all wrapped up in my bag so it won't break."

There were pans or large kettles of pop corn to eat and cocoa any time they wanted it. At the place where I did the picture one of ministers teen age boys, he has 3, was helping folks get started on the glass deal. He helped me, didn't have much to say but was nice and I was surprised to see so many young boys there - the food attracted them also and then when it was over we went upstairs in church part and sang carols, then downstairs again and all helped clear up the mess. Jenay and Gary work with the young children. Some hoe I was impressed and touched by it all. And the minister asked if they would like to have the retarded take the cookies and they boxed them up and gave them.

Tried to think of the name of the home for the retarded. Its called "Sheltered Living" Doris Martins son lives in one of these houses. He goes home once or twice a week for supper and sometimes 2 or 3 others come too with him.

I have laughed over the clipping "Making Thanksgiving Memories" about the burning rags and turkey manure, etc and foul smells and the lovely smells of camelias. Was really a different article, not the Grandma Moses kind.

Tues Morn. Snow on tops of cars and a very fine snow now. Nebr. had a big one yesterday. We are not predicted for one but one never can tell.

I try to accept what is best for others and did the same in you case, having to change dates [about my coming to Kansas, apparently. Tom] Maybe you will be more relaxed by the new date while you are here a more time also.

A good program on PBS channel last night. on life of Bing Crosby from a baby to his death and his career. He sang all the songs and they were good ones. 2 1/2 hours of it. With love, Mother

Sat Morning [December 1981] Handwritten.

Dear T & N. Tis a beautiful winter morn, the sky such a deep blue now, the winter

look, and sun sets at 5 p.m. I look at every evening when its clear.

Went to church tea Wed. It was for all women at church, but only 25 or so there and such a beautiful program, the Madrigal Singers group from Topeka High School gave a program, only one black girl there in program and she has won a scholarship to Juilliard Music College, and after program we all sang carols and then to basement where they had the tea, and tables decorated so pretty and the tea table so attractive, all kinds of handmade cookies and little nut bread, banana bread sandwiches and we sat at tables and visited, and we all had a feeling of Christmas and "Good Will."

Have had no snow, only a light wet one last week. but didnt stay on ground, but places like Ariz & Calif got some, unusual, and Nebraska a lot and missed most of Kans. Had an accumulation in Goodland.

There was a gorgeous sunset last night and tonight am going to get my coat on and go to the corner where I can see it sink down low. Here I can see it go behind the store, and the one last night passed through a cloud and was something have never seen before. And I think of all of you at this time and do so during the day. At sunset time I sit on the cedar chest [in the bedroom] and watch.

I remember how Mae [sister] did the last 2 yrs she was here [alive]. She had a candle on at 4 o'clock during winter months and sat and thought of we sisters. It is a time of evening that is sort of a lonely time for women [and men?] who live alone. The sun starts going down at 4:45 and by 5 has gone down.

Chelsey is quite a Book worm. She reads, and so the little one and the cat & sat on divan and talked. She is a chatterbox. This is the first time the cat has gotten up beside us.

Do you remember Mrs. McHenry that lived by Grandma Hahns? She is still going at 90 and lives in a house, a different one and down a ways from her home, [on West 17th]. this one on Polk Street. She goes to my church. At a meeting she asked if anyone would like a lap pad. Folks give her material, yarn sn craps to make them [Remainder of letter missing]

First and it came in like a lamb [1 March 1982]. s

Dear T & N. A beautiful day and I took a walk this afternoon.

Last night a gorgeous sunset. I was sitting in L room and a light so very bright shone thru and thought must have left the hall light and bathroom lights on so went to see and there was the sun getting ready to set so I sat on the stool and watched it sink behind the store bldgs it takes about 15 min and was so lovely and I sat and thought of all my sisters, parents and you and felt a little lonely. and after the sun sank there was a bright red sky where the moon [sun] had been. I wonder if many people take time to watch a sunset like that.

Watched [Archie] Bunker. was interesting to have Gloria and little Joe there. and if they stay it may turn out to be quite interesting. Nice you have a second TV upstairs.

On this March front picture in my engagement pad is the same picture as last years book, a man plowing a field with 2 horses and black birds
flying around.

An am wondering how the canal trip turned out and if Marti and Chris came, and thought about you I I, Nathalie, and the rest of us at that very cold windy night at a place and you made chili etc. for the crowd.. Bernice called late afternoon yesterday (Sun) pleasant weather there.

Thank you for the article. Alexandria Historical Soc, how proud I am of you son, Love, Mother

Mon Morn [22 March 1982] s

Dear T & N. Last night out to **Beckys**, was a fun one. She was only going to have **Ricks family** and I and then decided to have **Corby Srs** also, as they dont get out much, and she didnt give them much notice, asked them in morning before they went out to eat there in dining room so told them not to eat too much there.

The table had a money tree in center, and 85 dimes on it and that was for me. [Her birth date was 23 March 1897.] And the dinner so good, baked chicken breasts, baked potatoes, brocolli cooked in steamer and no seasoning on it was just good natural then a large bowl of cut up (Texas) oranges, grape fruit, and bananas and for dessert Angel food cake only a light glaze and small cups ice cream, was a good diet meal for any one. [Becky] and Harry Corby stayed winters in South Texas, hence the Texas citrus fruit.]

Went to basement to see the train collection and other and you can hardly walk thru, has small pinball machines (old) etc all sort of things on that order. Rick said that if anyone broke in his Dad wouldn't know what was taken, and they have so many things, several antique grandfather clocks. but enough room [and] they look nice in dining room, living room, and even in breakfast room, to each his own.

Meagan [daughter of Rick's second wife, Debby] is such a sweet little girl and real handy. She loves every body and she & her mother are a good addition to the family. Debbie is a down to earth person and they are all looking forward to the May baby. We had quit the good session trying to get names for baby.

Am going out to lunch today, two ladies are taking me, they are sisters and live together and one works part time in mornings, the other moved here from Texas both widows and in their 70s. I think a nice arrangement but the one that owns the house is impatient with the other who is lame from a broken hip 3 years ago, but they really do well together sharing expenses. they had to have a new stove and bought it together.

The Corbys noticed my glasses and they thought they looked so nice and gave me a new book. All wished you were there.

So tomorrow is my real birthday. I have kept so quiet about it and havent mentioned birthday but seems as tho folks have written it down as have been getting cards and invitations out and as you said Tom maybe the idea of it being 85 years. I dont want to think about a 90th one. [She would have been surprised had someone told her that she would have a 100th one.] B pkg arrived and Thank You.

Nice of you to send a note to Mrs. Diehl, Tom, as you too are in her past and she thinks of you.. She was a good neighbor . . .[Remainder of letter missing]

Thurs Morn [March 1982]. s/mt

Dear T & N. Well winter is back again, really never has been good, as has been chilly except a day of two in between, and yesterday snow and rain mixed and this morn the same, doesnt stay on ground, on TV is shown the bad snows in the East.

Cozy inside and am making raisin bread, and dont know how my company will feel like coming. [sister] **Bernice** supposed to come tomorrow **Zita and Fran** [nephew and wife] Sunday for dinner.

Have an accommodating postman a new one, I seldom see who we have, but on my birthday week we got acquainted as he knew from amount of mail cars and pkgs, it was my birthday. Also one of gals upstairs had one last week and he had one also. Yesterday I went out to see if mail had come and he was there and I asked the zip of a letter and he told me so I got the letter and put a stamp on it and he waited for it. My letter wasnt sealed and he said, "No problem, I will lick it shut."

The early flowers have been starting to bloom, and here it is snowing heavier and big flakes but melting as it hits the ground.

I have finished reading "The Lord God Made them all" Harriots last book, quite interesting, and now have read them all, and still wouldnt like a vets life. **I saw quite a bit of animal life when I was young. When I was young one time coming home from school I saw a calf half born, our side walk from school was across the road and there was where the barn was, and the cow. [I don't know whether or not it was the Torgeson's barn.] And I woudnt eat oatmeal for a long time as I didnt want to have milk on anything. Mother never noticed that I didnt with so many kids around the table, how could she, she didnt eat breakfast wit us. Then I got over that and another time , was evening, and Dad came in with arms &hands covered with blood, and he told mother he had to help deliver the calf. She didnt see me there and again I went without milk on things, so I wouldnt make a good farmers wife. The when little chickens hatched during a snow storm, she would bring them in to cookstove oven,**

and the feathers sure did smell as they were wet.

The flakes are coming down big and fluffy now. so the "Old woman is picking [the feathers of her] her geese." and is beginning to stay on ground and is so pretty, and grass is green. Some how it seems like Sat. and am glad it isnt. Now I have never seen flakes this large, thought I had seen everything in way of storms, but this is something. With love, Mother The little wt spell is over, lasted an hour and snow melted but still cloudy.

Mon Morn [March 1982] Handwritten. s/mwh

Sent Nathalie a letter yesterday but have been thinking about things this morn as I work around the kitchen. **Aunt Myrtle** [Walter's sister] used to have a tablet on kitchen table and she would jot down things to write to Irma, and she (Irma) used to tell us those letters meant so much to her when she was so far from home, and in those days telephone long distance calls were only for sickness, death calls, not for chatting. And neighbor Mary upstairs writes a weekly letter to her daughter in Calif of bits and pieces, clippings etc, not much news about what or where she has been during the week as sometimes she doesnt get out all week. She is crippled, walks with cane. She is one who took me out in country last week when we went for groceries, and she only comes downstairs to see us when we have a coffee but she is a smart person and has traveled and reads a lot, so like to be with her. Well yesterday I was over to store and just got a small sack of groceries, but had the wrong purse so didnt have enough [money] for groceries, so left the sack of them on counter and told them I would be right back, when I got back they weren't there. they couldnt have time to wait on more than one person, so had to do shopping over, but not hard when only four items to get. Am trying not to carry a heavy bag at a time, so am wondering if that person will bring the groceries back, a pkg of chicken in it.

They have a notice that an all time butcher will be there and to ask for different cuts of meat. I got a pkg of chicken wings as that is my favorite piece of chicken and the big part of it was cut with a big part of rest of chicken on the big bone of wing. Chicken wings have been same price as other parts, so I usually get whole chicken. So am having lima beans green and small pieces of carrots cooked in steamer, the chicken in oven along with a piece of peach cobbler, the cobbler will be for 3 meals warmed up in little oven. I dont need any lectures on diets for the aging or nutrition as I work on it most of the time. I dont live on snacks, it takes time but I like doing it.

I am seeing your yard this beautiful morn, the little flowering trees and the tulips etc. There is one thing I forget is names, and have to think a long time. but memories are very clear in my mind., like the other night over to Jenays. They wanted me to look at the new swings, etc they got for the kids, they had swing for real little ones and now they are older, to they have bars, swings, etc, bright painted ones, **and I remembered the heavy poles**

and substantial swings Dad [Walter] put up for you and sand box, a large one, all was work to do, the kind now takes work to put up but thats all, and I can see the swings that we had at my home [in White City, Kansas] two, in a big tree, by the cellar and what fun for two on a swing board pumping it together and climbing up in that tree also, I didn't climb trees like Kate [sister] did and the other neighbor kids. . . [Remainder of the letter is missing]

Sat Afternoon [May 1982] Handwritten. s

Dear Tom: A letter from you today and I like the red ink print also. **This article in mornings paper made me think of the good times down on the farm with Beckmans and our kids. [Obituary of Alonzo "Lonnie: Hiefner died at 89, of Admire, Kansas] I didn't realize he ["Lonnie" Hiefner] was that much older than I and were married 6 years longer than Dad & I. The first time I got to meet him and Hazel [Hiefner], and another couple was at the Capitol [the State Capitol Building at Topeka, apparently] the Lesh's, at some public affair. Dad [Walter] worked with these two men [at the Chevrolet Garage in Topeka, I believe] and had met their wives and they were sure curious about me, as he had told them how wonderful I was etc, and they sure gave me a looking over at that meeting, and told me later, that I wasnt as wonderful as he told them. And from the clipping the had a lot of grand and great grandchildren.**

Bernice just called me and said [niece] **Dorothy** left [from Goodland, Kansas to probably Port Angeles Beloit, Kansas]. She was going to stay all day but the weather forecast was for rain so decided to leave. Bernice had bought extra groceries etc expecting her to be there for 2 breakfasts and a whole day of meals. And I was busting to know if she told Bernice something she told me, so we had a laugh out of that. She has a "Boy Friend" she met at trailer park in Ariz 2 or 3 yrs ago, and is crazy about him and all she talked about after we got our family talked over and pictures to show etc etc. I was surprised she was so frank about the relationship. She said they ate most of their meals together. He is a Bohemian [dairy farmer in Wisconsin] and has 9 children and some grand kids, is 65 yrs old and she is 71 yrs. She has written about him in her yearly letters [portion of letter omitted as too personal]. [Tony died tragically a few years ago by being run over while he was crossing a road to get his mail in Wisconsin.]

Her [Dorothy's] son Gene lives at Mesa and is married, no children. He is a Prof of Science and something else, is a smart fellow.They dont live as close as city folks do. It must be beautiful therel looking out on the Bay. [Gene died in his 50s in Oahu, Hawaii. Dorothy's home is indeed in a beautiful location on looking out over the Strait of Juan de Fuca with Victoria Island in the back ground and with the Olympic Mountains behind her. She still lives there at age 95.]

Today is "May Day" and when you were young all the kids went around the neigborhood and hung may baskets on the door knob. I remember one time I forgot to make the baskets for you and you came tearing in the house saying the kids were taking theirs, so sent you up to attic for the wall paper book and I made cornucopias and pinned them together, and we had spirea & lilacs in bloom so filled them wit those flowers/ Do you remember doing that? It was a pretty custom as old folks as well as others enjoyed it. But only after I was left alone at 1120 High [after my father died in 1966] did they come only 2 or 3 yrs after that. And yesterday I was reminded of May baskets as went to Book Club and one of the guests brot a bouquet of deep purple violets from her yard, they were so pretty. I had made cinnamon rolls the day before so I took 2 of them to the hostess because she lives alone in an apt. I put them in corner of cabinet and told her not to say anything about them. And she called this morn and said she had one for supper and one for breakfast. She doesnt bake bread stuff. Dorothy said I hadnt lost my touch with Rolls & cinnamon ones. Se makes bread, and makes rye which I have never done. She copied some bread recipes.

Dorothy brought 4 grapefruit and I ate 1/2 of one, and so sour I couldnt eat any more, too much acid, the Texas oranges [grapefruit] are the kind you can eat like apples the ruby red kind. So I have taken the other three to the neighbors, left two at the doors and at one door she was home and said, "What do you want to take back home? I said, Didnt know I was getting anything." She said she had pie, or had cooked chicken, a piece of pie or a piece of chicken and so I will have that for my supper. She said "That was custom in their house in anyone brought something you should give something back." I dont like that way of doing.

Dorothy [Waters, daughter of Mae (Torgeson) Christensen, Florence's sister] stopped in Jct City [where Mae lived before her death in 1972] on way here and the yard looked so run down, she had been in house before one time and they had done some remodeling which was nice. . . [Personal data not included]

Sunday Afternoon Have been to church, was our Fellowship Sunday and a covered dish affair and I put some money in a dish for the coffee, napkins, etc, this is my 3rd time to do this and they have so much food, so I dont have to fix a dish and lug it over, always take my plate, fork, spoon & napkin. Today 4 students from Baker [University at Baldwin, Kansas. This was a Methodist institution.] were our guests and gave a short talk. I was way in back and hard to catch all of it, and they were guests to te dinner. so when dinner over I went over to their table and asked about Jim Chub [He was a well know inspiration speaker back in the 1940s.], for you, the boys didnt know him but one of the girls did. She said she just loved him. he was everyones friend, he passed away a year ago.

Their enrollment [tuition] cost a year if I got it straight was 3,000. Georgine took me to

church and leaves after church as she doesn't like covered dish dinners. and I come back with Gary & Jenay [Georgine's daughter and husband].

So after I got home took a walk and such a calm lush spring day half hazy so was pleasant but my legs havent been used to walks and could [not] go very far. [After all, she was 85.]

Hope you had a nice day too, does **Dovey** ever go, outside the yard. [Our cat Dovey never went outside the yard.] With love, Mother

[July 1982]. Handwritten

[Portion missing] And about the article in "Camping" you mentioned about "Watching the Sunset is a ritual," makes me think of this past Feb. the sunsets were so gorgeous. I think maybe I have written about them, the winter sunsets and the bathroom was all aglow like lights were on. And it took about 20 minutes to go down and that was sort of a ritual for me. I sat and thought of you and my sisters, a special time I and I also thought about Mae for 2 yrs or more in winter she had a candle lighted about 4 pm and sat and thought about us.

Seems as tho you are busy most of days going on trips and visiting folks or they coming to see you, so you are having a busy summer. The quilt card so interesting, think of making blocks, a church, a store etc. This was on Castine [Maine] trip and I would love to have been on that trip and your letters so interesting about it.

Must get on ball and make room in closet for Avis comes Fri. With love Mother

[August 1982.] Handwritten. mt

[First part of letter missing] **You sent a clipping about picnics in the past. When I was young and even grown up at home picnics were rare, but I do remember 2 or 3 that were outstanding and where and when we went has lost me, but it was in my teens and maybe we walked to a place, but boys and girls half date thing and mother made potato chips for me to take. The kind we get now werent on the market. She had a maker like a cabbage shredder and you would shred the potato and it would come out like waffles [with] the holes in it and they were not as thin as potato chips are now, buy t we thot they were great. They had to be in [a] deep frying kettle and such a hot job and mother put them in a sack size of pillow slip (flour sack) imagine making that many. they were a novelty among my gang. Mother was always ahead f the time in doing things. And I thought when I was first married I had to bake beans like she did, several hours, and I would take them to the Hahn picnics, and then I got on to the canned beans and liked them better than the other way. Dad used to come home on the picnic day to a hot kitchen and say "Why do you decide on baking beans**

when there are easier things to take," and then I got on to how to quick bake the store kind. Marie would volunteer to take a jar of pickles for her dish, she was a young bride to, but not used to seeing her Mother sweat over a cook stove like my mother did, and my friends used to liked to eat at our house.

Mon Morn Temp at 6.30 60, and humidity 90, so while cool is harder to breathe**.** I took a walk and met one neighbor and we walked together so that slowed me down and kept me from walking faster which I shouldnt do. I went out while clothes were in dryer. So now the work is done and still lots of morning left, and I have leftovers from yesterday so lunch will be a breeze to fix.

Tell me all about your visit with Betsy. With love, Mother

Saturday Afternoon [September 1982] Handwritten. mwh

Dear Tom Your letter came today and has opened a whole new trend of thinking. about China painting of your friend [Jerry Smith, of Shepherdstown, West Virginia]. In later years it has almost become a lost art. In my younger days it was quite the thing. I have only one hand painted dish, a small plate and has the date 1919 given to me as a shower (wedding gift by a friend and initials are on it but I cant remember who it was). I have two other hand painted dishes that are pretty also. A whole, set done by a person for their Anniversary would be really something special. The dishes painted for Tom and Nat Hahn by Jerry Smith was a tea set that had Chesapeake and Ohio Canal scenes from the books on the canal that Tom had written. The set was donated to the Charlestown West Virginia Museum when the Hahn's left West Virginia about 1999]

And the article about tuna was also informative, I have wondered about what the difference was in dark or white. I think the dark has more flavor for casseroles but have always been hesitant about getting a brand havent known. Sometimes in different parts of the country they carry brands we dont get here. [Sister] Mae used to use oil and for the seasoning and those were the days when we werent so concerned about fats, I drained it off, and now folks wash it off or get water pack. I always get Chicken of Sea, Star Kist or Bumble Bee, the latter has only been around here in later years.

What did you think of the General Foods lettere? I thought it was interesting and to think that Postum, Post Toasties and Shredded Wheat [remainder of letter missing].

[September 1982] Handwritten. s/mh

Have just had Sunday dinner not to much to it made meat loaves yesterday individual ones and put in little potatos, so heated those up, today and the steamer had a few pieces of zuchini and 3 buds of brocolli, apple sauce, and I had the end of table looking nice with a place mat and a change of dishes. **Guess your article on dishes made me think, and I**

didnt want a plate from any of the 3 sets of dishes I have so I got out one from Aunt Bertha gave me a very old one called "The Indian Tree," has a sprongly[?] tree of blossoms, and little bunches of fruits and blossoms around the rim of plate, it isnt a thin China. Do you remember Aunt Bertha. She was a widow and lived in K.C. and kept house for an old couple, and the year we lived in K.C. [1928?] when you were 2 yrs she would come see me on her day off and would bring little tidbits of fancy nuts, like cashews etc which were unusual for ordinary folks in those days. and other bits of other food wrap[ped] in little bundles and just enough for me. And then after she quit working and we were back in Topeka she came to visit all we Hahns. She was grandpa Hahns, I think oldest sister. we girls called her Aunt Bert, her husband had been dead a good many years before we got [married] into the family and her request was she wanted to be buried here by Grandpa H. and I cant remember if she went after he did. Of course when she lived in KC. she had Uncle Gus and Aunt Nellie etc to visit with. She had young ideas and didnt dress like an old lady. the way old ladies dressed then. So she gave e the India Tree plate and I treasured it and much of the time it is on the Hutch and she gave me the metal tray I set the toaster on all the time and I sat a long time looking at it and thinking about the Past, that is an old ladies privilege.



The Indian Tree Plate (Tom Hahn Photo)

And also Sunday dinners when Dad & I were alone, on Sunday a Special lunch cloth was used and the good dishes, which were pretty. They were a China with a gold rim narrow and a small black line around the gold. There is a story about those dishes also but you have had enough of that subject [Not!]. I guess your letter yesterday

about the friends hand painted China triggered me off.

Was cooler this morn and quite pleasant in house with fans going. Charlotte called she was at Zitas over Sat & Sun. The men went fishing all day. They have sold [their] trailer park [in Missouri] and will get deal all settled Sept 1st then go home, has been a long drag.

[**November 1982] Handwritten**

Dear T&N Yesterday had Jenay for lunch then had her take me over to see Avis Shuart as was her 95th birthday. Jenay left us to visit and went on errands until time to bring me home. I had made sugar cookies the day before, covered a coffee can with con6tact [paper] and had a small jar of the garlic pickles for her, she has had them before and loves them, also a very small jar of jam. She often skips the evening meal and takes 2 slices of bread from noon meal and makes a jelly sandwich for supper.

She was always a neat person in dress and neat room, but she has so much furniture in room now hardly enough space to walk in, and dresses, piled up boxes on top with letters and clippings and photos of her family on top of tables etc. and the room was so warm and stuffy I felt faint. I had to look at old photos, etc and sometimes she cried and I thot I didnt want to live so long [Florence lived to be over 100 years old] and lose my identity but we have no choice so I thought about the many happy times in her home etc, and when we got home there was your letter with the article "Do the Dead Sing" and I cried and when all was over I felt alright. But old old age is pathetic at times. And I feel good about Georgia as your letter today about her. and am glad that you have been kind to her. I didnt get to say goodbye to her as she was gone when I came back from the church meeting. Please address enclosed for Nellie. I didnt know her last name. [Georgia Summers was our long-time cleaning lady. Nellie Washington was her sister.]

I called Mrs Diehl [neighbor from the old High Street neighborhood] after came home to see if she could come for lunch but her sister from Calif was here and its hard to have a 3 way conversation when one is an outsider and so we decided when the sister went home we would get together. She said she had such a good letter from you and I told her I read a good one Walter [her son] sent you. and we said we had good kids even if they did fight a lot when little.

Sat morn A still morn, last night the sky was so red for a long time. but sun hadnt been out, and a new moon was up there. So hope this is going to be a nice quiet day. November is going so fast.

My old neighbor Martha Hawks has gone to Pa, Everett and I have been trying to get hers since have come home, and couldnt so finally called her son here and he said she had gone, so got a card this week. She had been to Johnstown [Pennsylvania] and was snow there. She is leaving Nov 20 (today) out of D.C.

Sunday Evening [January 1983]. Handwritten

Dear Son. Such a satisfying talk with you as have been anxious how things were going there. I guess all you need to do is tell Dovey [cat] and she knows when things aren't right.

I didn't tell you my dream or sort of a nightmare I had last night. it was rather upsetting and kept me awake until morn woke up at 12 [that night]. Seems like Ed Hahn called and said they would all be here later as they had sold out and going to locate some other state. Well Dad and I wanted them to come (only 2nd time have ever dreamed of your Dad, finally they all came. the 3 girls, Jean, Barbara & Patty still young, and Marie and Ed and then dream seemed to taper off before before got to talk to them. Ed & Marie were young also. So I felt sad and laid awake and got up and walked around the apt then at 5 dropped on to sleep and woke up at 8.00.

So Georgine [friend] came after me to go to church [University Methodist Church] as Jenays [daughter and family] to early to get their kinds in SS. I dont fix a dish anymore to take as they have so much food so put something, money, in a dish on table that they use for coffee, etc. And am glad not to have to carry a casserole and lug it around. They have 4 men & women in the kitchen to take care of dishes brot in, salads in fridge and hot things to keep warm. And when church is over we go to lower floor basement and casseroles are lined up on table. can go back for seconds, then the table is filled with the desserts.

There are quite a number of handicap young folks that come to church and they sure eat hearty, there home is back of our church (Sheltered "Living" it is called). I happened to be standing by one of the fellows and he wanted me tom eet his friends, so I went with him and met them, everyone seem to be kind to them. Except a few frown upon having them and that isnt the spirit a church member should have.

I think about Dovey and what a remarkable cat she is, but you have treated her like a child and she responds, but they dont all do that.

I ate something with some kind of spice in it that doesnt do me any good. I am not a highly season cook, and it sends me trotting when have eaten something that is, so have some hard toast with milk and butter in it for supper and cottage cheese.

Yes, the young folk some times think bringing a child into the world is a bowl of cherries. They can make make plans, but they dont turn out so easy, not these days . . . Recd the clipping from ??? paper, anyway it has the article The Nature" in it, and the writer tells about the days after Christmas. the clutter, and mentions Grandma's Sewing table bought from Larkins. She mentioned it twice in the article, and I know about Larkins, it was a company that sold house hold articles . . .

[5 July 1982 maybe] Handwritten. s

And now am remembering the July 4ths of the past when a little girl, all we sisters

were given a nickel for a package of firecrackers, and the first thing on that morn we would get up and shoot them first thing. Mother would be so busy all morning over a hot stove coking a big dinner and we always had new peas, beans, potatoes from our garden and fried chicken. In the evening some of the folks that had money would shoot off a few sky rockets and we would sit on te porch and watch from a distance, the drug store was the only place that sold them. In the morning we would take the little wagon across the street to the ice house and get ice for ice cream. We would go in the ice house and it was so cool as the ice was packed in saw dust, this was river ice and we were not not to eat it as it was germy, and one of us would sit on the freezer to hold it down and what a good taste to lick the paddle after the ice cream was frozen.

One holiday [older sister] Mae and Bob drove down and Bob brought a freezer of manufactured ice cream and we ate all we could hold for dinner and he said in afternoon we had to finish up what was in the freezer as he had to take it back. Well that afternoon it turned quite chilly and we were not in the mood for more ice cream and there was no freezer of refrigerator like we have now to keep it frozen so we had our fill that day of ice ream.

I have thought so much about your Dad Tom also today as he was always so fond of Hahn picnics and last night the girls were talking about the picnics that we would have when Dad would have a fish fry.

Afternoon. **[4 July] Handwritten [S]** Have made nice big crusty rolls to take to Jenays**,** have never taken them there before, the house smells so good and was hot baking them but well worth it not any hotter than baked beans or some other over dish.

The morning walk was so hot and I miss the freshness of the morning but am getting the exercise the same but my legs lag more.

Forgot almost that Sam was there. I dont know who asked him probably Alan after all he is his father. Sam Lamantia, niece Barbara Hahn's former husband] looks older and has a mustache which looks pretty good on him. He looks more Italian.

Day after Fourth. Was a nice quiet time at Jenays. They have a small family Garys father and mother and his brother and wife and Jenays mother and me. Gary had the grill going and fixed beef short ribs and chicken and did a fine job of it, their eyes bugged when they saw the container of fluffy rolls, every one liked them. We ate inside as so hot out and then Gary showed slides of their trip to Calif and then the next door neighbors called and has us over there for a few fireworks on their patio, and after fireworks the gal brought out brownies and Jenays folks had made icecream and took it over there and it got pleasant outside on the patio and was a nice homey gathering and quiet and safe. The neighbors have two little ones younger than Jenays and they were so cute and each had little patio chairs to sit on. This is a new neighborhood where there are all new homes not pretentious

just ordinary family places and all have a small garden, and I felt like a great grandma with these young folks just starting out in life. Garys folks went home at 9.30 and Jenay urged me to stay longer and her mother would bring me home. His folks had to get up early as he goes to work early and the mother is a day care, rakes care of several kids as the mothers work and so I stayed an hour longer and we had a quiet little talk and the little ones played around. The neighbor put her little one to bed but the children were very good.

[August 1982]. Later in Afternoon. Handwritten. mwh

Mr. Findlay apartment manager] came and put a new detector and the problem in kitchen was in the switch in the light bulb alright. [Clear as mud] She he has gone and then that loittle problem has been solved.. Sometimes those things seem so big to me and the hassel of waiting etc but usually he is quite prompt and another nice thing happened, a letter from you and how interesting the little trees are bearing fruits. You will also enjoy the rhubarb plant. I usually buy one mess of it in spring, and it is always so expensive, but a little goes a long ways as is tart.

How fortunate that you have had so much good fish this summer. And hope you will have a good vacation trip with your friends. This article about cherries, for 2 yrs the cherry pie filling has been so expensive. We used to get it a lot for desserts before then, and now hope they jar loose, but one news mention they would hoard them to keep prices up, will wait and see.

I wonder if you remember on our trip to Wisconsin [perhaps 1940?] and back of the cabins were those large dark cherries, an orchard of them. and the cabin manager told us to eat and use all we wanted as the crop was insured, a hail hit them and damaged some, so they (owners) werent allowed allowed to sell any and collect insurance to, so we ate them and was on the end of trip before coming home so we filled up the car refrigerator box with ice and cherries and had them along the trip and some when we got home, They were like bing cherries, maybe they were them. [My Grandma Mattie Hahn also went with us, the only time I remember her going .]

Thurs Morn (cool)

This letter written hurriedly yesterday as I was full of news and just dashed off this letter, yours typed so neatly. Too bad I never took typing. For 4 mo my typewriter has been sitting in case on floor as the table has 3 plants of my neighbor who lives upstairs. She has been if Calif, so I had watered and cared for them. She ends her rent checks for me to drop in the box here. but think she will be home this week. . . .[portion missing] at 11.30. I had gotten up early and got a casserole dish ready to put in little electric oven in case Mr. F. came to work on the lights and was glad I had that all done & dishes washed when the company came. [Don't know who.] So as soon as they left out it in over then

went on walk and there was a casserole of a large stuffed pepper, cut in halves and I filled it with ground beef mixture, rice with grated onion, celery bits, chicken soup over it all. Recipe calls for tomato sauce, but that doesnt always set [well] with me. tomato sauce and meat, so have enough for 3 more heat up meals.

Mon Morn [November 1982] ***Handwritten***

Dear T & N Have just made up a jar of pickles. I seldom eat any but company likes them.

Watched the movie clear through last night and thot about being up in TV room with you in evenings and expected you to come in with an apple or crackers. so had to cut up my own and eat alone. And an odd thing happened, when all the gun battle and gun smoke going on my eyes smarted and nose ran, and an allergy seemed to have started up all at once, and kept up, but after went to bed was gone. Figure that one out.

Over to store they have a coffee urn going 7 to 8 am coffee free but doughnuts you buy if you want one, and yesterday I saw a man walking by carrying a cup of coffee and a donut on a paper napkin. Whether he was drinking it on way home or taking it to his wife who was still in bed??

And I sometimes watch a program cant recall name now but they discuss movies, and one was two men arguing about an electric blanket, one for and against and such funny arguments on each side.

Yesterday such a quiet day around here but a nice one for me, as did all sorts of little things, a good over dinner and enough for today, read, had a nap, and called Avis Shuart. I get so weary sometimes when she calls as she is so slow and have to help her fill in what she means, so I had the time and in the mood and she was so happy I was back. so we had a nice visit. Said there was an intestinal break of of flu order 2 weeks ago and so many were confined to their rooms and kitchen help had to take food to them. at her table of 10 only 3 came to meals for 2 days, but she is a happy person most of time. [Avis was her Sunday school teacher and an older friend that she had for many years.]

Dad I went to Gettysburg the time we went with the Blanks to [postal] convention. We didnt want to go but didnt say so, as was their trip too and am glad we went. She was looking up an uncles gravesite. So Ive been to Gettysburg [too]. And watching the movie last night I thought about Grandpa Owen. I never heard mother say anything about his [Civil] war experiences. or him telling about it to her as a girl. [He died when she was 9 or 10 years old. I (Tom) dont recall her talking of him, either.]

The grocery owner told me he was thinking of some way to help elderly folks over here more. I had a 5 lb sack of potatoes and another bulky item & said that was all I should

carry, and then he told me this, he had thot one afternoon a week between 3 & 4 he would have a fellow bring them to the door, after we did the picking out. That may help us a lot. With love Mother

Thurs afternoon [December 1982] Handwritten. mt

Dear Son Wrote a long letter to Nathalie so not much news for yours, but recd your letter today asking for information about AARP [I must have been 55]. So looked that up for you.

I have been to Pearl [Zahorek's] funeral this afternoon, was at the Meth Home Chapel and a crowd there so many in the Home came and it seemed every 2nd one had a walker, and I sat wit Avis. Went with three other gals that Pearl & them & I had luncheons at each others homes during the years, the last one was Pearls birthday this past June.
Her last day here on earth she had gone to the dining room to supper and didnt come to breakfast the next morn, and some one went to see what the trouble was, she was dead in bed. What a good way to end life. There was a large crowd there quite a number from my church and was hers too until she moved to the Home and she said she would go to the Chapel there. [The church was the University Methodist Church. Earlier Florence and Pearl and friends and our families went to the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church until it closed, I believe. I do not want my casket open during service have a few requests in my Bible what I want done. [Circumstances and desires change and Florence died at 101 1/2 0n 5 October 1998 at Shepherdstown, West Virginia where her son, Tom and Nathalie lived. She was cremated in Smithsburg, Maryland and her ashes were buried the following spring and the family had a simple memorial gathering the next spring at the burial site at Mount Hope Cemetery at Topeka. Florence was buried next to her husband, Walter, who died in 1968.]

I sat with Avis [Shuart], who looked so frail and sad. She missed Trudie Harsh so much when she left, you know Pearl was one of Bone Heads. [A group of church friends who did things together at each other's homes for many years.]. She [Pearl] was left a widow fairly young. Now Avis and I are the last of that group.

Mrs Hawks (neighbor back of us on 1120 High) called me yesterday. She had been to Pa. for several weeks and just came home. Her son drove to Pa. on business and came back in a week and she stayed for a visit with her sister & husband. She said she came on Midway and cost more one way, it was 153 one way. She had never gone alone before so said she got along so well she wouldnt mind going again.

Jenay & Gary and girls went out to a place and you pick a tree and cut it down yourself a cedar (Christmas tree) they had that fun. They have it in garage sitting in a pail of water. like we used to do.

Am glad you are suggesting to Chris about the Indian check. [Grandchildren Chris and Betsy and Tom Hahn as Kansas Delaware received a settlement from the U.S. Government for partial payment of money that the Delaware were cheated of in the last century.] He takes your advice or doesnt mind your suggestions. He told me he admired you as a father. [Oh well, anyone can have bad judgment once-in-a-while.]

A letter from **Zita** today about their Thanksgiving, said they put 2 tables together and it extended into living room, looked like the Waltons, had 3 yr old in a High chair and 5 yr old on the telephone book on a chair. Those are Steves (son) step children and all the kids came but Julie. Zita sent the little story on her letter recd today. With love Mother

[Enclosed in above letter. Typewritten**] When I was young they didn't wrap Christmas gifts just hung them on the tree as is, and I remember after Mae was married, I was 10 yrs then and the first Christmas she came home, I looked in her suitcase, when no one was around. I knew somehow she would have hair ribbons and I wanted to see what color mine was. There was ribbons for all we sisters and all i one box with our names on them. And mine was the color I liked so well.**

[January 1983] Typewritten May have been included in a letter.

The sunset was beautiful . . . I sat on the [sitting] stool just thinking about life, its pleasures, sorrows, mistakes, etc. Everyone has them some times, some more than others. They don't always just happen, we make them.

Sunday Afternoon [February 1983] Handwritten Age 84. s

Dear T & N. Well at last am seeing it snow in the daytime, Very large wet flakes. The saying goes, "the old lady is It is not cold or windy, and largely picking her geese." And usually large flakes do not last as long as is melting as it falls down. **Am doing a little family research stuff. As I was straightening up the box in the closet of picture, etc and this little enclosed envelope] has always intrigued me as a girl growing up.] It was in a little drawer on side of a dresser. You know the kind that has the two little drawers on each side of a mirror. Well, may times when mother was gone I would go in her room and look at this envelope contents, a little ring, a party invitation and the 2 pictures, and someone has the ring and invitations. but want you to look it over. I have spent the day thinking about those little sisters and I don't remember them. Mother has told us about them. I have one thing straightened out. Have always thought Millie was the older, but it was Merle and she died very young, two years old, while Millie was 7. And I remember mother telling what a good child it was and would be so neat and no doubt she was also missed her more 2 year old Merle. And I**

see Kate was born Dec 29, 1900 which was only 3 months after Merle died. How mother ever got through two babies deaths and 2 miscarriages and live as long as she did and have a good mind until she died. And I thinking of all the happy times I have had with all my sisters, all those reunions etc. Am so glad both of you like history and can share with you, mine. [Millie was the next sister older to Florence and Merle was the next sister younger. It must have been hard for her to having both sisters next to her die. This is the first time I remember her saying that her mother had two miscarriages, making it nine pregnancies in all. I don't recall seeing the two pictures that she mentioned and would love to see what those little girls looked like.] Am so glad both of you like history and can share with you, mine.

[Paragraph about the health of a neighbor, **Norma**, not included, but she commented, "I can run in with the mail and little deals. In fact don't go in unless something to take in, and I use the little pantry door and shelf [that opened into the communal hallway] when she is alone and can mail in there also.

Be glad Tom you have work and interests, **Charlotte** [her niece, daughter of Kate Torgeson] writes she wishes Gayferd [her husband] had some hobby or work as he is restless. A caretaker takes care of yards etc in the park where they live. She is trying to get him interested in cooking, while she does some sewing.

Now the flakes are fine. Rain not cold enough to freeze yet. but is midafternoon.

Had pieces of chicken baked. and potatoes, peas and jello, glad to get bananas again. They were green last week and I didn't know how that kind turned out so waited until yesterday and the yellow ones were in my store [in the little shopping center next door] [After my father died, they ate they main meal at noon. She maintained this habit after his death, always having a balanced meal.

In your last letter you mentioned maybe a [heat] register cut in floor for upstairs would help heat up a room. [We lived in an old 1775 log house with c1790 brick addition with an antiquated heating system.] We had one in W.[hite] C.[ity] home. It was over the dining room and into my parents bedroom. The heater was going in dining room all the time and real cold weather we kept the living room door shut. It made that bedroom cozy. We used to envy the folks having that room, they would shut that room up during the day, ant is was cozy there. **Then would shut the register off at night, except when we had dates, we used to hear it open, as part of we couples sat in that room. Sometimes there were three of us dating at the same time. [Florence, Kate, and Gladys] Our bedrooms were sure icy. We wore long underwear and flannel gowns and blankets and I was still cold. Would take a heated brick wrapped in piece of blanket to bed. We had lots of covers but they were so heavy.**

I got out the pages from and clipped them together and out in large brown envelope

scrap book yesterday, so it will be easier anytime to dig out anytime to see what year we went etc for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Monday Morning February 1983 Handwritten [The day following the preceding letter.] s

Wet snow yesterday and it was about gone by night, but ground covered this morning and it is still snowing. I had a Dr. appointment as haven't been checked since before went to see you, but too bad to get out and am alright. **Jenay [**younger friend] was going to take me but they have the flu and cabs are busy when is so bad and I don' want to take any risks about falling, so will enjoy my home. With Love, Mother

The water truck came by again. I waved at the girl and she waved back. There was another ahead of her and I think a girl was driving it too. They go so slow is the reason she saw me. With Love, Mother

Monday Evening [February 1983] Handwritten. s/m

Dear Tom: Sent a letter off to **Nathalie** this morning. Hope her cold isn't too bad. **Recd such a nice letter from you so will answer your questions about the two little sisters. One of the sisters died of a ruptured appendix and the other of typhoid fever. The next year I had typhoid fever and out was touch and go for a while with me. The first solid meal I had was 3 t cream of wheat. I remember that and I cried for more, but Dr.'s orders not as been on liquids for so long. The doctor said the drainage [in the yard] was bad not far from the well, as stock was close or some such deal, so mother saw to it that it was taken care of. Even the first yrs of married life when I would go to Dr for some ailment he would ask if I ever had the fever. And once in a while when I was growing up after the big hurt of losing the girls, mother had said Millie was like and angel, almost to good to live. She was orderly and would pick up every little raveling from mother's sewing, and quiet. Back to me. I lost all my hair but it came back quickly for school the next fall. Short and curly. I don't know where the picture was taken [of the two little sisters, apparently] but it seems odd they, the folks hadn't them in a picture as most of us had a picture [taken] during our younger years and I never heard Mae [her older sister, Mae (Torgeson) Christensen]] talk about the sisters. She was home until I was 10. It may be folks didn't talk about things like they do now. Maybe bottled up their grief.**

Today Jenay took me to Dr. for a checkup, I was supposed to go after I got back from seeing you but didn't feel the need to go as am OK.

Sunday Afternoon [March 1983. Handwritten] s

Dear Tom. There are three things to do this afternoon to pass the time, one to take a walk, so that I did right after came home from church and the dinner good, lots of good food and a good attendance, and I got to visit with folks I know, that stay for the dinner. Surely folks don't don't pile the plates up like they do there at home. There is something about a heaped up plate, that gets me. Seconds are alright but to take a heaped up plate. I didn't go back for seconds and the first [serving] had good starchy food, cottage cheese and mixed veg and meat stuff. Then after we have finished that, doors between kitchen and dining area, those half doors, are open and there is the dessert. Pies all kinds, cakes and cookies. but I didn't take only 1 sq [of] cake and a little tart deal, and don't feel stuffed. My little family sat with me [Jenay and Gary Weekly and their two girls] or rather I sit with them like I belong and how good to feel that I have them there too. Georgine [Jenay's mother] comes after me and sits in church with me and then goes home. She doesn't like to stay for the dinner. Says it is one of her hang-ups. She is church Secy, and is in touch with so many during the week. Hears their woes and sorrows, so is ready to go home after church. So **Jenay & Gary** [**Weekly** -- younger friends] bring home the girls. Now is **Chelsey**, she is the oldest. She went through a phase where she ignored me, now she tells me about her activities etc and Ashley ignores me at this church deal. She has the ministers son sit by her. He is 16 years old and teases her, and she hits back etc, and so she doesn't see me. She has lost some of her tenderness, a phase. [At this time, Florence, Florence attended the University Methodist Church on West 17that Topeka. Earlier, she and **Walter** and most of the rest of the Hahn Family, attended the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church about a mile to the east, not far from where the Walt's parents lived. At some point they transferred to the other church. The original church was sold to an African-American church and is now in the hands of a private owner.]

So have had a walk. There is a slight chill at times and sun goes under for a few minutes and then out. You want a sweater on and turn the corner and want it off. You know how that goes and I thot about one time in kindergarten r 1st grade. You didn't want to wear a sweater to school in afternoon. [We went home to dinner [lunch] in both elementary school and junior high school. Not always a pleasant thing to do in inclement weather. It was about six blocks to elementary school and about eight blocks to junior high school. I began riding my bike to school in the 5th or 6th grade.] It was one of those changeable days in early spring, our first one, and you begged me to let you go without and a norther wind came up in afternoon. and it was very cold, then you came all sniffly and almost bawling you were so cold. [Scorpio, single sons can be very persuasive, sometime to their detriment].

I watched the mothers today with their little little folks and thot about the Hahn clan. An another little episode came up came to my mind when I saw a little boy and girl, were

about 10, sort of chasing each other. One Sunday you were hitting the preachers daughter (I think her name was Margo) with a folded up SS paper, and **Grandma Hahn** [Walt's mother, Mattie (Defries) Hahn]said "Tommy you mustn't do that." and Margo said" That's alright I like to have him chase me." [Well, how about that!] So you see every generation goes through a growing up phase and through teen age and on to maturity and you love them thru all of them, and I am in my old age enjoying the mature man

And now after the walk an letter going to fill a spring basket for Jenay. She is hep on baskets, and I have made, fall ones, Christmas one, winter ones and spring. She furnished the baskets and flowers, I do the arranging. She says the name for it now is "Florists designer", so I have done so many and yet haven't fixed any for myself. She has a cupboard or shelves in the basement now and can store them until the next [season]. Cupboard has doors so they don't get dusty. Also haven't looked at the Sunday paper yet

Last night on TV a tornado warning on from 6 until 8 30 and started to rain and blow. I turned TV off and went to bed and to sleep by 9 30. I don't think it rained very much. but to think that snow storms off recently, now tornadoes have to pop up.

This portion of a letter may belong to this one:
Someone in our town [White City, Kansas where she lived from birth in 1897 until she left for Topeka in 1920] was a representative and ordered from wherever the Co was located, and when a customer bought something they got coupons and could use them with some cash Mother bought a double swing from the Co. One of those swings that have seats facing each other, and we sure made good use of that

Then when I was first married there was a tea co, sold coffee, spices, etc called Jewel tea Co. and with coupons, you could get dishes, but I never got into that. Seems money was so scarce that hard to save up for when goods were delivered.

Monday Morning. Handwritten

Has rained in night, streets are wet, 34 but sun trying to shine. Zita sent a piece of material in letter, cut off a calendar towel. It is so pretty, a bird feeder with a cardinal, 3 little chickadees, a blue sky, and snow on roof of feeder. [She and her husband Walt had a bird feeder at their house at 1120 High Street in Topeka. They never had much variety, but enjoyed it greatly.] How are birds doing there on your feeder?

I always pick out one outstanding Christmas card every year and have up all during season and cold Jan. This year, the Indian card from you and wild life from **Mary Taggart** [daughter of an old friend and neighbor] and it has two mallard ducks in flight and is snowing quite colorful.

Today am having Jenay for lunch as have a dental appt at 2:30 for cleaning and check up, has been over a year since had one. She is taking me. Am thinking about you and hope

you are O.K. With love, Mother

[March 1983] May duplicate another letter. Handwrittenm

The big truck that waters the st. just went by and I looked out and a young looking girl was driving it.

What do you think of this. [An ad for surrogate mothers] I didnt think it would come to the place where one would make a living at it, there was a case in court a while back, where an abnormal child (baby) was born, and neither couple wanted it.

The article about the "Hope Chest" reminded me of mine, they were quite popular in my day, and I was working so I could buy things. The girls who didn't usually had relatives or friends make them things to put in a box. I bought sheets & pillow slips, towels, etc, which lasted for many years, if it hadnt been for that chest, would have had to wash the sheets and put right back on bed, as some had to do, and after I was married in a few weeks came a notice from the bank in White City, I was in the red 79 cents. Dad thought it such a good joke, he liked to tell about it but I had a come back and told him the dowry I brot with me when I got married, that *cedar chest* full. Sheets, toied comforts etc.

[April 1983] Only a portion remains. Handwritten

. . . Had a sad sight yesterday afternoon until now Sun at 7.00. Someone put a dead cat up on the parking or rather our yard on north where I would see it, and it hadnt been dead very long , a beautiful soft tan color and large, and had been there all day until now and I looked out and it was gone. I can see you Tom crying about it and I think about the family who owned it wondering where it was, and as I was pulling the shades down for the night I saw it was missing then went to pull the bathroom and bathroom shade and there was a large gorgeous sunset, the first one have seen in a long time. It has been so cloudy. and I think how one window on one side has a sad sight and can go to te other where it is beautiful.

Back to Jenays, Gary modeled his clothes, and they all seemed to fit, those women seem to get the right size always. I never got Dad clothes.

Always take the Smithsonian magazine to the brother He likes them. I am enjoying my magazines you sent, the Readers Digest for table reading like breakfast time, and the Country Living for drooling over when sitting down between chores. Dad always liked the Digest for Bathroom and breakfast time, and I havent had it since he left, only when some brought it to me . . .

Wed Morn [April 1983] *Handwritten*

Dear T & N Seems as though its an effort for Nature to get here with Spring weather, the sun waits until noon to come out so its chilly.

Have you read in Readers Digest Flags, Flowers and Thanks pg. 75 in May no. read it last night and it brot back so many memories of our trips to White City Cemetary on memorial Day. I would put pkgs. of Peonies in refrigerator in the bud 2 wks before, if it was a warm spring the flowers (peonies) would be gone by that time so in case I had dozens of them wrapped and one shelf of them in refrig. and had plenty for here and down at White City and am wondering Tom if you ever went with us. []I did.] I know in later years we went every year and after Bob Christensen [sister Mae's husband] was gone we would pick up Mae and would take something baked or fruit for a picnic dinner at Aunt Celia's. [Florence's father's brother John's wife] And there was only one or two times when Uncle John and my Dad were there and Bob Christensen and the rest of time was Mae and sometimes Gladys [Florence's sister]. Joe White, Glady's husband] worked on Sun and holidays [as a fireman for the Santa Fe Railway] so he couldnt go. We would go to cemetary first to a program and decorate the graves and visit with our friends and thento Aunt Celia's, her house always seemed so cool (sometimes was hot the 31st of May], but they had shade. Aunt Celia was a good hostess, never flurried and we would help set table etc and do dishes and outside a porch swing and chairs in the shade. and we would go back to Maes and stay the all night and talk about the friends that we had met that day, and old time stuff. Mae so loved having us, and she was like a second mother to us. Dad [Walter] loved her. So this article brot back memories. If you dont have it will send it to you.

Last night watched "The Miracle of Kathy Miller" a beautiful movie about a handicap girl. And this article in the mornings paper about the library [on the Topeka Capitol grounds] & dome on capitol. I thought it interesting also. And I am so pleased with the labels to stick over writing. on env etc. Many times folks have given me a beautiful birthday card etc with my name on it, and I wished they had left it blank.

Thursday Morn Yesterday went to Church Group it meets once a month, and at a home. There are 16 in the group and only 2 in their early 60s the rest up to 90 yrs old. We meet at a home and after meeting refreshments, but have a time meeting at a home, as most of members live in apts or small house, for for 2 or 3 yrs now one of members has ir at her home when others cant have us, and it is sure a free for all. she has a husband and they are 75 yrs old and live in a big 2 story house, so her house [remainder of letter missing].

Sat Morn [May 1983]. Handwritten

Dear T & N. No mail Mon so will send this letter today anyway so it will be there Tues.

I was quite excited over the phone call and the news and now will not be waiting and wondering what gender we will get. [This was about the birth of her great-grand daughter, Beverly Anne Hahn, Chris's daughter.] In my family have been no May births. but you have one, Nathalie--Diane. maybe m. s we will have to study up on Gemini now what makes them tick. Chris was so excited and happy when talking to m, and he said, "She is so cute and pretty." The miracle of birth is a wonderful thing. I had not thought about the gender of this one, in fact from Oct until now the time has gone so fast and it was such a surprise to hear the baby was here. and so glad you were with them.

A tornado warning from 5pm until 1 a.m. I had the radio going and went to bed and listened to my night programs, they are on WREN, our local station, so the reception is always good, so this morn sun is out and all seems calm.

Charlotte and Gayferd leave this week for Albuquerque, to visit their son & family, then up to K.C. and plans are we leave Fri morn June 3 for Goodland weather considered.

Thurs Morn [May 1983] Handwritten

As usual we are having a shower, had one yesterday early morn, so later in morn Norma [neighbor] and I went shopping. No luck, just dont seem to cater to the elderly any more it seems sleeveless sleeves or very short ones, and dresses with elastic at waist and a small opening to get into and put on so our morning was a flop. But, I went to the the Annual Mother daughter Banquet and it was certainly a success, the men in the church cooked the dinner set tables the whole works. For years we have been going to a public eating place where they have large separate rooms for eating and programs, but now it has folded up and they tried another place last year, food poor, so men in church volunteered, as they have been putting on the Mens Breakfast once a month, and the meal last night couldnt have been better, ham, escalloped potatoes, green beans, and real bran muffins, not the box kind and they were delicious, baskets of them, so I brot 3 home to have today for my dinner, not all three, but I bet 2 anyway. The dessert was ice cream sqs with lots of strawberries over (fresh ones) the ladies donated the salads so the meal was 3.50, try to get a meal as good as that out for that, some had mothers or daughters for guests, so I asked Chelsey to be my guest, children were 2.50 and she was so pleased and and full of chatter. while sunny little Ashley was a sullen little girl much of time. She had her back up about something, very few children there.

And the program was lovely, 2 songs by 8 ladies and then a book review (not long) by a lady not a member of our church and it was about a late book, "Pioneer Women, Voices from Kansas Frontier Women" which was good. I have just read it. Then one of our old ladies, Mrs. Tompkins, you may remember her from "Trinity" [Church]. Evans was sons name, a very smart boy but very homely. And she told about an event back in Trinity days,

that I well remember a ladies meeting and a lady from K.C. came and talked about hats and had hats of all kinds, and a story of some, I think and most sure it was an afternoon affair. , a Ladies Party, and after the talk was over she made an announcement that she had picked out a hat in the crowd as her favorite or outstanding or some such (and it was mine). I about swooned and remember the hat well, it was a delicate shade of green, straw and had white & green spring like flowers on it, and was I ever happy about that. I used to like hats but am glad they quit wearing them. Those days back at Trinity are very Memorable and I was talking to Jenay about things we used to do and she said the young folks now days dont have time to do things like I did as they had to work and help make a living and it is true but it isnt altogether a living, its the things they want. And this morn I read this article (isnt it odd how things come to one at a time when just got to talking about it?)

Had a good nights sleep so am ready for the day, and I have another letter to write before get to work.

A nice letter from Marti in the Mothers Day card. She said that she would get crib sheets & pads with the check I sent. Se is so excited about having the baby and I am glad for her. With love Mother

[July 1983] Handwritten.

Jenay sent this brochure for you. I see what a big deal Washburn [University] put on this year for 2 days, the day before and the day of 4th [of July] like a Fair and turned out to be a big success and will have it next year. So she is very proud of Washburn, her Alma Mater.

And I told them about my 4th of Julys. We 4 sisters each had a 5c pkg of fire crackers, which we shot off first thing in morn, then took the red wagon over to ice house across the street from us to get ice for making ice cream. And our noon dinner was fried chicken (we raised the chickens} new potatoes and peas, beets etc and we thought it a wonderful day. One thing I got on a 4th of July was a card from my cousins Ruth, and I have never seen a Fourth of July card since and wonder about Hallmarks not getting wise to that, they make paper plates and napkins for that date. [I will try to find out who Ruth's parents were.] This card of mine had a little girl on it and a fire cracker as tall as she with the words "Go off with me on the Fourth." I wish I had that card now, and it was the first card I ever recd thru the mail.

And ten my mind wandered to another Fourth of July, a sad one. Grandpa Hahn died the day or 2 before the Fourth of July, I do not or have not kept the dates of the Hahns, but you Tom were around 9 or 10 years old. [He died 3 July 1934. I was 8 3/4 years old.] That was the terrible hot summer where for days the temperature was

116, very dry, and folks slept out in yards etc, and the day of the funeral the men suffered wearing their good winter suits as they didnt have summer suits in those days.

One 4th of July after Mae was married she and Bob drove down for the day and for a treat he brot a freezer of store ice cream. It was a large one too, and he said we had to eat it up before they went back home in late afternoon. We were excited about it, but got over it by having to keep eating it. No way to freeze it like now.

Dorothy, Garys mother makes ice cream but somehow I do not care for it. She uses good stuff in it but doesnt make a cooked custard like mother did and then add cream and milk.

[Wed Morn] Have been on walk, and was cooler yesterday and is this morn. Now no more legal holidays until Labor Day and today will get mail again.

This obituary was in yesterday paper and quite a shock, poor little girl what a life she has gone thru. Ever since she was 8 yrs old, but she had a good mind and could do many things with her crippled hands un way of craft, but otherwise had to be cared for like a baby. Gladys was very fond of Jo Alice and so was the girl of Gladys. I have a painting of hers. I brot it from Gladys. This is a wooden plaque of sunflowers. Florence's sister, Gladys (White) Murphy was married a second time to Joe White. I believe Joe Alice was the daughter of one of his sons. Because Gladys had no children, Jo Alice was her "grandchild."

Wed July 27 [1983] Handwritten. "Scraps and Stuff" Handwritten

Am wondering if you watched the movie Private Battle last night July 26, is one of the best. Also watched Chas Kuralt "On the Road." He is usually on once a week. And has turned warm again, the cool spell was great while it was here.

Have done the laundry and tore up a pr of yellow [pillow?] slips, a wedding present from Louise Hahn, and are 62 years old and very thin. The were embroidered and lovely, so have made sqs from the very thin soft parts to use to wipe my eye glasses. **And I got to thinking about that time of year and we were married and how happy to be in my home as a domestic and I got to thinking about [sister] Mae, the nice times with her, her house was always pleasant and cool in summer time and I loved the screen in porch. How nice to sit out on it and she would bring out lemonade or ice tea and cookies. I dont know why I cant remember when she lived in our home. I was 10 yrs old [when she left]. but only times I remember was when Bob [Christensen] came to date her and her Wedding Day. And I remember seeing mother crying days after she left. She must have been very lonely without her. . .** [The remainder of the letter is missing.]

Sat Morn [July 1983] Handwritten

Yesterday I sent Norma a note writing about the hot summer of 1936, this was her reply, thought it interesting. [Not included in letter] We had cots out on front porch some nites, and did a lot of day time being in basement as was dry and cool down there and Sundays, Beckmans came for dinner, you kids put wet gunny sacks [burlap bags] in drain and then sat there with water dripping down from the faucets on your feet. The rest of us setting around playing Rook or something, then when evening came, go out and have the hose or sprinkler on and run around in it getting wet. Hot times but interesting, weather so dry, no humidity at all. I would get up early almost before sun was up to avoid the heat. We didnt have even a fan in those days.

Well must get on my early walk. A card from my neighbor over home [1120 High] Martha Hawk. She & daughter are on a trip in France.

Sunday [July 1983]. Handwritten. tm

Have been lying down on bed, trying to take a nap, but no sleep came and I got up thinking abut hot afternoons when I was growing up. We called August dog days, dont know what they meant, seems as though we associated Aug. as the hottest summer month. Mother would dry the shades [on windows[on the sunny side of house and we kids had to stay in or out during the middle of afternoon as Mother didnt want the screen door open and shut so much and let the flies in. She would make us a pitcher of lemonade and we would take it and sit in the shade of an apple tree, and late summer apples called Maiden Blush. which was yellow and so sweet. They have ripened in late July. We went barefoot all summer, wore shoes on Sun. Not ear as cool as under the apple tree, and then as we grew older she bought us one of those double swings, a seat facing the other and we enjoyed that and always had swings under some bug tree. She wanted us to stay home since there were 4 of us. Mae was too old to play with us, and if we went out in sun to go to well or toilet hot afternoons we had to put our sunbonnets on, and I can see now that she wanted us to keep well. She did not know then that being exposed to hot sun for a period of any length caused skin problems etc.

Dad did not raise watermelons but he would bring one home, from some farmer wagon, and we would leave it out on north side of house in grass & dew and it would get cooled off. Then sometimes would set it in a tub of cold well water, how we lived watermelon. We had one cherry tree. maybe more, and it had such good cherries, and I was picking one morning and a large bull [black?] snake was lying on one of the branches, so I have never been fond of cherries, and I was scared to go pick after that but mother made me do it. She had to kill the snake and she didnt like to do that

but it had to be done.

Now to go to **Jenays for** a change, she is getting so antique minded, and they are having a ball going to sales, etc, but she will never get the look in a small house like hers like your old house 1775 log and 1790 brick addition in Shepherdstown, West Virginia] She just doesnt have the room. She takes "Country Living" and drools over the crocks & jugs, and I tell her about yours. Gary knows how to fix the furniture and finish it.
Later in evening Sunday Have put off writing to Bob & June since Jo Alice died so I called this afternoon. They were not home, so called this evening and Bob was home so talked to him. [Remainder of letter missing]

Saturday [Probably July 1983] Handwritten]

Dear **Nathalie** On my in 1980, you sent a small album, with special pictures, one of my girlhood home, all of us out to **Bernices** (you & Tom and Zita and Charlotte, and pictures of the Maine Lake and cabin and all of your kids, and the Black Cook Stove with the pie on top, and I have enjoyed that handy little book so much and I look at it so much when you are in Maine.
The the other evening Jenay was here to tell me about their trip to San Diego, and we had a good time talking about it and while I havent been in San Diego, have been other places where they went, and later Gary came over with the girls and the little girls told about the ocean. Chelsea loved to be in the waves and Ashley said she was afraid/ I told her that was alright, I wouldnt go in waves either. And we got to talking about Maine as that morn te "country Living" came and in it was a cook stove like yours. Jenay takes that magazine also, and so I showed her the little album Maine pictures to them and the picture of the stove and the pie setting there on it. The little girls were awe struck and asked how it worked etc/ and thje Lake. They dont know much about cabin living, only at Scout Camping. I can see Gary cooking on a cook stove but not Jenay.

I asked her if she would like my old work box, as it is something. She is interested in all antiques and any old thing that is brown/ This sewing box I have had for 63 yrs and a piece of wood is off one side but not noticeable and needs to be sanded or touched up a bit. The shape is interesting. You know, the sides open out. I got down a straw basket purse affair you gave me years ago for summer bag. and I have used it a lot and still looks like new, so for the present I will use it for a sewing basket and see how it works. It looks nice setting around altho I put it away when I get the sewing done. So she showed it to Gary for him to do some work on it. She doesnt do anything like that. I wish a place to work in like in my basement at home [at 1120 High Avenue]. In this box was a needle holder tacked on. My mother made them years ago. It was in a bad shape, the material for the needles, so I may get felt out and fix it up. I have a time when I change things in the

cupboard or any place, getting used to a change.

The little girls had their ears pierced and they wanted it done as they love earrings, isnt that something, it must be the style among the very young.

Yesterday a note under the door from [neighbor] **Norma**, wanting to know if I wanted to go grocery shopping late in afternoon. so we went at 5.00 and planned to on my way home to turn in 2 coupons at Dairy Queen not far from here, brot them home and I said come to my place and I will have tea, crackers, and cheese and that will be our supper. o I set up the card table as is cooler in middle of room than at the dining table in the corner, and so we got our Sundaes on way home, had 2 coupons with 50c off each one, and brot them home and we were late and she was expecting a long distance call so said for me to come there and she had a card table set up in middle of room, so I took cheese, crackers, tea as this was supposed to be my treat also the sundaes and we had a god time over the little supper, and then Dallas and Falcon Street came on so we watched that.

Norma and I went to St Joe one day this week to shop and she got 3 full dresses. This store is a Jen store, has been in business for years, and is a good place. They furnish robes to wear while trying on clothes, and have a sandwich and coffee at lunch time. She got a robe also, and she showed me one at a time and each one was 67.00 and I didnt think that a bad price as they are that and more here, and then she said she got all three for 67.00. I was floored, they sort of make a bargain.. I would be happy with one. I havent been clothes sh9opping for so long, in spring rained all the time and these hot days I dont get out, so I havent any new summer things and havent started on fall. I did too go on one more late spring and I did several stores but the styles were not for ladies my age with gathered sleeves, etc. Everything is getting so expensive.

I would like to find some thin wash cloths, am getting short and heavy ones are hard for me to wring out any more. So one uses them a lot this hot weather. I guess the good old bargain days are gone. Am glad Dovey has taken to the cabin life. Does she like fished cooked? Guess had better get this buttoned up for mail. This week has gone fact in fact August will soon be on way out. I keep the balsam pillow on dresser, and smells woodsey. The little box with blue berries on top of shelf. With love Mother

Wed [July 1983] Handwritten. mh/mt

Have been on walk, tis a beautiful morn, and was cooler than yesterday and is this morn. No more legal holidays until; Labor Day, and today will get mail again.

This obituary was in yesterdays paper and quite a shock, poor little girl what a life she has gone thru. Ever since she was 8 yrs old, but she had a good mind, and could do many things with her crippled hands in way of craft, but otherwise had to be cared for like a baby. Gladys [Florence's sister] was very fond of Jo Alice [herd second husband, Joe

White's, grand-daughter and so was the girl of Gladys. I have a painting of hers I brot from Gladys [after Gladys died]. This is a wooden plaque of sunflowers. [Portion of letter missing]

And I told them about my 4th of Julys. We 4 sisters each had a 5c pkg of fire crackers, which we shot off first thing in the morn, then took the red wagon over to the ice house across the st from us to get ice for making the ice cream. And our noon dinner was fried chicken (we raised the chickens) new potatoes and peas, beets, etc and we thought it a wonderful day.

One thing I got on a 4th of July was a card from my cousin Ruth, and I have never seen a Fourth of July card since and wonder about Halls Marks not getting wise to that, they make plates and paper napkins for that date. This card of mine had a little girl on it and a fire cracker as tall as she with the words "Go off with me on the Fourth." I wish I had that card now, and it was the first card I ever received through the mail.

And then my mind wondered to another Fourth of July, a sad one. Grandpa Hahn died the day or two before the Fourth, I do not or have not kept the dates of the Hahns, but you Tom were around 9 or 10 yrs old, that was the terrible hot summer where for days the temperature was 116, every day, and folks slept out in yards etc. and the day of the funeral the men suffered wearing their good winter suits as they didn't have summer suits in those days.

One 4th of July after Mae was married she and Bob drove down for the day and for a treat he brot a freezer of store ice cream, it was a large one too, and he said we had to eat it up before they went back home in late afternoon. We were excited about it, but go over it having to keep eating it, no way to freeze it like now.

Dorothy, Garys mother makes ice cream but some how I do not care for it. She uses good stuff in it but she doesn't make a cooked custard like mother did and then add cream and milk.

[August 1983]. Handwritten

I have a think for old depots [railroad stations]. The MK&T [Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway] in White [City] had such a nice one. That train we took to Junction City to see [sister] Mae and in real early years to Grandma and Grandpa Owens at Parkerville.

Then the Rock Island depot rains to KC, Goodland etc Topeka and went on it for

years, during First War both stations would be crowded with soldiers coming from Ft Riley from Rock Island trains. One time during [World War I] war times word came the Wilson daughter. President Wilsons, were coming thru at midnight on the RR to go to some city to be in a concert so a group of us went to station to meet the train and they came to steps of train and waved to us. That was a big deal for us then, and my dad got his job [as postmaster] under Pres Wilson and now celebrities on T.V. on the Sts and everywhere to pass, and shown on TV, but those war times when is was in P.O. [Post Office] were very exciting and learned a lot about what made folks tick. I had to finger print Germans, men & women and some got mad, some of the women cried, others calm. Some days would be big mail days when carloads of foreign mail came and the post office would be crowded with folks when they found out mail was in and crowded in, and I never had a chance to read my letters until time to lock up and go home, sometimes several at once.

[Sisters] Gladys, Kate & I were getting overseas letters all at one time. [Remainder of letter missing]

Friday Morn [July 1983]. Handwritten

Dear T&N The morning walks these days are not very invigorating. just do it to keep legs strong, the birds are quie. On the way I talked to grand nephew] Mark [Lamantia, who worked at Porterfield's Florist in the little shopping center next to where Florence's apartment was.] Surprised to see him since the store has moved out but he said he gets up a little earlier and sweeps up the outside are where the stores are here. He needs the extra money and they are buying a little house (I dont know where) and doing work on it and will move in a few weeks, in meantime he and Barbara [Lamantia, his mother, daughter of Ed Hahn, Walt Hahn's brother] are having sales and getting her garage, attic etc cleared of his and her stuff, having a sale this Sat.

So folks are getting uptight about scarcity of jobs. Norma's grandson [Norma a neighbor] has been on unemployment for a long time. She has them over later this week since has been so hot in afternoons and he does little jobs for her. She is a good grandmother [and neighbor] and adores her little grandson, he is in the terrible two's. I go to store in mornings on hot days, this morn got a few more of the purple plums for a treat. I dont eat very heavy food on hot days as dont get so hungry.

A friend called this morn and said she drove by the other day and saw air conditioners stacked up and said we must going to have new ones, did they break down. After she hung up, I looked out she had it all figured out wrong, all are now exposed as had to take the picket fences around them down as the termites were there.

[August 18 1983 probably.] My Day. Handwritten

Dear T & N Went on a walk at 8.00, did up the work first. I defrost [the refrigerator] every week since temperature way up. One this about this fridge it freezes ice cubes so quickly and works fine otherwise, keeps food good and simple to defrost as I dont load it too much in summer. So after that job was done went o walk and down to [friend] Hillarys and she is always pleased to have me. She was watering in back yard where it was shady and we sat in yard chairs, sure was hazy at times and a light breeze so was comfortable, but sitting by all that vegetation I got choked up and breathing heavy. I watched the bees, bumble bees and other kind of insect pollinating the zuchini and other squash and was so interesting but Hillary was provoked as so many of the blossoms were male, so no fruit or vegetable from that blossom. She gave me 4 small zuchini and small ones I like better than big ones, also a small egg plant, one cucumber, and a bunch of mint. We then went in the house and there was so much work staring us in the face. tomatoes to be made into juice. She never seems hurried when I am there, and she showed me a Garden Book our local gardener (on TV) has put out, so I looked thru it and the girl that helps him on TV has made illustrations for it, sells for 7.95 and of course she bought it. She has a shelf of garden books large illustrated pictures in them and expensive ones too and the same of recipe books. Norma has given me several long narrow color cards with flowers on thrum and they look like Book marks or could be used for that purpose so I kept two and she had the one I gave her in her garden books. She had told me over the phone that her daughter was home for the weekend and they were in a place where they had seeds to grow inside like the alfalfa, we get. Her daughter got some but she wrote her mother she had no instructions how to grow them and Hilary said, "I'll ask Florence, she grows them, and I happened to have the instructions and recipes how to make salads, etc. so took that this morn so she could send it to her. She the daughter mixes up all kinds of greens for salads and is not using heavy oils, uses vinegar and seasoning, and a little sugar. She uses wine vinegar and I just use the dark not the other and dilute it.

I also brought home two peppermint leaves or stalks and washed them, put in open jar with little water in fridge and it keeps well, so when I have tea I use some and also chew it up, rather nibble is a nice word for that. So that little part wit nature made a nice time to carry on in thoughts during the sizzling part of day. Oh another thing setting around on chairs in dinette was trays of onions drying out. She has no basement. She wanted me to take one or two or whatever but some one had given me 2 good sized ones and 3 white and I use onion not often or very few at a time. Today I had sliced carrots with several small slices of thin onion and then when that was tender put in cubes of egg plant and barely cook it, then put in casserole with a cheese sauce, in the electric oven, took short time to cook it then it had cracker crumbs on top and had a pineapple slice with cottage

cheese.

Your letter came today and I had to look up about a Shrew, as only knew one definition of it and that is witch so I found out it is a mouse like creature with a longer snout. Your cat Tar[Baby] used to find so many mice in the vacant lots back of us, and he would play with one and wear it out. I have so little outside news. Oh yes, Jenay was over Wed eve awhile and she talked about her trip or theirs, they all went to San Diego. and later on Gary Gary came after her and the girls and they were full of talk also. San Diego is a nice place to visit.

Fri. morn Out for walk but so humid and it sure slows me up, not my usual brisk walk. The lady upstairs (Mary) left this morn, he daughter came 10 days ago and she is going home with her and stay until after Christmas, s I get to take care of her plants (3), thats jolly. I get that job every year the same ones, she should pitch them out and get new one when she gets back.

[Clipping enclosed] "I came back to Topeka recently with my daughter to visit her grandmother and we felt our visit was not complete since there was no brown bread ice cream to be had. Does anyone have a recipe they will share? We still remember the horse-drawn Baughman wagons and the ice cream our family always shared."

Sept [1983] Monday. Handwritten. mwh

Sixty three years ago was my Wedding Day, and Louise and Margaret went with us to the minister at First Meth Church. He was a stranger to us, and we met in a small room for the Service. And then back to Grandma & Grandpa [Hahn's] for a Wedding dinner and the family all there, that is the Hahn family and Dad & I Stayed in our home that night as had bedroom furniture there and went to Hahns for breakfast. and too the train to Baldwin. Louise & Margaret and Grandma & Grandpa went in the Ford, and this was Ed & Marie [Jenkin's] Wedding day. Marie's mothers [Mrs. Jenkins] had a noon dinner for us and Ed and Marie married in the afternoon. Then went two couple went to K.C. [Kansas City, Missouri] on train and stayed at same hotel that night. The next day went to a furniture store with a discount. We were so green about buying. I imagine it was full price, but did buy a buffet, table & chairs, and didnt have any money left for anything else. So we lived with furniture we got at a yard sale for the Living room, which was a wicker settee and a chair and a little table of some sort, the Living room was so bare for a long time. Someone gave us a new porch swing, the one we had many years after and such a nice gift. They sold for 5 or $6 new and think how many years it lasted. I could have sold 8 of them when I had my sale to move here to apt. I got $8.00 for it. At each side of garage on High St were white clematis vines on a lattice, and every year

they bloomed on Sept 5 and did years after Dad was gone, but took them down later as wood broken and vines about gone.

And now will go on to other Labor Days when lived on High. We bought Colo peaches which came about that time and were so good to can, and then was when I made a peach jam which everyone liked to well, it had orange rind and Marashino Cherries) a few for color. You, Tom, called it Halloween Jam, and was so pretty and yellow, and one time two men from White City came for super. Dad met them downtown and invited them, and I put on a dish of that jam and one fellow kept spreading it on so thick was gone too soon, so I went to basement and brot up a pt jar and he sure made headway on that, and I thought if he came again would put on apple butter or some cheaper spread . . . [The remainder of letter is missing.]

Sept 4 [1983] Handwritten.mh

This is sort of a sentimental weekend for me, as tomorrow would have been Dads and mine 63 Wedding am remembering it so vividly I came to Topeka several days before the wedding and stayed at the Hahn's. Louise and Margaret were living at home. I did not want to be married at home in White City as Mother had undergone an operation a short while before and wasnt up to having anything special and I didnt want a wedding like most girls do. I was beat up getting my job at the Post Office lined up. [She has written sever times about the wedding days, but this is the first time she has mentioned why she didnt get married in her home city, White City. Since graduating from high school, she had been working as Assistant Postmaster to her father, Postmaster Tom Torgeson.]

The evening before I was married was with Louise and your Dad, others out some place. They had a record and I rushed to the bedroom and cried "When you come to the end of a Perfect day" and dad came in to see what was wrong. I was just plain homesick and missing I had grown up [with] etc, that is called I have head Prenuptial blue, and after a quiet talk, I was back to normal. [My dad was a nice man who had a way of being kind to people.] Leaving the nest after 23 years was a big change. I loved my parents, sisters, and home. My brother had been gone 10 yr or more.

Am getting interruptions while writing. the 3rd time have got up top answer the phone.

[9 November 1983] Sunday afternoon. Handwritten.

Dear Son A dark dreary day outside, has been drizzling all day up to now, and I thought of my last Sunday there [at your house in Shepherdstown, West Virginia] and how wet it was outside, and in burst Betsy her friend and the dog. So all began bustling up some lunch. Guess Nathalie was [gone], all the rest watching the [foot] ball game\. I did a

few duties. The fireplace going. But I went to church this morn, Georgine, Jenays mother, came after me as the others go to SS first. There was lots of food and church was filled as a group from [Baker University] at Baldwin put on a play, so no other service, they put this on the early service also and was very well done. "The day Christ was risen."

I dont take a covered dish anymore as is a chore carrying it and getting into a car etc so they have a dish on the table for money to help on coffee, tea, napkins, and if short of chicken go out and get some. There is always a good variety, but I am so used to eating alone that I dont care to try some of this or that. The ways folks pile up their plates sort of gets to me, especially when one hurries thru a meal, longtime dawdling is better. And I am wondering of you are having dinner at Chris's.

And now after talking to you last night I got to thinking about 2 days before you came into the world, 2 days before I had my new house all shiny as we moved in the last of May [1926]I had my new house all shiny as we moved in May . And I got busy making fruit cakes for the fall holiday eating. And so the day I did that in the evening Dad & Mother Hahn came over with Uncle Paul who had come that day, and when he got inside he said, "house smells so good, like someone has been baking. [Uncle Paul was Paul Hahn, the youngest of Chris Hahn's brothers and Walt Hahn's uncle. He lived on a farm in Kansas City, Kansas. Then by morn I was feeling like was almost time to have a baby and waited around until evening, Myrtle [Hahn] McCollister [Walt's sister] came over in afternoon, and so Pop [Walt Hahn] and I went to [Christ] hospital[on West 6th Avenue] around 7.00 and at midnight you came. He [Walt] was very nervous and walked the halls. And then after the event, he was like Paul Revere, went from house to house to tell the news. [However, I don't seem to remember that midnight ride chronicled in the history books.]

I had told mother I was going to hospital a day or two early to rest up, so she wouldnt worry, so he went over next morning to tell them the news and brot them to see the new grandson. They were first in the family to see you. My dad [Thomas Torgeson] was always fond of babies [He should have been; he had nine of his own.] and when they brot you in in he held you and kissed you. and I told him your name was Thomas Frederick after the 2 grandpas. In those days they were not strict about visitors being around babies. And the first light snow of the season came while in the hospital and I was the happiest person looking out and watching it snow and holding a little bundle all wrapped in a blanket.

[November 1983] Handwritten. "Memories of Autumn" Handwritten

"Autumn has to be the loveliest of all the seasons, I enjoy the fall of the year, the changing of the trees and they exchange their cool summer greens for their warm bright

yellows, muted rust and fiery reds of Autumn as fall now beckons to winter."

And this afternoon am thinking of one afternoon at the first of my visit of one afternoon to the trailer [a few miles southeast of Shepherdstown on the Potomac River] and while you worked on the porch most of the time I sat with my head in cupped hands looking at the Potomac, waiting for geese or ducks to pass by, but none came and I thought of other autumns that I have been with you and how fast the years go by and what nice memories to carry thru the Shut in wintry days. This is Mon morn.

Found this started letter in my tablet so will carry on, dont know the date, and now it is Mon and quite cool but sunny as was yesterday also.

Norma and I went out to White Lakes Mall just to look around but a bad idea if you want to be waited on as was Sunday and others took advantage of the day also, but we milled around and bought very little, and sat and rested and watched the people. So now am off for a haircut, on a bus trip. [She was fortunate that the bus to downtown Topeka stopped right at her corner and she still took the bus at this age of 87. At some point, she fell while downtown and didnt venture out on the bus on her own thereafter,] With love Mother

30 November 1983. Handwritten.

Sycamore leaf, think you mentioned it on the phone call, and pressed it, is 12 in across, brown and old looking, it is standing against the cabinet wall in kitchen and has a stem on it and is wrinkled around the stem like a skirt, and made me think of a magazine article you sent a long time ago. And then when started the Nothing Book in 1977, I put it in there for Nov. The article is ""November's Faded Brown Dress" And at the end is this touching bit. T "The days grow quieter and the Skies heavier. The restfulness of November is in her faded brown dress is here." It is a beautiful nature article.

A long letter from (niece) Charlotte today, the RR [Round Robin} letter came yesterday from West Virginia. Charlotte and I had it dangling as both were away but now will do better as we will be staying put, at least I will.

Am also thinking about the Hahn Thanksgivings, we did have such good times at that time and the last time that [Niece] Marti [Beckman Kilkenny] was here at holiday time, 3 yrs ago I think, you young ones looked at the Scrap Book pages of Thanksgivings in the past.

Here is a Thanksgiving quotation or rather about a turkey and now my mind is on Thanksgiving. "Redder than a turkeys rump in pokeberry time," get it?

Wed Morn **Is snowing, a wet one. Am thinking of the First Thanksgiving with your first one, here, a tiny creature, and only a few weeks old. Mother said she thought you were too young to be out and come to her house, so they would come to ours,**

She, Dad [Torgeson], Bernice and Gladys and Tom Taggart and she would bake the pies and the girls could help with setting table, etc. So I baked a large hen etc. and cant remember what the weather was like that day but we had a nice time, you cooperated and was a good baby [naturally!] and slept a lot that day.

Am going to make up cranberry jelly this morn, to have on hand, for the winter, and then make a jello salad for the dinner tomorrow at Jenays, so as I busy around I will have many happy thoughts of the Past Thanksgivings.

The snow is the fine kind, so it may last and may not, anyhow, "Snow Bound" Story may be read this weekend, Who knows. With love Mother

10 December 1983. Handwritten.

Dear T & N Christmas has come early to my house. This week have received noticed that will be receiving Readers Digest, Country Living and Early American Life ([the latter] from Gary [Weekly]). Now I will surely enjoy all of them., what a nice gift. Something to look forward to every month, thanks you, so much, then someone sent a small box of cheeses, also one to [neighbor] Norma [Eaton] and we dont know who it is, just has on it from Magi. Norma and I went grocery shopping yesterday, to a large store not far from here, and is in a small mall and P.O. to mail to)[sister] Bernice [Taggart] and she had mail to go too. This grocery store sends out a sale bill in one of local magazines that send out want ads (free) every week. In this store Sr Citizens 20% off grocery bill (this weekend) and a book of stamps 4.00 for 3.50 with coupon, so we got those little benefits, also had other coupons we could use, so we stocked up, and she has a cart we use to bring the sacks in.

Every week groceries get higher and higher, this week eggs go up first time in a long time, 95c and 1.00 but a coupon for 20c and raises are like buying candy but I still use them, and I came home and I went to my little store for cottage cheese, milk and cranberry juice. Was over to Jenays for supper Tues night, was Georgines 65 birthday. She is going to work another year, she is Sec. my church and makes a good salary but feels able to keep on. So we had a nice time. I took rolls and Dorothy salad, and Jenay had cheese quiche, I think they were frozen kind and Birdseye mix veg. frozen and a carrot cake from scratch. The brother & wife didnt come, so Gary was the only male and he dozed thru the evening off and on, the girls and Georgine play Christmas carols and we sang, and when we werent on guard the cat was taking decorations off the tree. The branches are too close to floor and so are decorations so they will have to put them up higher.

Hillary wanted me to come for lunch and help her cover coffee cans for her Christmas giving (with cookies) but her car broke down and she cant come after me, so I am spending the morning getting letters off. Tis overcast like might snow. So must get on

with more letter. With love Mother

[January 1984] Handwritten

I have kept the little red apple basket had going at Christmas still in living room under the brass table, has large pine cones and two wooden apples setting beside it and it looks so pretty there today with the snow coming down outside, and I think about "sitting in front of a fire, Remembering, Wishing, Dreaming" [pasted it excerpt].

When I was a girl had two friends. my best friends, and one lived in a large 2 story house in White City and they had a fireplace downstairs and one up, and it was in the Bedroom. Faye Dodderidges home, and I not often but maybe twice slept in that blue& white bedroom with her and the other friend Jesse Simmons [whose] folks lived in a one story house had lots of room and a fireplace in loving room, and I loved to go there on a cold, Sun. afternoon and sit in that room, our house so crowded so many around, but now I know I ad the best time later on and into ageing years with my four sisters and our reunions. something they never had. [I may have mentioned elsewhere that Florence also had a younger sister and and older sister, both next in age, who died of prevalent diseases of the day.] Jessies mother & father [were] English and her cooking wasnt very good, and she never had doughnuts and cookies etc like we did. Fays Mother a good cook and when she had Special company she would call to a grocery store in Herington west from White City and have them send lettuce on trains and there were several trains a day.

[13 February 1984] Friday Afternoon. Handwritten.

Dear T & N Have been over to store, it is pleasant but chilly. Last evening about 6.00 there was a fog and quite thick and lasted a long time. I didn't look out late.

In answer to your question of the man who shot Silvers, he was [caught, I guess], dont recall if a Topeka man who shot Silvers, so many crimes here. We have what is called Crime Stoppers deal, dont know if it is a club or any individual and if a fellow if caught who has committed a crime [the informer] gets a reward of $1000.00 or more. This particular fellow about Silvers case wanted money. [I am wondering if this was my old classmate Marvin Silvers? I will attempt to find out.]

The last picture of Missy [granddaughter Beverly Hahn] is so cute . . . So I am keeping all to see what I want [to put into a large frame]. I look at them often. I get frustrated at times when I have a notion to make or do something and want to do it then and dont have the stuff to get it done then, as is an effort to get to places now days, as I dont get around like I used to, hop on a bus and go, but thats alright, I just wait until the opportunity comes along.

Tom do you remember a stick horse you used to have, probably not, she, mother, used a broom stick, cut it short, and made a head from men's pants and the head was so natural looking and had straps to hold on, too. We girls used to make mud pies and out them in old jar lids etc and put in the sun to bake. Martha [her mother's sister but Florence's age] was visiting at our house one tie and started to make mud pies and decided we ought to have eggs in them and got some out of a nest, and Mother caught us doing that and sure gave us a talk. Probably separated us for a time.

Sat morn. Dampish, and think I have a frame here for the project pictures, found one that I think the right size. Making bread this morn, and a small cinnamon loaf. I dont make cookies or cake for myself as I get to eat that when I go to places at the girls. So am having cinnamon loaf for my sweets this time. With love Mother

[February 1984.] Mon Morn. Handwritten. Portion of letter missing. Chrism

Sure enjoyed seeing "Golden Pond" last night and glad I was by myself as I cried all thru it and got out the bag of herbs [balsam, I think] you send me from Maine. I keep them in a corner in by the sheet stacks, not close as is so pungent, and every time I get out fresh bedding, I look at it, and remember hearing the loons on the lake in Maine, and not long ago, was a wildlife movie on and showed them.

Hepburn was especially touching in this movie, as more soft and tender, usually is very brusque and hard and Fonda was one of my favorites, and enjoyed your call also and nice of you to think about telling me the movie would be on, but I had seen that it would be and looked forward to it.

And the young boy reminded me of time Chris was with us for 2 wks or so [when we were living in Silver Spring, Maryland], but I think he was eleven yrs old, and what I good time Dad & I had with him. Dad said to me, let him do anything he wants to, and Ill clean up the mess. He would stand in front of frig and the door open and eat peaches or piece of watermelon and juice dripping on floor, this was in evenings and Dad would go out and clean it up. He was so good and his grandpa took him fishing and on walks on his time off and on rainy days. He and I made puppets . I am not good at that sort of thing but we played with them. W took him on picnics, one day Jenay went with us on a big picnic some organization, cant recall now, and all the cokes and soft drinks free, and he & Jenay drank so many. And he fooled around with the little shed back of garage and go out there a lot to read and when he got ready to go back home, at airport he said he wished I could go back with him. He was timid but I always loved him very much because of that and he always said "he would take care of me when I got old."

Have just called weather and its 13 degrees and will be in 30s or 40s by this afternoon, and isnt windy. Yesterday was terrible. Tomorrow a warming trend. So a new week has stared.

[February 1984] Handwritten

Yesterday afternoon a lady from my church cir call in morn and said she was coming to see me after 3.00 as she wanted a magazine that had something she wanted. She lives across this street in next block. She has never been here, so I thot of tea and cookies, had made some as going over to Jenays tonight for a little Valentine family get together party.

So I set up the card table and looked in drawer to see if any Valentine stuff there and found 4 red lacey heart paper doilies so arranged them in center of table , a white cloth on table and looked so pretty, ad the *good* China, 2 little red fringed napkins, and with a plate of cookies it looked festive and the ladies eyes bugged out when she cane in and saw the table. She had walked around the block and was cold, so she loved the warm welcome. I had a tiny pink sugar bowl and a little spoon in it in case she took sugar and she picked up the bowl and admired it. I have a little pitcher to match also, a nice pair for a sick tray as so dainty & small. I had made sugar cookies, and made a few real small rounds, dont know why I did, and they looked so dainty and had 2 [with] larger scalloped edge in center of plate. It is easy to talk over a cup of tea. We had refills of that, and I use my smaller purplish blue pot with gold flowers on it when only two here. It has kept so bright So that was done before hand but it doest make any difference what is served, plain or elaborate it leaves a memory, that is it does with me. And the last on the day before I left the quickie with the Gannaways [our neighbors in Shepherdstown, West Virginia] was so nice and I am sure it was a Memory day for them too.

Florence T. and I had such a nice visit several weeks ago over tea. So maybe that is my speed these days, who knows.

Must get on the ball and get some work done. I ran the cleaner this morn between writing this letter and reading the paper.

I dont recall about you taking a trip Nathalie, in Toms last letter you were gone, write about it. With Love, Mother

[7[?] April 1984] Tues 4.30 pm. Handwritten

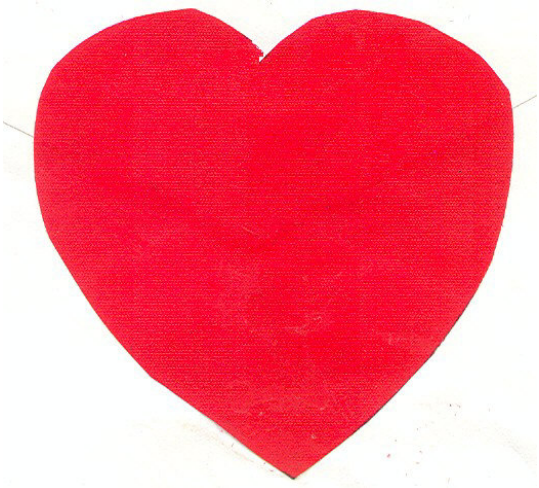
Dear Tom Its that hour when it gets lonesome for some one to have tea with, especially when that some one [Tom?] has been here for several days, and has left today. But I have tried to keep busy some of the time and not think. So this morn did a load of clothes and now at 4 oclock began to get that feeling again so ran the sheets thru.

So that keeps me making steps. An tis tea time too, but Im sure I cant have tea today and drink alone, no cookies left. Has been cloudy all day. The call from airport was nice. Has been so quiet, the work men didnt come today and Norma didnt show up either and the Library card came.

I miss you very much and you are sop kind to me and I appreciate you making the trip, it always takes me two days to get over thinking that there is no one here.

And during the day I was with you at the airport in Chicago walking around. And I hope the flight back was comfortable, no storms, and how Dovey [our cat] acted. Watched Terrible Joe movie, Cagney last nite and wish it had been on when you were here. With Love, Mother

11 April 1984. Back of envelope with probably a Valentine Letter inside (not kept)



Happy Easter [22 April 1984]. Handwritten.



The above at the top of the letter was made by Florence from Sewing Scraps at 87 years old

Dear T & N A beautiful morning, no wind and will be in upper 60s by afternoon.

Went to Gary's [Gary Weekly] birthday last night. He cooked hamburgers on grill outside and we had a simple meal. I took baked beans and I put in one large can of baked beans and had one of regular size, so didnt want to go over to grocery store so put in a can of red kidney beans and had one of regular size, and the combination was very good. We all pan to go to church then eat out at noon Easter.

I have an Easter basket on dining table, and a little one you sent in my birthday box, and took one each to Ashley & Chelsey last nite with a plastic egg in each. They set on their dresser. Hope you enjoyed you canal activities this week Tom. I am remembering the times I have been on those affairs and the lovely trip one spring when the Dog Wood Trees were blooming/ I have so many wonderful memories of times spent with you.

May will be a Good Spring Month. With Love, mother

[14 May 1984] Monday Morn. Handwritten. mt

Dear T & N This will be sort of a diary since havent an address to you.

Yesterday had Hilliary [Her name was Hillary, but Florence always spelled it this way, to the chagrin of Hillary) for noon dinner as was Mothers Day and her daughter (lives in KC) had gone to Eng. for two weeks) so I knew Hilliary would miss her. So we had a nice visit and she brought me some asp.[aragus] from her garden. She has lost 3 lbs in two weeks as she has given up sweets and eating between meals, but still uses sugar in her ice tea. And we spent most of the afternoon looking at pictures and she said she would like to see some of your books (Tom) and I loaned her several canal books, she is interested in diaries etc and is writing memoirs, but hasnt assembled them yet.

I looked in my "Nothing" book and there was an account of a trip to Sheptown in '81 and was there on Mothers Day, and a picture of "The Hilltop House" [at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia] where we had diner at noon and then went to a quilt show, and drove back through the Grandma Moses Valley [not really, but Florence thought it looked like the setting where she lived in Virginia] and in the evening to the colored singer ["Brother of Harmony"] musicale. Chris & Marti brought Nathalie & I each a vase of flowers. and on that visit there, we went to a Canal Rally with Shanks [William "Bill" E. and Ruth Shank, of York, Pennsylvania] and countryside [Pennsylvania] was so beautiful dogwood in bloom, so I sat and thot about that trip.

I did this after Hilliary left and I sat a long time thinking about i then Chris called and we had a nice chat and then Marti talked and I told I was thinking about that year on Mothers Day and she remembered.

Yesterday I did something different. Had a good nites sleep and got up feeling like trying my wings, so after early lunch went out to Halladay [Holiday?] Square, is south and

I have felt it would be too much to go by myself, but twas easy. Take bus here [in front of where she lived on Wes High Ave], transfer downtown on a bus and it went to this mall. is on way to White Lakes, the large mall, and there is a store there that used to be a store downtown (same management) Pelletiers only on one floor and when bus came back, only a short ways to a shelter waiting to get a bus to town, was such an easy trip and a beautiful spring day. I have been shut in so long, so found or bought a pale green skirt with figures in it, the color of blouse. I wanted an unlined sent by didnt have any, so will look for a white jacket next, none there. And manager of store was sitting there and his wife looking over the clothes, I -knew them slightly from way back in early married life and would see him off & on when went to their store, so that was nice talking to them, This store has two of the old clerks from the past, and its so easy to shop here if they have what you want, and when I got home I had an hours nap[and enjoyed the trip. [Florence did very well for a 87-year old at this time. The Pelletiers store in the earlier days in town at the corner of Ninth and Kansas Avenue was a lovely store.]

Everyone has been too busy lately to take me, Jenay winding up with last of school. and Norma busy wit settling up her cousins affairs . . . [personal] and has to go back next month to finish up the business, lawyers are helping out, so I have seen very little of her. She isnt feeling very well but has lots of grit, and had good help from relatives where she went.

Wednesday Evening Have been to my Church Meeting, the place where we went, we go often. We meet once a month. There are so few that have a home large enough for 18 people (women) and the member has a large living room, and we are always welcome there. Some one brings a large pan of cake, the lady makes coffee, and there are always nuts and mints & candy we take out of napkins, so the lady doesnt have to fix anything. Today I was the oldest one here, others in 70's and we had such a nice time. one lady gave a short talk. The lady that took me doesnt stay as she had come from from a weeks stay in hospital from a bronchitis attack. She gets them often and so she picked up another lady, and the man whose home we had meeting brot us home, and I asked him in to see apt, she, his wife, has been here, and so I stood up all the time & and he did too and dont know how long he would have stayed if we sat, we were in kitchen looking house over and I said the stove was so hot in summer and the oven door needed fixing. so we did have some minor problems here, and we were standing by the sink and now the dumb story begins. The faucet has been spurting water etc for 2 or more wks and I hadnt called Mt. Findley [manager] to come fix it and I told this man and said I never did it at my home (fix a faucet) and just the I turned the thing on and I didnt have any wrench it just came off so easy [when he did it, I guess] and only had one filter, ours over home had 3 filters and had to be placed just so, and this only one, and I sure felt foolish. I was so dumb and had to

call Mr. Findley to come fix it all these yrs,. Well I did two surprising things this week, so had best not try anything else.

Must go watch the sunset. it is so far north and about to sink out of sight from here and tis 8.00 o'clock.

Thurs Mon, May 17 This article in this mornings paper and it and others of hers brings me back to my younger days, This one about greens, mother used to cook horse radish, lambs quarters. We kids wouldnt eat them, and now we are eating all kinds of greens. I sure like beet greens.

Your nice letter came this morn, gets here quick.

Got a bag of cranberries out of freezer and made it up in jellied form, so good on salads etc. I always buy an extra bag in Dec. for later use. . . [Remainder of the letter missing]

[June 1984] Wed Morn. Handwritten.

Dear Tom Such a good letter from you today and I sat some time mulling it over, the clippings about flowers very good. I especially liked the one

"The skies cant keep their secret.
They tell it to the hills.
The hills just told the orchards
And they the daffodils."

I had never read that one before. he others were good too, and I got out a book you sent "Essays on Nature" and read about spring, you see we havent had but very little of spring according to weather, but the flowers and bushes were lovely even tho cold weather.

And the article about the bonfire I thought about. I dont remember them as a child, but liked them on 1120 High, when all the neighbors would rake leaves and kids would jump in a big pilevisiting back & forth, and speaking of neighbors [. . .] personal data about the health of a neighbor omitted]

Dont run yourself down because you cant do certain jobs. I am in the same boat, some women can sew, saw a board and all kinds of womens work and mens work. I have never made but one dress in my life. My mother tried to teach us all, but Bernice and I didnt take to sewing.

Last time I was there with you at trailer and you were working so hard on the porch and getting no where, and I wanted to tell you to have someone do it. I was afraid of the electric thing [electric saw?], might cut you, that you were using. [We had a trailer a few miles from Shepherdstown, West Virginia on the Potomac River. Later, our friend, Lou Dittmar and a friend of his helped me, that is did, the porch. Years later the people to who we sold the trailer tore it down to make way for a new house on the slope above. **My Dad**

couldnt make a chicken box [coop] for hens to set come spring or put new screening on screens, etc but he could raise lovely vegetables and made a living. [I guess I have his genes, my dad and his father were both good mechanics, but I was worthless, but, I am a good gardener and did make a living at other things.]

I have been criticized by women by letting pop buy groceries, he did a good job of that, we ate well, so what. Now days men are staying home and doing home work if they cant get a job, but wife can, so dont run yourself down.

When there isnt anything worth watching on TV, I go to bed and listen to radio, a fellow comes on at 9.00 and answers questions about mortgages, wills and all kinds of things, and talks folks out of some things etc, interesting at times.

Interruption. I have asked several old timers about "Whispering Willow, in State Journal. No one could remember the man. I called one of Book Club members who is 88 yrs and she couldnt remember. so she just now called. She had been out somewhere and asked a friend and this friend knew at once, its Art Carruth, they lived over across 17th on McVicar or close there [farther east on north side]. I remember the house. He must be moved or passed away, no address in phone booth. Why did you want to know? [The newspaper consisted of only a few pages, but on Saturdays it carried his column which covered most of the page, I believe, and I used to read it out of curiosity or boredom. Apparently my mother didnt read it as much as I.]

The Joyce Whitlow, no relation to the Mary Whitlow that had me to lunch 2 wks ago. [Again, I must have asked about her.]

Sent Nathalie a letter today. and recd a card from Zita [Schump, of Kansas City, Missouri, wife of nephew Francis Schump], they will come around 9 Sun morn if weather is fit, should be a quiet day since have just had Sun & Mon holiday Still chilly mornings down to 40 this morn but just right this afternoon, sun out.

[June 1984] [Portion of letter missing] Handwritten

. . .[speaking of grocery shopping in a different store] so I gave she & Jenay a list of staples and I got the green stuff, and did I like the green stuff I got, some fresh spinach, green beans, a zuchini, the fruit not so good and very expensive so I got some eating apples. over here [at her regular store] they always have bananas, and I got a bunch of green onions and I cut up some spinach, so I use the little steamer every day.

The weather has been hard on the Sta here (TV), so have missed some programs, but not many, some good movies on the others. Summer programs are reruns and I wonder why they cant have good ones same as in winter.

The baby [grand-daughter Beverly Hahn] is beginning to have a grown up look, does she try to walk? You will see quite a change in the time when you are gone. Poor Dovey

doesnt like changes but you had good luck with her last year on your trip [to Maine].

There have been several teenage driving accidents here lately, and cause from drinking, maybe the law changing to 21 years driving may help.

This little book I am working on amuses me, it really is for grand-parents not great grands "What was your allowance when a child." I never had a nickel or a dime, only when I went to Parkerville [Kansas] on train to see my grandparents & [Aunt] Martha, her same age, at Dwight, Kansas, each only a few miles away.] The R trip was 20c and Dad gave me a quarter and I bot licorice with the nickel. I didnt make only one trip a summer.

Keep safe on trip. With Love Mother

[1 July 1984] Handwritten

Dear Tom & Nathalie Just recd your letter about the busy weekend. That took some doing for all that and company there too. [We must have been in Maine.] I live such a quiet life anymore, and am used to it. There are times when I feel restless and I try to do some thing about it. It seems we always look forward to spring and summer, when are house bound in winter, but so much rain and humidity are still housebound to a point here.

A think I have written you about the two books Jenay brot me, they are 8 1/2 by 11 and 22 pages. They do not have a hardcover so went to store and got large manila env to keep them neat, and I will enjoy working on them. Have already started gathering up pictures and clippings.

I didnt realize was so near time for Maine trip or would not have sent for dates, they can wait of grandparents, you fill out. [Must be taking about the books she was working on.]

That little girl [grand-daughter Beverly Hahn] is growing fast and getting a grownup baby look, her hands she uses with expression.

Have moved writing stuff in bedroom, and such god daylight there and keep my material all together, or rather here as am in room, now, sun is bright and will get warm some afternoons but will try doing this way, one of question s [in book], how much allowance did I get growing up? What kind of toys? *I* want a small picture of kerosene or coal oil lamps to put in my new history book, keep your eyes open for them in magazines for them or in ads.

Thurs morn Cool, and fresh with windows open. A joke on me, night before last, a wild storm came and I didnt hear it I slept so hard was still raining awhile after I got up, however no damage done, to trees, etc, its surprising that trees are so beautiful with all they have gone thru, the old sycamore at the west window was so bare looking and now so beautiful, but they are a dirty tree always shedding leaves. [Shame, shame.]

Jenay and I are going grocery shopping this morn, I need fruit and green stuff, which is scarce and poor over here, except bananas always have them and I get tired of them almost everyday one. They are good for one, how I would have loved to have eaten my fill when a kid. The stores only had **them in at Christmas time.**

This book am working on, is called a grand parent book and it really isnt good for a great grand parent. **One question how much allowance. When we were older Dad gave each of us a silver dollar for Christmas.** And was I a member of any clubs, probably means Girl Scout etc/. you see it isnt for good for great grand parents. [That is , people of an older generation at this time]

Hope your sale went well. [Remainder of letter missing.]

[Undated note in letter], Typed/handwritten

"MAINE"

If you stand very still in the heart of the wood
you will hear many wonderful things.
The snap of a twig and the wind in the trees
And the whir of invisible wings.

One day when I was there [at the cabin in Maine] out sitting in yard was so still and all kinds of little noises, mostly birds twittering and some strange ones to me also and in the distance heard a or maybe more loons way off and reminded me of this poem.

[July 1984] Handwritten

"On the Old Porch Swing"
"Oh that was nicer than anything,
A warm summer's night on the old Porch Swing.
Settling down with a comfortable sight,
Chatting a bit as the neighbors went by."

Thoughts and Reflections of the Past - - "Memories of Days gone by"

I get this little book out every summer and have it on the lamp table. Its from Tom and Nathalie and I think about that porch swing many times, but it was lonesome after Dad [Walt] left, so I rarely satin it unless someone came to see me. I could have sold in 8 or 9 times [times] if had more. Did I tell you Mrs. Diehl had her porch screened in, looks different.

Your letter day also reminded me of Spring and fall when the heater in dining

room had to be taken out, on back porch for the summer and had to clean out some of the chimney and put on a cap in that open hole in wall, and polish the stove good so it wouldnt get rusty. Dad was awkward about doing things like that and Mother had to be right there to see that soot and dirt didnt fly around. The room looked much larger after down and we liked the look but stove was welcome in the fall. And, the cookstove had to be polished up too of course. We left it there all the time to heat wash water etc.

[12 July 1984] Handwritten. mh/mt

. . . [first portion of letter missing] **Grandpa Hahn died the day before the 4th of July, and that was the year had temp of 112 for days. Going back to 4th of July, when I was at home in W.C. Bob & Mae came [from Junction City] for the day and brot a large freezer of ice cream (commercial kind) which was a treat for we kids as we so seldom had store kind as mother made ours. Well we had big helpings at noon after a big dinner of fried chicken etc, and then another helping mid afternoon and Bob told us we had to finish it up as he had to take the freezer back to the ice cream pace. Well we got our fill that day of ice cream as had no refrigerator then to keep left over ice cream, so 4th of July was one of our favorite holidays. Mother always made a freezer of ice cream. We went over to an ice house close by, in sort of a barn, men hauled in river ice and had it covered with saw dust to keep frozen and it was fun to go in ice house as was so col. Mother warned us not to eat any ice as was full of germs from the river.**

Jenay has a beautiful pie cupboard in her kitchen dining area. It was dilapidated and he fixed it up, sanded it down and has a dark finish on it, and has a lot of room for dishes she has had stored away and now ca use them. It has the tin sides, now he has another one that is taller which he will use in the basement for books. Remainder of letter missing]

[19 July 1984] Wednesday Morn. Handwritten

Dear Tom In a letter yesterday you asked about Grandpa Hahn as I had written he died the day before 4th of July. You were 9 yrs old and did not want to go to the funeral so stayed with Grandma T. It was such a hot day of the funeral. Maybe I have written that was the year that we had 111 degree weather for days. and the men folk suffered with their heavy winter suits. In those days only one good suit. They wore light color cotton pants for their dress up, but did not think the looked well for funerals. Grandpa Hahn had diabetes and cant recall how long, but he would not diet as he should and the doctor told him what to eat, and he got a large splinter in his hand and was hard to get it to heal, so was in a bandage when he died. He

could have lived longer had he taken care and stuck to diet. You little f0lks would ask about grandpa and then when you were eleven yrs old Grandpa T died and we could explain more then about death and you went to White City with us to his funeral, and then when both of your grandmothers died you were overseas. Was a sad time for Dad and I to not have you home and I know how hard it must have been to get word that they were gone and you so far from home. But we have happy memories of the days the Sundays when we were all together over to grandma Hahns and we would go in afternoon and in summer some of the men folks would go to Baughmans and get a freezer of ice cream, and grandpa Hahn always had a box of fresh crackers and we loved them with ice cream and still now I like crackers with ice cream instead of cake. And I am the only one left in both families, and trying to carry on.

At Avis party affair I so enjoyed Ken (Patty husband) and Charley (Jeans), they were with me all the time, watching me and holding on to me over rough places. Avis and I were the two old ladies, all the rest were young or in their middle years. And now you have your little family and a grand child.

Wed Evening So happy to hear you last night and to hear you approved about me getting a hearing aid. Well, Ashley & Jenay took me and watched all the details about how to use one and after they brot me home, I went thru how to adjust it some more, so I watched a program for an hr on TV, and didnt move the TV out like I have been doing and sat back farther and it seemed to work well. {remainder of letter missing.]

[31 July 1984] Monday Morning. Handwritten

The Lobster place mat letter came today and I always have it up on kitchen wall, as you usually send one [from Maine]. Would love to have a fish meal where they are plentiful and not have to be shipped in. You folks are sure on the g a lot but am glad you are free to do that.

This hammock story reminds me of a hammock we had at home between 2 apple trees, half way in front yard, and I dont remember if I bought it or not. I know I was grown up and when out of H. School into post office. I would get things for the house and for mother as I did not pay rent, and got 50.00 a month and I thought I was rich. Mother got things for us to enjoy and one was a 2 seated swing you would sit in and rock back and forth. held 2 in each seat and we liked that, then we had a porch swing which we girls liked for when boy friends came. I loved to lay out in hammock and relax, if I got there first. We four sisters we had to take turns.

Does Dovey sit in your lap any more since she has gone wild? [She means since she had been enjoying the out-of-doors at our cabin in Maine.]

The Olympics has been something. I dont watch all the time.

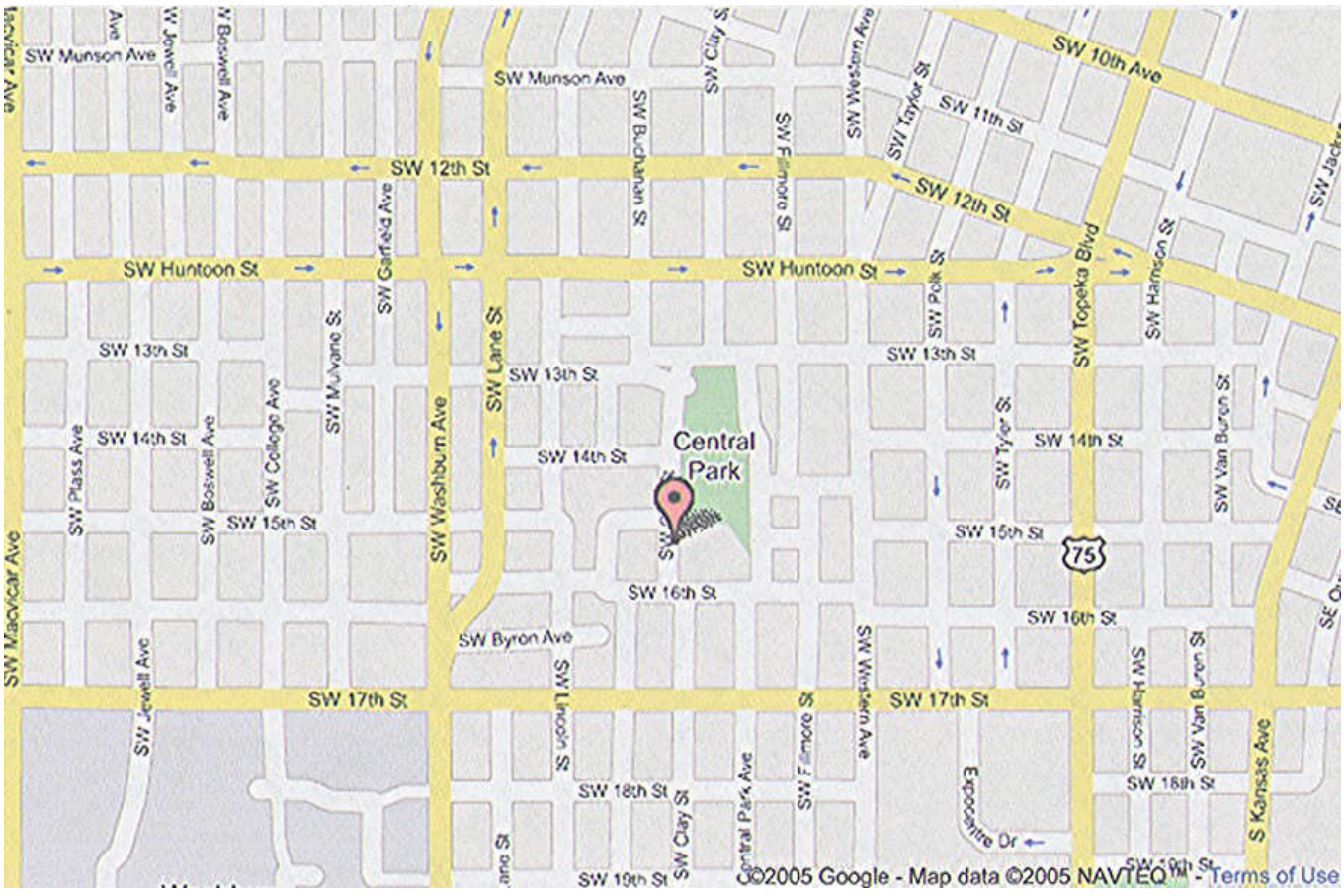
Vice President Curtis [from Kansas] seems to be in the lime light in the mentionable in history again. [Remainder of letter missing.]

[Aug 1984] Sunday Morn. Handwritten. pwf

Dear T & N Tis a sticky humid morn and I went for a walk, started to sprinkle and came home. I used to take walks in the light rain and loved it**. . .**

Feel so happy about Chris doing well at his job, that makes him feel good. . .

I thought about how hard it was to get go when first [married] learning ho to buy groceries and cook them and nothing [money] left for fun, but we had lots of free entertainment in these days, the park wasnt far and of course we walked and that was Chesnay [Chesney] Park [also known as Central Park, I believe], and there were good band concerts Sat or Sun Eve which we enjoyed and then not long after that the families got settled here and that filled the need for outside entertainments. And then the Big [Kansas] Fair was the high light of the year and it was free then also, lots to sell inside, and after you came Tom, we left you with Grandma & Grandpa T, in the evenings, as I thought it no place for little ones. the dust, noise, etc and after a days work Pop didnt need to carry a youngster around. So we were fortunate to have folks to care for the little ones. . .



Sometime between 1920 and 1926, Florence and Walt Hahn lived just east of Central Park and the Torgeson's (Florence's parents) lived just south of West 17th (earlier Euclid Avenue) and the Hahn's (Walt's parents) lived just a couple of blocks south of the Torgesons, and Walt's brothers and sisters and two of Florence sisters all lived within about a half-mile from the park, so it was familiar to both families.

This little lady here to call (she is short and a little plump) and has a quiet voice, and have only had one visit with her and that was when I called and took a small loaf of fresh bread and he was sitting with us all the time, so our conversation was somewhat stinted. He said very little. He has had a slight stroke and doesnt talk much but I got her started yesterday about your Navy career Tom. [Boring] [Portion of letter missing]

[July 1984] Handwritten. mh

Baughmans have quit the business but were still in the business when Bill and Jerry [friends] lived here and twice we went and had brown bread ice cream. I used to make ice cream and put grape nuts in it, that is what it is.

When you cousins were young Tom, we used to go to Grandpa Hahns on Sunday afternoon, he always got a large sq box of crackers (soda) the day before and then Sun afternoon, couple f men would go to Baughmans for a freezer of ice cream and we ate crackers with the ice cream and that salty with ice cream went so well and I still like crackers with it, sometimes crush them and stir around with the ice cream.

The last 2 days have been quite warm, but humidity down and that makes a difference, lots more pleasant. I thought about you on the way [to Maine for the summer] and looked at travel pictures going thru New Hampshire. & Vermont. With love Mother

[Part of same letter above but some of it missing or incomplete.] Sat was this open house so we went. nothing startling about it except looked nice with new woodwork, etc in that section, take a beating so young folks mostly there. [Don't know where or with whom.] This Co. as I have been told own Ttr[???] **Florence T[aggart]** lives, and the apts where **Minnie Higgs** [former neighbor when at 1120 High] lives, so they are a large firm now, and one never knows what is ahead except higher rent.

[September 1984] Sat Morn. Handwritten. mh

Dear T & N A fresh day after 2 days of high wind, a lite shower in nite. The days have been nice lately and nites good and cool. Calif is having a warm spell, they dont like to admit it. [Nice] Charlotte has air conditioning but she doesnt talk down Calif.

Went to a Weekly [Family] Birthday last nite over to Garys mothers (Dorothy). She is a

good cook. We all took something by request, me the rolls and I tried out the new oven, was great, so now am in the business, but not too much while hot.

Mon. Would have been Dad & my Wedding Day 64 years [6 September 1920], thats a long time ago, but this year I remember it more than some years. I came to Topeka 2 or 3 days before and stayed at Hahn (Grandpa Hahns). Louise & Margaret still at home and I went shopping for my wedding suit and Hat, and Louise made my blouse, Navy satin and suit was Navy hot brown. I remember the prices of them also and at the end of that month got my banks statement from White City I was overdue .67. I never lived that down, but would always have a "Come Back" that I came with a cedar chest full of blankets, quilts, sheets, pillow slips and towels.

Twas a beautiful Sept day cool and bright and were at Grandma Hahn & grandpa had all the family for a Wedding Dinner. Louise & Margaret went with us to the ministers at First Methodist Church here and married in the chapel at 11 o'clock. The next morn went on an early train to Baldwin as Ed [Hahn] & Marie [Jenkins] married [there]. Grandma & grandpa Hahn and Louise and Margaret went in their "Ford." We two couples now married went at 6.00 on train in Baldwin to K.C. and there stayed 2 days and one night then back to Topeka. We had a reference letter from a man that ran a small furniture deal and was a mortician and he gave us a sort of a credit card at a large ware house (furniture) and we bot a dining table & chairs and a table for living room and then later on looked up 4 yard sales for other furniture. House was pretty bare for several yrs. I made an orange crate dressing table for the bedroom. Bare floors everywhere. Got an oil stove for the cooking and it did alright. We had one at home for summer use so I new how they worked.

[October 1984. Handwritten]

Thank you for such a wonderful time, has made me feel like a new person and so many memories to take home to think about. With love, Mother

[November 1984] Tues Morn. Handwritten

Dear T & N Tis a beautiful morn, down to 20, so tis cold and is clear our west so Bernice is on her way or I would have heard and I have a kettle of veg. soup cooking, and hair done up so all ready so far.

Hiliary called yesterday, she is going to her daughters in KC and the things she is taking. They will have quite a few for Thanksgiving. families from around here, her daughter lives in a 2 bedroom apt and has a dining room and large table so can accomodate quite a few. A relative brot her a freeze box yesterday, they live in a town

close by and on farms, and in this box was quail, rabbits, squirrel, and fish all pkg and iced. and so she had quite a time getting them stored in her freezer.

I am thinking this morn about the Day before Thanksgiving when we were all here [in Topeka] and we started having Thanksgiving together with the Hahns in 1933 and I got those pages out from Scrap Book of our Thanksgivings and Christmas for Bernice to look at, didnt Marty and the rest of the younger Hahns enjoy looking at those pages when here one Christmas.

I called [niece] Becky the other nite and she was bushed from their trip, but looking forward to Dave & wife from Colo, and is having Rick & family, and would liked to have had me there also. She said Dovie [Tom and Nathalie's cat] went thru all her tricks [when they visited West Virginia]. so they now know I am not exagerating about how smart she is.

Have the house in order and brass table shined. I used Haggertys Brass polish, it is safe to use and not so hard, and below table on the smaller brass plate. I used to have it hanging on wall, but now under the table, sets on the cross bars just fine and have my waxed colored fruits, pine cones mixed in and colored leaves, is quite interesting, then on top is a bundle of wheat tied with green cloth bow, Jenay brot it to me on the way after the bazaar last week. The wooden fruits all polished up on buffet and Thanksgiving plate up. On dining table a bowl of wooden apples, so shiny and look good enough to eat, and have a fallish cloth on table. So am all ready but packing bag tonite. [They were going to Kansas City, Missouri.] All all the spoons in the racks are shiny again, gas is so hard and silver out in open.

I am so looking forward to being with some of my folks for a change, altho I love to go to my adopted families here also, but maybe the change will be good and such a good deal all around to have Bernice and one family of Zitas [nephew Fran Schump's wife] cant come so we will help out by being there too.

Your first Thanksgiving you were in a bassinet and at home from hospital.. Mother thot it wise not to have you out when so young and weather so cold, so she helped with making mince meat pies, etc and Bernice & Gladys were living here then and I think Tom Taggart was there also. And you slept most of the day, which helped make the day a nice one. [Well!]

Hope all of you will have a Happy Day and I will be thinking of you that day (Special) With Love, Mother

[January 1985. Handwritten.

Dear T & N I wish you could see my picture window, the large one in the Living room, it is 2 o'clock and its still frost and looks like a woods with a pathway thru the

center, just like Robt. Frost, in his "Walking thru the woods" and a form like a man on the path. I have had such a good time watching it and now it will soon be gone as the window is starting to melt. Havent had much wind today and a good thing as would be unbearable. Yesterday a wind and cold and has been 2 wks ago today since I have been out, was eleven below this morn, but I slept warm, the blankets are on now.

The alfalfa crop will be ready to eat tomorrow. The seed was. or is good as most of the amt in jar has germinated and that is from a T of seed.

Monday. Everything went well with inaugural and how sensible to have it inside. I remember when Poor Old Robert Frost stood outside with his white hair blowing, and I worried all during the time about him. Was it at J. Kennedys inaugural? Has been some years ago.

Tis a bright Sunny day and at noon 19 so is warming up. [Remainder of letter missing]

[March 1985. Sat Morn. Handwritten]

A fresh morn, yesterday was a sweater day and how I love that Lavendar sweater, is rite weight for early spring, then I inherited a lighter weight pale blue, which is good sometimes in the house. I have found out that I have lost 4 lbs is spite of all the stuffing in of food that I have been doing. Its in shoulders & face. The little spring flowers are coming up here too, but I have only the artificial little crocus in the house. If you get a card board pkg, light weight, it is a book for Beverly to look at when she comes to see you, so put it in her basket and see what she says.

Tis the Sat, the day that I dont like yet somet8mes nice little pleasures come along, so busy myself and do the house and cook. Chick & rice in oven. About getting rid of the cabin [in West Virginia] I think that wise, and it will soon get old and run down unless you are there often. There are times and things we have to give up as one goes into another age bracket and doesnt want to be working all the time on something or let it run down. So spring is a good time to do it, folks will be more apt to look when everything is lush and green.

Have made the sugar cookie dough to put in refrig, then bake Monday for my group afternoon on Wed. Havent had meetings for 2 or 3 months on account of ice and snow, so am sure the ladies will be glad to get out. We only have a few that will volunteer to make anything, but they like to eat when its brot there.

Marti wrote her teeth were about finished and she was glad they were being done. With love

I eat rice once a week, also have enough to warm over. I can eat any amt of the stuff. Today over chicken legs. [Remainder of letter missing]

[22 March 1985] Handwritten

The Day before My [88th] Birthday

And I am having such a fun time with Birthday cards, one from "The Governor Carlin", "Kansas State Senate," Nancy Kassenbaum is from Topeka. These greetings on printed stationary with Gold Eagle at the heading. Someone has sent in my name, but was fun and also interesting, and then cards from friends and relatives, so I have enjoyed the cards very much and have just put in most of this gloomy dark day thinking about the other birthdays and how nice to have folks remember you. I opened one pkg that came in the mail and the stationery is so pretty, just decided to try it out also, this from Bernice and she doesnt like any kind of sta just wants lined tablets for letters and I was plenty pleased that may be seeing you in April.

Sat Morn Am going for groceries and who do you think is taking me. Mrs. Foster. She is the wife of my Dr. Foster that died 2 yrs ago. I called up a lady who gets help for folks that need a ride to grocery store and they said I was to go with a Mrs Foster and yesterday afternoon she stopped by to introduce herself so we wouldnt feel so strange so I have a list made out for her and one for me, like I have done with Jenay.

And tonite I will go to Jenays for icecream and cake, so will have a nice day. I hope the day is bright at least starting out that way, but think that it is chilly.

So must get ready now to go grocery shopping, and am wondering how it will work out, but am sure it will as she no doubt has done much of it in her volunteer work.
I have hit the 88th birthday. With love Mother

[19 June 1985]. Handwritten. Portion of letter missing.

I have used that scrap book many times for many things, to get a poem for Group Meetings, etc. So it has had its day and now have two later books that Diane [Torrey, step grand-daughter] has sent me for whoever is interested.

I have been thinking a bit about my future lately and I want to be with you, and since I cant get out places on my own, have been lonely at times. [We had told her that she could come to Shepherdstown if she liked when she was ready. Florence always knew when it was time to move on.] Will get thru summer and I hope I can get to Bernices also.

Have another trip to dentist this week and will have a partial bridge thing on 2 front teeth. Have been careful what I eat that wont break any until that is fixed. [Other than this, Florence had her own teeth to use until her death and 101 1/2 years of age.]

Just called weather report an 7.00, 55 and will get up to 83 this afternoon, so it sure is great and no rain for 2 days. Had the bathroom window open all day yesterday.

[July 1985] Monday. Handwritten.

Dear T & N AM so happy about my report from Dr. that had diabetes as found sugar etc in urine, and today went and they took some blood from arm and just called and said was normal, so now I can enjoy my thots more about the things have ahead of me. So even if am out of this deal am going to curb some of my eating habits, especially sweets.

Had a nice little trip last evening around 6.30. Jenay called and said she was taking me for a drive, and we went out to Shawnee Lake, and looked around, havent been out there in years, and coming home the sun was starting to set, twas a lovely scene, and with talking to both of you. I had a very nice Sunday.

And so I called Jenay to come for me when was there at the Dr office, the nurse took me as almost on her way coming to go from her place. She is so kind to me. Ive known her for many years back.

I will leave m y draperies here & try and sell them to the next tenant if they have one ahead of me looking. Jenay is happy about me going to be with my family and thinks its a wise move. I havent told anyone else, not even Norma, until its time.

I was scared with the flare up and felt like it was a lost cause, but have had my report by a phone call, turned out O.K., the blood sugar.

There are many little details I can work on in the meantime here. Sorting out things. Thank goodness nothing in basement to sort over [as there was in her own house before she moved to the apartment.] Its so wonderful to have this dream and pans. Altho it seems like a lot of work etc.

A letter from Bernice and she is missing me already, and I think she would come see me if Zita could come but I am not planning that far ahead. Jenay thinks it great, and said she & family have enjoyed me for many years. now you should have me.

Excuse if a repeat as I write a few lines then phone or something comes up to take me from a letter.

Have you told Dovey yet?

Tues Morn And a beautiful one, so still am getting ready for the morning walk. With Love Mother

Early walk over and went by the store, the Computer Store, has a cut Santa posted on door, and a lighted Christmas tree in window, and I wondered if I had overslept and missed out on Fall, but the heat from Sun is beating down, so it is July. With Love Mother

[July 1985]. Handwritten.

[First portion of letter missing] I also enjoyed the Waltons when they were on every week yrs ago, and they seemed like kin folk. They havent had but one time had them on since they qui and John Boy's on commercial now orange juice, he had triplets. have you seen him, and his babies? "Highway to Heaven if off now for the summer, but Cosby is on

every week and that is a fun family to watch.

Has been 11 yrs ago in June that I moved here and was so very happy with the change and bus to go anywhere I wanted to, a grocery store so handy etc, but times change and folks change, and I cant go on a bus by myself any more, so am ready to move on, but this time seems such a big deal to me but this time I wont have to do it by myself as the other times and it is so nice Im wanted.

Georgine called at noon and asked me if I would like to go out to eat and go to a funny show, but I didnt want to go as I was too tired and had been up since early dawn, but wasnt hard to turn it down. She is only 64 yrs old, and likes to gad and a fun person. With Love Mother

[August 1985] Thurs Morn. Handwritten

Dear T & N Tis a cloudy morn 67 and humidity 93, so think it will rain. After your call last nite I got to feeling I was about ready to give in and let you two take over as am eager to start a new life. That seems strange at my age, dont you think? Am tired of doing the bills as have been doping and I will still have them and my bank balance and I am never the same [in bank balance], so who wants to volunteer to be book keeper, and who wants to be grocery boy? I miss the store over here so much, and so simple when ran out of shoe laces, scotch tape, etc. I mentioned these because needed some tape, so used Elmers [glue], and masking tape on something else until I got out shopping for groceries. How simple life used to be. [I think mother's life began to change when she no longer had a store or two to walk to and the ability to go downtown on the bus.]

I am writing this by the west window in bedroom and between the two. The man came to pick up the library books from a large iron container like a mail collect box and it also is there, the pickup mailbox, and a lady goes there every morn that am at that window writing.

Went for walk and looked down Shunga [Creek] way and my "Blue Ridge" mts that grove of trees, was blue and hazy this morn. Folks, the older walkers, had a light sweater on and others shorts, as I walked along I thot of Mother and Dad about their move to Topeka. Dad did not want to leave [White City], but mother did, and she was so happy in Topeka, city life intrigued her the st cars etc and she was young enough to go on busses and st cars to town, and Dad was unhappy at first with it all. I think in later years after they moved close to Central Park [West 17th], he enjoyed goping over there and [played] croquet with other men who went there, and I was torn between the two. But now no one has to be in that position as I am the one who is willing and eager and alone, so I will burn my bridges behind me and am wanted, so what do I have to lose. [Regarding the offer to have her come to live in

Shepherdstown, West Virginia].

Today will be working on two shelves in kitchen, the bottom ones and find something for Becky. When she was over last week, said she would like something from my house. That is an old fashion idea, when some one died or moved away, to have something from their home. But I will not give away anything you want Nathalie or think you would, and so will get to doing something today and think its going to rain.

Thank you both for your concern and phone calls about them. I think I am worn out in mind & body, just old age. Mother

Part of a letter from her sister Bernice at Goodland, Kansas included: I almost wished I was going with you to West Va, I know you will be happy and Toim will see that you will be taken care of -and yet you can be independent in your own apartment.]

August 1985] Monday afternoon. Handwritten

My Dear Son Read the letter with the pictures of my new house, and I looked and figured out about where certain places are in each room, ands to think it is all new. and the toilet doesnt have to have a pan under the tank, and that the stove is electric. The burners on this gas stove go out every time a breeze hits them, I mean the pilot light, and I don't like to call him over [manager] , mumbling to himself. And those closets, I wont have to put boxes under the bed. I didnt have to over here as that is one thing about these apts they have plenty of closet space. Oh, it will be so much fun to have a little home in your town and am looking forward to being with folks. This winter sure decided me and right now it is pleasant and cool but the humidity is very high so I didnt try to take a walk this morn, it may be better early evening.

The Sunday outing with Margaret Diehl [old neighbor] was a profitable one, as beside the visit, the idea about going to the market is just what I have longed to do this summer, and it was not out of way to get to it on our way home, and this noon had cut dish of peaches, ripe and so sweet (no sugar) and lat nite some cantalope (that was rip) and not hard green. I peeled it and cut in chunks and put in a qt jar in fridge and I got a few apricots to, they were about out of them. I had apples on hand so didnt get any. There is one fruit that is always good that is in fruit dept at grocery stores and that is grapes.

Hiliary went out with some one last night out to market to get sweet corn to dry or freeze, her garden didnt do so well this summer. She is facing a serious kidney or bladder operation the 15 of Aug and is quite disturbed about it.

I would like to see the Waltons again, it is such a loving family. Have you met the Old Maid Sisters yet? and papa's recipe. It is such a wholesome picture.

Now Dovey is good company for you while the boss is gone.

Having the [grocery] store over here was a pleasant time of day for me, to go over and visit folks or the boss, he was such a pleasant person, that bldg still empty. The owner is sure losing money on that bldg, he owns all the bldgs there.

Am using all kinds of odd env. and scrap paper.

I drink buttermilk sometimes when I cant get straight milk.

Four O'clock Got the weather report 88 and humidity 66, but seems hotter than that, so am thinking this may be a hot August, as I remember last Aug. was more pleasant, so stay where its cool and enjoy it, as you have a big job ahead of you. [Taking care of Florence when she moved. We were probably in Maine.] Sure nice pictures of the apt and that a good idea to let me see it now. What colors are he walls & carpeting. The bathroom looks so nice and new. I like the cabinet around the lavatory. You will know how much furniture the rooms can take. I have sat for almost an hour and looked at those pictures. What a nice idea to take them. There certainly is enough closet space. Looks like mine here.

I thot about a change and didnt know what to do about it and am glad you have started the pot boiling and am all fired up now about moving. It all seems so big a job etc but cool weather coming will be better. Its so hot out today, air is heavy and I went for a walk around the bldgs and its 7:30 and sun still up high, but my legs got some exercise.

What a nice idea taking those picture, have studied them and trying to get located. Now if expense comes up about rent etc let me know, will send a check. The floors are bare, are they not, but dont wax them. What is on the kitchen floor, and what a nice lavatory with a cabinet in the bath room, its all so nice and hard to think I will be there to live, but am ready now

Havent told anyone yet and will not until its time, and such a nice season to come.

[To be continued]

Times New Roman 14 point. TH

Home Page

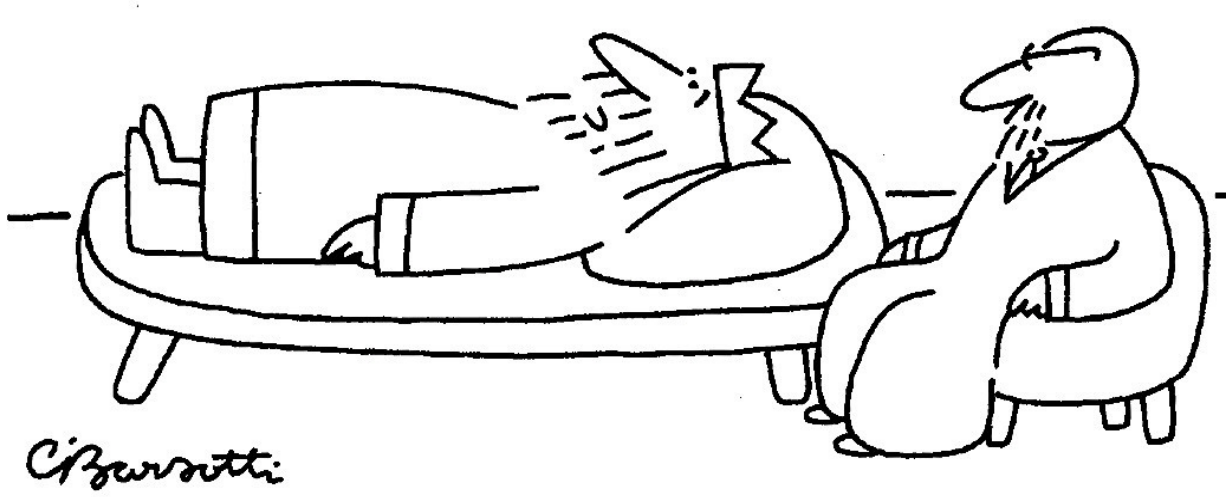
29 October 2006

[1842 Roll] [Bulletin Board] [Delaware Rolls] [Grinter Place] [Grinter Reunion] [Kansas Delaware]

GENEALOGY

FOOLS RUSH IN, WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD!

William the Conqueror was the 28th Great-Grandfather of your editor, Tom Hahn, but a little humility in genealogy goes a long ways.



"Oh, sure, they all love William the Great, but nobody loved little Willie Poopy-Pants."

AND, you never know what you will turn up in your family research!



The First Thanksgiving

We will develop a page for Family Histories, Family Group Sheets, and Pedigree Charts. For the time being, I will stuff them in here. This may not work out as it seems to be working well to put this kind of information in the biographies o in the Family Histories. Editor

TONGANOWEI (Howard Ketchum) Descendancy Chart: From *History of Craig County*, pp. 183-185)

1. **Tonganowei (Howard Ketchum)**, son of **George Ketchum**, was born 1820 and died in 1868 in Kansas. He married 1. **Marie** _____, date of birth about 1841; married 2 **Nuscarleta (Narcissa),** born 1820; married 3 **Mary Ann Williams (Williams) (Fish)**, born 1827, daughter of **Widow Matah Gideon Williams**

By first wife Marie _____:

2. **Louisa Ketchum**, born 1840, married **Robert J. Lundy**, born 1835:
    3. **Mary R. Lundy**, born 1859, married **Nidifer**
    3. **Rosa E. Lundy**, born 1861, married **Chandler**
    3. **Edward E. Lundy**, born 1864, married _____
    3. **Eula G. Lundy**, born 1867, married **Smith**

By second wife **Nuscarleta (Narcissa)**:

2. **Pataleka (Rachel Ketchum)**, born 1842, died 1911, married 1. **James Wolfe**, married 2 **Anderson**

3. **Henry Wolfe,** born 1858, died 191?, married **Nancy Elverine**

3. **Elizabeth Wolfe**, born 1860, died 1916, married **John Barker**

3. **John M. Anderson,** married **Ida _____**

3. **Anna Anderson,** born 1873, died 1964, married **George Seigle**

3. **Charles J. Anderson**, born 1870 and died 1935

3. **Rachel Anderson**, born 1878, died 1960, married **C. J. Wilkins**

3. **Nancy Anderson**, born 1884, married _____ **Nading**

2. **Waenditiarqua (Nancy Ketchum)**, born 1845, died 1873, married **Arthur Armstrong**

3. **Johnie Armstrong,** born 1866, died 1866

3. **Henry Armstrong**, born 1870, married 1. **Jenny White**, married 2 **Jane Chapman**

2. **Simon Ketchum**, born 1850, married **Shewannakooxqua** claims **Rachel** as a sister and **Henry Armstrong** as a nephew

2. **Best Quality**, born 1852, claims **Rachel** as a sister and Henry as a **nephew**

*** * ***

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy 9 November 2004. Links checked 15 January 2005. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links:
[Back] [Home] [Next]

This Page Was Last Edited on 10/29/2006

Home Page *Table of Contents*

7 December 2005

[NEED RECORD HARD COPY. Editor]

DELAWARE ROLLS

[I will add other Delaware Rolls to this folder in the future. Editor.]



A Group Of Oklahoma Delaware who Participated in Negotiations in Washington, District of Columbia in 1867. (The photograph can be found in the Western History Section, University of Oklahoma and at the Bartlesville Public Library).
Seated (Left to Right): James Ketchum, James Conner, John Conner (Principal Chief), Charles Journeycake, Isaac Journeycake, John Sarcoxie, Sr. Standing (Left to Right): James McDaniel, a Cherokee present at the discussions, Black Beaver, Henry Tiblow (interpreter), John Gill Pratt (U.S. Indian Agent), Charles Armstrong, John Young. The identifications are made in Weslager, *The Delaware Indians: A* History. Another source, perhaps documentation that accompanies the image, identifies the man standing at the back, right as Andrew Miller.

FINAL ROLL DELAWARE CHEROKEES

According to the alphabetical listing below, they were 196 roll members. Edito)

The full title of this roll is The Final Rolls, Cherokees by Blood, Citizens and Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory, Delaware Cherokees. The roll was prepared by The Commission and Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes on or prior to March. 1907 on the authority of an act approved by Congress on 21 June 21, 1906 (*34 Stat. L. 325). I*t appears then, that the listing is

composed of the survivors on 21 June 1907 of those on the 1867 Roll.

No. Name	Age	Sex	Blood	Census Card No.
1. Washington, James	36	Male	3/4	1
2. Lunday, Edward E.	40	Male	1/16	3
3. Marker, John D	77	Male	White	4
4. Marker, Jane	58	Female	1/2	4
5. Weaver, Mary	50	Female	1/8	5
6. Chandler, Rosa E. 37	37	Female	1/4	7
7. Nidiffer, Mary R.	42	Female	1/8	8
8. Drum, Ahpahmala	45	Female	Full	9
9. Pascal, John	62	Male	Full	10
10. Lunday, Robert J.	66	Male	White	11
11. Ketchum, Thomas E.	46	Male	Full	12
12. Hicks, Lucinda O.	36	Female	1/2	13
13. Haff, Mary	90	Female	3/4	14
14. Haff, William	40	Male	3/8	15
15. Haff, Hiram	40	Male	1/4	16
16. Hawkins, Hester A.	53	Female	3/4	17
17. McCamish, Sarah A.	65	Female	1/4	18
18. Smith, Sarah	41	Female	1/4	19
19. Barber, Carrio	34	Female	1/4	20
20. Lumbard, Sarah E.	40	Female	1/2	21

21. Washington, Edison	22	Male	Full	22
22. Lynch, Alice J.	47	Female	Full	23
23. Haff, Cyrus P.	48	Male	1/4	24
24. Secondine, John	52	Male	Full	25
25. Barker, Lizzie W.	40	Female	1/2	26
26. Anderson, Rachel	61	Female	1/2	27
27. Ketchum, Elizabeth	70	Female	Full	28
28. Wolfe, Henry	43	Male	Full	29
29. Young, John	58	Male	Full	30
30. Young, Ella	41	Female	Full	30
31. Armstrong, Arthur	62	Male	Full	31
32. Williams, Samuel	62	Male	Full	32
33, Williams, Mrs. Samuel	61	Female	Full	32
34. Wilson, Mary	34	Female	Full	33
35. Bronson, Julia	44	Female	Full	34
36. Patiacow	70	Female	Full	35
37. Peterson, Eliza	37	Female	Full	37
38. Kinney, John	49	Male	Full	38 [?] [Difficult to read]
39. Frenchman	82	Male	Full	39
40. Pahleeonow	62	Female	Full	40
41. Thursday, Mary	53	Female	Full	41
42. Whiteturkey, Albert	36	Male	Full	42
43. Tanner, Charles V.	41	Male	1/16	42

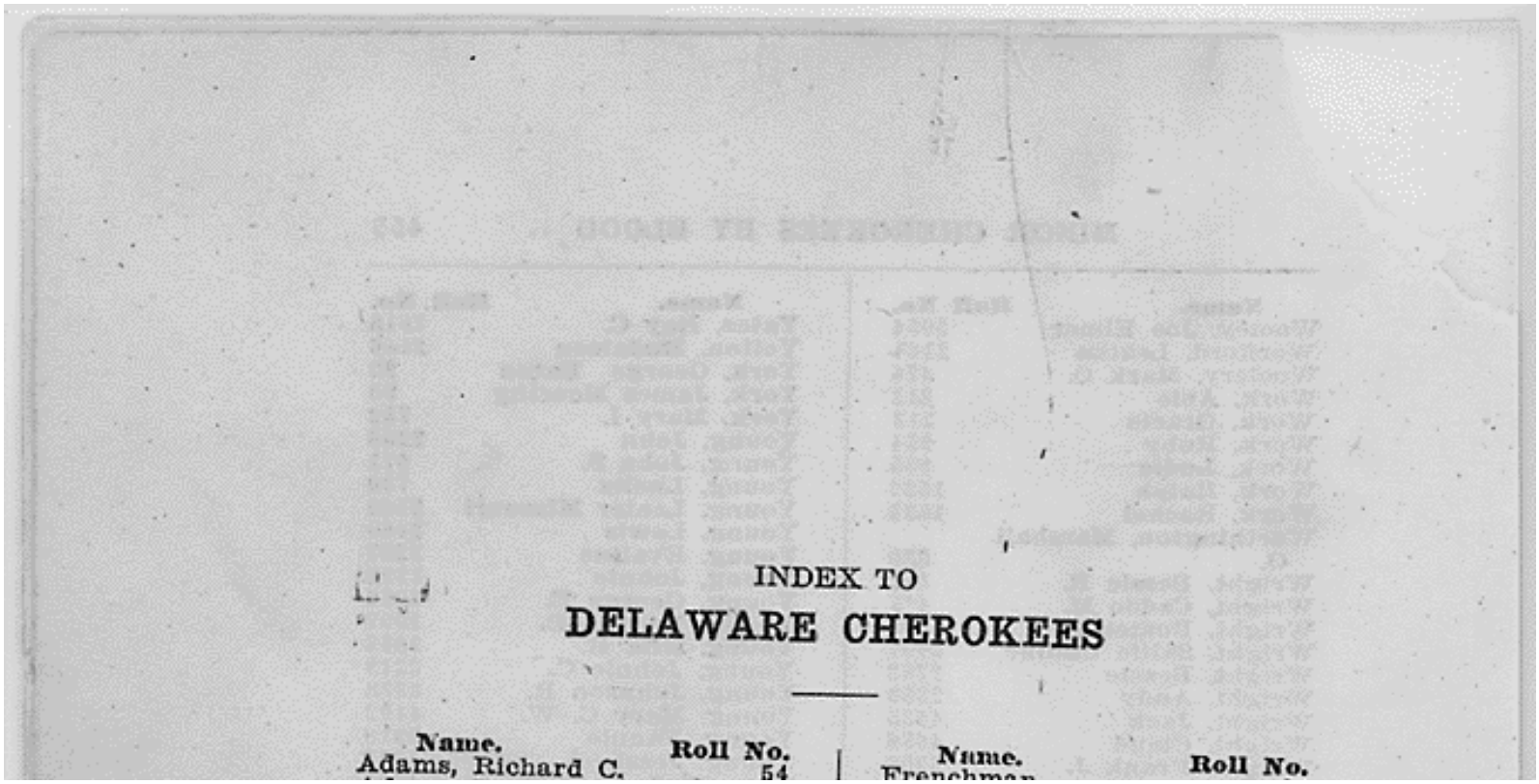
44. Tanner, Ida F.	35	Female	1/16	43
45. Caesar, Nancy	57	Male [*sic*]	Full	44
46. White, Mary	57	Female	Full	45
47. White, Mary	59	Female	Full	46
48. McEwin, William	54	Male	Full	47
49. McEwin, Susan	42	Female	Full	47
50. Buford, Jane	40	Female	Full	48
51. Halfmoon, Fielding	42	Male	Full	49
52. Curleyhead, Albert	47	Male	Full	50
53. Armstrong, Mary E.	64	Female	Full	51
54. Adams, Richard C.	38	Male	1/2	52
55. Adams, Horace M.	36	Male	1/2	53
56. Jackson, Colonel	74	Male	Full	54
57. Jackson, Eliza	62	Female	Full	54
58. Hallock, John	64	Male	Full	55
59. Black, Alexander	41	Male	Full	56
60. Win-da-la-a-qua	84	Female	Full	58
61.Hall, Julia	49	Female	Full	59
62. Gordon, Sophia	39	Female	Full	60
63. Buffalo, Thomas	45	Male	Full	61
64. Whiteturkey, Robert	49	Male	Full	62
65. Whiteturkey, Josephine	39	Female	1/2	62

66. Washington, Mrs. Thomas	102	Female	Full	63
67. Mah-wa-taise [?] Difficult to read	102	Female	Full	64 [Same as above entry?]
68. Overlees, Carrie V	45	Female	1/4	66
69. Sarcoxie, Mary D.	56	Female	Full	67
70. Elkhair, Eliza	58	Female	Full	69
71. Wilson, Nancy	62	Female	Full	70
72. Swannock, Martha	59	Female	Full	71
73. Lee, Mary	59	Female	Full	72
74. Easey, William J.	37	Male	Full	73
75. Easey, Widow J.	72	Female	Full	73
76. Bascomb, Mary	52	Female	Full	74
77. Washington, William	51	Male	Full	75
78. Arnold, Harry	60	Mae	Full	76
79. Ager, Mary	40	Female	Full	77
80. Pom-mah-pun-aqua	49	Female	Full	78
81. Gibson, James W. 40	40	Male	Full	79
82.Wilson, James	57	Male	Full	80
83. Wilson, Libby	49	Female	Full	81
84. Frenchman, Frank	46	Male	Full	81
85. Beaver, Eliza	62	Female	Full	82
86. Yellowjacket, John	48	Male	Full	83
87. Yellowjacket, Ora	48	Female	Full	83

88. Big Beaver, Lona-sut-ta	62	Male	Full	84
89. Wheeler, Robert	36	Male	Full	85
90. Swannock, Jonas	36	Male	Full	86
91. Armstrong, Catherine A.	37	Female	Full	87
92. White, William	36	Male	Full	88
93. Brown, John	65	Male	Full	89
94. Miller, Silas	45	Male	Full	90
95. Bixler, Amanda	36	Female	Full	91
96. Whiteturkey, Dutch	45	Male	Full	92
97. Elkhair, Charles	51	Male	Full	93
98. Elkhair, Susan	51	Female	Full	93
99. Anderson, Daniel	44	Male	3/4	94
100. Shailer, William H.	54	Male	Full	96
101. Fall-leaf, George	40	Male	3/4	96
102. Fall-leaf, Eliza	47	Female	Full	96
103. Ke-ke-she-pa-ke-now	62	Female	Full	99
104. Spybuck, Mary	43	Female	Full	100
105. Lewis, Lucy D.	48	Female	Full	101
106. Wilson, William	38	Male	Full	102
107. Whiteturkey, Widow	64	Female	Full	103

108. Paradee, Annie	35	Female	1/2	104
109. Whiteturkey, Samuel	43	Male	Full	105
110. Ketchum, Watson	41	Male	Full	106
111. Brown, William	44	Male	Full	107
112. Brown, Mary	55	Female	Full	107
113. Parks, John	43	Male	Full	108
114. Britton, Minnie	41	Male	Full	109
115. Washington, George	53	Male	Full	110
116. Washington, Mary	51	Female	Full	110
117. Fouts, Julius	50	Male	Full	112

ALPHABETICAL CHEROKEE DELAWARE INDEX



INDEX TO

DELAWARE CHEROKEES

Name. Roll No. | Name. Roll No.

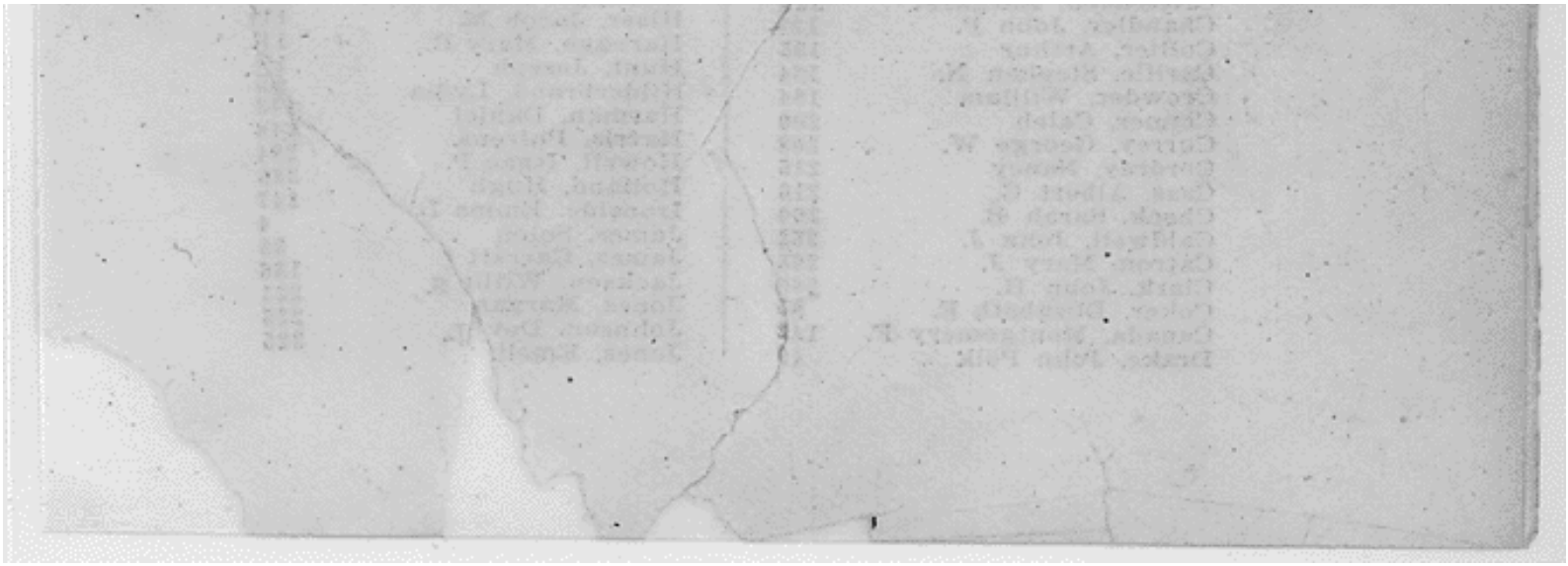
Adams, Richard C. 54

Name.	Roll No.
Adams, Richard C.	54
Adams, Horace M.	55
Ager, Mary	79
Allen, Mary	134
Anderson, Rachel	26
Anderson, Daniel	99
Armstrong, Arthur	31
Armstrong, Mary E.	53
Armstrong, Catherine A.	91
Armstrong, Solomon F.	149
Armstrong, Albert F.	155
Armstrong, Henry	163
Armstrong, Annie E.	164
Arnold, Harry	78
Barber, Carrie	19
Barker, Lizzie W.	25
Bascomb, Mary	76
Beaver, Eliza	85
Beaver, Elizabeth	133
Bezion, Stephen	169
Bezion, Mary C.	170
Big Beaver, Lens-sut-ta	88
Bixler, Amanda	95
Black, Alexander	59
Bratcher, Carrie	166
Britton, Minnie	114
Bronson, Julia	35
Brown, John	93
Brown, William	111
Brown, Mary	112
Brown, Julia	146
Buffalo, Thomas	63
Buffalo, Lincoln	191
Buford, Jane	50
Bullett, George	177
Bullett, John	173
Caesar, Nancy	45
Campbell, Emma J.	180
Captain, Betsy	143
Captain, John	197
Chandler, Rosa E.	6
Childers, Nancy M.	140
Conner, Benjamin	131
Conner, John Q.	132
Conner, George	156
Connor, Susan	123
Curleyhead, Albert	52
Day, James	120
Day, Katie	121
Davis, Elizabeth	192
Drum, Ahpahmala	8
Easey, William J.	74
Easey, Widow J.	75
Elkhair, Pahleenow	40
Elkhair, Eliza	70
Elkhair, Charles	97
Elkhair, Susan	98
Estes, Lorena T.	126
Everett, Calvin	178
Everett, Sarah	179
Fall-leaf, George	101
Fall-leaf, Eliza	102
Fields, Sarah	130
Fouts, Julius	117

Name.	Roll No.
Frenchman,	39
Frenchman, Frank	84
Gibson, James W.	81
Gordon, Sophia	62
Haff, Mary	13
Haff, William	14
Haff, Hiram	15
Haff, Cyrus P.	23
Halfmoon, Fielding	51
Hall, Julia	61
Hallock, John	58
Hawkins, Hester A.	16
Hicks, Lucinda O.	12
Hundley, Margarett M.	174
Jackson, Colonel	56
Jackson, Eliza	57
James, Lizzie	165
Journeycake, Isaac N.	135
Ke-ke-she-pa-ke-now	103
Ketchum, Thomas E.	11
Ketchum, Elizabeth	27
Ketchum, Watson	110
Ketchum, Abraham W.	162
Ketchum, John R.	195
Keys, Mary J.	137
Kinney, John	38
Kinney, John V.	194
Lane, Lucinda E.	176
Lee, Mary	73
Lenow, Foster A.	190
Lewis, Lucy D.	105
Love, Mary J.	136
Love, Simon	175
Lowrance, Adeline L.	181
Lucas, Frank	153
Lucas, Mary	154
Lumbard, Sarah E.	20
Lunday, Edward E.	2
Lunday, Robert J.	10
Lynch, Alice J.	22
McCamish, Sarah A.	17
McEwin, William	48
McEwin, Susan	49
Mah-wa-taise	67
Marker, John D.	3
Marker, Jane	4
Marshall, John	193
Miller, Silas	94
Miller, Andrew	128
Miller, Stephen A.	152
Miller, Jesse	158
Nairn, Mary	124
Newcomb, Thomas	186
Nicholas, William W.	161
Niffer, Mary R.	7
Ovelees, Carrie V.	68
Parker, Job B.	118
Parker, Mary	182
Parks, John	113
Paradee, Annie	108
Pascal, John	9
Pashacow	36
Peacock, Lizzie	122

(From National Archives and Records Administration, Part 1
http://media.nara.gov/media/images/35/23/35-2229a.gif)

Name.	Roll No.
Peterson, Eliza	37
Pom-mah-pun-aqua	80
Qua-tuck-a-che	148
Randall, Frank H.	127
Randall, James T.	138
Roberts, Luella C.	139
Sarcoxie, Mary D.	69
Sarcoxie, John	119
Sarcoxie, Jefferson D.	189
Secondine, John	24
Secondine, Filmore	168
Secondine, Simon	171
Secondine, Ruth	172
Shailer, William H.	100
Shaw, James	187
Smith, Sarah	18
Smith, Sallie O.	141
Smith, William C.	142
Smith, George F.	160
Spybuck, Mary	104
Stout, John W.	144
Stout, Eliza	145
Stout, John R.	150
Stout, Susie	151
Swanock, Martha	72
Swannock, Jonas	90
Tanner, Charles V.	43
Tanner, Ida F.	44
Thursday, Mary	41
Walker, John	196
Washington, James	1
Washington, Edson	21
Washington, Mrs. Thomas	66
Washington, William	77
Washington, George	115
Washington, Mary	116
Washington, Cyrus	188
Weaver, Mary	5
Webber, Hannah	159
Wheeler, Robert	89
White, Mary	46
White, Mary	47
White, William	92
Whiteturkey, Albert	42
Whiteturkey, Robert	64
Whiteturkey, Josephine	65
Whiteturkey, Dutch	96
Whiteturkey, Widow	107
Whiteturkey, Samuel	109
Willey, John R.	167
Williams, Samuel	32
Williams, Mrs. Samuel	33
Wilson, Nancy	71
Wilson, Mary	34
Wilson, James	82
Wilson, Lizzie	83
Wilson, William	106
Wilson, Joshua	183
Wilson, Jane	184
Wilson, Thomas	185
Win-da-la-a-qua	60
Wolfe, Henry	28
Yellowjacket, John	86
Yellowjacket, Ora	87
Yellowleaf, Sarah	125
Young, John	29
Young, Ora	30
Zane, Matilda	129
Zeigler, Henry W.	157



(Submitted by Arlene Micucci, from National Archives & Records Administration, Part 2)

Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links:

[Back] [Home] [Up] [Next]

This Page Was Last Edited on 12/07/2005. Internet copy 3 June 2005. TH

Home Page *Table of Contents*

8 October 2006

GRINTER REUNION PHOTOGRAPHS 1930-1941

[Reun 1930] [Reun 1931] [Reun 1932] [Reun 1933] [Reun 1934] [Reun 1935] [Reun 1936]
[Reun 1937] [Reun 1938] [Reun 1939] [Reun 1940] [Reun 1941]

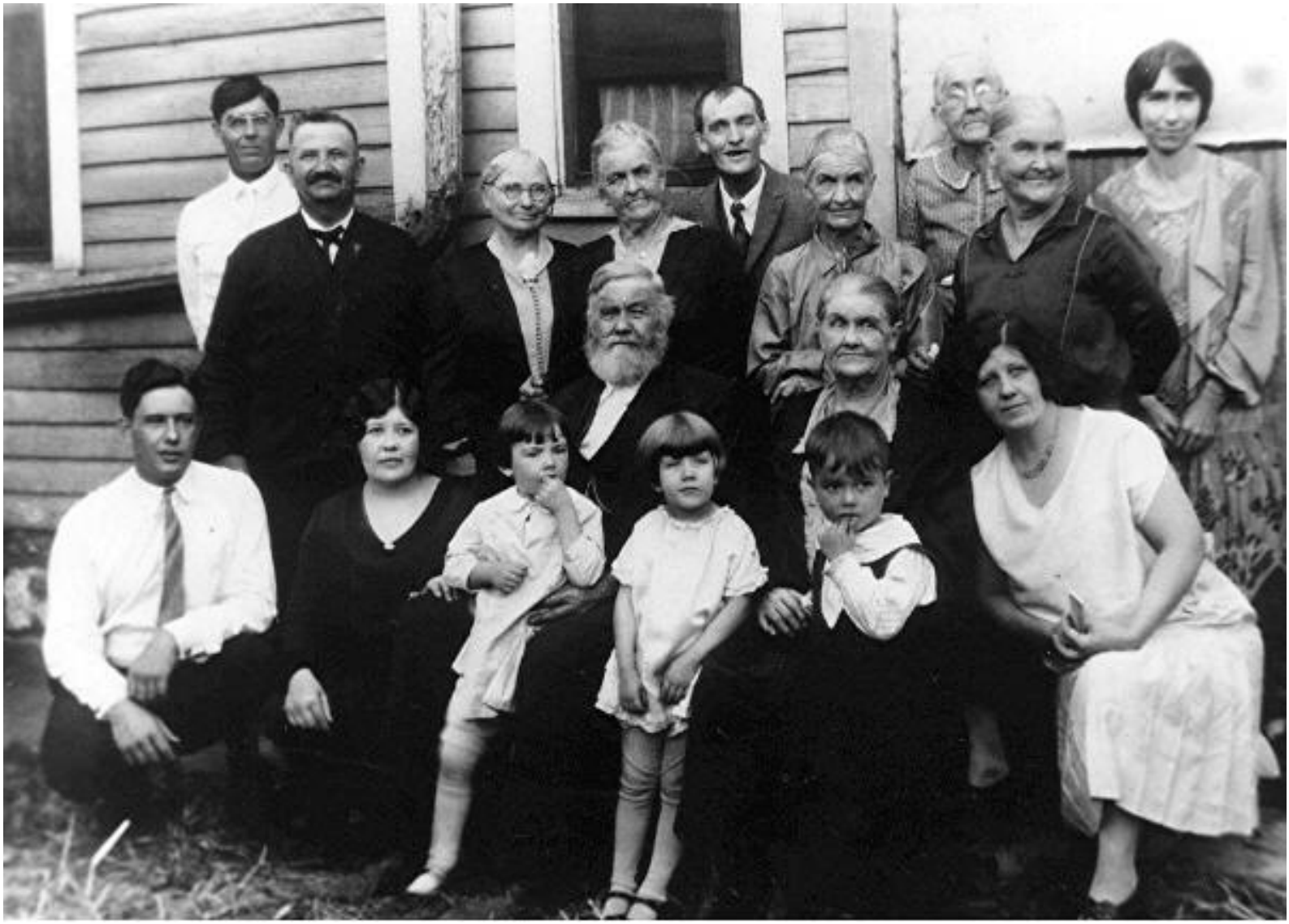
[Check to see if there is an archive hard copy. Editor]

Moses Read Grinter and Anna "Annie" (Marshal) Grinter constructed their house on the bank of the Kansas River in present Kansas City, Kansas between 1857-1862. As explained in the section on The Grinter Place, Moses Grinter patterned the house at which the reunions were held after that of his uncle, Samuel Grinter. The basic difference seems to be in the presence of the porch that is shown in Moses Grinter's House. It is possible. of course, that the Samuel Grinter House had a similar porch at some time. The Grinter's lived in their Kansas home until their deaths. Moses Grinter died in 1878 and Kansas Delaware Annie Marshall Grinter died in 1905. Their daughter, Martha Vashtie Grinter Kirby, and her husband, Henry Clay Kirby, lived at the Grinter House -- now know as the "Grinter Place" -- for many years. Their daughters, Anna "Annie" Kirby (1886-1938) and Mattie Jewell Kirby (1892-1960) lived there after them. Annie and Mattie sold the property to Harry E. Hanson and Bernice A. Hanson in 1950. The Hanson's operated a chicken-dinner restaurant on the site until the mid-1960s. The Hanson's were tragically murdered later at their home in Kansas City, Missouri (I think it was. Through the assistance of the Junior League of Kansas City, Kansas and the Grinter Place Friends, the State of Kansas acquired the site in 1971 and opened it to the public as a state museum. The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

From probably 1930 until probably 1940, descendants of Anna (nee Marshall) Grinter and Moses Grinter gathered for Family Reunions at the Grinter House. The earliest photograph that we have is the one for 1931. There should be a 1930 photograph because of the captions on some of the other photos. If anyone knows of the existence of a 1930 Grinter Reunion photograph, please inform Martin Weeks *martinweeks@cox.net* . The first image to be identified with the year of the reunion is the one for 1933 that says that it is the "4th Annual Reunion," certainly suggesting that there was a photograph for the "1st Annual Reunion" in 1930.

Each of the photographs that we present is accompanied by the same image but with a number for each person. If you can identify anyone in any of the photos or if you detect any errors, please inform Marty Week, e-mail *martinsweeks@cox.net* . In the case of those still living, the person's name only will be provided with the notation "Living." We are excited about this project and hope that you are too. If you need a better image of any of the photographs, you may want to contact Marty Weeks to see if you can arrange something. We are limited in the size and quality of the images due to space restrictions. Accordingly, some of the photographs have been cropped "reduced" to save space on the web site for other data and to make the loading of the images faster.

The Annual Grinter Reunions were halted as a result of World War II when gasoline rationing made it difficult to travel. A sort of Grinter Reunion began about 1995 when the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians, many of whom are members of the Grinter and collateral families, resumed meeting in Wyandotte County. The 2001, 2002, and 2004 Annual Meetings were held at the Grinter House and group photographs were taken at the time. .



Annie Kirby and Other Grinters at probably one of the Grinter Reunions, perhaps ca. 1930 (Provided by Martin Weeks)

Marty commented in the accompanying email to Editor Tom Hahn: There are no identifications on the photo itself, but I think I recognize one or two of them. I am positive the person standing to the far right is Annie Kirby Langford. From Annie's age, I would date the photo between 1925 and 1935. . . Reunion photos. I think I recognize the older woman seated in the middle as Mary Elizabeth Grinter Mooney, based on her appearance in the 5 generation photo of about 1900. If that is her, then that might be her husband Robert Mooney seated next to her with the beard. He died in 1930. I have some thought that this may be a side photo at one of the first family reunions, because it appears to include members of the Mooney, Hahn and Kirby families. Your father [Walter Frederick Hahn] would probably be of the same age as the young men on the left, but so would the brothers of Annie Kirby, and probably several others. [Tom Hahn could not identify any of the persons in the photograph as members of the Hahn Family. The two dark-haired women on the front row are in many of the reunion photos. The older women next to Annie Kirby may be some of the sisters of Marie Mooney, possibly Nancy Hill Grinter or Annie V. Grinter.

Photo check A. TH

More Page Links:
[Back] [Home] [Up] [Next]

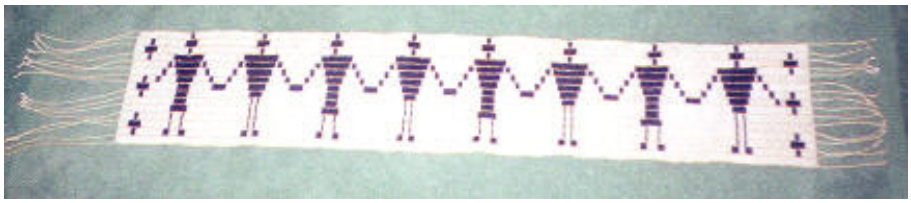
This Page Was Last Edited on 10/09/2006

Home Page
20 September 2006

KANSAS DELAWARE (CITIZEN DELAWARE)

For the history of the Kansas Delaware Case in the Supreme Court, scroll down this page until you see this title:

U.S. Supreme Court: DELAWARE TRIBAL BUSINESS COMM. v. WEEKS, 430 U.S. 73 (1977)



The Wampum Belt of the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians made by Western Oklahoma Delaware Marilyn Burkhardt. The belt was commissioned by Ceremonial Thomas Swiftwater Hahn and purchased by him to be used by the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians at his discretion. (Photo by Thomas Hahn)



Marilyn Burkhardt is one of the few Lenape-Delaware crafts people around (Hahn Collection)



Chief Thomas Swiftwater and Nathalie Hahn at the Annual Meeting of the Kansas Delaware, Grinter Chapel Church, Kansas City, Kansas, September 1995 (Hahn Collection)



Hahn Family Kansas Delaware, 1995 Annual Meeting, Grinter Chapel Methodist Church (Hahn Collection)
Chief Tom Hahn, Barbara (Hahn) Lamantia, Pat (Hahn) Blair, Donna "DJ" (Walter) Reineke

Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians, Inc.
c/o Kansas Delaware Agent Patricia Blair
1711 W. 19th Terrace
Lawrence, Kansas 66046

15 November 2001

The Honorable Kent Glasscock
The Speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives
State House
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Speaker Glasscock:

Through the good offices of Representative Tom Sloan of Lawrence, I recently received the handsome certificates of Tribute commending the descendants of the Kansas ("Citizen") Delaware for our contribution to the progress, development, and well being of the State of Kansas.

The message to us is quite fitting. We are grateful that the House of Representatives has honored us with this tribute. Additionally, we appreciate the fact that the State of Kansas has seen fit to treat its Native American citizens with respect. On behalf of the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians, I thank you and your fellow representatives for your recognition of our tribe for its long-term relationship with Kansas as the site of the Delaware Preserve, as the Territory of Kansas, and as the State of Kansas. Rest assured that we would continue to support the State of Kansas, as it supports us, through our words and deeds.

We especially commend Representative Tom Sloan of Lawrence for his sponsorship of this Tribute. He was supportive of us throughout this process. Without his help, the commendation would probably not have been possible.

Thomas Strong Swiftwater Hahn~~~
Chairman of the General Council of the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians, Inc.
Copy to: Representative Tom Sloan



Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians Annual Meeting at the Grinter Place in Kansas City, Kansas, on the Former Delaware Reservation at the Moses Grinter Place, the home of Mary and Tom's ancestors. Former Principal Chief Mary J. Tamaganat (Hodge) Leiter and Former Principal Chief Thomas F. Strong Swiftwater Hahn (Hahn Collection)



Kansas Delaware Annual Meeting on 21 June 2003 at the Grinter Place, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas (Left-to-right) Agent Pat (Hahn) Blair, Traditional Chief Thomas Swiftwater Hahn, Chief Shawn Bauswell, Marti Boswell



Some of the Kansas Delaware Who Attended the Annual Meeting at the Grinter House in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas on 21 June 2003

A Special Prayer offered by Ceremonial Chief Thomas Strong Swiftwater Hahn at the Commencement of The Annual Meeting of the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians at The Grinter Place, Kansas City, Kansas on the Former Kansas Delaware Reserve.

Ke-shay-la-min. Oh, Gitshe Manatoo,
Creator. Oh, Great Spirit.
Gut-ta-mak-ton-hay. Kin-knee-ke-nan e-le-nan,
I speak humbly. Watch over us.
Un-gunda-wakan- will-le-knee-o-knee-can.
Give us your blessings.
Wa-knee-shee. Wa-ne-shee. Wa-knee-shee nuka,
Thank you. Thank you, Father,
Wa-knee-shee nu-ka-lay. Gut-mak-ton-nack.
Thank you, Dear Father. I have spoken.



Former Principal Chief, Wanda (Hodge) Weeks as a Young Woman.
Wanda led the legal battle in the 1970s and 1980s for compensation to the descendants of the Kansas Delaware who were not inadequately compensated for the lands that their ancestors lost in the 1860s. (Photo provided by her son, Martin Weeks, legal adviser of the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians)

The following is a listing of Delaware Indians Who Elected to Dissolve Their Tribal Relations and Become Citizens of the United States in 1866. They remained in Kansas when the main body of the Delaware went to Indian Territory (later Oklahoma) and became known as the "Kansas (Citizen) Delaware".

The basic list of the Delaware and their minor children who chose to remain in Kansas is in Record Group 21, Subgroup: Kansas (Topeka), Record of Indian Naturalizations, National Archives (Kansas City, MO), was compiled by the Reverend John G. Pratt. Pratt based his list on the third article of the Treaty of 4 July 1866, between the Delaware and the United States at Sarcoxieville, in which it was stated that, "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to give each of the Delaware Indians who have received their proportion of land in severalty an opportunity, free from all restraint, to elect whether they will dissolve their relations with the tribe and become citizens of the United States: and the lands of all such Indians as may elect so to become citizens, together with those of their minor children. held for them in severalty, shall be reserved from the sale hereinbefore provided for." (Kappler, Treaties, 937- 942.) The basic listing, which is in the public domain, can be found in Microfilm Roll No. 5. at the University of Kansas and and at the Wyandotte County Historical Museum at Bonner Springs, Kansas. Pratt's listing can also be found in Fay Louise Smith Arellano's Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records 1842-1907, p. 185 in which it is entitled DELAWARE INDIANS WHO ELECTED TO DISSOLVE THEIR TRIBAL RELATIONS AND BECOME CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES Under Treaty of July 4, 1866. There is a listing of heads of family only in C. A. Weslager, *The Delaware Indians: A History*, Appendix 10, "List of Delawares on Reservation in Kansas Who Decided to Become American Citizens." Weslager's Listing provides a list of the nineteen heads of

families only. See the Bibliography Section on this site for the ordering data and additional details of both of the latter two titles.

Several of these persons later went to Indian Territory to live on Cherokee Land with the main body of the Delaware called "Registered Delaware " or the "Eastern Oklahoma Delaware Tribe of Indians" or the "Delaware Tribe of Indians," as they call themselves today. Accordingly, such persons are no longer considered to be members of the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians or "Citizen Delaware." Those persons generally can be distinguished by being on the 1898 Dawes Commission Roll and in the 1904 Cherokee Census. Though most of the Delaware who went to Indian Territory were considered to be Cherokee by the Cherokee Nation, they never really lost their Delaware connection. This has only been affirmed in recent court and Bureau of Indian Affairs decisions, but the matter remains in contention. To add to the confusion, the Delaware Tribe of Indians sometimes called the Delaware who elected to stay in Kansas-- but later went to Oklahoma-- "Kansas Delaware," a term sometimes used to denote members of the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians."

For convenience we have three listings of the Delaware who remained in Kansas. The first is alphabetical. It includes the 1862 Allotment Numbers. The second is organized by 1862 Allotment Numbers. The third is an annotated listing by Allotment Numbers.

Alphabetical Listing of Delaware Who Remained in Kansas in 1866

The numbers are 1862 Allotment Numbers.

ADAMS, William-- No. 77 age 34, with children Rachel C. Adams age 2 and Horace M. Adams age 11 months.
COLLINS, George--No.115 age 22.
DEFRIES, Mary Jane--No. 125 age 2 with children William Defries No. 894 age 5 and Elizabeth Defries 2.
FISH, Eliza Jane--No. 71 age 28.
GRINTER, Anna--No. 127 age 45.
GRINTER, Frances C.--No. 78 age 27 with children Mary L. Grinter No. 79 age 10, John W. Grinter No. 80 age 7, Nannie H. Grinter age 5, and Edward E. Grinter age 2
GRINTER, Rosanna--No. 36, age 37 with children Juliet Grinter No. 37 age 16, Henrietta F. Grinter No. 38 age 15, Marie Jane Grinter No. 39 age 13, Sarah Frances Grinter No. 40 age 11, Mary Bell Grinter No. 41 age 9, and James W. Grinter age 7, Elizabeth Grinter age 3, and Flora Grinter 15 months.
GRINTER, William H.--No. 128 age 25 with children No. 79 Martha Grinter age 9 and Cunningham Grinter age 2.
HONEYWELL, Sally--No. 111 age 36 with children Eli M. Honeywell No. 112 age 12, Susan T. Honeywell No. 112 age 9, William Honeywell No. 114 age 5, and John Honeywell age 3.
KETCHUM, Elizabeth Z.--(Spouse of No. 155 Lewis Ketchum). No. 156 age 31.
KETCHUM, John W.-- No. 47 age 24.
KETCHUM, Lewis--No. 155 age 52 with children Mary L. Ketchum No. 157 age 20, Jane Ketchum No. 158 age 17, Barbara Ketchum No. 159 age 16, Simon Ketchum No. 160 age 12, Silas Ketchum No. 161 age 10, Lucinda Ketchum No. 162 age 8, and Solomon Ketchum No. 163 age 5.
KETCHUM, Mary E.--No. 177 age 21.
KETCHUM, Sarah Ann--No. 205 age 40.
MARSHALL, Betsey--No. 70 age 66.
MOSES, Harriet--No. 69 age 24 with child Mary Staggers No. 139 age 14.
PRATT, Nannie M.--No. 24 age 24 with children Lavonia I. Pratt No. 25 age 4, Ella May Pratt age 6, and Ida Flora Pratt age 2.
RANKIN, Sarah Ann--No. 72 age 30 with children Alice Rankin No.73 age 9, Sally Rankin age 5, and daughter Verity P. Hamilton age 2 months.
STEVENSON, Mary Tiblow--No. 119 age 17 with child Rosanna Stevenson age 1.

SWISHER, Ellen--No. 144 age 24 with children Mary P. Swisher No. 145 age 6, James H. Swisher No. 320 age 5, John S. Swisher age 2, and Rosalie Swisher age 3 months.
TIBLOW, Mary Ann--No. 117 age 35 with children Virginia A. Tiblow No. 118 age 12, Richard W. C. Tiblow No. 120 age 12, female Francis O. Tiblow No. 276 age 14, Charles Tiblow, and Nancy Jane Tiblow.
WILCOXEN, Melinda-- No. 173 age 36 with children Lucinda Wilcoxen No. 174 age 14 and Emmet Wilcoxen age 1.
ZIGLER, Betsey--No. 134 age 54 with children Henry Zigler No. 135 age 17, Charles Zigler No. 136 age 14, and Solomon Everett age 19.
ZIGLER, George --No. 146 age 24 with child Rachel Zigler age 2 months.
ZIGLER, Logan--No. 140.
ZIGLER, Sophia--No. 141 with children John Zigler age 4 and Emily Zigler age 2.

Listing of Delaware Who Remained in Kansas by 1862 Allotment Numbers

No. 24--Nannie Pratt
No. 25--Lavonia T. Pratt
No. 36--Rosanna Grinter
No. 37--Juliet Grinter
No. 38--Marie Jane Grinter
No. 39--Mary Jane Grinter
No. 40--Mary Bell Grinter
No. 41--James W. G.
No. 47--John W. Ketchum
No. 69--Harriet Moses
No. 70--Betsey Marshall
No. 71--Elza Jane Fish
No. 72--Sarah Ann Rankin
No. 73--Alice Rankin
No. 77--Williams Adams
No. 78--France C. Grinter
No. 79--John W. Grinter
No. 80--Nannie H. Grinter
No. 111--Sally Honeywell
No. 112--Eli M. Honeywell
No. 113--Susan T. Honeywell
No. 114--William Honeywell
No. 115--George O. Collins
No. 117--Mary Ann Tiblow
No. 118--Virginia A. Tiblow
No. 119--Mary Tiblow Stevenson
No. 120--Francis O. Tiblow
No. 125--Mary Jane Defries
No. 127--Anna Grinter
No. 128--William H. Grinter
No. 129--Cunningham Grinter
No. 134--Betsey Zigler
No. 135--Henry Zigler
No. 136--Charles Zigler
No. 138--Solomon Everett
No. 139--Mary Staggers

No. 141--Sophia Zigler
No. 144--Ellen Swisher
No. 145--Mary Swisher
No. 146--George Zigler
No. 155--Lewis Ketchum
No. 156--Elizabeth Z. Ketchum
No. 157--Mary L. Ketchum
No 158--Jame Ketchum
No. 159--Barbara Ketchum
No. 160--Simon Ketchum
No. 161--Silas Ketchum
No. 162--Lucinda Ketchum
No. 163--Solomon Ketchum
No. 173--Malinda Wilcoxen
No. 174--Lucinda Wilcoxen
No. 177--Mary E. Ketchum
No. 205--Sarah Ketchum
No. 276--Francis O. Tiblow
No. 320--James H. Swisher
No. 894--Elizabeth Defries
No. 1048--Sally Rankin

Annotated List of Delaware Remaining in Kansas in 1866 by Allotment Number

This entry and all other entries regarding genealogy and family history do not contain the names or data on any living person without his or her request and or permission.

The numbers appearing with the names are the 1862 Allotment Numbers. The Dawes Number is the 1898 Dawes Commission Roll Number. The 1904 Census is the 1904 Cherokee Census. The first line of each entry is in the public domain. Those with the Dawes Number and/or the 1904 Cherokee Census generally indicate those persons who chose to go to Indian Territory later.

No. 125 **Mary Jane Defries** age 24 with children **William Defries** No. 894 age 5 and **Elizabeth Defries** age 2.

[Mary Jane Defries is the daughter of **Anna (Marshall) Grinter** No. 127 in this listing and **Moses Read Grinter**.] *See Mary Jane Defries in the Defries Family under Family History.* Researcher: Swiftwater Hahn

No. 71 Eliza Jane Fish**,** age 28.

- [Eliza Jane Fish is the daughter of **Betsy Wilaquenaho** (whom see below under No. 70) and possibly _____ **Fish**. Researchers: *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net* and Vickie Wilkins

No. 78 **Frances C. Grinter,** female, age 27, with children No. 79 **Mary L. Grinter,** age 10; No. 80 **John W. Grinter**, age 7; Nannie H. Grinter, age 5; and **Edward E. Grinter,** age 2.

- [Frances Grinter is the daughter of **Anna Grinter** No. 127.] See *Frances Grinter in the Marshall Family under Family History.* Researcher: Swiftwater Hahn

No. 127 **Anna Grinter,** age 45.

- [Anna nee Marshall Grinter is the daughter of **Betsy Wilaquenaho** (whom see below under No. 70) and **William H. Marshall**.] See *Anna Mars hall in the Marshall Family under Family History*. Researcher: Swiftwater Hahn

No. 128 **William H. Grinter,** age 25; No. 129 **Martha Grinter,** age 9; and, **Cunningham Grinter**, age 2.

- [William Henry Harrison Grinter was the son of **Anna (Marshall) Grinter** No. 127) and **Moses Read Grinter**. He was born 1 Nov. 1841 in Wyandotte Co., KS and died in a hunting accident in Missouri.] See *the Grinter Family under Family History*. Martin Weeks

No. 36 **Rosanna Grinter,** age 37, with children No. 37 **Juliet Marshall,** age 16; No. 38 **Henrietta F. Grinter**, age 15; No. 39 **Marie Jane Grinter,** age 13; No. 40 **Sarah Frances Grinter** age 11; No. 41 **Mary Bell Grinter,** age 9; **James W. Grinter**, age 7; **Elizabeth Grinter**, age 3; and, **Flora Grinter,** age 15 months.

- [Rosanna Grinter is the daughter of No. 70 **Betsy Wilaquenaho** and **William H. Marshall**.] See *the Grinter Family under Family History. .* Researcher: Swiftwater Hahn and Vickie Wilkins

No. 111 **Sally Honeywell**, age 36 with children No. 112 **Eli M. Honeywell,** age 12; No. 113 **Susan T. Honeywell,** age 9; No. 114 **William Honeywell,** age 5; and **John Honeywell,** age 3. See The Honeywell Family in Family History

No. 115 **George O. Collins,** age 22.

No. 155 **Lewis Ketchum**, age 52. See *Biographies of Selected Lenape-Delaware.*

- [He later went to Oklahoma and became a member of the Delaware Tribe of Indians.] Researcher: Swiftwater Hahn

No. 156 **Elizabeth Z. Ketchum**, age 31, with children No. 157 **Mary L. Ketchum,** age 20; No. 158 **Jane Ketchum,** age 17; No. 159 **Barbara Ketchum**, age 16; No. 160 **Simon Ketchum**, age 12, No. 161 **Silas Ketchum**, age 10, No. 162 **Lucinda Ketchum**, age 8, and No. 163 **Solomon Ketchum**, age 5.

- [Elizabeth (nee Ziegler) Ketchum was the first wife of **Lewis W. Ketchum** No. 115.] See *Taylor, Elizabeth* in *Biographies of Selected Lenape-Delaware.* Researchers: Swiftwater Hahn and Vickie Wilkins]

No. 47 **John W. Ketchum**, age 24.

- [John W. Ketchum is the son of **Lemuel Ketchum.**] Researcher: Vickie Wilkins

No. 177 **Mary E. Ketchum,** age 21.

- [Mary E. Ketchum is the daughter of **James Ketchum**.] Researcher: Vickie Wilkins]

No. 205 **Sarah Ann Ketchum**, age 40.

- [Sarah Ann Ketchum is the daughter of **David B. Ketchum**.] Researcher: Vickie Wilkins

No. 69 Harriet Moses, age 24.

- [Harriet Moses is the wife of **Samuel Moses.**] *See Taylor, Betsy in Biographies of Selected Lenape-Delaware]* Researcher: Vickie Wilkins

No. 139 Mary Staggers, age 14.

- [Mary Staggers may not be the daughter of **Betsy Zigler** No. 104 as we previously thought. We are working on this. Who were her parents, then?] Researcher: Vickie Wilkins and Swiftwater Hahn

No. 70 **Betsy Marshall,** age 66.

- Also known as **Wilaquenaho**. Mother of No. 127 **Anna Grinter** and No. 36 **Rosanna Grinter**. *See Biographies of Selected Lenape-Delaware.* Researchers Swiftwater Hahn and Vickie Wilkins

No. 72 **Sarah Ann Rankin**, age 30, with children No. 173 **Alice Rankin**, age 9; No. 1048 **Sally Rankin,** age 5; and **Verity P. Hamilton**, age 2 months. See *Biographies of Selected Lenape-Delaware,*

No. 144 **[Mary] Ellen Swisher,** age 24 with children No. 145 **Mary P. Swisher**, age 6; No. 320 **James H. Swisher**, age 5; **John S. Swisher**, age 2; and **Rosalie Swisher,** age 3 months.

No. 173 **Melinda Wilcoxen**, age 36 with children No. 174 **Lucinda Wilcoxen**, age 14; and No. 174 **Emmet Wilcoxen**, age 1.

Melinda was the wife of **Rezin Wilcoxen.** See *Melinda Wilcoxen in Biographies of Selected Lenape-Delaware*.

No. 134 Betsey Zigler, age 54 with children No. 135 **Henry Zigler**, age 17 and No. 136 **Charles Zigler**, age 14.

- See *Taylor, Elizabeth (Betsy) in Biographies of Lenape-Delaware.* Researcher Vickie Wilkins

No. 138 **Solomon Everett,** age 19.

- [Solomon Everett may not be the son of **Logan Zigler** No. 140 as we previously thought.] Researcher: Vickie Wilkins and Swiftwater Hahn

No. 140 **Logan Zigler,** age 40, [and spouse, next as No. 141 **Sophia Zigler**].

- [Logan Zigler was born in St. Joseph, Buchanan Co., MO **or Stone County, MO,** 3 April 1825**.** He settled In Wyandotte Co., and was the oldest in 1879 he was the oldest inhabitant of **Leavenworth Co., KS. (Gleed, Charles S., ed.,** ***Kansas Memorial, A Report of the Old Settlers' Meeting Held at*** *Bismark Grove, Kansas,* ***September 15th and 16th, 1879.*** **Kansas City, 1879, p. 255.** Logan was buried in the Delaware Cemetery near **Eudora, Kansas.]** Researcher: Vickie Wilkins

No. 141 **Sophia Zigler**, age 32, with children **John Zigler**, age 4 and **Emily Zigler,** age 2.

[I cannot locate this photograph. Editor.]

Photo of Sophie (Schultz) Zigler courtesy of John and Jimmy D. Zeigler

[Sophia Zigler nee Schultz is the wife of **Logan Zigler**. She was born in Neu Langsow, East Prussia, and is buried in

the Delaware Cemetery near Eudora, Kansas] Researcher. Vickie Wilkins



Photo of Sophie (Schulz) Zigler courtesy of John and Jimmy D. Zeigler

No. 146 **George Zigler**, age 24 with child **Rachel Zigler**, age 2 months.

- [George Zigler is the son of **Betsy Zigler** No. 134.] Researcher: Vickie Wilkins

No. 77 **William Adams,** age 34 with children **Rachel C. Adams**, age 2 and **Horace M. Adams,** age 11 months.

No. 119 **Mary Tiblow Stevenson**, age 17 with child **Rosanna Stevenson,** age 1.

No. 117 **Mary Ann Tiblow,** age 35, with children No. 118 **Virginia A. Tiblow**, age 19; No. 120 **Richard W. C. Tiblow**, age 12; No. 276 **Francis O. Tiblow**, age 14, **Charles Tiblow,** and **Nancy Jane Tiblow**. *See Marshall, Mary Ann in the Marshall Family under Family History*.

No. 24 **Nannie M. Pratt**, age 24 with children No. 25 **Lavonia May Pratt**, age 6; **Ella May Pratt,** age 4; and I**da Florence Pratt,** age 2.

[Nannie M. Pratt, Lavonia May Pratt, and Ella May Pratt later became members of the Delaware Tribe of Indians. Nannie May nee Journeycake Pratt was born 28 August 1843 and died 11 Oct. 1843, the daughter of Rev. Charles Journeycake and **Jane Socia.** Her spouse, **Lucius Bolles Pratt** was born 17 July 1841 at the Shawnee Baptist Mission in present Johnson Co., KS, the son of John Gill Pratt and Olivia Evans. Nannie Journeycake and Lucius Pratt were married 2 March 1860 at the Delaware Baptist Mission. He died 7 Sept. 1865. [Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 433. Nannie was also married to Jacob H. Bartles, by whom she had children born in Oklahoma (Harry Roark, *Charles Journeycake*., pp. 98-99).] Researcher: Swiftwater Hahn

End of Listing

See Annotations and Biographies of Selected Lenape-Delaware for more details in the Genealogy Section.

This entry and all other entries regarding genealogy and family history do not contain the names or data on any living person without his or her request and or permission.

Court Declaration of several adult members of the Delaware Tribe of Indians who became United States Citizens in 1868

U. S. District Court, October Session, Term A. D. 1867

Tuesday January 14th 1868 Court met pursuant to a adjournment Present as before

Be it Remembered that on the Fourteenth day of January A. D. 1868. personally appeared before the **Honorable Mark W. Delahay**, Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the District of Kansas in open court at **Topeka** in said District, **Logan Zeigler, George Zeigler, William Henry Grinter, and Lewis Ketchum male persons and Melinda Wilcoxen, Mary Ann Tiblow, Mary Jane Defries, Francis C. Grinter, Annie Grinter, Rosanna Grinter, Elizabeth Ketchum, Mary E. Ketchum, Sarah A. Ketchum, Ellen Swisher,** female persons, adult members of the Delaware Tribe of Indians and whose names appear on the certified copy of the Register of the names of all said Delaware Indians, who have elected to dissolve their tribal relations and to become citizens of the United States, made by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided by the treaty herein after mentioned , and made proof to the satisfaction of the Court here in accordance with the requirements of several acts of Congress herebefore passed for the naturalization of aliens that they have resided in the United States for more than the space of five years each preceding this application, and for one year last past, within the State of Kansas, and that during the whole of that time they have conducted themselves as persons of good moral character, attached to the good order and happiness of same: And having made further proof to the satisfaction of the Court. in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty made with said Delaware Tribe of Indians and approved July 26, 1866, and proclaimed August 10, 1866, that [they] are sufficiently intelligent and prudent to conduct their own affairs and interests, and that they have adopted the habits of civilized [Ha!. Editor] life , and have been able to support, for at least five years, themselves and family, and having declared on oath that they will support the Constitution of the United States, and renounce and abjure forever and allegiance and fidelity to every foreign power, prince, potentate, state and sovereignty whatever and particularly that they will renounce and abjure ; membership with said Delaware Tribe of Indians; Thereupon it is Considered, Ordered and adjudged by the Court that full proof has been made in accordance with the provisions of said laws and treaty, and that the said Logan Zeigler, George Zeigler, William Henry Grinter, Lewis Ketchum, Malinda Wilcoxen, Mary Tiblow, Mary Jane Defries, Francis C. Grinter, Annie Grinter, Rosanna Grinter, Elizabeth Ketchum, Mary E. Ketchum, Sarah Ann Ketchum, Ellen Swisher, are competent persons to become Citizens of the United States. and to be admitted to all and singular the Rights, Privileges, and amenities of a naturalized citizen of the United States, and that the same be certified by the Clerk of the Court under the seal of said court accordingly.

Ordered that the Clerk issue in usual form *Venires* for 23 Grand Jurors and 24 Petit Jurors to serve at the next term of the Court, Ordered that Court stand adjourned *Sine dir*.

THE KANSAS DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIAN'S

A TRIBUTE BY THE KANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



STATE OF KANSAS

The House of Representatives Tribute

Requested by Representative Tom Sloan:

Be it hereby known to all that:
Sincere commendation is offered to the descendants of the 24 Lenape-Delaware people who became known as the "Citizen Delaware" and "Kansas Delaware," for their significant contributions to the progress, development, and well-being of the State of Kansas
with best wishes for continued success

This Tribute Prepared for Presentation by

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Representative

Chief Clerk, House of Representatives

(Click on the document to enlarge it)

As a result of representations by Thomas Swiftwater Hahn, The State of Kansas House of Representatives presented a Tribute to the Kansas Delaware Tribe as requested by Representative Tom Sloan. The Tribute reads:

> ***Be it hereby known to all that: Sincere commendation is offered to the descendants of the 24 Lenape-Delaware people who became known as the "Citizen Delaware" and "Kansas Delaware," for their significant contributions to the progress, development, and well-being of the State of Kansas with the best wished for continued success.***

Membership Information

An effort is being made to enroll all eligible Kansas Delaware, that is, descendants of the 26 adult Delaware and 54 children who remained in Kansas in 1867. Of the 26 adults, five and their children later removed to Oklahoma. Remember, a person can be a role member of only one tribe or nation. See the History Section of this web site for a listing of the Delaware who remained in Kansas. If you think you are one of the descendants who remained In Kansas, you may be eligible to become a Kansas Delaware. It is up to the individual to provide copies of documents that link him/her to one of the descendants. The following information is needed to determine either your status or the person for whom you are seeking status: The full name, including the person's family name in the case of a

married applicant or an applicant who has a name different than his/her present name; street address, including the ZIP code; work phone; home phone; email address; the name of one of the original Kansas Delaware you are descended from. In some cases, the early part of the documentation may have been done by an ancestor or relative. The more information you can provide, the better. Copies of documents are not necessary for your first contact. In any event, do not send original documents, ordinarily they are not necessary, but the tribe retains the right to ask for further proof if necessary. Tribal enrollment is very important as we have an obligation to ensure that all of our roll names and data are accurate. Children can be enrolled at birth. Roll members who have paid current dues are eligible to vote in that year's election and for decisions involving tribal matters. A person can be on the rolls and not have to pay dues, but paying annual dues keeps you up- to-date, allows you to be an active participant, and provides strength to the tribe both internally and in its relationship with others. **Membership inquiries and Roll Inquiries should be sent to Roll and Membership Officer:** *KDelawareRolls@aol.com*

*** * ***

Annual Meeting, Election, and Council Members

The Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians has held most of its council meeting at the Grinter Place in Kansas City, Kansas, where the Annual Meetings and Elections are held at the same site. The Web Site: ***http://www.kansasdelaware.com*** . In 2002, The Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians also participated on 22 June in a special commemorative ceremony for eleven Lenape-Delaware who participated in the American Revolution, some of whom may have died in Kansas. The ceremony was held at the White Church Delaware Cemetery and at the White Church Christian Church (DOC) in Kansas City, Kansas. The Delaware Crossing Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution will sponsored the event. The public was invited to the ceremony. **Thomas Swiftwater Hahn**, Ceremonial Chief of the Kansas Delaware, performed the appropriate ceremonies for the Delaware. The Delaware Crossing Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution inducted Tom and his son, **Chris Hahn** of Shepherdstown West Virginia, the Technical Editor of this site, into the DAR based on their Descendancy from **John Grinter**, the grandfather of **Moses Grinter,** first settler of Kansas City and the spouse of Kansas Delaware Annie Marshall. See the article just below for more information about the Delaware who were honored. The next Annual Meeting and Election and Tribal Council Meetings of the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians, Incorporated, will probably be in June 2007 at the Grinter Place in Kansas City, Kansas on 78th Street,. (Send inquiries Chief Jessica Weeks: meanchickie@yahoo.com

* * *

DELAWARE REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS ARE HONORED

Kansas City, Kansas --On Saturday, 10 June 2000, an observance arranged by the Delaware Crossing Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution to honor eleven Delaware who fought with the Americans in the Revolution was held at the White Church Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and Delaware Cemetery. The group of veterans consisted of three captains and eight privates. It is possible that some of them are buried in the cemetery. If so, they are unique as no other Revolutionary War veterans are known to have been in Kansas. The honored Delaware served in Captain Montour's company from 17 September 1778 to 31 October 1781. The Sons placed a plaque of recognition and honor at the church. Among those present at the ceremony were their descendants who are members of the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians. The Kansas Delaware are those whose ancestors remained In Kansas when the main body of the nation was moved to Indian Territory (present Oklahoma) in 1867.

The chapter's color guard, accompanied by drum and bagpipe, started the occasion, accompanied by a smudging ritual by Kansas Delaware Thomas Swiftwater. Because of rain, the main ceremony took place inside the White Church. Roger James, the President of the Delaware Crossing Chapter, presided at the ceremony. Charles Goslin, the

Sons' Artist/Historian, painted an oil of the famous Delaware Crossing on the Kansas River which was unveiled at the ceremony. In the painting, Moses Grinter, his wife Anna and Black Beaver, a Delaware, appear in the foreground. Grinter House stands in the background. The picture shows a ferry on the river. Black Beaver served with distinction in the Mexican-American War and the Civil War. Moses Grinter was the first white settler of Kansas City, Kansas and operated the first ferry in Kansas. His wife, **Annie Marshall**, was one of the Delaware who remained in Kansas in 1867. Several of their descendants were present at the ceremony. The painting is not only historically accurate but is quite beautiful. It is now on display at Grinter House in Kansas City. **Charles Goslin** presented a framed copy to **Thomas Swiftwater Hahn. Roger James**, President of the Delaware Chapter on behalf of the Sons of the America Revolution, made presentations to Bonnie Clark and to Thomas Swiftwater Hahn. **Bonnie Clark** presented a short historical talk on the history of the Kansas Delaware. Mr. James read letters from the Chief of the Eastern Oklahoma Tribes of Indians and from the President of the Haskell Indian Nations University at Lawrence. The ceremony concluded with representatives of the Sons; Mrs. Jones, widow of the Reverend Jones of the White Church Christian Church; and Kansas Delaware Corporation President Bonnie Clark, participating in a pipe ceremony performed by Thomas Swiftwater Hahn. That ceremony commemorated not only celebration at hand, but also the bond of friendship between the Delaware and those who recognized them honorably--the Sons of the American Revolution and the White Church congregation. The latter have been faithful stewards of the cemetery and have respected the Delaware and their customs for many decades.

The names of the Delaware honored were: **Private Aleemen, Private Caylaylamind, Private Handutit, Private Hingwalupa, Private Pimeelaoughan, Private Quillpukamen, Private Shaughmek, Private Tawquatchee, Captain Mahingwapoosses (or Mahingwupooses), Captain Mawanapano, and Captain Nanawaland.**

U.S. Supreme Court

DELAWARE TRIBAL BUSINESS COMM. v. WEEKS, 430 U.S. 73 (1977)

430 U.S. 73

**DELAWARE TRIBAL BUSINESS COMMITTEE ET AL. v. WEEKS ET AL.
APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA.
No. 75-1301.**

**Argued November 10, 1976
Decided February 23, 1977 ***

The Delaware Indians, who originally resided in the Northeastern United States, were gradually forced to move westward in the 19th century, and the tribe became geographically scattered. One group (the Cherokee Delawares), which initially had settled on a Kansas reservation as part of the tribe's main body, eventually moved to "Indian Country" in Oklahoma, became assimilated with the Cherokees, and is today a federally recognized tribe. Another group (the Absentee Delawares), which never joined the main body in Kansas, but migrated to Oklahoma and settled with the Wichita and Caddo Indians, is also a federally recognized tribe. A third group (the Kansas Delawares) lived with the main body on the Kansas reservation, but remained in Kansas when the Cherokee Delawares moved to Oklahoma; under an 1866 treaty the Kansas Delawares elected to become United States citizens and to receive

individual parcels of land in Kansas on condition that they dissolve their relationship with the tribe and participate in tribal assets only to the extent of a "just proportion" of the tribe's credits "then held in trust by the United States," and the descendants of this group are not a federally recognized tribe. The question presented by this litigation is whether the Kansas Delawares were denied equal protection of the laws in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment because they were excluded from the distribution of funds authorized by an Act of Congress, which provided for distribution of funds only to the Cherokee and Absentee Delawares pursuant to an award by the Indian Claims Commission to redress a breach by the United States of an 1854 treaty with the Delaware Tribe. Held:

1. The plenary power of Congress in matters of Indian affairs does not mean that an equal protection challenge to the instant distribution statute is not justiciable. "The power of Congress over Indian affairs [430 U.S. 73, 74] may be of a plenary nature; but it is not absolute." United States v. Alcea Band of Tillamooks, 329 U.S. 40, 54 . The appropriate standard of judicial review is that the legislative judgment should not be disturbed "[a]s long as the special treatment can be tied rationally to the fulfillment of Congress' unique obligation toward the Indians," Morton v. Mancari, 417 U.S. 535, 555 . Pp. 83-85.

2. The exclusion of the Kansas Delawares from distribution under the Act does not offend the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment, since on the record such exclusion was "tied rationally to the fulfillment of Congress' unique obligation toward the Indians." Pp. 85-89.

(a) The Kansas Delawares, not being a recognized tribal entity, are simply individual Indians with no vested rights in any tribal property, such as is distributed by the Act. As tribal property, the appropriated funds were subject to Congress' exercise of its traditional broad authority over the management and distribution of property held by recognized tribes, an authority "drawn both explicitly and implicitly from the Constitution itself," Morton v. Mancari, supra, at 551-552. Pp. 85-86.

(b) An earlier exclusion of the Kansas Delawares from participation in tribal assets in another Act settling claims of the Delaware Tribe, while not of itself legitimating their exclusion from the Act in question, nevertheless indicates that Congress has historically distinguished them from the Cherokee Delawares in distributing tribal awards. Pp. 86-87.

(c) It appears from the legislative history of the Act in question that Congress deliberately limited the distribution under the Act to the Cherokee and Absentee Delawares to avoid undue delay, administrative difficulty, and potentially unmeritorious claims, and this congressional choice is rationally supported, even though based on an unrelated experience in ignorance of the effect of the limitation of the distribution on the Kansas Delawares. Pp. 87-89.

406 F. Supp. 1309, reversed.

BRENNAN, J., delivered the opinion of the Court, in which STEWART, WHITE, MARSHALL, POWELL, and REHNQUIST, JJ., joined and in Parts I and II of which BURGER, C. J., and BLACKMUN, J., joined. BLACKMUN, J., filed an opinion concurring in part and concurring in the result, in which BURGER, C. J., joined, post, p. 90. STEVENS, J., filed a dissenting opinion, post, p. 91.

[Footnote *] Together with No. 75-1335, Absentee Delaware Tribe of Oklahoma Business Committee et al. v. Weeks et al., and No. 75-1495, Andrus, Secretary of the Interior, et al. v. Weeks et al., also on appeal from the same court; and No. 75-1328, Weeks et al. v. Andrus, Secretary of the Interior, et al., also on appeal from the same court but not argued. See n. 16, infra.

George B. Christensen argued the cause for appellants in No. 75-1301. With him on the briefs were Joseph Fontana [430 U.S. 73, 75] and Bruce Miller Townsend. Bernard J. Rothbaum, Jr., argued the cause and filed briefs for appellants in No. 75-1335. Deputy Solicitor General Randolph argued the cause for appellants in No. 75-1495. With him on the brief were Solicitor General Bork, Assistant Attorney General Taft, Kenneth S. Geller, Edmund B. Clark and Edward J. Shawaker.

Delmar L. Stagner argued the cause for appellees in all cases. With him on the brief was Stephen P. Friot.

MR. JUSTICE BRENNAN delivered the opinion of the Court.

An Act of Congress providing for distribution of funds to certain Delaware Indians, pursuant to an award by the Indian Claims Commission to redress a breach by the United States of an 1854 treaty, is challenged in this action by a group of Delawares excluded from the distribution. The question presented by this litigation is whether their exclusion denies them equal protection of the laws in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. 1

I

A brief history of the migrations of the Delaware Indians will serve as a helpful backdrop to the litigation. 2 The Delawares originally resided in the Northeastern United States, in what are now southern New York, New Jersey, part of Pennsylvania, [430 U.S. 73, 76] and part of Delaware. The Munsee Indians, related to the Delawares, resided in the northern part of that area. Under pressure from new settlers, both the Delawares and the Munsees were gradually forced to move westward, and by 1820 they were geographically scattered. During the trek westward the main branch of the Delawares stopped for varying lengths of time in what are now Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, while others went to Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. In 1818, the Delawares in Indiana ceded their lands in that State to the United States in return for a promise of land west of the Mississippi River. 3 The Delawares then moved to Missouri for a short time, but under an 1829 "supplementary article" to the 1818 treaty, were again moved to what they were told would be their permanent residence on a reservation in Kansas. 4 The establishment of this reservation was purportedly the fulfillment of the promise made in the 1818 treaty to provide western land in return for their agreement to leave their Indiana lands.

Some Delawares, however, never joined the main body of the Delawares on the Kansas reservation. Among these was a small group that migrated to Oklahoma and settled with the Wichita and Caddo Indians. For a time during the 1850's and 1860's the Delawares in Kansas expected this group to rejoin the main body of the tribe there, but these Indians, called the "Absentee Delawares" in this suit, stayed with the Wichitas and Caddos. 5 Their descendants [430

U.S. 73, 77] have remained in Oklahoma through the present day, and are a federally recognized Indian tribe. 6

By the 1850's, the main body of the Delaware Nation, together with a small number of Munsees, had assembled on the "permanent" reservation in Kansas at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. But the hope that the Kansas reservation would be the Delawares' last stopping place was short-lived. In 1866, the Delawares living on the reservation signed a treaty, under which they were to move to "Indian Country" in Oklahoma to live with the Cherokees. 7 Each Delaware moving to Indian Country and enrolling on the proper register was to receive a life estate of 160 acres of Cherokee land and the right to become a member of the Cherokee Nation. Most of the Delawares on the Kansas reservation accepted these conditions and moved to Oklahoma, where they were gradually assimilated for most purposes into the Cherokee Nation, and were permitted to share equally with the Cherokees in the general funds of that tribe. See, e. g., Delaware Indians v. Cherokee Nation, 193 U.S. 127 (1904); Cherokee Nation v. Journeycake, 155 U.S. 196 (1894). Despite their association with the Cherokees, these Indians, called "Cherokee Delawares" in this suit, have over the years maintained a distinct group identity, and they are today a federally recognized tribe. 8 [430 U.S. 73, 78]

The 1866 treaty did not require all Delawares on the Kansas reservation to move to Oklahoma. Rather, the treaty provided that any Delawares who agreed to "dissolve their relations with their tribe" and become citizens of the United States might elect to remain in Kansas. Such Delawares would receive 80 acres of land in Kansas in fee simple and a "just proportion" of the tribe's credits "then held in trust by the United States." but thereafter could not "further participate in their [tribal] councils, nor share in their property or annuities." 9 Twenty-one adult Delawares chose to accept these conditions and remain in Kansas. 10 Their descendants, called "Kansas Delawares" in this suit, are not a federally recognized tribe. 11

In 1854, while they still lived on the Kansas reservation, the main body of the Delawares signed a treaty with the [430 U.S. 73, 79] United States under which the United States was to sell certain reservation tribal "trust" lands at public auction. In 1856 and 1857, the United States breached the treaty by selling the lands privately and not at public auction. Approximately 100 years later, the Cherokee and Absentee Delawares brought separate but identical claims before the Indian Claims Commission arising out of this breach of the 1854 treaty. The Commission found that the two groups were "entitled jointly to represent the entire Delaware Tribe," Absentee Delaware Tribe of Oklahoma v. United States, 21 Ind. Cl. Comm. 344, 345 (1969), citing Delaware Tribe v. United States, 2 Ind. Cl. Comm. 253 (1952), aff'd as to parties, 130 Ct. Cl. 782, 128 F. Supp. 391 (1955), and determined that the private sales of the trust lands had realized $1,385,617.81 less than would have been realized for the tribe at public auction. The Commission awarded the tribe that sum plus interest, or a total of $9,168,171.13. 12 21 Ind. Cl. Comm., at 369-370. Congress appropriated funds to pay the award and later enacted Pub. L. 92-456 providing for its distribution. 13 [430 U.S. 73, 80] The statute limited distribution to the Cherokee and Absentee Delawares, with amounts payable determined under a formula provided in 25 U.S.C. 1294. Ten percent of the [430 U.S. 73, 81] total sum was to be set aside for the two tribal bodies, and was to be retained by the United States to the credit of the tribes, to be used in ways approved by the Secretary [430 U.S. 73, 82] of the Interior. The remaining 90% was to be divided among Cherokee Delawares whose names appeared on a "per capita payroll" described in 1292 (c) (1), and among Absentee Delawares whose names appeared on a "constructed base census roll" described in 1292 (c) (2). 14

Appellee Weeks, on behalf of all the Kansas Delawares, instituted this action against the United States, the Cherokee Delawares, the Absentee Delawares, and the Secretary of the Interior in the District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, alleging that the exclusion of the Kansas Delawares from the distribution of the award constituted a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. A three-judge court was convened. 15 The court declared, one judge dissenting, that Congress' failure to include the Kansas Delawares among those entitled to share in the award under Pub. L. 92-456 violated the Due Process Clause. The

court also enjoined the Secretary of the Interior from distributing any of the appropriated funds pending amendment of the distribution provisions of the statute, or enactment of further legislation providing for distribution of the funds. Weeks v. United States, 406 F. Supp. 1309, 1346-1347 (1975). Each defendant separately appealed to this Court, the Secretary of the Interior in No. 75-1495, the Cherokee Delawares in No. 75-1301, and the Absentee Delawares in No. 75-1335. We [430 U.S. 73, 83] noted probable jurisdiction of the three appeals, 426 U.S. 933 (1976). We reverse. 16

II

Appellants differ on the issue of whether this suit presents a nonjusticiable political question because of Congress' pervasive authority, rooted in the Constitution, to control tribal property. Stated in other words, they differ on the issue of whether congressional exercise of control over tribal property is final and not subject to judicial scrutiny, since the power over distribution of tribal property has "been committed by the Constitution" to the Congress, Baker v. Carr, 369 U.S. 186, 211 (1962), and since "[t]he nonjusticiability of a political question is primarily a function of the separation of powers," id., at 210. Appellants Cherokee and Absentee Delawares, citing Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock, 187 U.S. 553 (1903), argue that Congress' distribution plan reflects a congressional determination not subject to scrutiny by the Judicial Branch, and that the District Court therefore erred in reaching the merits of this action. Appellant Secretary of the Interior, on the other hand, submits that the plenary power [430 U.S. 73, 84] of Congress in matters of Indian affairs "does not mean that all federal legislation concerning Indians is . . . immune from judicial scrutiny or that claims, such as those presented by [appellees], are not justiciable." Brief for Appellants in No. 75-1495, p. 19 n. 19. We agree with the Secretary of the Interior.

The statement in Lone Wolf, supra, at 565, that the power of Congress "has always been deemed a political one, not subject to be controlled by the judicial department of the government," however pertinent to the question then before the Court of congressional power to abrogate treaties, see generally Antoine v. Washington, 420 U.S. 194, 201 -204 (1975), has not deterred this Court, particularly in this day, from scrutinizing Indian legislation to determine whether it violates the equal protection component of the Fifth Amendment. See, e. g., Morton v. Mancari, 417 U.S. 535 (1974). "The power of Congress over Indian affairs may be of a plenary nature; but it is not absolute." United States v. Alcea Band of Tillamooks, 329 U.S. 40, 54 (1946) (plurality opinion); see also United States v. Creek Nation, 295 U.S. 103, 109 -110 (1935); cf. United States v. Jim, 409 U.S. 80, 82 n. 3 (1972).

The question is therefore what judicial review of Pub. L. 92-456 is appropriate in light of the broad congressional power to prescribe the distribution of property of Indian tribes. The general rule emerging from our decisions ordinarily requires the judiciary to defer to congressional determination of what is the best or most efficient use for which tribal funds should be employed. Sizemore v. Brady, 235 U.S. 441, 449 (1914). Thus, Congress may choose to differentiate among groups of Indians in the same tribe in making a distribution, Simmons v. Seelatsee, 384 U.S. 209 (1966), aff'g 244 F. Supp. 808 (ED Wash. 1965), or on the other hand to expand a class of tribal beneficiaries entitled to share in royalties from tribal lands, United States v. Jim, [430 U.S. 73, 85] supra, or to devote to tribal use mineral rights under allotments that otherwise would have gone to individual allottees, Northern Cheyenne Tribe v. Hollowbreast, 425 U.S. 649 (1976). The standard of review most recently expressed is that the legislative judgment should not be disturbed "[a]s long as the special treatment can be tied rationally to the fulfillment of Congress' unique obligation toward the Indians . . . ." Morton v. Mancari, supra, at 555.

III

We are persuaded on the record before us that Congress' omission of the appellee Kansas Delawares from the distribution under Pub. L. 92-456 was "tied rationally to the fulfillment of Congress' unique obligation toward the Indians."

First, the Kansas Delawares are not a recognized tribal entity, but are simply individual Indians with no vested rights in any tribal property. Public Law 92-456 distributes tribal rather than individually owned property, for the funds were appropriated to pay an award redressing the breach of a treaty with a tribal entity, the Delaware Nation. It was that tribal entity, represented jointly in the suit before the Indian Claims Commission by the appellants Cherokee Delawares and Absentee Delawares, that suffered from the United States' breach, and both the Commission award and the appropriation by Congress were the means of compensating that tribal entity for the wrong done to it. Indeed, the Indian Claims Commission is not empowered to hear individuals' claims, but may only adjudicate claims held by an "Indian tribe, band, or other identifiable group." 25 U.S.C. 70a, 70i; see Minnesota Chippewa Tribe v. United States, 161 Ct. Cl. 258, 270-271, 315 F.2d 906, 913-914 (1963). As tribal property, the appropriated funds were subject to the exercise by Congress of its traditional broad authority over the management and distribution of lands and property held by recognized tribes, an authority "drawn both explicitly and implicitly from the Constitution itself." Morton v. Mancari, [430 U.S. 73, 86] supra, at 551-552. This authority of Congress to control tribal assets has been termed "one of the most fundamental expressions, if not the major expression, of the constitutional power of Congress over Indian affairs . . . ." F. Cohen, Handbook of Federal Indian Law 94, 97 (1942).

The ancestors of the Kansas Delawares severed their relations with the tribe when they elected under the 1866 treaty to become United States citizens entitled to participate in tribal assets only to the extent of their "just proportion . . . of the cash value of the credits of said tribe . . . then held in trust by the United States." (Emphasis supplied.) We cannot say that the decision of Congress to exclude the descendants of individual Delaware Indians who ended their tribal membership and took their proportionate share of tribal property as constituted more than a century ago, and to distribute the appropriated funds only to members of or persons closely affiliated with the Cherokee and Absentee Delaware Tribes, was not "tied rationally to the fulfillment of Congress' unique obligation toward the Indians."

Second, the exclusion of the Kansas Delawares under Pub. L. 92-456 was not their first exclusion from participation in a distribution of tribal assets. In 1904 Congress appropriated $150,000 to settle claims of the Delaware Tribe of Indians, one of them arising out of another injustice done to the Delawares under the 1854 treaty, unrelated to the breach which forms the basis for the distribution under Pub. L. 92-456. 17 See United States v. Delaware Tribe of Indians, 192 Ct. Cl. 385, 403-405, 427 F.2d 1218, 1229-1230 (1970). The 1904 Act directed the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the settlement to the tribe known in this suit as the Cherokee Delawares "as said tribe shall in council direct," thereby excluding both [430 U.S. 73, 87] Absentee and Kansas Delawares. 33 Stat. 189, 222. This distribution was limited to the Cherokee Delawares although it was compensation, inter alia, for a wrong to the Delawares in 1854, before the Kansas Delawares split off from the tribe. Some Kansas Delawares unsuccessfully sought to participate in the distribution but, as noted by the District Court in this case, "were denied participation on grounds similar to some of those argued in the present case." 406 F. Supp., at 1321 n. 15. The Comptroller of the Treasury concluded that "[m]anifestly [the Kansas Delawares] were not entitled to participate in the distribution of annuities or other funds due or belonging to the Delaware tribe" for:

> "The provision in the [A]ct of April 21, 1904, supra, authorizes and directs payment to the `Delaware tribe of Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation, as said tribe shall in council direct' . . . . The proviso immediately following the appropriation in the [A]ct emphasizes the clear indication that the appropriation was made for the tribe as distinguished from the Delaware Indians who had severed their tribal relations and become citizens of the United States." 11 Comp. Dec. 496, 500 (1905) (emphasis in original).

While this precedent of excluding the Kansas Delawares from the 1904 distribution does not of itself legitimate their exclusion from the present distribution statute, their earlier exclusion nevertheless indicates that Congress has historically distinguished them from the Cherokee Delawares in distributing an award based in part on a breach of the very treaty involved in this litigation.

Third, Congress deliberately limited the distribution under Pub. L. 92-456 to the Cherokee and Absentee Delawares because of substantial problems it apprehended might attend a wider distribution. H. R. 5200, the bill originally introduced to distribute the funds, had contained a "catchall" clause authorizing distribution "to include the names of all [430 U.S. 73, 88] persons born on or prior to and living on the date of this Act who are lineal descendants of members of the Delaware Tribe as it existed in 1854 . . . ." 18 This catchall would have been analogous to a clause in a 1968 statute distributing funds to compensate the Delaware Tribe for the United States' inadequate payment to them when they were moved off their Indiana lands in 1818. 19 Under the 1968 catchall clause, all lineal descendants of the tribe as it existed in 1818 were permitted to share in the distribution, 25 U.S.C. 1181 (d), and about 300 Kansas Delawares were thereby allowed to participate in the distribution of the award redressing the 1818 wrong.

The omission of the catchall provision from Pub. L. 92-456, as finally enacted, followed legislative hearings at which the Cherokee and Absentee Delawares testified. At these hearings they directed Congress' attention to problems that had arisen when Munsee Indians, in addition to the Kansas Delawares, had claimed eligibility under the catchall provision of the 1968 statute. 20 Because of a dispute over the eligibility of the Munsees to participate under the catchall clause, there had been inordinate delays in the distribution of the funds. Indeed, as late as 1972 many of the Munsees' claims [430 U.S. 73, 89] were still unresolved, and distribution under the 1968 statute was virtually paralyzed. Hearings on H. R. 5200 before the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 92d Cong., 2d Sess., 12, 22, 59, 79, 97, 105-106, 113 (Mar. 13, 1972) (unpublished).

We recognize, as did the District Court, that Congress omitted the catchall provision from the present statute in order to avoid a repetition of the problems with the Munsees, and that Congress was not "made aware that the limitation of distribution to [the Cherokee and Absentee Delawares] would exclude a group which had lived on the Kansas Delaware lands and which could trace their Delaware descendancy as the Kansas Delawares do." 406 F. Supp., at 1332. 21 But we do not conclude from Congress' ignorance of the effect of the elimination of the catchall on the Kansas Delawares that the statute is therefore irrational. Congress chose to limit distribution of the award to the Cherokee and the Absentee Delawares, in whose names the Delawares' claims had been prosecuted before the Indian Claims Commission, and whom the Commission had found to represent the interests of all the Delawares. Regardless of Congress' knowledge of the effect of this limitation on the Kansas Delawares, we cannot say that the congressional choice, though predicated upon the Munsee experience under the 1968 statute, does not rationally support its decision to avoid undue delay, administrative difficulty, and potentially unmeritorious claims by distributing the award only to the Cherokee and Absentee Delawares. 22 [430 U.S. 73, 90]

IV

Our conclusion that the exclusion of the Kansas Delawares from distribution under Pub. L. 92-456 does not offend the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment of course does not preclude Congress from revising the distribution scheme to include the Kansas Delawares. The distribution authorized by Pub. L. 92-456 has not yet occurred, and Congress has the power to revise its original allocation. United States v. Jim, 409 U.S., at 82 -83.

Reversed.

Footnotes

[Footnote 1] Fifth Amendment equal protection claims are cognizable under the Amendment's Due Process Clause. Schneider v. Rusk, 377 U.S. 163, 168 (1964); Bolling v. Sharpe, 347 U.S. 497, 499 (1954). "Equal protection analysis in the Fifth Amendment area is the same as that under the Fourteenth Amendment." Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1, 93 (1976).

[Footnote 2] A more detailed narrative of the Delawares' history and westward migrations may be found in Delaware Tribe of Indians v. United States, 2 Ind. Cl. Comm. 253, 255-261 (1952), and in the opinion of the District Court below, Weeks v. United States, 406 F. Supp. 1309 (WD Okla. 1975). See also S. Rep. No. 1518, 90th Cong., 2d Sess., 7-12 (1968); C. Weslager, The Delaware Indians (1972); M. Wright, A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma 145-155 (1977).

[Footnote 3] Treaty of 1818, 7 Stat. 188.

[Footnote 4] Treaty of 1829, 7 Stat. 327.

[Footnote 5] Article IV of the Treaty of 1860 between the United States and the main body of the Delawares, 12 Stat. 1330, provided: "Whereas some years ago a good many of the Delawares went down among the Southern Indians, and as there are still about two hundred of them there, and as they have reason to believe they will return soon, it is hereby agreed that eighty acres each be set apart for them, to be allotted to them as they return . . . ."

[Footnote 6] The formal name of the Absentee Delawares is the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma. Appellees concede that the Absentee Delawares are a federally recognized tribe. Jurisdictional Statement in No. 75-1328, p. 20.

[Footnote 7] Treaty of 1866, 14 Stat. 793.

[Footnote 8] The formal name of the Cherokee Delawares is the Delaware Tribe of Indians. Appellees contend that the Cherokee Delawares were not a federally recognized tribe until after the commencement of this lawsuit. Tr. of Oral Arg. 58-59. The District Court made no finding as to the Cherokee Delawares' status as a recognized tribe, but it is clear that Congress, prior to the enactment of the statute, had dealt with the [430 U.S. 73, 78] Cherokee Delawares as a distinct entity. See, e. g., Act of 1904, 21, 33 Stat. 222, providing for payments to "the Delaware tribe of Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation, as said tribe shall in council direct . . ."; 43 Stat. 812; 44 Stat. 1358; and 49 Stat. 1459, amending 43 Stat. 812.

[Footnote 9] 14 Stat. 793, Arts. III, IX.

[Footnote 10] These 21 adults had 49 children who, under the terms of the 1866 treaty, were permitted to elect for themselves upon attaining majority whether to join the Delawares who had moved to the Cherokee Nation. Under an 1874 treaty, however, the minor children were all granted citizenship in the United States, and were granted land on the same terms as their parents. 18 Stat. 146, 175. The District Court found that the 1874 treaty eliminated the necessity for an election by the children. 406 F. Supp., at 1320.

[Footnote 11] Appellees stated at oral argument in this Court that a Kansas Delaware, Mr. Joe Bartles, was prominently involved in prosecuting the Delawares' claims before the Indian Claims Commission, that two Kansas Delawares had served as members of the (Cherokee) Delaware Tribal Business Committee, and that the Business Committee in 1952 adopted a resolution recognizing a number of Kansas Delawares as entitled to share in Delaware lands. Tr. of Oral Arg. 59-61. There were apparently no Kansas Delawares on the Business Committee during Congress' deliberations on the statute to distribute the award to redress the breach of the 1854 treaty.

[Footnote 12] It is not disputed that the credits "then held in trust by the United States" which were distributed proportionately to the Kansas Delawares under the 1866 treaty included the amount received by the United States when it sold the trust lands privately rather than at public auction. We may assume that compliance by the United States with its promise to sell the lands at public auction would have meant that the sum paid to each Kansas Delaware who bought out of the tribe would have been larger.

[Footnote 13] Pub. L. 92-456, 86 Stat. 762, is codified in 25 U.S.C. 1291-1297 (1970 ed., Supp. V) as follows: 1291: "The funds appropriated by the Act of December 26, 1969 (83 Stat. 447, 453), to pay a judgment in favor of the petitioners, the Delaware Tribe of Indians in docket 298, and the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, and others, in docket 72, together with any interest thereon, after payment of attorney fees, litigation expenses, and such [430 U.S. 73, 80] expenses as may be necessary in effecting the provisions of sections 1291 to 1297 of this title, shall be distributed as provided in such sections." 1292: "The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a roll of all persons who meet the following requirements: "(a) they were born on or prior to and were living on October 3, 1972; and "(b) they are citizens of the United States; and "(c) (1) their name or the name of a lineal ancestor appears on the Delaware Indian per capita payroll approved by the Secretary on April 20, 1906, or "(2) their name or the name of a

lineal ancestor is on or is eligible to be on the constructed base census roll as of 1940 of the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, approved by the Secretary." 1293: "All applications for enrollment must be filed either with the Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Muskogee, Oklahoma, or with the Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Anadarko, Oklahoma, on or before the last day of the fourth full month following October 3, 1972, and no application shall be accepted thereafter. The Secretary of the Interior shall give a rejection notice within sixty days after receipt of an application if the applicant is ineligible for enrollment. An appeal from a rejected application must be filed with the Area Director not later than thirty days from receipt of the notice of rejection. The Secretary shall make a final determination on each appeal not later than sixty days from the date it is filed. Each application and each appeal filed with the Area Director shall be reviewed by a committee composed of representatives of the two Oklahoma Delaware groups prior to submission of the application or appeal to the Secretary, and the committee shall advise the Area Director in writing of its judgment regarding the eligibility of the applicant." 1294: "(a) The Secretary of the Interior shall apportion to the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, as presently constituted, so much of the judgment fund and accrued interest as the ratio of the persons enrolled pursuant to section 1292 (c) (2) of this title bears to the total number of persons enrolled pursuant to section 1292 of this title. The [430 U.S. 73, 81] funds so apportioned to the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma shall be placed to the credit of the tribe in the United States Treasury and shall be used in the following manner: 90 per centum of such funds shall be distributed in equal shares to each person enrolled pursuant to section 1292 (c) (2) of this title, and 10 per centum shall remain to the credit of the tribe in the United States Treasury, and may be advanced, expended, invested, or reinvested for any purpose that is authorized by the tribal governing body and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. "(b) The funds not apportioned to the Absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma shall be placed to the credit of the Delaware Tribe of Indians in the United States Treasury and shall be used in the following manner: 90 per centum of such funds shall be distributed in equal shares to each person enrolled pursuant to section 1292 (c) (1) of this title, and 10 per centum shall remain to the credit of the tribe in the United States Treasury and may be advanced, expended, invested, or reinvested for any purpose that is authorized by the tribal governing body: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior shall not approve the use of the funds remaining to the credit of the tribe until the tribe has organized a legal entity which in the judgment of the Secretary adequately protects the interests of its members." 1295: "Sums payable to living enrollees age eighteen or older or to heirs or legatees of deceased enrollees age eighteen or older shall be paid directly to such persons. Sums payable to enrollees or their heirs or legatees who are under age eighteen or who are under legal disability other than minority shall be paid in accordance with such procedures, including the establishment of trusts, as the Secretary of the Interior determines appropriate to protect the best interests of such persons." 1296: "None of the funds distributed per capita under the provisions of sections 1291 to 1297 of this title shall be subject to Federal or State income taxes." 1297: "The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of sections 1291 to 1297 of this title."

[Footnote 14] So defined, Cherokee Delawares eligible to share in the distribution must necessarily be members of the tribal entity as presently constituted. Absentee Delawares eligible to share in the award, on the other hand, are defined somewhat more broadly, so that some nonmembers of the tribe are eligible under the statute.

[Footnote 15] A similar action in the District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma was consolidated with appellee Weeks' suit in the District Court below, and the appeals to this Court are from the decision in the consolidated cases.

[Footnote 16] The United States, also joined as a party defendant, was dismissed from the suit on the ground that it had not consented to the action. No appeal was taken to this Court from that dismissal. Appellees also filed an appeal from the District Court judgment which is pending as Weeks v. Andrus, No. 75-1328. Their complaint asserted that 25 U.S.C. 1181-1186 (relating to the 1818 treaty) and 1291-1297 (1970 ed., Supp. V) (relating to the 1854 treaty) violated the Fifth Amendment's Due Process and Just Compensation Clauses; 1181-1186, because the Cherokee Delaware class was wrongfully included in the proposed distribution under that statute; and 1291-1297, because the Kansas Delaware class was wrongfully excluded and the Cherokee and Absentee Delaware classes wrongfully included in that statute's distribution. The District Court held that neither statute was unconstitutional by reason of the inclusion of the Cherokee Delaware and the Absentee Delaware classes. It is from this aspect of the District Court's decision that the appeal in No. 75-1328 is taken. In light of today's decision, the judgment of the District Court in that respect is affirmed.

[Footnote 17] The claims had been brought by the Cherokee Delawares under a 1902 Act, 32 Stat. 716, 726, which, inter alia, gave jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear claims brought by the "Cherokee tribe, or any band thereof . . . against the United States."

[Footnote 18] H. R. 5200, 92d Cong., 1st Sess., 2 (1971); S. 1067, 92d Cong., 1st Sess., 2 (1971).

[Footnote 19] 82 Stat. 861, 25 U.S.C. 1181-1186. The constitutionality of this statute was also challenged by appellees in the District Court. See n. 16, supra.

[Footnote 20] Hearings on H. R. 5200 before the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 92d Cong., 2d Sess. (Mar. 13, 1972) (unpublished); Hearings on H. R. 5200, H. R. 14267 before the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 92d Cong., 2d Sess. (May 8, 1972) (unpublished); Hearings on H. R. 14267, H. R. 5200 before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 92d Cong., 2d Sess. (May 10, 1972) (unpublished); Hearings on S. 3113, S. 1067, S. 2249 and S. 2298 before the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Senate Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs, 92d Cong., 2d Sess., 60 et seq. (July 21, 1972) (unpublished).

[Footnote 21] It seems apparent from the Senate and House Reports accompanying the bill that was eventually enacted that Congress was not made aware of the Kansas Delawares' existence, for the Reports state that the beneficiaries of the distribution will be the "[l]iving descendants of members of the Delaware Tribe as it existed in 1854." S. Rep. No. 92-1126, p. 6 (1972); H. R. Rep. No. 92-1081, p. 6 (1972).

[Footnote 22] The congressional decision to distribute funds only to individuals who were members of, or clearly identified with, specific tribes has [430 U.S. 73, 90] precedent in other similar statutes. See, e. g., 25 U.S.C. 565-565g (Klamath); 25 U.S.C. 581-590c (1970 ed., Supp. V) (Shoshone and Shoshone-Bannock); 25 U.S.C. 1071-1073

(1970 ed. and Supp. V) (Confederated Colville); 25 U.S.C. 1161-1167 (1970 ed. and Supp. V) (Cheyenne-Arapaho); 25 U.S.C. 1191-1195 (Confederated Umatilla); 25 U.S.C. 1261-1265 (1970 ed., Supp. V) (Blackfeet and Gros Ventre); 25 U.S.C. 1300b-1300b-5 (1970 ed., Supp. V) (Kickapoo); 25 U.S.C. 1300c-1300c-5 (1970 ed., Supp. V) (Yankton Sioux); 25 U.S.C. 1300e-1300e-7 (1970 ed., Supp. V) (Assiniboine).

MR. JUSTICE BLACKMUN, with whom THE CHIEF JUSTICE joins, concurring in part and concurring in the result.

I join Parts I and II of the Court's opinion, but otherwise I concur only in the result.

For me, the reversal of the District Court's judgment is not a result that is so inevitable and so easily and smoothly reached as a reading of Part III of the Court's opinion makes it appear. The Court's justifications for exclusion of the Kansas Delawares are not very persuasive. The first - favoritism toward tribal Indians - is undermined by the fact that Absentee Delawares who are not members of that tribe nevertheless are entitled to participate. Ante, at 82 n. 14. The second - exclusion from a prior distribution - is troublesome because it is difficult for me to see how perceived prior unfair treatment buttresses further unfairness. And I wonder about the statement, ante, at 87, that Congress "has historically [430 U.S. 73, 91] distinguished" the Kansas Delawares from the Cherokee Delawares in distributing tribal awards, when in fact both participated in the 1968 allocation that Congress authorized for the Delawares. The third justification - administrative convenience in eliminating the catchall clause - may have some weight. But, as the opinion acknowledges, ante, at 88-89, there was no problem with the Kansas Delawares in the distribution of the 1968 award; the administrative difficulty was only with the Munsees.

Nevertheless, having said all this, I am not persuaded that the Court errs in its conclusion. For me, the case is one of that rare type in which the argument on each side is not at all strong. With the litigation in this lukewarm posture, I conclude that we must acknowledge that there necessarily is a large measure of arbitrariness in distributing an award for a century-old wrong. One could regard the distribution as a windfall for whichever beneficiaries are now favored. In light of the difficulty in determining appropriate standards for the selection of those who are to receive the benefits, I cannot say that the distribution directed by the Congress is unreasonable and constitutionally impermissible. Congress must have a large measure of flexibility in allocating Indian awards, and what it has done here is not beyond the constitutional pale.

MR. JUSTICE STEVENS, dissenting.

At the outset of these proceedings the Indian Claims Commission noted that in accordance with the Indian Claims Commission Act any recovery for a breach of the treaties of 1829 and 1854 "must be for the benefit of all the descendants of the Delaware Nation as constituted in 1829 and 1854," Delaware Tribe of Indians v. United States, 2 Ind. Cl. Comm. 253, 270-271 (1952). 1 In due course the Commission found [430 U.S. 73, 92] that the 1854 treaty had been breached in 1856 and 1857 when the United States disposed of the tribal lands in Kansas by private, not public, sale for about half their fair value. The opinion accompanying the judgment of the Commission reiterated that the named plaintiffs "were entitled jointly to represent the entire Delaware Tribe," Absentee Delaware Tribe of Oklahoma v. United States, 21 Ind. Cl. Comm. 344, 345 (1969). Thereafter, Congress appropriated the amount required by the judgment, 83 Stat. 447, 453, and adopted the distribution statute at issue here, which was intended to satisfy that judgment, 25 U.S.C. 1291-1297 (1970 ed., Supp. V).

Appellees, the "Kansas Delawares," are members of the class represented by the plaintiffs in the Indian Claims Commission proceeding. 2 There is no question about the fact that they are actual lineal descendants of members of the Delaware Tribe of 1854. Nor is there any question about the fact that their exclusion from the distribution statute is the consequence of a malfunction of the legislative process rather than a deliberate choice by Congress. At the

urging of appellants Congress adopted an amendment to the bill in order to be sure that descendants of the Munsees - who had not been members of the Delaware Tribe since prior to 1818 - would not participate in the award. Unfortunately, the amendment had the unintended consequence of also excluding the Kansas Delawares, whose ancestors were members of [430 U.S. 73, 93] the tribe in 1854 and who suffered precisely the same wrong as those whose descendants will share in the award on a per capita basis. 3

These facts are undisputed. They make it perfectly clear that the special treatment of the Kansas Delawares does not in fact represent any rational attempt at "fulfillment of Congress' unique obligation toward the Indians . . . ." Morton v. Mancari, 417 U.S. 535, 555 . I think it is equally clear that each of the three hypothetical justifications for the exclusion [430 U.S. 73, 94] of the Kansas Delawares advanced by the majority merely emphasizes the lack of any rational explanation for the legislative malfunction because each of the justifications would, if valid, require a different classification.

First, it is suggested that the Kansas Delawares were properly excluded because they terminated their membership in the tribe before the claim was reduced to judgment. But so did the Cherokees. They ceased being members of the Delaware Tribe in 1867, when they joined the Cherokee Nation. 4 Moreover, some of those who would share in the distribution on behalf of the Absentee Delawares are not members of that tribe. 5 Resignation from the tribe after the time of the wrong does not provide a consistent basis for treating the Kansas Delawares differently from the Cherokees or the Absentees. 6 [430 U.S. 73, 95]

Second, it is pointed out that the Kansas Delawares did not participate in the $150,000 distribution appropriated by Congress in 1904 to settle a claim arising out of another breach of the 1854 treaty. But neither did the Absentee Delawares. The reason is perfectly clear. The claim involved in that settlement had been asserted pursuant to a special provision in a Cherokee allotment statute designed to resolve all claims which "the Cherokee tribe, or any band thereof, . . . may have against the United States . . . ." 32 Stat. 726. Obviously, only the Cherokee Delawares could qualify as a band of the Cherokee Tribe. That precedent does not provide any basis for treating the Kansas Delawares differently from the Absentee Delawares, or for differentiating among Delawares in a proceeding brought on behalf of all descendants of the Delaware Nation as constituted in 1829 and 1854. 7 [430 U.S. 73, 96]

Third, it is said that the amendment excluding the Kansas Delawares from the award is valid because (a) it was intended to exclude the Munsees, and (b) there were valid reasons for excluding the Munsees. The Munsees were the object of special legislative concern because the processing of their claims under a 1968 distribution statute had created administrative burdens and delay. They were properly excluded because their ancestors were not members of the tribe when the wrong occurred. Neither of these reasons has any relevance to the Kansas Delawares. They are admittedly lineal descendants of victims of the wrong and they had shared in the 1968 award in such an orderly manner that Congress was not even aware of their separate status. It is thus ironic - perhaps even perverse - to justify the special treatment of the Kansas Delawares by including them in a class whose other members were properly excluded from the award for reasons which have no application whatsoever to the Kansas Delawares. Because the Kansas Delawares were so administratively inoffensive that they literally became invisible they will fail to share in the distribution as a result of a decision to avoid administrative difficulty.

The statutory exclusion of the Kansas Delawares from any share in the fund appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of a class to which they belong is manifestly unjust and arbitrary. Neither the actual explanation, nor any of the hypothetical explanations, is "tied rationally to the fulfillment of Congress' unique obligation toward the Indians." But having said all this, I must confront the ultimate question whether the statute is therefore unconstitutional. [430 U.S. 73, 97]

Improbable as the possibility seems, I am not prepared to say that if Congress had actually reviewed the status of the

Kansas Delawares, it might not have found some principled basis for treating them differently from other Delawares. And it is clear that the discrimination, far from evidencing actual discriminatory intent, is the consequence of a legislative accident, perhaps caused by nothing more than the unfortunate fact that Congress is too busy to do all of its work as carefully as it should. I must also acknowledge that Congress followed accepted legislative procedures in enacting the statute. Finally, I am most reluctant to suggest that the constitutionality of legislation should turn on the actual motivation, or the lack thereof, of the legislators who participated in the legislative process. Perhaps, therefore, the Court is following a wise course in declining to intervene in an area where the greatest deference is due Congress.

Nevertheless, four considerations persuade me that this legislative classification is invalid. First, the members of the class whose rights were adjudicated by the Indian Claims Commission have more than an ordinary interest in equal treatment. 8 Second, there is no need for any discrimination at all within this class of litigants; this, therefore, is not a case in which the need to draw some line may justify the otherwise arbitrary character of the particular line which has been drawn. 9 Third, no principled justification for the particular [430 U.S. 73, 98] discrimination against the Kansas Delawares has been identified. And fourth, there is no reason to believe that the discrimination is the product of an actual legislative choice. 10 Under these circumstances I conclude that there has been a deprivation of property without the "due process of lawmaking" that the Fifth Amendment guarantees. 11

[Footnote 1] Aff'd as to parties, 130 Ct. Cl. 782, 128 F. Supp. 391 (1955). The Commission relied on a contemporaneous holding of the Court of Claims to [430 U.S. 73, 92] the same effect, McGhee v. Creek Nation, 122 Ct. Cl. 380, 388, 392, 396 (1952), cert. denied, 344 U.S. 856 . That court, charged by statute with interpreting the Indian Claims Commission Act and reviewing the actions of the Commission, 25 U.S.C. 70s, continues to adhere to this view: "[T]he ancestral group `owns' the claim, and present-day Indian groups are before the Commission only on behalf of the ancestral entity." Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians v. United States, 203 Ct. Cl. 426, 458, 490 F.2d 935, 954 (1974).

[Footnote 2] Indeed, a Kansas Delaware was chairman of the plaintiffs' business committee when the suit was filed in the Indian Claims Commission in 1951. Brief for Appellees 22.

[Footnote 3] The words "Kansas Delaware" do not appear in the legislative history of 25 U.S.C. 1291-1297 (1970 ed., Supp. V). The court below noted: "There is evidence in our record that at least some of the Cherokee and Absentee Delawares, themselves, were unaware of the existence of the Kansas Delawares at the time they testified before Congress. Mr. Townsend, the chairman of the Delaware Tribal Business Committee (Cherokee Delaware) and one of the principal witnesses before Congress urging the adoption of a distribution scheme utilizing only the 1906 and 1940 rolls, testified in the course of this litigation that he was unaware of the existence of the Kansas Delawares . . . ." Weeks v. United States, 406 F. Supp. 1309, 1331 n. 29 (WD Okla. 1975). The District Court conducted an extensive review of the legislative history, id., at 1330-1332, 1347-1351, and concluded: "[T]he Congress was specifically requested by the Absentee Delawares and the Cherokee Delawares to delete the catchall provision [under which respondents would have claimed], and that Congress made the decision in response to the urging of those groups. On the record before us, we find that neither Congress nor its committees were made aware that the limitation . . . would exclude a group which had lived on the Kansas Delaware lands and which could trace their Delaware descendancy as the Kansas Delawares do. Instead the focus was on the Munsee Indian groups, including the Christian Indians, and paramount consideration was given to the Munsee situation in considering the

proposed change in the distribution statute. ". . . It is distributing that the Congress was apparently not aware of the Kansas Delaware group and we are persuaded that it was not the intent of Congress to exclude a group such as the Kansas Delawares from the distribution." Id., at 1332. In view of these undisputed findings it is also disturbing that the majority refers to a congressional "decision" to exclude the Kansas Delawares, ante, at 86.

[Footnote 4] Articles of Agreement between the Cherokee Nation and the Delaware Tribe, Apr. 8, 1867, quoted in the Statement of the Case in Cherokee Nation v. Journeycake, 155 U.S. 196, 199 -202. The agreement states, in part: "`On the fulfilment by the Delawares of the foregoing stipulations, all the members of the tribe registered as above provided, shall become members of the Cherokee Nation, with the same rights and immunities, and the same participation (and no other) in the national funds as native Cherokees, save as hereinbefore provided. "`And the children hereafter born of such Delawares so incorporated into the Cherokee Nation, shall in all respects be regarded as native Cherokee.'" Id., at 202. Aspects of the status of the Cherokee Delawares were adjudicated in Journeycake and in Delaware Indians v. Cherokee Nation, 193 U.S. 127 . To be sure the Cherokee Delawares have recently reconstituted themselves as a recognized Indian tribe. This did not occur, however, until 1974, two years after Congress acted on the legislation in question.

[Footnote 5] A person must have at least one-eighth Delaware blood in order to be recognized as a member of the Absentee Delaware Tribe. No such limitation exists as to the Absentee section of the distribution statute, 25 U.S.C. 1292 (c) (2) (1970 ed., Supp. V). Weeks v. United States, 406 F. Supp. 1309, 1339 n. 40.

[Footnote 6] It would be manifestly unjust to read the treaty of 1866, which led [430 U.S. 73, 95] to the resignation of the Kansas Delawares, as providing an affirmative justification for depriving their descendants of their rightful share of the recovery based on the proceeds that should have been obtained from the sale of the tribal lands in 1856 and 1857. The 1866 treaty expressly provided that upon becoming a citizen of the United States each member was "entitled to receive a patent in fee-simple, with power of alienation, for the land heretofore allotted to him, and his just proportion, in cash or in bonds, of the cash value of the credits of said tribe, principal and interest, then held in trust by the United States . . . ." 14 Stat. 796. The 1866 treaty was plainly intended to give the Kansas Delawares their proportionate interest in the proceeds of the sales made pursuant to the 1854 treaty. It is true that those proceeds were only about half as large as they would have been if the United States had fulfilled its treaty obligation, and I recognize that the unknown claim for the balance of the fair value of the tribal land was not technically "then held in trust by the United States." But surely it was the intention of the parties to the 1866 treaty to give the Kansas Delawares their fair share of the credits which should have been on the books as a result of the sale of tribal property as well as their share of the actual credits. See the discussion below, 406 F. Supp., at 1337 n. 39, and accompanying text.

[Footnote 7] The more relevant precedent is the 1968 statute distributing the proceeds of the award based on the breach of the 1818 treaty, ante, at 88. All Delawares, including the Kansas Delawares, who traced their ancestry [430 U.S. 73, 96] to membership in the tribe in 1818, participated in that award. That award, like this one, but unlike the 1904 appropriation, was in satisfaction of an Indian Claims Commission judgment. Thus the more recent and more relevant congressional precedent supports inclusion of the Kansas Delawares, not exclusion.

[Footnote 8] The fact that the legislative action under review is the culmination of a quasi-judicial proceeding brought on behalf of the entire class distinguishes this legislation from policy decisions of general applicability. Cf. Eastlake v. Forest City Enterprises, Inc., 426 U.S. 668, 680 (1976) (STEVENS, J., dissenting). Moreover, "`Congress' unique obligation toward the Indians,'" ante, at 85, surely includes a special responsibility to deal fairly with similarly situated Indians.

[Footnote 9] Cf. Mathews v. Diaz, 426 U.S. 67, 82 -84; Louisville Gas Co. v. Coleman, 277 U.S. 32, 41 (Holmes, J., dissenting).

[Footnote 10] See Mathews v. Lucas, 427 U.S. 495, 516 ; Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld, 420 U.S. 636, 648 n. 16; Flemming v. Nestor, 363 U.S. 603, 611 ; cf. McDonald v. Board of Election Comm'rs, 394 U.S. 802, 809 ; Baker v. Carr, 369 U.S. 186, 226 ; Royster Guano Co. v. Virginia, 253 U.S. 412, 415 -416.

[Footnote 11] Although I am indebted to Professor Linde for the phrase, I cannot fairly claim that my conclusion is compelled by the analysis in his illuminating article, Due Process of Lawmaking, 55 Neb. L. Rev. 197 (1976). [430 U. S. 73, 99]

Copyright © 2003 FindLaw

Times New Roman. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links:
[Back] [Home] [Up] [Next]

This Page Was Last Edited on 09/20/2006

Send your feedback to the Editor



18 September, 2006

Remember. We are here to cross the swamp, not to fight the alligators.

Name: Emily Anna- Vass
EMail: eanna479@msn.com
Home: Rota, Cadiz, Spain
Tribe: Delaware/Choctaw

Comments

Congrats for having such a great site. I am a descendant of Captain Falleaf. My great grandfather was Richard Falleaf Sr. I am doing some research on Captain Falleaf and that is how I stumbled on to this website.

Name: Sheri Sears
EMail: sherisears@msn.com
Home: NYC
Tribe: Lenai Lenapi & Cherokee

Comments

I see one of my family members posted a comment below. Thanks to her I have been learning much about my Native American heritage. Thank you Jackie... I am a proud member of the Sears family from Bartlesville OK and would like to learn more about our ancestors. I am concerned with some of the things I read however. There was something I had read once in a posting from teh Lenape tribe in PA. It seems as though they cannot get PA to recognize them as a tribe because they don't want them to open up casinos. My understanding is that the Lenape tribe is against gambling (religous reasons according to the posting) What they are seeking is benefits etc.. I'm not quite sure cause I don't know much about

politics, but I'd like to learn more about what is going on. I can't find the posting I had read. Is anyone aware of where I can find more information about this. Also, is this what's happening to the Delaware Tribe in OK? Will the benefits still be available to those who have roll numbers?

Name: Patricia King Alberson
EMail: nightingale_paa@yahoo.com
Home: Jacksonville Florida
Tribe: Lenape - Delaware

Comments

I have found information on my ancestors. Peter Womelsdorf married Indian woman Minorca on the Conestoga River in 1674 , in what is now Lancaster Pennsylvania. If anyone can help me with more information , it would be greatly appreciated. lapich knewel Patricia King Alberson nightingale_paa @yahoo.com

---

Name: Allen Rogers
EMail: arogers3@sc.rr.com
Home: Pawleys Island, SC
Tribe: Rogers Cherokee

Comments

My family was from Shawnee, OK and my grandfather was of Cherokee and Welch extraction. My grandmother was 1/2 Cherokee. My grandfathers given name was AD and he was born in Oklahoma around 1900. If anyone can help from there I would appreciate it.

Name: Sean Nassiri
EMail: seann@mac.com
Home: Oakland, CA
Tribe: Lenape/Delaware

Comments

Hi there - My name appears near the bottom of the genealogical list, perhaps 8th generation. I was very

interested to find that a number of my mother's relatives also live in Oakland, CA. Her father was Delbert Paul Ray. I can provide more information on our side of the family if someone is willing to contact me.

Name: Goodtiller
EMail: Goodtiller@hotmail.com
Home: Berwick,Pa (banks of river Sisquehanuk)
Tribe: Shawano/Lenape ancestry

Comments

Just to let you know I exist. Family tradition,a name,and the faces of my grand parents and great aunts and uncles is all that's left.My mother met Jenny little fox when she was very young, described her as a small woman with long black hair and dark skin. My grand mothers people were from wyomink area, "old shawnee flats" (now called plymouth,Pa just a few miles north of Nanticoke,Pa.) my grand father, Her husband, was from the Lenape/shawano town of Nescopeck, across the river from Berwick where I was born.I have always thot of these people as my ancesters rather than the euros. I have traveled to Munci,Ontario and spent some time with the anishinabi and met one of the Lenapi men the. I am a maker of native archery bows and arrows. killed my first buck with an old style lenape hickory bow and stone tipped arrow. Just wanted to greet you and let you know I exist. Goodtiller

---

Name: Goodtiller
EMail: Goodtiller@hotmail.com
Home: Berwick,Pa (banks of river Sisquehanuk)
Tribe: Shawano/Lenape ancestry

Comments

Just to let you know I exist. Family tradition,a name,and the faces of my grand parents and great aunts and uncles is all that's left.My mother met Jenny little fox when she was very young, described her as a small woman with long black hair and dark skin. My grand mothers people were from wyomink area, "old shawnee flats" (now called plymouth,Pa just a few miles north of Nanticoke,Pa.) my grand father, Her husband, was from the Lenape/shawano town of Nescopeck, across the river from Berwick where I was born.I have always thot of these people as my ancesters rather than the euros. I have traveled to Munci,Ontario and spent some time with the anishinabi and met one of the Lenapi men the. I am a maker of native archery bows and arrows. killed my first buck with an old style lenape hickory bow and stone tipped arrow. Just wanted to greet you and let you know I exist. Goodtiller

---

Name: Jennis Frame
EMail: sinnej@hotmail.com
Home: Elkins WV
Tribe: Delaware & Cherokee

Comments

Your web site is great.I really enjoyed what info I found has been very helpful.I am a descendent from the Cottrell Schoolcraft, Killbuck & Rogers line.I have no intrest in what percentage my blood line is. Our Great Creator knows my blood,and I know whats in my heart I am a Native American and proud to be of the Delaware & Cherokee descent.I have heard sence childhood thet the Rogers were Cherokee and Shawnee although I have no paper proof but then again I need no proof.Whats in my heart is proof enough for my peace of mind. Jennis (Wind Dreamer)Frame

Name: Chris
EMail: cfhahn@lenapedelawarehistory.net
Home: Pasadena, MD
Tribe: KD

Comments

fixed?

Name: Jennifer Hopkins
EMail: jen_17_hopkins@hotmail.com
Home: Moraviantown
Tribe: Delaware Nation of the Thames

Comments

Thank you for this site I have been looking for something like this for a long time. I have one peoblem is that I was looking for something on my father Leighton Hopkins if anyone has any information please contact me at the above address.

Name: Bill

EMail: bill.pirkle@sbcglobal.net
Home: Dallas, TX
Tribe: None

Comments

Help Please.... I am doing some research for my girlfriend. She was adopted right after birth(Oct 22, 1974) in OK. She knows her last name was Ketchum, but cannot find out much more than that. She would like to see what her parents looked like and discover any health issues history she may have. Does anyone have any advice on how to find out this information? All doors seem to have closed in her face. Thanks and best regards.

Name: emily welches
EMail: sesw@sbcglobal.net
Home: indiana
Tribe: delawarei have been searching for

Comments

I have been searching for information on Chief Anderson. my grandmother was Elsie Anderson and i believe she was originally from Summitville, Indiana. i have traced back to Asa Anderson who was a relative of Chief Wm Anderson. any info on my search would be greatly appreciated. you may contact me at sesw@sbcglobal.net. great site. thanks.

Name: January Helms Hendricks
EMail: Jecasse@aol.com
Home: Manhattan, Illinois
Tribe: No official affiliation, but I have Lenape, possibly Nanticoke, & other NA blood.
Comments: Wanishi Chris & Staff, I just discovered your web site, and literally sat down and cried! I have been researching (or attempting to) my family's Lenape/Delaware history for more than a decade now, yet still have only bits and pieces and wonder if I will ever find the complete story of our ancestry. The main line I have been working on is the Hickman family. Although I have just barely skimmed your site, I did notice there were Hickman individuals listed in more than one place. I will be watching for your updates, etc., and hope to use your site often in order to help pull together the many Hickman relations who are also interested in their Lenape ancestry. Just a few of the allied family lines include Keeling, Helms, Kinneer, Fry, Ketchum, Beals, and many more. Again, thank you very much for putting forth a tremendous effort in order to bring all of this together. If there is any way that I can help, please let me know. Best Regards, Jan Helms Hendricks (Jecasse@aol.com)

Name: **Christina Ballenger**
EMail: cmblkg@hotmail.com
Home: Anderson, IN
Tribe: Delaware Indians
Comments: Hi, my name is Christina and I have been trying to research my roots. My 5th great grandfather is Chief Anderson aka Kik-tha-we-nund. I lost my great grandfather this year at the age of 95. He told me stories about my ancestors. His mother was from Kokomo and buried their. Her name is Maude Lesley Shepherd, (Chief Anderson's great granddaughter). Please help give me some more input on my family.

Name: **Tonya Anna**
EMail: tanna@contours.com
Home: Ohio
Tribe: Delaware/Choctaw

Comments

Wonderful site from what I have seen so far. I congratulate you on informing people on the Delawares and our history. I am from the Turtle Clan and a descendent of Captain Falleaf. My grandfather was Richard Falleaf Sr. We have the Delaware Pow-Wow every Memorial Day weekend in Copan, Oklahoma. I would like to take this opportunity to let everyone know we have lost two of our elders within this past month. The first being Leonard Thompson who was 98 years old. He spoke and understood our language extremely well and was our Ceremonial Chief. The second being Fred Falleaf who owned the land where we have our pow-wow who passed on due to cancer. They will be greatly missed during 2003 activities.

Name: Juanita TAYLOR
EMail: zipnails@aol.com
Home: Florida
Tribe: Searching Delaware and Jersey
Comments: I love this site. I have been trying for many years to find who and what Indian blood I carry. Since all are passed in my family its very difficult. My great grandmother Elizabeth (Lafferty) Taylor m. William Henry TAYLOR had a huge painted picture on her mantel of full head dressed Indian and always bragged proudly of the man. No one seems to remember as to what relation he was to her. I am told more then one Indian line. Also told Indian maiden married from Bridgeton, N.J. Elizabeth lived

in Cape May County, New Jersey part of her life. I have found these last names going back in my line also. Christopher Taylor of wildwood, N.J. b. 1869 d.1938 m. Anna Madden children William my great grandfather, Edgar, Nellie. William Taylor b.feb.1842 d.1923 m. jan.1866 in Bridgton, N.J. to Elizabeth Garrison children Christopher, Samuel, Bellvirda, Lura (laura), Madorah, Eva. Jacob Taylor m. abt.1841 in Mayville, N.J. to Catherine Williams. Also last names Berryman, Betz, Schoenborn, Hamilton. I have no clue an going nuts trying to figure out who was of Indian blood .If anyone would know how to help me or knows of these names around Jersey, Penns, Delaware please help.zipnails@aol.com P.O. BOX 1942 NEW PORT RICHEY, FLORIDA 34656 Thanks for this wonderful site.

Name: Donald Ryniker
EMail: donsfarm@mlec.net
Home: Tenn.
Tribe: Many Lenape relatives
Comments: WOW this is AWESOME the best and most informative site I have ever visited. For many years I have looked for this information, and now it's here. Thank you, thank you. I am a descendent of William Conner and E. Chapman (his 2nd wife) my mother was Edith Conner. For the last few years I have tried to locate and communicate with my Lenape relatives, currently I have and ad coming out in the Delaware Indian News to locate them as I have been told they do exist and would like to talk to me also. This site increases my knowledge about the Lenape more than anything else I have found. Thank you so much I love it.

Name: **Theresa Pray**
EMail: chayman@prodigy.net
Home: USA
Tribe: Delaware
Comments: Hello, I am so thrilled with Tom's site, it just amazes me the information he was able to dig up on such an elusive family. My hat's off to you Tom. Thank You for all of your generosity and kind patronage, it is well deserved.

Name: **White Elk Pete Kingston**
EMail: whiteelk@delawaresofidaho.org
Home: Boise, Idaho
Tribe: Delawares of Idaho
Comments: I have enjoyed your site. You really have allot of information. I looked all over but I could not find the contact information for the webmaster. I have placed a link from our not for profit site, http://www.delawaresofidaho.org/ Please email me at the above address if this

is not ok and I will take it down. I just started taking care of it, and it is growing every day. I only hope to have as much info as you. My Grandfather, Clyde W. Creech Sr., has been researching this for the last 23 years, and we are just now starting to get it compiled and on the web. Thanks for this wonderful resource.

Name: **James Down River Fox Reineke**
EMail: reineke@compuserve.com
Home: Mandeville, Louisiana (Way Down River)
Tribe: Kansas Delaware
Comments: Thanks for creating such an informative web site. I have reviewed it today with my parents, Robert and Donna Reineke (daughter of Margaret Hahn). We particularly liked the genealogical information that has helped us to understand our ancestry better. I look forward to referring to the site often to further expand my knowledge of the Delaware tribe. I hope to attend one of the future annual meetings at the Grinter House of which my parents have spoken so highly. Best Regards, Jim Reineke

---

Name: **Gloria Marker Fortney**
EMail: GJF911Go@AOL.COM
Home: Oklahoma
Tribe: Lenape Delaware
Comments: What a wonderful website. I am so happy to see the listings for cemeteries. Has anyone information on the Killbuck family? I am descended from Gelelemend (alias William Henry Killbuck) a Delaware Chief during the Revolutionary War. He became a member of the Moravian Mission of David Zeisberger in 1789. He is buried in the Cemetery in Goshen, Ohio. Has anyone looked at the Moravian Cemeteries? There is one in Ottawa, Kansas with a lot of Delaware buried there. Also at Goshen, Oh. At Willow Springs Cemetery in Ketchum, a lot of my family are buried their that are Delaware. Gelelemend's great granddaughter is buried there along with several of her children and grandchildren. Some of the surnames are Marker, Rogers, Warner, Davis, Dietrick, Woodall. Has anyone run across William Henry Killbuck who died in at Leavenworth, Kansas in 1852? He is my ggggrandfather. I would love any information.

Name: **Carl Night Eagle Lenape Wild Turkey Clan**
EMail: Neahweha@aol.com
Home: Lenapehoking (Land of the Lenape)
Tribe: Eastern Lenape Nation of Pa. (We're still here!)

Comments: Though we are thoughtlessly not recognized in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and in Washington DC, we are still here in Lenapehoking as 'caretakers' of the Earth Mother and of each other. Many of us here are not 'full-blooded', but we are still Lenape, regardless of the infamous BIA 'regulations' which arrogantly decides who's Indian and who isn't. The 'blood quantum' games are the invention of a Government agency that has (for years) mismanaged the funds that they are responsible to hold in "trust". They are the parasitic bunch that issue BIA registration cards (dog licenses) to whom they determine is Indian. Their questionable agenda to commit cultural genocide, is well known to thinking non-Indians who are becoming more 'educated' about the matter. As long as there is self-determination among all American Indian people (regardless of blood quantum) then we have the means to survive spiritually, culturally and economically. "As long as there is 'one to dance',' one to sing', 'one to speak' and one to listen', life will go on."

Name: **Betty Jane Ryan**
EMail: bjryan45@aol.com
Home: Albuquerque, NM
Tribe: Kansas Delaware
Comments: This is a very informative website. I use it daily, now. Please, ,what happened to the Descendancy chart of Twe-hul-lah-lah? Fortunately, I did print the first time I saw it but now it has disappeared for further reference.

Name: **Barry Koerner**
EMail: bkoerner@bak.rr.com
Home: Taft California
Tribe: Delaware Indian Ancestry
Comments: Under the family of Betsy Zeigler she had a grand daughter named Mary Sofia Koerner. The write up lists two dates for her death. Oct 1 and Oct 10 1923. The correct is Oct 1st 1923 according to the certificate of death. Leavenworth Co Doc # 4930. Keep up the good work. Barry Koerner

---

Name: **Larry Heady**
EMail: lenapelh@hotmail.com
Home: Minnesota
Tribe: Delaware Tribe of Indians
Comments: Your website is quite comprehensive and is helping me to fill in some blank spots in my own research. Those of us who wish to preserve Lenape heritage find your work

invaluable. I am descended from Wicocalind, Kikthawenund, Ahkechelungunaqua and Mekin [g]ees through my great Grandmother, Sarah Halfmoon. Perhaps some of my research can be added to your site. Wanishi!

Name: **Cheryl Temple**
EMail: midknightred@msn.com
Home: Benton PA
Tribe: Delaware Indian Ancestry
Comments: My great great Uncle Edward Davis was full blooded and his mom name was Iantha Viola Jacoby Davis Marshall in they lived in Hartwood, New York. I have found quite a bit of information on the tribe from a book call The Pioneers of Quarry Hill even showed a pic. of her but trying to located more info on the tribe. This site is really helpful. Keep up the good job

---

Name: **Cheryl Temple**
EMail: midnightred@msn.com
Home: Benton PA
Tribe: Delaware Indian Ancestry
Comments: My great great Uncle Edward Davis was full blooded and his mom name was Iantha Viola Jacoby Davis Marshall in they lived in Hartwood, New York. have found quite a bit of information on the tribe from a book call The Pioneers of Quarry Hill even showed a pic. of her but trying to located more info on the tribe. This site is really helpful. Keep up the good job

---

Name: **Michael Anthony Cheatham**
EMail: firstraven@earthlink.net
Home: San Diego, California - born in Ohio
Tribe: Tsalagi Echota - Echota Cherokee (enrolled)
Comments: howa ani qua nvgi (alright Lenape) There is a lot a history between our two peoples, some good some bad, but is good to see the Lenape strong again. Great site, Your Cherokee cousin from California Michael

---

Name: Jacklyn EVERETT BRATCHER Ernst
EMail: krystal_rose1999@yahoo.com

Home: CA
Tribe: Delaware Lenape
Comments: AWESOME, AWESOME, AWESOME site. You should ask the Delaware and Western Delawares if you could post a link from their site to this one. It is the best I've seen and I've seen some great Lenape sites...! You've done a great job... a great service to our peoples. Wanishi!

Name: **Mandy Tribit**
E-Mail: mtribit@home.com
Home: NJ
Tribe: Lenape / Delaware ???
Comments: After speaking with a great aunt, I got a lot of information on who I am looking for. I am hoping to make some phone calls in the morning, and get more information, now that I have more to go on. Here is what I found out, and what I am looking for.... The woman I am looking for is full blooded Native American. She had a son Norman Earl Lewis. This is what I know about her & her son. If anyone knows how to fill in the gaps, I would be most appreciative. My great great great grandmother had Norman Earl Lewis in Burlington or Mercer County, NJ. We are in question of who his father was, if any was around. We assume that Lewis was the mother's maiden name which she gave to her son. The father is said to be partial Native American, but we know nothing about him. My great great great grandmother then married a man of the last name Slimm who resided in Burlington, NJ. Norman Earl Lewis (my great great grandfather) looked very American Indian. He is very handsome in his pictures. He married Emma W. Pennington & lived in both Smithville, NJ & Trenton, NJ. He died spring 1968. He is buried in The Pemberton Baptist Cemetery in Pemberton, NJ. His funeral arrangements were made by Lankenau Funeral Home in Browns Mills, NJ. It was then called Miles Funeral Home. I am hoping if I call Mercer or Burlington County, they can give me Norman Earl Lewis's birth date and mother's name from his certificate. Than I will have my great great great grandmother's name. I assume that she wasn't part of a tribe because she remained in NJ after 1900s when most Indians relocated to reservations. But she had to have had parents, siblings, cousin who relocated & became reservation members. I know I have long lost cousins out there!!! I can't wait to find them!. I assume it would be the Lewis family. I am trying very very hard. If anyone has any clues, please help! mtribit@home.com

---

Name: **M Tribit**
E-Mail: mtribit@home.com
Home: NJ
Tribe: Lenape / Delaware ???
Comments: I am doing genealogical research on my great great grandmother, who has been said to be a Delaware Native American. Her child would have been Norman Earl Lewis or

Emma w. Pennington. If any one has information on any of these people or the family last names, please contact me. I am stuck for answers. All I have is a picture of this Indian grandmother, a picture that highly resembles me. I am desperate to find out more about her, and her traditions.

Name: **Jason Domanski**
E-Mail: stratmanjd@hotmail.com
Home: Omaha, Nebraska
Tribe: Kansas Delaware
Comments: This site was very helpful and informative. The section on Delaware history was especially helpful to me. Thank you for providing all of this great information.

Name: William Young
E-Mail: youngw@jaynet.wcmo.edu
Home: Columbia, Missouri
Tribe:
Comments: My great-great grandfather was Isaac Mundy, government blacksmith for the Lenape in Kansas (1842-1858). I'm interested in contacting other descendants of those who may have lived at Delaware Crossing during the period. Thanks for the helpful site!

Name: BJ Conner
E-Mail: warthog@gte.net
Home: Oregon
Tribe: Don't know
Comments: Excellent site. The bibliography is very good and when I get through reading it We may know more. Well done and informative I have sent the link to others and will be back. BJ Conner

---

Name: **Alexey**
E-Mail: alexeytheb@mtu-net.ru
Home: Russia
Tribe: Russia
Comments: I am glad to see this site. I want to learn about Delaware. I found your site very useful. Thank you for your great page.

Name: Andy 7 Peoples
E-mail: nd7people@hotmail.com
Home: Russia
Tribe: Russian ("Delaware")
Comments: I live in Russia. I want to learn about Delaware more. In Russia many people interested by Indians. There is some person studying culture Delaware. My site devoted Delaware http://www.geocities.com/nd7people/Elenap.html Andrey

---

Name: Rick Lone Wolf
E-Mail: lonewolf13790@yahoo.com
Home: New York
Tribe: Mohawk
Comments: Great site, You should be proud.

Name: Lawrence Wear, Jr.
E-Mail: the_bear@usa.net
Home: California
Tribe: Delaware
Comments: I am glad to see this site available for myself and other Delaware members.

Name: Bonnie Wear
E-Mail: bonniewear@usa.net
Home: California and nArizona
Tribe: Delaware (my husband tribe member)
Comments: So glad to see a site that can help us fill in the missing blanks on our ancestry. Nice to meet other relatives on the net.

Name: Phillip Gray Wolf
E-Mail: waktame@ptd.net
Home: Pennsylvania
Tribe: Munsee

Comments: Great page... will visit often...glad to see a page like this formed. Be well and may Creator walk with all of you. Respectfully Philip Gray Wolf

---

Name: **Sharon Clement**
E-Mail: sageja@juno.com
Home: Oregon
Tribe: Osage / Cherokee
Comments: I have been researching my nieces and nephews line of Delaware for many years now. I am glad to see this site available to our Delaware researchers.

Name: Gwen Todd
E-Mail: skwamaw@brightok.net
Home: Southeastern Oklahoma
Tribe: None, but live among members of the Choctaw Nation
Comments: Although I have, to the best of my knowledge, no Native American blood lines, I have become quite interested in the Delaware through a late-in-life contact with an OLD (LOL) classmate from Topeka, Kansas, who is very active in this regard. I am finding the history, most interesting, as it covers much of the land I knew in my childhood, and increases my respect and admiration for those who cared for and lived upon this land before and immediately after the "white man" disrupted what must have been an arduous existence. Your site is well done and fascinating.

Name: **Tom Swiftwater Hahn**
E-Mail: **thahn@swfla.rr.com**
Home: Fort Myers, Florida
Tribe: Chairman, Kansas Delaware Tribal Council
Comments: Please note that our technical editor has reinstituted the guest book for 2001. We welcome your comments and ideas. Tom Swiftwater~~~, Editor

---

Name: **Chris Hahn**
cfhahn@hotmail.com
Home: Shepherdstown, WV
Tribe: Kansas Delaware
Date: Wednesday, January 17, 2001

Comments: Guest Book created. (Chris is the Technical Manager of this site. Editor)

[Home] [Adams Delawares] [Baptist Missions] [The Big House] [Brief History of the Lenape] [Chiefs] [Delaware Life] [E. Okla History] [Kansas] [Lenape-Delaware Place Names] [Life Among the Delaware Indians] [McCoy Journal] [Old Northwest Confederacy] [Pratt Collection] [Russian Lenape] [Stock Stolen] The Indian Journals [Walam Olum] [Wampum Belts] [Wyandotte County]

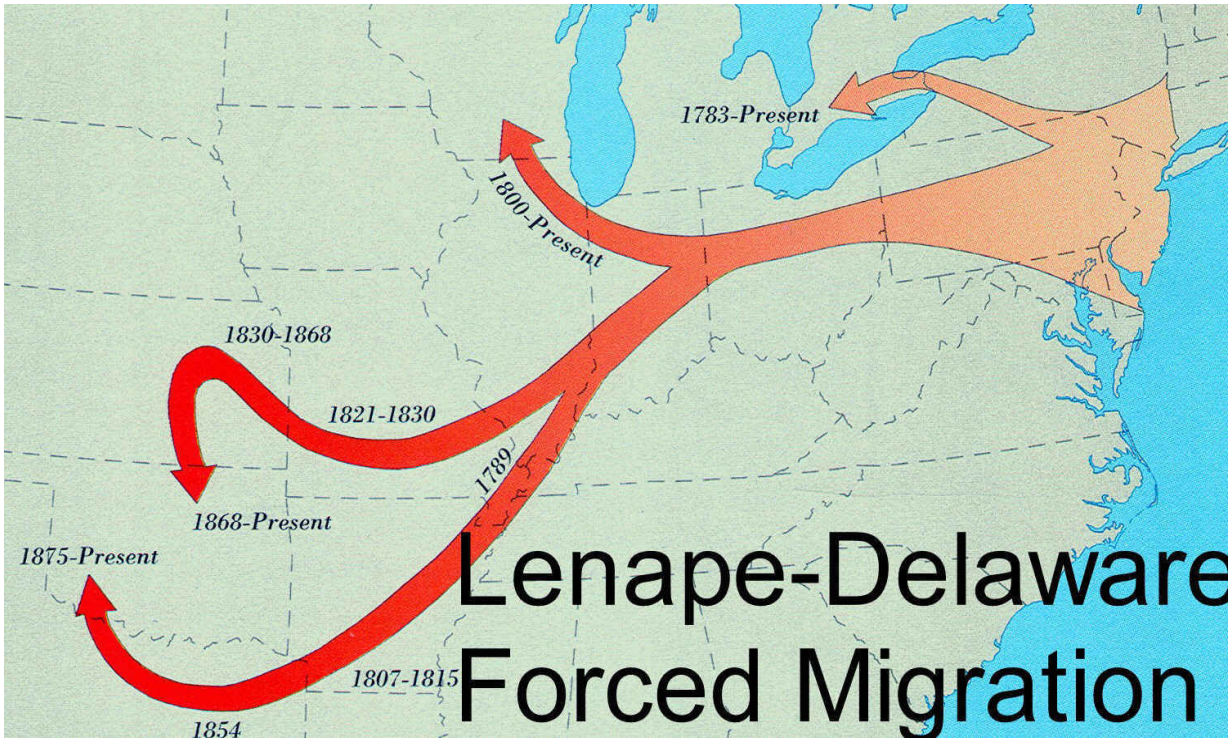
Home Page *Table of Contents*

13 May 2006

[Line of the Western Frontier Map may need to be replaced. Editor]

HISTORY

The Lenape-Delaware Origin in Modern History

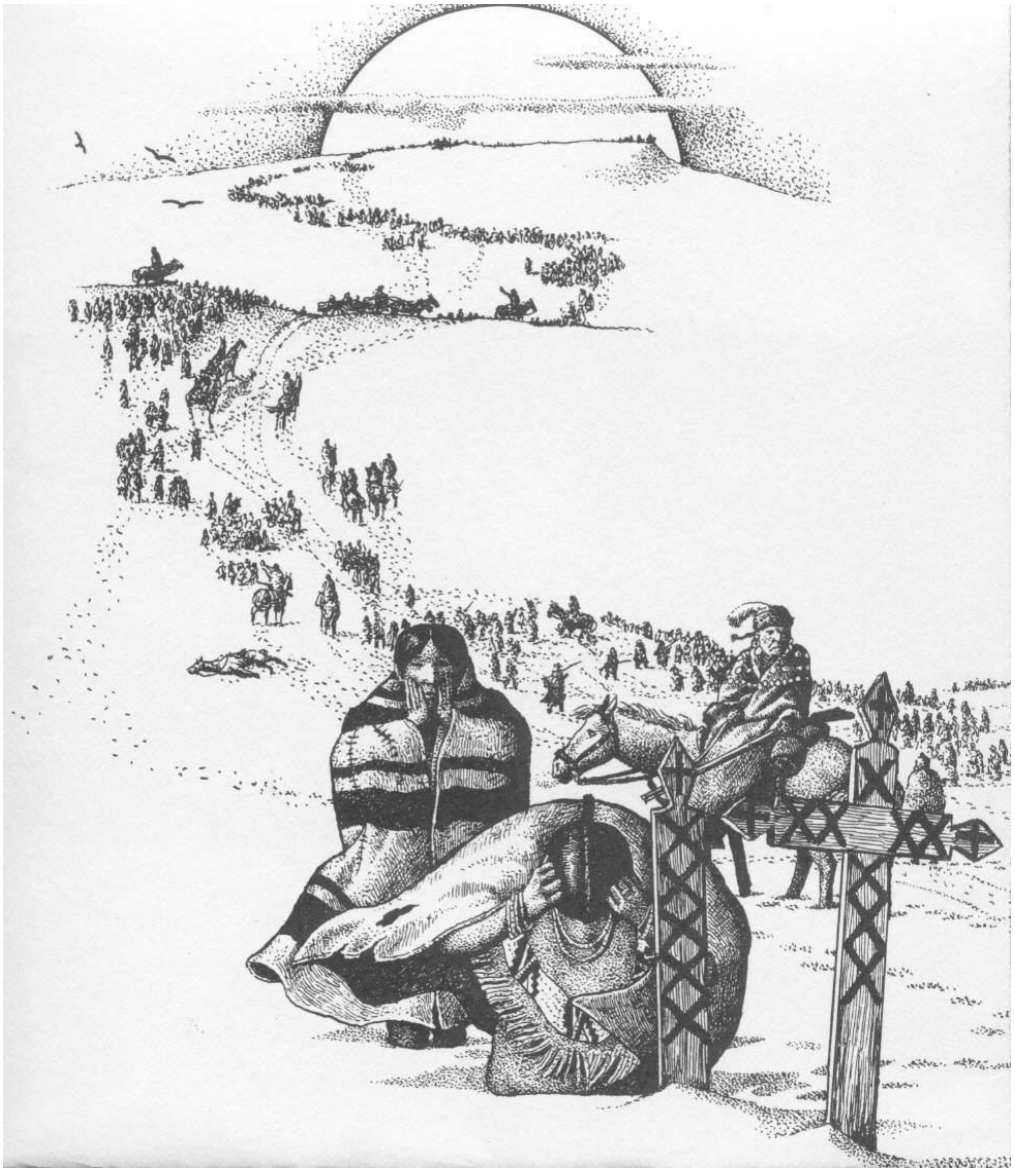


(From *Algonquians of the East Coast,* recommended reading for all, with beautiful illustrations)

Map showing the migration route of the Delaware and Munsee Indians**.** Many Munsee settled in Ontario, Canada and in Wisconsin and Kansas. Large numbers of Lenape finally settled in Oklahoma, following stops in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas. The dates are indicated on the map. The "Absentee Delaware," now the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, veered southwestward' from settlements in Arkansas and

Texas, they finally relocated near Anadarko, Oklahoma. One group, the Kansas or Citizen Delaware elected to remain in Kansas.

WHERE WE ENDED?



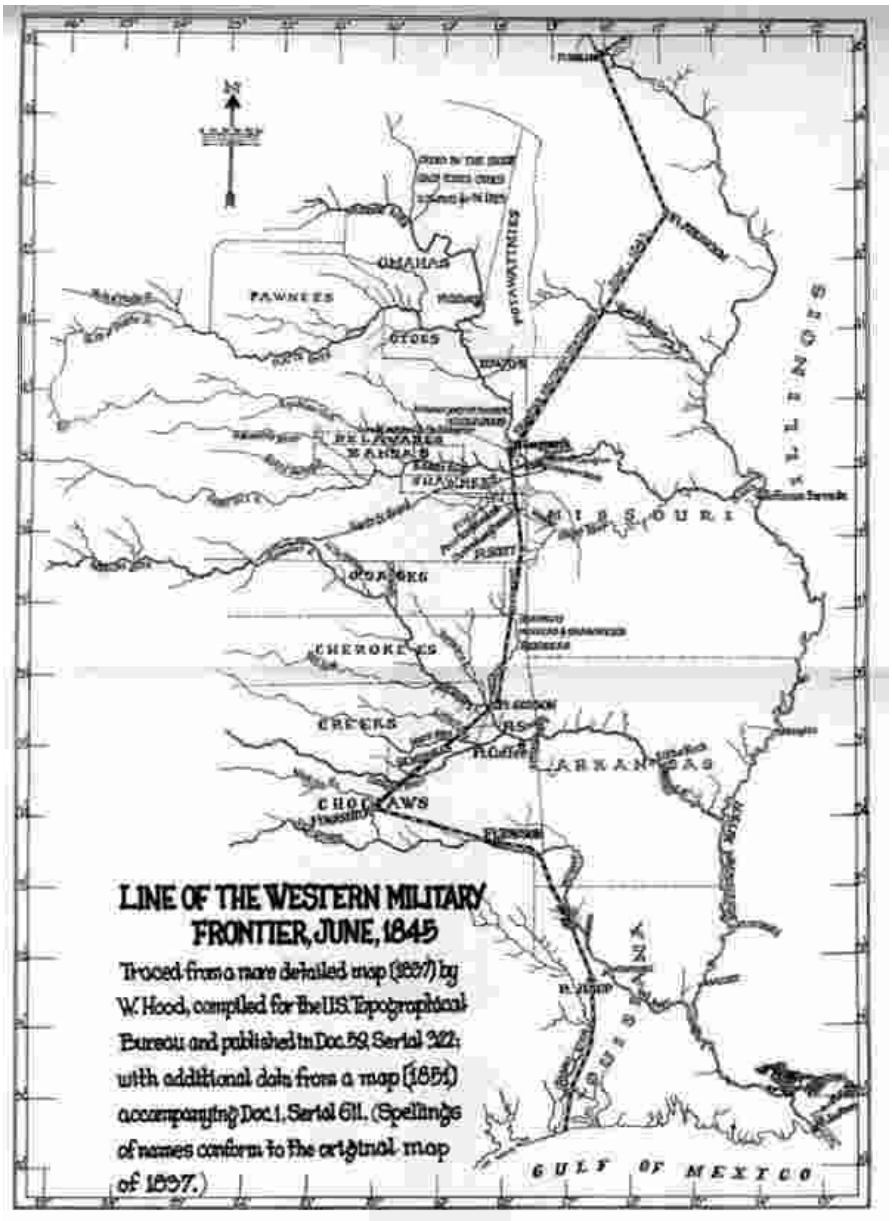
(From Weslager, *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration*

The Road

Does the road wind uphill all the way?
Yes, to the end.
Will the day's journey take the whole long day?
From the morn to night, my friend.
(Seen by the Editor in a coach from Tamworth to Stafford, Staffordshire, England, on 16 July 2002)



CHEROKEE AREA IN INDIAN TERRITORY WHERE DELAWARE MOVED IN 1867
(Bandeman 1895 Map)



Line of the Western Military Frontier, June 1945 (Barry)



Submitted by Peggy Smith.

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 3 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

[Home] [Up] [Pratt Collection] [Russian Lenap] [Stock Stolen] [Wallam Olum]
[Wampum Belts] [Wyandotte County] [Adams Delawares] [Baptist Missions] [BigHouse]
[Brief History of the Lenape] [Chiefs] [Civil War] [Delaware Life] [Delaware Missions]
[Delaware Town] [E.Okla History] [The Indian Journals] [Kansas]
[Lenape-Delaware Place Names] [Life Among the Delaware Indians] [McCoy Journal]
[Old Northwest Confederacy]

Home Page *Table of Contents*

29 October 2006

EASTERN OKLAHOMA DELAWARE HISTORY



An Oklahoma Lenape-Delaware woman, Susie Elkhair, in the 19th century. (From University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia)



Delaware Coat used in Eastern Oklahoma. (From Detroit *Institute of Arts* as found in *Algonquians of the East Coast*, a Time-Life book, highly recommended reading)



A Oklahoma Delaware Family
(A portion of the image on the left was intentionally omitted in the scanning. Western History Collection, University of Oklahoma Library)

A Lesson in Administrative Termination: An Analysis of the Legal Status of the

Delaware Tribe of Indians

This history is adapted from Gina J. Kerrigan and Clayton Chambers, preparers, A Lesson in Administrative Termination: An Analysis of the Legal Status of the Delaware Tribe of Indians by the Delaware Tribe of Indians ca. 1995. 220 N.W. Virginia Avenue , Bartlesville, OK 74003. **It reflects the history of the Delaware people through their departure from Kansas to the Indian Territory in the present state of Oklahoma. Keep in mind, that this particular history is a part of a legal brief prepared by the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Incorporated, that its the Eastern Oklahoma Delaware Tribe, for their case against the Cherokee Nation in determining the sovereignty of that tribe. As such, it naturally represents that tribe's point of historical view.** Email: *delawareindian@hotmail.com*

Note: See the end of the article for sources that were used by the authors.

The Early Contact Period--1500 to 1829

At the time of first contact with the Europeans, the Lenape people were residing along the Middle Atlantic coast in parts of the present day states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and New York.[1] The Europeans gave varying names to these Algonquian-speaking people, but after 1700 the colonists eventually adopted the name "Delaware Indians" after the middle band of the tribe which resided along the banks of the Delaware River. The name Delaware comes from Thomas West, de la Warr, an early governor of Virginia. The state of Delaware was named as were the Lenape who lived there. The Indians have always identified themselves as the Lenape, meaning the original people. All of the Algonquian tribes respectfully referred to the Lenape as the "Grandfather" tribe.[2]

When the Europeans arrived, the Delaware were living in three contiguous territorial areas, defined primarily by the dialect. The central group, the Unami (people down the river), resided on the middle Delaware River, controlling nearly all of New Jersey, parts of Pennsylvania and the lower Hudson River; the Munsee or Monsey (people of the stone country occupied the northern territory on the Lower Hudson River and the Upper Delaware River; the Unalachtigo (people who live near the sea) resided to the south.[3] The Unami, Munsee, and Unalachtigo territories were further subdivided by smaller communities or villages. Although of distinct dialect, all three groups shared common lineage, customs, and political decisions.[4] The Unami group ultimately emerged as the

main body of the Delaware Tribe.[5] Though during their removals to the west, many of the Munsee broke off and migrated in to New York, Wisconsin, and Canada, identification and communications with the main Delaware Tribe were maintained.[6] The Unalachtigo were eventually absorbed by the Unami during the removals.[7]

Prior to their removal from the east coast, the political structures of the Delaware were highly decentralized.[8] Each village or community appeared to have its own leaders or chief who acted independent of the others; yet, sufficient cohesion existed among all the villages of the three groups that the Europeans recognized them as one people.[9] In addition, the Delaware groups acted in concert during hunting drives, for collective defense, and in relations with other tribes.[10] Although egalitarianism dominated the tribal organization and decisions of the tribe were made collectively in general council, the various villages also had chiefs and councils.[11] The chiefs, however, were limited by the advice of councils and the elders; their authority flowed only from them power to persuade, and a less than persuasive chief would be replaced.[12] hen a singular voice was necessary, the chief with seniority, or commanding the most respect, would act as head chief on behalf of all the leaders.[13] In times of war, a war chief would also be selected based on his proven abilities in battle.[14] Though decentralized, the Delaware nevertheless maintained an interwoven social and political cohesion through membership in matrilineal clans.[15]

First recorded contact with the Europeans is believed to pre-date the sixteenth century. For the Delaware, the arrival of Europeans initially meant a new source for the fur trade. However, as the Swedes, the Dutch, and the English began to battle over control of the Mid-Atlantic coast, the Delaware felt the pressures to move west.[16] In the late 1600s, many of the Delaware villages were already migrating west to the Ohio River Valley.[17] By 1751, the majority of the tribe had settled in eastern Ohio at the request of the Wyandot.[18] In 1770, still more of the tribe's villages moved to lands on the White River in Indiana at the invitation of the Miami and Piankashaw Indians.[19] Yet another small band of Delaware moved to Cape Girardeau in southern Missouri in 1793, and settled in a tract of land which had been granted to them by the Spanish.[20] This "Absentee Delaware" band later migrated to Arkansas. Texas, and Western Oklahoma, and today comprise the federally-recognized Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma.[21] Under the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, the main body of Delaware relinquished their claim to land in Ohio and moved to Indiana to join the rest of the tribe on the White River."[22]

Increasingly weary of the problems associated with white settlement, the tribe agreed under the Treaty of St. Mary's of 1818 to relinquish all their claims to the lands in Indiana in exchange for new lands west of the Mississippi River.[23] Pursuant to the 1818 treaty, the tribe was moved to southwestern Missouri; however, the Delaware found the area unsuitable due to poor natural resources and increasing hostilities with other tribes. The tribe therefore entered a supplemental treaty in 1829 which provided for the Delaware removed to a new, permanent, reservation in northeastern present Kansas on the north bank of the Kansas River between Lawrence and Leavenworth.[24]

By the early nineteenth century, the Delaware tribe of the west scarcely resembled the peaceful and prosperous Lenape people of the east. Two-hundred years of forced removals, disease, acculturation, and wars had ravaged the social, religious, and political structures of the Delaware.[25] Of the estimated 20,000 Lenape people occupying the east coast,[26] only 2,000 Delaware were accounted for in the removal from Indiana to Missouri.[27] The Delaware societal structures had deteriorated almost beyond recognition. A natural response to the chaos was the development of centralized authority in a head chief.[28] In 1778, the matrilineal clans of the Wolf, the Turtle, and the Turkey, re-emerged to dominate the political organization of the tribe.[29] Each of the clans were represented by a chief. and of the three chiefs, the "first-among-equals" served as head chief.[30] Of primary significance, was the ascendancy of Kik-Tha-We-Nund (William Anderson) of the Turtle Clan to head chief in 1806.[31] Chief Anderson wished to unite his scattered people, revive the traditional ways, and settle them far beyond the influences if white civilization.[32] Anderson recognized that the centuries of removal and acculturation had broken the spirit of his people; the only possible hope for his tribe was to move as far west as [possible where the tribe could heal from the upsetting influence of the white world In particular, Chief Anderson opposed the work of missionaries who sought to further alienate his people from the tribe.[33]

By 1831, Anderson led the nucleus of the tribe to Kansas, and continued to try to bring the other alienated Delaware settlements in Ohio, Canada, Arkansas, and Texas to the new reservation to join the tribe.[34] Chief Anderson did have some success in reuniting the fragmented tribe; however, the great chief died soon after the removal to Kansas and did not get to fully realize his goal of total reunification.

The Kansas Experience. 1829-1866

Under the supplemental Treaty of 1829, the tribe was resettled on the forks of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers on a reservation which covered some two million acres.[35] Before his death, Chief Anderson had made progress in revitalizing the tribe, enabling the Delaware to again stand as the "grandfather" tribe among the removed eastern tribes.[36]

The Delaware political structures remained much the same during the early years in Kansas. However, throughout the nineteenth century the Indian agents of the Delaware agency increasingly sought to undermine the ways of the traditionalist in order to better control the tribe. After the death of the great Chief Anderson in 1832, the next "first among equals" of the clan chiefs to ascend to head chief was William Patterson.[37] The tribe's clan chiefs or sub-chiefs included Captain Ketchum of the Turtle Clan, Na-coman (Nat Coming) of the Wolf Clan, Ka-cock-ta-wha (Big Man) of the Turkey Clan.[38] Nat Coming of the Wolf Clan succeeded Patterson as the "first among equals" to head chief in 1839.[39] In 1849, Captain Ketchum, (Turtle) succeeded Nat Coming to head chief, the chiefs of the clans then included, Anderson Sarcoxie (Turtle), Ne-con-he-cond (Wolf), and Ka-cock-ta-wa (Turkey).[40]

Upon the death of Captain Ketchum in 1857, one of these three clan chiefs should have succeeded to head chief; however, the tribes U. S. agent intervened and requested that the government recognize Ketchum's successor to the Turtle Clan, James Conner (grandson to Chief Anderson), as head chief.[41] James Conner refused, however, claiming that the tribe would not accept him as head chief, but suggested that his estranged brother, John Conner, might agree to the government's proposition.[42] Indian agent B.F. Robinson wrote to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, stating, "...I would be pleased the Indian Department would authorize me to treat him [John Conner] as principal chief."[43] John Conner, residing for some thirty years away from the tribe, agreed to the government's proposal and returned to Kansas to take his position as head chief, agreed to the government's proposal and returned to Kansas to take his position as head chief; apparently, his appointment was meant to bring some "civilized" influences to the tribe.[44]

During this period, the U. S. Indian agents found the Christian elements of the tribe more palatable and began to undermine the traditional leaders actions in favor of the minority Christian element. Of primary significance was the U. S. appointment of the mixed-blood, Christian convert Charles Journeycake to Chief of the Turkey Clan in 1861.[45] It is clear that the tribal leaders did not accept Journeycake as easily as the appointment of John Conner. Under tribal law, Journeycake could not even be a member of the clans because

his mother was not a Delaware;[46] all clan membership and privileges were derived from matrilineal descendence. The tribe's cool reception to this intrusion in evidenced in the signatures of the Treaty of 1861, wherein Journeycake signs last, without any designation as chief or tribal delegate. The Treaty was also signed by John Conner, as head chief, Anderson Sarcoxey [Sarcoxie], chief of the Turtle Band, Ne-con-he-con, chief of the Wolf Band, and James Conner, delegate.[47]

Then in 1864, Journeycake's long-time friend and in-law, Baptist missionary Reverend John Pratt, was appointed as Indian agent for the Delaware Tribe.[48] Pratt's influence in Delaware affairs as a missionary was already well known, and the local newspaper openly criticized the appointment in that Pratt had a history of leaning toward his own financial aggrandizement. The Leavenworth *Daily Bulletin* lamented:

"The removal of Mr. Johnson, and the appointment of Mr. Pratt are significant facts that help to convince us that our conjectures are right...the fraud is not yet complete. The Indians have a few more acres of land. General Lane, the secretary, and the railroad men want them. They have concluded it to accomplish their object through Agent Pratt...We remember well that Mr. Pratt denounced the original treaty with the Delawares, by which they donated their lands to the railroad company, as a swindle, and was quite indignant about it until a quarter section was deeded to him by the company, and secretary Usher sold him another quarter for the low sum of two dollars per acres."[49]

Pratt and Journeycake had been working in tandem for nearly twenty years to convert the tribe to their Baptist Christianity.[50] Just as old Chief Anderson had feared, the work of the missionaries served to further destroy the tribe's traditional social structures, resulting in fragmented allegiances and alienation among the tribal members. Through the missionary schools, the children were lectured daily on the evils of their traditional ways. The elders and the Clan chiefs believed their children were being forced to abandon the tribe's customs and beliefs; references to the traditional Delawares as "non-civilized" or "heathens" were particularly offensive.[51] As with all historical attempts to assimilate the American Indians, the missionaries were somewhat successful in destroying the natural harmony of the tribal order and beliefs, but were not as successful in supplanting their own foreign belief systems. In the face of the breakdown of the natural social orders, the tribal council was forced to adopt a code of laws to bring some sort of artificial order to the tribe.[52]

[For clarification of the above paragraph, there is no evidence that the Reverend Charles Journeycake conspired

with John G. Pratt to "terminate" the Delaware, for purposes of converting them to Baptist Christianity. Obviously, both men regarded conversion to Christianity as a desirable goal, but they, or at least Reverend Journeycake, probably didn't choose this means to accomplish their ends. Moereover, there were probably divisions between families as to who were the "rightful" chiefs of the Delaware at this time. Editor, Lenape-Delaware History]

After settlement in Kansas, the Delaware initially resisted the missionaries and the government's efforts to create a sedentary, agricultural existence. The Delaware preferred hunting, trapping, and trading, and continued to send hunting parties deep into the west to find new sources of game. The Delaware became legendary for their hunting, scouting, and military prowess, their services often sought by the U.S. Government.[53]

Prior to their removal to Kansas, the U. S. Government had assured Chief Anderson that the removal would be the last, and that the government would protect the rights of the Delaware to their new reservation against infringements by other tribes and white settlers. However, with the United States additions of California. Oregon, and New Mexico, white settlers would soon be overrunning the Indian Territory; the U. S. determined that for their own protection the Indians should be removed from the direct path of the settlers. As early as 1853, Congress authorized the President to negotiate with the Indians for their removal.[54] At this point the Delaware vehemently opposed another removal or the creation of a state in Indian Country. In an April, 1854 letter to President Pierce, Chief Ketchum reminds the government that "...our Great Father promised us solemnly that he would never again take this Country from us either by purchase or no other way because this was the last good place that he could ever move his Delaware Children to, therefore he would never again remove them out of this place."[55]

Nevertheless, on 6 May, 1854, the Delaware were forced to agree to allow the U. S. to offer the majority of the Delaware reserve for public sale which eventually amounted to 558,555 acres.[56] The U.S. breached this treaty, however, by selling the lands privately, rather than at public auction, resulting in a fraud of some 1.3 million dollars.[57] In addition, the U.S. swindled the tribe out of the 1,000,000 acre hunting strip for a mere $10,000.[58] A hundred years later, the Indian Claims Commission determined that the same land was actually worth sixty times that amount in 1854.[59] However, the Delaware did manage to reserve a ten mile by forty mile strip in Kansas as their "diminished reserve." The U. S. rationalized to the Delaware that the government could better protect the tribe if they occupied a smaller area. However, the depredations against the Delaware did not cease. In an 1858 letter to President Buchanan, the Delaware chiefs reported that, "Since the

opening of the Territory, thieves (white men) have come in and are constantly stealing our horses, and in many instances have stripped some of our people of everything they owned.[60] In addition to stealing their land, squatters usurped Delaware livestock, cut down their timber to build their homes, and otherwise harasses and persecuted the tribe. The Delaware had no recourse in the courts as they were not citizens; they took no action personally for they feared the white vigilante groups who would come and take all their possessions and burn their houses to the ground.[61]

Under increasing pressure from the railroads, the Delaware entered yet another treaty with the U. S. in 1860 which provided for the allotment in severalty of the ten mile by forty mile diminished reserve, and the remainder of the reserve to be sold directly to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company under the supervision of the government.[62] The treaty specified that, although allotted in severalty, individual Delaware did not receive a fee patent, and the lands were not alienable. In addition, eighty acre allotments were also set aside for those Absentee Delaware residing to the south who were expected to rejoin the tribe.[63]

In 1861, the tribe signed a supplemental treaty with the U.S. which provided for the additional sale of any surplus Delaware lands to the railroad, and authorized the railroad to issue bonds and mortgages on the lands of the 1860 treaty to raise monies already due to the tribe.[64] The 1861 treaty also provided that if the railroad should default on the purchase of lands, the lands would again become the sole property of the U. S. in trust for the Delaware.[65]

Although the Delaware had given as much as they could to appease the railroads and the government, the tribe was not to be left in peace. The depredations climaxed in the spring of 1860 and the Delaware held a number of council meetings to discuss the state of the tribe. Indian Agent Sykes reported:

"...Many things tended to bring about their discontentedness. This Winter they have had a great many Ponies stolen from them, not a neighborhood or settlement has escaped the thieves. They are out of money, and have gone to the extent of their credit with their merchants. The white people around them are continually annoying them with threats, telling them they cannot nor shall long own so much land here among them. People are cutting timber continually, and hauling it off, and according to Judge Petit's (the judge for this district) decision they cannot be punished for it..."[66]

After several general councils on the issue of whether to move to the Rocky Mountains, the southwest, or to the far west, the tribe voted in May, 1860, to leave their Kansas reservation.[67]

Removal to Indian Territory, 1860-1868

Although the tribe had formally voted to leave the Kansas Territory in early 1860, favoring Cherokee lands for their new reservation, the issue was diverted with the outbreak of the Civil War. The Delaware initially sought to persuade the tribes in Indian Country, especially the Cherokees, to remain neutral as the Delaware had determined to do.[68] The Creek had even promised the Delaware protection against the southern sympathizers if they would remain neutral.[69] By 1862, however. the Delaware reservation had already been subject to attacks by both white and Indian secessionists, generating sentiments for revenge. The breaking point came with the arrival of the southern Indians, including 200 Absentee Delaware, from the Washita agency relating stories of starvation and robbery of all their possessions at the hands of the southern sympathizers.[70] In response, over eight percent of the Delaware able-bodied men men volunteered for service in the Union Army.[71] In 1863, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, William P. Dole, proclaimed that "no community within the limits of the loyal states can show a better record than the Delawares."[72]

As early as 1860, Delaware tribal leaders had been visiting the neighboring Choctaw and Cherokee Tribes to discuss the purchase of lands within Indian Territory.[73] Residing on another tribe's land was not new to the Delaware; during their removals to the west, the tribe was first invited by the Wyandot to reside on their lands in Ohio, and then the Piankashaw and the Miami to reside on their lands in Indiana. [74] Much to the dismay of these tribes, the Federal government later gave the Delaware valuable consideration to remove from these lands, even though the tribe had no title to relinquish. In 1853, the Absentee Delaware, under the leadership of John Conner (head chief of the main body by 1857), had entered into an agreement with the Choctaw nation to allow the Absentee Delaware to reside in their Choctaw District[75] at no cost to the Delaware, provided that the Absentees would be subject to the privilege, penalties, and laws of the Choctaw Nation. [76] Neither the main body of the Delaware, nor this band of Absentees, were ever considered to have given up their tribal sovereignty or identity when settling among the other tribes.[77] It was in light of these experiences that Chief Anderson Sarcoxie and several councilmen visited the Choctaw and Cherokee Tribes in 1860 with the intent of

purchasing lands from the tribes with the similar understanding that the Delaware would also be subject to the privileges, penalties, and laws of those tribes.[78]

However, because of the southern Indians allegiance against the federal government, a Delaware General Council was held in May, 1863, resolving to request that the government allow Anderson Sarcoxie to explore the Rockies rather than Indian Country.[79] Commissioner of Indian Affairs, William P. Dole, replied that the government did not believe the climate in the Rockies was suitable, and advised that the U. S. government greatly desired the removal of the Delaware from Kansas.[80]

Although the U.S. did not specifically demand that the Delaware find a new reservation on Cherokee lands, it became readily apparent that this area had been set aside by the U.S. for the Delaware resettlement. As early as April, 1864, Agent Pratt received a telegram from Commissioner Dole directing Pratt to "(a)rrange to bring here soon the Delaware Chief and two councilors with your interpreter for the purpose of negotiating a further treaty."[81] One month later, in May, 1864, Cherokee Chief John Ross, wrote to Commissioner Dole stating, "[W]e have... expressed a willingness to receive...the Delawares...[a]nd we are now ready to negotiate a Treaty with the Government that will accomplish that object, if agreeable to the Government and the Delawares..."[82]

Accordingly, Sarcoxie made yet another trip down to the Cherokee Nation in the spring of 1864.[83] During their negotiations the Cherokee told Sarcoxie that they were not willing to sell outright any of their lands south of Kansas, but that the Delaware could settle on Cherokee land upon the following terms:

1. That the Delaware invest money equal to that invested by the Cherokee for the annuity;
2. That the Delaware pay the Cherokee a bonus for the right to settle on the lands; and
3. That the Delaware would enjoy equal rights with Cherokee as to laws, votes, and schools.[84] To these words the Delaware replied, "none of them would suit our people" and that "we consider our work here finished, further deliberations unnecessary."[85]

On 7 June 1864, the U. S. government warned the Cherokee that "in case an arrangement cannot be effected whereby the Delawares shall obtain a home in the Cherokee Country upon terms satisfactory to them, our negotiations may be considered at an end."[86] To this communication, Cherokee Chief Ross replied:

["] ...We are fully apprised that the chief object with the Government in opening

negotiations was to provide a home for the Delawares in the Cherokee Country south of Kansas and their removal from that state...the Cherokees were not willing to sell any portion of their domain that lies south of Kansas, they were willing to receive the Delawares into their Country upon terms just and liberal [emphasis added]. ["][87]

The U. S. government apparently was severely disappointed with the Cherokee's decision to fight on behalf of the Confederates. In a letter to a Union military commander regarding the Indians' sentiment about the Civil War, Indian Agent R. H. Carruth reports, "I can not believe John Ross. of the Cherokees, has done what the papers state. If so, all there is left to do is kindle civil war over his head."[88] These correspondences indicate that the U. S. had a two-fold purpose for negotiating a Post-Civil War treaty with the Cherokee:

1. to punish the Cherokee for fighting on the side of the Confederacy; and,
2. to remove the Delaware from Kansas to Cherokee country as soon as possible.

[After the Civil War, the U. S. Government was trying to terminate the tribal relations of all Indians, and they were using all means possible to do it. It appears that one means was to force the Kansas Delaware to dissolve their tribal relations explicitly if they wanted to remain in their homes of forty years and to stay married to their husbands , mostly, who were economically tied to Kansas. The other means was to have the Cherokee Delaware be regarded as "Cherokees by blood," thereby eliminating the Delaware Tribe. We believe both actions by the U.S. Government were wrong and both should be equally opposed. Editor. *Lenape-Delaware History Net*]

In mid-June, 1864, The Cherokee unilaterally submitted a proposed treaty to the U.S. which was very similar to the treaty made with the Confederate government; however the U.S. refused to acknowledge or act upon the treaty.[89] Under the circumstances, the U.S. government felt the terms of the Cherokee's proposed treaty gave the Cherokee Nation more than it deserved, especially in light of the questionable legitimacy of the Cherokee government after its allegiance with the Confederacy.[90] Furthermore, the proposed treaty only reiterated the same terms for relocating the Delaware as did their earlier offer which the Delaware had equivocally rejected; the U.S. government had already informed the Cherokee that until terms were reached for the Delaware removal which were satisfactory to the Delaware, the negotiations would be terminated.[91]

In contrast, the Delaware were invited to Washington, D. C., in June, 1864, where Agent Pratt and Commissioner Dole negotiated a treaty for the removal of the Delaware from Kansas.[92] The urgency of the removal on terms satisfactory to the Delaware is better

understood in light of the fact that Interior Secretary Usher was the controlling shareholder in the company of Usher, Hallet & Co. which allegedly was trying to secure the remaining Delaware lands on behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad (formerly called the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Co., the railroad still not having paid the Delaware for lands purchased under the Treaties of 1860 and 1861.[93] To exacerbate an already putrid situation, Agent Pratt was later subpoenaed to give testimony before a state court concerning his connections to the railroad interests and the disposal of Delaware lands.[94] Thus, the circumstances surrounding this 1864 treaty were suspicious at best. This may explain why the Senate did not take action on the treaty for nearly two years, and then the Senate declined to ratify the same just months before a new Delaware Treaty of 1866 was drafted and ratified.[95]

On 4 July 1866, the federal government and the Delaware leaders concluded the Treaty with the Delawares, 1866, 14 stat. 793, in Leavenworth, Kansas.[96] Special Commissioner W. H. Watson, reported that the negotiations were delayed pending the arrival of Chief Anderson Sarcoxie, detained due to poor weather.[97] The federal government's respect for the old chief is significant in light of Agent Pratt's later attempts to discredit Sarcoxie as "those of the unfettered class."[98]

By this 1866 treaty, the federal government promised that the Delaware would be removed to a reservation of their own in Indian country in exchange for the sale of their lands in Kansas to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. The quantity of land would be equal to 160 acres for each man, woman and child who removed to Indian Country.[99] In addition to these lands. the U.S. was to give to the tribe twenty-three sections of land within their new reservation absolutely free to compensate for prior treaty violations.[100] The U.S. `further guaranteed the Delaware peaceable possession of their homes, and protection from hostile Indians, and internal strife and civil war, and full and just participation in any general council or territorial government established for the tribes residing in Indian Country.[101]

Of utmost significance, however, was that the treaty expressly reaffirmed the tribe's domestic-dependant status, and the commitment of the U.S. to protect and defend the rights of the tribe.[102] The Treaty with the Delaware was ratified on 26 July 1866, and proclaimed by the President on 10 August 1866. This renewed commitment has never been repudiated by Congress in any legislation since 1866. Upon completing the Delaware Treaty, the U.S. immediately turned to finalize an arrangement with the Cherokees to allow for Delaware removal to Cherokee lands. The U.S. made it clear that the Cherokee

needed to reach an agreement with the Delaware on terms that were favorable to the tribe loyal to the U.S. government.[103] The earlier terms that had been proposed by the Cherokee Nation looked to the incorporation of the Delaware as individuals into the Cherokee Nation, and these terms were unequivocally rejected by the Delaware.[104] Accordingly, the Cherokee Nation modified their terms and submitted the following proposal to Congress:

"The Cherokees will sell to the Delawares lands for their permanent homes upon these conditions, viz: That the Delawares will not sell these lands to the Government, or to other Indians, without the consent to the Cherokees: and the Cherokees will consent that the Delawares shall be governed by their own laws and customs, have the benefit of all their annuities and property, and will allow them a proper representation, according to numbers in their Legislature, and give them the benefit of their laws and customs, if it shall be the pleasure of the Delawares at any time to accept the same."[105]

The new proposal recognized the continued existence of the Delaware tribe as a sovereign entity residing on lands owned in common with the Cherokee Nation. This concept was nearly identical to the arrangement negotiated by the U.S. in 1855 for the Chickasaw residing on Choctaw lands.[106] With this proposal in mind, the U.S. and Cherokees drafted a treaty which would provide for the removal of the Delaware to the Cherokee Nation. The treaty between the Cherokee and the U.S. was completed on 19 July 1866, two weeks after the Delaware Treaty with the U.S. was ratified 27 July 1866, one day after the Delaware Treaty. With both the Delaware and Cherokee Treaties finally completed, the U.S. immediately acted to remove the Delaware from their home in Kansas to a new reservation in the Cherokee Nation.

All of the Cherokee treaties between the U.S. and the Five Civilized Tribes contained provisions for the sale and relocation of other tribes on their lands, however, the Cherokee Treaty contained a unique provision to allow Cherokees to retain ownership of its lands east of the 96 degrees, while allowing tribes settling on these lands to maintain their "tribal organizations."[107] This unique provision was provided for in Article 15 of the Cherokee Treaty.

- [The 1866 text in its entirety can be found under Treaties. For all of the details of this period, see *A Lesson in Administrative Termination* cited at the end of this article. Much of the remainder of that monograph is devoted to make the case that the Delaware Tribe of Indians has always been a tribal entity separate from the Cherokee Nation entity.]

The Treaty between the Cherokee and the U.S. was completed on 19 July 1866, two weeks after the Delaware Treaty with the U.S., and ratified 27 July 1866, one day after the Delaware Treaty. With both the Delaware and Cherokee Treaties finally completed, the U. S. immediately acted to remove the Delaware from their home in Kansas to a new reservation in the Cherokee Nation.

On 13 October 1866, Agent Pratt, under the direction of Commissioner Cooley, wrote to the Delaware Chief John Conner and Assistant Chief Charles Journeycake, directing them to go to Cherokee Country to pick out their new reservation.[108] Pratt included in his letter, maps for unoccupied lands in Indian territory, a copy of the Delaware Treaty, and instructions for the Delaware to pick out blocks of land in quantities of 80 or 160 acre allotments.[109]

Again, the U.S. had already fully concluded that the Delaware would be settled with the Cherokee, urging them to go ahead and make their selection of lands. Accordingly, the Delaware held General Council on 13 October 1866, and selected the Delaware delegates and giving them "full and complete authority to select and secure new homes in Indian Country for said tribe."[110] The appointed delegates included John Conner, Anderson Sarcoxie, and Charles Journeycake, as chiefs, Joseph Armstrong and Andrew Miller, as councilors, and Isaac Journeycake, as interpreter.

Similarly, on 7 November 1866, the Cherokee National Council passed a resolution giving authority to the "Principal Chief, the Assistant Chief, and three others to enter an agreement with the Delaware Delegation in reference to allowing the Delaware to select a reservation from our lands lying east or west of the 96th degree of longitude...."[111] In November, 1866, the Delaware delegation left Kansas to meet with the delegates of the Cherokee Nation. In possession of the 1866 treaties, and U.S. maps indicating the unoccupied `lands of the Cherokee Nation, the Cherokee and Delaware delegates, possessing full authorization to bind the tribes, surveyed lands both east and west of the 96 degree longitudinal. [See the Later Treaties Section for the full text of the agreement.]

Hence, the Delaware delegates, in company with the Cherokee delegates, electing to preserve their tribal organization, chose a ten by thirty mile strip of land on the Caney River, or 192,000 acres as their new reservation. All that needed to be determined was the price. Pursuant to the Delaware Treaty of 1866, and in keeping with the Treaty of 1860, the 192,000 acres would provide 160 acre allotments for every man, woman, and child

(1,000) in Kansas, and also provide the same for some 200 Absentee Delawares still residing to the south on lands of other tribes.[112]

Upon returning home to Kansas, the tribal members were fully apprised that the delegates had entered into an agreement with the Cherokee to purchase the use of a ten by thirty tract of land east of the 96 degree, of which the title would remain with the Cherokee Nation, but as between the Delaware and the Cherokee, the Delaware ownership would not be disturbed.[113] The tribal members were also told that. indeed, the tribe would preserve its tribal organization, but that the Delaware would have additional rights in the Cherokee national fund.[114] Settling on a ten by thirty mile tract of land along the banks of the Caney River was a natural transition for the Delaware--even if the tribe or individual members would not have the title to alienate. Under the 1860 treaty, the tribe had been residing on a ten by forty mile strip along the Kansas River, and under the same treaty, each man, woman, and child of the tribe had received a 160 acre allotment in severalty, without however the ability to alienate the land.[115] Accordingly, the tribe met in council on 18 February 1867, and registered in mass for the removal to Indian Country.[116]

The agreement with the two tribes being completed, the tribe sent the delegates to Washington, D. C. in April, 1867, to formalize the purchase of the chosen land. These delegates included John Conner, and Charles Journeycake, chiefs, and Isaac Journeycake, and John Sarcoxie, as delegates.[117] Suspiciously missing was the traditionalist Chief Anderson Sarcoxie.

On 8 April 1867, the Delaware entered a formal contract with the Cherokee in Washington, D.C. for the purchase of a quantity of land east of the 96 degree west longitudinal for the use of the Delaware Tribe pursuant to Article 4 of the Delaware Treaty and Article 15 of the Cherokee Treaty.[118] The total quantity was equal to 160 acres for each man, woman, and child who signed the 18 February 1867 registry, and any additional Delaware who might sign within one month of the signing of the agreement.[119] The Delaware agreed to pay $1.00 per acre for a perpetual occupancy right on the land, in addition to a sum of money which would sustain the same proportion to the existing

Cherokee National Fund that the Delaware sustained to the total number of Cherokee.[120] This was all in keeping with the terms negotiated prior to the 1866 treaties, and with the 9 December 1866 agreement between the two tribes; however, rather than enjoying "all the rights of native Cherokees," the Articles of Agreement further provided that the Delaware would be "consolidated with" the Cherokee would in all respects Nation, and the after-

born children of Delaware "so incorporated" would in all respects be regarded as native Cherokee.[121] Thus even though the contract's requirements or terms were taken from the Article 15 provision providing for the preservation of tribal organization, the contract also lifted part of the incorporation language from the Article 15 provision for abandoning the tribal organization. The contract, therefore, required the Delaware to pay for the rights to preserve their tribal organization, but then, slipped in ambiguous language of "incorporation" that seemingly could be interpreted to void the very right for which they were paying.

Although this interpretation of the Articles of Agreement would violate the terms of the Delaware Treaty, the Cherokee Treaty, and the 9 December 1866 agreement, nevertheless, this ambiguity has allowed the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Cherokee Nation to periodically claim--when it suited its interests--that the Delaware terminated themselves in 1867.[122] But in fact, the Delaware delegates to the Articles of Agreement had no apparent or actual authority as agents to enter a contract that might contradict the terms of the two treaties of 1866, and the already ratified Delaware-Cherokee Agreement of 9 December 1866.

On 11 April 1867, the President of the United States approved the agreement as required by Article 15 of the Treaty with the Cherokee of 1866. Note, however, that the language of that treaty expressly limited the President's discretion to vary from the requirements of Article 15.[123] While receiving the approval of the President, the Articles of Agreement of 1867 were never submitted to or ratified by Congress, and was expressly rejected by the Delaware Tribe acting in General Council.

The Articles of Agreement were submitted to the Cherokee National Council, and ratified on 13 June 1867.[124] However, on 6 May 1867, the Delaware Council flatly refused to ratify the agreement as it was explained to them.

When the Reverend Pratt and Assistant Chief Charles Journeycake returned from Washington, D.C. in late April, 1867, they notified tribal members that under the agreement, the Delaware were to become merged with the Cherokee, and would be subject to the laws and customs of the Cherokee government.[125] In response to this news, the Delaware held a General Council on 6 May 1867, and overwhelmingly passed a resolution rejecting the Articles of Agreement as a violation of the Delaware Treaty of 1866.[126] In Particular, Chief Anderson Sarcoxie--who had not been invited to Washington--was enraged that the U.S. would allow such an arrangement in violation of the Delaware

Treaty of 1866, and the 9 December 1866 agreement with the Cherokee.[127]

Following the council meeting on 6 May, Sarcoxie circulated a petition and obtained the signatures of some 600 of the approximately 1,000 Delaware, and delivered the same to their 'Indian Agent,' the Reverend Pratt.[128] The resolution provided in part: " After much discussion and consultation it was agreed unanimously that the Delaware will never give up their nationality and become merged in the Cherokee Nation but on the contrary every consideration of self preservation, pride, and desire for our happiness and prosperity as a people calls upon us to maintain our Nationality and separate existence as a tribe. And to that end whenever they remove from their distant homes they will go in a body to a desired reservation of their own as is clearly contemplated by both the spirit and the letter of the treaty made between the United States and the Delaware tribe of Indians July 4 1866. And to which you attention is respectfully called.[129]

However, unbeknownst to the Delaware, Agent Pratt and Charles Journeycake had been in collusion to do away with the Delaware tribal government under the rational that the Baptist missionaries, such as Pratt and Journeycake, would have more control over the members and, thus, be able to convert them more easily.[130]

Thus, when Sarcoxie gave the resolution and petition, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Agent Pratt in June, 1867, Pratt did not6 forward it to the Commissioner. When Sarcoxie did not get a response from Washington, he wrote directly to the Commissioner in July, inquiring as to whether the Commissioner ever received the petition.[131]

Pratt, indeed, had not sent the petition, but in a letter dated 5 July 1867 to the Commissioner, Pratt does state that "[f]or the past months there has been considerable excitement among the Delawares, having for its origins the arrangements entered into by the delegates of this tribe at Washington in April...by which the Delawares are merged into and become a part of the Cherokee people, I believe the matter however is culminated and that the arrangement will be acquiesced in."[132]

Apparently the plan had not "culminated", and Pratt was ordered to transmit the petition to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; in his transmittal letter, Pratt states: In forwarding this paper I feel constrained to say that I do so only in obedience to official duty....The plan which has been adopted with the approbation of the government was in effect doing for them what emigration to the Indian Country would necessarily result in, that is to say

the doing away of a tribal system of government and adopting that which civilization brings...It is not therefore surprising that before this great change should go into effect the most strenuous efforts should be made by the less enlightened portion of this tribe and other tribes, to postpone the time, interpose objections or create dissatisfaction in relation thereto...[133]

Thus, Pratt does not deny that the Articles of Agreement were a violation of the Delaware Treaty or that the majority of the tribe had refused to ratify the agreement of the General Council. Pratt only reasons that it is in the best interest of the tribe. and in line with the U. S. assimilation policy.

In conclusion, Pratt maintains that Sarcoxie's petition. which demanded enforcement of the Delaware Treaty of 1866, was an expression of the "unfettered class which seeks to perpetuate and keep alive old Indian customs and traditions.[134] It should be noted here that under tribal law Anderson Sarcoxie was the eldest of the chiefs and should have been recognized as head chief. and of such importance that the U.S. would not even negotiate the Treaty of 1866 until Sarcoxie had arrived.[135] However, less than a year later, Pratt attempts to portray Sarcoxie to the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs as "Captain Sarcoxie" of the "unfettered class." To counter Sarcoxie's petition. Assistant Charles Journeycake wrote to the Acting Commissioner in November, 1867, maintaining that the "arrangement" entered into in April were in the best interests of the tribe, and that he did not countenance the expression of Captain Sarcoxie.[136] Agent Pratt transmitted the letter on behalf of his old friend, Journeycake, and John Conner, James Conner, and James Ketchum, maintaining that these were the only persons with legitimate authority to act of behalf of the tribe.[137]

By the fall of 1867, the Delawares had not received an adequate explanation as to their status, thus, in January, 1868, the famous U. S. scout Captain Fall Leaf filed yet another protest with Washington,. D. C., pointing out that the Delawares already had a previous agreement with the Cherokees which had been authorized by the people, and that the delegates sent to Washington in April, 1867, had no authority to enter such an agreement - under which "the tribal organization of our people could be maintained."[138] (Note, however, that Fall Leaf was under the impression that the Delawares could only preserve their tribal organization if settling west of the 96 degree. and believed that this was where the ten by thirty mile strip of land had been chosen.) This Fall Leaf requested that a delegation be sent to Washington "in reference to a selection of lands and location of the Delawares in Indian Territory, west of the Ninety sixth (96) parallel of longitude..."[139]

This petition was also signed by over two-thirds of the Delaware Tribe.[140]

Pratt responded swiftly to this petition, affirming that the Delawares had entered a previous agreement wit the Cherokees - to se the ten by thirty strip of land east of the 96 degree longitudinal, while preserving their tribal organization.[141] Pratt, however, also contended that the Delawares would thereby still be subject to the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation.[142] Note, that Pratt's position contradicts the very language of Article 15 of the Cherokee Treaty which provided that a tribe paying to have land set aside would thereby preserve it tribal organization, laws, customs, and usages, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation.[143] The distinction is clear and if the Delawares were to be subject to the authority of the Cherokee Nation, then the language for preservation of tribal organization would be illusory.

During the spring of 1869, Assistant Chief Sarcoxie and Captain Fall Leaf continued to refuse to remove to the Cherokee Nation, and encouraged the tribal members to remain. However, the depredations and harassment against the Delawares had only increased. The people were bordering on destitution, as Pratt would not release any of their annuities until they agreed to remove to Indian Territory. In addition, in anticipation of removal, no preparation of their farms, crops, etc., had been made. The two Delaware leaders were still awaiting an adequate explanation from Washington, D.C., as their faith in Agent Pratt had been exhausted.[144] Finally in May, 1868. the Commissioner of Indian Affairs traveled to Kansas to negotiate a removal with Sarcoxie and Fall Leaf.[145] (154) What kind of assurances may have been able to provide is not clear, but he was able to obtain written promises from Sarcoxie and Fall Leaf to remove to the Cherokee Nation, and to encourage their followers to do the same.[146]

By the time of the removal, the ambiguities of the Articles of Agreement of 7 April 1867. had yet to be resolved. Nevertheless, pursuant to the *initial* 9 December 1866 agreement, the Delaware proceeded in mass to the ten by thirty [mile] strip of land originally selected for their use. This area covers the top two-thirds of present-day Washington County, Oklahoma.[147]

The 9 December 1866 agreement between the two tribes provided for the purchase of the entire strip of 192,000 acres, enough to assure a 160-acre allotment for each man, woman, and child in Kansas (1,000) and for the 200 Absentees still living to the south.[148] The Articles of Agreement, however, only provided for 160 acres for each man, woman, and child listed on the 18 February 1867b registry, and those names added within a month of

the signing of the agreement.[149] As Sarcoxie had lamented in his petition, no provision was made for the landless Absentees to the south.[150] Thus, the Delaware were to receive 160 acres for each 0f the 985 Delaware who elected to remain with the tribe and remove to Indian Country. a total of 157,600 acres.[151] Per the Articles of Agreement, the tribe paid $157,600.00 for this land at $1.00 per acre.[152]

In addition to the $157,600.00, the tribe was also to pay the proportional amount of money into the Cherokee National fund which represented a ratio of 985 Delaware to 13,573 Cherokee as compared to the total value of the Cherokee National fund, including the $157,600.00.[153] This proportional amount came to a total of $121,824.28.[154] Both payments were made pursuant to the requirements of Article 15 of the Cherokee Treaty providing for the settlement of tribes choosing to preserve their tribal organization while enjoying all the rights of native Cherokee. [155]

In comparison, the Shawnee Tribe also settled within the Cherokee Nation in 1869 under the Articles of Agreement between the Shawnee and the Cherokee.[156] The *Shawnee*, however, *did not pay* for their *lands*, and the Agreements specifically states that "said Shawnees will abandon their tribal organization."[157] In addition, the Agreement also states that "said Shawnee shall be incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation, on equal terms in every respect, and with all the privileges and immunities of native citizens of the Cherokee Nation."[158] The language of the Shawnee agreement, then, directly tracts the provision of Article 15 looking to the abandonment of tribal organization.

Thus, the Delaware agreed to pay $279,484.28 to the Cherokee for a tract of land on which the 985 Delaware might "preserve their tribal organization," and to "enjoy all the rights of native Cherokees". *However, during the removal nearly 200 Delaware died due to illness and hardship.*[159]

[Emphasis added. Not many know that the the Delaware also their own "Trail of Tears". It just didn't happen at one time. Each move--from the Eastern States to Ohio to Indiana to Missouri, to Kansas, and to Oklahoma--was a "Rail of Tears" that caused significant numbers of deaths, illnesses, and deprivations of homes, and added to the general disillusionment of the Delaware. Editor, *Lenape-Delaware History Net*]

Nevertheless, in 1869 the U.S. paid the Cherokee the full amount for all 985 Delaware to

resettle.[160] The Delaware did not object at this time because they were under the impression that they had purchased the land from the Cherokee, with only the limitation being that the tribe could not otherwise alienate the land without the permission of the Cherokee Nation.[161] (170) The believed and acted accordingly for nearly thirty years that if one of the 985 individual Delaware had passed away before or after reaching Indian Country, then the individual's right to an allotment would pass to the family.[162] Later, the Cherokee would argue, and win, that the Delaware only purchased a life estate for each of the 985 Delaware, and upon their death, the land reverted back to the Cherokee Tribe.[163] Note, that the Delaware understood that they did not purchase the land in fee, however, they believed that as between themselves and the Cherokee, the Delaware owned the land.[164]

By late 1868, the entire Delaware Tribe had removed to the Cherokee Nation. However, by early 1871, the majority of the tribe was preparing to remove from its wretched situation - even if it meant giving up the quarter of a million dollars already paid to the Cherokee Nation.

[The remaining text is quite long and is largely of interest to those wanting to follow in detail the history of the contention between the Delaware Tribe of Indians and the Cherokee Nation following the removal of the former to Indian Country. Those having an interest to that detail, are directed to the reading of the complete text that can be purchased from the Delaware Tribe of Indians, at Bartlesville, Oklahoma. We intend to add a summary of events for the Delaware Tribe of Indians for those not wanting to see the detailed history. Editor]

End Notes

1. Sue N. Roark-Calnek, "Indian Way in Oklahoma: Transitions in Honor and Legitimacy Pt. 1" (Ph.D. dissertation, Bryn Mawr College, 1977), pp. 91-93.
2. Roger James Ferguson, "White River Delawares: An Ethnohistoric Synthesis 1795-18657" (Ph.D. dissertation, Ball State University, 1972), p.4
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 3.
5. Roark-Kalnek, *Indian Way in Oklahoma: Transactions in Honor and Legitimacy*, Pt. 1, p. 92.
6. Herbert C. Kraft, *The Lenape: Archeology, History, and Ethnography*, (Newark: New Jersey Historical Society, 1986), xvii.

7. *Ibid.*, note 3, 5.
8. Ives Goddard, *Delaware*, ed Bruce G. Trigger, *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 15 (Washington, D. C,: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1978), p. 216.
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Ibid.*
11. *Ibid*.
12. Robert S. Grumet, *The Lenapes*, ed., Frank W,. Porter III., *Indians of North America*, (New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1989), pp. 22-23.
13. *Ibid.*, note 8.
14. *Ibid.*
15. Grumet, *The Lenapes*, p. 17.
16. *Ibid.*, note 8.
17. For a detailed description of the early westward migrations of the Lenape, *see* Goddard, *Delaware*, 220-224.
18. *Delaware Tribe of Indians v. United States*, 2 Ind. Cl. Com. 2-253, 2-256 (1952).
19. *Ibid.*
20. *Ibid.*, pp. 2-259.
21. *Delaware Tribal Business Committee v. Weeks, 430 U.S. 73, 76-77* (1977).
22. Treaty with the Wyandot, Etc. (Treaty of Greenville), Aug. 3, 1795, 7 Stat 49
23. *Ibid.*, note 2, p. 105.
24. *Ibid*.
25. *Ibid.*, p. 110.
26. Grumet, *The Lenapes*, p. 14.
27. Clinton A. Weslager, *The Delaware Indians: A History*. (Somerset, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1970), p. 353.
28. Goddard, *Delaware*, p. 216.
29. *Ibid.*, 222; *See also* Ruby Cranor, *Kik Tha We Nund, The Delaware Chief William Anderson and His Descendants*, (no place, no date), p.2.
30. *Ibid*.
31. *Ibid.*, note 27, p. 335; *See also* Cranor, *Kik Tha We Nund*, pp. 1-14.
32. Ferguson, "White River Delawares," p. 105
33. *Ibid.*, p. 78.
34. Clinton A. Weslager, *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration*, (Wallingford, PA: The Middle Atlantic Press, 1978), p. 219.
35. Treaty with the Delawares, 3 August 1829, 7 Stat. 326; Claimant's Exhibit No. 1,132. *Delaware Tribe of Indians v. United States*, (Doc. No. 241) 2 Ind. Claims Com. 2-253 (1952).

36. The removal of the eastern tribes to the west invariably created tensions with the plains tribes who resented the tribes' infringement upon their hunting grounds. During the Indian frontier wars beginning in 1833, the eastern tribes continually sought to confederate with the Delawares for protection. In 1833, the Delawares declined a Cherokee invitation to attend a council to discuss the formation of such a confederacy; the Delaware council was apparently suspicious of the Cherokee, and feared the Cherokee would be hostile to the United States and to the Delaware representatives. In 1847, the Winnebagos also requested an alliance with the Delawares to defend against the Dakota Sioux. Delaware war chief, Anderson Sarcoxey [Sarcoxie], sent word to the Menominee, Potawatomie, Kickapoo, Shawnee, Wyandots, Sac and Fox of the proposed alliance; however, each chief would agree to the alliance only of the grandfather tribe also agreed. The Delaware, as usual, deferred to the U.S. government's request that the tribes not confederate for an all out Indian war. *See* Ferguson, ″White River Delawares,″ pp. 148-151
37. Ferguson, "White River Delawares," p. 169.
38. *Ibid*. The Clans' assistant chiefs included Ne-con-he-cond of the Wolf Clan, and Chief Anderson's three sons, Anderson Sarcoxey, war chief of the Turtle Clan, and Swanock of the Wolf Clan.
39. *Ibid*., note 37, p. 170.
40. *Ibid*., Cranor, *Kik Tha We Nund*, p. 162. In addition, James Secondine served as assistant chief to Anderson Sarcoxie of the Turtle Clan.
41. As per tribal law, Chief Ketchum's will had named his nephew. James Conner, to ascend his position "as a chief". Ketchum's appointment was for Chief of the Turtle Clan, not as head chief, since the "*first-among-equals"* of the clan chiefs had always served as head chief. Will of Capt. Ketchum, Chief of the Delawares, Delaware Nation, Oct. 20, 1856, National Archives, Record Group No. 75, 1858, Delaware R600, Washington, D.C.; *See also* Weslager, *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration*, p. 221.
42. Letter of James Conner, Delaware, to U.S. Government, no date, National Archives, Record Group 75, 1858, Delaware R600. Washington, D.C.
43. Letter of May 8, 1858, from B.F. Robinson, Indian Agent, Delaware Agency, to A.M. Robinson, Supt. Ind. Affairs, National Archives, Record Group No. 75, 1858, Delaware R600, Washington, D.C.; Weslager, *Delaware Indians, A History*, p. 389.
44. *Ibid*.
45. *Ibid*.; *See* Weslager, *The Delaware Indians: A History*, 391. Note, Charles Journeycake is a signatory on the Delaware's Treaty with the United States of May 6, 1854 (10 Stat. 1048), but as a councilor and not as a chief.
46. Henry M. Roark, *Charles Journeycake. Indian Statesman and Christian Leader*, Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1948), 20. Journeycake's mother was half-white, half-

Wyandot Indian who had later married into the Delaware Trib
47. Treaty with the Delawares, July 2, 1861. 12 Stat. 1177
48. "For President Abraham Lincoln-The Delawares and a Sharp Financial Operation," *Daily (Leavenworth} Bulletin,* 1804, Pratt Roll No. 6, frame 0281, microfilm. In the spring of 1860, Charles Journeycake's eldest daughter, Nannie Journeycake, married Lucius Pratt, eldest son to Reverend John G. Pratt . Weslager, *Delaware Indians: A History*, 385; *See also* Clara Gowing, "Life Among the Delaware Indians," *Kansas State Historical Quarterly,* Vol. Xii,)Topeka: State Printing Office, 1911-12), p. 187.
49. "For President Lincoln - The Delawares and a Sharp Financial Situation. *Daily (Leavenworth) Bulletin Newspaper,* 1864, Pratt Roll No. 6, frame 0231, microfilm.
50. Weslager, *Delaware Indians: A History*, 384-387; (*See also* Ferguson, "White River Delawares," p. 168).
51. Ferguson, "White River Delawares," p. 168.
52. *See* Report of John G. Pratt, U.S. Indian Agent, Delaware Agency, Kansas, September 19, 1866, (enclosing " Laws of the De3laware Nation of Indians" adopted in General Council July 21, 1966) *as reprinted in Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1866, 247-248; See also Memorial of the Delaware Indians,* S. Rep. No. 16, 58th Cong., 1st Sess. 189 (1903).
53. Roach-Calnek, "Indian Way in Oklahoma," 108; *See also* Ferguson, "White River Delawares," pp. 158-159.
54. Weslager, *Delaware Indians, A History*, p. 401.
55. Letter of April 10, 1854, from Capt. Ketchum, Chief of the Delaware, Delaware County, Indian Territory, to President Franklin Pierce, Kansas Collection, University of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence, Kansas.
56. Treaty with the Delawares, May 6, 1854, 10 Stat. 1048.
57. *Delaware Tribal Business Committee v. Weeks*, 430 U.S. 73, 79 (1977).
58. *Delaware Tribe of Indians v. United States*, 2 Indian Claims Commission, 2-253, 2-256 (1952).
59. Weslager, *Delaware Indians, A History*, 404. The Court of Claims determined that the U.S. purchase of the Delaware Outlet for $10,000,000 was an unconscionable transaction. *Delaware Tribe of Indians v. United States*, 130 Court. Claims 782 (1955).
60. Letter October 26, 1858, from the Delaware to President Buchanan, National Archives, M234, roll 275, microfilm
61. *Ibid.* Letter of February 19, 1860, from Thomas B. Sykes, U.S. Indian Agent, to _____, National Archives, M234, roll 275, microfilm, *as cited* in Weslager, *Delaware Indians, A History*, pp. 407-408.
62. Treaty with the Delawares, May 30, 1860, 12 Stat. 1129.

63. *Ibid*.
64. Treaty with the Delawares, July 2, 1961, 12 Stat. 1177; *See Also* Weslager, *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration*, p. 223.
65. *Ibid*.
66. Letter of February 10, 1860 from Thomas B Sykes, U.S. Indian Agent, to _ _____, National Archives, M234, roll 275. microfilm, *as cited* in Weslager, *Delaware Indians, A History*, pp. 407-408
67. *Ibid*. Letter of March 12, 1860 from Thomas B. Sykes, U.S. Indian Agent to _____, National Archives, M234, roll 275, microfilm.
68. Letter from the Delawares, John Ross Collection, File No. 69-19, Thomas Gilcrease Museum of American History and Art, Tulsa; The Delawares advised the Cherokees: "... Grandchildren, we are sorry that our white brothers in the states have gone to war with each other. We are sorry for it. Grandchildren, we advise the Indians to take no part in this war between brothers settle their quarrels between themselves.
69. Letters of 3 January 1861, from the Delawares to O puth la ya ho la, Muscogee Chief Warrior, and our Loyal Grandchildren, Delaware Nation, Kansas, Kansas *recited in Memorial of the Delaware Indians*, S. Rep. No. 16, 58th Cong., 1st Sess. 161 (1903): ...If bad men of the south ask you to go to war against the President, stop your ears, don't listen to them; they are your worst enemies...Grandchildren, we are ready and willing to help you. Our warriors will spill their blood for you..."
70. Ferguson, "White River Delawares," p. 60; Annie Heloise Abel, *The American Indian as Participant in the Civil War* (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1918), pp. 206-207.
71. Roark-Calnek, "Indian Way in Oklahoma," 108; *See also* Ferguson, "White River Delawares," pp. 158-159
72. *Ibid*., 161.
73. Letter of November 20, 1860, from Thomas B. Sykes, U.S. Indian Agent, to _____, National Archives, M234, roll 278, microfilm.
74. *Ibid*., note 18.
75. In 1837, the Chickasaw and Choctaw entered into a Treaty with the U.S. providing for the removal of the Chickasaw to lands within the Choctaw Nation, to be "held on the same terms as the Choctaw[] hold it, except without the right of disposing of it...." (11 Stat. 573). In addition, the Chickasaws would pay for the right to have "all the rights and privileges of the Choctaws," but the Chickasaws reserved to themselves the right to maintain control of their funds. (art. 1, Treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw, 17 January 1837, 11 Stat. 573). However, dissensions between the two tribes soon arose as the Chickasaws fund themselves at the mercy of the Choctaw government. To clarify the situation, the U.S. and the two tribes entered another treaty in 1855 specifically setting off

a district for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Chickasaw tribe, while leaving the lands held in common by the two tribes. (Treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw, June 22, 1855, 11 Stat. 611).

76. Agreement between a band of Delaware Indians and the Choctaw nation 26 June 1863, Chickasaw, Vol. 58, 9, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City

77. This is evidenced by the fact that the U. S. subsequently signed several treaties with the main body to provide the removal of the Delawares from those borrowed lands. In addition, the band of Absentees later left of their own free will and migrated to Oklahoma to eventually settle with the Wichita and Caddo tribes in Anadarko.

78. Letter of November 12, 1860, from Thomas B. Sykes, U. S. Indian Agent, to _____, National Archives, M234, roll 275, microfilm; Letter of November 28, 1860 from the Delawares to the Cherokees, John Ross Collection, File no. 60-16, Thomas Gilchrest Museum of American History and Art, Tulsa.

79. Pratt Papers roll no. 8, frame 0002, microfilm; *See also Memorial of the Delaware Tribe of Indians*, 167.

80. Letter of May 29, 1863, from William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., to F. Johnson, U.S. Indian Agent, Quindaro KS., *as reprinted in Richard C, Adams, A Delaware Indian Legend and The Story of their Troubles* (Washington, D. C, no place: 1899), pp. 47-48.

81. Telegram of 29 April 1864, from William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. to Reverend John G. Pratt, U. S. Indian Agent, Pratt Papers, roll no. 6, frame 00125, microfilm.

82. Letter of 25 May 1864, from John Ross, Cherokee Chief, et. al, to William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indians Affairs, Washington, D. C., *The Papers Chief John Ross, Volume II, 1840-1866*, ed., Gary E. Moulton. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1984), p. 580.

83. Letter of August 29, 1864, from Reverend John G. Pratt, U.S. Agent, to the Honorable W,. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. The letter requests reimbursement to Sarcoxie's delegation to defray the expenses of the trip["to explore the Cherokee Country last season." It is unclear whether Sarcoxie went in the fall of 1863, or the spring of 1864.

84. Letter of June 8, 1864, from John Ross, Cherokee Chief, to Mr. James Steel, Washington, D.C., John Ross Collection, File o. 64-24, Thomas Gilchrest Museum of American History and Art, Tulsa; *See also* Moulton,. *The Papers of Chief John Ross, Cherokee Chief*, p. 180.

85. *Ibid.*

86. *Ibid.*

87. *Ibid.*
88. Letter of 9 October 1861 from R. H. Carruth to General J. H. Lane, Commanding K Brigade, Humboldt, KS, *as reprinted in Memorial of the Delaware Indians,* p. 161.
89. Proposed Treaty at Washington, June, 1864, John Ross Collection, File No. 64-32, Thomas Gilchrest Museum of Art and History, Tulsa; *See also* Moulton, *John Ross, Cherokee Chief,* p. 180
90. Moulton. *John Ross, Cherokee Chief*, p. 180
91. *Ibid*., note 84.
92. Telegram of 29 April 1864 from William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., to Reverend John G. Pratt, U.S. Indian Agent, Pratt Papers, roll no. 6, frame 00125, microfilm; Weslager, *The Delaware Indians, A History*, pp. 415-416; "The Delawares and a Sharp Financial Operation," *Daily* (Leavenworth) *Bulletin,* June 1864, Pratt Papers, roll no. 6, frame 0281, microfilm; *In Executive Session, Senate of the United States,* 4 May 1866, proclaiming that the Senate failed to ratify the 15 June 1864 treaty, Pratt Papers, roll no. 6, frame 00893, microfilm; *See also* Pratt Papers, roll no. 6,frame 00892, microfilm.
93. "A Big Swindle on the Tapis: Lane, Wilder, Secretary Usher and High Officials in Washington Implicated, "*Daily* (Leavenworth) *Bulletin,* June 1864. Pratt Papers, roll no. 6, frame 0281, microfilm. *See also* Letter of 22 March 1862, from P. C. Ferguson to the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, U.S. Senator, *as reprinted in, Memorial of the Delaware Indians,* p. 167.
94. *Shoemaker, Miller and Co.. v. William A. Simpson*, Civ. No._____, Kan. Scr., 1870.
95. *In Executive Session, Senate of the United States,* 4 May 1866, proclaiming that the Senate failed to ratify the 15 June 1864 treaty, Pratt Papers, roll no. 6, frame 00893, microfilm. *See also* Pratt Papers, roll no. 6., frame 00892, microfilm.
96. *Message of the President of the United States,* 20 July 1866, Exec. Doc. CC, 39th Cong., 1st Sess.
97. Transmittal Letter of 14 July 1866, from W. H. Watson, Special U. S. Agent, Leavenworth, KS., to D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., National Archives, M234, roll 275, microfilm.
98. Letter of 6 August 1867, from Reverend John G. Pratt, U.S. Indian Agent, to Thomas Murphy. Supt. of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., National Archives, M234, roll 275, microfilm.
99. Treaty with the Delaware, 4 July 1866, art. 4, 14 Stat. 793.
100. *Ibid.*, art. 14.
101. *Ibid.*, art. 5. Note, Article 9 of the treaty also provided that any "competent" Delaware could choose to dissolve their tribal relations and to become citizens of the United States. Such Indians would then be allowed to remain in Kansas, and receive a fee patent for

those Delaware lands already allotted to them under the Treaty of 1861, and would also receive in cash or bonds their proportional share of the funds held by the U.S. to the credit of the tribe

102. *Ibid.*, art. 11.

103. Letter of 8 June 1864, from John Ross, Cherokee Chief, to Mr. James Steel, Washington, D.C.. 8 June 1864, John Ross Collection, File No. 64-24, Thomas Gilchrest Museum of American History and Art, Tulsa; *See also* Moulton, *The Papers of Chief John Ross*, Volume II, 1840-1866, p. 586

104. *Ibid.*

105. Congressional document, John Ross Collection, File-33, no date, Thomas Gilchrest Museum of American History and Art, Tulsa.

106. *Ibid.*, note 75.

107. Treaty with the Cherokee, 19 July 1866, art. 15, 14 Stat. 793.

108. Letter of 13 October 1866, from John G. Pratt, U.S. Indian Agent, Washi9ngton, D. C., to Chief John Conner and Charles Journeycake, Delaware Reservation, KS. "For your information all these lands in the Indian country which are open for settlements and selection together with a map thereof and also a copy of your Treaty as well as that of the Cherokee are herewith furnished to you for your guide and you may select lands in quantities of eighty or one hundred and sixty acres as you may deem wise." *Reprinted in* Roark, *Charles Journeycake, Indian Statesman and Christian Leader*, p. 47.

109. *Ibid.*

110. John G. Pratt, *Original Account Book of the Delawares*, no longer in print. *cited in*. Roark, *Charles Journeycake, Indian Statesman and Christian Leader*, p. 48.

111. Cherokee National Records, roll CHN [Cherokee National], Vol. 250, National Council, frame 0273, 0055, and 0095, microfilm, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City; :Resolution of the Cherokee National Council", 7 Nov. 1866, Laws of the Cherokee Nation, 1839-1867, *as cited in Adams.* A Delaware *Indian Legend, and the Story of Their Troubles*, p. 25.

112. Letter of 7 November 1866, from Edward S. Menager, U.S. Indian Agent, Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, to _____, Pratt Papers, roll no. 7, frame 00021, microfilm; Protest Petition of 13 June 1867, from the Delaware Tribe of Indians. Delaware Nation, to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., National Archives, M234, roll 275,microfilm; Treaty with the Delawares, 30 May 1860, 12 Stat. 1129; Letter of 6 February 1868, from Reverend John G. Pratt, U. S, Indian Agent, to Thomas Murphy, Supt. Ind. Affairs, Pratt Papers, roll no. 8, frame 00021, microfilm.

113. *See* Deposition of Simon Secondine, 6 December 1898, Court of Claims No. 21139; *See also*, *Message of Cherokee Delegates*, Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs,

June 19th, 1890, S2322. S4005, 51st Cong., *as cited in,* Adams, *A Delaware Indian Legend,* p. 26.
114. *Ibid.*
115. Treaty with the Delaware, 30 May 1860, 12 Stat. 1129.
116. *See* Letter of 6 February 1868, from John G. Pratt, U. S. Indian Agent, Kansas, to Thomas Murphy, Supt. Ind. Affairs, Washington, D. C., Pratt Papers, roll no. 7, frame 00212, microfilm
117. Articles of Agreement between the Cherokee Nation and the Delaware Tribe of Indians, 8 April 1867, Washington, D. C., Pratt Papers, roll no. 7, frame 00212, microfilm.
118. *Ibid.*
119. *Ibid.*
120. *Ibid.* The Delaware were aware that they were paying $1.00 an acre for only an occupancy right on a quantity of land upon which they might preserve their tribal organization; however, the Delaware believed that as between themselves and the Cherokee these lands belonged to the Delaware without the right alienat*e.* Although the Cherokee Treaty of 1866 and the Articles of Agreement provide that the Delaware would not have aright to alienate the land, Cherokee Chief D. W. Bushyhead gave testimony before the U S. Congress that the Cherokee had absolutely no interest in the lands of the Delaware. The U.S. Supreme Court in *Delawares v. Cherokees* (1904) reaffirmed that the Cherokee had paid $1.00 per acre for occupancy right. In consideration that the Cherokee lands just a few miles west sold in fee for $.70 an acre, and some of the Chickasaw lands sold in fee for as low as $.30 an acre, there is little doubt that the Delaware understood that they were paying this high price for a perpetual occupancy on lands to be set aside to preserve their tribal organization while residing within the Cherokee Nation.
121. *Ibid.*, note 126.
122. *See, for example,* Letter of 24 May 1979, from La Follette Butler, Acting Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, to Henry A. Secondine, Chairman of the Delaware Business Committee: "Message to Members of the Cherokee Delaware Tribe," 9 June 1979, from Martin E. Seneca, Jr., Acting Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs; Defendant's Request for Finding of Fact, *Delaware Tribe of Indians v. United States,* Indian Claim Commission Docket No. 27-A, filed 16 June 1952.
123. *Ibid,* note 113.
124. Resolution of the Cherokee National Committee, 15 June 1867, Cherokee National Records, roll CHN 8, frame 0014, microfilm.
125. *See* Protest Petition of of the Delaware Tribe of Indians of Kansas, 16 January 1868, to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., National Archive, M234, roll 275, microfilm.

126. Protest Petition of 13 June 1867, from the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Delaware Nation, to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., National Archives, M234, roll 275, microfilm.
127. *Ibid.* The authorship of the Petition is attributed to Anderson Sarcoxie whose name appears firm in the names of the petition.
128. *Ibid.*
129. *Ibid.*
130. *See* Letter of 6 August 1867, from Reverend John G. Pratt, U.S. Indian Agent, to Thomas Murphy, Supt. Indian Affairs, transmitting the 13 June 1867, Protest Petition of the Delaware Tribe of Indians (*supra*. note 136), National Archives, M234, Roll no. 275, microfilm; *See also* , Weslager, *The Delaware Indians: A History*, pp. 419-42
131. Letter of 8 July 1867, from Chief Anderson Sarcoxie to the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 8 July 1867, National Archives, M234, roll 278, microfilm.
132. Letter of 5 July 1867, from Reverend John G. Pratt, U.S. Indian Agent, to Thomas Murphy, Supt. Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., National Archives, M234, roll 275, microfilm.
133. Letter of 6 August 1867, from Reverend John G. Pratt, U.S. Indian Agent, to Thomas Murphy, Supt. Indian Affairs, transmitting the the 13 June 12867, Protest Petition of the Delaware Tribe of Indians (*supra* note, 136), National Archives, M234, Roll no, 275, microfilm.
134. *Ibid.*
135. Letter of 4 July 1866, from W, H, Watson, Special U. S. Agent, Leavenworth, KS., to D. N. Cooley. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., transmitting the negotiated treaty of 1866, Exec. Doc. CC, 39th Cong., 1st Sess. 555 (1866)
136. Letter of 8 November 1867, from Jon Conner, Delaware Chief, Charles Journeycake, Assistant Chief, James Conner, Councilman, Andrew Miller, Councilman, James Ketchum, Councilman to Hon. Charles Mix, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., National Archives, M234, roll 275, microfilm.
137. Letter of 8 November 1867, from John G. Pratt, U.S. Indian Agent, to Thomas Murphy, Supt. Indian Affairs, Atchison, KS, transmitting Delaware letter, Kansas Collection, University of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence.
138. Letter of 16 January 1868, from Capt. Fall Leaf, Delaware, to the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, National Archives, M234, roll 275, microfilm.
139. *Ibid.*
140. *Ibid.*
141. Letter of 6 February 1868, from Reverend John G. Pratt, roll no. 8, frame 00021, microfilm.

142. *Ibid.*
143. Treaty with the Cherokee, 19 July 1866, art. 15, 14 Stat. 799.
144. Letter of 1 February 1868, from Rev. John G. Pratt, U. S. Indian Agent, to Thomas Murphy, Supt. Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., Pratt papers, roll no. 8, frame 00020, microfilm: "The removal has not been general with Sarcoxie's people who under the influence of their advisors seem to be awaiting some information from Washington otherwise they would have been enroute. It would be well for your Department to in form Sarcoxie that his action in this matter is working detrimentally to the nest interests of the class he represents."
145. Memorandum of Meeting with Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Agent Pratt, Capt. Fall Leaf, and other Delawares, 5 May 1868, Pratt Papers, roll no. 7, frame 00757, microfilm.
146. Memorandum of Agreement of Capt. Fall Leaf, 5 May 1868, Pratt Papers, roll no. 7, frame 00754, microfilm, (providing "...do hereby agree that we ourselves will remove to the Cherokee Country, and use our own influence to do the same, and to settle in that portion of the Cherokee Country designated and described in the Articles of Agreement..."); Memorandum of Agreement of Capt. Anderson Sarcoxie, Chief, John Sarcoxie, Councilman, 6 June 1868, Indian Territory, Pratt Papers, roll no. 7, frame 00790, microfilm, (providing "...do hereby agree that we together with our people have come to this country from the later Delaware Reservation....This instrument is not meant to be considered as any impediment in any further negotiations or arrangements which we may wish to make with the Cherokee Nation.")
147. *See* Letter of 6 December 1966, John Conner, Delaware Chief, Camp on the Canae [Caney] River, Cherokee Nation. to John Ross, Cherokee Chief, Cherokee Nation, Kansas Collection, Vol. 10, pp. 46-48, University of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence, Kansas.
148. *Ibid.; See also* Treaty with the Delaware, 30 May 1860, 12 Stat. 1129
149. Articles of Agreement between the Cherokee Nation and the Delaware Tribe of Indians, 8 April 1867, Washington, D. . Pratt Papers, roll no. 7, frame 00212, microfilm.
150. Protest Petition of 13 June 1867, from the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Delaware Nation, to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., to National Archives, M234, microfilm
151. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1869, [Washington, D.C.], p. 484.
152. *Ibid.*
153. *Ibid.*
154. *Ibid.*
155. Treaty with the Cherokee, 19 July 1866, art. 15, 14 Stat., p. 793.
156. Agreement between the Shawnee and the Cherokee, 7 June 1869, *as reprinted in*, H.

Rep. No. 2614. 49th Cong., 1st Sess. 9 (1886).
157. *Ibid.*
158. *Ibid.*
159. *Memorial of the Delaware Indians*, p. 171; Deposition of Simon Secondine, 6 December 1898, Court of Claims No. 21139, p. 8.
160. Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1869. (Washington, D. C.), pp. 484-485.
161. Deposition of Mary C. Beysian, 7 December 1898, Court of Claims No. 21139, pp. 36-40; Deposition of Simon Secondine, 6 December 1898, Court of Claims, No. 21139, p. 7.
162. *Ibid.*
163. *Delaware Indians v. Cherokee Nation*, 193 U.S. 127, 24 Supreme Court 342 (1903)
164. *See* Deposition of Simon Secondine, 6 December 1898, Court of Claims No. 21139; Deposition of Mary C. Beysian, 7 December 1898, Court. of Claims No. 21139; *See also Message of Cherokee Delegates,* Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, June 19th, 1890, S2322. S4005, 51st Cong., *as cited in* , Adams, *A Delaware Indian Legend.* of 9 December 1866, from John Conner, Delaware Principal Chief, Camp on the Canae, Cherokee Nation, to Wm. P. Ross, Cherokee Principal Chief, Cherokee Nation, Kansas Collection, vol. 10, University of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence.

The above article has been adapted from Gina J. Kerrigan and Clayton Chambers, preparers, A Lesson in Administrative Termination: An Analysis of the Legal Status of the Delaware Tribe of Indians. Published by the Delaware Tribe of Indians ca.1995. 220 N. W. Virginia Avenue , Bartlesville, OK 74003. Email: *delawareindian@hotmail.com*

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 11 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links:
[Back] [Home] [Up] [Next]

Home Page Table of Contents

5 May 2006

HISTORY

DELAWARE MISSIONS in Kansas

BAPTIST MISSIONS IN KANSAS

There may be duplication of some of the data in this article with other articles about Kansas Missions that are in this web site. I will try to edit the entire subject matter at a later date. Editor

Some Background of Early Baptist Missions in Kansas, Based on Letters in the Pratt Collection of Manuscripts and Documents by Esther Clark Hill. *Kansas Historical Quarterly, (February, 1932 Vol. 1, No. 2), pages 89 to 103. Transcribed by lhn; HTML editing by Tod Roberts, digitized with permission of the Kansas State Historical Society.*

A PACKAGE of letters, some of them nearly a century old, that have lain in the vault of the Kansas Historical Society for almost twenty-five years, are an integral part of the foundation of the Baptist church in Kansas, if not its very corner stone. These letters belong to what is known as the Pratt collection, and those of the first decade (1837-1847) are mostly from the families and friends of the two young missionaries, John Gill Pratt and his wife, Olivia Evans Pratt. [1] All are of a deeply religious nature, but there is in the letters of Amos Evans, father of Mrs. Pratt, and Elizabeth Pratt, mother of John Gill Pratt, a keen note of parental solicitude that in places rises to real anguish in their contemplation of the perils and privations of the far-distant new country which seemed to have swallowed up their children.

At the time these letters were written the Indian missions were still in the pioneer stage in the United States. They had only a bare foothold in the Indian country to which the eastern tribes were being removed under the authority of the act of May 26, 1830. This location, selected by Isaac McCoy and two other commissioners for such tribes, lay west of Missouri and Arkansas, and between the Platte and Red rivers. Of emigrant tribes, the Shawnees had been the first to come, settling south of the Kaw river, just over the western Missouri boundary, directly after the treaty with the Kanzas and Osages in 1825. The *Delawares followed them, locating in

the fork of the Kaw and Missouri rivers some five years later; and the Sac and Fox tribe, about the same time, took up land

---

1. John Gill Pratt was born September 9 1814, at Hingham, Mass., and after a period in Wakefield Academy, Reading, he graduated from Andover Seminary 1836, completing the entire course, including the theological. On March 29, 1837, he married Olivia Evans, of South Reading, and they almost immediately started for the Indian Territory, where Pratt was to succeed Jotham Meeker as missionary-printer at Shawanoe Baptist Mission. In 1844 he left that point to take charge of the Stockbridge Baptist Mission, which was abandoned in 1848, Pratt going directly to the Delaware Baptist Mission. He was made United States Indian agent to the Delawares in 1864, serving until 1868, when the tribe removed into the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). Mrs. Pratt was closely associated with all his missionary work, and after his death, April 23, 1900, she survived him only two years.

(89)

---

north of the Delawares. The Kickapoos came in 1832 and held their ground between the Delawares and the Sac and Fox. And the Pottawatomies, coming in 1837, were the new settlers in what is now Miami and Linn counties (removing in 1846 to the lands northwest that have shrunken to their present holdings in Jackson county). This was the distribution of the more important tribes, up to about 1840, in what is now northeastern Kansas.

It was in 1817 that Isaac McCoy, at his own request, had been appointed the first Baptist missionary to the Indians. [2] His first charge was among the Miamis in Indiana, and later the Carey and Thomas stations among the Pottawatomies in Michigan. During his missionary years he had drawn to himself a group of younger men who, under his direction, were to lay the groundwork of the Baptist missions in the Missouri valley. The Shawanoe Baptist mission, opened July 7, 1831, was in charge of Johnston Lykins. [3] It was a log structure and stood about five miles of the west of the Shawanoe Methodist mission (built about the same time) in Johnson

county, and an almost equal distance from the Shawanoe Quaker Mission, established in 1834, a mile southeast of Merriam, Kan.

In 1837 Ira D. Blanchard founded the Delaware Baptist Mission, where the town of Edwardsville (on the interurban line between Kansas City and Lawrence), in Wyandotte county, now stands. [4] (This mission building was swept away in the flood of 1844 and was rebuilt in 1848, by John G. Pratt, on higher ground.)

---

2. Isaac McCoy, government surveyor, missionary, preacher, was born June 13, 1784, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He married Christianna Polke, October 6, 1803, and she was ever after that associated with his missionary life. After his first years as missionary to the Miami's and other tribes in Indiana he entered the service in Michigan at the Carey and Thomas stations leaving them to establish missions in the newly opened Indian Territory in the Missouri valley, after the passage of the act of May 26, 1830. It was McCoy's idea to give the Indians a permanent home in the territory, with a seat of government and eventually ask for admission of the territory as a state. He was known as "the Apostle Paul of the Baptist denomination to the Indians of Kansas Territory"and his work among them continued until the last four years of his life, which were spent in editing a Baptist magazine at Louisville, Ky., where he died, June 21, 1846.

3. Johnston Lykins was born April 15, 1800 in Franklin county, Virginia, and his association with Isaac McCoy began when he was 19 as teacher among the Weas and Kickapoos on the Wabash river. He followed McCoy into Michigan and married Delilah McCoy, February 27, 1827. She lived but a few years. Lykins Founded the Shawanoe Baptist Mission, in the Indian Territory, in 1831, and later did much translating of the Indian language. He was associated with Jotham Meeker in the publication of the first newspaper in Kansas, in the Indian language, the Shawanoe *Sun*, which lasted from 1836 until 1842. Lykins was one of the founders of Kansas City, Kan., building its first mansion" and being its first full-term mayor. He was a practicing physician at the time of his death in Kansas City, Mo., August 15, 1876.

4. Ira D. Blanchard first entered missionary work as a teacher under Isaac McCoy, in the Indian Territory in 1833. In 1835 he married Mary Walton, a missionary teacher, and they founded the Delaware Baptist Mission, at Grinter's crossing of the

Kaw river, in 1837. He did a valuable work on the Indian alphabet and syllabary, and in his translation of the Harmony of the Gospel, the original compilation of Rev. Zeisberger, of the Moravian mission farther south. The Blanchards left the missionary field in January, 1848, and retired to a farm in Iowa.

HILL: EARLY BAPTIST MISSIONS 91

Jotham Meeker, [5] who had been a convert to missions under the preaching of Robert Simerwell [6] in the East, had arrived with him from Michigan at the Shawanoe Mission in 1833. Meeker was leaving that station in 1837 to found a similar one among the Ottawas on the Marais des Cygnes (Osage) river, south, where the town of Ottawa now stands. But he stayed at the Shawanoe Mission, along with another Baptist missionary, David B. Rollin (who seems to have been but a transient there), long enough to welcome the young Pratts and induct. them into the work they had undertaken. [7]

They had decided on this step only after much agonizing heart- searching and prayer, as is evidenced by their mutual letters. A sense of solemnest responsibility to God and man attended them. In a letter from Reading, Mass., dated October 5, 1836, Olivia Evans writes to young John G. Pratt at Andover Seminary (the same state)

"In regard to the state of my own mind, since I concluded to go with you to the far west, I think I can say I have enjoyed great peace."

And on December 21, 1836, from the Charlestown Female Seminary, a letter from her expresses the wish that

"that western valley become indeed the cultivated garden of the Lord. And shall we be the unworthy instruments of bearing these glad tidings to them? I feel it to be a glorious privilege to labour for God. I know that if we would labour among the Indians we must forego the enjoyment of friends and home, and deny ourselves- take up the cross daily."

No responsive letter from the sober young student at Andover Seminary appears in the collection; but her own to him, January 20, 1837, bears witness that he shared

her exaltation:

5. Jotham Meeker, missionary-printer, was born November 8, 1804, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and received his training as printer in Cincinnati. In the summer of 1825 he came under the influence of Robert Simerwell, a Baptist missionary to the Indians in Michigan, who was touring the East, and the two were associated at the Carey and Thomas stations in Michigan until 1833, when they both came to the Indian Territory. In September, 1830, Jotham Meeker married Eleanor Richardson, a missionary teacher, in Cincinnati, and the two immediately took up work at the Shawanoe Baptist Mission, leaving it in 1837 in charge of the Pratts. In 1832 he began a daily entry in his remarkable journal, which has survived him, and kept it up until a week before his death at Ottawa, Kan., January 12, 1855. Mrs. Meeker, whose life was devoted with his to the cause of missions, survived him until March 15, 1856. His system of "writing Indian" opened a new world to those in his charge, and he did much patient translating for them.

---

6. Robert Simerwell's association with missions, under Isaac McCoy, began in 1824, when Simerwell came to the Carey station, in Michigan. On March 17, 1825, he married Fannie Goodridge, a missionary teacher there. Simerwell was a practical blacksmith and farmer, and turned his hand cheerfully to these duties in the missionary field. He spent some time in the early 1830's at the Shawanoe Baptist Mission, but later devoted his time wholly to the Pottawatomies, beginning at the mission five miles west of Topeka, in 1848. This is said to have been the equivalent of a modern training school. It is claimed the youngest daughter of the Simerwells was the first white girl born in Kansas. The family has several descendants in Shawnee county.

7. David B. Rollin and his wife were workers among the Creek Indians in 1834, and following some disturbances in that nation they came to the McCoy home in Westport, November 4, 1836. They spent some time at Shawanoe Mission, being there on the arrival of the Pratts in 1837. Rollin was then in failing health and left missionary work in 1839, dying at the home of his wife's father in Michigan, April 11, the same year.

"I rejoice in those feelings of devotion to [the] cause of God, which you express. I think much of our usefulness as well as happiness depends upon the state of feeling with which we enter upon this great work, and how very important [it is] that we should be entirely consecrated to the service of God. O how unworthy am I to engage in such a glorious work. How weak and insufficient am I in and of myself; but God is my helper."

In the meantime John G. Pratt had received a letter from Jotham Meeker, which he mentions in writing to Olivia Evans, January 31, 1837:

"He speaks of the resolution of the board to release him from his present field of labor on our arrival, with much feeling. `We thanked God and took courage.' . . . We [the Pratts] are . . . confidently expected soon.

With all my courage the work looks big with importance, and full of momentous consequences. I feel sensibly we shall both of us need divine assistance in every step of this great undertaking. Sometimes temptations strong and trying may fall in our way. On account of them shall we abandon the cause? . . . I hope you remember me at the throne of grace, where alone our mutual hope of success is centered."

he letter concludes unemotionally, "Yours in truth."

Before Olivia answers this serious communication she has received a letter dated December 11, 1836, from Mary Walton Blanchard, wife of Ira D. Blanchard, both in charge of the Delaware Baptist Mission, which is particularly illuminative of the missionary situation at that time:

"I have just received an intimation . . . that it is possible that I may have you for a neighbor in the spring. I do not know as more cheering inteligence could be received than that there is a sure prospect of a printer for Shawennoe, not even that of a much-needed laborer at this [the Delaware] station, for it does seem altogether wrong that brother Meeker, after having spent six years of hard labor in acquiring a knowledge of the Ottawa language, should be kept from them [the Ottawa Indians] by work that another could just as well perform while there is probably no man upon earth that can, without spending much time in conquering an unwritten

language, fill his place among a people with whom he can converse and over whom he has gained an influence.

"I presume that you are expecting that it is at a distance from the abodes of civilized beings, that you must be deprived of all the conveniences and many of the comforts of life; but it is not so; it is but four miles to West Port, to which place steamboats commenced running last summer. When I came here, it was a dense harsh thicket with only two buildings on the site of the town, one of which was a P. O. I do not know the number of inhabitants it contains but there are at least four dry goods and grocery stores, any of which for a draft on the board are willing to put their goods at 30 per cent advance on their cost, which brings them to about St. Louis retail prices. The rooms that Mr. M[eeker] ocopies are a large one below and a small one (which was fited up for the press but not being large enough for two to work in, it has

---

been moved to the schoolhouse) and a half-story chamber with a small fireplace. I mention these things more to gratify your mother than yourself, for I hope that no such consideration would move you in your purpose, but perhaps you would like to know what things you cannot obtain here. Among these are beds and cabinet furniture, except at an enormous price. We have all procured ours at Cincinnati, but iron and crockery ware are plenty almost al kinds of clothing will be more easily obtained than to take more than a present suply as I know by experience that trunks are a great care in traveling; one thing however is very scarce woolen yarn I know not what I should have done had not our Ohio friends suplied us, but the setlers, most of whom are from the South, are begining to find that our winters are too cold for cotton or silk stockings, and are trying to raise sheep; our Indians talk of trying it, but wolves are too plenty, it will not however be so bad with you as it is here. We are 16 miles from Shawnee and the Kaw is i/4 mile wide between us, and the feriage for a single person 50 cents and for a wagon 2 dollars yet we are far better situated as to obtaining supplies than I had expected to be. I should think this the most healthy place I ever was acquainted with, this is a great thing for without health we cannot do much. There has been no regular school either here or among the Shawwenoes since I have been here but our's is to be commenced very soon. It seems as though little had been done here but what can one family do alone? Yet

something has been accomplished; many have learned to read their own language and nearly half of the gospels' is ready for the press and the rest of it in a state of forwardness . . . . I feel anxious to see an English school commenced here; but I hardly see how it is to be kept up; it will be impossible for Sylvia or I to be much in school as you know that my health is not very good and I have a babe, and we shall have to cook dinners for all the children and ought to board at least three orphans children of deceased members of the church, who will otherwise be left without instruction as the relitives live at so great a distance that they cannot come daily; nor would it be satisfactory to the Indians at present for a female to teach as many who design to attend are young men. If Mr. B[lanchard] is confined to a school, who shall finish the translation of the gospel? Who shall visit from family to family as he has done? he will it is true have some time left for to devote to these subjects, but each seem to demand all his time. Oh, that some one of the hundreds of young men who have professed to give themselves to the Lord might feel it duty and be permited to labor for the poor Delawares. If they are needed more in other places how great indeed must be the want of labourers! . . . I have an opportunity to send to the ofice this morning and think of nothing but shoes, which you perhaps would think of, I thought I took a good suply but now have reason to regret I did not take more, there are plenty to be had, but I will not say of what quality."

Under date of February 8, 1837, Olivia comments happily upon the letter:

"It is indeed gratifying to hear from one so near the field of our future labors."

And in a very feminine "P. S." she writes:

---

94 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

"The young ladies of the seminary . . . frequently say `O, I wish I was going with you.'

Yes, say[s] one yesterday, `My soul exults for your happy fate thus to give all to Christ. Go. I would not wrest the privilege from you And though Nature frowns and foes surround, yet it will be sweet to suffer for Christ.'"

From Reading, March 2, 1837, Olivia writes to John Pratt, still at Andover

Seminary. For all its high courage and resolution there is an undercurrent of youthful heartache at the prospect of leaving her familiar surroundings:

"Having bid adieu to the loved ones at Charlestown I have returned to my own dear home. I felt that the dear friends in C. were bound to my heart by the strong ties of affection, but I knew not how strong till the hour of separation arrived. If the ties of nature are stronger than those of friendship, I know not how painful it will be to rend them. I will not however, be overanxious about the parting hour . . . . Since my return, friends and home seem so dear that the wish to always stay with them has sometimes half intruded itself into my mind. But six hundred millions of precious souls are perishing . . . and shall I hesitate to leave friends and home, however dear, if I can in any way be instrumental to leading any to the knowledge of the truth? . . . . The glory of God and the salvation of these poor perishing souls is infinitely more important than my own personal feelings. Christ . . . is entitled to my all, and He shall have it. . . I cannot contemplate this great work upon which we are so soon to enter .without emotions of deep concern and intense anxiety; its responsibilities cause me to tremble . . it is arduous enough to task to the uttermost the noblest energies of man . . . . I have been told that it is indeed impracticable to go among those cruel and revengeful Indians who thirst for the blood of the white man-that it is an insalubrious clime that will surely deprive me of health and prevent my doing any good . . . that a mother's love is too dear to be sold for any other . . `yet none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself . . . For this glorious object would I live, for this labor, and for this die." . .

A scant "P. S." only is devoted to personal matters: "He [father] will attend to the publishment of our intentions, if you desire it." (Probably the publishing of the old-time "banns.")

This is the last of the letters of the collection that passed between Olivia Evans and John G. Pratt. The diary of Jotham Meeker (May 11, 1837) speaks briefly of their advent at the Shawnee Mission: "Mr. and Mrs. Pratt arrive from Massachusetts."

The slip of a girl who, with the young printer-and-theological student had "left all for Christ," was yet to "learn to bear the disappointments and trials of life with patience," as she had written him, December 27, 1836, and to find among "the cruel and revengeful Indians" some of the warmest friends of her after life. She is

said to have been a most attractive young woman at the time of her marriage, red-cheeked, black-eyed and with her hair worn in ringlets, as was the fashion for many of the young women of that day.

A picture of her that has come down with the collection shows her as she became in her last years-the black eyes still sparkling, and with glints of the humor in them for which she is said to have been noted, though none of it appears in her letters. The hair that was worn in ringlets on her wedding day is softly white and parted in the middle, above a face that all the sorrows of the lean missionary years could not make less than lovely. For she had borne seven children, at the different missions, and four of them had died-little Ann, the first, and Johnny and Eddie, all in childhood; only Lucius, the second born, had lived to manhood. He married Nannie, the daughter of Charles Journeycake.

It was June 24, 1837, before John G. Pratt made an informal report to the society that had sent him west, as its missionary-printer. Under that date he writes to Dr. Lucius Bolles, corresponding secretary, describing a fairly uneventful journey, and then proceeds to affairs nearer at hand:

"We met with a very kind reception at the mission house from our friends, Messrs. Rollin, Meeker and their families. Though much disappointed at the appearance of things in this wilderness and benighted country, it is agreeably so. The location of the mission buildings is elligible; being a little removed from the immense Prarie, health must be retained much better than in the more marshy and timbered lands. I have found scarcely one object to meet the expectations I had previously formed, except the great moral destitution. We are located where the principles of the Gospel are much wanting; and it is truly painful to us to notice the stupidity of these `sons of the forest,' in the reception of religious instruction. How was my heart pained the first Sabbath after we reached this place, to see so few attend religious exercises; four or five Indians, only, being present. Their inattention and disregard to the word preached was lamentable in the extreme. While in the room, instead of listening, they were diverting themselves with some object, which uniformaly kept them engaged; and when that ceased to engage their curiosity, they

would rise and walk out of doors a few minutes and then return; all their actions seemed to say-`We desire not a knowledge of his ways.' And though faithfully informed of the blessedness of religion, and the love of Christ, as manifested on the cross towards others; by actions they replied `we will not have this man to reign over us.' We have previously felt for the condition of those without the Gospel, and destitute of its sanctifying influences, but when we now behold how degraded they are, and how unhappy in time and eternity they must be, we pity their case; we rejoice that God has directed our steps to this land of darkness, and pray that as those who love the blessed Saviour, we may shine as lights amid the Surrounding midnight; that these poor souls wandering they know not where,

---

may be induced to embrace the same Saviour, and become heirs, also, of the kingdom of Heaven. We feel that there is here abundant opportunity to try the effect of example; and excellent situation to live religion and show by works that there is a reality in the doctrines we profess to believe and teach them.

"In many respects we are tried, but not discouraged, though so far from home and earthly friends, we feel to adhere the closer to our friend in heaven, who we find in truth 'sticketh closer than a brother.' Leaving, as we have done, at an early age the land that gave us birth, and the friends and other enjoyments we had ever been accustomed to hold dear, it may not seem strange to you that we often think, and speak of what we have left behind; it is hard to realize how great the distance is which separates us from home, but [we] feel happy in the reflection that we are no farther from heaven and our kind parent above. We never for a moment suffer ourselves to be carried away with reflections on our present condition in comparison with what it was in Massachusetts; though deprived of many enjoyments we then possessed, still Christ is ours, and in him all our wants are supplied, and every needed comfort is granted us from his liberal hand; so that while health and the prospect of usefulness are ours, we remain happy and content.

"Brother Meeker left on the 17th for the Ottawa settlement with his family; the man who moved them has just returned and says they arrived in health and spirits. The missionaries are generally in health except my wife, who has been feeble and billious ever since we arrived. We have had for several weeks past almost daily

much rain, accompanied with heavy thunder; everything is so wet and decaying, fevers are much feared. Whenever the sun appears, it is so scorching as to be almost unendurable in the open air. My health has uniformly been good thus far.

"I have been so much engaged since my arrival in preparing to fill Bro. Meeker's place, it has kept me out of the printing office more than was disirable. There has for some time past, been much work in the office, so that a man employed by Mr. Meeker before my arrival, is still with me, assisting in printing Mr. McCoy's Register, which is nearly finished.

Yrs. JOHN G. PRATT."

This seems to be the letter proper; but. there is some additional matter on the last page:

"We have found much difficulty in preparing to keep house since Mr. Meeker's departure, every article is exorbitantly high, both of furniture and food. So that of the money left after paying for our journey we have spent 50 dollars for the house. We have purchased but few articles with the above sum, as few as we could get along with, and have nearly exhausted our first half year's salary, still our want of necessary articles in the house is very great. Much is needed to be done both in the house and printing office, before the winter months set in, to make them comfortable. Mr. Meeker feeling unsettled as to his stay at Shawanoe, has neglected repairs; the buildings all being made of log and the space in between each log filled with nothing but mud, the mud has fallen out, leaving large cracks for the admission even of rabbits. We have already been thoroughly drenched while in bed at night several times, and it cannot be conducive to health, especially as slender as is

that of my wife. It should be fixed with lime mortar, and in regard to it I hope you will remark, before winter sets in. The following is the state of my money affairs with the Board

Received for myself and wife before leaving Boston.....$115
Do. to defray expenses to this place 185
Do. of Mr. Smith in Cincinnati an addition of.....50

$350

Expense of the journey was $166
Paid for feathers at Louisville, Ky 29
For furniture and so forth at his place.....50

$245

In an unsigned, undated letter, evidently written about the same time, and to Dr. Bones, the young missionary speaks of the new field darkly, as "a land shaddowing with death."

"We are frequently compelled to lament that so little is or can be done for the religious advancement of these Indians. We sometimes think our usefulness might have been greater had we remained among friends at home, but we do not cherish such feelings; if God has sent us to thin part. of his vineyard and bid us occupy it, here we desire to remain until he in his wise providence shall make it plainly our duty to remove. We do not feel ourselves alone; Bro. Rollin and family are the kindest of friends; in their society and council we enjoy much. We look to them as our earthly guides in all matters of doubt, as those who have been over that part of the path of life which remains for us yet to travel.

"On the Sabbath, we as families, have resolved ourselves into a Bible class which we attend to after the public services are over. We feel happy in our situation, notwithstanding [we are] away from home and friends. The health of Mrs. Pratt has not been as good as formerly since our arrival; and so many persons frequently being with us considerably increases her labor. Many friends in Mass. have predicted we shall soon become unreconciled to our condition, because we were young, this has often been mentioned; but while Christ remains our hope; while we love him and his cause; while a field of usefulness remains open at this place we apprehand no disinclination to remain will be manifested by us."

There is an appealingly boyish anxiety in the "P. S.": "Will the magazine be sent to us?" Possibly this was some Baptist periodical.

A letter from the mother of John G. Pratt is a chronicle of the village happenings since the departure of the young missionaries, and voices a concern for their welfare:

"WOBURN, [Mass.] July 31, 1837.

"My Dear With deep feelings of emotion I now sit down to address an absent Child although Huge Mountains and deep valies separate us in person yet we have the privilege of communeicating our thoughts on paper and convey them to each other but their is another and still greater-we can meet at a Throne of Grace and there ask those blessings with will stand

---

98 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

in dayly need, in wich you share largely among your friends here. I cannot but rejoice that you have been permited to arive to your destined station without any accident after you left we heard of a great many Steamboat disasters wich caused me some anxiety but learning that most of them started on the Sabbath I was confident that you were not among them . . . . I will endeavor to give you an acount of the afaires here as for myself I have a verry pleasant situation and find Woburn people friendly and inteligent Louisa is with me yet [a daughter] Harrison [possibly a son] is still in North Reading has had but little Business . . . they have a son wich was born the 27 of May Olivia [Harrison's wife] got along verry comfortable for 2 weeks . . . Harrison at her solicitation and without the consent of her Nurs prepared and gave her some Bacon wich distressed her verry much she went into fits and continued to have them for 24 hours and did not sleep all that time continually talking upon every subject except religion she would repeatedly say John [G. Pratt] is Married is he not well I did not go to his wedding at other times she would say I did not have any of his Cake. she has since been to W [oburn] and appears very much herself they have a fine little boy they think of nameing John Gill or John Harrison I supose you will have no objection . . . . Wee attended meeting yesterday Saw George Evans [brother of Olivia Evans Pratt and a strong Abolitionist] he came to W [oburn] to attend an Antislaverry Lecture by W [endell] Philps he said he had not received a letter from Olivia he said he suposed you had not got your lugage yet was one reason . . . as neare as I can learn Olivia's mother did not break her heart about her [Olivia] leaving Brother Silas Richardson he called to see me the other day says that the Printing Business is verry dull. Mr. Gould has dismissed

most of his printers . . . Mr. Clough has no painting . . . he has ben to Boston to seek imployment but could find none . . . Capn. West has failed and Esq. Funnall [?] Posted down to Martha's Vinyard to atach his property but it was all out of his power to find anything . . . W. O. Johnson your late teacher and principal of the Lattin Academy is no more . . . . Caleb Shute has resigned the office in the Sabbath School Depository and ben out of Business for 3 months . . . I do not know any one that does not Complain of the times Business of all kinds is stagnated Many that were rich have become poor and those that were poor have become distressed it verryly [is] serious times here in a Pecuniary point you are better of [f] where you are . . . I have ben thus particular because you wanted to know all the particulars now I want you in return to tell me all the particulars and wheather you have got cured of the dispepsia and how Olivia's health is I feel sometimes that you were to young to go so far to labour among the Indians wich are so savage and a climate so uncongenial? I then ask myself the question was it an uncalled for Sacrifice . . . I have lived nearly 60 years in the pleasantest part of our Country, but have found it thus far but a vaste howling wilderness and a desart to the aspiring mind wich believes nothin true but Heaven.

"Yesterday we attended the ordination of Mr. Hoper and there I saw your Father and Mother Evans from them I received a letter to read from Olivia to Emily Mr. E [vans] said . . . he was verry anxious about you on

---

account of your leakey house he said he should see the board and have Something done

"I will now give you some information concerning our ministering brethren. Mr. Sayer of South Reading has ben found guilty of kissing his maidservant it took place some time since but of late the Editor of the Trumpit was applied to to publish it he desirous to know the fact aplyed to Sayer to know the truth of the story he acknowledged it but remarked that it was more disgraceful than wicked it was not published but the story is going the rounds amongh the Universalists the Church However has settled it with him and forgiven . . . Another case is that of Mr. Harris of Malden he has come out a Universalist and publickly acknowledged it before his Congregation and the consequence was that his people dismised him he has got up

quite a flowerishing high Scool in M[alden] has contracted for a valuable Apperatus for the use of it he has also applied to several young ladies to become his Wife but has hitherto ben unsuccessful . . . Amasa [Brown, her son-in-law] is here he thinks much of you and prays fervantly for you. Louisa [Brown's wife] says she often imagines herself where you are and looks in to see what you are doing your Aunt Otterman wishes to be remembered to you with her best wishes and kind regards she thinks much of you Aunt Shute and family visited me this summer they tender the same love give my best love to Olivia and tell her to rite me verry soon I hope you will be suported under your various hardships and tryals to this end you must look to God he a lone is able to give you strength eaqual to your day to him I commend you ELIZABETH PRATT to John G. Pratt."

The faint warning of the struggle to come a quarter of a century later, in the reference to Wendell Phillips' antislavery lecture, deepens in tone in the letters from George Evans himself, several years later. But on the whole the New England correspondents were more concerned with the Indian perils to which their young family in the new territory were subjected. Elizabeth Pratt's letters, in their fidelity to homely detail, must have somewhat appeased the human hunger for home news; and for all their rather bleakly maternal note the "deep feelings of emotion" are there.

A calamitous strain runs through much of the eastern news, reflecting an economic depression similar to that of our own times. An undated letter with those of 1837, from Catherine Wellington, contains the intelligence that

"L. Wyman of Woburn has faild and commenced bisness again at Hudson faild again and tryed to hang himself B. Brooks in company with Darius has taken the bankruptcy law and now they are looking him up, so you see we all have a share."

Another letter of this period, undated and signed only "M. L. L.," swings away from the religious line a bit in confessing:

"I suppose that some time hence I may leave the home of my youth and cast my lot with another, but do you keep this hint & not let any one know

---

that ever I gave it to you. that person is a relative although a distant one, a person that you never saw, my friends like him. there may be something to prevent on further acquaintance, but I hope my heavenly father will direct me." There is a marginal note: "Burn this." O faithless Olivia!

Another letter from young Pratt to Dr. Bolles, September 22, 1837, complains of receiving no word from the Society to which he was responsible, and contains the news that Mrs. Pratt "has been very sick for some weeks past."

"The disease appears to have been brought on" he writes "by the change of climate and working beyond her strength . . . . The labor is too severe for her feeble constitution and help is not easily obtained `in these ends of the earth.'"

Again the appealing postscript: "Can we have the magazine?"

Before Dr. Bolles has answered this, the third of John G. Pratt's letters to him, in the collection, comes one to his "Beloved Children" from Amos Evans, under date, Reading, October 23, 1837:

"We have heard some thing respecting the hostile appearance of the Osage Indians" the anxious father says. "We hope & pray that the Lord will preserve you from all harm & restore your health that you may labor for him. But we ask, if the Indians appear quarrelsome & have lost confidence in the whites & are not disposed to receive the truth from you or hear your words, does not prudence & duty require you to leave them? We know God can preserve us amid the greatest dangers, but can there be any confidence placed in the specious appearance of friendship of the Indians, when their jealousies are aroused against our people? . . . Dr. Bolles read your letter sent to us, said that he did not believe it was required that you do so much for other missionaries, to labour excessively & destroy your health, or to continue there for any considerable time if it is evident you cannot enjoy health in that climate . . . We hope your house will be made comfortable should you be directed in the providence of God, & spared to labour there Mr. Pratt's mother & brother have recently called on us . . . We all exchange letters which are sent from you

"Business is dull with us, we think the labouring class of the community

anticipate a harder winter than we have been wont to see. We live in an extravagant world, & at an extravagant age; and we must now learn by experience that we do not really need (as you have expressed it in your letter) so much as we have been in the habit of thinking. And now as to the little church, you requested me to write all about it. As to our outward sircumstances the state of business is such that I think we shall not be able at present to pay the Debt on the Meeting] house, the notes on those pews which were just sold are now due, & altho 20 per cent was paid at the sale yet some say they had rather give up their pews than to be compelled to pay the remainder at this time; for notwithstanding the scarcity of money & the want of employment every article of food bears a high price. Yet we are waiting for brighter prospects, & would not repine under these adverse providences, but pray that. they may all work for our good.

HILL: EARLY BAPTIST MISSIONS 101

"I feel I am not half awake, & that I do not feel a hundredth part as I ought upon the subject [of religion.] I sometimes think I wish to feel so as to prevent my usual repose, that I may offer up my supplications with strong crying & tears to him who is able & willing to answer the prayer of faith. But Alas, it is too often otherwise with me."

On the same sheet, George Evans, Olivia's brother, wrote:

"In one of Olivia's letters she mentioned about Amos [another brother] and me thinking of the West . . . This emigrating is not what it is cracked up to be. I have seen a great many from there who do not give very favorable accounts of the country and the people."

It is in his short letter, too, that "little Rosetta," a younger sister, makes her first appearance:

"She says she should like to slip her hand into a large pan of red plums and I don't doubt it."

On November 20, 1837, Dr. Bolles, of Boston, writes the long- looked-for letter:

"My DEAR BROTHER-We are concerned to hear of the sickness of your amiable companion & hope you will take measures without delay to afford her some relief. If no faithful assistant can be obtained for her for a time, she must decline serving others than her own family, as I perceive from her letters to the friends in Reading, she has accustomed herself to do. Strangers have no claim to crowd themselves on your hospitality, when your wife is actually too feeble to serve them, nor shd. you hesitate under such circumstances to excuse her, & request them to seek accommodations elsewhere. The house which you occupy must be made tight & comfortable, & we wish, if it has not been done, that you will take immediate measures to make it so, when this reaches you. You will exercise a sound discretion as to the amount of repairs, & see that they are obtained on the best terms & report the same to us. For the expense so incurred, presuming it will not be large, you will be at liberty to draw on our Treasurer."

It must have warmed the hearts and cheered the failing spirits of the youthful missionaries, so recently transplanted from New England soil, to know that the Society in Boston was really concerned for their earthly as well as their spiritual welfare. Anxiety over the health of Olivia Pratt spread through both families in the East, as well as to their friends, and occasioned much perplexity as to what Divine Providence expected of its young emissaries under the trying circumstances. That they were both homesick to the genuine impairment of their health, is apparent. The eastern contingent of the blood might advise and caution, as they assuredly did in their letters, but seldom was anything that might be construed as a command to return ever given. The New England Baptist did not trifle with the Higher Will, nor question it too rigidly. In spite of the

---

very natural forebodings of Olivia's mother and father, and the mother of John G. Pratt, there seems to have been a feeling among them all that the very finger of God was pointing to the west, and that His hand was overshadowing His bewildered children in "that Western Valley" where young, untried Olivia Evans (while still in the shelter of Charlestown Seminary) had expressed herself as willing to "labor" and if necessary, "to die."

But she lived to see much of it "the cultivated garden of the Lord" under the

ministrations of John G. Pratt and herself, though not until they had both found in a welter of hardships and disappointments-and in times of stress when the Society in Boston seemingly had failed them that "there is no discharge in that war."

"Our prayer is," Elizabeth Pratt once wrote to her much-tried son (Nov. 22, 1837), "that you may come out of the furness as gold tryed in the fire."

They could hardly have done that had it not been for the wholesome cheer of the home letters, burdened though they are, for the most part, with deep religious solemnity in contemplating the ultimate salvation, not only of the western savages but of themselves. The quaint expression, "indulging a hope," occurs in almost every letter, even in an undated and unsigned one: "Sarah Williams has lately spoke of a hope."

The friendly, heart-warming gossip of Elizabeth Pratt's letters is conscientiously toned down before their close. On November 22, 1837, she writes:

"Joseph Shute has returned and appears . . . much improved in his manners at least. I should think he had returned from an Acadimy instead of a man of Wars vessel. he bids fair to make a stidey man Ebens wife has become pios and James wife also I hope their Husbands will soon follow their example . . . I need tryals and the Lord knows how to try me."

There are but two letters from Catherine Evans, the mother of Olivia, one a scant half page to "Ever Remembered Olivia," under date April 16, 1838, after the arrival at Shawanoe Baptist Mission of little Ann Eliza Pratt, to whom brief reference is made: "Rosett says you must kiss Ann for she and Jonas."

But some years later, from the pen of the same young Rosett (February 13, 1841), we have an appealing picture of the mother:

"She says . . . I must write for her . . . She cannot tell you how much she wants to see you all. when she thinks of you for awhile the great big tears would roll down her cheeks . . . she hopes she shall see Ann before she grows so large she shall not know her she has got the little chair all painted up green ready for her when she comes."

HILL: EARLY BAPTIST MISSIONS 103

From Catherine Evans herself, in the second letter (September 14, 1843)

"Do write very soon. I feel as if I could not wait one day longer. How I long to see them little children [Ann and Lucius] do kiss them for me. Tell Ann she cant tell how much I do want to see her and ask her if she thinks she shall ever see me again."

The sweet and shadowy figures of the two children, especially little Ann, run in and out of the letters; but sometime before 1848 she fades from the picture; but not until she had made one or two visits to the East with her parents, since on March 4, 1844, from Reading, Mary Evans, the sister of Olivia, writes:

"It seems but yesterday that I saw Ann in grandma's garden picking posies to carry to meeting."

There is nothing in the letters more poignant than the picture that simple sentence draws, unless it is of a contented little Ann sitting by the loving-hearted Catherine Evans, in the little green-painted chair.

It is to be regretted that there are so few letters in the collection from John G. Pratt himself, and none from Olivia Pratt after her marriage. There are scores of letters from the East; human, wholesome, intelligent, for all the depressing character of their somberly religious content. They are valuable as well for the faithful delineation of the sturdy life of New England in that period, from which so much of the actual life of Kansas was drawn; and which, in its hard idealism, was no doubt the mainspring of the fanatical Puritanism of which Kansas stands accused at times. There is prima facie evidence that the letters did much to keep alive two valiant young souls who had chosen the Indian service as their portion until the hardy faith of the early Baptists, somewhat modified of its primitive sternness, had taken unmistakable root in the Missouri valley. The Baptist church in Kansas was founded on a rock, no less that of Israel because human hands in New England helped in the laying of it.

* * *

There are varying views of the positive and negative roles of the missionaries in Kansas (and elsewhere). The fact remains that they played a large part in the lives of the individuals their "oversaw" in their charges. Some more than others, as in any other part of life. That they intruded themselves into Indian "politics" is apparent in many cases. Whether to the good or bad, they were following the dictates of their respective consciences and responsibilities. The following letter, transcribed by **Michael Caron mcaron@sunflower.com** , indicates Reverend Pratt's involvement in the inner workings of the Delaware; his niceness in staying out of one part of it; and, obviously, a source of intelligence for the Federal Government, as the job obviously called for. Then, as now, it is difficult when you mix religious obligations with public ones:

> Delaware, K. T. Jan. 9, 1859
> Dr. C.[harles] Robinson.-
> Dear sir. No doubt you have been looking for us at Washington for some time. It has been our expectation for the past two weeks, to be on the way, but the Chiefs disagree considerably, and numerous councils have been held. They are not now able to set a time to leave. This delay results from a suspicion, on the part of some of the old men, that the delegation may be induced to sell hem out, and the request of the Commissioner that delegation be supplied with "full power" to act, has only increased this feeling.
>
> An effort has been made to cripple the influence of old Sarcoxy, as it was known that he would favor a treaty. A few others of the delegation were suspected of entertaining a desire to sell. I was, myself, invited to go with them, but as Sarcoxy injudiciously told the council he already had a man in Washington to attend to his business, at the same time intimating that you were the person referred to, suspicion then fell on myself and Charles Journeycake. I now think that it is wiser for both of us to remain at home. My reason for this conclusion is this - it has become the plan of those opposing a [new] treaty. [That is]To send an extra delegation specifically charged to prevent any changes. Now if Charles, and myself, remain at home this can be prevented, as we are about the only ones known to be intimate with you. Sarcoxy's party, as the delegation now stands, is fully represented. With the other delegates, is Isaac Journeycake, and Charles Ketcham, both favorable

to a change. John Conner, also, has a large tract of land in Texas, and privately expresses a desire to sell out and go to it. His brother Jim is the only one likely to be obstinate. He will, no doubt, go with John, after a slight hesitation. On the whole the arrangement is better than it would be for Charles and myself to go - and then be followed by an opposing party.

It will be the policy of all these delegates to shake their heads at any suggestion for a purchase, but I know with the one exception mentioned above, all are anxious to sell. The approach to them should be careful - but will be, in the end, gladly acceded to.

I hope you will not let there be an arrangement to treat will [with] them here - there are a dozen parties seeking to purchase these lands - and if [to be continued. I seem to be missing the remainder of this letter. Editor]

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 24 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

[Home Page](#)

24 July 2005

THE BIG HOUSE





Delaware Big House Photograph and Sketch from Conner Prairie *http://www.connerprairie.org/HistoryOnline/images*

The "Big House" was the main religious building of the **Delaware Indians**. It was used for an annual religious ceremony to thank the **Great Manitou** and the **lesser Manitou** for the good fortune of the last year and to pray for protection from future calamity and destructive natural forces (manitou was their word for spirit or deity).1

The purpose of this paper is to examine the complex ways in which the Delaware Big House can be read semiotically as a cultural text that demarcates the social, religious and political reflexivity of the culture.2 The array of signs and symbols that are imbedded within the architecture will be described through an analysis of its conception, construction, and use. Within these three larger processes, I will look at how the Delawares formed, informed, and transformed themselves through their use of symbols.

CONCEPTION

The conception, or plan, of the Delaware Indian Big House was based on an origin myth in which the building's purpose was explained, its decorative images prescribed, and its appropriate uses dictated.3

Through the myth of the Big House, the Delawares addressed their fears of nature's destructive forces. The myth explained that "long ago the very foundation of life itself, the earth, was split open by a devastating quake." From this opening in the earth, "The forces of evil and chaos erupted from the underworld in the form of dust, smoke, and a black liquid."

The humans then met in council and concluded that the disruptions had occurred because they had neglected their proper relationship with the Great Manitou. They prayed for power and guidance. The manitou spoke to them in dreams, telling them to build a house that would re-create the cosmos and how to conduct a ceremony that would evoke the power to sustain it.

This segment of the myth subtlety informed the Delawares about how they formed. This can be seen in the first line of this section where it says "The humans then met in council," or came together in order to jointly explore and define the actions of the natural (and supernatural) world and to address the reordering, or in reality, coming to terms with the cosmos. In this indirect

way, those with religious and/or political power set the stage upon which they would dictate, through symbolic representations, the rules by which the members of the society would be expected to abide by.

By "telling them to build a house that would re-create the cosmos," the myth transformed the house into a symbol. For the Delaware the universe consisted of twelve houses stacked one upon the other. The Great Manitou resided in the twelfth and highest house. When entering the Big House, the people envisioned themselves as passing through these twelve stacked houses. In the form of the Big House, the concept of "house" acquired meaning beyond that of its individual existence in and of itself.4

In the myth, the buildings interior decorative motifs were set out in rough form. The myth goes on to explain that the Big House Ceremony, "would establish their moral relationship with the Manitou." Inside the building, the myth told thein to carve faces of their gods on wooden posts. In their ceremonial dance, they would stop at each mask and speech to it as if it were alive. The building , then, facilitated a " face to face" encounter with their gods. These recitations were believed to "renew and revivify the individual's relationship with his or her personal manitou."

Symbolically, by building the Big House, the Delawares could right what they had made wrong, to balance what they had made unbalanced, and thus protect themselves from total destruction. The myth informed the people as to what kinds of associations belonged with the Big House. From this, it was determined what symbolic forms these should take, what symbolic action should occur in conjunction with these objects, and how these would interact with the individual and, ultimately, with the group.

According to this myth, the Delaware also had to follow certain guidelines using the Big House to maintain this fragile sense of order. These primarily had to do with cleanliness and purity.

The old time was one of impurity, symbolized by dirt and smoke. To make the transition into sacred time everyone and everything had to be purified including attendants, reciters of dreams, and the Big House itself. Purifying fires burned on either side of the center post. Persons or objects in a state of

impurity, such as menstruating women were always excluded from the Big House.

This piece further informed the actions of the Delaware, as well as substantiating that the Big House and all the dictates that went along with it did, and will, transform the world and the Delawares from a lesser, more dangerous position or situation to one of greater stability. The myth made this transformation appear as if it were reached and maintained by consensus of the whole of the Delaware people, guided by a supernatural being, instead of by only those Delaware in positions of religious and/or political authority.

With the rough form and proper use of the Big House "supernaturally preordained," the Delaware Indians were then given the task of transforming the mythical conception into a concrete, visible, and functional form. The myth told them to recreate the cosmos in the form of a house. They had two types of house forms to choose from, the rectangular floor plan of their permanent dwellings, the longhouse or the circular plan of their temporary winter structures, the wigwam .

The longhouse was relatively narrow in width and could range in length from twenty to four hundred feet, depending on the number of families living inside. Its interior was divided off into sections about every twenty feet interval with each section representing one family's living space. As additional room was needed for new families, new sections could easily be added on to the end of the longhouse. The long walls bore two rows of shelving, about five to six feet wide. The top shelf was for food storage while the lower was for sleeping. Each family area had its own fire pit and smoke hole.

The longhouse form was selected for the Big House over the wigwam even though the wigwam was much easier to build. From the Delaware's reverence for the circle in their symbolism, and its ease of construction, it would seem more logical for them to have chosen the wigwam. So it seems that the selection of the longhouse form for the Big House was based on some other criteria than its ease of construction or the natural symbolism in its form.

There are four aspects of the longhouse that probably led to it being chosen.

The first reason was the capability of the longhouse for horizontal expansion. In Delaware religious belief, the universe was conceived of as twelve houses stacked one upon on another with the Great Manitou residing in the upper most house. In a sense, the longhouse, was composed of separate family units that were "stacked" end to end. The longhouse depicted horizontally the vertical conception of the mythic cosmos.

Therefore, the longhouse was better equipped for communal living. As a result, the longhouse form was more easily transformed into a symbol of unity and communal relations with the gods and the entire cosmos.

Unlike, the wigwam, the longhouse embodied permanence and stability. The wigwam, being a temporary structure, would not seem suitable to represent a cosmos or universe that is permanent and timeless.

The final aspect of the longhouse that led to its transformation into the Big House was the importance the Delawares placed on an orientation with the four cardinal points.5 Being rectangular, the longhouse could be easily oriented. Directional markers served important functions within the Big House ceremony.

As a result of its inherent, latent symbolism, the longhouse form was commandeered and transformed into the Big House, creating a new form packed with systems of symbolism, based on their powerful referential to other symbolism systems.

The siting and orientation of the Big House symbolized religious beliefs and were of major importance in the "framing" of the Big House structure and ceremonial actions within the larger community.6 Adopted from the established longhouse form, the Big House had to undergo a transformative process from secular to sacred. The Big House had to be physically and cognitively differentiated from its parent domestic form. This was accomplished, in part, by stripping the interior of all bedding and shelving structures, familial section divisions and secular decorations and objects. This action removed all the symbolic structures that had framed the longhouse form into a place of domesticity- a home.

New symbols were conceived to correspond with the origin myth and the social, religious, and political aims of those with authority. The more a ruler could control their people's thoughts, beliefs, and actions, the more power they could have. Power is invested onto the ruler by society's willingness to be controlled, manipulated, or governed. The specific form this successful manipulation took was of little import. It was only important to the elite that manipulation had been allowed.

The Big House was a long, narrow, rectangular building, placed on an east-west axis. It had only two doors, placed at each of its narrow ends. The doors accommodated the symbolic entering and exiting of the celestial bodies, the sun and moon. As the sun and moon enter the sky world in the east and exit it in the west, so shall the people enter the re-created cosmos of the Big House.

The combination of physical architecture, mythical movement, and human action assist in the framing of the Big House as a sacred site. This east-west line also reflected the Delaware's concept of the "Good White Path," the path man travels through his/her journey from birth to death.7

CONSTRUCTION

At certain times of the year, as prescribed by the origin myth, the elders taught the young how to gather materials, use the tools, and employ the proper methods for constructing the Big House. The act of teaching, although seemingly innocent and devoid of ulterior motives, could also have been motivated by power politics. Limiting what was taught, when, and to whom, served to empowered the possessor of this special knowledge. If a person gave away all they knew, all at once, they would no longer be of much value to their students or the larger society. So by doling out knowledge in spoonfuls, a person confirmed and strengthen their membership in society.

Rebuilding took place every time a clan relocated. Therefore, every time they moved they symbolically recreated the universe at the new location. The building and periodic rebuilding of the Big House represented the renewal of the cosmos.8 Repetition is an extremely strong tool for indoctrination. By repeating a symbolic, ritual action, the ideology behind the symbol becomes absorbed into the unconscious thought patterns of the participants. By this

method, what were once consciously abstract ideas are transformed into concrete *"facts."*

In its earliest known form, the Big House had an arched roof supported by saplings which were fixed in the ground, bent over and the other end planted in the ground (fig.3). Each arched sapling, conveniently, created the Good White Path in miniature. In the second half of the 19th century, the Big House took on a gabled roof. The poles which formed the Big House's skeleton were tied with strips of inner bark or root fibers in a cross pattern that represented the "cosmic cross" and referred to the four cardinal points. These construction elements, bent or tied wood, served the interests of several symbolic systems simultaneously: the "Good White Path, the cosmic cross, and the four cardinal points. Together, this set of symbols, corresponded with the ideas of "joining or binding together," one of the major purposes of the Big House ceremony.9

The ribs and poles were then covered with wide strips of bark, usually from elm trees, that had been carefully removed in one piece. The removal of the bark required concentration and great care in action. Here, even in a small way, manipulation is further witnessed. By dictating that bark be used for covering the Big House skeleton, the authorities created a set of prescribed, focused symbolic actions that had to be repeated over and over again by the builders. The bark pieces were held into place by external poles pressing the bark against the interior poles. The bark is, was a sense, sandwiched between two sets of poles. In its early barrel-roofed form, the Big House and its bark covering may have symbolized the "cosmic tree."10 By about the year eighteen hundred, the Delaware began to extensively use log construction and the best descriptions of the Big House we have from the early twentieth century show a sophisticated use of log joinery, in which the cosmic tree may have been symbolized through the elements rather than the overall form.11

As stated in its origin myth, the Big House, and all that entered into it, had to be pure. For this reason, no metal objects of any kind were allowed in the construction or use of the Big House. No metal nails could be used in the joining of structural members, but if nails were needed, bone pieces were used in their place.

This also could have been an attempt to put forth or further a wish to maintain

the use of only materials found natural in nature or to keep a form that could be constructed independent of manufactured goods. In this way, the Delawares could remain independent of whites and could take apart, move, and reconstruct the Big House with relative ease. Worn out members could be replaced at any time by the surrounding trees and other natural resources.

It can also be speculated that this was another way to control the crowd. By requiring that all participants remain clean and pure during the course of the ceremony, coupled with the other symbolism in operation, a general attitude of reverence could be obtained. This would be desirous to maintain conformity, consensus, control, and peace. If participants were unbathed, and participating in secular and/or lewd activities during the period set apart for the ceremony, the power of the ceremony would be lessened. The Big House, its decorative symbols and the ceremony would have difficulty in retaining meaning and, ultimately, power over the members of the community.

The walls, like the cross ties, represented the four cardinal points. The walls created a closed, bounded space for the enactment of re-creating and sustaining the cosmos. The Delaware indicated that, by the very nature of the world, all humans were bound together by the four cardinal points. Dictating that the walls of the Big House represent these four cardinal points, fell in line with the notion of the Big House as a model of the recreated universe.

One of the main purposes for the Big House and its ceremony, in addition to its intensive religious role, was to unite or bind the various clans and their members together in a close spiritual, social, and political association. This was accomplished not only by making use of the symbolism of the four cardinal points, but also by creating a structure that forced participants to face one another in a close narrow space that was shut off from any outside distraction.

The structure served to create harmony with the natural as well as the supernatural world. The floor was made of well tamped dirt and represented the lesser deity, or Manitou, of Mother Earth. The purpose of keeping the floor well tamped was to prohibit the raising of dust. As mentioned in the origin myth of the Big House, dirt and dust symbolized the impurity of the old evil time.

The ceiling represented the sky, the domain of the "Elder Brothers" the sun and moon. Only two holes pierced the ceiling, one above each of the two sacred fires. Some scholars believe that the two fires and the two holes in the ceiling indicated worship of the sun and moon. In his Semiotics, Preziosi demonstrates how common many of the symbolic associations mentioned above are.

The ceiling of a structure is simultaneously meaningful systemically, as a component in the formal definition of a space cell, and may also be significant in a given corpus sematectonically, as in the case where the ceiling of a house or temple is intended to symbolize the heavens (in contrast to the walls, which may symbolize four cardinal directions of the horizon, and in contrast to the floor - paved or not paved which may symbolize the earth, the underworld, and so forth)12

In order to physically and cognitively separate the Big House from other house forms, no internal decorations were allowed inside, except for twelve faces carved on eleven poles, three on each side of the long walls, two on each door way, and two faces carved on the center pole . These were the faces of the lesser manitou as prescribed by the origin myth and were ritually painted during the Big House Ceremony. These faces represented the Seven Thunders, the Four Cardinal points and Mother Earth (The Seven Thunders had features of both man and bird and provided rain for the crops and protected man from water monsters. They were also in control of lightning).

Faces also represented an individual's personal manitou or spiritual guardian. As part of tribal puberty rights, initiates go on a guest in which they fasted and isolated themselves until they had a vision. In this vision, a spirit, feeling pity for them in their hunger and isolation, would offer to become their guardian. From that day forward, that spirit would be ever present with the person. Thanks for guidance and protection was given to these personal manitou at least once a year, usually at the Big House Ceremony.

The center pole could have represented either the Great Manitou himself or else the cosmic tree which reached up through the multilayered universe to the Great Manitou. The cosmic tree was regarded by the Delaware much like many other culture's "tree of life." This central pole was also referred to as the

"navel of the world." This "navel" belief was also common among the ancient Greeks 13

USE

Conceived of mythic origin, and constructed according to symbolic rules, The Big House was now ready to negotiate human action in order to illicit reflexive, symbolic associations. Delaware society consisted of three clans or phratries: **Wolf, Tortoise, and Turkey**. The Big House Ceremony was hosted by one clan or phratry who invited other neighboring phratries to participate. This was a way of uniting the people for socialization. The Big House physically became the center of all activity within the encampment. Visiting phratries set up camp around the Big House and arranged themselves first by gender then by phratry. This was reflexive of the real social structure in which men and women participated in distinctly different work, were often physically separated due to this differentiated work, and were symbolically endowed with different types of spirituality. Women camped to the north and men to the south.14

This separation also symbolized the dictated celibacy of the participants.15 According to the myth, the past evil world was impure. In contrast, the re-created cosmos, as represented by the Big House, was to be absent of all impurities. Therefore anything that would taint a person was to be controlled. Any uncontrollable impurities, such as menstruation, eliminated a person's eligibility for participating in the ceremony. For this reason, sexual abstinence was required and menstruating women were kept separate. The segregation of men and women within the encampment symbolically guarded against corruption.

Within the Big House, fires were prepared and tended by the men. No women were allowed inside until the fires were lit. Outside, women prepared the ceremonial foods: corn mush, dried meats, and berries. They placed them in wooden bowls accompanied by shell spoons.16 In preparation for the ceremony, women swept the Big House twelve times. The number twelve played a major role in Delaware Indian belief. For them, the universe consisted of twelve houses stacked one upon the other with the Great Manitou residing in the twelfth and highest house. When entering the Big House, the

people envisioned themselves as passing through these twelve stacked houses. Within the Big House structure, there were twelve faces carved on the eleven poles. During the ceremony, dancers paused at each face and recited verses to them. Between each dance, the Good White Path was swept twelve times with a turkey feather. Prayers to the Manitou were always said twelve times. The Big House Ceremony usually lasted twelve days.

To purify the Big House and its inhabitants cedar leaves were burned. Between dances, tobacco was smoked to maintain purity and to please the manitou. The sensual burning of these organic materials and the fragrant scents they created, symbolized the spiritual purification of the participants and the building.

The physical separation of gender and phratries in the encampment surrounding the Big House was further maintained inside. Each phratry sat on the floor in a special reserved area, within which women and men sat separately. Hierarchical separation was also seen in that the hosting phratry's sachem (chief), the Bringer-In, the caretakers, and drums (this is the term for both the instrument and those who play them) occupied separate places of distinction. In a single, largely undecorated room, without clear architectural divisions, the Delawares framed themselves within their phratries and, within their phratries, within the sexes. By this framing, they informed all others of their social affiliations.

The animals that represented the phratries (Wolf, Turkey and Tortoise), were not totemic in nature, rather they were seen as emblems or mascots. The Delawares did not believe them to be their ancestors. They were chosen for specific characteristics the Delawares revered. When different phratries came together for the Big House Ceremony, they retained their separate identities by sitting in different areas and displaying their phratry emblems.

Delaware society was matriarchal. The eldest mother was called chief maker, because, although she herself, nor any woman, would ever rule, she appointed chiefs and had the power to remove them. A male could not marry a female of his same phratry.

Although each phratry retained their individual identities at the Big House

Ceremony, one of the ceremony's main functions was to unite the Delaware people. They came together in spiritual oneness, for the purpose of thanking and appeasing the manitou. Within the enclosed, bounded, unbroken space of the Big House, they formed a single narrative of praise, and raised one voice in prayer to deter future destructive forces.

The ceremony commenced after the host gave a thanksgiving address. He then started the first song and dance. The snapping turtle shell rattle stuffed with corn was an important symbolic object within the Big House and the corresponding ceremony. In later times, these rattles were hung from the rafters over the Good White Path. These rattles were used by the leader of the dance as he recited his puberty dream quest or vision.

Following the Good White Path, the dancers preceded counterclockwise to replicate the movement of the sun from east to west. This left orientation was also seen in everyday ritualized action. The left hand was holy while the right was unholy. This movement to the left was also believed to represent the Indian belief in life after death.

As the ceremony proceeded, the lead dancer stopped at each of the carved posts and recited their vision while mimicking the actions of their personal guardian-spirit or Manitou. This is an interesting element of the ceremony and Delaware belief, for the dancer came face to face with their gods and gave testimony to spiritual transformation. The dance and song were individual creations. No one there, but the gods, knew whether what the dancers said in his/her song actually occurred. The songs were invented by the dancer. There may have been a set range of styles that were considered appropriate for this recitation, but the final construction was solely up to the individual.

As the dancers made their way around the "Path", all in the Big House remained standing, and many joined the dancer. While the dancer exposed the intimate details of his/her puberty rites, he/she was visibly and symbolically supported by the standing audience, the dancers who had joined his/her side in the dance, and the receptive eyes of the manitou he/she faced at each verse's recitation.

Segregation of gender was maintained in one of two ways. Either the women

danced in a cluster as they made their way around or they danced in a separate circle from the men.

In between dances, the Good White Path was swept, by both men and women, twelve times with turkey feathers. During these intermissions, tobacco was smoked to please the manitou, the fires were tended by male caretakers and cedar leaves were burned. Also at this time, the bowls of corn mush, dried meat and berries were passed counterclockwise about the Big House. Each person took but one spoonful of the food, so that all could, and would, share the ritual ceremonial feast.17

During the course of the ceremony, the rattle was passed around and any male who wished to recite his vision and dance could take up the rattle. The dances continued way into the night until no one else wished to take up the rattle. The participants then filed out the west door, raised their arms towards the heavens and prayed twelve times in unison to the Great Manitou. After this prayer, a great feast was held back inside the Big House.

On the final night of the ceremony, women could dance and recite their visions. This segment began when the women entered the house from the east carrying wooden bowls of grease paint. They painted the men's cheeks red and black. The men then rose and painted the carved faces on the poles half red and half black.18 This part of the ceremony was a later addition and represented the "False Being." It was said that in a dream, a certain man of visions saw a powerful manitou whose face was half red and half black and whose mouth was bizarrely fashioned. This false being represented a powerful evil force. The man traveled to the east and saw the creature, returned home, and cut a mask from a tree in the image of the spirit he had seen. It was felt that something terrible would occur if they did not let the "False Being" into the Big House and if they did not pay him respect. This "False Being" was believed to represent the white settlers. The red half of the face represented the Indians while the black represented the evil, impure white man. Many believed that letting the "False Being" into the Big House led to the decline and decay of Indian spirituality and culture.

During the ceremony, one of the hosting participants acted out the part of the False Being. He was the only person in the Big House who wore a costume

that masked his identity. His costume consisted of a floor length fur coat, bear skin stockings, a great wooden face that was painted half red and half black and carved with exaggerated mouth. He carried a tortoise rattle and at no time let any part of his real body be seen. Ironically enough, the role of the "False Being" was to rid the ceremony of those who were impure.

At the end of the ceremony, the chief gave an arms length of strung wampum (beads that functioned as money and were considered to be the heart of the Delaware) to those who assisted in the ceremony. A bowl of loose wampum was passed around and each participant took two wampum beads. When they exited the Big House for the final time, they placed the two wampum beads in their mouth as they chanted their final prayer. This was believed to represent the Delaware putting their hearts in their mouth and praying from their hearts. The distribution of wampum also represented a distribution of wealth. It also indicated that there was a need for such a distribution. There must have been varying levels of wealth and power within the tribe.

The final acts of the Big House Ceremony entailed closing or sealing the cosmos as represented in the Big House. The fires were extinguished, first the eastern fire and then the western fire. The ashes from the fires were thrown out the west door.

The Big House Ceremony was usually performed once a year, unless calamity occurred or seemed eminent, and then it would be performed as often as needed. In later years, the role of the Big House was expanded to include other religious ceremonies such as male puberty endurance tests. These consisted of bringing another symbolically highly packed structure, the sweat lodge, into the Big House. On these occasions, a symbolic structure was used to house another symbolic structure. But as time passed, the sacred use of the Big House was expanded further to include political activities. When it became a common meeting place for the tribal council, it was then that the previously subtle representation of political authority seen during the Big House Ceremonies became blatantly obvious.

CONCLUSION

The Delaware Big House functioned semiotically and symbolically on three

levels: conception, construction, and use. The Delaware Big House existed first in myth. There are many examples of mythic architecture that remained bound within language. Streets of gold, castles in the air, and emerald cities can serve symbolic functions without ever having to be built. The Delaware Big House, acted out an entire level of encoded messages before a branch was cut.

When the Big House was transformed from myth into reality, it could have been framed solely by its symbolic imagery and viewed passively as a work of sculpture, such as in the case of the shrine or memorial. But it was more than a shrine or three dimensional piece of sculpture, it was a machine that stimulated and accommodated symbolic interaction. As such, it became reinterpreted, along with the sights, sounds, smells, jesters, costumes, and narratives of the ceremony back into imagination through experience.

The Big House naturally fit into the symbolic concepts within the Delawares' world view. The Big House brought the Delawares' symbolically created social, political, and religious worlds together, to function in unison. This concert of symbolism, made visible the world and life of the Delawares.

Notes

1 The exact age of the Big House Ceremony is unknown. The descriptions which follow are summarized from sources dating between the late nineteenth century and lasting until the 1920's.

2 Babcock, Barbara. Reflexivity. In *The Encyclopedia of Religion,* ed. M. Eliade, vol.12, pp. 234-238. New York: Macmillan, 1984.

3 Sullivan, Lawrence E., ed., *Native American Religions: North America*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1987.

4. Bogatyrev, Peter. "Costume as a Sign." in Semiotics of Art: Prague School Contributions, Cambridge: MIT Press, 1976, p. 14.

5 C. A. Weslager. *The Delaware Indians: A History*. New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1972, p.492.

6 Goffman, Erving, *Boston Frame Analysis: An Essay on the Organization of Experiencen3:* Northeastern University Press,1974.

7 Nabokov, Peter and Robert Easton. *Native American Architecture*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989, p. 88.

8 Nabokov and Easton. *Architecture*. p. 17.
9 Nabokov. *Architecture*, pp. 16- 40.
10 Nabokov. *Architecture,* p. 38.
11 Goddard, Ives. "Delaware." in the *Handbook of North American Indian.*, Vol.15, Northeast, Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1978, pp. 229-230.
12 Preziosi, Donald. *The Semiotics of the Built Environment: An Introduction to Architectonic Analysis.*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1979, p.63.
13 Nabokov. *Architecture.*, p. 38.
14 Newcomb, William W. Jr. "The Culture and Acculturation of the Delaware Indians", *Anthropological Papers*. No. 10, Museum of Anthropology, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1956.
15 Newcomb. *Culture,* p. 65.
17. Bleeker. *Delaware Indians*. p.103.
18. Bleeker. *The Delaware*. p.116.

Delaware Street Rag *by Michael Caron*

First Song: XENGWIKÁON [A Story]

Verse VII: Big House

The most controversial element of Mary's [Mary Zeigler's] unorthodox historical geography was her contention that the Lenape Big House, the Xengwikáon, came into existence at the time of contact with Finns. The Xengwikáon was the most important ceremonial structure of the Lenape people. It was, as the English translation implies, a very large ceremonial house. It was made of notched logs. The Big House was a double log cabin with two openings in the roof. Few Lenape have ever claimed the log version of the Big House existed before European contact. Yet Mary discovered there was virtually nothing in the academic literature or in Lenape oral traditions concerning the origins of the Big House itself. Lenape mythology did, however, have a lot to say about the origins of many ceremonial practices, elements of which clearly dated back into the depths of their cultural memory. This large log cabin adopted as a religious site was simply dismissed as mere copying of pioneer log churches. That was about as ludicrous, and as easy to disprove, as the notion that Vikings had brought the sweat lodge to America.

Mary found documentation that strongly indicated at least some of the Finns and Lenape found common ground in their ways of worship. Old colonial records in Swedish archives, and other evidence in the folklife studies of Finland, convinced her that the Big House phenomenon represented a significant transformation of the traditional Lenape belief system to accomodate the ways their world was being impacted by the coming of the Euros. The Big House had remained the central focus of most Lenape spiritual life until well after they moved to Kansas. She argued, much to the chagrin of many scholars and more than a few Lenape, that many of the Big House ceremonies had originated in the period when the influence of the Finns was at its peak. The Big House was the place where Fenno-Lenape cultural beliefs had blissfully cohabited.

Mary knew that the meeting of these two peoples had occasioned a major upheaval in both their lives. That should be obvious to anyone. Yet in most instances these contacts had resulted in what was undoubtedly one of the most compatible and mutually beneficial encounters in the history of Indian White relations. That circumstance alone would have provided ample reason to rethink and reshape the spiritual content of their lives. The Big House ceremony, in Mary's eyes at least, was intimately associated with the adoption of log cabins as the primary Lenape house type. But the log house was only the symbolic center of a much wider and more profound shift in both Lenape and Finnish cultural meaning and values. Both cultures were in a fluid state of profound changes. The new habits and habitations were intimately linked to modifications in traditional gardening and hunting habits. Life changed dramatically for the Finns after they settled among the Lenape. It was only natural that these two peoples would create a ceremonial center that reflected elements of this cultural union. It was equally certain that the Finns who had been under constant pressure to abandon their shamanistic beliefs and practices would keep this out of view of the Swedish colonial authorities. Mary says that the firestorm her theory generated was not what she was expecting. But knowing Mary I suspect she anticipated the outrage and felt compelled to present her work anyway.

* * *

THE COSMIC SYMBOLISM OF THE DELAWARE (LENAPE) CULTIC HOUSE

(Frank G. Speck, *A Study of the Delaware Indians Big House Ceremony*, Publications of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, vol. 2 (Harrisburg, 1931).)

The Big House stands for the Universe; its floor, the earth; its four walls, the four quarters; its vault, the sky dome, atop which resides the Creator in his indefinable supremacy. To use Delaware expressions, the Big House being the universe, the centre post is the staff of the Great Spirit with its foot upon the earth, its pinnacle reaching to the hand of the Supreme Deity. The floor of the Big House is the flatness of the earth upon which sit the three grouped divisions of mankind, the human social groupings in their appropriate places; the eastern door is the point of sunrise where the. day begins and at the same time the symbol of termination; the north and south walls assume the meaning of respective horizons; the roof of the temple is the visible sky vault. The ground beneath the Big House is the realm of the underworld while above the roof lie the extended planes or levels, twelve in number, stretched upward to the abode of the 'Great Spirit, even the Creator,' as Delaware form puts it. Here we might speak of the carved face images. . . . the representations on the centre pole being the visible symbols of the Supreme Power, those on the upright posts, three on the north wall and three on the south wall, the manitu of these respective zones; those on the eastern and western door posts, those of the east and west. . . . But the most engrossing allegory of all stands forth in the concept of the White Path, the symbol of the transit of life, which is met in the oval, hard-trodden dancing path outlined on the floor of the Big House, from the east door passing to the right down the north side past the second fire to the west door and doubling back on the south side of the edifice around the eastern fire to its beginning. This is the path of life down which man winds his way to the western door where all ends. Its correspondent exists, I assume, in the Milky Way, where the passage of the soul after death continues in the spirit realm. As the dancers in the Big House ceremony wend their stately passage following the course of the White Path they 'push something along,' meaning existence, with their rhythmic tread. Not only the passage of life, but the journey of the soul after death is symbolically figured in the ceremony.

*** * ***

The Creator, the Big House, and Lenape Spirituality

(By Toni L. Nuosce, Student, Kent State University Stark Campus November 1998)

Imagine if you can a world sanctified and respected on a daily basis, in fact imagine that we all believed that the Earth is our true Mother. To go even a step further, imagine believing that there is no separation between people and the land upon which they lived. Wouldn't we try like mad to keep "her" safe and away from harm? Wouldn't we praise our Mother Earth and her creator by believing every little thing that has been created should be loved and handled as if it were a newborn child? The Lenape tribes believe this and their religion is based on the Creator, the giver of all land. Because the Lenape's are a very gracious people, they built their temple, the Big House, to express their gratitudes and spiritual visions.

The Lenape's, or "True Men", believe they are created from the earth and pay their respects and deep loyalties to it's Creator. An established American Indian author Hitakonanulaxk, of the book The Grandfathers Speak, describes his people best by expressing a popular saying they recite, "We do not own the land, we are of the land, we belong to it" (Hitakonanulaxk 2). With this extraordinary attitude comes the building of the Big House. The Big House for the Lenapes would be like a church for the Christians, or for the Jews a synagogue, yet by any means it is a place to worship and give thanks for all they possess, materially and spiritually.

The Big House's structure is extremely and thoughtfully symbolic. This is not simply four walls, a dirt floor, and a roof where people come to worship, everything has meaning. Only materials from Mother Nature are used in the construction of this highly symbolic place of worship. Robert S. Grumet's, The Lenapes, detailed description of the Big House makes it's symbolism visual, "The floor was the earth. The roof represented the heavens. The central post, decorated with carvings of Mesingw, is a vertical shaft connecting the earth with the upper and lower worlds (Grumet 77 & 78). Mesingw is a series of twelve carvings believed to be the deliverers of prayer to the Creator.

The number twelve is also symbolic, because of the belief that the Creator dwells in the twelfth heaven, the highest heaven above the Earth. Due to the significance of the number twelve, the ceremonies in The Big House last

twelve days. During these twelve days the Lenapes give thanks and praise to the Creator. Frank G. Speck, author of, Oklahoma Delaware Ceremonies, Feasts, and Dances, enlightens us with a clear description of the Lenape's need for creating the Big House, "The infallible Father and Creator seated in the twelfth heaven above, in his beneficence toward man is believed to yearn for the voiced recognition of his creatures as they pay their devoirs to him - his human children gathered to celebrate the twelve day ceremony of the Big House" (Speck 154). They believe that the Creator desires to hear their praises and they, being devoted to the Creator and the ceremonies in the Big House, without hesitation offer "him" a special place where they pay homage to the Creator for everything he provides them.

The need for the Big House as a sanctuary to praise the Creator is of extreme importance to the Lenapes because they feel one with the earth and believe it necessary to respect all inhabitants and creations. They believe that paying their respects to the Creator in this holy place will bring them the essentials they need for daily living. The Creator provides them with the bare necessities in life, such as animals for food, rivers for drink, and air to breathe in order to maintain life. Due to the these facts comes the symbolic structure of the Big House, by virtue of design, the Big House is not looked upon as a physical structure but a representation of the universe.

The Lenapes are a strong people connected to the earth, seas, heavens, and winds. For all of their spiritual guidance they receive from Mother Earth and the Creator, they believe in praising them for all that they offer. I would like to close with a beautiful quote from a true Native American Indian, Hitakonanulaxk.

Hitakonanulaxk speaks a final thought that will hopefully create a lasting impression on Lenape spirituality, "Our Creator, he made no mistakes. It is not much different than if one considers the heart being where it is in the body and not in the head where the brain is. The heart is where it is for a reason, and this can also be said of a people. The function of the heart in the body is analogous to the religion and ceremonies of a people. Our spirituality, our religion, is our heartbeat, and our culture and traditions, our life's blood" (3).

From: **Oklahoma Archeological Survey 111 E. Chesapeake**

Norman OK 73019-5111 (405)325-7211 Contact Webmaster: archsurvey@ou.edu

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 15 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

More Links:

Home Page

20 September 2006

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LENAPE-DELAWARE, AN ALGONQUIAN PEOPLE

Algonquian, the most populous and widely distributed of the North American linguistic stocks, originally comprised several hundred tribes who spoke nearly 50 related languages. The Algonquian people occupied most of the Canadian region south of Hudson Bay between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean and, excluding certain territory held by the Siouan and Iroquoian tribes, that section of land of what is now the United States extending northward from North Carolina and Tennessee. Algonquian tribes inhabited various isolated areas to the south and west, including parts of what are now South Carolina, Iowa, Wyoming, and Montana. The best known Algonquian groups include the Algonquin, from which the stock takes its name, Amalecite, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Conoy [Piscataway], Cree, Delaware [Lenape], Fox, Gros Ventre, Kickapoo, Massachusett, Miami, Mi'kmaq Micmac], Mohegan, Mahican, Montagnais, Munsi [Munsee], Narragansett, Naskapi, Nipmuc, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Pequot, Potawatomie, Sac, Sauk), Shawnee, Tete de Boule, and Wampanoag. Some of the principal Algonquian confederacies were the Abenaki, Pennacook, and Illinois. (From *Encarta Online Encyclopedia 2000*)

The Delaware are a Native North American tribe (or nation) of the Algonquian linguistic family and of the Eastern Woodlands culture area, originally residing in what are now the states of New Jersey, New York (Staten Island, Manhattan, and western Long Island), Delaware, and eastern Pennsylvania. The term "Delaware" is not an Algonquian word. It comes from the name of **Thomas West, Lord de la Warr**, who was an early governor of Virginia. The State of Delaware and the Delaware River are named for him. Because the Lenape were located along that river and its tributaries, the Europeans gave them the name "Delaware." The name we have for ourselves is Lenape or Lenni Lenape (Len-ni Len-ah'-pay). It means simply, "The (Original) People." The Lenape belong to the Algonquian-speaking Indians of the Mid- and Northern-Atlantic Seaboard. According to their origin legend, they migrated from Siberia across the Bering Strait. The Lenape probably migrated from the West Coast of the present-day United States to the East Coast early in the American existence. perhaps around 1400. In historical times, the Lenape lived in present-day southeastern Pennsylvania, southeastern New York, Delaware, and New Jersey. They were among the first Native Americans to come in contact with the

Dutch, English, and Swedish settlers. The first treaty of the Delaware was with William Penn 1682. The Delaware were venerated as "grandfathers" by other Native American people because we were the original occupants to come eastward to the land nearest the rising sun. As the "Grandfather" tribe they had the power to settle disputes among rival tribes. Though they were known for their fierceness in battle, they also chose to make settlements and peace where possible. The Lenape signed the first Indian treaty with the United States on 17 September 1778 at Fort Pitt (present-day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). The sixth article of the treaty shows the intention of the United States to create an Indian state, with the Delaware at its head. "To form a State, whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head and have a representative in Congress..."

In the 1600s the Delaware were forced to move West as European settlers usurped the land on which they lived. At this time the Delaware population was greatly reduced by contagious diseases and death by white settlers. Their westward migration took them first to the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania and then to the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers. Pressure from white settlers after the American Revolution forced the Delaware to Indiana Territory. Splinter groups in 1790 moved north to Canada. They still occupy two small reserves in Moraviatown and Munsee in the Province of Ontario. By the Treaty of 18 August 1804, made at Vincennes by William Henry Harrison, the Governor of Indiana Territory, the Government forced the Delaware gave up their Ohio land. In return they were "given" land in Indiana Territory. This included all of the country bounded by the White River on the north and the Ohio River on the south. That treaty was made between the United States and several Indian tribes, including the Delaware Nation. By the Treaty made at St. Mary's, Ohio on 3 October 1818, the Delaware Nation gave up all its land in Indiana. In exchange, The United States gave the Delaware a reservation on the James Fork of the White River in Missouri Territory. They first stayed in Missouri a while on the Mississippi River before moving to Southwestern Missouri. The Delaware remained there until the signing of the Treaty of 24 September 1829. On that date, they gave up their land in Missouri and the Government granted land in Northeastern Kansas, where they lived for several decades. On 14 December 1843, the Delaware sold to the Wyandot 23,040 acres of land of the eastern part of their reserve. On 6 May 1854, the Delaware gave up to the United States the Western Outlet of their land, keeping a tract ten miles wide and 40 miles up the Kansas River. Under the Treaty of 30 May 1860, each member of the Delaware Nation was assigned eighty acres of land. The remainder of the land was sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company--later the Union Pacific Railroad)--which sold much of the land to white settlers. At this time there were about 900 Delaware in this area of Kansas (present-day Wyandotte County).

By the Treaty of 4 July 1866, the United States sold the remaining land--known as the

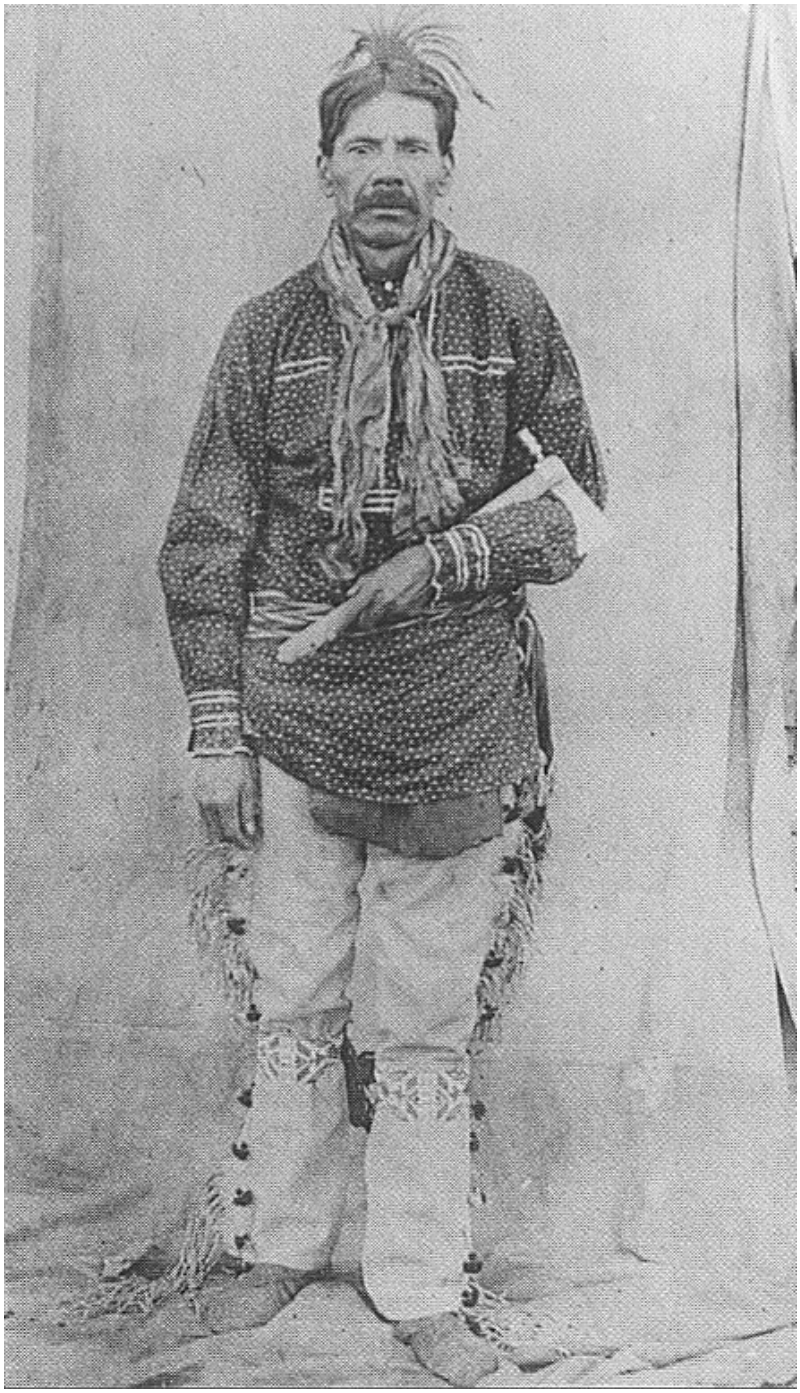
"Delaware Diminished Reserve"--to the Union Pacific Railroad. The land was transferred on 7 January 1868. Under the Treaty of 1866, the Federal Government moved the main body of Delaware to Cherokee Land in Indian Territory (Oklahoma) in 1867. The heads of 26 families and their 56 children remained in Kansas and became United State's citizens. Their descendants are the present-day "Kansas Delaware" or "Citizen Delaware."

Under an 1867 agreement with the Cherokee, the Delaware in Indian Territory in Oklahoma purchased land from the Cherokee Nation. That Delaware tribe is now the Delaware Tribe of Eastern Oklahoma) numbering about 10,000 persons, but the courtsunfortunately have decreed that they are now Cherokee.



A Group of Delaware Who Went from Kansas to the Indian Territory Kansas 1867-1868

Front row: Richard C. Adams, Herbert Ketchem, Willie Nicholas
Second Row: William Adams, , Abe Ketchem, Colonel Jackson (a chief and ceremonial leader), "Old Man" Curleyhead,", Andrew Miller
Top row: John Sarcoxie, Charles H. Armstrong, John Fours, Albert Curleyhead.
(From Richard C. Adams, *A Delaware, Indian Legend and a Story of Their Troubles* . This photo can also be found in Weslager, *The Delaware Indians*, p, 425, see Westlager, **The Delaware Indians, A History** under Bibliography, Standard. Reference.*)*



William Brown. Oklahoma Delaware (Algonquians of the East Coast, a Time-Life Book, highly recommended reading)

A smaller group of Delaware, the Western Delaware or "Absentee Delaware," took a different route from Missouri to Arkansas and Texas and also ended up in Oklahoma. That tribe is located in Anadarko, Oklahoma. They jointly control land with the Wichita and Caddo. These two tribes met jointly earlier this year, the first such meeting since they went separate ways in 1821. In 1997 and 1999, former Kansas Delaware Chief Thomas Swiftwater Hahn met with the Council of the Eastern Oklahoma Delaware Tribe of Indians, the first meeting of the two groups since their division in 1866-1867. [Though the

term Native American is often the preferred term for those were first came to the United States, the term "Indian" is used in historical texts and is still used by many "Native Americans." This web site makes no intentional distinction as we believe that the usage is a matter of personal preference.- Editor]

[This entry will be revised and either expanded or consolidated with the Revised Concise History of the Lenape.--Editor.]

THE KANSAS DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Lenape-Delaware people are a Native North American nation of the Algonquian linguistic family of the Eastern Woodlands culture area. In historical times, we resided in what are now the states of New Jersey, southeastern New York, Delaware, and southeastern Pennsylvania. The term "Delaware" is not an Alngonquian word. It comes from the name of Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, who was an early governor of Virginia. The State of Delaware and the Delaware River are named for him. Because the Lenape were located along that river and its tributaries, the Europeans gave us the name "Delaware." The name we have for ourselves is Lenape or Lenni Lenape (Len-ni Len-ah'-pay), meaning simply, "The (Original) People." According to our origin legend, we migrated from Siberia across the Bering Strait. The Lenape probably migrated from the West Coast of the present-day United States to the East Coast early in the American existence, perhaps around 1400. We were among the first Native Americans to come in contact with the Dutch, English, and Swedish settlers. The first treaty of the Delaware was with William Penn in 1682. Other Native American people venerated the Delaware as "Grandfather People" because we were the original occupants to come eastward to the land nearest the rising sun. As the "Grandfather Tribe" we had the power to settle disputes among rival tribes. Though we were known for our fierceness in battle, we also chose to make settlements and to make peace where possible. The Lenape signed the first Indian treaty with the United States on 17 September 1778 at Fort Pitt (present Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). The regard for the Delaware is evident in the sixth article of that treaty, which states the intent of the United States to create an Indian state, with the Delaware at its head, and giving the Delaware a representation in Congress.

In the 1600s, the Delaware were forced to move west as European settlers usurped the land on which they lived. Beginning at that time, the Delaware population was greatly reduced by contagious diseases contracted from whites and by being killed by white settlers. Their westward migration took us to the Susquehanna River and Allegheny Rivers

in Pennsylvania and then to the Ohio River and its tributaries in Ohio. Splinter groups in 1790 moved north to Canada. They still occupy two small reserves in Moraviatown and Munsee in the Province of Ontario. By the Treaty of 18 August 1804, made at Vincennes by William Henry Harrison, the Governor of Indiana Territory, the Delaware gave up our Ohio land. In return, they were given land in Indiana Territory. That land included all of the country bounded by the White River on the north and the Ohio River on the south. That treaty was made between the United States and several Indian tribes, including the Delaware Nation. By the Treaty made at St. Mary's, Ohio on 3 October 1818, the Delaware Nation gave up all its land in Indiana. In exchange, the United States gave the Delaware a reservation on the James Fork of the White River in Missouri Territory. They first stayed for a while on the Mississippi River in Missouri before moving to Southwestern Missouri. The Delaware remained there until the signing of the Treaty of 24 September 1829. On that date, they gave up our land in Missouri and were granted land in Northeastern Kansas, where we were among the first Native American emigrants to go to Kansas. Unfortunately, other Native American tribes were moved to accommodate the Delaware. Every move had its hardships for all the Native Americans involved.

Kansas and the Delaware

(This article paragraph is *from The History of Wyandotte County, Kansas...*, pp. 147-149)

In the early part of the nineteenth century, when the United States became possessed of the extensive Territory of Louisiana, the Pawnee Indians claimed possession and ownership of a large tract of country including what is now Wyandotte County. The Pawnees were a powerful and warlike tribe, and for a century they maintained sway over the country embraced by the branches of the Kansas River, and over the whole region watered by the Platte, from near the Rocky Mountains to its mouth [of the Missouri River]. They were divided into several villages or bands, one of which, the Pawnee Republic, gave its name to the Republican River. The Otoes, Omahas and other tribes acknowledged the superiority of the Pawnees, and lived under their protection. In 1832, however, all these tribes were ravaged by the small-pox, and it is said that the Pawnees then lost half their population. The following year, by treaty, they disposed of, to the United States, all their claims to the land lying south of the Platte River, and agreed to locate themselves north of that river and west of the Missouri. This they did. But large bodies of Sioux came down on their new settlements, and drove them back with great slaughter. Some returned to their old villages; others joined their allies, the Otoes and the Omahas. They continued to be unfortunate, and by the ravages of wars and disease rapidly dwindled in numbers. [T. G. Adam's Homestead Guide.]

But later the Kansas or Kaw Indians claimed to have, 8in a great measure, supplanted the Pawnees in their right to the occupancy of their country, supplanted the Pawnees in their right to the occupancy of their country, and by treaty dated June 3, 1825, they (the Kaws) ceded to the United States a tract of territory including what is now embraced in Wyandotte County. Subsequently, early in the thirties, the United States granted to the Delaware Indians a large reservation in the purchased from the Kaw Indians, which included all of what is now Wyandotte County lying north of the Kansas River. An then, or soon thereafter, the Shawnee Indians, by treaty or otherwise, claimed a large tract of country lying immediately south of the Kansas River."

Long before the United States possessed the vat territory west of the Mississippi, the French and the Spaniards had explored the Missouri and Kansas Rivers to points above their junction, but made no permanent settlements. Of these explorations but little was known [in 1890]. In 1800 a trading post was established at Randolph Bluffs, three miles below present Kansas City, but it did not lead to a settlement. The first Americans who saw this part of country under dominion of the United States were Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, who traveled in 1804, on their famous expedition up the Missouri, passing the mouth of the Kansas River early in May of that year, or perhaps late in April, where they made a temporary camp and procured plenty of game. In 1811 the western limit of white settlement was at Fort Osage in Missouri, thirty-four miles below the mouth of the Kansas River. In 1819 Maj. Stephen H. Long, in the employ of the Government, with a corps of topographical engineers on his way to the Yellowstone country, passed the site of the present Wyandotte County. In 1825 Cyprian Choteau, a Frenchman, established a trading post on the south side of the Kansas River about opposite the present site of Muncie. A few years later he was joined by his brother, Frederick, and later still they moved their trading post about eighty miles farther up the river. In 1827 a part of the Third Regiment of United States troops passed the mouth of the Kansas River on their way to Leavenworth, where they erected barracks and a fort.

The Delaware lived on the Kansas Reserve for several decades, but the Federal Government gradually reduced it in size during that period of time. Information regarding this period can be found in the Treaty and Chronology pages. On 14 December 1843, the Delaware sold 23,040 acres of land to the Wyandot Nation on the eastern part of their reserve. On 6 May 1854, they gave up to the United States the Western Outlet of our land, keeping a tract ten miles wide and 40 miles up the Kansas River. Under the Treaty of 30 May 1860, each member of the Delaware Nation was assigned eighty acres of land. The Government sold the remainder of the land to the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company--later the Union Pacific Railroad)--which in turn sold much of the land

to white settlers. At this time there were about 900 Delaware in this area of Kansas (present-day Wyandotte County).

Under the terms of the Treaty of 4 July 1866, the United States sold the remaining land--known as the "Delaware Diminished Reserve"--to the Union Pacific Railroad. The land was transferred on 7 January 1868. Under the Treaty of 1866, the Federal Government moved the main body of Delaware to Cherokee Land in Indian Territory (Oklahoma) in 1867. That tribe, known as the Delaware Tribe of Indians, is presently centered in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Another tribe, the Western Delaware Tribe of Indians (or Absentee Delaware), was in 1867--and remains today--at Anadarko, Oklahoma. These three groups comprise most of the Delaware Nation, but many groups and and individuals were left along the way in several states.

Before the removal of the main tribe of Lenape-Delaware from Kansas, the heads of families were given the choice to remove to Indian Territory and occupy Cherokee lands, or to remain in Kansas and become citizens of the United States. The heads of twenty-six families made the decision to remain in Kansas with their 56 children where they became United States citizens and Kansas citizens. The descendants of those early Kansas pioneers comprise the present-day "Kansas Delaware" or "Citizen Delaware"--the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians.

Since 1867, when the Delaware who remained in Kansas became citizens of Kansas, they entered into the mainstream of life in Kansas. In general, depending on their individual generations and circumstances, their great-great-grandparents, great-grandparents, grandparents, and parents were born and raised, went to school, worked, paid taxes and went to church in Kansas, and did the things that most Kansans do. Many of their families have lived in Kansas since the early 1830s. Others, as happened to other Kansans, especially during and after World War II, moved to other states where their military service or work took them. However, they remained Native American Kansas Lenape-Delaware, and Kansans, in their hearts. They have maintained close family and tribal ties and have maintained our interest in our Delaware heritage throughout our history.

Several Kansas Delaware and their families moved into the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, that is present Oklahoma, to be near their family members, who had moved to the Cherokee Nation pursuant to the 1866 Treaty. They remained Kansas Delaware and saw no reason to buy citizenship in the Cherokee Nation. The members of this group of Kansas Delaware participated in tribal affairs, attended its meetings, voted in its elections,

and were actively involved until 1972. There was never any "giving up of tribal ways" by the Kansas Delaware, and the ones who stayed in the Kansas City area stayed in close contact with their tribe and family members. The Kansas Delaware retained their history as a tribe and even provided leadership in the mainstream of Lenape-Delaware that removed to Indian Territory in Oklahoma. Joe Bartles, the grandson of Nannie Pratt Bartles who elected to remain in Kansas pursuant to the 1866 Treaty, was the chairman of the Delaware Tribe from about 1920 to the 1950s. During his tenure as chairman, he led the tribe's successful pursuit of claims before the Indian Claims Commission. Solomon Ketchum, another Kansas Delaware, also served as a member of the Delaware Tribal Committee in the 1930s.

In the 1960s, there was a fund distribution under Docket No. 337. The law required proof of Indian Ancestry, which the Kansas Delaware could easily establish. The Kansas Delaware received payment under this docket. The claims under Dockets 72 and 298 were claims for inadequate compensation for lands taken from the Delaware Reserve in Kansas in the 1850's. When the Kansas Delaware learned that they were to be excluded from compensation under Dockets 72 and 298, they formed as an organization to pursue their right in the funds. A lawsuit was filed that eventually went to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Supreme Court decided in *Delaware Tribal Committee v. Weeks,* that it was up to Congress to provide a remedy if the Kansas Delaware had been wrongfully excluded from the fund distribution. In legislature that followed, Congress provided this remedy by amending the law to include the Kansas Delaware in the distribution. Like all Indian tribes, our members have disbursed throughout the country and the world over the past 130 years. Naturally, the Kansas Delaware have participated in and contributed to the modernization of the world, as all Native American people have. As an Indian tribe native to the eastern woodlands, the Delaware had interacted with whites since the 1600s. By the late 1800s, all the Delaware had "adapted" to the white civilization. A significant portion our our group still remains in Kansas in the area that composed the former Delaware Reserve.

The Kansas Delaware were incorporated in the State of Oklahoma in 1974 as the Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians, Incorporated. The incorporation was done there as a convenience for legal purposes when the responsible Bureau of Indians Affairs Office was in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as were the attorneys that we hired in the legal actions we took in the 1970s to recover some of the losses incurred by the illegal sale of our lands in the 1850s and 1860s. The governing body of the Kansas Delaware today is an eleven-person General Council, the members of which are elected for a one-year term during the annual

meeting. The newly-elected Council Members meet after the annual meeting to elect the Tribal Officers. For the past several years we have met in Kansas City or Kansas City in Wyandotte County as that was the center of activity on the old Kansas Delaware Reserve.

The Kansas Delaware are proud that our ancestors were among the earliest Pioneer of Kansas. We are grateful for our heritage as Kansas Citizens and of the United States citizens as well as being proud of being Kansas Lenape-Delaware. Members of our tribe fought for the U.S. Government in the Civil War and all subsequent U.S. wars, and early Delaware fought on the side of the United States in every war since the American Revolution. Our desire is that we remain responsible citizens and that the past accomplishments of our ancestors be acknowledged.

It is not known where and when an annual meeting will be held in 2006.

Prepared by **Thomas Swiftwater Hahn** . Revised data provided by Martin Weeks. Paper copy 13 May 2002. Edited 31 January 2004. Times New Roman. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links: **[Biographies Main Page] [Biographies Index]**
[Back] [Home] [Up] [Next]

This Page Last Updated on 09/20/2006

Home Page

22 July 2006

LENAPE CHIEFS AND SACHEMS

There is more than one list of the **Lenape-Delaware Chiefs and Sachems**. Not all agree. At this point we are entering all entries without authenticating any particular listing. Editor

EARLY LENAPE-DELAWARE CHIEFS AND SACHEMS (As provided by *http://www.lenapenation.org*)

At one time there were both War Chiefs and Peace Chiefs. The peace chief, ruling when there was no war, was hereditary. The title of war chief could be bestowed on any brave warrior. After the white man came they helped to instigate the idea of having only one principal chief over all. They usually were chosen from the chiefs of the Turtle totem group, the Lenape believing the turtle to be the receptacle for the creation of man. In the 1800's, chiefs were chosen from local communities or family groups. This continued till the early 1920's when chiefs were elected by the general membership of the Nation.

SOME EARLY LENAPE CHIEFS AND SACHEMS

1629 **Quesqakons/Quesquackous & Easanques**, chiefs of Manhattan Island Indians

1638 **Mattahorn, Singnos, Pemenetta** sold parcels of land to the Dutch.

1661 **Pinna**, Chief of Passyunk Lenape, made treaty of peace with Phillip Calvert, Governor. of Maryland.

1674 **Chief Mehocksett** of New Jersey and his brother **Chief Pete Qquoque** and **Chief Socoroccett** sold parcels of land.

1675 **Renowewan, Manickty, Ipankickan, Ketmarius** made treaty with Andros at New Castle, Pennsylvania.

1681 **Chief Parritt** of Sickneysinck, Delaware sold land.

July 1682 William Penn's emissary treatied with- **Idquayhon, Janottowe, Sahopre,**

Merkekowen, Oreckton, Nannacussey, and Shaurwaughon, Swanpisse, Nahoosey, Tomackhickon, Westkekitt, and Towawsiz, all Lenape Chiefs who owned lands in Eastern Pennsylvania.

August 1, 1862 **Pytechay, Essepamachatte, & Kekerappamand** also came in and signed treaty for lands sold.

1862 **Head Chief 1682 Tamanend (the Affable)** Head Chief of the Lenape 1683. He signed treaty with William Penn. Legend tells of the Great Treaty under the Shackamaxon Elm at Philadelphia-the treaty that was "never sworn to and never broken". He was held in the highest veneration among the Lenape. The fame of this great man extended even among the whites and his memory is still preserved in the name of a town Tamanend. In 1772 a secret society the Sons of King Tammany was named for him, also the Society of St. Tammany and Tammany Hall. His brother was Weheeland. His sons were Yaqueekhon/ Nicholas and Quenameckquid/Charles. He died in 1750 at age 97.

Tammany (from **Tamanend**, 'the affable.' Heckewelder). The common form of the name of a noted ancient Delaware chief, written also Tamanee, Tamanen, Tamanend, Tamany, Tamened, Taming, Teinane. In the form of Tamanen his name appears as one of the signers of a deed to William Penn in 1683 for lands not far north from Philadelphia, within the present Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The missionary Heckewelder, writing, in 1817, describes him as the greatest and best chief known to Delaware tribal tradition. "The name of Tamanend is held in the highest veneration among the Indians of all the chiefs and great men which the Lenape nation ever had, he stands foremost on the list. But although many fabulous stories are circulated about him among the whites, but little of his real history is known. All we know, therefore, of Tamanend is that he was an ancient Delaware chief, who never had his equal. He was in the highest degree endowed with wisdom, virtue, prudence, charity, affability, meekness, hospitality, in short with every good and noble qualification that a human being may possess. He was supposed to have had an intercourse with the great and good Spirit, for he was a stranger to everything that was bad. The fame of this great man extended even among the whites, who fabricated numerous legends respecting him, which I never heard, however, from the mouth of an Indian, and therefore believe to be fabulous. In the Revolutionary war his enthusiastic admirers dubbed him a saint, and he was established under the name of St. Tammany, the Patron Saint of America. His name was inserted in some calendars, and his festival celebrated on the first day of May in every year." Heckewelder goes on to describe the celebration, which was conducted on Indian lines, including the smoking of the calumet, and Indian dances in the

open air, and says that similar "Tammany societies" were afterward organized in other cities. He states also that when Col. George Morgan, of Princeton, New Jersey, was sent by Congress about the year 1776 upon a special mission to the western tribes, the Delawares conferred upon him the name of Tamanend in remembrance of the ancient chief and as the greatest mark of respect that they could pay to Morgan. Haines, however (American Indians, 658,1888), in his chapter on the Order of Red Men, quotes a contemporary document from which it appears that the Philadelphia society, which was probably the first bearing the name, and is claimed as the original of the Red Men secret order, was organized May 1, 1772, under the title of "Sons of King Tammany," with strongly Loyalist tendency. It is probable that the "Saint Tammany" society was a later organization of Revolutionary sympathizers opposed to the kingly idea. Saint Tammany parish, Louisiana., preserves the memory. (From Ancestry.com)

1682 An old chief, **Ockanickon (Turtle)** on his dying bed named his brothers son, **Jahkursoe**, as his successor.
July 1682 Swanpisse was chief of the Turtle Land. He was present at the signing of the Penn Treaty whereby the Lenape sold land for the Penn Estate to be built. He died with Penn and attended the Quaker Sunday Meeting.

1694 **Hithquoquean/Hetkoquean**, Lenape orator chief with Tamany at the treaty with Penn told.

Head Chief Sassoonan/Olumapies (Keeper of the Wampum Records). A Unami Chief. Early home on Schuylkill, later (1709) living at Paxtang (Harrisburg). in 1712 he & delegation took wampum north to their Uncles the Iroquois. He signed the treaty of 1718 with William Penn. He was assistant to Shickellamy in 1743. He died in 1747 at Shamokin. Manangy (left Handed) Chief of Lenape near the falls. He signed several land treaties.

1709 **Skalitchy/Gollitchy.** He was Lenape Chief in early 1700's. In 1709 he met with the Pennsylvania. Governor and was orator of his group. 1712 he appeared with a group of 12 Lenape Chiefs before Governor Gookin of Pennsylvania. Skalitchy was spokesman for the group and showed 32 belts of wampum they were taking to the 6-Nations.

1709 **Owechela**. Named as one of the chiefs on July 26,1709 who met Gov. Gookin at Philadelphia. He lived in 1709 at Paxtang now Harrisburg.

1709 **Passakassy** another Lenape chief who met the Governor at Philadelphia and lived in Pennsylvania

1728 **Shicellamy/Swataney (Our Enlightner)** a man of strong character and statesman like vision. The Iroquois confederacy appointed him as "King" of the Lenape in 1752 to replace Shingas. He was part Lenape and was go between for the Lenape and the Pennsylvania Government. He died at Shamokin in 1748. He had 4 sons. John Shickellamy and Tahgahjute who later became John and James Logan. Head Chief.

1734 **Nutimus (turkey)**. A good blacksmith and famous Indian doctor from New Jersey, was chief of the Lenape on the Forks. He met with James Logan in 1735 and was shown a copy of a false deed where the Lenape had sold land to Penn-The famous Walking Purchase. This false deed was upheld and Nutimus and his people were forced to move to the Susquehanna. 1756 he met with Sir William Johnson who removed the "petticoat and placed a hatchet in the hands of the Lenape to use against the French. Head Chief

1728 **Netawatwees/King Newcomer-(Skilled Advisor)** a Unami Lenape, said to have been born in 1678 in Pennsylvania. Signed treaty of Conestoga in 1718. Became chief of Unami after the death of Sassoonan and became keeper of the wampum and other records. He died in Pittsburgh, Oct. 31, 1776 and was succeeded by **Capt. White Eyes**.

1729 **Checochinican** - Leader of the Brandywine Lenape. His chief assistants were Chilykon, Peyeashickon, and Wililikyona. In 1729 he wrote a letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania, complaining they could get no help so they moved to the Susquehanna among the Mingos. Some settled at Paxtang where they gradually merged with Sassoonan people the Unami Lenape. 1730 Teedyuscung/Honest John-Not of Chiefly lineage, but because of his unusual abilities and influence among the Indians in the Susquehanna Valley he became known among the Whites as "King of the Delawares". He was born about 1700 in N.J. the son of Capt. Harris. He was a broom-maker. About 1730 he moved to the Forks of the Delaware. Capt. Bull was his son. Chief Joseph Montour is a descendant who moved to Canada. 1744 Allemewi/Solomon-Chief of the Delaware Valley Indians forced to move to Shamoken. He was a Munsi Sachem and was blind. He accepted the Moravian belief and was baptized by Zeisberger. 1758/Ninsi John-A Munsie Lenape prophet born about 1705. In 1758 he established a village at Wyalusing. At first he urged his people to keep ancient Lenape ways and reject the White man's culture. Later he was converted and baptized in 1765. He conducted the Moravian Lenape to Philadelphia for safety.

1758 **Echpalawehund Peyrus** - Righthand man to Netawatwees, became a Moravian convert but retained on the Council body. He was killed at the Massacre of March 8th 1782 of the Christian Lenape.

1759 **Wendocalla**- A Sachem (Chief) under Chief Beaver. He was present at meeting with Gov. James Hamilton at Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1759.

1764 **Custaloga (Wolf Chief)** Keeper of the Wampum under Shingas. Lived at Venango, Pennsylvania. He met George Washington in 1753 when Washington was at Venango. He was an uncle of Capt. Pipe and on his death Captain Pipe succeeded him. He signed the treaty with brother Onas in 1765.

1764 **Captain Pipe**. A hereditary sachem and head chief of the Munsee. During the Revolution he was pro-British.

1766 **Neolegan** - A Munsee Chief of the Minisink. He was baptized on May 12, 1774.

1768 **Glickhican** - Head chief of the Munsee Lenape. He was baptized Isaac on Christmas Eve 1770. He was among the 90 Christian Indians who were killed by Pa. and Va. Militia in 1782

1772 **Capt. Johnny** - Leader of the Turkey clan who early in the Revolution visited Washington at army Headquarters in New Jersey. He was listed as 2nd chief under Netawatwees. He was a convert to the Moravians and was murdered on March 8, 1782 along with other Lenape converts.

Head Chief -1700-1778 **White Eyes** - Famous Sachem of the Turtle clan. Served as a Lenape Captain during the Revolution. He was a personal friend of George Washington. He became a Colonel in 1778 in the American Army. He died in Pittsburg.

*** * ***

RECENT KANSAS DELAWARE PRINCIPAL CHIEFS
With their entries from the continuation of the Lenape Delaware origin legend, THE RED RECORD, Chapter 7

Verse 1. The people of the East, had difficulty, danger and bad war, from the white men in their homeland.

Verse 2. Homes were destroyed, by murders and blood shed, by the white man's establishment.
Verse 3. To the setting sun, now they went. Many were those who westward went.
Verse 4. West to those left behind, West to those in the South. West, visiting all there, went the people of the East.
Verse 5. In anger, weaving westward and southward, some went away, in secret.
Verse 6. To their homeland, Kansas, in the great plains, west of the Mississippi, the people lit the council fire
Verse 7. The white man's establishment was the sub divider. Much evil southward.
Verse 8. Many were those who left, and went to the southland, under the authority of the white man's establishment.
Verse 9. The people remaining in Kansas, for many harvests, were rebellious and unwilling, to leave their homeland.

Wanda Weeks
Verse 10. Much honored woman, then became the mother sachem. The establishment prospered, written records were founded.
Verse 11. All their children, all their friends, they visited to make council.
Verse 12. Befriending all, united them all, was this great sachem of the Kansas people.

Thomas F. "Strong Swiftwater" Hahn
Verse 13. The kindred, the hunters, the pioneers, meeting in council.
Verse 14. All declared, Swiftwater, Noble Elder, thou art sachem here.

Mary Jane "Tamaganat" Leiter
Verse 15. The sachem was, the Peaceful One. Always there, was this sachem.

Shawn Bauswell
Verse 16. After her, the sachem was Constantly on Guard, maintaining the Delaware in Kansas.

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 6 December 2004. TH

Home

15 December 2005

Delaware Indians who Served in the Civil War in Florida

(From the Pratt Papers, Roll#5, page 40.00615 [?]

Muster Roll of Captain Moses' Company. Indian volunteers mustered into service April 26 and September
1863[?] Signed 13 September 18xx [Can't readchanged year on copy] at Delaware Station by A. R. Johnston, Inspector. Someone has made some notes and "corrections."

Captain Moses Pay $18.00 to widow [as note, Ah pun[?] he a lah he[?]
James Connor
Silver Smith [Silas added as note. Also, perhaps, Pa pa ma pa nay[?]]
Salt Peter
Charles Chene (dead)
Ta la o wha [Ta lo quay added as note]
Black Sled or Silk [Slut added as note] sadded as note, or Stump Hop in las]
Peter
Caleb Lewis
Pa pa ma panay cox min
Ke sho wha Has one child at Halfmoons
Isaac Hill
Woosh she len dam
Paschael
Jacob Williams
Ah hay lays
Pa nah po she
Ah lin o qasa
Too Tee (Dhawnee)
Jim Chene
Jim Littleducks
Ke [He] lo [to] lo [to] wha
Sam Monns [Bonns]/ Ma mah che
James Coghorn/James Ketchum

Wolf or Jim Wolf [note added: This is evidently the father of James Wolf who married Rachel Ketchum.
Jim Pipe
Kay keto ka pu ete
En da las c[l]ond
Black Head
Pozo quay pete
John Bog Knife (Shawnee)
Pa puck e so (Shawnee)
Charles Blanchard (Shawnee)
Long Jake
Kay [Nay]ta mes land has a widow
Ele i me ton ways
Woosh she
Charles Blanchard (Shawnee)

ADDED NOTES:
Company. II, 5th Regiment: Orange S. Smith died 26 October 1862 at S. Louis

Company C, 5th Regiment: Norman Ferry, died 26 October 1862 at St. Louis

Company F, 5th Regiment: Michael H. Marley, died 31 October 1862 at St. Louis

Roll 3, p. 533. Caney & Stevens pays Delaware Militia in Beef & Corn. 1864. Delaware Soldiers:
Wm Honeywell, Little Buffalo [May be two separate people]
Joe Armstrong
J C Grinter
Ne[?] cot ch che
John Wilson
Lem Ketchum
Louis Ketchum
Easey
Go. Williams
John Thomas
John Wilson
H Tiblow

John Connor
Tom Williams
Fred Clinger
Wm Adams

Home Page Table of Contents

Created 15 November 2004
24 July 2005

DELAWARE LIFE

This page contains, for the moment, comments on the daily life between Delaware men and woman or about kindred tribes whose lifestyle was similar to the Delaware.

The following are comments by various witnesses during the probate of the estate of William Gillis about 1869-1873. Some witnesses are Delaware or other Native American--mainly Kickapoo, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Wea--who lived with or near the the Delaware, while other witnesses were whites trading and living with them.

> (A. G. Boone, Merchant and Indian trader), [Indian marriages are usually done in this way] A man concludes to take a girl. If she has never been married he goes to a friend of hers and makes it known and asks him to intercede and he generally goes to her relations and tells them his friend wants the girl for a wife and how much he will give and they the relatives talk to her parents. Different tribes have different customs. If they think favorably about it, he goes and buys what to wants to pay in the amount. After the goods are obtained, the day is set when he is to take the goods and her friends gather together and the goods are shown and he tells what he is willing to give and if they accept, a feast follows, and that is the marriage. No priest or minister officiates. I have known them to live together a long time. When they separate - which they can do at any time -they divide the property. She takes what she had and he has given her and the children. They can marry at any time. I have known them to come together again...They [the traders] often would take a woman and keep her as long as he stayed with that tribe...The traders often gave presents to the presents and took their daughter and kept her awhile and [then] sent her away. When a trader would take a woman for a wife he would buy her wit property, such as horses, calico and would live with her as long as he stayed in the country and when he left he would leave her of course. The traders did not generally considered these marriages husband and wife as we do. (Rising, *Gillis Probate*, p. 69-70)
>
> (Chief Baptiste Peoria) The Indian custom of marriage - When old folks got

good girl want to get married, they hold a little council among themselves and when all agree, they give things - sometimes a horse - sometimes more. They have no priest, preacher or officer. When they have agreed they just go together as man & wife. When man gets tired of wife he can part or separate and the man can take another wife. (Rising, *Gillis Probate*

(Trader Peter Menard) I know all about their customs - are very different from ours. They did not go to see a girl and hug and kiss [.] when a man wanted a wife among the indians and she was a virgin - the matter was generally understood the mother had general control of the girl. Sometimes a guardian. Well, the man the applicant to obtain her hand would make a present to the mother or guardian - it was done in this wise. The young man sent one, two or more horses or other goods and left them in front of the wigwam. If those horses were taken and hobbled or goods received, it was a contract. It was understood it was a marriage. Then the girl was either by her mother or guardian taken to the young man's wigwam by night. The day before the girl was taken her father or mother would make a feast. The young man would go and eat with them but would not say a word...Separations seldom took place - it was mostly on account of infidelity. There was no formality about it - they just separated and divided the blankets. (Rising, *Gillis Probate*)

(Joseph Philbert, a trading company clerk at the James Fork Trading Post) If their customs were like the Delawares I was [acquainted] and my understanding is that they were the same. There were two sorts of people - one rich and the other the poor. The Rich were called "big folks". If you wanted one of their daughters - a virgin - you had to make a friend - generally a woman - for a friend. Tell you wanted such [and such] daughter. Then your friend would tell you that it would take such and such articles and goods naming the artricles it would take that she believed that you could get her for these articles. Then you made up the bundle of goods and gave it to your friend. The friend would tell you that tomorrow or the day after tomorrow she would go and if she returned with the bundle of goods you could not get her without adding such and such articles. After adding the required articles and the bundle was taken back if they were accepted, your friend returned and tells you, you can get her and she will be here such and such a night. She never comes alone, but when she comes about dusk [she is] accompanied by

her mother or aunt or elder sister if she has one. Then the one that brings her soon after leaves and goes home and then you invite the bride to come & shows the blanket - this consummates marriage. Some require more than others and sometimes a horse or a gun or saddle are given (Rising, *Gillis Probate)*

(Charles Journeycake, Delaware) I know all about the customs of the Delaware Indians are regards courtships, marriages re - when a man likes a girl; or woman he generally gives to the mother of the girl (if she is young and has never been married and takes with him - sometimes a blanket and sometimes some calico and sometimes all - he tells generally the mother that he likes the girl and wants her - then the mother tells the father and relatives - such as brothers and sisters - and if it is sat5isfactory, then the mother takes the girl to the house of the man who has asked for her and sometimes the mother stays there several days in order to see if the girl is contented. It is customary among the Delaware Indians - even to this day, for a man to have one or more wives as he may desire...the family usually eat together not at a table but off a deer skin . When asked if it was the custom for a white trader who married a Delaware woman, he said that it was and also affirmed that it was the custom for him to sit with her at the head of the table while taking their meals. (Rising, *Gillis Probate*, p. 241-242)

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 24 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page Table of Contents

6 September 2006

DELAWARE MISSIONS IN KANSAS

[We are working on building this entry by combining Delaware Missions and Kansas Missions into the instant folder. Perhaps some day someone will consolidate the subject of mission schools in the area of the old Delaware Reserve, but as yet it has not been done. In the interim, we will keep stuffing data on missions on mission into the web site so that the material will be there for some ardent scholar to consolidate one day. Editor.]

The following is from the article "Methodist Missions Among the Indians in Kansas," *The Kansas Historical Collections*, Vol. IX, 1905-1906, pp. 203-207:

> The history of the Delawares is intimately connected with that of the Shawnees. Their reservation originally extended from the mouth of Kansas river westward to the Kaw reservation, and embraced 2,208,000 acres. (*From the Report United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1836*, p. 397.) It was on the north side of the Kansas river, a very fertile section, and embraced Wyandotte, practically all of Leavenworth and Jefferson and portions of Shawnee and Jackson counties. Their reservation fronted on the Missouri river, from the south of the Kansas river to Fort Leavenworth. (From *Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties*, Washington, 1904, vol. 2, p. 304.) In numbers they did not differ greatly from the Shawnees. The Delaware lands were mostly fine prairie interspersed with good timber. Their lands were considered the most valuable of all the territory occupied by Indian tribes. Though the Delawares were considerably advanced in agriculture, they had but little literary culture. They were an energetic and enterprising people.
>
> [The source for the following is being sought. Editor] Though the Delawares were advancing in agriculture and their fine prairie lands interspersed with timber were improved, they had but little culture. [Oh? Editor] Many of the elder members of the tribe retained their ancient prejudices against Christianity, and in consequence, the membership of the Methodist church was never large.
>
> [Continuing from "Methodist Missions Among the Indians in Kansas,"

published by the Kansas State Historical Society] The mission among the Delawares was opened in 1832, **Rev. Wm. Johnson and Rev. Thomas B. Markham** having been appointed by the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church] to take charge of the mission and school. The first report of membership was made the following year--five whites and twenty-seven Indians. The fifteenth annual report of the missionary society, for 1834, contains the following:

> The school has twenty-four native children, who are learning well. In the Sabbath-school are fourteen male and ten female scholars, conducted by three teachers and one superintendent. The children are catechized in the duties and doctrines of Christianity."

Reverend. Nathan Scarrett, in an unpublished manuscript, says:

> Though many of the best members of the tribe embraced Christianity, the membership was never very large, owing, as we suppose, to the strong prejudice exhibited by the great majority against all Christian effort among them; but a better little body of professing Christians would be hard to find among any people than was gathered together by our faithful missionaries. **Moses Grinter** and family, the **Ketchums**, and others were of the salt of the earth.
>
> Footnote: **Moses R. Grinter** came from Bardstown, Ky., and settled in what is now Wyandotte county, Kansas, in January, 1831. His place was about nine miles out from Kansas City, and for a while was known as a station on the Union Pacific named Secondine. He died June 12, 1878. His wife, **Mrs. Anna Grinter,** was born in Miami County, Ohio, January 8, 1820, and died in Wyandotte county, Kansas, June 28, 1905. Her father was a white man. and her mother a Delaware Indian. She came to Wyandotte with her parents in 1832. She was married to Moses R. Grinter, the first white man to locate in Wyandotte county. To this union there were born ten children, four of who survive her. There were twenty-one grandchildren, thirty-six great-grandchildren, and five

great-great-grandchildren. She was very proud of the fact that she was an Indian. Her last audible prayer was in the musical Delaware-Indian language. She was converted and united with the Methodist church in childhood, and for more than seventy years lived a consistent Christian life. When the church separated, she adhered to the Southern church, in which she spent the remainder of her life. Her body rests in the cemetery at **Grinter's chapel**, where she held her membership for many years.

The highest membership , reported for many years, was 108, for 1844. In educational matters the Delawares did not make commendable progress as some of the other tribes. [Good for our independence. Editor] In February, 1844, an agreement was made with the superintendent, J. C. Berryman, by which the Delawares devoted all their school fund for the education of their children at the Shawnee manual-labor school for a term of ten years. The indifferences of the Delawares in the matter of their sending their children to the school was later a great disappointment to the superintendent, Rev. Thomas Johnson. [To encourage them the Methodist Missionary Board erected a grist mill as a means of industrial education, but they allowed it to become a complete wreck. (Transcribed from *History of Wyandotte County Kansas and its People*.)]

Footnote: "We, the undersigned chiefs of the Delaware nation, being invested with full authority to act in the premises for our nation whom we represent, do agree and bind ourselves as follows, viz:

"That we will encourage and patronize the Indian manual-labor school now in operation on the Shawnees' land, near the Fort Leavenworth agency site: First, by using our influence to send and keep a suitable number of the children of our tribe in said institution; and, secondly, by applying our school funds to its support; and our great father, the president of the United States, s hereby instructed and respectfully requested to cause to be paid over to the Rev. J. C. Berryman, now superintendent of said institution, or to his successor in office, the entire proceeds or interesting arising on all our school funds annually, for the ensuing ten years, together with all the arrears due us at this time

on said funds. And the said, J. C Berryman, in behalf of said institution, agrees to receive and educate any number of Delaware children - not exceeding fifty at any one time, without the consent of said superintendent of said institution. It is herein understood that the Delaware children from time to time sent to the above-named institution are to be comfortably clad and boarded at its expense. "And we, the undersigned chiefs, wish it to be understood that the instructions herein given to our great father, the president, respecting out school funds, are intended to supersede all instructions previously given contrary to the spirit and intention of this agreement, and our agent, Maj. R. W. Cummins, is hereby requested to forward this agreement to the department at Washington city, with such explanations as he might think proper to give."

"February 28, 1844. J. C. Berryman

CAPT. NAH-KOOMER, his X mark. **SALT PETRE**, his X mark.

CAPT. KETCHUM, his X mark. **NAHGENNAN,** his X mark.

SACKENDIATHER, his X mark. **P. M. SCOTT**, his X mark.

SANKOCHIA, his X mark. **JOHN PETERS**, his X mark.

COCHATOWHA, his X mark. **CAPT. SWANAC**, his X mark.

"Witness: **Richard W. Cummins**, *Indian Agent*."

[There follows, affirmations of a legal nature, of no great interest, except for the following: "The interest they are entitled to receive annually is $2844, and the arrears of unpaid interest are upwards of $2000. The terms I would impose are:

"1st. That there shall be always at least thirty Delaware children in a course of education at said school; and if at any time or for any period there shall be fewer than thirty under instruction, the sum to be paid the superintendent shall abate $100 for every scholar short of the required number of thirty.

"2d. That one-half of the scholars shall be female, as near as may be practicable.

"3d. That in addition to the comfortable board and clothing stipulated for, there shall be be furnished to every scholar, she he or she unfortunately require it, proper medical aid and advice; and still further, books, stationery and whatever else shall be necessary to the success for prosecution of their studies and to their comfort and health...
"Respectfully submitted, April 22, 1844. **T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD**." (Report United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1844, pp. 368-370.)

The first church erected was in 1832 near a spring, in a beautiful grove, some of the trees of which are still standing. The church was about forty by sixty feet and the frame was black walnut, and it stood on the high divide on the site of the present town of White Church, facing east. The church was frame painted white, the structure thus giving name to the town,. It was about the center of Wyandotte county, and some eight miles west of Kansas City, Kan. It was destroyed by a tornado in May [on 11 May], 1886. A stone memorial church was erected on the site of the one destroyed [in which are memorial windows for those pioneer missionaries who gave their lives to this great work, and the list includes the names of many of these workers. After the inauguration of the mission and school by the **William Johnson** and **Reverend Thomas B. Markham, E. T. Peery** was in charge from 1833 to 1836 inclusive and afterwards at different times served five years. The Reverend Leamer B. Stateler, who came in 1837, served five consecutive years. **M. J. Talbot, D. D. Doffelmeyer, B. H. Russell, the Reverend Nathan Scarrett** for whom the Scarrett Bible Training School is named, and the **Reverend Paschal Fish.]**

[The source of the following is not known at present. Editor] On the early years a log parsonage was erected and a camp ground was laid out in which great camp meetings for the Indians were held. These camp meetings were often visited by the bishop and presiding elders of the church. The present bishop, E. R. Hendrix, who was at the head of the academic department of the Shawnee manual Labor School, was one of the visiting preachers at the Delaware camp meetings. They were attended by Indians of various tribes, many coming in their blankets. Each tribe had its interpreters to follow the words of the preacher, or exhorter, and translate them into English. The two **Ketchums, James and Charles**, full-blood Delawares, were interpreters.

Joab Spencer, one of the most powerful preachers of the period, once wrote" "Charles and James Ketchum have both interpreted for me. Charles interpreted a sermon at a Delaware camp meeting that resulted in fifteen to twenty conversions. He was a notable Christian character, such as **Blue Jacket.**

Prominent among the Delawares was **Charles Ketchum**, for many years a preacher in the Methodist church. He was large and portly and of manly appearance. He was illiterate, but a man of good intellect and a fluent talker. In the separation troubles, in 1845, the Delawares went with their church to the southern branch. But Charles Ketchum adhered to the northern branch, built a church himself and kept the little remnant of the church together. He had a good farm, yet he accepted appointment regularly from the Kansas conference.

James Ketchum, a brother of Charles, remained with the southern branch. He was born in 1819 and early became a Christian. He began preaching in the Indian language at White Church. He also preached at Wyandotte, on occasion, to a portion of the Delawares after their removal t the Indian Territory. He was considered one of the most eloquent orators of the tribe. **Lewis Ketchum**, a brother of Charles and James, was still living in 1903, ten miles south of Vinita, Indian Territory, nearly ninety years old and the oldest member of the tribe. The interpreters for the northern branch were **Charles Ketchum, Paschal Fish, and Isaac Johnnycake**. Those for the southern branch were **James Ketchum, Jacob Ketchum and Ben Love**. **Henry Tiblow** was the United States interpreter.

[Continuing from "Methodist Missions Among the Indians in Kansas," published by the Kansas Historical Society] In the separation troubles of 1845, the Delawares went with their church into the southern branch. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has a society of White Church at the present time [1905-1906] ... The following is an abstract from the report of **Thos. Mosely, jr.**, Indian agent, for the year 1851:

> In this tribe (Delawares], I find only one school; the report of the **Rev. Mr. Prat**t is herewith sent, marked 'D.' This indefatigable missionary deserves great praise for the management and

> conducting of this school, whose benefits are so valuable to the Delaware tribe, being the only school within the limits of the tribe.
>
> From my experience among the Indians, which has been for years, I am of the opinion that, with the less-civilized Indians, schools should be scattered about in all the strong bands of a tribe. This would afford the parents an opportunity to often visit them. The Indians are remarkably fond of their children, and it is a difficult matter to get them to send the far from home.
>
> The Delawares have disposed of their education fund for several years yet to come; it being vested in the Shawnee Mission manual-labor school. They have (for some cause not correctly known to me) refused to send their children to the Shawnee Mission school, which their fund sustains, for the space of a year. I feel in great hope that, with my aid, the Shawnee Mission superintendent will be able to get back to his school some twenty or thirty of the Delaware children.
>
> The Delaware Mill, which was built by the Methodist missionary board as a boon for their education for a term of years, is now a complete wreck. I have visited it, and recommended the chiefs to retain $3000 out of the money they received from the Wyandot, which they did, for the purpose of rebuilding the mill; but whether they will expend it for that purpose is, I am fearful, uncertain. The tribe is anxious it should be rebuilt, as there is not a mill in the Indian country near, but the chiefs seem to feel indifferent.. (Report United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1851, p. 80)

The quarterly meetings for the Delaware and Wyandot missions were held alternately between the two nations. Rev. W. H. Goode describes one held among the Delawares in 1855, which was largely attended, quite a number being present from the neighboring tribes 0f Delawares. Wyandots, Shawnees, Kickapoos and Stockbridges all participating in the exercises and each speaking in his own tongue.

Prominent among the missionaries among the Delawares were the brothers E. T. and J. Thompson Peery, Learner B. Statler, and **N. M. Talbot**. The name of **Rev. W. C. Ellefrit** occurs in the list of missionaries for 1837. He was no doubt a teacher, as his name does not appear in the list of missionaries.

> Footnote: **Rev. Learner Blackman Statler** was born near Hartford, Ohio county, Kentucky, July 7, 1811. He was of German parentage. He was licensed to preach in 1830, and the next year made his way from Kentucky to Missouri on horseback. In 1833 he was sent as missionary to the Creek Indians. In 1837 he was appointed to the Delaware Indian mission, where he remained till 1840, when he was transferred to the Shawnee Mission, where he remained till 1844 ....

I am indebted in the preparation of this paper to Geo. U. S. Hovey, of White Church, Kan. Mr. Hovey died at White Church January 7, 1906.

THE DELAWARE MISSION

The mission among the Delawares was opened in 1832, **Rev. Wm. Johnson and Rev. Thomas B. Markham** having been appointed to take charge of the mission and school. The first report of membership was made the following year--five whites and twenty-seven Indians. The fifteenth annual report of the missionary society, for 1834, contains the following: Delaware, a gracious work of religion-forty church members, several of whom officiate as exhorters, regular in attendance at preaching and other means of grace. The school has twenty-four native children, who are learning well. In the Sabbath-school are fourteen male and ten female scholars, conducted by three teachers and one superintendent. The children are catechized in the duties and doctrines of Christianity." Rev. Nathan Scarrett, in an unpublished manuscript, says: Though many of the best members of the tribe embraced Christianity, the membership was never very large, owing, as we suppose, to the strong prejudice exhibited by the great majority against all Christian effort among them; but a better little body of professing Christians would be hard to find among any people than was gathered together by our faithful missionaries. **Moses Grinter** and family, the **Ketchums**, and others were of the salt of the earth. Moses R. Grinter came from Bardstown, Ky., and settled

in what is now Wyandotte county, Kansas, in January, 1831. His place was about nine miles out from Kansas City, and for a while was known as a station on the Union Pacific named Secondine. He died June 12, 1878. His wife, **Mrs. Anna Grinter,** was born in Miami County, Ohio, January 8, 1820, and died in Wyandotte county, Kansas, June 28, 1905. Her father was a white man. and her mother a Delaware Indian. She came to Wyandotte with her parents in 1832. She was married to Moses R. Grinter, the first white man to locate in Wyandotte county. To this union there were born ten children, four of who survive her. There were twenty-one grandchildren, thirty-six great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren. She was very proud of the fact that she was an Indian. Her last audible prayer was in the musical Delaware-Indian language. She was converted and united with the Methodist church in childhood, and for more than seventy years lived a consistent Christian life. When the church separated, she adhered to the Southern church, in which she spent the remainder of her life. Her body rests in the cemetery at Grinter's chapel, where she held her membership for many years.

THE DELAWARE METHODIST MISSION

The Mission among the Delaware Indians was opened in 1832 by the **Reverend William Johnson** and the **Reverend Thomas Markham**, appointed by the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to take charge. Though the Delawares were advancing in agriculture and their fine prairie lands interspersed with timber were improved, they had but little culture. [Oh? Editor] Many of the elder members of the tribe retained their ancient prejudices against Christianity, and in consequence, the membership of the Methodist church was never large. But among them were some notable exceptions, such as **Moses Grinter** and family and the **Ketchums** who were as "the salt of the earth."

The Mission was erected in 1832 near a spring in a beautiful grove, some of the trees of which are still standing. The church was about forty by sixty feet and the frame was black walnut. It stood on the high divide on the site of the present town of White Church, facing east. The church was painted white, thus giving the name to the old town, which is about in the center of Wyandotte County. It was destroyed by a tornado on May 11, 1886. A stone memorial church was erected on the site of the one destroyed, in which are

memorial windows for those pioneer missionaries who gave their lives to this great work, and the list includes the names of many of these workers. After the inauguration of the mission and school by the **William Johnson** and **Reverend Thomas B. Markham, E. T. Peery** was in charge from 1833 to 1836 inclusive and afterwards at different times served five years. The Reverend Leamer B. Stateler, who came in 1837, served five consecutive years. **M. J. Talbot, D. D. Doffelmeyer, B. H. Russell, the Reverend Nathan Scarrett** for whom the **Scarrett Bible Training School** is named, and the **Reverend Paschal Fish.**

On the early years a log parsonage was erected and a camp ground was laid out in which great camp meetings for the Indians were held. These camp meetings were often visited by the bishop and presiding elders of the church. The present bishop, E. R. Hendrix, who was at the head of the academic department of the Shawnee manual Labor School, was one of the visiting preachers at the Delaware camp meetings. They were attended by Indians of various tribes, many coming in their blankets. Each tribe had its interpreters to follow the words of the preacher, or exhorter, and translate them into English. The two **Ketchums, James and Charles**, full-blood Delawares, were interpreters. **Joab Spencer**, one of the most powerful preachers of the period, once wrote" "Charles and James Ketchum have both interpreted for me. Charles interpreted a sermon at a Delaware camp meeting that resulted in fifteen to twenty conversions. He was a notable Christian character, such as **Blue Jacket.**

Prominent among the Delawares was Charles Ketchum, for many years a preacher in the Methodist church. He was large and portly and of manly appearance. He was illiterate, but a man of good intellect and a fluent talker. In the separation troubles, in 1845, the Delawares went with their church to the southern branch. But Charles Ketchum adhered to the northern branch, built a church himself and kept the little remnant of the church together. he had a good farm, yet he accepted appointment regularly from the Kansas conference.

James Ketchum, a brother of Charles, remained with the southern branch. He was born in 1919 and early became a Christian. He began preaching in the Indian language at White Church. He also preached at Wyandotte, on

occasion, to a portion of the Delawares after their removal t the Indian Territory. He was considered one of the most eloquent orators of the tribe. Lewis Ketchum, a brother of Charles and James, was still living in 1903, ten miles south of Vinita, Indian Territory, nearly ninety years old and the oldest member of the tribe. The interpreters for the northern branch were **Charles Ketchum, Paschal Fish, and Isaac Johnnycake**. Those for the southern branch were **James Ketchum, Jacob Ketchum and Ben Love**. **Henry Tiblow** was the United States interpreter.

IN 1844 the Delaware Indians made an agreement with **J. C. Berryman** the superintendent, by which they devoted all their school fund for the education of their children to the Shawnee Manual Labor School for a term of ten years. The indifference of the Delawares in the matter of sending their children to the school was later a great disappointment to the founder of that school, the Rev. Thomas Johnson. The Delawares were indifferent also about manual education education. To encourage them the Methodist Missionary Board erected a grist mill as a means of industrial education, but they allowed it to become a complete wreck. (Transcribed from *History of Wyandotte County Kansas and its People.*)

Two Minute Books of Kansas Missions in the Forties

Kansas Historical Quarterly, August, 1933 (Vol. 2, No. 3), pages 227 to 250

I. INTRODUCTION

IF the church records here reproduced have no other significance they prove that keeping the red man in the straight and narrow path was a most arduous task in Kansas a hundred years ago. In the continuous effort of the mission fathers to fit an almost puritanical shoe to those restless feet there is something of pathos; and in the naiveté of their accounts of the attempt there is, let it be said respectfully, also something of unintentional humor.

When, for example, a solemn entry reads, "Enquiry was then made as to the general appearance of religion in Mr. Towsey and a general expression was that he was a disgrace to the church," there certainly can be no irreverence in a smile. Or when a committee is "appointed to labor with Jonas Littleman, and Sally Konkapot, it being understood that their conduct had been unbecoming a profession of godliness"; or when "Bro T Hendric and H Skeekett refuse to be reconsiled with the church unless the missionaries cease to visit it," the decorum of religion surely may unbend for the moment in the presence of a more human emotion.

Although there are lighter moments for the readers of these minutes, the workers who penned them were painstakingly serious. The first set was recorded in one of the lined blank books of the period, 71/2 by 12 inches, bound in heavy paper, now brown and brittle with age; the second consists of eight leaves which have been torn from a ruled account book of approximately the same size. Both were written carefully in ink. It will at once be apparent that these church clerks were sometimes stronger in faith than orthography, for the originals, now preserved in the archives of the Kansas State Historical Society, have been copied exactly and are here presented without correction in either spelling or punctuation.

The date of the first entry in the earlier book is April 5, 1841. This is ten years after the establishment of the first Baptist mission to the Shawanoe Indians in Kansas, which the records of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions show was in 1831.1 The mission was located "three miles west of Missouri and about eight south of the Missouri river" in a tract of land granted to the

1. Baptist Missionary Magazine, v. XVI, p. 50. (227)

Shawanoes, or Shawnees, by the terms of a treaty made at St. Louis, November 7, 1825. To this remote outpost came a small band of workers under the leadership of Johnston Lykins and his wife. In 1833 activities were extended, and a mission station was established for the Delawares2 "north of the Kansas river near its junction with the Missouri."3 Ira D. Blanchard, who had some knowledge of the Delaware language, was employed as a teacher, and in 1835 was appointed a missionary to the tribe.

In January, 1840, Blanchard reported to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, "Our mission affairs were never so prosperous before. Our meetings are full. Last Sabbath all could not find seats . . . . Our school is full, so that we have been obliged to refuse many applications the last four weeks. Our present number is 16."4 In March of 1841 he writes that the Delaware chiefs oppose the gospel so that few or none attend religious worship, except those who are pious. "There is, nevertheless," he says, "the fullest evidence that the Lord is owning our unworthy efforts. Four are now waiting an opportunity of publicly avowing their faith in Christ. and we have reason to hope that several more are not far from the kingdom of God."5

Records indicate that until this time, 1841, religious work among the Delawares had been carried on under the direction of the mission at Shawanoe. It is somewhat difficult, after nearly a hundred years, to follow the lines of demarcation between group activities, especially in view of the rather loose application of terms. Study of the records leads to the conclusion that a group numbering twenty-six, including Blanchard and his wife and Sylvia Case, a teacher, originally organized as the Delaware branch of the Shawanoe mission, desired to form a separate church. A letter from F. Barker, preacher at Shawanoe, to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, dated at

2. The Annual Register of Indian Affairs Within the Indian (or Western) Territory, published by Isaac McCoy, January 1, 1835, states that the Baptist mission for the Delawares was commenced in 1832. A Baptist missionary, Charles E. Wilson, spent a few weeks among them in the autumn of that year. However, entries in McCoy's private journal, owned by the Kansas State Historical Society, indicate that work among the Delawares was not instituted until 1833. McCoy writes, on February 12, 1833 : "I have recently conferred with K Lykins, and we have agreed, the Lord willing, to institute preaching and a school among the Delawares. A Mr. Blanchard has spent nearly a year and a half among them on his own resources, in the study of their language. . Mr. Lykins and he expect to visit those Indians in the course of a few days in order to a commencement of operations." On Feb. 26, 1833, he writes: "On Saturday, Sunday and Monday last Mr. Lykins and Mr. French made a visit to the Delawares, some 13 miles from the Shawanoe mission House, with a view of instituting preaching among them and the establishing of a school among them. They report the prospect as favorable, and Mr. Lykins has written the Board, proposing to hire a school teacher.
3. Baptist Missionary Magazine, v. XVIII, p. 139.
4. Ibid., v. XX, p. 127.
5. Ibid., v. XXI, p. 173.

Shawanoe, Indian territory, July 9, 1841, contains the following item "April 5. I have just returned from the Delaware station, (br. Blanchard's,) where I assisted in organizing a church, according to previous arrangement. It was a solemn service; in one sense painful, to have our brethren separated from us; in another sense pleasing, as we hope it will be for the advancement of the cause, and for our mutual good; and we know that in every important sense we yet are one. After service we proceeded to the water side. Three were baptized; two of them members of br. Blanchard's school."6

In the journal of Jotham Meeker7 appear entries for June 3 and 4 as follows: "3. The church met for business. Two of Br. Blanchard's scholars, Stockbridges, related their christian experiences, and were received by the church for baptism. Br. Pratt8 was appointed ch. Clerk, who wrote a letter of dismission for the members residing north of the Kanzas. One brother made a good deal of difficulty. May the Lord forgive him. 4. Lord's day. The brethren and Sisters who were yesterday dismissed were organized into a separate church. Br. Barker preached the sermon, and I gave the charge and prayer. A Delaware man then related his christian experience. I preached from `The Lord's portion is his people.' Br. Barker then baptized the three candidates in the Kanzas river. I gave the right hand of fellowship; after which Br. B. and I administered the Lord's supper."

Thus the new church got under way. The following records of the organization show that faith was weak at times, and temptation strong, but zeal burned like a bright white flame.

6. Ibid., v. XXI, p. 283.
7. Jotham Meeker, missionary-printer, came to the Shawanoe Mission in 1833, bringing a printing press on which were printed, subsequently, many small books containing hymns, selections from the Scriptures and religious works, translated into Indian languages by Meeker and other missionaries. He removed to the country of the Ottawas in 1837 and founded a mission on the Marais des Cygnes river where the town of Ottawa now stands. His journal, owned by the Historical Society, covers a period of twenty-three years, 1832-1855.
8. John Gill Pratt was employed by the Baptist Missionary Society for work in the Indian territory immediately upon his graduation from Andover in 1836. In March, 1837, he married Olivia Evans, and two weeks later the couple left Boston for the territory, where they were to labor among the Shawanoes at the Shawanoe Baptist mission. They arrived may 11. Pratt had learned the trade of printing at the University Press, Cambridge, Mass., and on his arrival at Shawanoe took charge of the printing office. Pratt went to the Stockbridge Indians in 1844 and in 1848 took charge of the Delaware Baptist mission. He later acted as United States Indian agent to the Delawares.

II. CHURCH BOOK

Church Book or Book of records for the Baptist Church Constituted at the Delaware Bap. Mission April 5th 1841

Breathren being presant from abroad on Saturday the third of April 1841 the subject of our separate organization was brought before us unitedly After much consultation it seemed that. no reasonable objection could be presented against our

proceeding in the matter without further delay The following letter of dismission being received was laid before the whole for further consideration

Delaware Bap Mission April 4 1841

At a meeting of the Potawatomie Baptist mission church held at the Ottawa Baptist mission Breathren & Sister Thomas T Hendrick Robert Konkaput Cornelius Charles Jonas Konkaput Henry Skeikett Cornelius Hendrick John W. Newcum, Hannah Konkaput Susan Hendrick, Dolly Doxtator, Cathorine Konkaput Phebe Skeikett Mary Hendrick, Sally Konkaput Mary Charles Mary Ann Doxtator Timoty Towsey Elisabeth Towsy Ira D. Blanchard Mary W Blanchard Sylvia Case, Hopehelase, Charles Joneycake, Rahpateetanksee, Betsy Hill Kliskoqha Betsy Zeigleer, Esther Fergusson asked to be dismissed for the purpose of forming themselves into a church of the same faith & order And whereas the church granted this request this is to certify that when such organization shall take place they will be no longer considered as members with us in behalf of the Church J. G. Pratt Clk

Also Brother Blanchard, Newcum, and Skeikett Having been apointed for that purpose reported the follow preamble constitution and covenent

Declaration Of our views of Divine truth, covenant. [Not of interest]

MINUTE BOOKS OF KANSAS MISSIONS 233

At our first Church and Covenant meeting after our organization as a separate body of believers in Christ from the Potawatomie Baptist Mission Church, held on the 24th of April 1841, at the house of Brother Thomas T. Hendrick in the Mohekunnuk Settlement Ind. Ter. Brother Blanchard opened the meeting by prayer, and other usual exercises that are generally required under such circumstances.

Proposition was brought forward, and laid before the brethren and sisters, for their consideration, which was that this Church ought to bear some certain name, under which it might be known and distinguished, the brethren unanimously voted that it should ever hereafter be called Deleware and Mohegan Baptist Mission Church.

The next thing that was done at the said meeting, the said Church nominated and appointed Brothers Jonas Konkapot and brother Charles Jonycake to wait upon brother Towsey, to exhort and admonish him, for disorderly walk as a christian; and for neglecting his duty generally, in not attending to the ordinances of the Church of Christ, particularly in the branch to which he professes to belong, and that they shall be called upon to report at our next Church meeting.

The Brethren of this Church further agreed that they would patiently wait a little longer upon brother Pah-pa-ta-tauk-thy, before they would conclude to excommunicate him from this Church.

Resolution was taken by the brethren and sisters of this Church, that for the future, their church meetings should be held on Saturday previous to the last Sunday of each month.

Another resolution was taken by this Church, that no members of other denominations, should be received without giving a previous notice to the Church, to which they belong. J. M. Newcom. (Church Clerk)

At a Church and Covenant meeting held at Brother Blanchard's house this 29th of May 1841, by the brethren &

sisters of the said Mohegan and Deleware Baptist Mission Church, agreed unani-

mously by the brethren of this church, that Pau-pa-ta-tauk-tha be excommunicated from the Fellowship of this Church, and that he shall be notified of this dismission and that it is for his disorderly behaviour as a christian and member of this church The Committee brother Jonas Konkapot and brother Charles Joney Cake, having heretofore been duly appointed by this Church to go and labour with brother Timothy Towsey, brought report to the Church at this meeting and stated that the said Timothy Towsey complained and found fault which was that a certain brother who had brought complaint before the Church against him had not taken the legal step agreeable to the gospel, and that in consequence of this failure, he declared to the said Committee that all their labour should be in vain and that his standing in the Church as a member should still remain as good and permanent as ever and that all their labour should be in vain further resolution was taken by this Church, that the said Committee shall continue to stand as Committee in this case till the next Church meeting, and brother Blanchard was appointed additionaly to be one of the said Committee and to perform the duty that was required of them by the said Church and to make a report to the Church at the next Church meeting.

The constitution having been approved and adopted Bro Barker on Lord's day morning delivered an appropriate address to us from Ex The Lord said unto Moses why cryest thou unto me say unto the children of Israel that they go forward after which Bro Meeker gave to us the charge and right hand of fellowship.

Bro John W Newcom was then unanomosly chosen to make record of the for going and to act as Clk of the Church while we shall sit in church capacity.

Bro J Meeker was invited to sit as moderator- Oportunity being given James Jack came before us requesting baptism and

membership. We heard from him the reason of the hope that was in him and voted that he be received by us.

Bro Blanchard moved & Bro Skeekett seconed that the church meet at Bro Thomas Hendricks on Saturday before the last Lords day in the presant Month.

The congregation having again collected bro Meeker addressed us upon the care of God over his people.

We then repaired to the Kanzas and waited upon the candidates for baptism viz James Jack George W Hendrick Nancy Anthony the two latter having been received by us before organization while siting in capacity of P. B. M. Church right hand of fellowship was given them in behalf of the church by Bro. Meeker.

MINUTE BOOKS OF KANSAS MISSIONS 2355

This being done we came round the table of our crusified but risen Lord. By candle light held a special church prayer meeting in which we trust the Lord was truly with us.

At a Church meeting held at the House of Brother Charles Joney Cake by the brethren and sisters of the Deleware and Mohegan Baptist Mission this 27th day of June 1841, enquiries were made, concerning the labour of the sd. Committee, and they reported that the said Towsey had reconciled his brother, and had settled the difficulty which had heretofore existed [between] them. The report was accepted by the Church as a satisfactory report.

Church Meeting June 27 1841

Meeting opened with prayer by br Barker The committee appointed to labor with br Towsey reported that br Newcom & br Towsey had come to an understandin betwean themselves-and the committee were discharged

No other business being before the church oportunity was given for any one to tell us of their desire to follow the Savior. Jane wife of our Br Charles Joney Cake presented a letter of

recomendation from the Delaware methodest class & related to us the ground of her hope in Christ, we were all satisfyed of her interest in his atonement and voted that she be received for baptism Lords day. 28th After religios exursize repared to the water Intimation being there given that others were present who wished to follow in all the Lords appointed ways The Church waited to hear from them. John Connor & his wife presented themselves for Baptism Their relation being satisfacory the vote was unanimos for their reception The three candidates were then baptised by Br Barker We then assembled round the table of our Lord and commemorated his dying love

Church Meeting July 23 1841 at Mohegan

Meeting opened with singing and prayer-Resolved that a committee of reconsilation be apointed to endeavor to harmonize any feelings of differance that may have grown out of a late neighborhood disturbanc occasioned by a vicious young man belonging to this place and that the committee consist of the following brethren Blanchard Newcom & Joney Cake & Corneleus Hendrick And Sisters Zeegler Towsey Ferguson & Mary Hendrick

---

Opertunity being given four related to us their love to christ and wish to be Baptised (Viz) Weh-hen-che-skondase Luttia-hing (Jones) John Hendrick & wife

No administrator being presant meeting adjourned to meett at the Mission 2 weeks from to morrow

Adjourned Meeting Aug 8 1841 at the Mission

The case of Brethern Cornelius Charles & Jonas Konkaput was brought before us Both had been guilty of intoxication the former was presant & made confession to us-but it was thought that the honor of the cause required their suspension the latter to be requested to appear at our next meeting Both were suspended from

communion and all other church privaleges Three of the candidates for baptism only were presant (Jones being detained by sickness) they were waited upon by br Barker After which the Lords Supper was administered to us The season was rendered peculiarly sollem by the recent death of Br Robert Konkaput

Church Meeting Aug 28 1841 at the Mission

But few of the brethren being present it was proposed that attend to our church business tomorrow

Lords day after religious worship a door was opened for reception of members Sally Jonney Cake came befor us we herd her tell of her love to the Savior Resolved unanimosly that she be redemed

Jonas Konkaput came before us and made his humble confession.

Church meeting Oct 1841 at Stock

The committee appointed July 23 reported that the matter for which they were appointed were settled and were discharged

Communion dispensed with no administrator being present

Church Meeting Nov 1841 at bro Charles,

The weather exceeding inclemont and but few of the breathren present Solomon Journey cake appeared before the church preying for baptism No administrator being present no action was taken on the subject. Communion also dispensed with for the same reason

MINUTE BOOKS OF KANSAS MISSIONS 237

Church Meeting Dec 25 1841 at Mohegan

Meeting as usual opened by singing and prayer, bro Jonas Konkaputs case again came before us after again hearing from him It was unanimously agreed that he be restored to church privalages. The church being informed that br When-ge-skon-lose had been guilty of intoxication he was suspended from church privaleges and brothers Charles Journey Cake and Newcom were apointed to wait on him previous to our next meeting Communion again dispensed with because no administrator was present

Church Meeting May 28 1842 at Mohegan

Meeting as usual opened with singing and prayer Breathren and Sister from abroad were invited to a full participation in the privaleges and duties of the meeting.

The case of brother Cornelius Charles who was suspended at the August meeting for intoxication was again brought before us. After again hearing from him on the subject and his deep repentance being manifest uppon the motion of bro Newcom seconed by bro Konkaput it was unanimously agreed that he be restored to his former standing in the church

Br Newcom asked leave to call the attention of the church to an affair that was settled at the church meeting June 27 1841 and gave briefly his reason for so doing which were satisfactory. Br Blanchard requested that before the church proceede to examine the case br Pratt be requested to fill his place as moderator which was granted, Br Pratt in the chair the case proceeded Br Blanchard stated that he had been with three others of the breathren to see br Towsey and that he had refused to hear anything from them and that he had cited him to appear at the meeting to answer to charges that would there be brought against him to which he returned nothing but rating. Br Newcom was then asked for proof of the statements he had made br Cornelius Hendrick stated that Mr Towsey had told him previous to the settlement that br Newcom had made conffession and that was the way the difficulty was now

being disposed His wife Sister Mary H. stated that she was present and heard Mr Towsey make the fore going statements Sister Betsey Zeeglear stated that Mr Towsey said in her presence

that Mr Newcom had written to br Blanchard and had carryed his own communication to him and got the matter hushed because he was affraid to have it go any farther. All this was at utter variance with the facts known to the committee Enquiry was then made as to the general appearance of religion in Mr Towsey, a general expression was that he was a disgrace [to the] church, that he was in constant habbit of lying and that he is and has been a sower of discord-Br Henry Skeekett motioned that the matter be postponed, got no second, br Jonas Konkakaput motioned that he be excluded without delay aleging as his reason that the church had already tolerated the case to its disgrace Br Cornelius Hendrick seconded the motion br H. Skeekett stated that the matter had got to a high pitch and that he should now be compled to come to the point said that things were charged upon Mr Towsey that were false that he had sought out one certain thing and it was not true Not saying what it was he was asked if the thing to which he alluded had been spoken of in the trial, He replied, "it has not The vote was then taken shall Timothy Towsey be excluded Afirmative eleven Negative five three of the five afterwards expressed approbation of this decision

Meeting adjourned by prayer

June 25 1842 Church met at the Mission

Opened by singing and prayer. No business being before the church spent the evening in conferance singing and prayer

July 30 1842 Church Meeting at br Charleses

Church met at bro Charleses according to appointment No business transacted much sympathetic feeling manifested in our

conferance

Aug 27 1842 at Stockbridge

The church met at the time appointed-a division seems to be forming in our ranks which threatens much injury to the church After prayer it was agreed to spend a season in humileation and prayer before God in view of our condition

MINUTE BOOKS OF KANSAS MISSIONS 239

Sept 24 1842 Church meeting at the Mission

Meeting opened as usual with singing and prayer Few of the breathren presant Peter Hopehelase & John Jonney Cake presented themselves for membership the former was received and Bapt

Oct Meeting and Nov Passed our bro Blanchard being absent

Dec 24 1842 Church met at the Mission

Had a precious season of conferance and prayer. Those breatheren who have not been carried away by our trials seem to be much humbled and well prepared for spiritual food Communion on Lords day

Jany 28 1843 at bro Charleses Church Meeting

No business being before us spent the time in devotional exersize

Communion on Lords day

Feb 25 1843 Church Met at Stockbridge

Opened by singing and prayer. The subject of our division came before the church. Breathren Barker & Pratt being present they were invited to a full participation in the meeting.

After much consultation Breathren Blanchard Barker & Pratt were appointed to look after these difficulties and to report to morrow

Lords day 26

The committee of yesterday made the follow[ing] report as the result of their efforts

They have succeeded in reconciling Cathorin Lyttleman and Mary Chemawkun to each other the former expressing herself satisfied with the confessions of the latter

Bro T Hendric and H Skeekett refuse to be reconciled with the church unless the missionaries cease to visit it These terms were

unanimously rejected by the Stockbridge breathren Br Cornelius Charles motioned that these two breathren be suspended and also the wife of the former she occupying the same ground The motion prevaled and the three were suspended.

The committee were not discharged but requested to continue labor

March 28 Church Met at the Mission

Opened as usual by singing and prayer

The committee appointed at our last meeting beged further oportunity which was granted

No other business being before us spent the evening in devotional exercise

Communion on Lords day

Apl 29 1843 Church Meetin at the Mission by consent of the members

Singing and prayers The committee still asked indulgence which was granted

Oportunity being given Isaac Skeekett and George Washington presented themselves for membership Being satisfied with their relation both were received and baptised

Communion on Lords day

May 28 1843 Church Meeting at Stockbridge

The committee reported that they had continued their efforts without success No action of the church was taken

Bro Jones Konkaput made confession of his having again been over come by intemperance He was requested keep back from the communion till the church should be more entirely satisfyed of his repentance

June 24 1843 Church Meeting at the Mission

MINUTE BOOKS OF KANSAS MISSIONS 241

Church meeting at the Mission Nov 18 1843

Meeting opened with singing and prayer. The breatheren from aboroad invited to full participation in the meeting Reference.

The committee appointed Feb. 25, 1843 were called upon for a final repor[t] Br Pratt from the committee stated the result of their protracted labors.

The church called for any information that any of the breathren or sister might be in possession of in the case. all the individual statements were corroberative of report of the committee That no hope remained of reclaiming the suspended members Br. Jones

Konkaput moved, "that the three suspended members (viz) Thomas Hendrick and wife and Henry Skeekett be excluded" Seconded by Br. Newcomb

Unanumously voted that they be excluded. Br Newcomb motioned that a committee be appointed to search out any breathren or sisters that may have become alienated from us Seconded by Br Cornelius Chemawkun unanumously voted in the affirmative Committee to consist of sisters Mary Chemawkun Sylvia Case and [illegible] Breathren Blanchard Pratt and Barker

Adjourned till evening

Evening meeting opened, singing prayer Br Cornelius Charles came before the church with confession for drunkenness. Subject

waved till candlelight.

At candle light church resumed the case of br Charles confession. Motion by br Newcomb seconded by br James Konkaput that the church forgive br Charles and accept his confession Vote carried unanumous

Br. Blanchard moved that br James Jack be suspended from the privaleges of the church seconded by br Newcomb voted unanumous A committee to wait upon him to consist of brothrs Blanchard & Joneycake and Newcomb-------Br Barker presented the subject of Br Blanchards ordaination which was unanimously approved Covenant was read, and some remarks, and the meeting closed with devotional exursises singing prayer itc

Lords day 19

Br's Pratt and Blanchard were ordained

Sermon by br Barker prayer and charge by Br Meeker Righthand-of-fellowship by Br Barker.

Communion at the close of the exursises

---

242 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

Church Meeting At Stockbridge Dec 30 1843

Meeting opened by singing and prayer Report of [committee] called for Committee appointed to labor with br. Jim Jack were not ready to report Continued till next meeting

Br Pratt from the committee of enquiry reported labor with Washington Hendrick Without any satisfaction Motion by Br Cornelius Chemawkun to exclude seconded by br. G. Konkaput Vote in the affirmative unanimously prevailed Sister Case from the committee reported having vis[it]ed [it] ed Sisters Doxtater & Cathorine Kankaput & Skeekett Church were satisfied with the intelegence from Sister Doxtater-so far as it extended but the committee were requested to continue labor-Motion Made by br. J. W. Newcomb that Phebe Skeekett [sentence unfinished] Seconded by br Cornelius Chemawkun. Affirmative unanimously prevailed

and she is excluded

The case of Sister Catharine Konkaput was considered as satisfactory after hearing from her in person, None of the Committees were discharged Sister Blanchard added to the committee of sisters

Saturday 28 1844 Church Meeting At the Mission

Meeting opened as usual by singing and prayer. Brother Cornelius Chemaukun presented a petition from six of the breathren and Sisters at Stockbridge praying for a dismis[sion] for the purpose of organising into a distinct church of the same faith and order viz Jonas Konkaput Cornelius Chemawkun, Hannah Kunkaput Sally Konkaput, Katharine Konkaput Mary A Chemawkun Request unanimously granted.

No further business being before us spent. the evening in devotional exersize

III. INTRODUCTION

First mention of the Stockbridge Indians in the territory west of the Mississippi appears in reports of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions in the Baptist Missionary Magazine for the item is as follows:

"On the 6th of December [18391 a party of Stockbridge Indians from Winnebago Lake (Wisconsin territory,) arrived, with the design of making the Delaware country their future home. The Delawares have acceeded to the proposition, and have located them below Fort Leavenworth. From eight to ten of these, including the principal chief, are expected to join the Delaware church,

two of whom have not before made a profession of faith in Christ. The native assistant is to labor among this tribe:"

In the report for 1843 appears the statement that Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Pratt have been authorized to remove to Stockbridge, at the earnest and repeated solicitation of the Indians of that place. "He [Pratt] has," reads the report, "for some time, regularly ministered to them every alternate Sabbath. He will take the press with him; the Stockbridges gladly engaging to aid in the erection of a printing-office, school-house, etc., to the utmost of their ability." Some difficulties for the Stockbridges arose over the "singular alienation of the Delaware chiefs" and Mr. Pratt was prevented from locating among them for a time, but troubles were adjusted and mission buildings were commenced in the autumn of 1844. The following records, copied verbatim, show activities of the Stockbridge Baptist Mission Church constituted April 13th, 1845:

IV. CHURCH BOOK RECORDS

The Stockbridge Baptist Mission Church, was organized, April 13th 1845. Present at the time, Brethren Jotham Meeker, Francis Barker, & Ira D. Blanchard.

At a meeting of members for organization previous to organization it was voted to adopt as ours the "Declaration of Faith," and "Covenant," as prepared by the Committee of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention.

At a meeting of the Church June 8, it was voted that the Church meet for Conference and Business on the 2d Saturday of each month.

Voted also to adopt the following Resolutions-Resolved-That we consider the habit of using intoxicating liquors, as a drink, to be sinful; and leads to fearful consequences, as the scriptures declare, no "drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven." We will abstain

from the use of any, & all intoxicating drinks; and consider those under censure of the Church, who use, or become intoxicated in the use of them.

Resolved-That we consider Marriage am ordinance of Heaven, and require all persons (members of the Church,) expecting to enter that relation, to be publicly united, according to the usual manner of performing that ceremony among professed Christians.

In consequence of sickness, and the absence of most of the members, no meeting of the Church occurred after the above date until

January 25th, 46 when a meeting was held at the House of Bro Jonas Konkapot-at which time Bro. Cornelius Charles from the Delaware Baptist Church, John G. Pratt, and Mrs. Olivia E. Pratt from the Putawatomie Baptist Church, presented Letters, and were received as members of this Church. J. G. Pratt Pastor

February 7th Church met at the House of Sister Hannah Konkapot, at which time Levi Konkapot and Jacob Littleman related their religious exercises, and requested admission to the Church. Voted to meet Feb 14th to decide on their Reception.- Adjourned

February 14th Church met according to adjournment at the house of Pastor. After further hearing the above named individuals, and also listening to Mrs Josephine Littleman-It was voted, unanimously-that they be received as candidates for Baptis[m] and membership. After prayer Adjournment

Sabbath Afternoon Feb 15th these persons were all baptized, in presence of a solemn and interested congregation.

March 7, 1846 Church met at the House of J. G. Pratt Door being opened for the reception of member[s] Mr. Joseph Henry Killbuck, and his wife; Eli Hendrick and his wife; and the widow Lydia Konkapot, related their religious exercises and were received as Candidates for Baptism and Membership. Mr. Thomas T.

Hendrick, made formal confession of error, asked the privilege of a union with us. Church requested him to wait until another meeting to which he consented-Adjourned

Sabbath morning March 8 the individuals received above were all Baptized; and in the evening, received the right hand of fellowship After which Church Commemorated the Suffering of our Savior, enjoying much of his presence, and much rejoicing in his favor.

April Church met at the House of Bro. Jonas Konkapot. After religious exercises voted to appoint second Sabbath in May as a season of religious worship, and to invite the Christian friends from Shawanoe and Delaware to be present

Also voted that at our meeting for business next week we will elect a brother to act for us as our Deacon.

Adjourned by prayer J. G. Pratt Pastor

MINUTE BOOKS OF KANSAS MISSIONS 245

April

At an adjourned meeting held at the house of Bro. Thomas Hendrick, it was unanimously voted that Bro. Eli Hendrick be appointed to fill the office of Deacon of this Church Adjourned J. G. Pratt, Pastor

May

Church met. at Meeting House. No Business time spent in Religious exercises.
Adjourned J. G. Pratt, Pastor

June

Church met at Meeting House-Business-Bro. Cornelius Chemaukun, having been reported to have violated the rule of Christian conduct was, after having been labored with suspended from Church privileges-He however acknowledging his impropriety and hoping before long to be again restored to

fellowship
Religious exercises followed
Adjourned J. G. Pratt, Pastor

July
Church met at Jonas Konkapot's
Business-Voted to appoint Bro. Jacob Littleman Interpreter.
Religious exercises followed-
Adjourned J. G. Pratt, Pastor-

Church Meeting March 14,-1846
The services being opened by prayer and Singing-The case of Mr Thomas T. Hendrick was taken up, and he was received. Church Spent remainder of the evening in devotional exercises
Adjourned J. G. Pratt, Pastor

August 22
Church Met at Meeting House
Business of the meeting to receive such persons as might be prepared, and were desirous of joining. After prayer-door being opened for such to speak, four individuals, manifested their wish to become members of the Church-viz Jonas Littleman, Abigail H. Killbuck

The Church after careful examination voted unanimously to receive them
The day following, being Sabbath, the above mentioned individuals were all Baptized, in presence of a. numerous and solemn congregation. In the evening, the Lords Supper was administered, during which all seemed to enjoy a large measure of the Spirit's influence. There had been with us for several days, many dear brethren & Sisters from other Churches whose presence and exhortation had greatly encouraged and strengthened us The

evening closed the Series of meeting[s] and it was indeed a precious and refreshing season, spent with evident toke [n] of divine favor, and presence of his Holy Spirit-and will not soon be forgone[n]
Adjourned J. G. Pratt Pastor

Church Meeting Sept. 12, 1846-

At this meeting Mrs Lucy Konkapot related to the Church her religious exercises; and requested the privilege of becoming a member of it-After proper consideration Church voted to receive her as a candidate for baptism and membership-Mrs Phebe Skigget was also received. On the following morning, Prudence Quinney, manifested to the Church while met for public worship a desire to unite, she was received; after which the ordinance of Baptism was administered to the two candidates
Adjourned J. G. Pratt Pastor

Church Meeting Oct 9, 1846.

At this meeting, Church voted to remove the censure resting upon Bro. Cornelius Chemaukun, and restore him again to all the privileges of the Church.

After the evening had been spent in religious exercises, Mrs. Abigail Hendrick, with much feeling stated her convictions of duty to unite with the Church if thought worthy-she was received as a candidate for Baptism & membership.
Adjourned J. G. Pratt Pastor

MINUTE BOOKS OF KANSAS MISSIONS 247

Nov. 7, 1846-

Church meeting at meeting house.

At this meeting two persons were dropped from fellowship, on account of improper conduct. Other business was introduced but deferred until a future meeting. The names of the two persons dropped were

J. G. Pratt Pastor-

Church Meeting Dec. 12, 1846-

Meeting opened as usual by prayer. The time was spent in conversation on several points of business, none in shape to be recorded was attended to-Spent a season in religious conference having reference to the sacrament to be administered to-morrow (sabbath)-.

Adjourned J. G. Pratt

Pastor

Church Meeting Jan. 9 1847

Meeting opened by prayer. It was resolved at this meeting that it was inexpedient to bear longer with Brethren Jonas Konkapot, and Cornelius Charles, and that the hand of fellowship be considered as withdrawn from them-in consequence of improper condu[ct].

A Committee consisting of Brethren Jacob Littleman, & Levi Konkapot be appointed to labor with Jonas Littleman, and Sally Konkapot, it being understood that their conduct. had been unbecoming a profession of Godliness.

Miss Jemima Dockstater related to the Church her religious feelings, and expressed confidence in Christ, and asked for admission to the privileges of membership; which, after careful examination was voted, in her behalf after she shall have been baptized

Adjourned J. G. Pratt Pastor-

Church Meeting, Feb. 24, 1846

Meeting opened, as usual by prayer After which, business being introduced, Bro. Jacob Littlemen from a committee reported that three persons with whom they had labored were obstinate in wicked ways and requested to be released from their connection with the Church-The hand of fellowship was by unanimous vote accordingly withdrawn from Jonas Littleman--Sally Konkapot, and Lydia Konkapot.

Mr. Benjamin Towsy expressed to the Church an interest in religious truth, an intention [to] forsake sinful ways-an interest in a Saviour, and a desire to become a member with us of the Church of Christ-After careful examination he was unanimously received, as a candidate for Baptism & Membership.
J. G. Pratt
Pastor-

Note-On the following Sabbath Feb 28, Miss Doxstater, & Mr. Towsy were Baptised-and in the evening of the same day Church celebrated the communion of the Lord's Supper J. G. P.

Church Meeting, March 7.3, 1847

At this meeting Church voted to withdraw the hand of fellowship from Cornelius Chemaukun, and to suspend from Church privileges his wife Mary C. for alleged improper conduct, Meeting adjourned, J. G. Pratt Pastor.

Church Meeting April 10, 1847

Time spent wholly in religious conference, there being no business
J. G. Pratt Pastor.

Church Meeting May 8, 1847

Church meeting at the house of Hannah Konkapot-At this meeting the church voted unanimously to Withdraw fellowship

from all persons previously suspended for immoral conduct. They are therefore no longer regarded as under the watch-care and countenance of the Church Religious Conference followed
Adjourned-J. G. Pratt Pastor

Church Meeting June 12, 1847
At the house of Sister Hannah Konkapot-Church voted to exclude Prudence Quinney for grossly immoral conduct-Spent remainder of the evening in religious Conference.
Adjourned-J. G. Pratt Pastor

MINUTE BOOKS OF KANSAS MISSIONS 249

Church Meeting July 1849
At the house of Hannah Konkapot Time spent in Devotional exercises
Adjourned J. G. Pratt Pastor

Church Meeting August 1847
At the house of the Pastor This meeting being on Sabbath evening was preparative for the Lords Supper which was immediately after administered
J. G. Pratt Pastor

Church Meeting Sept 1847
At the house of the Pastor At this meeting Benjamin Towsy--and Phoebe skigget were excluded, for the sin of drunkenness-Devotional exercises followed.
J. G. Pratt Pastor

Church Meeting Oct. 1847
At the house of Hannah Konkapot. No business-time spent in religious exercises

Nov. & Dec-Meetings omitted.
J. G. Pratt Pastor-

Church meeting, Jan. 1848

At this meeting Cornelius Charles, was restored to the fellowship of the Church. Mrs. Susan Charles was also restored. (formerly member of Delaware Baptist Church.)
Adjourned-

Feb-1848

At this meeting no special business was transacted. Time spent in devotional exercises preparatory to the administration of the Lord's Supper on the Sabbath immediately following.
Adjourned. John G. Pratt Pastor

No meeting was held at Stockbridge, until August 1, when the Church voted to disband & become merged in the Mission Church at Delaware; which was accordingly done at a meeting held at Delaware, Aug. 12; 13; 1848.
J . G. Pratt.

---

250 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

This church having met with a severe visitation,9 and parted with its former Pastor, was re-organized on the 12th of Aug. 1848. In doing this it was found necessary to enroll such names only as were known to be in good standing in this and the disbanded Church at Stockbridge. This step became the more important as the book containing record of the Delaware Church, appeared either to have been mutilated or intentionally neglected, as no entries appeared to have been made for several years. The list of members immediately following contains only such names of persons as are known to be in good standing in both Churches at time of reorganization

List of Church Members
As revised August 12th, 1848

1848	John G. Pratt-Pastor		William Kaleb
August 29	Olivia E. Pratt		Jenny Kaleb
	Charles Johnycake	Deceas'd	James Rain
	Sally Johnycake		Susan Killbuck
	Jane Johnycake	Deceas'd	Jacob Littleman
	Betsy Zeigler	Deceas'd	Hipelas
	Francis Pokelas		Hannah Hipelas
	Ar-nark-tun-dut		Macharch
Excluded	Wul-lun-da-nat-o'kwa	Deceas'd	Hipelas
	Eunice Eaton	Ex.	Nancy Konkapot
Deceased	Hannah Konkapot		Louisa Littleman
Deceas'd	Susan Charles		Mrs. Jacob Skicket
	Cornelius Charles		Cousin of Charles
	Eli Hendrick		Johnnycake
	Sally Hendrick	1849	E. S. Morse
Dropped	Joseph Killbuck	August 1	
Dropped	His wife		
Dropped	Abigail Killbuck		

9. The nature of this visitation is not disclosed by the church records.

Times New Roman 12 point. Combined Delaware Missions and Kansas Missions into one folder on 6 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links:

[Back] [Home] [Up] [Next]

This Page Was Last Edited on 09/06/2006

Home Page

29 October 2006

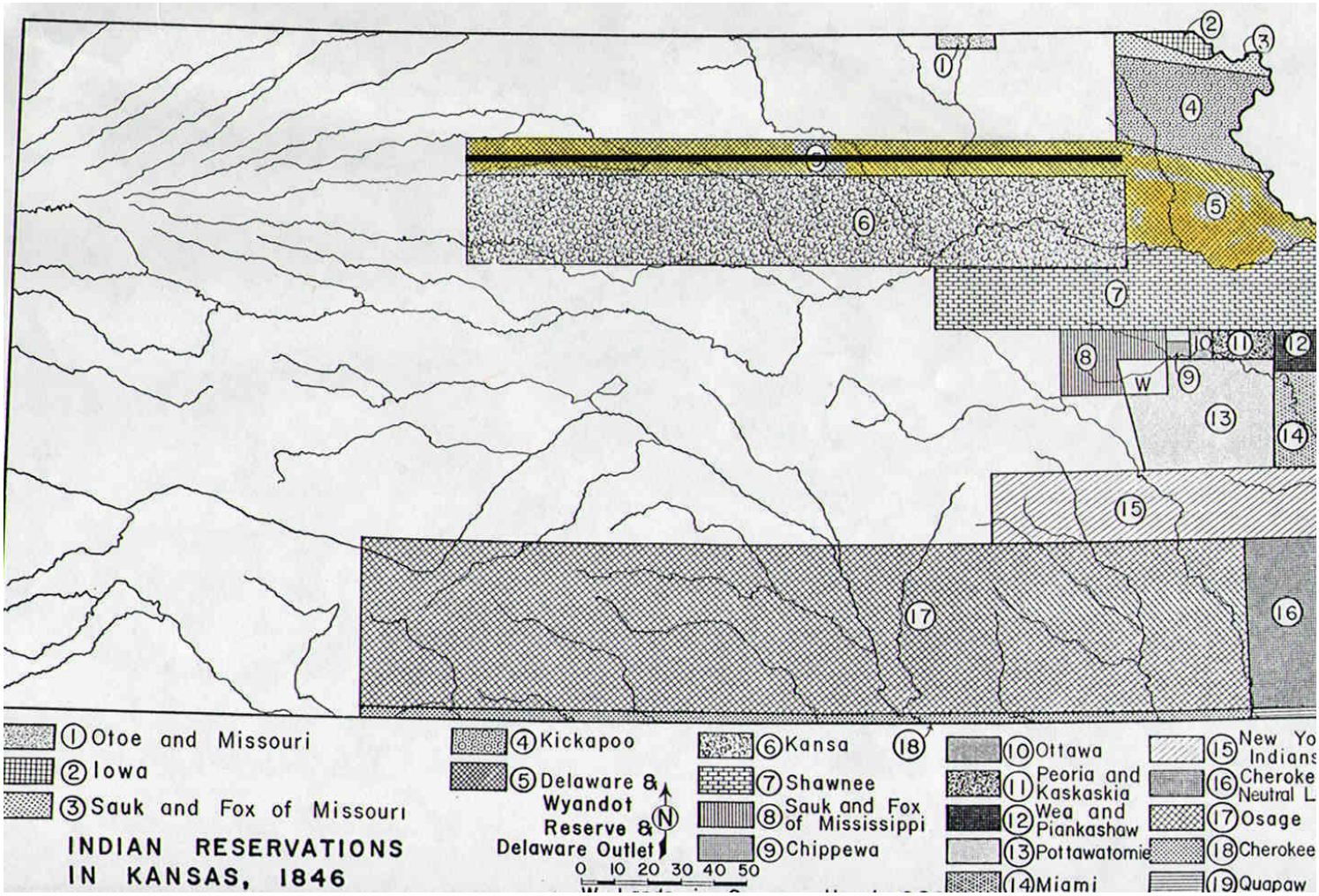
HISTORY

KANSAS

Kansas Heritage Group for Many Good Kansas Links http://www.kansasheritage.org/

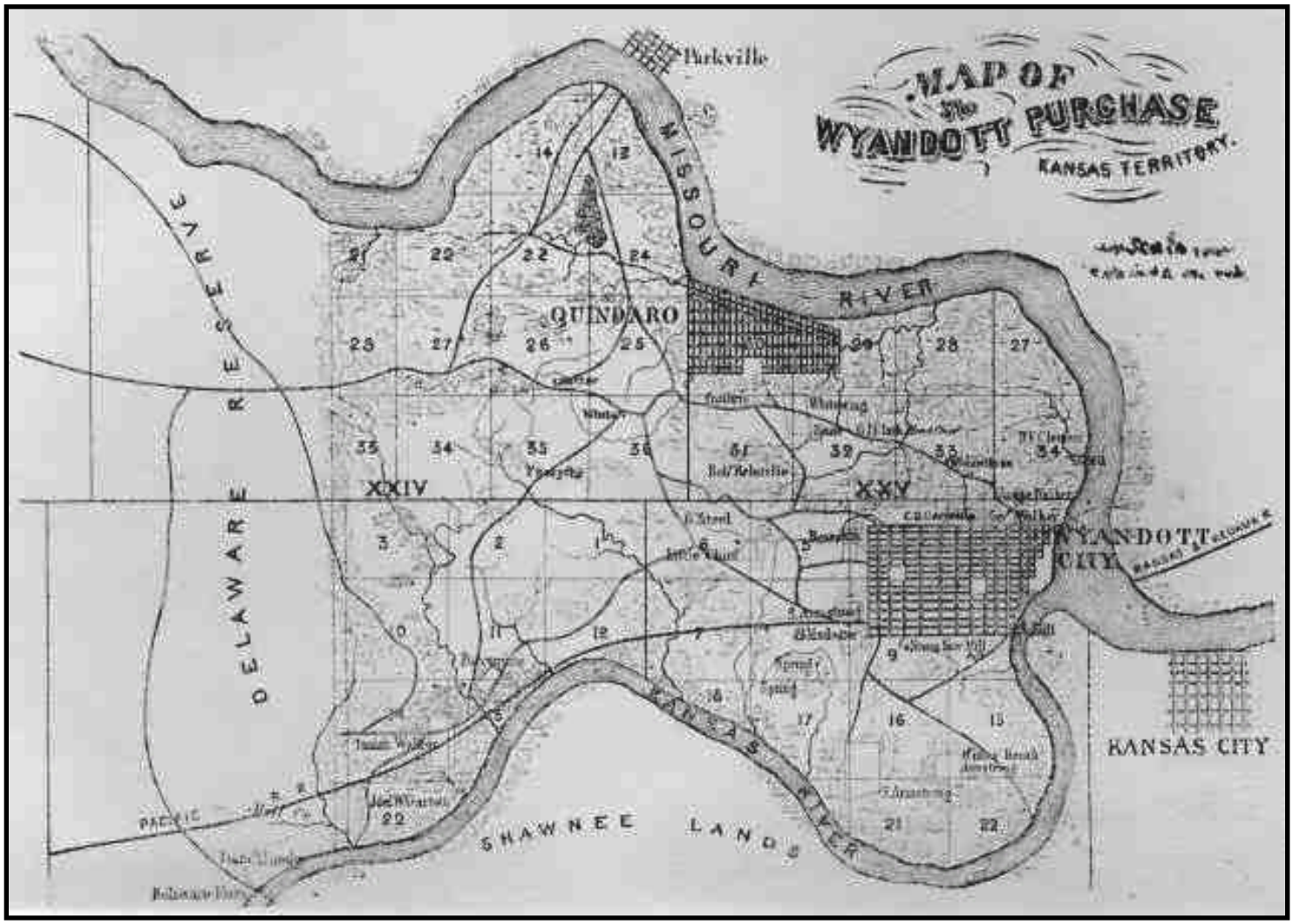
The Shawnee Indians in Kansas (a very brief account)

This folder was created house miscellaneous items pertaining to Kansas that don't seem to fit anywhere else. Here's a start, anyway. Editor



W = Lands used in common by 8 & 9

INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN KANSAS, 1848



MAP OF THE WYANDOT PURCHASE

The shows the land purchased by the Wyandot from the Delaware. Note the Delaware Reservation to the West. (From the *Proceedings and Collections of the Nebraska State Historical Society* ***http://www.rootsweb.com/~neresour/OLLibrary/Walker/wlkr001.html***

See The Emigrant Tribes by Larry Hancks: ***http://www.wyandot.org/emigrant.htm***

KANSAS IMMIGRANT TRIBES

SHAWNEE

The Shawnee and the Delaware had a close relationship beginning with the days that they occupied lands in the present state of Ohio. A brief history of the Shawnee will be entered here. In the article on Anna (Marshall) Grinter we show an 1897 photograph in which the Shawnee Blue Jacket is seated with Anne. The brief caption said that they were about to

seek the grave of the Shawnee Prophet, Tenskwatawa.

From the *Encyclopedia of North American Indians* we learn that he was one of a set of triplets born at Old Piqua, on the Mad Rive4 in western Ohio.

> His mother was **Methoataske (Turtle Laying Its Eggs)**, a Creek woman. His father, **Puckeshinewa**, a Shawnee war chief, was killed at the Battle of Point Pleasant prior to the triplets' birth. The triplets were the youngest siblings in a large family (they had at least six older brothers and sisters), and one of the triplets died in infancy. The other triplet, **Kumskaukau**, lived at least until 1807.
>
> In 1779 Methoataske left Ohio. The two remaining triplets and **Tecumseh**, a brother born in 1768, were left in the care of **Tecumapease**, an older, married sister. Their upbringing also was supervised by **Chiksika**, a brother in his late teens. Both Tecumapease and Chiksika favored Tecumseh, an athletic youth who excelled at the contests and games popular among Shawnee boys. In contrast, the boy who would become the Prophet was an awkward, corpulent youth who accidentally gouged out his own right eye while fumbling with an arrow. Because he often boasted and complained, he was called **Lalawethika (the Noisemaker)**, a name he disliked. He married in his teens, but was unskilled as a hunter and became an alcoholic. He did not participate in the Indian victories over **Josiah Harmar** (1790) or **Arthur St. Clair** (1791), but he did join a war party of Shawnees led by Tecumseh who fought at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Following the Treaty of Greenville (1795) he lived with a band of Shawnees led by Tecumseh who resided at several locations in western Ohio and eastern Indiana. In 1798 they moved to the White River near Anderson, Indiana, where Lalawethika, still an alcoholic, unsuccessfully attempted to assume a role as a healer and shaman.
>
> In the decade following the Treaty of Greenville socioeconomic conditions among the Shawnees and neighboring tribes deteriorated. Game and fur-bearing animals declined, while frontiersmen encroached upon Indian land, poaching the few remaining animals and establishing new settlements. White juries protected Americans accused of crimes against tribes people while systematically convicting Indians. Meanwhile, many Indian people contracted new diseases for which they had no immunity. Under considerable stress,

tribal communities were plagued with apathy and dysfunction, and alcoholism increased. Considerably alarmed, many Shawnees believed that their troubles were caused by witches spreading chaos in the Shawnee world.

During April 1805, in the midst of this crisis, Lalawethika underwent a religious experience in which he appeared to fall into a trance so deep that his family at first believed him to be dead. After a few hours he recovered and informed his neighbors that he had died, had been taken to a location overlooking heaven and hell, and had been shown how the Shawnees could improve their situation. He stated that although Indians had been fashioned by the Creator, Americans were the children of the the Great Serpent, the source of evil in the world. Aided by witches (Indians who accepted American cultural values), the Americans had spread chaos and disorder. In consequence, he championed a new religious revitalization, urging the Shawnees and other Indians to minimize their contact with the Americans. He admonished tribespeople to relinquish American food and clothing, most manufactured goods, and alcohol. Firearms could be used for defense, but game should be hunted with bows and arrows. If Indians followed such doctrines, their dead relatives would return to life and game would reappear in the forests; if they refused, they would be condemned to a fiery hell reminiscent of Christian doctrines. He also announced that thenceforward he should be known as **Tenskwatawa (the Open Door)**, a name befitting his new role as a prophet.

Tenskwatawa's teachings found many adherents among the Shawnees and neighboring tribes, particularly after he successfully predicted an eclipse of the sun in June 1806. By 1807 so many Indians had traveled to his village near Greenville, in western Ohio, that they exhausted food supplies in the region. White officials became alarmed at this influx, and in 1808 the Prophet led his followers to Prophetstown, a new village near the juncture of the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers, near modern Lafayette, Indiana.

In 1809, after the Treaty of Fort Wayne, Tecumseh attempted to transform the religious movement into a centralized political alliance designed to retain the remaining Indian lands in the West. From Prophetstown Tecumseh traveled throughout the Midwest. In November 1811, while Tecumseh was recruiting allies in the South, **William Henry Harrison**, the governor of Indiana

Territory, led an expedition against Prophetstown. Forced to protect his village, Tenskwatawa promised his followers that they would be immune from American firearms and instructed them to attack Harrison's camp. In the resulting conflict, the Battle of the Tippecanoe, the Indian attack was repulsed. Although both sides suffered losses, the Prophet's influence was broken. When Tecumseh returned from the South in January 1812 he assumed sole command of the Indian alliance

Never a warrior, the Prophet took little part in the War of 1812. In December 1812 he fled to Canada, then accompanied Tecumseh back to northern Indiana. In the following spring they led a large party of western warriors to the Detroit region. The Prophet accompanied the British and Indian forces that unsuccessfully besieged Fort Meigs during May 1813, but he took no part in the fighting. On October 5, 1813, he was present at the Battle of the Thames, but he fled with the British when the battle started. Tecumseh was killed in the battle.

Following the War of 1812, the Prophet remained in Canada for ten years, unsuccessfully attempting to regain a position of leadership. In 1825, at the invitation of Lewis Cass, the governor of Michigan Territory, he returned to the United States and used his limited influence to promote Indian removal. One year later he accompanied a party of Shawnees from Ohio who were traveling via St. Louis to Kansas. The Prophet settled at the site of modern-day Kansas City, Kansas, where he posed for the artist George Catlin in the autumn of 1832. He died there four years later, in November 1836.

> *The Encyclopedia of North American Indians was published by the* Houghton-Mifflin Company of Boston and New York, 215 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, 10003. Encyclopedia of North American Indians / Frederick E. Hoxie, editor. p. cm. Includes index. 1. Indians of North America—Encyclopedias. I. Hoxie, Frederick E. E76.2.E53 1996 970.004'97'003—dc20 96-21411 CIP Book design by Anne Palms Chalmers (Potawatomi ancestry). ISBN 0-395-66921-9. We highly recommend this work to our readers.

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy 6 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page *Table of Contents*

24 July 2005

LENAPE-DELAWARE PLACE NAMES

There are many Lenape-Delaware place names in our history. The reader is often perplexed where such a place is in relation to a present-day location. We will add such names as I come across them. Unless otherwise stated, the first name is the Lenape-Delaware name, and the second name is the present English place name. If you have any that you would like to add, let me know. Editor *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net*

Anderson's Town in Indiana Territory=
Buckstown in Indiana Territory=
Camp Charlotte=Near Gallipolis, Ohio
Kiktheswemud in Indiana Territory=Anderson, Indiana
Little Munsee Town in Indiana Territory=
Logtown=
Minguannan=
Newcomerstown=Coshocton, Ohio
Paxtang = Harrisburg, PA
Playwicky=
Queonomysing=
Shackamaxon=Philadelphia, PA.
Shamokin=Sunbury, PA
Tulpehocken=
Woapikamikunk in Indiana Territory=

There are many Lenape-Delaware place names in our history. The reader is often perplexed where such a place is in relation to a present-day location. We will add such names as I come across them. Unless otherwise stated, the first name is the Lenape-Delaware name, and the second name is the present English place name. Some of the Lenape names may be Munsee. if you have any that you would like to add, let me know. Editor thahn@swfla.rr.com

Ingelesez	Lenape

Assunpink Creek	Ahsën'pink
Conshohocken	Kanshihaking
Delaware River	Mexkilëk
Hocking River, Ohio	Hok'nk Hakki siipu
Kaw River, Kansas	Kansiyaii-sipu
Manayunk / Schuylkill River	Mëneyung
Mononganela River	Mehämämaönke'hälak
Muskingum River, Ohio	Kook'oo's'mk siipu
Passaic	Pahsayek
Passayunk	Pahsayung
Pennypack Creek	Pënëpekw
Schuylkill River / Manayunk	Mëneyung
Six Nations Reserve	Shäweka (1)
Susquehanna River	Siskuwihane
White River, Indiana	Opek Sipu

Times New Roman 12 point. Edited 31 January 2004.Copy 6 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links:

[Back] [Home] [Up] [Next]

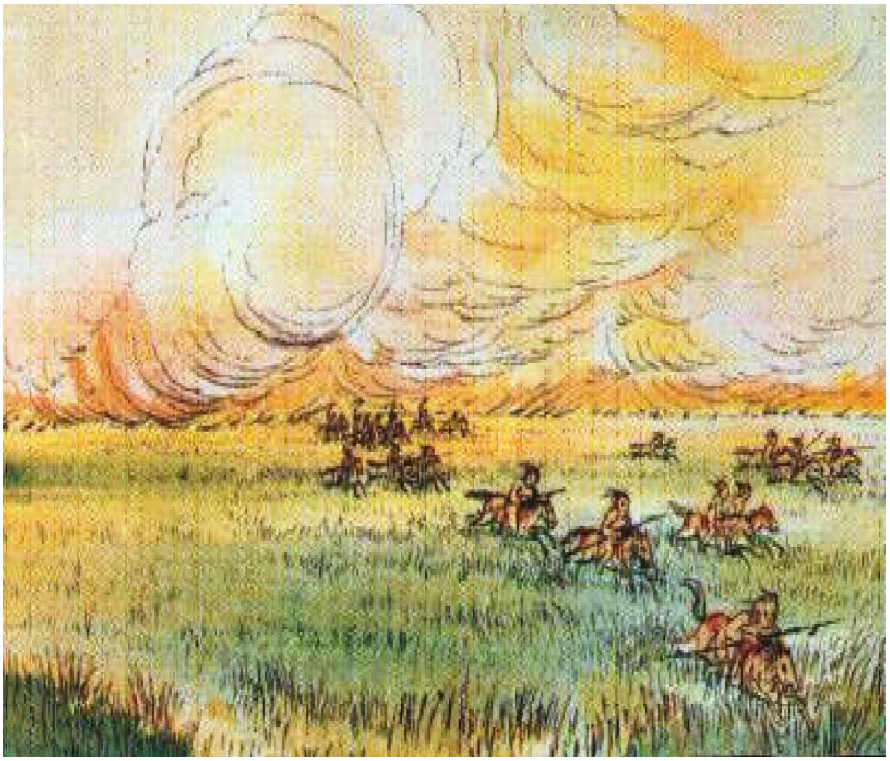
This Page Was Last Edited on 07/24/2005

Home Page

5 May 2006

LIFE AMONG THE DELAWARE INDIANS IN THE KANSAS RESERVE

This section contains articles on the life of the **Lenape-Delaware** on their reserve in present **Kansas**. The editor reflects the writings of the missionaries as a part of the historical record of the Lenape-Delaware. He does not endorse their views nor does he agree with many of them. Perhaps the reading of their experiences will help us understand why they did what they felt that they had to do. For the time being, there will also be other items on the Lenape-Delaware such as their relationship with other Native Americans and their relationship with African-Americans until we can set up a better place for them. This page also contains for the time being a small section on Delaware-African American Relations and an article regarding Miami-Delaware relations. Editor **Tom Swiftwater Hahn** *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net*



"Prairie Meadows Burning"
A painting by George Catlin While a Fort Leavenworth visitor in the fall of 1832 he wrote about the prairie fires he witnessed. From the cover of Summer 1962 issue of *The Kansas Historical Quarterly*

* * *

THE DELAWARE MIGRATION TO INDIAN TERRITORY

(From Chapter III, "Delaware Come to This Area," page 10, from an untitled book. [I am looking for it. I can't remember who sent this item to me, so if anyone finds this as their contribution, please let me know and I will give you the proper credit. Editor: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net

The United States Government, after the Civil War, forced the Cherokee Nation to allow other friendly Indian tribes to settle on Cherokee lands. This was imposed because the Government claimed the Cherokees were sympathetic with the cause of the Confederates.

The Delaware Indians, living in Kansas, took advantage of this provision and agreed to purchase land, and tribal rights, from the Cherokee Nation. (Kappler, *Indian Affairs--Laws and Treaties*, p. 937. BHR) The purchased comprised what is now the greater part of Washington County [of Oklahoma]. The Delawares began their final move during the winter of 1866, although the final agreement was not signed by President Andrew Johnson until the 11th of April. 1867. (Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. *Compilation of All Treaties between the United States and the Indian Nations*, p. 362) An excerpt taken from an interview with Katy (Whiteturkey) Day, a full blood Delaware, in 1837 by Allene D. McDowell, a field worker with the State Historical Society of Oklahoma, and on file in the State Historical Library at Oklahoma City, gives some idea of their move.

> My parents first settled at Baxter Spring, Kansas, when they were brought here from the east, then moved to Wyandotte County, near Lawrence, Kansas, then moved to Indian Territory. There were about twenty-five or thirty families brought to Indian Territory at the time we made the trip. We came in a hack, or light weight carriages, and some of the other families drove buggies, wagons, and ox drawn wagons., and some were horseback. Our food supplies were transported in a large covered wagon drawn by six yoke of oxen. We would camp about noon and the supplies would not arrive until sundown. The oxen

traveled very slow.

A Delaware family named **Mahooney [Mahoney]** was with us, who had one child, a boy, nineteen years old. (A search of the 1862 Delaware Roll by Pratt, reveals that the family name Mahooney, is also know as **WAH HO NEY**. Number 724m, a male age 38 with a son **NAH POO WHA**, age 13) After we had eaten our noon meal this boy rode away on a horse to look for some horses that had strayed away. It was snowing hard and when he was not back to camp early they thought he might have gotten lost. He was gone all afternoon and about sundown they heard a shot and his mother became worried. He did not return that night and early the next morning the men started to look for him. They found him not far from the camp. He had been robbed, scalped, and stripped of his clothes by the **Osage Indians**. He was laying face down in the snow with a soldier's blue overcoat thrown over him. This was a gruesome sight and put a great fear in our little band for the safety of our lives. This boy was buried near the camp we were stationed at the forks of the Caney [River]. He was the first person buried in this cemetery and it is the oldest cemetery in Washington County. It is located northwest of Bartlesville. This cemetery is know as the Delaware Cemetery. It is located in section 7, township 27N, range 13E. and is two miles north and one and a half miles west of Dewey. **(Katy Whiteturkey Day** Interview. History Room, Bartlesville Public Library)

ACCOUNT BY REVEREND JOHN G. PRATT

(From *The History of Wyandotte County, Kansas...,* p. 149: "The following account pertaining to the last occupancy by the Indians of the territory now embraced in **Wyandotte County**, given by **Rev. John G. Pratt**, now [1890] the oldest citizen in the county, and published in the **Andreas' State History**, is here presented for the benefit of the reader.")

"That part of the country on the north side of the Kansas River was first settled by the Delawares in 1829. They came from Ohio, and brought with

them a knowledge of agriculture, and many of them habits of industry. They opened farms, built houses and cut roads along the ridges and divides; also erected a frame church at what is now the vil[l]age of White Church. The south side of the Kansas River was settled by the Shawnee Indians in 1823. They also afterward came from Ohio and were about as much advanced in civilization as the Delaware They had a Methodist Mission some three miles from Westport a long time, it being presided over by **Rev. Mr. Johnson**; also a Quaker Mission about two miles west of that. The population of the Delaware tribe when it first settled in Kansas was 1,000. It was afterward reduced to 800. This was in consequence of contact with wilder tribes. who were as hostile to the short-haired Indians as they were to the whites. Still the Delawares would venture out hunting buffalo and beaver. to be inevitably overcome and destroyed. Government finally forbade their leaving the reservation. The effect of this order was soon apparent in the steady increase of the tribe, so that when they removed in 1867 [to Indian Territory--now Oklahoma] they numbered 1,160. The ruling chiefs from 1829 to 1867 were **Ne-con-he-con, Qui-sha-to-wha (Sar-cox-ie), Charles Johnnycake, Qua-con-now-ha (James Secondine or Secundine), Ah-ca-chick (James Conner), and Captain John Conner."**

INDIAN MISSIONS IN KANSAS

This item is from the Kansas Historical Society's *Kansas Historical Collections*, vol. 16, "Indian Missions in Kansas," [From *Western Christian Advocate*, June 16, 1848, vol. 10, p. 34] pp. 257-258:

Rev. C. Elliott: Dear Brother-- On Monday, the 8th inst.[1848], we left the [Kickapoo] mission and returned to brother **Peery**'s the same evening. Tuesday, the 9th, we met with the Delaware Indians, in company with their devoted minister, **Rev. E. T. Peery**, at the mission church. The day was pleasant, and the members of the Church came out generally, and a few of the heathen party, notwithstanding it was a busy season of the year. We all preached to them. I preached first, and found it somewhat embarrassing to preach through an interpreter, yet it was not so bad as I had anticipated. **Brother T. Johnson** followed immediately; and after a sort of intermission, **Brother W. Browning** gave them a discourse. The meeting throughout was

spiritual and lively, and there is no doubt with me, but that it was profitable to many precious souls. At the close of the services, brother Peery gave an opportunity to all who wished to "forsake their mold wicked way, and to come and walk in the good and Christian way," to do so, when several came forward and joined the Church, among whom was a tall, athletic man, very savage in appearance, and who, it is said, has been a very ferocious, cruel, and blood-thirsty Indian; but he has grounded the weapons of his warfare at the feet of Jesus, determined to fight against his God no more. This produced great joy among the Christian Indians: they had witness another glorious triumph of Gospel truth over fallen, depraved human nature.

This nation numbers about 1,000; about 100 of this number are members of the M**ethodist Episcopal Church**. When the missionaries first came among [p. 258] these Indians, they were perhaps the most drunken, sottish, and miserable people in all these lands of darkness of death. Now they are enjoying the blessings of civilization and Christianity, and many of them are redeemed from their drunkenness and misery, and are rejoicing in a Savior's love. They have, by their own efforts, built a good log meeting-house, with good floors, and glazed windows; it is warmed in the winter with two good stoves, procured at their own expense. The Christian party have pretty much thrown off the Indian costume and dress like civilized people. A number of their children are receiving education at the Indian Manual Labor School. This exerts a very happy influence in the nation. When the children visit their friends during the school vacation, they come home well clad, everything about them being clean and neat. The missionary has a Sunday School established at the mission, which is destine to exert a very happy influence over the old and especially the young who attend it. This missions is at present. beyond all doubt, in a prosperous condition, and worthy of the confidence, prayers, and support of the Church.

The Delawares, it is said, at one time believed their were two deities, on a male and the other a female. The male god had his habitation in the north, and when he ruled, and blew out his breath, then we had cold winds, and frost and snow. The female, or goddess, had her residence in the south, and when she swayed the sceptre, we had warm wind and pleasant weather. The god rule ruled in winter and the goddess in summer. They believed that this god and goddess were often waging war with each other. When the male deity

prevailed, we had weather corresponding with his reign, and when the female deity ruled, we had weather agreeing with her benign administration. The "green corn dance," it is said, originated from these views of heathen mythology. In the fall of the year, the Indians would gather of the first ripe corn and offer it to the goddess of the south, who presided over the seasons with so much dignity; and under whose gracious reign the new crop of corn was brought into a state of maturity, offering seed to the sower, and bread to the eater. This opinion, however, is entertained but by a few at the present time.

The lands owned by this tribe of Indians are exceedingly rich and fertile, unsurpassed by any I have ever seen, and calculated to yield to the hand of industry every product, in the richest profusion, which the latitude and altitude of the country will allow. Yours affectionately, **W. Patton**, *Ch'n. May 10, 1843*

*** * ***

This article is from the Kansas Historical Society's *Kansas Historical Collections,* vol. 16, "Indian Missions in Kansas," "Letters of Rev. Edward T. Perry," [From *Western Christian Advocate,* Nov. 10, 1843, vol. 10, p. 118], pp. 253-254:
To the Rev. E. R. Ames, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Western Conference:

DEAR BROTHER--The condition of the Indian mission district, Missouri conference, is still prosperous...[p. 254] The present missionary, **Rev. G. W. Love**, has been able to spend but little time with them this year, owing in part to his affliction, and in part to their absence from their homes. He has been employed through the summer at the Delaware station, supplying the place of the missionary there in his absence on the district [p. 254]....

With the Delawares we have about one hundred Church members, and perhaps over one-third of that number have died happy in the bosom of the Church since the commencement of our operations amongst them, besides fifteen who have passed through our society to the Baptists. We have at this place a good meeting-house which is finished, and furnished with two good

stoves by the Indians themselves. Here we have our meetings regularly three times a week. The Sabbath is occupied, first by Sabbath school in the morning, in which we teach all, old and young, who wish to learn to read the translations of Scripture. and hymns in their own language. At the end of these instructions follows a sermon by the missionary through an interpreter, then an intermission of half an hour, which is followed by a sermon. or exhortation, or both by natives; and prayer and praises conclude the services of the day; when we return to our respective homes refreshed as with new wine. The other two meetings are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; the former for prayer and the latter a class meeting. We have also been trying the circuit plan among the Delawares which promises to succeed well. Here it is proper to observe that we have the hearty cooperation of the Moravian friends or United Brethren, situated one mile and a half from our station. We feel ourselves under many obligations to these truly Christian brethren, and think we are highly favored that we have such neighbors... We have children in the Indian Manual Labor School from all the tribes with whom we have missions except the Kickapoos. This backwardness is doubtless owing to the influence of the **"Prophet," [Shawnee]** which is exerted against us...Yours respectfully, **E. T. Peery.** DELAWARE MISSION, July 24, 1843 [p. 254]

*** * ***

The following is another of the "Letters of **Rev. Edward Perry**" contained in the Kansas Historical Society's, *Kansas Historical Collections*, "Indian Missions," [From *Western Christian Advocate*, Dec. 23, 1842, vol. 9, p. 144], pp. 251-252. This letter, written at the time of the death of Chief _____, is condescending and insulting, and I have not included it in the Biography of that person, nor included the name here. The letter is typical of some of the missionary letters in which the state of individual Native Americans or Native Americans in general deprecate the Indian in order to "prove" the importance of the missions and the missionaries. Many of the missionaries did good works, of course, and I intend generally to show both sides, letting the "record" tell the ultimate tale. Editor.

Died, Nov. 11th, after a lingering illness of neat three months, _____, a chief of the Delaware tribe if Indians. He was among many others yet living in who was exhibited the popular excellence and saving power of the Gospel. Previous to his conversion, about eight years ago, he was abandoned to most of the vices practiced among Indians; a degraded drunkard, a noted juggler

[that is, a type of shaman], a furious blood-thirsty [perhaps in defending his homeland?] heathen, in a word most, if not all the marks of depravity found in the third chapter of the epistle to the Romans, were conspicuous in his character. But to the honor of our Christianity be it known, that from the time he was first arrested by the word of God, from the time the Holy Spirit first glimmered upon his darkened soul, he arose from the depths of degredation, shook off his accumulated vices, and stood forth the decided Christian; and until the day of his death was never known to taste the accursed "fire water," or otherwise disgrace his profession. But, in common with other Christians, he had to bear many reproaches and persecutions from his own people. Some two years hence he was summoned to trial before a heathen council; and so urgent was the call that a company of men were sent after him, who put him on a horse and forced him away in much haste. When he arrived at the place he met a large, clamorous assembly, some half drunk, all painted up in the true heathen style, and presenting rather a fearful appearance. They were seated in a ring of some twenty-five or thirty feet in diameter, in the centre of which was a vacant seat upon which he was placed. The speakers then arose and presented the accusation, which was, killing many of their people by the power of witch-craft--that they had long delayed inflicting the merited punishment but so many lately had fallen victim to his malice, that they could bear with him no longer--that the tomahawk used for only that purpose (witch-killing) had long lain under the bed in rust, but that they had rubbed it bright, and that his life should then atone for his crimes. The executioners were then ordered up. Our friend asked if he might be permitted to answer for himself, which was granted, he did, in a speech of some length, avow his innocence of the charges preferred against time--that he knew nothing of the art attributed to him, but if there was such an art and he possessed it, the religion he professed, forbid the hurting of any man--that he had nothing in his heart against any of them, but that was in their hands, and if they chose to kill him, he was ready to die. After counseling on the matter, they concluded to let him live a little longer, upon the condition that he would cease killing the people. Three of the chief men were then pointed out to him, and he was told that when any one of them died, sooner or later in life, which they in their mercy gave him for the present, should be taken without pity. Through most of his religious life he served as one of our class leaders. During his last painful sickness he drank deeper into the spirit of the Gospel, and had nearer and more striking views of the Savior of sinners than at any former period. He

talked and seemed to think about little else than the prospect that opened before him, and it was difficult to satisfy him with the amount of singing and prayer at his house. Just before the last struggle, he called his family and those present to his bed, and taking each one by the hand bade them a last adieu, then closed his eyes in death, leaving on his features a placid smile, such as would indicate in health, deep inward pleasure. **E. T. Peery**. **DELAWARE MISS., MO.**, Nov. 20, 1842.

*** * ***

LIFE AMONG THE DELAWARE INDIANS"

The following article, by **Clara Gowing** is from the Kansas State Historical Society's *Kansas Historical Collections,* vol. XII (1911-1912), pp. 183-193. Clara Gowing, of Massachusetts, wrote it as the result of a visit to the Delaware Baptist Mission on the Delaware Reserve in 1859. She was accompanied by **Elizabeth S. Morse**, also of Massachusetts. Ms. Morse was a teacher there from about 1848 until 1867 when the majority of the tribe was removed to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). She died in Kansas in November 1899 at age 85. The Delaware Mission School was started in 1837 by **Ira D. Blanchard.** It was situated where the Edwardsville station was later located. On 10 July 1895, **John G. Pratt** said, "In 1848 I moved the building of the mission school up to where I now live. It was a log building. I moved the logs and put the building up in the same form as it stood at the river...It forms the middle portion of my house and is clap-boarded over the logs like the other portion of the frame building. (**John Gill Pratt** was born in Hingham, Mass., 9 Sept. 1814 and died at his home near Piper, Wyandotte Co., Kans. 23 April 1900.) The mission buildings consisted of five houses and the stables. A large, square house with an "L" was occupied by Mr. Pratt and his family, the lower part being the family dining room; over it was a chamber, and beyond the dining room was the kitchen. Part of this house was originally a log church at the Shawnee mission, and was the first building used for worship in the country. Another large, square house was used as a dormitory for the school." Need source of this paragraph. Check pp. 107-107 of Volume 12. Editor]

"Life Among the Delaware Indians"
(by Miss Clara Gowing) (1), of Reading Massachusetts, from the Kansas Historical

Society's *Kansas Historical Collections,* vol. XII,(1911-1912), pp.183-193)

Moved by a sermon which I heard preached in Concord, Mass., my home at that time, from the text, "Lord, what will thou have me do?" I decided to engage in mission work if an opportunity offered; and in October, 1859, accompanied by **Miss E. S. Morse** (2) being a teacher with whom I was to be associated.

The mission buildings consisted of five houses and the stables. with an "L" was occupied by **Mr. Pratt** and family, the lower part being the family dining room' over it was a chamber, and beyond the dining room was the kitchen. Part of this house was originally a log church at the Shawnee mission, and was the first building used for worship in the country. Another large, square house was used as a dormitory for the school. There was also a long schoolhouse divided by folding doors. All these were frame buildings, facing south; a small house, formerly used for the school but then in use as a wash house or laundry, the usual smoke house of that part of the country, and stables built of logs, completed the group that was known through the territory as the Baptist, or Pratt's mission. The location was on rising ground on the border of timber land and rolling prairie. About a quarter of a mile away, on a hill, was the chapel -- a frame building. but not strong enough to bear the bell which had been given to the mission, and so it was hung in a framework in Mr. Pratt's back yard, and rung to call to meals, school, and daily worship. Its tones were gladly heard miles away, and served the purpose of a town clock to all within its sound.

We arrived at the mission, by stage from Leavenworth, at noon October 14, and after dinner went about preparing the beds for the children. School was to open Monday; so the children usually came to church with their parents to take them home. But the next day the clouds poured forth their treasure and there was no service at the chapel. I occupied myself much of the day scratching my body, wondering what could cause the irritation. I thought at first I had gathered something in my journey that occasioned it, but found that this soon the process of acclimation had begun what was known as the Kansas itch, the breaking out of which. frequently prevented a fever or other sickness. [Could this be a part of the histoplasmosis that afflicted your author in the 1930s in Kansas?] It continued until cold weather and returned with renewed

vigor the next summer, blotches and scabs all over my body.

As the rain ceased toward night, George Washington came, bringing three boys. They backed up against the outside of the house where he left them, with anything but a cheery expression, till called in by Miss Morse. When they first came she made a fire in the stove and put our a wash boiler, brought out a tub, and to my surprised question, "What are you going to do?" replied, "Wash the bots. We never put them into our clean beds without bathing." That those boys, the eldest ten or twelve, should quietly answer the question plied by Miss Morse, "Did your mother wash you before you came?" and then passively submit to her examining their ears to see if they were clean, filled me with amazement, as I sat in silence taking in the situation. I found that clean ears was the test of a thorough bath.

It was arranged that Miss Morse should have care of the boys out of school, and I of the girls, each looking after the work and the clothes of her charge; also caring for them in sickness. A few of them came from civilized, Christian homes, were neatly dressed and tidy. Others required an entire outfit of clothes and attention to their heads; and for that a daily examination was necessary. This process was called by the boys "hunting buffaloes"; and that none might escape, and to make their capture easy, their hair was kept short, though boys as well as girls plumed themselves in long braids with gay ribbons plaited in the hair.

A woman brought her own and a neighbor's child one day. Both needed to be barbered. Usually we kept that until the parent was gone, but this time I wanted to attend to it before changing my dress, and through an interpreter told them to unbraid their hair ready for cutting. When the mother understood what was to be done she took her girl home. When witnessing for the first time the rather unique process of combing heads, I said to Miss Morse, "Did you ever get lice in your hair?" "Certainly," she replied' "we never pass a term without them." The I thought, "Can ever come to this?"

One day a party of young people from Wyandotte came out to the mission to have a little picnic by themselves, and camped on a bluff opposite the schoolhouse. The children wondered what it meant. We said, "They are having a picnic." Immediately the word went round, "picknits, picknits."

Evidently they thought it was the same process that they went through every morning except Sunday. One day I noticed two boys very busy over each other's heads, as if they were picking lice and putting them on the cover of their reading books. Watching over them a while, I saw that they did not kill them. So I asked, "What are you doing with the lice?" "Making them fight." one replied.

But few of the children spoke English, and in doing their work an interpreter must be used. A child from one of the Christian families usually acted for us in that way. The girls especially were no ambitious to learn English. They said iof they spoke it people would call them "old white folks." The girls were taught to sew besides doing the chamber and dining room work. The boys brought water from the spring for laundry and family use, split and sawed the wood and kept the wood boxes supplied. In summer the older ones were sometimes taken to the field to work. Evenings and stormy days when they could not be out of doors they were taught to knit and thus made themselves many stockings. Both boys and girls wore earrings when they came to school, but the boys soon left them off when they learned they were not considered the right things for the educated male.

The dinners were usually soup ands warm corn bread; for supper, white bread and molasses; breakfast, warmed-up soup, white breads and coffee. Sunday morning they had cookies and a piece of apple pie, and for supper warm biscuits and butter. They were taught to say, "I thank you" for this or that.

I had twin girls named Adeline and Emeline, six-year old children of Charles Journeycake (5), who looked so nearly alike it was difficult to tell one from the other. When I wanted one I frequently took both their names or sometimes said "twin." One night when one was sick I went to give her some medicine, and thought I had wakened the right child when, to my surprise, she said, "I am not sick; it is Adeline." And, sure enough, I had almost made the well one take the powder.

Unused to restraint (6) at home, the discipline of school life was very irksome to the children , and not very6 easy for us, especially out of school and in winter when they could not exercise out of doors. A room full of lively children, jabbering [how about simply say "talking"!] an unknown tongue [If

they were you are going to teach Lenape children, why not learn Lenape?], was very trying on one's nerves. Wishing to avoid corporal punishment as much as possible, we resorted to rather original methods to preserve necessary order. To keep little one from mischievously annoying one another we often pinned their aprons over their heads or tied hands behind them, even blindfolded them on occasion. If the tongue became unruly, a chip was put between the teeth. [I am having a hard time trying to maintain an impartiality toward missionaries! Editor] Around the yard were enormous stumps, two or three feet high, where the quarrelsome boys were sent to stand, living statues among the grounds for a while. One Saturday afternoon after a severe storm came up at the time to wash the floors, making it useless to have it done. As it cleared just at night, I reggretted that through Sunday I must see muddy floors; but after the girls were in bed they were disorderly, so for punishment I had them get up and wash the stairs and floors.

When I went to the mission Mr. Pratt was receiving a salary of $300, and nothing extra for educating his children. He used to set aside a pony or a cow for each one, from which to raise money for their schooling, but quite often the creature died or was stolen. He received not quite $1 per week, or $50 a year, for each Indian child at school--that to cover clothing, food, books, medicine and all. The children were hard on shoes, and required much medicine. The Delawares numbered about 800, did not increase, and were a rich people. (7) Their reservation, forty miles long by ten miles wide, was the best land in the United States. But the Indians did not enjoy tilling the ground; he preferred hunting and riding over the prairie, hiring some white men to do his work.

All kinds of wild animals were abundant--owls, wolves, wildcats, turkey buzzards, etc.; vermin of all kinds and reptiles of all description were to be seen. One day, coming from the schoolhouse, as I was about to step to the piazza at the back of the house I saw a snake in my path. I ran around to the front door, and there lay a lizard at the doorstep. As I must go in, I gave a bound and landed in the hall.

Wild game also was plenty; prairie chicken, wild turkeys and rabbits were often on our table. Lucius [Pratt's oldest son] shot 120 pigeons in one morning, and one turkey he shot weighed twenty-three pounds. Once when

out calling on the Indians with Mr. Pratt, we had a fine view of an eagle. He was resting on the top of a tall, barren tree, quite near us, giving a grand chance to view his white head. Mr. Pratt said he never saw one quite so near. We stopped and looked at him closely, and the eagle seemed to understand there was no gun aboard and he was therefore perfectly safe. When we had looked long enough Mr. Pratt [this great man of God] frightened him away, so I had an opportunity to see his wings spread. We though they must measure six feet from tip to tip.

Mr. Thomas B. Sykes, the agent who came from Beaufort, N. C., came to the mission to board in December, 1859. When he left the agency he entered the Confederate army. It was through his courtesy that we attended the Indian payment at Stranger Creek next summer. Nr. Johnson followed Mr. Sykes as agent, and Rev. J. G. Pratt succeeded him and continued agent u til the Delawares removed to the country.

During the spring vacation of 1860, Mr. Pratt's oldest son, Lucius, married Nannie, the daughter of Charles Journeycake. There was quite a wedding in the afternoon. The bride was dressed in white muslin. with veil and orange blossoms, and looked very pretty. The ceremony was followed by an elaborate supper being a prominent feature of of white, or "strong," marriage, as the Indians termed it. Opposite me at `the table sat George Washington with his two wives, one on each side of him, and each with a babe in her arms. Polygamy was allowed but not generally practiced in the tribe. Washington was a large man, with broad face, greasy skin, and long, black hair. His hunting shirt lay open at the neck, in his belt hung the tomahawk worn on all occasions, and in his ears were silver ear-loops. The two women wore the usual head covering--a bright-colored silk handkerchief, which had slipped back and was lying loosely on the neck. These handkerchiefs are worn summer and winter. They had rings on their fingers and in their ears, and wore many bracelets. Some of these ornaments were of silver and some of brass.

Lucius took his wife to his father's to board while a new house was being built for them. A few weeks after the wedding I accompanied them to the old mission site, where Mr. Blanchard labored before Mr. Pratt took charge. The distance was four miles, most of the way through timber land, the wilderness all around. Large trees lay where they had fallen, sometimes lodging against

other trees, and sometime lying full length on the ground, moss covered and going to decay. The old mission site was not as pleasant nor as healthy as the present mission.

From a house near by Lucius procured a tin cup; and we drank from a spring where a stump had been burned out and placed over it to hold the water. It was a fine draught. From a creek beyond we watered our horses, then went on to Kansas river, half a mile further, and looked over into the Shawnee country. Our way home was through what is called "the bottoms." The path led through little creeks and clumps of bushes, over stumps, down steep declivities, then up again like the letter V. Dodging here and bowing our heads there, to avoid being caught, Absalom-like, in a tree, or brushed from our horses by the bushes, was all a new and exciting experience to me. starting up wild turkeys and other game. Urged by my companions, I made my first attempt at leaping "Pacer" over a large tree fallen to the ground, and to my surprise found myself in the saddle when Pacer" struck the ground on the other side. I enjoyed the wilderness and no very very much, and arrived home for dinner with good appetite and found the mercury registering 78 degrees (March 31). I had gathered five varieties of flowers, but the flora of this part of the country was not fragrant--for "why waster sweetness on the desert air."

April 2 I went with Mr. P Pratt in the buggy about six miles to see chief Ketchum, who was sick. The firs few miles were on the open prairie; then we drove through the woods. The house, of one story, with the roof coming down over the piazza, was situated in a clearing, and around the door were ponies and cattle, pigs and fowls. The door opened into a small room , in which was a bed, a cooking stove, table and chairs. On the bed was a hen lying her egg. The next room was small also, with a large fireplace a bed and lounge and two bureaus. On the lounge lay the chief. While we were there two Indians came in. One had been to the mountains among a wild tribe. He was dressed in buckskin, the coat trimmed with beads with a fringe of buckskin around the bottom, the same kind of fringe ornamenting the seams of his pants.

At another chief's we found the children playing out of doors (it was vacation time), and looking as well dressed as many white children [Praise be to God!] Although the children from this family came to school, the children were very

heathenish in their views. We were shown a hat worn by women in their dances. It was as tall as a bearskin military cap and covered with feathers of all colors, some of great beauty. Around the bottom was a band of silver two inches wide, from which hung all kinds of gold and silver jewelry, earrings and finger rings. The chief had two wives, and in one room there was a sofa and upholstered chairs arranged after their own taste.

Another time Miss Morse and I were visiting the Hunneywell house. He was a white man with an Indian wife. As we rode up to the fence she came out on the porch, saying "Will you alight?" She then took away the rails to assist us over, the horses being left tied to the fence. The usual square room which we entered had been partitioned, so there was no bed in it. On the floor was a tidy rag carpet, and there was a nice spring-seated sofa and other comfortable furniture, all looking neat. Being near noon, Mrs. Hunneywell went about dinner, and laid the table, with white cloth and white ware of ponderous weight. From the kitchen savory odors stole in when ever the door opened, and in due tim e we were informed that dinner was ready and we were invited to be seated at the table, and as the men had not come in from the field, we obeyed the invitation to help ourselves. Our keen appetites, sharpened by our ride, were not necessary to tempt us to try the smoking ham and eggs, nice light biscuits, stewed beans, apple sauce, etc., with excellent coffee for drink.

In April, 1861, the war news became alarming and frightfully near, keeping us in constant excitement. The people in Missouri threatened to take Fort Leavenworth and tear up the St. Joseph & Hannibal railroad within ten days. The school was to commence after the spring vacation, and there was much apprehension, some thinking it better not to begin; but we did, and were not disturbed.

One day, when Mr. Pratt was in Leavenworth, a boat bearing a secession flag came p the river and stopped there. The people immediately stormed the boat, tearing down the flag and stripping it to bits, thus showing their sentiments. (8) Soon after that secessionists were ordered to leave the city forthwith. Anxiety was felt that the mails might br intercepted, and caution was given to our friends east not to write anything that might be turned to our injury should the letters fall into "secesh" hands.

In July, 1861, the commissioners from Washington boarded at the mission while they assigned to the [Delaware] Indians their several lots--eighty acres of land for every person, old or young. The rest of the reservation was sold to the Pacific Railroad. (9) The Indians were in quite an excited state, many preferred to move entirely. (10) There was some talk of the treaty being so changed as to allow those to go who wished, leaving their land in a body, to be sold or exchanged for land elsewhere; but it was not done, and from this all the rest, we took the children into the woods, taking along some bread and butter and supper in a bushel basket. time on the talk over the treaty and the war news kept us in a state of excitement.

On the Fourth of July, to make the day a little different from. The boys carried the drums (a present from Agent Johnson), the girls bore the flags, and, arriving at the creek, the girls and myself remained on one side while the boys and Miss Morse passed over. One boy threatened to go hunting birds; nests, but was taken prisoner and tied to a tree till he promised obedience. We ate our supper, drank from a steam, picked a few blackberries, sang songs, cheered, shouted, laughed, and marched home single file, forming quite aprocession, and cheering now and then. If making a great noise is patriotic and comprises a good time, surely the Delaware Indian children were both patriotic and happy on this their first picnic. The accidents and incidents were many, but not serious. A boy cheering threw his hat into a tree and had to pelt it down; Miss Morse slipped down, but was uninjured; Miss Vaughan, the seamstress, almost had a fall' a girl lost a shoe; while poor I almost my my throat sore trying at one time to keep the girls quiet and at another helping to make a noise.

In passing the schoolhouse one day a part of a company of cavalry from Quindaro drew up in front of the building, giving three cheers for the stars and stripes, which they carried; then three for the mission. Some of the men had worked on the reservation, and came in to say good-by to the children they knew. Then they passed on to the spring for water, and as they returned the children sang "The Sabbath School Army." The soldiers halted, and at the close of the song again gave us three cheers.

In September, 1861, Mr. Hunneywell, the white man who had the Indian wife, went into Missouri to see about some horses for Mr. Pratt. While talking with

a man he was arrested on suspicion of treasonable views, but through the influence of a friend was released the next day. A reign of terror existed through the entire region' all ill-disposed persons took advantage of the disturbed times to plunder and commit whatever depredations their evil hearts suggested, either through malice or gain. The Quindaro ferry boat was sunk by Missourians, they said, to prevent slaves from escaping.

Parkville was raided, and what could not be taken away, belonging toi Union men, was destroyed. A family from Missouri passed the mission one day. They had gathered what they could of their possessions into a wagon and left their home, intending to return when peace was restored. They sold Mr. Pratt a cow to help them on their way. One of a company of soldiers who passed told the following: Four rebels rode up top a man working in a field and asked his views. On telling them he was for the Union they shot him. Going on to the house the murdered man's wife came to the door, and she, too, was shot, and for the same reason. The soldier who told this, coming along with some others, found the little daughter of these people crying. She told them what direction the men had taken, they pursued, overtook, and shot them; on the body of the man who had killed the father they found $25 which they gave to the girl.

The annual meeting of the Baptists was given up that fall (1861), as all the ministers had gone into the army as chaplains. In October Charles Journeycake was chosen chief, thus making two Christian chiefs, as his brother Isaac had been chief for some years. [?]

One chilly morning, about nine o'clock, eight men rode up and wished breakfast. They were on their way to Wyandotte and had taken bread and cheese to last them, but, stopping in a barn the night before, the pigs breakfasted on their lunch; so we gave them their breakfast. Mr. Pratt said that all the way he could help the cause, and he did it faithfully. But few days passed without some traveler, friend or otherwise, being entertained at the m mission.

One night I was wakened by loud knocks at the door. It being vacation and Miss Morse away, there was no one in the dormitory, but the seamstress and myself. Going to the window I could discern horsemen just outside the yard,

seen dimly in the darkness. There appeared to be quite a company, but really only fifteen. They had been dismissed from Wyandotte just at night, and, wishing to get home, started out but lost their way on the prairie. They managed to get to the mission, where we sheltered them the rest of the night.

The second call for the Delawares in the army was to go as warriors. The first call for guides and spies had proved to be a failure, each Indian wanting to get the same pay as the captain. (11) The missions of the other tribes were badly broken up by the war. The Cherokee and some others joined the Southern Army.

In November, 1861, Mr. Pratt's son John, an un unusually bright youth of thirteen, passed away after a short but very distressing illness, which the doctors (Logan ((12)) and Sinks ((13)) pronounced the plague, a black spot on the ankle proving to be the plague spot. He was beloved by all and missed from every part of the mission.

Foy my "Merry Christmas" that December, one of the girls had winter fever and for New Year's another had fever. Miss Morse was confined to her bed; so her cares were added to mine, making the days more busy than festive, with, as Miss Morse said, a prospect of my long, long legs being diminished by wear--but better wear out than rust out. During that season we had our usual siege if colds and coughs, having several ailing at one time. One night, when Miss Morse was taking medicine herself, she had six little boys sleeping in her room, requiring attention during the night. About this time the agent, Mr. Johnson, allowed Mr. Pratt money for medicine and visiting the sick. Mr. Pratt had never had an allowance for that purpose before, although he had visited the Indians for miles about and many a doctor would have been glad of his practice if it had carried with it the usual fees of a physician.

About the middle of June 1862, Mr. Pratt returned from Washington, D.C., where he went with the chiefs to arrange about their land. They concluded to remain o their present reservation, and encourage schools and improvements. The government, on their part, Promised to restore them their stolen bonds, which was a large amount, and afterwards an academy was to be built, but nothing of this kind was ever done. ['What's new!]

In July the trouble increased around the mission, jayhawkers and more modern parties, called bushwhackers, were abundant. It was reported at one time that the famous Quantrill was killed, which, it was thought, might lessen the depredations, but the report was false. One night a negro man was stolen from Charles Journeycake's, where he was working, and taken off in the dark by a party of men, flourishing their pistols and threatening to blow out the brains of his protectors if they moved. [OK, what happened to him?] In November the bushwhacking business received a setback on account of the falling of the leaves, thus making the brush more open and hiding places less secure. In Missouri the disaffection toward Lincoln's proclamation (14) became very strong. The people said, they did not enter the army to fight for negroes, it was to protect the Union and not abolish slavery."

August 21, 1863, occurred the burning and sacking of Lawrence. The details are too horrible to be written at this late date, and they have already passed into history. The mission being on the opposite of the river from Lawrence. it was considered unlikely that the guerrillas would attempt to cross; but a few days after the burning of Lawrence some of the Indians became alarmed by seeing a fire, and a boy was sent to the mission for the children at school. He reported that 500 guerrillas had crossed the river (Kansas), and that night would burn the mission and everything on the way. All the children left in a hurry, save two who lived too far to get home that night. We were not alarmed, however, and slept as well as usual, and were not surprised to find later that the alarming fire was only burning brush.

The first week in October, 1863, I attended a teachers' association session in Leavenworth. It was the first one held in the young state, and during the session a state association was formed. (15) Later I attended the first cultural state fair. (16) One day there was an exhibition of fancy and domestic articles, a very good but not large exhibit; the fruit and vegetable display was very large.

It took but little to get up a scare, even at the mission. For instance. One morning the hired man was going to Leavenworth withy the team, and went earlier than usual--b fore daylight, in fact--to feed the horses. The opening of the stable door and the stamping of the horses roused the other men, and one of them, springing up suddenly, imagined he could see horses coming out of

te stable, so he quickly gave the alarm that the horses were being stolen. Lucius started, pistol in hand, but when at the gate he heard the corn drop in the cribs and concluded how affairs were. A lady from Lawrence who was visiting at the mission said it seemed just like the raid on Lawrence. She started up and inquired if she would have time to dress; for in Lawrence she took her dress in hand, threw a bonnet over her nightcap, and left her wig and false teeth behind. I heard the noise from the dormitory, and thought surely some one was after the horses; the, recalling that John was going to town, concluded he was the cause of the racket, and turned over for another nap.

On the 27th of December, 1863, there was quite a fall of snow; a day or two afterward the wind blew, as it often did in Kansas, and the two united in forming a complete blockade on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. For sixteen days no mail from the east was received at Leavenworth. Travelers reaching St. Joe were obliged to turn back or remain there until the teams were fitted up to take them on their way. Freight trains which the couple wanted to attend, and the wedding had been put off once; it was to have been on New Year's blocked; in one a large number of hogs were frozen to death, Saturday, the 24th of January, 1864, Mr. Pratt was to ill to go to Leavenworth as usual. At noon a man came for him to go five miles, just off the reservation, to marry a couple of whites. Mr. Pratt said he was too ill to go--that he would come the next morning, but the man was imperative. There was to be a dance that evening which the couple wanted to attend, and the wedding had been put off once; it was to have been on New Year's, but the groom was from Chicago and could not get here on account of the blocked roads. Now that he had come, a minister must be found, and no there was handy. Mr. Pratt had compassion on them, and mounted his pony and rode a away to make the two happy.

Later in the winter, about eight o'clock one morning, and man and a woman rode up to the gate and sent in word by one of the children for Mr. Pratt to come out and marry them without their alighting. Mr. Pratt was not well, lying on a couch, and sent back that of they would dismount and come in he would marry them. They were white people and had ridden eight miles. From the man's boots his toes peeped out, and his elbows showed through holes in his coat sleeves. The woman was tidy in a homespun woolen dress, blue-checked apron and the usual "slat" sunbonnet, which she did not remove. This sort of

bonnet was worn in the South and West, both indoors an d out. Mr. Pratt told them to stand together and take hold of hands, but had to mover them around into proper position and place the bride's right hand of the groom before he performed the ceremony which made them man and wife. The man asked, "What was to pay?" Mr. Pratt told him what he would have to pay to record the marriage, and taking it from his pocket, the groom gave the amount to Mr. Pratt, and the bridal party mounted their horses and departed.

In February, 1864, I left the mission, arriving at my home in Concord, Mass., on the 24th of the month. A day or two before left Kansas the weather was very mild; so much that a snake ventured out of his winter retreat and the boys captured him. But one of those sudden changes, which the West is noted for, came; the wind blew cold and froze up things generally. It was very cold when I left the mission, but I was well clothed and had a hot brick for my feet. When we reached Leavenworth, fifteen miles away, the brick was cold and I was chilled through. The boats from Kansas City had been running a week or more, but we found the river so full of broken ice that the boat would mot make the trip up [actually, downriver] that day, so I was compelled to wait over until the next. When we finally arrived on the wrest bank of the Mississippi we found that river partially open, and we were landed from our boat on solid ice in mid river, being cautioned not to walk ashore in a body. However, we saw a large wagon drawn by two horses coming out over the ice from the land to the boat, so we thought that people could not be in danger.

This ended my Kansas experience, as I never returned to the Delaware mission.

(1) Miss Clara Gowing was born at **Charlestown, Mass, Ma**y 22, 1832 and was the daughter of **Jahez Gowing** and **Hitty Eames Gowing**. She received her education in Concord, Mass., developing into a young woman of earnest mind. That she was considered an acquisition in the mission field is shown by the following letter written by **J. G. Warren,** October 3, 1859, to **Rev. Pratt**: "We have succeeded in securing **Miss Clara Gowing** for the Delaware school. She is a person of firm constitution, good mind, mature age, and earnestly devoted to the service of Christ. The committee appointed her last week at the usual salary with $50 for expenses of travel. . . . I think sister Gowing will prove the very person you need. " Miss Gowing has been president of the W.C.T.U. [Women's Christian Temperance Union] at Reading, Mass, where she now lives, for ten years. She

taught three years in the colored schools of Lynchburg and Alexandria, Va., and Nashville, Tenn., also in the State Primary School of Massachusetts. She has been matron in the Old Ladies Home at Lowell, Mass. Both her grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War, and both were at the battle in Concord, Mass., April 19, 1776. They were farmers and lived and died in Wilmington, Mass.

(2) **Miss Elizabeth S. Morse** was first a teacher among the Cherokee Indians, having been sent out from Boston in 1842 by the American Baptist Missionary Union. Upon her arrival in the Cherokee Nation she found there was no building suitable for school purposes, so not willing to be idle, she opened a day school. She boarded in an Indian family, eating at the table with them, and her room was so open that snow and rain came through, falling upon the bed in which she slept. She lived in this way for a year, when she had a cabin built in which she set up housekeeping. The only means of lighting and ventilation was by the door, there being no windows. The chimney was built of logs, with stones laid upon the bottom instead of jambs, so it was unsafe to have any but a very small fire. At first there was no floor in her cabin, but later one of puncheons was made. Miss Morse stayed with the Cherokees several years, but as the building for the school seemed as far off as ever, owing to a difference of opinion as to where it should be built, she left the tribe and went to the Delawares about 1848. She remained at the Delaware Baptist Mission until the removal of those Indians in the Indian Territory, in 1867. Miss Morse then went to live with friends. She died in Kansas in 1899, at the advanced age of 85.

(3) "The Delaware Mission School was started in 1837 by Ira D. Blanchard and was situated where the where the Edwardsville station now is, at the Grinter crossing of the Kaw river. The military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott crossed the river there. In 1844 the overflow of the river caused by the great flood broke up the school for a time. The Indians moved away from the Kaw bottom lands. In n1848 I moved the building of the mission school up to where I now live. It was a log building. I moved the logs and got the building up in the same form as it stood at the river. It stands now where I then placed it. It forms the middle portion of my house and is clapboard over the logs like the other portion of the frame building." Rev. John G. Pratt, in an interview, July 10, 1895.

(4) John Gill Pratt was born in Hingham, Mass., September 19, 1814, and died at his home near Piper, Wyandotte county, Kansas, April 23, 1900. Mr. Pratt was educated in the academy at Wakefield, Mass., and at Andover Seminary, graduating in 1836. At Andover he was licensed to preach, and immediately employed by the Baptist Missionary Society for work in the Indian Territory. March 29, 1837, he married Olivia Evans, and two weeks later they left Boston on their journey west, where they were to labor among the Shawnee

Indians at the Shawnee Baptist Mission, in Johnson county [present Kansas] . They arrive there May 14, 1837. Mr. Pratt had learned the art of printing at the University Press, Cambridge, Mass. and on his arrival at the Shawnee Mission took charge of the printing office, the Rev. Jotham Meeker then being engaged in establishing the mission among the Ottawas on the Marais des Cygnes. Art this printing office were printed, for the use of the Indians, primary text books, translations from the Gospels, hymns and other books, in the Delaware, Shawnee, Iowa, Ottawa and other Indian tongues/ A newspaper, the *Shawnee Sun*, was published here from 1836 to1842. Mr. Pratt was associated with the Stockbridge Indians for a time, going to them in 1844 and having charge of the mission situated near where the National Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth now stands. In 1849 he took charge of the Delaware Baptist Mission. It was at this mission that Mr. Pratt was ordained to the ministry, November 19, 1843. In 1864 Mr. Pratt succeeded Maj. F. Johnson as the United States Indian agent to the Delawares, serving the tribe in that capacity until they moved to the Indian Territory.

Mrs. Pratt shared the hardships and privations of her husband's lot. She instructed the Indian girls in the rudiments of domestic economy, and had always the burden of a large household on her shoulders. In the early days at the mission she did all the cooking and sewing herself. She was often obliged to sew until late into the night, for the Indian children had no other clothing than the garments in which they came to the school, and these were always laid aside and the mission clothes worn while the child remained there. Mrs. Pratt was a woman of very prepossessing appearance--a round face with black, sparkling eyes, a clear complexion and black hair worn in ringlets. Her keen sense of humor did her good service in her wild, rough home , and helped her through situations which would have dismayed a less wholesome woman. The cabin to which she was brought as a bride consisted of four walls and a roof, all of logs, and built as children build corn-cob houses, with projecting ends. The "chinking" was done with sod and mud, and the chimney was built of the same material. There were no windows, only holes cut in the log walls. The floor was of rough lumber, and it is said that Mrs. Pratt became accustomed to removing splinters from her own hands as she washed up the floors, but later on it was harder to take them from the tiny hands of her babies as they crept about the room.. Often in cold weather four or five Indians would gather around her fireplace before she was dressed in the morning. In such weather her feet would freeze as she worked about the room, and coffee left in the cups on the table would freeze while she was clearing away the food; and that, too, with the table standing on the hearth. Mrs. Pratt had seven children, and she had no medical attention at such times except such as Mr. Pratt could give her, with no nurse but an Indian woman. At one time her Indian nurse could neither speak nor understand a word of English, and Mr. Pratt's range of the Indian language was inadequate

to the occasion; so an Indian man who could understand some English was stationed on the doorstep and interpreted Mr. Pratt's directions to the "nurse." Of the many discomforts and loneliness which Mrs. Pratt endured she once said, "The sacrifices and inconveniences were forgotten by us when we considered the great object for which we lived and labored--the conversions of the Indians and their advancement to civilization." Mrs. Pratt was born in 1814, being one month her husband's senior, and survived him a little time.

(5) The name is often seen "Johnnycake," but the form in the text is the correct one, and was so signed by Charles Journeycake in the articles of agreement and convention between the United States and the Delaware tribe of Indians, drawn May 6, 1854. The name "Journeycake" is said to come from a kind of bread used by the Indians in a journey. The Yankees easily changed this to their favorite breakfast cake, *viz.*, "Johnnycake." Mss. of Miss Gowing.

(6) "I believe it will not be disputed that the Indian women love their children with as much affection as parents in the most civilized states can boast. Many proofs might be adduced to support this assertion. . . From their infant state they endeavor to promote an independent spirit. They are never known either to beat or scold them, lest the martial disposition which is to adorn their future life and character should be weakened. On all occasions they avoid everything compulsive, that the freedom with which they wish to think and act may not be controlled. If they die they lament their death with unfeigned tears, and even for months after their deceases will weep at the graves of their departed children.""--Thwaite's Early Western Travels, vol. 2, pp. 96-97.

(7) The Delawares "number at pre3sent 1034, and their personal property averages about $1000 to each individual." Report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1861, p. 11. The Osage Indians are known as the richest communal people in the world, their per capita wealth being in excess, of $20,000. In 1906 this tribe possessed funds in the United States treasury to the amount of $8,562,690, besides which they had 1,470,058 acres of valuable land.

(8) "April, 1861. The steamer Sam Gaty, at Leavenworth, hoisted a rebel flag, and was compelled to lower it and raise the stars and stripes."-*Paxton's Annals of Platte City, Missouri*, p. 308. See also, *Kansas Historical Collections*, vol. 9, p. 310.

(9) "On May 30, 1860 by treaty with the Delawares, eighty acres were assigned to each member of the tribe, in one compact body, to be held in severalty, the Leavenworth,

Pawnee & Western Railroad Company (afterward the Union Pacific) to have the privilege of purchasing the remainder of their land, at no less than $1.25 per acre, The treaty was made at Sarcoxieville on the Delaware Reservation." Cutler's *History of Kansas*, p. 69. See also, *Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties*, vol. 2, p. 803.

(10) "When this treaty was made they desired very much to sell all their country within the limits of Kansas and go down among the Indians south of Kansas. [This is not true. Editor] This was because they had suffered so much from the evil and wicked acts of the whites that surround them"--Thomas B. Sykes, U. S. Indian Agent, *Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1860*, p. 103.

(11) Adj. Gen. C. E. Holliday made the following statement in regard to Kansas troops to Governor Crawford, January 17, 1865: "A number of Indians were regularly recruited in the white regiments. These were our home, there are three regiments of Indians in service, officered originally almost exclusively by citizens from Kansas."--*Wilder's Annals, 1862*, p. 99.

(12) and (13) Are not included because they add little about the life of the Delaware.(14) Preliminary proclamation of emancipation issued September 22, 1862.

(15) *The Kansas Educational Journal*, vol. 1, p. 2, contains an interesting account of the meeting of this first teachers' association.

(16) The earliest state fairs were held under the direction of the State Agricultural Society in various towns over the state, the first one being at Leavenworth, October 4 to 5, 1863.

*** * ***

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE MURDER OF DELAWARE BY MIAMI

[Although this account is about another reserve in Ohio, I have included the complete text of the following correspondence in order to show the style of negotiations used by the Lenape-Delaware with other Native Americans at that time, that is, a low-key approach with the ultimate action only resorted to toward the end of negotiations. Editor.]

DELAWARE CHIEFS TO MIAMI INDIANS: ADDRESS, January 15, 1825

[ISL: Tipton Papers--DS] [The format has been changed slightly. Editor]

GRAND CHILDREN THE MIAMIES We have received your letter Dated Nov^{m} 22^{d} 1824 We do not think you have opened your hearts verry much though. It is your own Work in Doing the Mischief

Grand Children--Now you hear your Grandfathers you know how often you have Done us wrong you must not, think we will not tell you of it you must open your hearts wider if you Do So you must Take it to **Col^{n} Menard** at Kaskaskia and Deliver it to him with the property of the woman, it is your own works--(Pierre Menard was at this time subagent of Indian affairs at Kaskaskia. His agency included the Shawnee, Delaware, Peoria, and Piankashaw. *American States Papers. Indiana Affairs*, 2:76)

Grand C[hildren] When you Do this you will please our hearts and if you do not you Cannot blame us to right ourselves Grand Children It is not our wish to brake the friend Ship that is between us though when you please our hearts the friend Ship Shall Still be the Same as was before Gran[d] C[hildren] you seem to be very long about to fix your own Doings you must Do it Soon this Spring and you must open your hearts [p. 438] wider If not you Need not take the trouble to go there with What you mention

Given at JAMES FORK OF WHITE RIVER Test **JAMES WILSON** U. S. Interpreter **W^{m} X ANDERSON LA. OP. A. NEACH LA [**his**]** x [mark] **TER, WHA, LE, LAND** x his x mark

(*Indiana Historical Collections*, vol. 24, "The John Tipton Papers," vol. 1 (1809-1827), pp. 437-438)

*** * ***

PIERRE MENARD TO TIPTON, April 22, 1825 [ISL: Tipton Papers--ALS]

KASKASKIA, April 22d, 1825

JOHN TIPTON, Esq, Fort Wayne

DEAR SIR On my arrival from Washington I found a letter from the Delaware Chiefs directed to you, and one from the same Chiefs to myself-- The one directed to you is, I find, intended for the Miamies--I feel some what uneasy about those Indians and desire most sincerely that affair to be settled as speedily as possible-- The Delawares are very much exasperated, and unless there is a very large quantity of wampum sent, or more specie than the amount you mention to me in your letter of 22d November last, I am afraid the Delawares will not be satisfied: But let them come on with what they intend to give to repair the wrong, and I will endeavor my best to have the

affair amicably settled__ There should be nothing kissing of the property of the woman, or if any is missing, the value of it ought to be replaced in some other things--I have the honor to be very respectfully Your Obt Servt
PIERRE MENARD
P.S. ...Inclosed I forward you the letter of the Delaware Chiefs hereabove alluded to--PIERRE MENARD
[Enclosed:] answered 31 July 1825 (Ibid, p. 456)

* * *

RICHARD GRAHAM TO TIPTON, June 11, 1825 [ISL: Tipton Papers--ALBS] St Louis 11 June 1825
SIR: **William Anderson** chief of the Delaware Nation of Indians & his Counsellers have requested me to make a demand through you on the Miami Indians for compensation for the murder of six Delawars which they have committed--
He requests that the Miamis may be informed that he has made peace with the Osages & that Wampum from his Nation has passed to all the neighboring nations of Indians--& that his Grand children the Miamis are the only Nation with who he has not settled all his differences his wishes them to listen to his demand & pay it without any further trouble.--it has been a long time since they killed the first Delaware it is time his bones should be covered--if they had been made to cover them at first, probably he would not now be asking him to cover4 the bones of others--He wished to live in peace & friendship with all his Grand children; his counsellers have decided this shall be the last time they will ask to have the bones of their brothers covered--if the Miamis refuse to cover them, they will refer it to the war chiefs the demand they make is Five Hundred dollars e[ac]h for the following persons which they allege have been killed by the Miamis
Wash um 16 or 17 years ago on White River near Andersons House
Lanaquis--Killed on his route from Detroit to Piqua, when called by **Mr. Johnson Ind Agt. d**uring the war--he was killed 5 or 6 miles above Fort Wayne for his Gun--
Two Indians **Pashquino** & a young Indian comeing from Detroit with goods, near the Miami Village in 1813 or 1814--(these he says the Miamis deny) [p. 470]
Pashena a woman married to a Miami killed at a Miami Town last winter

the daughter of **Lahipinilie** a correspondence on the murder of this woman has been carried on between **Col. Menard** & yourself--
If Sir you will have the goodness to mention to the Miamis the above outlines of a talk of Anderson & obtain from their a favourable answer you will probably be the means not only of saving bloodshed, but probably of preserving the small remnants of the Mia Nation--the Delawares seem to be determined on the course they will pursue If they consent to pay what is demanded, information to that effect can be made known to the War Dept. with a request that so much of their annuity (the Miamis) as amounts to the demand of the Delaware, may be forwarded to Govr. Clark superintendent at St. Louis--
With Sentiments of respect & Esteem I am Dr Sir Yr Obt Sevt **R. GRAHAM** U.S. Indn. Agt
After talks with the Miamis you will have the goodness to inform me of their determination (Ibid., pp. 469-470)

* * *

MIAMI CHIEFS TO PRESIDENT **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**, July 29, 1825 [ISL Tipton Papers--CS]
We the undersigned Chiefs, head men and Warriors of the Miami Nation of Indians in Council at Fort Wayne, do hereby authorize and request our Father the President of the United States to deduct out of the annuity that will be do us for the year 1826, the Sum of Five Hundred Dollars, and pay it to our Grand Fathers the Delawares, which Sum when so paid the Delawares have agreed to receive in full for all difficulties heretofore existing between us, the Miamis & them' and we request our Grand Fathers to Exchange Wampum and make a strong and Lasting Friendship with us, through our Father the President and his officers
Given under our hands and seals at Fort Wayne this 29th day of July 1825 Attest **JOHN TIPTON** Indian Agt Signed Triplicates **PE, CHE, WAH or RICHARDVILLE** his x mark (Seal) [and others not included herein] (Ibid., p. 477)

* * *

RICHARD GRAHAM TO TIPTON, September 1, 1825 [ISL: Tipton Papers--

ALS] ST. LOUIS 1st Sept[r] 1825
DEAR SIR Your favor of the 31st July has been duly received, with the request of the Miamis in council; to their Great Father the president of the United States, to pay to the *Delaware* 500$--I have not Yet laid this paper, before the Delawares [p. 486], & before I do so, in order to save time, I beg leave to observe that the request from the Miamis to the president, by no means, embrace the amount claimed by the Delawares; by reference to my letter of June 11[th] you will there find the demand made, is 500$ for each of the following persons. whose bones are yet uncov[er]ed, & who, they alledge have been killed by the Miamis.
Washum--16 or 17 Years, killed by a Miami on White River near Andersons
La-na-quis on his route from Detroit to Piqua, when called by Johnson, during the war, he was killed by a Miami for his gun. 5 miles above Fort Wayne.
Pachaquini & another Indian, coming from Detroit, with goods, stopped at the Miami Village & after leaving the same encamped, near it & was killed; this occurrence took place in the Year 1814 or 15.
Pachena. (a woman) married to a Miami. Killed last winter at the Miami Town.
Lapahenile's daughter.
For each of the above Indians five hundred dollars is demanded by the Delawares, which amounts to three thousand Dollars
You will therefore, have the goodness to explain this Again to the Miamis & let me know the result of Your conference with them. Andersen, is determined (I believe) not to take less than the amount above stated for each of the above persons killed--he is satisfied they were Killed by the Miamis.--If however any *satisfactory* evidence can be adduced to him that all of the above persons were not killed by Miamis, he will withdraw the Charge, he has made for such person, and make his demand of 500$ for each person they have killed.
Respectfully Yr Ob[t] Serv[t] **R GRAHAM** Ag[t] Of Ind Affairs **JOHN TIPTON** Esq[r] Ind Ag[t] Fort Wayne (Ibid. pp. 485-486)

* * *

RICHARD GRAHAM TO TIPTON, October 3, 1825 [ISL: Tipton Papers--ALS] At Louis Oct 3, 1825
SIR Enclosed is a speech from the Delaware Chief **Anderson** & the **War**

Capt. Killbuck this speech has been directed to me & received four days since--you will see by it, the Delawars claim $500 each for the men killed--you will have the goodness to call the Miamis together & get them to give a definitive answer to the enclosed speeches Respectfully y^{r} ob Servt **R. GRAHAM**

JOHN TIPTON Esqr U.S. Ind^{n} Ag^{t} Fort Wayne

[Enclosure] MY GRAND CHILDREN [the Mi]amies, I have seen what I sent to you com[e back], I see what word I sent you is thrust aside,, my children there is one of my people you killed which was to cover the five hundred dollars you have done none of it. [p. 501] now if you cover all the six that you killed of my people with five hundred dollars each you will make my heart glad, my grand children if you do not listen to what I say to you I shall not speak to you again soon again you must settle it at once my grand children you must now do what I request of you and don't delay [don't] cause me to speak to you again my [child] don't think your grandfather lies the while people all no what injury you have done to my people, this is all i got to say to you now **WILLIAM ANDERSON** Chief of the delawares

Captn Killbuck's speach My grand children my father has with his councilers often sent to you to lisen to your grand father I am now speaking to you his words, my grand children. I am the war man and the war counciler I want you to listen to me and cover my blood or else my heart wont be glad, when you hear from me you must not weight you must cover my blood or else I never shall speak to you again. my children you have heard a great deal from my head man and you have not listened to him. I now speak as the war chief of my peoples to you

Capt KILBUCK of the dellewares (Ibid., pp. 500-501)

*** * ***

WILLIAM ANDERSON TO MIAMI INDIANS: ADDRESS, February 28, 1827 [ISL; Tipton Papers--DS]

William Anderson the principal Chief of the Dellawares Speach to the Miamies

My Grand Children the Miamies. I want you to listen to me well what I am going to say to you--You Miamies twice I have spoken to you about the injury you have done to my people, and it appears that you have stopt your

ears and are determined not to hear what I say to you. I am now going to speak to you for the last time You Miamies you no that you killed one of our chiefs daughters and took from her two good horses besides a great deal of other property, and you promised to pay for it a long time ago which you have not done I now ask you again. You must pay it to our friend **Co$^{l.}$ Menard** who will send it to us.

You Miamis you no that you killed six more of our people and you have not covered the dead I spoke to you last year and told you that you must pay us five hundred dollars for each one that you killed. I now speak top you again and tell you that I throw away two. We now demand of you for the fore Delawares you killed five hundred dollars each, you no that these people you killed have relations liveing here amongst us. I have kept these people for two or three years and still hold them

You Miamies we will now give you fore months more and see what you will doe. if you pay us in that time you will then make our hearts glad We will then hold you faste4r by the hand than ever If you doe not settle in that time I shall then let my people goe and they must doe as they please **WILLIAM ANDERSON** his a mark

February 28th 1827 Test **JOHN CAMPBELL** Indian Ag^{t} for the Dellawares (Ibid., pp. 666-667)

*** * ***

August 6th [1827, the War chiefs, peace chiefs, the wise old men, and the young warriors, of the Miami nation, appeared in the Council House.--Their numbers were unusual, and their silence unexpected. Amidst this calm, **Joseph Richardville**, (as the organ of the Miamies, in the absence of his sick father the principal Chief), rose and delivered the following answer to the foregoing speech [that is, the demands of the **Delaware** of 28 February 1827]:

My Grand Father: Your Miami children have listened to what you have said. Their ears are never stopped when *you* speak to them.

Grand Father: You must recollect when you passed over the great mountains, and come to our country under our protection; we gave you lands, and at the treaty of St. Mary's you sat in council with us. There we consented to let you sell the land and keep the money for it.--This we considered enough to satisfy you for all the injury our bad young men had done you; but it appears otherwise, for you continue to beg for more notwithstanding all that has been

told you by our old Chief who now lies sick in the wigwam. His words I now speak to you.

Grand Father: The Miamies have already done much favor for your people; but they will extend their bounty. They have instructed their agent, **General Tipton**, to send to **Mr. Menard**, five hundred dollars for the use of the Delawares, which sum is to be taken out of our present year's annuity. This is all we will give you, and it will be useless to ask for more hereafter. If you accept this, it will be well, and we will then take you by the hand and live with you in harmony, as we have done ever since you crossed the great mountains.

But, *Grand Father*, if you will not accept of this money, let us know soon, so that we may be prepared to meet your people, who you tell us, "may do as they please."

Done in Council, at the Treaty Ground, I[ndian]a. August 6th, 1827. In presence of **JAMES FOSTER**, **JOSEPH BARRON**, *Interpreter*

Previous to signing the above, young Richardville, called on all the Chiefs, the wise old men, and the warriors, to ascertain whether any objection existed to his signature being placed to the speech, as the organ of his father the principal Chief, who he represented as being to unwell in his wigwam to act efficiently in council. With a unanimity seldom witnessed, on such occasions, the wide old men told him to advance and write his name he done so; and accompanied the last twirl` of his pen with something like a war-whoop. The young warriors and their Chiefs. then pledged to support him under every exigency. (Ibid., pp. 764-765)

*** * ***

TIPTON TO PIERRE MENARD, August 18, 1827 [ISL: Tipton Papers--ADftS]

AGENCY OFFICE AT FORT WAYNE 18 august 1827

COL MENARD DR SIR I have the honour to cak^{e} the rect of your favour of 19 Apl last enclose^{g} the talk of **Anderson** the Chief of the [p. 772] De^{l}. to the Miamies Indians which would have been answered much earlier but I* waited to obtain from these people the Answer from the Nation in Council, which I have the pleasure to enclose to you , and have to request your influence and friendly aid in setlin^{g} it. the miamies think some white man us medling in n this matter, nor is this opinion without some colour of

foundation. a few dollars surely would not cause these long and intimate friends, the last remnants of two (once) powerful Nations now to shed each others blood. I have a hope by your assistance that we will stop it but if the Dellawars will not [accept] the sum of $500 offered as an atonement and intend carrying their threats into execution will you have the goodness to inform me. our Gov^{rt}. must interfere we cannot suffer Indian murder much less India war among the tribes surrnded with our settlements as are the nations in question
I avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurance of the very high respect with which I have the honour to be Yr most obt sevt **JOHN TIPTON** U S Agent for Ind Affs
P S should the Dellawares accept the five hundred dollars offered them I will place it to your credut in the U S B Bank at Cincinnati (Ibid., pp. 771-772)

*** * ***

TIPTON TO PIERRE MENARD, October 20, 1827 [ISL: Tipton Papers--ADftS]
INDIAN AGENCY FORT WAYNE october 20 1827
COL MENARD DR SIR The miami Indians have placed $500 in my hand to be paid over to the order of the Delawares and I have to again [p. 804] request that you will aid in the adjustment of this matter and write me at as early a day as may be convenient yr most obt sevt **JOHN TIPTON** Indian Agent (Ibid., pp. 803-804)

*** * ***

TIPTON TO PIERRE MENARD, December 8, 1827 [ISL: Tipton Papers--ADftS] FORT WAYNE 8 Decr 1827
COL MENARD SIR ...Your letter of 10 octbr has allso been recd. **mgr Grayham** first letter asked but $500 when that was offered he wrote me that it was a mistake in his letter or my reading and statd that the Delawarse demanded $500 for each of five person the miamies will never agree to give that sum had mgr G made no mistake in his first letter it would perhaps have been settled but now it will not unless Delawars recieve the $500 offered by the miamies of which please inform me with grate respect yr obt sev JOHN TIPTON Indian Agent (Ibid., p. 817)

* * *

PIERRE MENARD TO TIPTON, April 29, 1828 [ISL: Tipton Papers--LS]
KASKASKIA April 29th 1828
GEN^{L} JOHN TIPTON U.S. Indian Agent Fort Wayne
DEAR SIR The only apology I can offer for not answering your favour of the 8th december last before this, is that I wanted to speak to the ***Delawares*** on the subject of your wishes, myself--I arrived at their village on James Fork of White River [Indiana] on the 13th of February and remained there until the 17th of March, and have just returned from my tour--when I arrived I found only the **Principal Chief Anderson** and **Old Captain Beaver**, the others were all absent--They immediately dispatchd runners to call in the war Chiefs & Braves, who came in the course of seven days, especially the relations of **Lapanchili's daughter**--On the 26th of February I called them in Council and when all assembled, I began to explain to them the bad consequences that would result in sheding the Blood of their Grandchildren [the **Miamies]**, with whom they had been for a long time friendly, and allied by intermarriages, and besides they would incur the displeasure of the Government--I observed to them, , that their grand Children the Miamies had at once acceded to their demand, by requesting the President of the United States to pay their grand fathers the delawares, Five hundred dollars, and to interchange wampum in order to render their long e Friendship firmer than ever--That this offer of the Miamies, and their request to the President to renew their ancient friendship, shewed certainly their good intention and sincere disposition--To this they remarked, that their demand was $2500. and that their grand Children offered only $500.--Here your letter had a Powerful effect--I opened it, and red to them that part, which says, that **Major Graham's** first letter demanded only $500, and I convinced them, that the Miamis were right in supposing that some white persons was meddling with this business--They replied that no (white) person had ever spoken to or advised them, but that their agent had made the mistake in the first letter. and therefore would not blame their grand children for supposing that some white person was medling with this Business.--That solely in consequence of this mistake of their agent they authorised me to settle the affair, and to accept the $500--They do however not consider that their acceptance of this sum, embraces any part of the offer contained in your letter to me under date of 22^{d} November 1824 for the

murder of Lapanchilis Daughter--They also say, that they have heard, that their grand Children have killed since 1825, in one of their drunken frolics another Delaware woman--If this report should be true they hope that the Miamies will settle it as they formerly did amongst themselves--

By the foregoing you will perceive Sir, that I am now authorised by the Delawares to settle this business and receive the Amount--I asked the principal Chief if he would send a talk to his Grand Children. He answered no. But when the miamies will have settled this business, they will send me one, and I shall then return them mine, and this will be a renewal of our long and ancient friendship. Should the Miamies agree to give up the property of Lapanilies Daughter and the other articles mentioned in Your letter of 22d November 1824 I will receive them, or the just value you may sett on them Yourself--I have done my part agreably to your wished, and hope you will do the balance you may direct the US. Branch Bank at Cincinnati, to pay to my order the $500. and also the amount of the property of the woman, if they should prefer to pay it in the same way. I will draw for nit as soon as I am notified by yourself and when received I will forward you my receipt in form in behalf of the Delawares for the same received.

Accept sir the assurance of my Best wishes and believe me respectfully your Obedient servant. PIERRE MENARD (*Indiana Historical Collections*, vol. 25, "The John Tipton Papers," vol. 2 (1828-1833), pp. 40-41)

* * *

TIPTON TO PIERRE MENARD, November 26, 1829 [ISL: Tipton Papers--ADft] LOGANSPORT 26 nov 1829

COL MENARD [p. 221]...Your letter regarding the money put in my hand by the miamies was duly recd and would have been answered much earlier but the chief Richerville told me last spring that the miamies had heard that all the families of the Descd. Delaware was dead and that, they, the miamies, need not now pay the money and told me to retain it until he could see them [the Miami or the Delaware? Editor] and inform me of their wishes [Devious?. Editor] I will know as soon as I can see or here the miamies what disposition will be made of the money and write to you again I do not want to hold the money in my hand--yr obt. sevt

(*Indiana Historical Collections*, vol. 25, "The John Tipton Papers," vol. 2 (1828-1833), pp. 222-223)

* * *

TIPTON TO JEAN B. RICHARDVILLE, April 4, 1830 [ISL: Tipton Papers--ADftS]
AT HOME 4 aprile 1830
DEAR SIR: [p. 262]
... Col Menard has wrote to me again to send him the five hundred dollars left in my hand by the miamies some time ago to settle the difficultly between the Dellawars alledging that he would settle it. shall I send it to him or not. yr obt Sevt JOHN TIPTON Indian Agt
J B RICHERVILLE miami Chief

[Well, was that the ending to all that? I will let you know more if I find it. Why didn't the Delaware demand that the money go delivered to their Principal Chief and disposed of from there? If any of you find our more about this. let me know. Editor.]

* * *

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LENAPE-DELAWARE AND AFRICAN-AMERICANS

For the time being, this page will be a miscellaneous collection of items regarding the attitudes of Lenape-Delaware toward slaves and slavery in particular and to African-Americans in general. Unlike Native Americans, the Lenape-Delaware did not intermarry to a large degree with African-Americans as many other individuals did. There will be no goal or direction to this page until a certain amount of data has been collected. In may never develop into a given thesis, may just remain an assortment of facts and fiction. It is an important subject and needs to be addressed. Please advise the editor if you have come across any information in his subject that you would like to share. Editor Tom Hahn swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net

* * *

"CAUTION OF DELAWARE TO MISSIONARIES PENDING TREATMENT OF AFRICAN AMERICANS"

This article tells what two European missionaries reported regarding their attempt to convert them to Christianity:

They rejoiced exceedingly at our happiness in thus being favored by the Great Spirit, and they felt very grateful that we had condescended to remember our brethren in the wilderness. But they could not help recollecting that we had a people among us, who, because they differed from us in color, we had made slaves of, and made them suffer great hardships, and lead miserable lives. Now they could not see any reason, if a people being black entitled us then to deal with them, why a red color should not equally qualify the same treatment. They therefore had determined to wait, to see whether all the black people amongst us were made thus happy and joyful before they would put confidence in our promises; for they thought a people who had suffered so much and so long by our means, should be entitled to our first consideration; and therefore they had sent back the two missionaries, with many thanks, promising that when they saw the black people among us restored to freedom and happiness they would gladly receive our missionaries.
(William Loren Katz, *Black Indians: A Hidden Heritage:* Ethrac Publications (Atheneum, New York, 1986, p. 108)

* * *

"Delaware Protective of Black Fugitives"

So many slaves fled to the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, that, in 1726,a governor of New York made the leading chiefs promise to return all fugitives in their villages. They gave their word. In 1764 Huron's also promised. The next year Delawares promised. None ever returned a single slave. Katz, *Black Indians*, p. 111)

Hard copy made 6 May 2002. Times New Roman 12 point. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links:
[Back] [Home] [Up] [Next]

This Page Was Last Edited on 05/05/2006

Home Page

Created 9 August 2004
2 4 July 2005

ISAAC MC COY JOURNAL

In the interest of conserving space, I have taken the liberty of combining individual sentences and brief paragraphs into one continuous entry under each daily entry. Work continues on this page. Editor

Journal of Isaac McCoy
for the Exploring Expedition of 1828

Isaac McCoy, edited by Lela Barnes. November 1936 (vol. 5, no. 4, pages 339 to 377. Transcribed by lhn; additional HTML by Susan Stafford; digitized with permission of the Kansas State Historical Society.

I. INTRODUCTION

FOR several months previous to his tour of 1828 into what is now Kansas, Isaac McCoy had been preparing to leave the Baptist missionary station at Carey, Michigan, [1] which he had founded in 1822, and remove to a western field. McCoy had worked indefatigably for the betterment of conditions for the Indian, and his insistence upon the removal of the tribes from the influences of the whites had been a factor in the development of the Indian removal policy of the government. By 1828 this national policy was taking form and McCoy looked to the West as a field for greater service. He had not, however, been able to interest the Baptist mission board in establishing stations in the western territory, the attention of that body being given chiefly to missions in foreign lands. "We did not believe," wrote McCoy, "that they [the board] would grant us permission at that time, to go west, and we therefore did not ask it; for it would have been more painful to go contrary to direct orders, than to go without orders." [2] He resolved that no work should be undertaken at the cost of the board, but that he would follow the course that lay clear before him-the dedication of his remaining years to the assistance of the tribes in the western territory.

1829 found the McCoy family established at Fayette, Mo. From that point McCoy made a short tour into the country beyond the Missouri in the early autumn for the

purpose of securing additional information about the lands. He spent the months from November, 1829, until June, 1830, in Washington, Boston, and other Eastern cities, working for the bill which would legalize the removal of the Indians to the country west of the Mississippi. The bill was approved May 28, 1830.

The apportionment of territory to the tribes was the next step in the removal program and McCoy was commissioned to survey lands which had been assigned by treaty to the Delawares. His appointment and instructions were received in a letter from Thomas L. McKenney, superintendent of Indian affairs:

---

340 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

War Department
Office Indian Affairs, June 3, 1830.

Dear Sir: The conditional ratification of a supplementary treaty with the Delaware Indians, by the United States' Senate, requires that certain surveys shall be made. The conditions are stated in the accompanying copy of a resolution of the Senate, and the lines to be run are defined in the first paragraph of the treaty aforesaid, [3] and illustrated by a sketch which accompanies this No. 1.

The Secretary of War, by the authority of the President of the United States, refers the execution of this trust to you. No detailed instructions are necessary, since these are ample in the treaty and the resolution of the Senate which accompanies it. You will be governed by these; and in every particular. To aid you with a better view of the country, contiguous to that which is to be surveyed and marked by you, I enclose a copy (No. 2) of Mr. Langham's survey of the Kansas reservation. [4]

I am directed by the Secretary of War to say, that your compensation will be at the rate of five dollars a day, for the time that you may be actually engaged in the execution of this trust; that you will be aided by an assistant surveyor, to be chosen by yourself, whose compensation will be at the rate of three dollars a day, whilst actually engaged; and by a corporal's guard, which will be detailed to report to you from Cantonment Leavenworth. This guard will perform the duties of axemen, & c., and marking of the lines, and in aiding in the transportation of your supplies, & c., from place to place.

You will obtain of the Delawares a designation of their agent, for which the resolution

of the Senate provides, whose support will be allowed him, or a daily compensation equivalent to it.

You will be careful, in all things, to conform to the provisions of the resolution of the Senate, in obtaining the certificate of the agent who may be appointed by the Delawares, and in transmitting the map of the surveys, & c., to the President of the United States, for his approval and signature, &c. You will be particular in making up your accounts, and these will embrace your own pay, at the rate mentioned, and your assistant, and the number of days the guard may be with you; as to each man, an extra allowance over the pay in the army will be made, at the rate of fifteen cents a day. The voucher will be your. own certificate that the whole is correct as stated. You will engage in fulfilling this trust with as little delay as possible.

---

341 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION OF 1830

That part of McCoy's journal here published covers his tour to establish the Delaware boundaries. The first survey was that of the western line beginning three and one-half miles west of the center of present Topeka where the eastern boundary line of the reservation of the Kansas Indians crossed the Kansas river; thence north to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 6, Range 15 in present Jackson county. A random line was then run southeast to the Missouri river at Cantonment Leavenworth and the military reservation boundaries established. The party returned to the northwest corner of the Delaware reservation and proceeded to establish the boundaries of the outlet, a strip ten miles wide extending 150 miles westward from the western boundary line.

Isaac McCoy's journal and other manuscripts cited are in the possession of the Kansas State Historical Society.

II. ENTRIES FROM THE JOURNAL

Memorandum-I actually commenced making preparations for surveying expedition July 19- Dr. McCoy [6] started to Fort Leavenworth, [7] and Delaware agency July 26.- He returned August, 7th. On his return I ascertained that the decision of the commanding officer at the Fort was such that I must purchase and equip at least five more horses.

1830, Monday, at 1/2 past 11, o'clock Aug. 16 I started on my surveying expedition attended by my son Rice as asst. Surveyor, son Calvin as baggage master Two white-men as chain-carriers, and black man as cook, &c. and a man to help us with the pack horses as far as Can. Leavenworth. We have 14 horses, We are packed with flour, bacon, and all our out-fit. My wife and child accompanied me six miles, where I took my leave of them. We rode 13 miles, was able to get corn for our horses but -no

---

accomodations for ourselves, therefore slept without a house, and cooked our own suppers.

Tuesday Aug 17. Crossed Missouri river near Chariton Villages [8] - rested at Smiths, and put up for the night at Mrs. McCafferty's --where I make these Notes.

Wednesday Aug. 18. Breakfasted & fed at Davis's and stopped for the night at Estes's

Thursday Aug. 19. Nooned at Jennings, & nighted at C. Ewing['s].

Friday Aug. 20. Nooned at Rennick's, & nighted at Russel's

Saturday Aug. 21. Nooned at Flournoys, Independence. Here I saw M. G. Clark the Sub. agent for the Kanzas, took a letter from him to aid me in assuring the Kanzas that I am not about to disturb them in their lands, nor to intercept any promise which the U. S. had made to them; &c. I purchased a few additional articles of out-fit here, as I had done at Lexington. Received a letter from Genl. Clark, [9] of St. Louis, and a Flag which I had requested him to send me for my use on the expedition. In the evening reached the Shawanoe & Delaware agency, at the house of Maj. J. Campbell the Sub. Agt. by whom we were kindly received. [10] Our tents were pitched for the company, while I accepted an invitation to take quarters with Maj. Campbell. Cobern, the Shawanoe express sent to the Delawares to bring on their Commissioner to see their lands marked off, has not yet returned- Is expected soon. [11]

Sunday Aug. 22. Our Sister Wiskehelaehqua, alias Mrs. Shane, I am happy to hear conducts like a Christian. She expresses a great desire that a mission should be established, here among the Shawanoes, at which she could attend and enjoy religious privileges. She expresses great solicitude for the welfare, especially the Spiritual welfare of her people.

Monday August 23. Major John Campbell, the Sub., but now, acting agent for the Shawanoes & Delawares, &c., has requested me, since my arrival, to endeavour to establish a School among the

---

343 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION OF 1830

Shawanoes. Shane the Interpreter, who is a half-Indian, united in the request. The Methodists have been talking of forming an establishment among them, but their project seems not likely to succeed. They have done nothing yet.

Today more than twenty Shawanoes assembled in obedience to a call of Major Campbell, to whom I made a pretty lengthy address on the subject of a mission being established among them. My remarks were seconded by remarks from Maj. Campbell, and some from Shane. The celebrated Shawanoe prophet, who was so often heard of in the last war, and was brother to Tecumseh, replied briefly to me, approbating my doctrine. [12]

An answer in form from the tribe is deferred, until I return from my tour in the wilderness. After the council was dissolved, I had an interview with Fish, alone, He is the Chief of a band of them, He assured me that he and his party were in favour of having a mission established among them. They had been desiring it for some time. They would not have come to this place had they not hoped that this would be done for them. He said he had often expressed his opinion to Shane, He was of the same opinion still. He thought that if a School, &c. was once begun those who are now indifferent to the subject would be induced to follow the example of others who are now ready to adopt those measures, and when they would see others sending their children to school, &c. they would be induced to do the same, &c. &c.

I assured him that at his request a mission should be given them, and that I would enter immediately upon the work of bringing it about. Another man of influence said to me alone that he greatly desired a school that he might send his children, and that his brother might be allowed to send his. Another man, one of Fish's party was pointed out to me, who said that if a school could not be established here he would have to send his daughters into the settlements of the whites, which would occasion an expense which he could not well bear.

Cobern the express sent to the Delawares returned today, and with him the agent of their

choice. He is an old man named Johnny Quick is second Chief in the tribe. The interpreter Co [nn] or is bearing the message of the Delaware council- he has not yet arrived.

---

344 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

Tuesday Aug. 24 I made a formal application thro. Mr. Campbell, for permission from government to establish a mission here. I also communicated this and the circumstance of the case generally to the Board thro. Mr. Cone. [13] These letters are on file, and may be considered as belonging to the mission Journals. In the afternoon of this day, J. Connor the Delaware interpreter arrived with the written communications of the Chiefs. The substance of which was that they had been in council on the subject of our surveying. Had chosen and sent as their agt. to see the land marked off-John Quick an aged and respectable Chief- They wished to remove on their lands in the course of two months. While we would be surveying their land, they requested that Maj. Campbell their Agent should be purchasing horses, and wagons, &c. to transport them to their new country before cold weather. They required that the nature of the whole subject be again explained to their Commissioner, and in event of his being satisfied, he was to proceed. This was done to his satisfaction, and he cheerfully agreed to proceed. But stated that neither the nation nor he wished for him to go farther than to see the bounds of their tract generally marked that they cared not to see their out-let marked. They would be content without it. It would save the agent, who is old, from much fatigue, and would allow him to return in time to aid in removal to their new country.

Wednesday Aug. 25. It was not until the evening of this day that Maj. Campbell could procure a horse for John Quick to ride.

Thursday Aug. 26. We have been detained here until this time waiting for the Delaware Commissioner to prepare. This done we proceeded. As we passed the Shawanoe village we found 35 Kanzas there, assembled to have a talk with the Shawanoes. They said that the Shawanoes had been living two years in the country, that a general talk between them had been expected, and they had now called for that purpose. The Shawanoes invited me to attend their council, as one, as they said, who took a deep interest in Indian affairs, with which I had made myself acquainted, &c. This was a high compliment, of which I cheerfully accepted. I proceeded to the river five miles, directed the company how to encamp, and returned with my son Rice. By this time it was late in the day & their interpreter having not yet arrived, we returned to camp with the understanding that we should meet them on the following day. It was dusk when we reached camp and I was really fatigued &

345 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION OF 1830

hungry. Maj. Campbell, & Mr. Shane and his son are with us accompanying us to the Garrison. We expected to have to raise a boat that was sunk in the Kanza river here, to enable us to cross, and to this end the Shawanoes to a considerable number, had been invited to help. On arriving here the Indians pronounced the boat unfit for use.

I had bought of an Indian a small beef for their use when helping us, and for our company. We now gave half of it to the Kanzas. Soon after I had passed them with our packs today, old Plume, [14] sent two persons in great haste after us. We saw them coming running, and halted to hear what news when we were informed that Plume had sent to get some of - our Bacon. Having no disposition to unpack there, and as little disposition to give away our bacon, we went on.

Friday Aug. 27. I left Rice to take on the company, and took Calvin and Mr. Shane, and returned to the Shawanoe village. It was indispensable for me to see the Kanzas to explain to them the nature of our expedition before we commenced surveying. It is favourable that I can see them here and will save us several days hereafter. I addressed 35 Kanzas, seated on one side of the Council-house and some Shawanoes on the other. A fire in the centre, near which I placed a few twists of tobacco for them all to smoke. I spread out the map before the Kanzas and explained to them what we were about to do, the wishes of the government in relation to settling the Indians in this country, and enjoined on them to be at peace among themselves. The Kanzas said they had not yet ceded away that country. Why should the U. S. give it to the Delawares without first consulting them. I told them that they had ceded it five years ago-that I was not at the treaty, but so said the paper, to which they had signed their names. [15] They knowing this to be true said no more, especially as

346 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

I had told old Plume that he understood it all, for he had last year showed me where their line crossed the Kanza river.

Having gone thro. with my talk with the Kanzas, I was anxious to follow after our company. But the Kanzas asking me to stay and hear what should pass between them and the Shawanoes, I consented to stay. The speeches of each are on separate sheets from this and may be considered as a part of this Journal. [16] The packhorses had with difficulty,

and some miring in the river, and some wetting of packs, got over. The river is sandy and miry with quicksands. It is muddy so that the bottom cannot be perceived. Neither of us knew the ford- Shane got thro by wading very deep. Calvin and I took a little to one side of his place, found it more shallow. Calvin went before to try the bottom, &c. His horse mired about the middle of the river, so that he had to dismount, and carry out his saddle bags. His horse relieved of so much of his burthen arose and was led out. I seeing this, dismounted in the river, tied up my bridle and let my horse follow, With much difficulty he got across. I having my saddle-bags, which were very heavy, and my gun to carry waded slowly after him. Calvin having got his horse and mine safely ashore returned and met me in the river and relieved me of my load. We stopped at a solitary wigwam at which lived an Old Delaware alone, without any other human being near him on either side of the river. It was now in the afternoon and we began to get pretty hungry. I had found a few ears of green corn in a deserted Indian field. While we dried our clothes wetted in crossing the river, we roasted the corn. We over-took our company in camp at dark. I was very much fatigued.

Saturday Aug. 28 Quick's horse could not be found. We proceeded a few miles and encamped. Son Rice, Shane & I went to Cantonment Leavenworth, three miles from our camp. We saw the Commanding officer, Maj. Davenport, [17] and Maj. Dougherty Agent for the Pawnees, [18] on our business-the history of this interview will be given a few days hence. We came back to our camp, and my two sons again went to the garrison with our papers for the inspection of those officers.

---

347 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION OF 1830

Sunday Aug. 29 We remain in camp. Receive communications from home. Also a letter from Rev. S. H. Cone, in which among other things he very kindly states that as it is probable that we are in want of funds for the support of my family, I was at liberty to draw on him for one-two-or three hundred Dollars. He does not say how, or when he would expect to be remunerated. This is an act of kindness [and] generosity worth recording, in our Journal, and on our hearts, and one that will be rewarded by Heaven. I am thankful to the Lord for such a friend-and thankful that I am not under the necessity of accepting the offer. True, we had not funds to fit out Mr. Lykins, [19] and to bear his expenses, nor to leave for the use of my family, but the Lord has given us friends, who have, and will let us have what we need on credit in Fayette, until I realize the earnings of my present labours. Major Dougherty spent most of the day at our camp.

Monday Aug 30. Son Rice & myself again visited the garrison, In order to make arrangements for proceeding. We hope to get off on Wednesday next, which will be as soon as we can arrange our business with the commanding officer at the garrison. When I undertook this work, the Secretary of War was advised that there would probably be some difficulty with the neighbouring Indians, and ordered a Corporal's guard, (10 men) and at my request he then left the matter to the discretion of the commanding officer at Cantonment Leavenworth. I had sent my son to the garrison to arrange with the commander, who then was Maj. Riley [20] all appeared fair.

A Maj. Davenport had succeeded to the command a day or two before our arrival, and he perceived difficulties in everything. He first appeard unwilling to furnish any men to help me, said that my surveying company might be completed by my hiring men. That he could not send an escort, because if one were necessary, it would require more men than he had to spare-at least two companies. I stated to him the nature of the case, that a guard had from the first been deemed indispensable, and therefore the Secretary of War had ordered it. I returned to my camp, & wrote him an official notice that I was now engaged in the work and de-

---

sired him to furnish the men needed to complete my surveying company, and also the necessary escort. When he discovered that I was disposed to proceed in a way that would tell, he appeared more obliging. He said he expected some orders on the subject from Genl. Atkinson, [21] near St. Louis, on Sunday. I also sent him on Saturday evening, my Commission & instructions, and the ratification of the treaty by the Senate &c. for his inspection.

[Marginal note.] This took place on Saturday, Aug. 28. On Sunday, he forwarded me a letter stating that the number of men that I asked for, to aid me for the first three weeks, which was only six, should be in readiness to start at any time, but that he could not furnish an escort, because, if the disposition of the Indians rendered a guard necessary at all, it would require more men than he could spare. It seems that he had received an order from Genl. Atkinson stating that as there was no appearance of hostility on the frontiers, no escort was necessary. And if needed at all, not more than 20 men could be spared &c. (this was stated to me by Maj. Dougherty). All this was mere trifling. Atkinson, and every one else in this country knew that not a year for several years had passed, in which those Pawnees did not kill, and rob, and otherwise abuse, more or

fewer of the citizens of the U. States who happened to fall into their hands. The Secretary of War, aware to some extent of the difficulties to be apprehended from the Indians within the vicinity of our surveying, had issued an order to Genl. Clark, Superintendent of Indian affrs. at St. Louis that he should require the Indian Agents for those tribes with whom I should likely come in contact, to notify the Indians of their several charges that I acted under the authority & protection of the U. States, and to require them to treat me with friendship &c. accordingly. [22] Genl. Clark had not given this notice to the agents. He had written to me that he had notified the Subagt. -of the Kanzas, but he, the Sub-agent, M. G. Clark, told us the other day at Independence that he had not been notified. Neither had Maj. Campbell, S. Agt. for the Shawanoes. Both those men acted promptly upon my statements to them.

---

349 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION OF 1830

I brought on the order to Clark from the Sec. War, and knowing that there were many crooked sticks about St. Louis, I had the precaution to take a copy. This I have used to effect with the agents above named. But Dougherty was absent at the time my son was at the Garrison. He was then in St. Louis, was many days in Clark's company, both at St. Louis, then at Du Chien, at a treaty, then again at St. Louis. He asked Clark about it, but Clark gave him no information, and intimated that he did not believe that the treaty had been ratified. After Dougherty's return to the garrison, and his hearing that we were certainly going to work, and knowing that the Pawnees were the only Indians from whom we need fear any hostility, wrote to Clark, from whom he has not yet heard. Clark's neglect of duty, and Atkinson's foolish & wicked orders, and Davenport's childishness are partly unaccountable. Dougherty could omit doing any thing for us, because he had received no orders, but he kindly consented to act. To justify him in doing so, I made a written request for him to notify and endeavor to conciliate the Pawnees. I also inquired if there were any circumstances which had recently occurred which evinced that they were now under the influence of better feelings than formerly, and what those circumstances were if they did exist. I forwarded him a copy of the Sec. War's order to Clark, and also other documents to show to him the full character of the expedition. He agreed to send immidiately to the Pawnee towns, and bring in some of them to council on the subject. But he had not horses to send, and I was obliged to let him have two of our horses. These I sent up to him today-and his express will start today or tomorrow.

Tuesday August 21. I again went, in company of Rice, and conversed with Major

Davenport, respecting an escort when we shall commence running our long line. But he appeared to be no more accommodating than before, and wished, as he had stated in his letter, to let the matter rest. until we could hear from the Pawnees. Maj. Dougherty politely replied to my communication and offers to afford all the aid in his power. In reply to my enquiries, "If any recent circumstances evinced that the Pawnees are now under the influence of better feelings than formerly," &c. He stated that he knew of no such favourable circumstances. Davenport advised me to write to Genl. Atkinson, and state the number of men that I should probably need, &c. This I declined to do.

---

350 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

The neglect of Davenport I attribute to his naturally, disobliging disposition, as he wished to be understood as treating me with politeness. The unreasonable, and foolish opinion expressed by Atkinson, I attribute to the influence of Clark. The neglect of duty on the part of Clark, I attribute in part to his dislike of Dougherty, but chiefly because he dislikes Vashon, [23] and was not pleased that Vashon had made a treaty with the Delawares, and more especially because that treaty does not stipulate for the payment of certain claims of traders against the Delawares. [24] This is the last treaty to be made with the Delawares respecting land, and those who had hovered about them like crows about a carcase, knew that this was their last draw. After the treaty with Vashon, the Delawares were prevailed on to ask that certain claims to the amount of some thousands of Dollars, should be paid by the U. States. Vashon told them that the U. States had paid their debts at the treaty of St. Marys in 1818 and that ought to suffice. The Indians gave him to understand that they were quite satisfied to let matters rest so, and that they had made the request at the instance of others.

The nature of those claims are generally as follows. Traders credit the Indians, charging three or four prices for their goods, expecting that all will not be collected, and charging so high as to make themselves safe if but a small amount should be collected. They always enter the trade upon their own risk, and have no more right to insurance from the U. States than any other merchants and traders. When a treaty occurs, they come in with these claims. A trifling present or profession of friendship, &c. will induce an Indian to say the claim is just, and must be paid, if he sells his land. If the amount of claims of the claimer, is not equal to what he hopes the U. States will agree to pay, he creates claims by the same means that he has proven his old ones. Vashon informed me of Clark's displeasure that the treaty had been made, and of the circumstance of those claims. Such is the character of the people with whom I have to do this business, and such the

state of things in relation to the Indians.
The express-two men, will start this day for the Pawnees. Some Kanzas are at the garrison, by these Dougherty sends for the Kanza chiefs to assemble. He is going with us that far, and will talk to

---

351 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION OF 1830
them on the subject of our surveying. This he deems necessary, notwithstanding the interview I had with some of them the other day. A band of Kanzas have lately stolen nine horses from the Pawnees, a little previously, the Osages and Pawnees had a fight in which some ten or twelve Pawnees and two or three Osages were slain. Thes[e] circumstances have induced Dougherty to suggest to me the propriety of taking a guard on our first and present tour. This is to extend only sixty miles west of Missouri State, and will last about three weeks. We shall then be led back to this place by our work, and shall re-fit for our more remote and important expidition. We leave some of our supplies at Canto. Leavenworth and are preparing to proceed on our Journey, tomorrow, which is as early as we have been able to adjust our business with our trifling major. Maj. Campbell, Shane, & his son, left us yesterday for their place.

Wednesday September 1. At a half past 9 o'clock we left camp, proceeded to Cantonment Leavenworth, where we took into our company a Corporal & eight men with 21 days' provision. We have deposited the balance of our supplies at the garrison. The garrison furnished food for the men from there but we had to furnish horses and bags, &c for transportation. We there borrowed a spade for mound-making, & a tent for the soldiers. I and Calvin proceeded with the company, at 12- made, about 15 miles and encamped at the Stranger. [25] Rice, Major Dougherty, & Lieut. Cook overtook us at dark, the latter merely to spend the night.

Thursday Sep. 2. Major Dougherty & I proceeded early and left my sons to bring on the company. We reached Boon's, [26] at the Kanza agency at 1 o'clock, soon after, about 20 or 30 Kanza chiefs & others assembled, to whom Dougherty explained the objects of our coming into their country &c. and conversed with them on the subject of their differences with the Pawnees. A band of [Kansas] have lately stolen 9 horses from the Pawnees Since that two other parties have gone, one a party of five, which has been out five days, the other a party of four, which have been gone four days. One party have gone to the Republican

352 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

Pawnees, and the other to the Grand Pawnees on the great Platte -both to steal horses. This increases the danger to us, of falling in with hostile Pawnees following in after the Kanza thieves, and to avenge their thefts. We shall be in danger of having our horses stolen at least, even while we are near to the Kanza villages. The Company overtook us at night, & we encamped near Boon's.

Friday Sep. 3. Had further Had further talks with the Kanzas, Maj. Dougherty Sep. 3 warned them not to follow our party to beg for provisions, &c. &c. I have hired our interpreter who speaks Kanza. He has agreed to overtake us tomorrow & to accompany us a few days only. An interpreter is necessary, because, otherwise we could not distinguish a friend from a foe as he would approach us. The Kanzas have not yet decided whether they will deliver up the horses they have lately stolen. [Marginal note.] Connor returned, had not found the Del. Chiefs horse-but brought another. About 11 o'clock Maj. Dougherty started home- We sent a man with him a days journey. The company started and I and Calvin soon followed, having obtained some Smith work on our guns and a horse. Stopped at Plume's, 3 miles from our camp, and borrowed an U. States' flag. Made about eight miles and encamped on Grasshopper creek. [27] Col. Boon accompanies us.

Saturday Sep 4. Several Kanzas passed us both ways yesterday and two encamped with us. We started before 8 oclock, saw a considerable number of Kanzas going each end of the road. We encamped on Soldier creek. [28] More than twenty Kanzas came to our camp, many of them seemed anxious to beg some of our provisions or clothing. But we assured them that we had not come to trade- We had come to perform a piece of work for the benefit of their Delaware neighbors, and had brought no more of food or raiment than we needed for our own use. I gave them some tobacco, at dusk they all left us. We are now within three miles of the line on which we shall com-

353 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION of 1830

mence our work, and not more than four or five miles from the place of our beginning. Jo Jim, the Kanza interpreter whom we hired overtook, and joined our company at camp.

Sunday Sep. 5. We spend the day in camp, My writing desk is the pad of a packsaddle,

one board of the saddle being tied fast to a stake on the out-side, the other board necessarily projects from the stake, and forms a kind of shelf. The two pads are then suffered to fall on to the shelf part, and forms a kind of cushioned table.
My seat is formed upon three stakes driven into the ground, with sticks fastened across the top so that the seat is made firm.

Monday Sep 6. Left Calvin in charge of the camp, and Rice & I commenced our work. We had to go about 5 miles to find the line of the Kanza lands at the crossing of the Kanzas river. We crossed Soldier creek one mile & three quarters from the river. The creek is three rods & fifteen links between the banks. About a mile and a half north of us between the creek and river is the village of Chachhaa hogeree, Prarie-village. It contains about 50 houses, with say three families to the house. All except three or four persons, started yesterday and today, on their hunting excursions. Sent the Kanza interpreter Jo Jim to try to get some sweet corn of them but he was unsuccessful. From the creek, which we could not cross with our horses, I returned to camp with Quick and his interpreter. The surveyors got in at dusk, I having sent horses to meet them.

Tuesday Sep 7. Sent four men early to take a Bee tree which they had found yesterday. They got no honey of consequence. We left camp a little after 9. The packhorses encamped so far ahead that it was dark before the surveyors came in. We were encamped on a branch of Soldier creek. I had sent a man to meet them, who returned at sundown without having seen them. I took Connor and rode till dark before we met with them.

Wednesday Sep. 8. It rained on us last night, and I omitted to state that I have made some beginning for a mission on Missouri above Cantonment Leavenworth sixty or eighty miles. In June & July a treaty was held with various tribes-viz Sauks, Foxes, Iowas, Otoes, Omaha, and Sioux assembled at Prarie-Du-Chein, at which treaty it was stipulated that $3000. pr. Ann. for ten years, be paid by government for education purposes among those tribes. Dougherty, the Agt., since I met with him at the garrison suggested that a suitable place for a mission would be on a tract of land above

---

the garrison, between the two Nemaha rivers, on the Missouri, about ten miles wide and twenty miles long, which had been set apart at the late treaty for the use and settlement of half-breeds. The land is to be held by them as other Indians hold their lands, though

the Prest. of the U. S. may grant to any one of them a tract, not exceeding 640 acres, in fee simple. Maj. Dougherty thought that some or all of the three thousand dollars mentioned above might be obtained to aid an institution there (though I am of opinion that there has been a contrivance among some whites to apply it to Johnson's School) [29] In conference with him, he has assured me that he would do all in his power to promote such an undertaking. I have stated to him that we would turn our attention to the matter. On Sunday last I wrote to Mr. Cone on the subject, and have requested that he & the Board resolve to enter upon the work. I state to him that in event of the Board not seizing upon these openings, that others of us intend to improve them. See my letter to Cone, which may be considered as part of this Journal. [30] We left our camp after 12 oclock, passed the surveyors who had commenced their work pretty soon, and encamped on the Soldier creek, left of our line. The surveyors came in at dark.

Thursday Sep 9. Our work went on as usual- surveyors made seven miles today. We encamped half a mile to the east of our line, on the upper branches of (perhaps) Sotraell creek. [31] Connor and the Delaware Chief went a hunting about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and have not yet returned. I had been very particular in telling Connor where we intended to encamp. A little after dark a white man express arrived with dispatches from Genl. Clark & Maj. Dougherty, sent by the latter. Genl. Clark has sent us plats of the meanderings of Missouri and Kanza rivers, the Kanzas reservation &c. He advises that we should not run farther west than the Republican river because we should likely run onto Pawnee lands, and because we should be in danger of injury from the Pawnees. Dougherty wishes to know what I intend to do, and whether we

---

wish him to delay a tour up Missouri on which his business pressingly calls him, to attend our interview with the Pawnees. I am gratified with Clark's attention in this case, Dougherty appears to be very prompt and obliging.
I replied to Dougherty, and early on

Friday Sep. 10. I started the express back Surveyors commenced early. We passed the northeast corner of the Kanzas reserve, and encamped on the sources of Grasshopper river. We have not been able to kill either Deer or Turkeys, or any thing larger than squirrils. We have found wild honey frequently. Today we have found and taken two trees. Near night Connor & the Chief got in to camp.

Saturday Sep. 11. I went with some hands and enlarged the mound at the north east corner of the Kansa reservation. We had rain. We found trouble to get a good camping ground, which was on Grasshopper creek. Killed a rattlesnake in the midst of our encampment sometime after we had been tramping over it. Surveyors came in at 4 oclock- Jo Jim killed a deer.

Sunday Sep. 12. We spend the day in Camp. Every night we tie up three horses, so that if the Indians should steal the others we might still have some. Our horses sometimes get affrighted and one taking alarm from another, all are put in motion, and soon would leave us, were they not securely hobbled. By tying up some of them there is less danger of the others leaving camp.

Monday Sep. 13. We surveyed to the northern line of Del. lands, and begun a mound ten feet square at the base, & six feet high. Removed our encampment to another branch of Sotrael. Elk sign has been seen for several days. Today a Buck Elk stalked near the camp, Two of the men got each a shoot at him, but he escaped Found iron ore on Delaware lands near the corner. The Doctor killed three Turkies.

Tuesday Sep. 14 . Set our course as nearly towards Cantonment Leavenworth, (which is one of our points) as possible. Finished our mound, and made six miles. Encamped on a small branch of same creek. Two of our men fired on a large flock of Elk.

Wednesday Sep. 15. Moved our encampment a few miles down the same creek. Three men started early hunting. One of them came in, unsuccessful, after dark. The other two remained absent.

---

356 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

Thursday Sep. 16. Found difficulty in crossing two Creeks. Encamped on a branch of same creek, Two lost men still out-- Fired the prarie, that by the immense, column of smoke that arises by the burning of old grass mingled with the green, they might see where we were. One of our men killed four turkeys.

Friday Sep. 17. Two lost men not returned. We saw a smoke rise not many miles from us, and thought it possible that our lost men had given a signal. We answered by kindling two fires in the grass at different times, but heard nothing from them. Found two bee trees, but obtained little honey. Discovered a large flock of Elk at a distance,

about middle of afternoon. Stopped & encamped. Called in the surveyors, and four of us remaining to keep camp, the residue of our company made an unsuccessful effort to take an Elk. Encamped on a branch of Stranger creek as we supposed.

Saturday Sep. 18 . Paid Jo Jim our interpreter with Kanzas & others, and sent him home, supposing that we should have no further need for him until we should re-fit for another tour. Took a bee tree. Came in sight of Missouri river, say seven miles ahead. Found that we were too far north for the garrison. Turned at right angles southwardly. Found a grove of wood & brush, and encamped on a water of Missouri.

Sunday Sep. 19. No water for our horses, and food poor, we removed four or five miles- (without surveying) and encamped on Stranger creek.

Monday Sep. 20. Yesterday my son narrowly escaped serious injury by the kick of a horse on his head and arm. Being in want of meat, Jackson shot a fine buck. We brought up our off-set line, and turned towards the garrison again. Encamped on a small stream running into Missouri. Before we left camp this morning, Cap. John Quick the Delaware Chief told me that he had seen enough to satisfy him. he would go on to the Garrison and wait until I arrived and then go on home. He could not continue longer with us. They wished to come to this country before cold weather- they had many women & children who would suffer much with cold if it should be late in the season, &c. &c. He has all along indicated no disposition to stay long with us. After he had started I called to him and made a second effort to pursuade him to stay. The day was cloudy and I feared he could

---

not find the garrison. I promised to send a man in with him on the following day. He stayed with us.

Tuesday Sep. 21. We have kept up one Sentinel at a time during the night for most of the tour. Last night we dispensed with it, and think of not having guard while near the garrison. Delaware Chief went for the garrison attended by one of our soldiers. Saw at a great distance in the prarie a company of Indians, amounting, to one hundred going towards the garrison. Found ourselves getting too near Missouri and had to make another offset. Had to travel at least two miles along a difficult stream to find water for encampment, which was not far from the river.

Wednesday Sep. 22. Encamped on a branch of Stranger, fired the prarie for a signal to our men sent to the garrison.

Thursday Sep. 23. Rode out with son and ascertained the best way to get to the garrison. Sent Calvin and a man to the garrison for supplies. Our man returned from the garrison with a large bundle of papers, letters, &c. Altho. we were no more than 12 or 13 miles from the garrison, such had been his awkwardness that he and the Delaware did not reach it until the second day, & they as awkwardly slept out last night on their return. The Indians we saw passing in were the Pawnees we had sent for. Dougherty & Davenport requesting me to go in as soon as possible to attend the council, I rode to the garrison but it was too late to call the council.
Connor & Vincent, who got lost on the 15th did not go together. Each had made the best of his way to the garrison and after three or four days reached it. Vincent returned to us today with our express. Connor started alone yesterday to find us, crossed our trail more than once, We had fired the prarie, notwithstanding all which he slept alone in the woods and after spending two days, was making his way back to the garrison last night when, a little after dark as I was returning to camp, I met him and took him with me.

Friday Sep. 24. We moved our encampment further down Salt creek. 24 Went to the garrison. Had a talk with the 100 Pawnee chiefs & Wariours. Dougherty stated I had been sent to survey lands of the Delawares, and that if any of them should meet with any of our party, they must treat us well, &c. [32] I said a few words

---

to them, enjoining on them to be peaceable to the Delawares. John Quick made a short speech to them, expressive of friendship &c. Dougherty gave them a considerable amount of presents which was due them, consisting of powder, lead, blankets, tobacco, &c. &c. Lately the Kanzas sent to Dougherty to say that the 9 horses lately stolen by them from the Pawnees they could not restore, because their hunting party had taken them with them. This is as it usually happens in those cases. Dougherty now told this to the Pawnees, and said the Kanzas have gone to hunt. If you should meet with them I don't wish you to attack them, but if they attack you, I don't want you to hold down your heads. Agents might prevent wars among these tribes. Had the Kanza agent seized the nine horses, or taken nine others of the Kanzas, and forbid a repetition of such tresspass upon a severer penalty, and returned the horses to Pawnee Agt. Dougherty; if the latter

had restored them with damages, and forbidden retaliation by the Pawnees upon a penalty of witholding some of their next year's presents, how much better it would have been than for both agents in this indirect way to encourage hostilities among them! I sent Connor to bring hither Maj. Campbell, to adjust our business with Quick.

Saturday Sep. 25. The Pawnees set out for their place. They are a naked wretched looking people, more fierce and brave looking than the Kanzas, but not less miserable in appearance. Quick & I meeting some of them this morning, a chief entered into communication with Quick by signs. It was amusing to see them enquiring of each other how many nights journey they had to their homes, promising to be friendly &c. The Pawnee at length not well understanding the signs of the Delaware, invited him to the garrison where they could obtain an interpreter. I went on & informed

---

359 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION OF 1830

Maj. Dougherty. The chief difficulty was the Pawnee had understood that the Delaware had invited him home with him. Whereas the Del. had only stated that hereafter they should meet and talk more, and that if either should go to the others place, he should be received with friendship, as also their people severally. Sunday Was informed that Maj. Campbell had gone higher up Sep. 26 Kanza river (which turned out to be a mistake) Sent express to intercept him, and inform him where we are. We remained in camp. In the evening Shane and Connor arrived. Campbell is sick and cant come.

Monday Sep. 27. Took Quick and Shane and showed them where we intended to run the lines of the garrison reserve. [33]

Tuesday Sep. 28. Took a certificate from Quick that he was satisfied with the land, the lines, &c. and he made a written request that government aid them in their new home, in making fields and houses, and in such other respects as the Govt. should perceive their wants required. He stated also that they had exchanged lands with the expectation that here their posterity would be allowed a residence as long as any of them remained on earth. In order to satisfy them that all was secure, they wished to obtain from the U. States such an instrument of writing as that by which the U. States secured land to their own white citizens. This is perhaps the first instance of an Indian tribe asking a patent for their lands. We had the documents witnessed by several officers in the garrison, and others-and the two interpreters Connor & Shane.- Furnished Connor & Quick with eight days' rations, and, in the afternoon, started them home.

[Marginal note.] For Shane's communication relative to the wish of the Shawanoes for a school, see, page for Note Oct. 17. Quick on leaving gave many assurances of his satisfaction and friendship, &c. among which he stated, more than once, that he had

---

travelled much, but had never been treated with so much kindness by any as he had by me, and our company. Wednesday We dined with Dr. Bryant [34] and attended to small matters.

Thursday Sep. 29. Move our encampment a little lower down Salt creek35 Sep. 30 on account of obtaining food for our horses. Surveyors at work.
Friday Oct. 1
Saturday Oct. 2. Surveyors, I with them, worked on the lower line of the Military reserve. Surveyors at work on the lines of the Military Reserve.

Sunday Oct. 3. Remain in camp.

Monday Oct. 4. On a hill not far from the garrison we discovered, as we went out a few weeks since, eight mounds or heaps of stone. This morning we examined them, and excavated one. The stones were not hewn-and were placed circular as though a building had been the design. Within was earth. We found in the one excavated human bones, apparantly scorched with fire, coal-burnt earth, and stone that had been in the fire. The bones were so much decayed that it could scarcely be seen to what part of the body they belonged except the sculs, some of which appeared to have belonged to adults and some to children, and a few other bones. They were situated as exhibited below. [MS. illegible] It was not a mere burying place, because the bodies had been burned. The burning was not intended to reduce the bones to ashes, because this had not been done. It was, I suppose, or rather, they were "High places" in which worship was performed anciently, agreeably to the account in Scripture of heathenish customs. Human sacrifices had been offered on them, or rather in them for they had been a kind of kiln, or furnace, surrounded with a stone wall and the corps and fire within. I should think that the victim had been placed upon a wooden scaffold, or among a pile of wood. The corpse, or corpses, part consumed, had lastly been covered with earth, or with vegtable substance and earth mingled. [36]

---

361 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION OF 1830

We then went to examine a coal mine we had discovered a few days before, and found it an extensive stratum in the bottom of Salt creek, a little within the military reserve, and apparently very good.

Tuesday October 5. Two of our horses cant be found. Packed the others, and about two o'clock left camp- In crossing the creek at our encampment one of our horses fell back from a steep bank they had to ascend, into the water. He could not rise until the pack ropes were cut, and the packs removed- packs in the water. Five of our soldiers are with the surveyor, two of those left too drunk to be of much service. Our packs very heavy, one especially, Calvin had a difficult time to get started and to get on. Overtook surveyors, and encamped on a branch of Salt creek about six miles from garrison. [Marginal note.] Our company now consists of 15 soldiers, and six of us who came from Fayette, in all 21 with 14 horses- The two that were taken by express to Pawnees, much reduced. Calvin remained behind, with one of the soldiers to look for the lost horses. During the time we have been in the vicinity of the garrison, I have had a troublesome time, again, with Maj. Davenport the Commander. He from our first entering upon this work manifested a most disobliging Spirit. I gave him notice that we should need six additional men to make up our surveying party for our long route, and asked for such an escort as he deemed expedient. He appeared to get into a fever, insinuated that an escort was not necessary, but if one was necessary it wod. require three of his four companies. He said the commanding General Atkinson had ordered that not more than twenty men in all should accompany us. I held all my intercourse with him in writing, so that these papers might speak for themselves. I at length informed him that I asked for no escort unless he deemed one necessary, I did not think he would have the hardihood [to] say one was not necessary. This however he ventured to say, as by this means he could take advantage of my remark, and not send any. He then endeavoured to keep me from getting the six

---

362 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

additional men for the surveying company. When he found I insisted on these, and he dare not refuse, he then insisted that I should go on a week, and then send for them. I let him know that I was in immediate want of them. For five or six days previously I had informed him that I wished to leave the neighbourhood on monday morning. He still put the matter off. On tuesday early I wrote him I wished to leave that morning. He at length

wrote me that they would be detailed that afternoon. On account of his delays we had not the requisite number of persons to assist us. He seemed to wish to subject us to inconvenience. He had wheedled Maj. Beauchamp, the Sub. agt. to say he thought there was no danger. I saw Beauchamp and when I told him the story of the affair he appeared to feel embarrassed. I stated that no company, even down to one that came in a few days ago, ever thought of going almost half way to the mountains from State of Missouri without being prepared to defend themselves against the Pawnees. The Sec. War had thought an escort necessary- Maj. Riley, who lately commanded the garrison, had thot. two companies necessary- Genl. Clark, of St. Louis-Dougherty, Campbell, M. G. Clark, and others thot. one necessary, and every body would think an escort necessary and even Davenport never ventured to say one was not necessary until from my remark, he by saying so could withhold the escort. Having discovered the disobliging disposition of Davenport on our first coming into this country, I had despaired of a competent escort, and therefore had confer[red] with Dougherty on the best method of accomplishing the work without one. It was hoped that when the Pawnees would be absent on their huntings, we might get thro. their country undiscovered. We, therefore, in council the other day gave them no idea of our going into their country.

Wednesday Oct. 6. My son overtook us with the six men, having found their horses, and brought on the men's provisions. On crossing a little creek near camp, mired a horse, and had to pull him out of the mud with ropes, &c. Our horses so heavily packed, & the men so awkward, and some of them drunk [so] that we had some difficulty to get on. Encamped on a branch of Stranger creek. Sent a man to aid the surveyors to find the camp. He awkwardly led them much astray. I heard him blowing, & shooting, and took a man and went out and fired my gun several times, before we discovered them coming in. Found honey today

---

363 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION OF 1830

Thursday Oct. 7. Soon after we left camp, discovered a company which turned out to be Kanzas, who had been out hunting, & trapping. The company halted in a vale out of sight and more than a mile from us, and one rode across in great haste to meet us. I gave him a small piece of tobacco. He said there was a man or more with them, who wished to speak to me. I informed him that on such a hill I would stop to speak to them. On which he rode back in equal haste, and brought a half-breed who could speak English. In the evening three more came to our camp, on Stranger creek. This creek was so deep that the chain men had to swim it.

Friday Oct. 8. We found a good crossing for our horses, on Stranger Creek, a mile above our camp, and where was a good mill seat-water enough, now, to turn a grist mill most of the time.
Found a piece of gypsum here- Found a piece some days since on waters of Missouri. Encamped again on main Stranger creek.

Saturday Oct. 9. Discovered a large flock of elk. Sent three men, one of whom fired and wounded one of them. But we did not get him. Encamped on a small branch of Stranger, 26 miles from the garrison. Thus far the country about the garrison and this way is very well supplied with springs of water, even at this time of great drought.

Sunday Oct. 10. Remained in camp on a small branch of Stranger. Jo Jim, whom I, the other day employed to go with us as interpreter, came to us. Brot. letter from M. G. Clark S. agt. for Kanzas. Clark advises that we take care to avoid depredation from both Kanzas, and Pawnees. A quarrel, a few days ago, took place between some white men hunting bees, and consequently trespassing on the Indians' lands, and in the affray a Kanza was killed. Jo Jim can speak no other Indian language than Kanza. I have not been able to procure a man who speaks Pawnee. This is a serious misfortune, and much increases our liability to be injured by them.

Monday Oct. 11. We encamped on the main Sautrell.

Tuesday, Oct. 12. Encamped on a branch of Sautrell.

Wednesday, Oct. 13. Reached the mound we erected, some weeks ago, at the commencement of the Delaware outlet. In running from the garrison to this place a distance of nearly 46 miles, the surveyors struck within less than two chains of the mound, -distance, also,

---

agreed with our calculations. I was much gratified with the accuracy of our work. We encamped a little above the mound.

Thursday Oct. 14. Grass for our horses, is every day becoming more scarce. The season is remarkably dry. The whole country around us, has burned over today. We had encamped in a creek bottom where there was least danger of the fire approaching us, and

still, it sometimes seemed as though we should not escape. We were much annoyed by smoke and more than once, had to beat out the approaching fire. We did not leave camp. Some of the soldiers erected a couple of mounds.

Friday Oct. 15. We steered our course due west and encamped on the sources of the Soldier. Difficult to find tolerable food for our horses. Had to beat out the fire to save a little spot for our horses. In a day the whole country put on its black and dismal dress. The dust arising from the burnt grass, and the blackened weeds and shrubbery, annoys our eyes, and blackens face, hands, and clothes.

Saturday Oct. 16. Sent Jo Jim & a soldier, with two horses, to the garrison for our papers, and for some additional supplies for the soldiers. After much searching for food for our horses, stopped in, not a good place, on another branch of Soldier creek, some two or three miles from our work.

Sunday Oct. 17. Remain in camp on the sources of Soldier creek. Omitted Oct. in Note, Sep. 28. Shane informs that since my talk to the Shawanoes respecting a school, Cummins the principal U. S. Indian Agt. for the Dels. and Shawanoes, had stated to the Shawanoes, that he had been directed by the Prest. of the U. States to say to them that if they would send some of their male youths to Johnson's school, in Kentucky, it would be well for them, that they would there be instructed at a cost to the Shawanoe nation of two hundred Dollars a head. [37] Again. If they would accept of a school in their neighborhood, he had been requested by the Methodist congregation to inform them that they should be furnished with a mission in their place. To the former, the Shawanoes replied that they wished to send their youths to school. But the tribe were poor, and could not spare the money it would cost them to send them to Ky. Moreover they would prefer sending to a school nearer at hand.

To the latter proposition they replied, that I had lately offered them a school. They had deferred their answer until I should be returning from the tour. But they had determined to accept of my offer.

Monday Oct. 18. Had a little rain last night-the country is exceedingly parched with drought. When we got on to the praries, the ashes from the recently burned praries, and the dust and sand raised so by the wind that it annoyed us much, the wind rising, I found

that the dust was so scattered that it became impossible to perceive the trail of the surveyors, who had gone a few hours ahead of the horses. While conversing with Calvin about the course we should go, we discovered the atmosphere ahead darkening, & as it had become cloudy, we fancied that a misting rain was coming upon us, and made some inquiry respecting the security of our packs. A few minutes taught us that what we had fancied to be rain, was an increase of the rising dust, sand, and ashes of the burnt grass, rising so much and so generally that the air was much darkened, and it appeared on the open praries as though the clouds had united with the earth. Our eyes were so distressed that we could scarcely see to proceed, It was annoying to our lungs. The black burnt grass, lodging on our hands and faces, and each one rubbing his watery eyes with pain, soon occasioned a most horrid appearance, our clothes also blackening fast. The wind blew incessantly and excessively severe.

We succeeded in finding a mile stone, and steering our course as well as we could reached a wooded creek some four miles from our encampment. This afforded a partial relief from the wind and sand. Having left the horses and men in charge of Calvin, I with another man had just found the line along which the surveyors had passed, and was about to select a camping ground, when we met a man whom the Doctor [sent] to inform me that he could not proceed with his work, & that they waited for us in a wood a mile ahead. It being very difficult for me to look at my pocket compass I told the soldier who had just returned, to lead us back. He set off with great confidence that he could find the way and in a few minutes was leading us north instead of west. He was unwilling to be called back, and insisted that he was right. On finding the surveyors, we encamped for the residue of the day. Even in this wood, and after the wind had somewhat abated, the black ashes fell on us considerably.

Tuesday Oct. 19. The wind and dust were severe, but not so bad as yesterday. We worked all day- late before we encamped, which was on a large creek, supposed to be Vermillion. [38]

Wednesday Oct. 20. Calvin surveyed today- Had to turn out of our way two miles or more to find food for our horses. Encamped on a branch of Blue river.

Thursday Oct. 21. Again had to leave our course, with the packhorses, two or three miles to find grass. Late before the surveyors came into camp. We had got into a tract of a few miles square, which had not been burned. While in the act of pitching our tents,

we discovered the fire coming towards us with alarming rapidity. We set fire in the grass in self defense. The fires around us were sublime-the long lines and the flame ascending ten, fifteen, and sometimes 20 feet high. On seeing these praries on fire in such a dry time as this we cease to wonder that the wood does not increase faster-we only wonder that a vestige of wood is left. It was in the night before the surveyors got in to camp. We have seen sign of Beavers and Otters, for a few days.

Friday Oct. 22 . Crossed the trail of about ten waggons, and perhaps 7 horses which had gone out to the Rocky mountains, and returned since last spring, in the employ of trappers of fur-white men. Crossed an old beaten path. Reached & crossed Blue river, [39] and encamped not far west of it. Saw fresh sign of Indians-suppose they have discovered us, as we saw where one had been running. Men killed two Deer. Jo Jim & the soldier sent express to the garrison seven days ago, overtook us with flour, our papers, &c. Dougherty urges me to endeavour to establish a school on Missouri above the garrison as soon as possible, and beleives that a mission there would be greatly encouraged by the Indians.

Saturday Oct. 23. Encamped on a branch of Blue river. Grass poor. Nash killed a very fat buck. Fresh sign of Indians. Seen a trail of horses-some tracks show that the Indians had been running

Sunday Oct. 24. Blue river is a stream of beautiful clear water 99 yards wide, strong current, averaging one foot and a half in depth. Now very low. Heads near, and above the Grand island of

---

the great Platt. It is a limestone country. Hilly near the river. Hills much washed, stony on sides, appearing white with the white limestone, sometimes of clay appearance-vallies & level up land good.

Oct. 24 Waters of Blue river, north of Kanza--108 Miles west of Cantonment Leavenworth. At Camp. One of our horses, a hardy little fellow that I have long had in use, Broke his left hind leg in the night, by fastening it under the root of a tree, as he attempted to descend a bank ten feet high and almost perpendicular. The sentinel was driving him and another horse back to the company, when it occurred. I suppose the man had hurried them in the dark, and being hobbled before, the horse was forced down. The

grass is so poor for our horses, which are fast failing for want of food, that we deemed it indispensable to move on, in hope of reaching the Republican fork of Kanza, where we hope to find better food. Before we left camp we gave our poor little horse a bucket of water, and a lick of salt, & left him to hop about on his three legs until he dies-I have no hope of his recovering.

Carrot, who, on the first tour, was twice found asleep on post, was again detected in the same offence last night. On the former occasions he had escaped with a mere reprimand. It now appeared necessary to punish in some way. Immediately after breakfast, the company were convened, Carrot plead guilty and begged pardon for this time only. He plead with tears, and I soon became quite willing to let him off, provided I could do it in a way that would do us no injury in future. I asked if any of his associates would be security for his better behaviour. Several spoke, but so far from even requesting his pardon, they refused to vouch for his good conduct, expressed opinion that he ought to be punished. I told him then that I would compel him to carry a pack today- This I did not so much for a punishment really, as to show him that we would punish him, more severely for a repetition of the offence. I directed the corporal to prepare such a load as he deemed proper, reserving to myself the right to lighten it in case I thought it too heavy. The fellow padded on, and was very attentive to business in the run.
After searching much for green grass for our horses, we encamped on a branch as we suppose of Blue river. Grass poor indeed. Men killed two deer-some of the Deer are remarkably fat.

Monday Oct. 25. Wind very high. Proceeding about three miles we came to a few acres of bottom land on a creek that had not been burnt, and where the grass was better than we had found it for a day or two, we encamped. Dried the venison we had lately killed.

Tuesday Oct. 26. Wind very high, scarcely allowing us to pass. Encamped on a creek of the Republican, or Panee river. [40] Crossed a trail of Indians going to our left-lately supposed to be Otoes or, Kanzas. Saw much iron ore today.
Found a hill of iron ore-indeed the most of the stone appears to be of that quality, though most of it is sandy.

Wednesday Oct. 27. Passed some high rocky isolated hills, in which cliffs of sandy rocks appeared to contain much iron-much of the stone looked as if it had been melted in

a furnace, and when broken exhibited the appearance of newly broken pot metal. The stone is Shelly-the whole exhibiting volcanick appearance. We took some very curious specimens of hollow, and mineral stones.

We found Coperas on a creek further on. And immense rocks of soapstone above ground.

We had hoped to find food for our horses better on the river than on smaller streams. Today we reached the Republican, or Pawnee river, and to our great disappointment we found it more destitute of grass than any place we had seen where wood was to be found. The river runs over a bed of sand-the banks low, and all the bottom lands are a bed of sand white and fine, and now as dry as powder ought to be. I never before saw a river along which we might not find some rich alluvial moist bottoms, on which, at this season of the year could be found green grass. But here there is, in a manner none.

We examined along the river for grass until satisfied that none could be found and then turned back to a creek we had passed five miles back. We met the surveyors, and reached our creek a while in the night, having kept our poor horses in motion from 9 oclock in the morning. On reaching the creek we bogued along its banks by moonshine, a half a mile, and finding a little spot not burned over, we halted. Our poor horses had miserable fare. Some places along the river for half a mile or a mile in a place, there is no timber. A grove then occurs on one side, which, at a distance ap-

369 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION OF 1830

pears, but on reaching it, no timber is found more valuable than cotton wood and Elm. The scarcity of wood on the river and the sandiness & poverty of the bottoms, greatly discouraged me as to the country- While the great scarcity of food for our horses made us fear that we should not be able to proceed much further.
Yesterday killed a Raccoon- today killed a Deer and Turkey.

Thursday Oct. 28. Cannot proceed on our way westward today, for want of food for our horses- Surveyors went on to run a few miles, and to cross the river with their line. We sent down and up Coperas creek in search of grass. Moved camp a mile up the creek, and guarded the horses, unhobled, along the brink of the water, where was still a little green though coarse & hard, grass that had escaped the destruction occasioned by the great drought, and the ravages of the fire.

Friday Oct. 29. Our line was seven miles ahead of us. We started early. From appearances we were afraid to cross the river lest we should not be able to get food for

our horses, and proceeded up a creek on the N. East side of the river, where after much searching we found a tolerable place, for these times.

Saturday Oct. 30. Started early, crossed the river-travelled and searched for grass till after sun set. Found a pretty good place. Surveyors urged on by our necessity for grass, made eleven miles. Encamped half a mile south west of the river, on a little creek. Our western line has now passed near the river 18 miles. The river averages in width 140 yards-though where measured it was only 126 yards. banks low-no rocks-all sand along it-its waters turbid-about half the bed covered with water-now very low average of water say 14 inches-tolerably brisk current. Prarie bottoms four or five miles wide-but little hill back-land tolerably good, except the sand near the river. Quick sand in the river. Epsom salts are deposited in the sand beaches so as to be perceiveable both to the eye, and by the taste. Pass two isolated ledges, or heaps of iron looking sand stone, one on each side of the river. Picked up pieces of an earthen pot, made by the aborigines in olden times. A few days ago I found the iron and brass parts of a short gun, in the Prarie-such as are much used by the Indians near the mountains. The wood part had been burned with the burning of the praries-one of our men found a knife. Night before last Jo Jim caught two Beavers in Steele traps that he set. Saw tracks of horses & mules--

---

Indian sign-yesterday & today-not fresh. Many old tracks of Elks, tracks of one drove of Buffaloe. Crossed today three or four old paths leading to and from the river. Neither of our interpreters can tell whether we are below or above what is called the old Pani village,[41] though both are half-Indians, and have been in this country before. We know that we are below, but how far below we are at a loss to judge. Killed many fat turkies within two or three days. I shot one this evening.

Sunday Oct. 31. Remain in camp. Four men at a time, guarding the horses, and keeping them along the banks of a little creek now dry, where they find a little grass. At the commencement of the high land of the river, a mile from our camp, is a Cliff, two or three hundred yards long, of very coarse sandstone undergoing decomposition. The process has rendered the appearance of the pile romantic in the extreme, excavations ready to pull in immense rocks,-huge pillars standing alone, 15 or 20 feet high, castles resting on a kind of tripod, &c. are exhibited to the fancy. The stone is generally of a reddish yellow, parts, however, are white sandstone.

Monday November 1. We travelled about 4 1/2 miles, and finding better grass than usual, encamped about 12 oclock- Surveyors went on further, & returned to camp. Passd. a very large encampment of Indians, made last spring-there must have been several hundreds of them. Killed six or seven rattle snakes on the open prarie. Killed two Deer & several turkies.

Tuesday Nov. 2. Dug out a root which bears a fruit like a small squash, the size of a pare on a vine resembling a squash vine. The root is three feet & a half long before branching and [blank in MS.] inches in diameter. I shot a deer, but had not time to follow it to recover it. Jo Jim caught a beaver, caught a badger yesterday and another today. Saw much Indian sign- Saw also Buffaloe & Elk sign. Left the river bottom. Country high, pretty fertile limestone land. Encamped on a creek of the river. Grass very poor water extremely bad. Light of prarie fire discovered to N. West. Johnson, was lost and slept out last night. We discharged

---

several guns last night and this morning to notify him where we were.

Wednesday Nov. 3. Jo Jim wounded a buffaloe, and others wounded another though neither could be found to day, and we have not time to stop to look after them tomorrow. Saw a flock of Antelopes. Old camping places of Indians seen. Encamped on a water of Solomon river. [42]

Thursday Nov. 4. Saw two Buffaloes early-did not stop to look after them. Saw a village of prarie dogs. Saw antelopes. In the evening saw five Buffaloes-wounded two, but had not time to follow them. Travelling in a small part of the country which had not been burnt, we were stopped by the fire. We set fire in self-defence, but had barely time to get our horses on to the small place we had burned in time to escape disaster from the approaching fires. For a while we were surrounded by flame, tho. not near enough to injure us, and enveloped in smoke. Encamped on a water of Solomon.

Friday Nov. 5. Completed the line of the outlet to 150 miles, and stopped. For some days we have discovered that our horses were failing so fast, that we must soon return, or lose them all. We have therefore risen before day & made extraordinary efforts to accomplish as much as possible while the horses could live. We are sure that we ought not to proceed further, and hope to get our horses back. We are beyond all Indian

villages, and 50 miles, or more, into the country of Bufaloes Fired on a flock of Antelopes. Passed another Village of Prarie dogs. I fired on one, anxious to examine him, but he disappeared in his hole.
After we completed our survey, we turned on to a creek, and were looking for an encampment-the day calm & fair-when suddenly the atmosphere became darkened by a cloud of dust and ashes from the recently burnt Praries occasioned by a sudden wind from the north. It was not three minutes after I had first discovered its approach, before the sun was concealed, and the darkness so great, that I could not distinguish objects more than three or four times the length of my horse. The dust, sand, & ashes, were so dense that one appeared in danger of suffocation. The wind driving into ones eys seemed like destroying them.

---

372 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY
I was more than a quarter of a mile from the pack-horses, with three men, only one of whom was immediately with me, when the storm commenced. Had I not feared that Calvin, with the horses and company, would continue to travel to reach me, and lose himself, I should have sought a low place and concealed my face until the storm had somewhat abated. I led on my horse, having the man who was with me to whip him on, sought the bank of the creek on which I had left the horses and proceeded on it until I reached them. Calvin had prudently halted in a low place, and was waiting for the abatement of the storm. We had great difficulty in making ourselves tolerably comfortable. One tent was prostrated after it was pitched. Mine could scarcely be made to withstand the wind, by tieing to trees.
The Doctor had taken three men and gone to examine some mineral hills. They sheltered for a while beneath a bank -of the creek and about dusk reached our camp. The storm commenced sun three quarters of an hour high in the evening, and blew tremendously all night. It had abated a little by morning. The dust was most annoying at the commencement. There was no clouds over us.

The termination of our line was about four miles north of Solomon river, in a district remarkable for minerals. Since we came into the vicinity of Republican, or Pawnee river, wood has been more scarce than previously. The creeks, however, are all wooded. Fuel would be sufficient for a considerable population-chiefly Elm, cottonwood, & willow near the rivers- farther from the rivers is more wood on the creeks, and of different kinds. Some of the country between Pawnee & Solomon is of limestone character though stone scarce generally-assuming more & more of a level

character as we proceed westward- Soil generally good -some rich-other of 2d. quality. Water not so plenty nor so good as east of Pawnee. We stopped 210 miles west of the State of Missouri. The country is habitable thus far.

Saturday Nov. 6. After a severe night, on us & our horses, which in addition to the wind and cold, were almost perishing with hunger, we set off as early as possible-the day freezing cold, and the wind excessive. Killed a poor Buffaloe on Solomon. Took a part of it. Searched much for grass. Travelled about 12 miles, and encamped on the north side of Solomon. Found a little spot not

---

burnt-food miserable, yet better than we have had for a while. Passed some very large encamping places of Indians some made the last summer, and others longer ago. Many buffaloe sculs were placed together at one of them.

Sunday Nov. 7. Remain in camp. Solomon is here about 70 yards wide, now lowwater at present, where the current is brisk, say 25 yards, shallow on ripples. Water transparent.-its shores, or rather sand beaches whitened with a deposit of salt, and in places, glauber salts. Glauber salts are deposited on the sand beaches of Pawnee river, & on the banks of [blank in MS.] creek where we terminated our survey. About half a mile above our camp is a salt spring which is a great natural curiosity. (See description on other side) [43] Fresh horse track seen, either Indians, or a wild horse is near.

Monday Nov. 8. We started early, & travelled till a half past three oclock--Encamped on the south side of Solomon, poor grass. Killed a Deer. Passed where Indians had been encamped hunting & trapping,-about 3, or 4 miles from where we had spent the two last nights. They had left there yesterday or early this morning--went towards Panee river. They had probably discovered us. Passed many old and large camps. Much sign of Bufaloe. We had proceeded about four miles a little east of S. east, when we again came into a limestone country.

Tuesday Nov. 9. Made about 22 miles and encamped near Solomon, crossed a little of running water, which was salt. Killed a deer, & Badger.

Wednesday Nov. 10. Traveled east about nine miles, and then ten miles E.S.E. Encamped on a water of Solomon (as supposed) Killed two deer & a badger. No limestone for 12 miles back-occasionally mounds & hill sides of iron looking sand stone. Soil good, for a few miles back resting upon sand of white & red colour, so that banks resembled an old lime kiln.

Thursday Nov. 11. So foggy that we could not see from one end of the line of company to the other. Set pocket compass, my son before, and I in the rear would observe the variation from the true course by the bend of our line. Often stopped to notice the compass. Finding this troublesome, and that the wind blew pretty constantly the same direction, I tied a ribbond to the end of my riding stick, and guided by the direction of the flag proceeded east until after noon, then bore southeast down Nishcoba-or Deep water. [44] Fell in with a flock of about 70 Elks. Killed three, and encamped on Deepwater.

Friday Nov. 12. Travelled Southeastwardly down Nishcoba, and encamped on its south bank. We had intended to have travelled east from Solomon, until we fell in with Panie river, & made two attempts, but found that we should be thrown on to the smaller branches of streams, where we could find less food for our horses. Saw many elks. Killed a deer. Four Kanzas came to our camp & remained thro the night.

Saturday Nov. 13. Last night we had rain. The country here is moist, and consequently more pleasant to us, & better for the horses. Left Deepwater travelled east-reached Panee river about one proceeded down it east, and encamped on the point near the Junction of Panee & Smokey hill rivers. A horse tired and was left behind. Five Kanzas came to us and spent the night. Almost every place burnt over. Little food for our horses.

Sunday Nov. 14. Remain in camp. Found & brot. in the tired horse. Put our horses on to the south side of Smokyhill river, where we found a spot of bottom land not burnt. An old Kanza came to camp, & staid most of the day.

Monday Nov. 15. Crossed Republican river, & proceeded down Kanza on the north side. Two Indians, one an old man; overtook us running, in high state of perspiration, said a great company, returning from their Buffaloe hunt, had come to our camp since we

375 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION OF 1830

started, and these two had run after us (some three or four miles) to speak to us, & to get a little tobacco. We gave them some, & left them. A horse tired. Left two men to bring him on, who reached camp before dark. Encamped near Kanza river.

Tuesday Nov. 16. Branded our tired horse with a stirrip iron, and left him at camp. Encamped on Black paint creek, near an encampment of Indians, one of whom I hired to go and bring on, if he could, the tired horse to the Kanza agency.

Wednesday Nov. 17. Met several Kanza hunters-give all we meet a little tobacco. Encamped on Kageshingah, on crossing crk.

Thursday Nov. 18. Encamped on a small creek near Kanza river.

Friday Nov. 19. Reached the Kanza agency. Obtained corn for our hungry and poor horses- spoke to Clark, the Agent respecting a school, &c. for the Kanzas- Made no definite arrangement. Clark promised to receive the tired horse.

Saturday Nov. 20. Messrs. McCallister & Johnson, Methodist preachers, arrived last night. They purpose establishing a school &c. among the Kanzas. They, or, some others of that society had been here previously. I knew nothing of their intentions until since I spoke to Clark yesterday. They have, also, a few days since, made proposals to the Shawanoes to furnish them with a school, &c. I told them that our Society had made formal proposals to the Sec. War, a year and a half ago, to establish a mission among the Kanzas. Also, that I had spoken to the Shawanoes on my way up, & expected to receive their answer on my way down. But, I wished not to throw any obstacle in their way. They united in supposing there would be no disagreeing between them and us-manifested no solicitude about our propositions, and spake with a good deal of confidence relative to carrying forward their propositions. I think they will not likely do much for the Kanzas. Their circumstances are such as to require the exercise of faith & patient perseverance, in labourious, and often discouraging operations, rather beyond what we can expect from that denomination. [45]

---

376 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

I left the Doctor to bring on the horses and company generally by way of the garrison,

where we have business, after he shall have rested and recruited the horses two or three days, and Calvin & I set out by way of Shawanoe Agency, taking two of the stronger of our horses. We had rain-no tent-fixed up a blanket, which partially sheltered us. No grass for our horses-had corn brot. with us from the agency.

Sunday Nov. 21. Passed the new settlement forming by the Delawares on their land. Spent a few minutes with Anderson, their aged principal Chief. He, and his people are much pleased with their new country, as he declared to me. Govt. has not assisted in removal. They, anxious to come set out upon their own resources. Most of the tribe have either arrived, or are on the road. All will be here in the Spring. There is much difficulty, and some scolding among the agents, & superintendent, &c. about furnishing the Delawares. Some hopes had been entertained of profitable business in removing them, that are disappointed, now the Indians have removed themselves. Govt. has not furnished provisions, except to a very small amount, and nothing will be done by the Sec. War, or the superintendent until I make my report, and an appropriation be made by Congress for expenses of that concern.

Monday Nov. 22. Agreeably to my promise gave notice to the Shawanoes that as they recollected what had passed as we went out, and as I had then promised to call on them on my return, I had done so-because I was the same man every day. If they had any thing to say to me, I was there ready to hear. Only Cornstalk & Perry were present-the others were absent from their villages**.** They replied that, since I had passed Mr. Johnson-(the Methodist) had offered them a school, &c. They had answered him, that schools had been offered them repeatedly. They could not accept all-for there would not be room for them. They had been pleased with the talk I had given them relative to the manner of conducting schools, &c. and I had long been experienced in Indian matters, and they had therefore determined to accept of my offer. (This was not the time that the agent, Cummins, spoke to them for the Methodists, to whom they gave a similar answer.) They then said to me we are pleased with your views of the subject, and with your proposition, and cannot do otherwise than accept your offer- We do now accept it, & that matter is settled. [46]

---

377 BARNES: EXPLORING EXPEDITION OF 1830 377

Major Campbell, the subagent-in whose house we were, and who is my particular friend on this business, was transported with gladness that these two Chiefs had so cordially agreed to have a school, &c. Fish, and others were known to be friendly, and

no unwillingness had been feared except from these two Chiefs. Campbell gave them his hand, and a present. I must now look out for missionaries & means, to build up affairs here, as soon as possible. May the Lord provide! Sister Shane is sick-thinks she will not live long-has lately been very unwell,-wept freely when I conversed with her-said in her severe illness, she desired greatly to see me once more in the world, and now her requests had been granted. She did not fear to die, &c. Sick as she was she manifested a laudable solicitude for the establishing of a mission among the Shawanoes. I made myself acquainted with the agency difficulties relative to the removal, and the provisioning of the Delawares, and promised to be the friend of Campbell on this, and some other Indian matters, when I should go to Washington. I also promised to attend to some of Shane's requests. Left Campbell's at 2 o'clock P. M. and lodged in Independence. at 8 o'clock P. M. slept at Young's-

Wednesday, 24.
slept at Davis', and on

Thursday, Nov. 25. at 8 o'clock P.M. entered the dear circle of my family. For favours to them, and to us who have been absent, let me again erect an Ebenezer. I was absent One hundred and two days.

Notes
1. For a brief history of the founding of Carey mission, see *The Kansas Historical Quarterly*, May, 1936. McCoy's journal entries covering his tour of 1828 may be found in the Quarterly for August, 1936.
2. McCoy, Isaac, *History of Baptist Indian Missions (Washington*, 1840), p. 871.
3. Paragraph 1, supplementary article ratified March, 1831, to the Delaware treaty concluded at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, on the 3d of October, 1818: "Whereas the foregoing treaty stipulates that the United States shall provide for the Delaware nation, a country to reside in, west of the Mississippi, as the permanent residence of their nation; and whereas the said Delaware nation, are now willing to remove, on the following conditions, from the country on James's fork of White river in the State of Missouri, to the country selected in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri river, as recommended by the government, for the permanent residence of the whole Delaware nation; it is hereby agreed upon by the parties, that the country in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, extending up the Kansas river, to the Kansas line, and up the Missouri river to Camp Leavenworth, and thence by a line drawn westwardly, leaving a space ten miles wide north of the Kansas boundary line, for an outlet; shall be conveyed and forever secured by the United States, to the said Delaware nation, as

their permanent residence: And the United States hereby pledges the faith of the government to guarantee to the said Delaware nation forever, the quiet and peaceable possession and undisturbed enjoyment of the same, against the claims and assaults of all and every other people whatever. "--*Treaties Between the United States of America and the Several Indian Tribes, 1778-1837* (Washington, 1837), p. 444.

4. See footnote No. 28.

5. "Indian Removal," 23d Cong., 1st sess., S. Doc. 512, v.2, p. 5.

6. Rice McCoy, eldest son of Isaac McCoy. In his History of Baptist Indian Missions (Washington, 1840), Isaac McCoy wrote, regarding his son's participation in the tour: "From the time of our reaching Fayette, my eldest son had been employed in the practice of medicine, and his prospects were flattering, but he cheerfully consented to gratify my desire to see him labouring in some manner in the Indian country, and took an appointment as assistant surveyor."-p. 404.

7. In March of 1827 Col. Henry Leavenworth was ordered by the War Department to select a site for a cantonment on the left bank of the Missouri river, near the mouth of the Little Platte river. Colonel Leavenworth, however, upon examination of the site suggested, did not find it favorable and chose instead a location on the right bank of the Missouri river. This choice was approved and the post was officially designated Cantonment Leavenworth by Department Order No. 56, of 1827. The primary purpose in stationing troops at this point was for protection of the rapidly increasing trade over the Santa Fe trail. Fort Leavenworth (official designation under Department Order No. 11 1832) figures prominently in the history of the West and the military history of the United States.

8. Near present Glasgow in Howard county, Missouri. The following notice appeared in *Niles Register*, v. 17 (1819-1820), p. 30: "Chariton, a new town somewhere in Missouri, containing about eighty houses, and several brick buildings are now erecting. A year ago there were only 'five or six unchined cabins' on the town plot."

9. William Clark, U. S. Indian superintendent at St. Louis.

10. The agency was located on the E. 1/2 of the S. E. 1/4 of Section 10, and the W. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 of Section 11, Township 12, Range 25, in present Johnson county, Kansas.

11. In his abstract of disbursements for the tour, McCoy gave the name of the express as J. Cohon.-"*Indian Removals*, 23d Cong., 1st sess., S. Doc. 512, v. 5, p. 229.

12. Shawnee medicine-man, Tenskwatawa, known as the Prophet, commander of the Indian forces at the battle of Tippecanoe He removed from Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, to the Shawnee reservation in present Kansas in 1828 and located a town known as Prophet Town in what is now Shawnee township, Wyandotte county. For an

account of his death, November, 1837, see *Kansas Historical Collections*, v. 9, p. 164, footnote.
13. S. H. Cone, Baptist minister of New York, loyal friend and supporter of Isaac McCoy.
14. White Plume, Kansas Chief. See *Kansas Historical Collections*, v. 9, pp. 194-196.
15. Article 1 of the treaty made and concluded at St. Louis, Mo., June 3, 1825, between William Clark, superintendent of Indian Affairs, commissioner on te part of the United States, and representatives of the Kansas was as follows: "The Kanzas do hereby cede to the United States all the lands lying within the State of Missouri, to which the said nation have title or claim; and do further cede and relinquish, to the said United States all other lands which they now occupy, or to which they have title or claim, lying west of the said State of Missouri and within the following boundaries: Beginning at the entrance of the Kanzas river into the Missouri river; from thence north to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; from thence westwardly to the Nodewa river, thirty miles from its entrance into the Missouri; from thence to the entrance of the Big emahaw [Omaha] river into the Missouri. and with that river to its source; from thence to the source of the Kanzas river, leaving the old village of the Pania Republic to the west; from thence, on the ridge dividing the waters of the Kanzas river from those of the Arkansas, to the western boundary of the State line of Missouri, and with that line, thirty miles, to te place of beginning." Article 2 provided for a reservation 30 miles in width on the Kansas river.-*Treaties Between the United States of America and the Several Indian Tribes, 1778-1837* (Washington, 1837), p. 334.
16. Missing from journal.
17. Maj. William Davenport, Sixth infantry.
18. Maj. John Dougherty received his appointment as Indian agent in January, 1827, and began his work at Cantonment Leavenworth in September of that year.
19. Johnston Lykins (1800-1876), son-in-law of Isaac McCoy, had been associated with him in missionary work in Indiana and Michigan and at this time was planning to continue his labors in the west. He founded the Shawnee Baptist mission in present Johnson county, Kansas, in 1831. The trip referred to was from Fayette, Mo., to Carey, Michigan, where he arrangd for the appraisal of the Baptist mission propety at that place, preparatory to the closing of the mission. 20. Maj. Bennet Riley (1787-1853) for whom Fort Riley, Kansas, was named. For a sketch of his life see *Kansas Historical Collections*, v. 12, p. 1, footnote.
21. Gen. Henry Atkinson, commanding the western army.
22. "War Department, Office Indian Affairs, June 5, 1830. Sir: The Rev. Isaac McCoy

is charged by the executive with the duty of running and marking the lines called for by the treaty with the Delaware. You will instruct the agents who have charge of the Indians, owning the country over which Mr. McCoy will have occasion to travel, to inform them of Mr. McCoy's object; that be is under the protection of the United States, and to require their kind and friendly conduct towards him and his party. I have, & c & c. Thos. L. MCKENNEY. To General Wm. Clark, Superintendent Indian Affairs, & c."-"Indian Removals," 23d Cong., 1st sess., S. Doc. 512, v. 2, p. 8.

23. George Vashon, Indian agent for Cherokees West.

24. Treaty with the Delawares concluded September 24, 1829, ratified March 24, 1831. This was a supplemental article to the Delaware treaty concluded at St. Mary's, Ohio, October 3, 1818, and provided for the cession by the Delawares of all lands in the state of Missouri. George Vashon represented the United States at the treaty.

25. Stranger creek rises in the central portion of present Atchison county and flows in a southeasterly direction, emptying into the Kansas river at present Linwood, Leavenworth county. The stream was named O-keet-sha by the Kansas Indians, the word meaning stranger.

26. Daniel Morgan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, pioneer, was appointed farmer for the Kansas Indians in 1827 and located seven miles west of present Lawrence, on the north bank of the Kansas river, at the Kansas agency.

27. Now called the Delaware river. The stream flows in a southeasterly direction across present Jefferson county emptying into the Kansas river near present Perry.

28. "The first surveys in what is now the State of Kansas were made in 1826-7 by Maj. Angus L. Langham of St. Louis but previously from Chillicothe, Ohio. These were 1st the meanders of the Kansas river from its mouth to a point twenty leagues due west of the western boundary of Missouri as provided by the treaty of 1825 with the Kansas tribe as the east boundary of their reservation thence south about 13 miles to the S. E. corner thereof, then west two hundred miles marking the south line thereof. He passed the winter of 1826-7 on Soldier creek about four miles north of present Topeka and about three miles east [of] the Kaw village of the 'Fool Chief.' He had with him a small guard of infantry detailed from Fort Osage. Cantonment Leavenworth was not established as a military post until 1827. The name 'Soldier Creek' was adopted afterwards in honor of the flag that proudly waved over the Major's shanty and the warlike aspect of the camp . . . . -Letter, John C. McCoy to F. G. Adams, February 9, 1885.

29. Under the terms of the treaty of 1825 with the Choctaw, the sum of six thousand dollars was to be allowed the tribe annually for twenty years for the use of schools. A school for boys was established at Blue Springs, Scott county, Kentucky, under the

management of the Baptist church and the sponsorship of Richard M. Johnson. The first students were received in the autumn of 1825. Boys from other tribes were also accepted and for a number of years the institution flourished, but by 1842 the Indians began to withdraw their boys on account of dissatisfaction with the results of the educational plan. Soon thereafter the school closed.

30. Missing from journal.

31. Grasshopper river, later known as the Delaware river, was also at this time called Sautrelle river.

32. "Cant: Leavenworth, 22d. Octr. 1830. To Genl. Wm: Clark, Supt. Ind: Affs. Sir, I have the honor to inform you that in obedience to a message that I sent to the Pawnee Republicans, about one hundred of that tribe consisting of their chiefs and head men assembled at this post, on the 24th ult. My object for calling a council of those Indians at this post,/ was to apprise them, that the Government had sent the Rev. Isaac McCoy to run the Delaware lines; and to point him out to them, and advise them how they should treat him, should they meet with him. This I conceived necessary as a precautionary measure, to guard against any difficulty which might possibly ensue, should they meet with his party, without any knowledge of its character. They made professions of friendship in general, and furthermore promised, that if they met with Mr McCoy they would treat him friendly; and also would advise their young men to do the same. They informed me that they met with our Santa Fe traders last summer on the Arkansas, smoked and talked with them friendly. They left here shortly after the Council for their village, apparently much gratified, well pleased with their visit. I thought it the more necessary that I should assemble and talk with the Pawnees, in regard to Mr. McCoy, as the Kanza Indians have recently committed a breach of the treaty of peace between them and the Pawnees, by stealing several horses, and taking one scalp; and supposing it not improbable that the Pawnees would endeavor to retaliate, in which cases their war parties in passing from the Republican to the Kansas village, might possibly fall in with the surveying party, and finding them not far distant from the Kansas village, might without being apprised of their cr chatter seriously interrupt them. After hearing of the conduct of the Kansas, I went to the Kansas Sub Agency; on finding Genl. M. G. Clark Sub Agent absent, I requested of the Kansas a return of the Pawnee horses, which they declined doing. I have not been informed that the Pawnees have made any attempt at retaliation.

Very Respectfully, Your Obt. Servt, Joe. Dougherty, Ind. Agt."

-U. S. Indian Superintendency MSS., v. 6, pp. 58, 57.

33. "The treaty which had fixed the boundary of the Delaware country made no provision for reserving to the use of the United States the site of Fort Leavenworth,

and to make the survey according to my instructions would have rendered the site ineligible. I therefore assumed the responsibility of making an arrangement with Quick, who acted in behalf of his people, by which a suitable tract was reserved for the use of te garrison. This measure was afterwards approved by the Secretary of War."-*History of Baptist Indian Missions* (Washington, 1840), by Isaac McCoy, p. 407.
"The McCoy party arrived at Cantonment Leavenworth in the fall of 1830. . . A feeling of uneasiness . soon became manifest, for very soon it was discovered that no provision had been made for reserving the land upon which the Cantonment stood. In fact, if Issac McCoy had followed his instructions literally, he would have included the Post in the Delaware reservation. However, upon his own initiative, he arranged a conference with the Post Commander, Major William Davenport of the 6th Infantry, and the Indian Commissioner, John Quic. Through arrangements with them, a survey of the land immediately surrounding the Cantonment was made and limits were established generally paralleling the present boundaries."--*History of Fort Leavenworth*, by Elvid Hunt (Fort Leavenworth, 1926), pp. 39-41.
34. Dr. T. S. Bryant, surgeon of Cantonment Leavenworth.
35. Salt creek flows in a northeasterly direction across present Kickapoo township, Leavenworth county, emptying into the Missouri river.
36. "At frequent intervals along Salt Creek I have found evidences of aboriginal encamp ments, showing that it was a favorite haunt of prehistoric man.
In the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 10, township 8, range 22, is a natural basin of perhaps one-half acre in extent, which was evidently at one time either a largely marshy spring or a small lake. It is situated on the east bank of Salt Creek, just south of the /public highway leading to Fort Leavenworth. On the shores of this now dessicated depression have probably been found more aboriginal relics than at any other spot in Salt Creek valley. It was no doubt the site of a workshop connected with the old Kaw village [the lower of two Kansas villages on the Missouri river, both of which had disappeared when Lewis and Clark visited the region in 1804. On the high hill, along what is known as 'Sheridan's Drive,' overlooking this camp site and the whole valley, is a group of ancient mounds, one of which was opened by Mr. McCoy, the government surveyor, in 1830, being the first Indian mound ever explored in Kansas. . . A chain of prehistoric dwelling sites extends the whole length of the Valley, and mementoes of a vanished race are turned up by every plowshare."="Salt Creek Valley," by George J. Remsburg, *Leavenworth Times*, February 15, 1905.
37. See footnote No. 29.
38. Vermillion creek rises in present Nemaha county, flows across present Pottawatomie county and empties into the Kansas river near present Belvue.

39. The Big Blue river is the largest tributary of the Kansas river. It rises in present Hamilton county, Nebraska, and enters Kansas through present Marshall county; forms the boundary between present Riley and Pottawatomie counties and joins the Kansas at present Manhattan. One hundred miles of its entire length of 250 miles are in Kansas.
40. See "Ferries in Kansas, Part IV-Republican River," by George A. Root, the *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, v. 3, pp. 240-248.
41. McCoy's reference is doubtless to the Pawnee Indian village thought to have been established in present Republic county, S. 3, T. 2, R. 5w. The surveying party was below this location. John C. McCoy, a member of the party, states in his article "Survey of Kansas Indian Lands," *Kansas Historical Collections*, v. 4, p. 305: "On the 29th of October we reached the Republican, one hundred and thirty-four miles from Cantonment Leavenworth. This stream was called by the Kansas Indians Pa-ne-ne-tan, or Pawnee river. The river was twelve chains wide where we reached it, at a point near the present town of Clifton, in Washington county. Crossing to the south side, our course took us past near the present site of the town of Concordia. The terminus of our line, one hundred and fifty miles west of the initial points, was in what are now the limits of Smith county, on the top of a ridge west of Oak creek, not many miles from the present town of Cawker City."
42. See "Ferries in Kansas, Part V-Solomon River," *The Kansas Historical Quarterly*, v. 3, pp. 339-340.
43. McCoy probably intended to add a description of the salt spring but failed to do so and there is only a blank page in the Journal. However, he described it as follows in his History of Baptist Indian Missions, p. 411: "On the Solomon river, a middle branch of the Kauzau, is a salt spring, which is a great natural curiosity. About one hundred yards from the bank of the river, in an extensive level prairie, is a mound of stone, formed by a deep ravine which surrounds it; it is one hundred and seventy yards in circumference at its base, and it rises above the bottom of the ravine thirty feet, and is level on the top, with a diameter of one hundred and twenty feet. The ravine, on one side, is about forty yards wide, and on the other ten. The summit of the mound is about a foot and a half higher than the adjacent plain. No stone of any kind is seen in the vicinity of the place, except that which composes the mound, which appears to be a secondary, shelly, and porous limestone. The sides of the mound, being stone, form a striking contrast with the outer bank of the ravine, which is only earth. The salt water forms a stagnant pool in the centre of the mound, fifty-five feet in diameter, and rising to a perfect level with the summit, so that a wind from any quarter causes the water to run over the opposite side of the basin. About half-way up one side issues salt water, which runs off in a small rivulet into Solomon river. Along this rivulet, and generally

on the sides of the mound, salt is chrystallized in such quantities that it might be collected for use. The pool on the top is deep. Solomon river is, by the Kauzaus, called Nepaholla-meaning, water on the hill-and derives its name from this fountain; but the fountain itself is by them called Ne Wôh'kôn'daga--that is, `Spirit water.' The Kansans, Pawnees, and other tribes, in passing by this spring, usually throw into it, as a kind of conjuring charm, some small article of value. Waconda, or Great Spirit Spring, is about two and one half miles southwest of present Cawker City in Mitchell county.

44. Chapman creek, flowing into the Smoky Hill river near present Chapman, Dickinson county.

45. Two Methodist missions were established in what is now Kansas in 1830. The Shawnee Methodist mission was located near present Turner, Wyandotte county. It was moved to present Johnson county in 1839. Thomas Johnson was the first missionary. His brother, William Johnson, was the first Methodist missionary to the Kansas Indians and evidence supports the theory that he began his work among them at the Kansas agency. Marston C. Clark, U. S. subagent at the Kansas agency wrote from that place to U. S. Indian Superintendent William Clark on November 21, 1830: ' . . . Mr. McAllister & Mr. Johnson and myself have selected a site for a school house (near the Agency. Those gentlemen say their school operations will commence at this place in a very short time. I am pleased with those gentlemen, and their views on the subject of teaching Indian children."-U. S. Indian Superintendency MSS., v. 6, pp. 78, 79.

46. There seems to have been a lack of agreement among the Indians themselves on the subject of the proposed mission; also a tendency to accept the proposal of the last one to solicit their consent. Richard Cummins, Indian agent, Delaware & Shawnee agency, wrote/ to U. S. Indian Superintendent William Clark on January 13, 1831:

> "I have the satisfaction to state to you, that agreeable to your wishes expressive in a letter dated the 8th Nov. 1830, handed me by the Rev. Mr. McAllister do Thos. Johnson who were appointed to establish a school among the Shawnee Indians, that we have been able to get the consent of the Chiefs to establish a school among what is called Fish's or Jackson's band. The managers of the institution intend instructing the Indian children the arts of mechanism as well as that of literature. Mr. Johnson is at this time making arrangements, and I think shortly after the winter breaks will have the school in operation. I have great hope, that after this school is got into operation, the Indians within my Agency will not be so much opposed to complying with the wishes of the Government, in the

arts of civilization."-U. S. Indian Superintendency MSS., v. 6, p. 96.

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 6 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

24 July 2005

THE OLD NORTHWEST CONFEDERACY RE-FORMED IN KANSAS.

The following article is of interest to the history of the Old Northwest Confederacy to which the Delaware belonged. It is taken from William Walker, The Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory, pp. 62-63. It was part of legislative report at the time: "It is well known that for the last hundred years a league has existed between the following tribes, viz: Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, Ottawa, Pottawottomie, Shawnee, and Miami. This League unanimously elected the Wyandott the Keeper of the Council fire, where all diplomatic and other important matters involving the interests of the several tribes composing this league were to be discussed. Whether in peace or War this league maintained a unity of mind and action in all important measures. On the happening of any important event interesting to them, it appears from past history, that the Keeper of the Council fire was the member whose duty it was to apprise the members by a confidential running bearing the official wampum. of the nature of the information received.

In pursuance of this understanding mutually entered into, the tribes composing this Confederacy naturally looked to the Wyandott for all official information of importance to them. Thus the principles of this compact were kept up till by the action of the U. S. Gov't the tribes composing the Confederacy removed from the North and East to the west of the Mississippi. This caused some derangement in our intercourse with each other--caused an interruption of the usual interchange of friendly messages. Thus matters continued till the autumn (Oct) of 1848, when the members of the League assembled for the first time in the West and demanded "Where is the Council Fire? The keeper promptly responded: "When I rose from my seat in the East with my face to the West, I snatched the only fire brand yet burning in the Council fire and bro't it with me; and here my brethren I rekindle it in the West. Light the pipe and scour up my dish and Camp kettle again." At this first session West, all the former arrangements of the league were solemnly renewed and two other tribes joined us and agreed to incur the responsibilities and abide by the regulations and joint acts of the league, viz: The Kickapoos and Kansas...The Wyandot thus being formally reappointed the Keeper of the Council fire in the West, the obligation still rests upon him to discharge faithfully those obligations he incurred when originally invested with this mark of distinction. [The October 1848 meeting was probably held at or near Fort Leavenworth.]

More Page Links:

[Back] [Home] [Up]

Laser copy 13 May 2002 (TH). This Page Was Last Edited 31 January 2004. Photo check A. TH.

Home

5 May 2006

Kansas Collection: Kansas Historical Quarterlies

The Pratt Collection

by Esther Clark Hill

February, 1932 (Vol. 1, No. 2), pages 83 to 88
Transcribed by lhn; HTML editing by Tod Roberts digitized with permission of the Kansas State Historical Society.

THE Pratt collection of manuscripts and documents takes its name from that of John G. Pratt, a young missionary-printer who came to the old Shawnee Baptist Mission from Reading, Mass., in 1837, to take the place of Jotham Meeker, who was going farther south in the Indian Territory to found the Ottawa Baptist Mission on the Marais des Cygnes (Osage) river.* These two young men operated the first printing press in Kansas, and there is much mention (and some samples) of their workmanship among the Pratt papers.

The collection, which had lain for years in the attic garret of the old Delaware Mission house (since torn down), was given to the Kansas State Historical Society in 1907 by Rosamond Pratt Burt, a daughter of John G. Pratt. The original mission building was of walnut logs, with hewed edges, and stood, in 1837 (the year of its founding by Ira D. Blanchard and his wife, Mary Walton Blanchard, Baptist missionaries), on the present site of Edwardsville, Wyandotte county, Kansas, at the Grinter crossing of the Kaw river, on the old military road between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott. The flood of 1844 broke up the school, and in 1848 John G. Pratt removed the log building to higher ground, putting it up again in its first form, and for fifty years it served as the middle part of the Pratt homestead.

It was from this old mission-homestead that the Pratt collection was removed by George A. Root, a member of the staff of the Kansas State Historical Society. The Society had had some correspondence with Mrs. Burt on the subject. Mr. Root's diary in 1907 records:

"Nov. 5. Called on Mrs. Rosamond Burt, daughter of Rev. John G. Pratt, the Delaware missionary. She gave me several papers to add to the Pratt collection, one being Rev. Pratt's last sermon, and another a photo of him. Mrs. Burt asked me to go down to the old mission at Piper, Wyandotte county, and tell Mrs. Pratt [her sister-in-law, widow of E. H. Pratt, who was living in the old Pratt mission-home] that she was anxious that her father's old papers should be added to the Historical Society collection.

*. See the next article, Some Background of Early Baptist Missions in Kansas, in this issue.

Reached the Pratt home about 7:30; found Mrs. Pratt absent, but a daughter of one of the Journeycakes in charge. She was also looking after the four Pratt children. She got me a supper, saying that I was expected. Mrs. Pratt got back about 9:30, and we had a pleasant chat for an hour or more.

"Nov. 6. Raw and chilly. Good frost. Put in entire day ransacking the attic, third floor, hunting up boxes, papers and manuscripts. Packed a number of curios, a communion set (pewter) globes for studying geography in school room, a cuspidor used by Rev. Pratt and his Indian callers, etc . . . .

"Nov. 7. Finished packing the last of the things I had boxes for this morning . . . . In the afternoon I got a relative of Mrs. Pratt to drive to the depot, where we went with the load of Indian things I brought back with me. There was an Indian-made bookcase, cherry lumber and glass front, which was in the collection. Ran out of nails and had to take the last of the collection to the depot loose, where the station agent, a young girl, kindly offered to procure string and wire and bind them for shipment."

There are, it is estimated, 10,000 papers in all; handwritten and printed, with not a typed line in the lot. There are letters, land grants, allotments, deeds, contracts, government papers and a variety of miscellany, covering a period of more than sixty years, the bulk of them lying between 1837 and 1870. John G. Pratt was not only a missionary-printer, but teacher, preacher, United States

Indian agent, and physician extraordinary to the Indians, in the course of his western life.

Taking it as a whole, the collection falls logically into the following divisions of Pratt's varied activities:

From 1837 to 1844 he was missionary-printer at the Shawnee Baptist Mission in Johnson county.

From 1844 to 1848 he was in charge of the Stockbridge Mission, near Fort Leavenworth. (This was abandoned in the latter year.)

From 1848 to 1864 he was in charge of the Delaware Baptist Mission in Wyandotte county (from which the collection was taken).

From 1864 to 1868 he was United States Indian agent at the old Delaware agency, with headquarters at Leavenworth. He was the last of the Delaware agents, as the tribe removed to the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) in 1868.

HILL: THE PRATT COLLECTION 85

Other Indian agents and individuals are represented to a lesser extent in the collection, which is broken and in many instances illegible from stains and the wear and tear of the manuscript. The government papers are for the most part intact, and the series fairly in order.

The letters for the first few years are altogether personal; even those from officers of the missionary board in Boston, under whose auspices the Pratts had taken the Indian post, were often pleasantly chatty of mutual acquaintances and interests. What, after all, were these two adventurous young missionaries but babes in the dark woods along the shores of the sullen Missouri river, alone save for other missionary company hardly older than themselves?

The families of both John G. Pratt and Olivia Pratt are well represented in this correspondence. The letters are extremely religious in tone, and those of friends and acquaintances not the less so. Even the younger children of the Evans family

caught the solemnity of the elders, and the letters that passed between the young Pratts before their marriage are not only models of propriety, but deeply serious in contemplating their coming separation from home and kindred, and the spiritual importance of the western undertaking. Their very youth made the step the more momentous, for all their high courage. And their inexperience in the wild new country and the perils that may befall them there is never for an instant out of mind with those in the east, who had sent them forth with blessings and prayers and not a few tears.

The reports of the missionary-printer from the beginning of his long correspondence with the secretary of the missionary society in Boston, Dr. L. Bolles, are almost painfully detailed as to the expenditures of the slender funds placed in his hands, and his recital of the hardships and privations of the Indian wilderness. The last penny is faithfully accounted for; the calculations of how much more will be actually needed for bare comforts are stated with an apologetic hesitation.

Practically all the letters of those first years, both from the board and the families and friends, as well as the western Pratts themselves, are written on the old-fashioned, unruled foolscap, once white but now yellowed with age and much handling. There are one or two daintily penned missives on a faded pink paper, from the young ladies of the female seminary which Olivia Pratt had so lately left, but even their cheerful color does not relieve the awful solemnity of their religious tone.

There being no envelopes used in this country until about 1845, the letters are addressed in the middle of the back, or fourth, page. In many instances they were sent by persons traveling west, or tucked in the "missionary barrels" and boxes that were sent from the missionary rooms in Boston to the several stations under their supervision in the Indian Territory of that day. Lists of the articles sent always accompanied the container, and were usually a part of the letters. Homely and useful items, all of them-clothing for the children, which were beginning to arrive in the missionary families, as well as for their elders; bedding and household necessities of the plainest character.

With the removal of the Pratts from the Shawnee Mission to that of the Stockbridge Indians (still under authority from the Boston board) the letters are infrequent from the families and friends, but increase in volume from the mission board as the scope of the work in the west widens. The bookkeeping is somewhat involved and irregular, as the business accounts are almost invariably included with letters, and often on the same page with personal matter. But John G. Pratt remains faithful to detail and conscientious in the smallest expenditure, to the very end of his dealings with his Boston superiors.

In the beginning the salary for the double office of printer and missionary had been $300 annually; on Pratt's taking charge of the Stockbridge Mission, in 1844, this was increased to $400, and by 1859, according to the letters, he was receiving $500 a year.

From 1844 to 1848 there is an appreciable increase in the accountancy contained in the letters, both to and from the board. At times the soul of the conscientious young missionary was sorely tried by the demands made upon him from headquarters. There seems to have been one kind of accounting done there and another at the mission. More than once he writhes, in his letters, at what he deems injustice done him by those to whom he is humanly accountable. Once, indeed, he and Mrs. Pratt gave up the Shawnee Mission and went back to Massachusetts. But that was for barely a year, and in 1841 they had returned to their first charge.

After the abandonment of. the Stockbridge Mission, and the reopening of the Delaware Mission, the letters of various Indian agents begin to increase in this collection. Also those of a certain shrewd commission merchant in St. Louis, R. H. Stone, whose business correspondence is mixed with much dry humor and a bit of Baptist piety. His bills of lading, however, of which there are many

as the letters drop into the 1850's, are scrupulously drawn up, and his accounting with his missionary customers is rigidly correct, in figure and in detail.

It is not until 1864 that John G. Pratt was made United States Indian agent for the Delawares and took up his office in Leavenworth. In the following four years the government papers of the collection swell in volume, running into the thousands, of printed form and more or less filled in. These usually follow a series, and considering the length of time the papers have lain in the old walnut log building's attic, it is remarkable that they have retained as much of their physical integrity as they have; and there are few missing numbers in any given series. Treaties, land allotments, reports of Agent John G. Pratt to the government, letters to and from politicians in Washington and elsewhere these form the mass of the papers of his four-year term. That his relations with his charges were almost invariably cordial is richly in evidence all through the collection, both in letters-some from the Indians themselves-and in contracts and treaties made with them.

With his entrance into government service Pratt seems to have left behind him the pressing cares of the missionary and the factional differences that grew up with the new territory. The last years of the letters are devoted to government business: with officials and commissioners of the Indian Department in Washington, superintendents in St. Louis, St. Joseph, Atchison and elsewhere, and with other agents at different stations. There is not, in the official correspondence, a very clear distinction between agents and subagents, and the seat of the superintendency shifts often. In the latter years, too, there was some desultory communication with army men; sometimes Indian guides were wanted; in one instance the Pratts, for all their kindly character, needed the protection of the army from an unfriendly Stockbridge Indian, one Konk-a-pot, whose viciousness aroused the commandant at Fort Leavenworth to a most spirited letter to the Pratts.

After the retirement of John G. Pratt from his duties to the government, in 1868, the letters dwindle down to personal and real estate matters until the time of his death in 1900. The letters of the last of the century are negligible in

quantity and in historical value.

The miscellanies of the collection include some irregular church records of the Delaware and Stockbridge church, beginning in 1841 and ending abruptly in 1848, about the time of Ira D. Blanchard's abrupt dismissal from the church and the withdrawal of his ordination.

88 THE KANSAS HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

There are also many fragments to which there are no supporting papers that might add a valuable chapter to the history of this section of those days. Painfully scrawled Indian letters; others purporting to come from the Indians but written in the intelligible and by the intelligent hand of the white man-usually some Indian agent. Many of these leave a speculative interest with the reader as to how much of the first American's demands on the government and the Great White Father (as he is addressed) originated with themselves, and how often they were prompted by the cupidity of the white men.

Two letters, in a class by themselves, are in the year 1855, from a Mrs. C. P. Chapman; one addressed to Commissioner George W. Manypenny, of Washington, and the other to the local Delaware agent, B. F. Robinson. They outline a most ingenuous plan for an Indian school along communistic lines, which is rather startling at that date in the United States and in that particular section. The fact that the proposed school was to be nonsectarian is indicated in so many words, and the inference left that it was to be more cultural than religious, with only women in charge of the boys and girls proposed to be taken, and a single man-of-all-work.

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 6 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

24 July 2005

RUSSIAN LENAPE

Believe it or not, but there are Russian Lenape. After all, according to our origin story, the Wallam Olum, we had our roots thousands of years ago in Siberia!

Their site can be found at: *http://www.geocities.com/nd7people/Elenap.html*

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 3 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

24 July 2005

THE WALLAM OLUM (THE RED RECORD)



THE LENNI-LENAPE AND THE "RED RECORD"

The "Red Record" (The Wallum Olum) is not new or a recently discovered piece of ancient history. It was given to the white man in 1820, when its last caretaker presented it to a **Dr. Ward**, a Moravian missionary and physician who had lived among the Lenni-Lenape for a number of years. Dr. Ward had saved the life of the village historian and, as a show of appreciation, the Red Record was given with the statement, "This is like our Bible".

The Red Record has passed through many hands, but most did not even examine the carved and painted prayer sticks made of bark and wood. Finally, it fell into scholarly hands and the inquiry into its meaning began. As the words and symbols of the Red Record were matched to each other by anthropologists, archaeologists and historians, the impact of these writings began to emerge. Each time understanding was near, the writings were pushed aside. There were a number of reasons for this, as there are for all ancient writings as they are discovered.

Firstly, translating and understanding the Red Record would have destroyed the European position that they had taken this land because it was an uncivilized country inhabited by

heathen savages. Secondly, it was believed that these heathen savages did not have the mental capacity to maintain a written history of their people. Thirdly, so little was known of the world described by the Red Record that it was passed off as more Native myths and legends.

In spite of this, the inborn curiosity of the intellectual and learned people of history were fascinated by this mystery. With the aerial photographs of Russia, China, Japan and Africa of World War II, and the later, sophisticated photographs and maps from satellites, connections were made with the Red Record which set about the first serious and scientific examination of its meaning. After more than 20 years of work and study, a translation was completed.

In 1976, **David McCutchen**, a graduate of the University of California at Santa Barbara and the California Institute of the Arts, was hired to research the history of the Delaware Nation. It should be pointed out that the tribal name "Lenni-Lenape" meant the "Original People". In 1610, Captain Samuel Argall sailed up the Lenape River, and named both the river, and the people living on its banks, the "Delaware" in honor of his patron, Lord De La Warr. From that time on, these people were referred to by outsiders and Europeans as the "Delaware".

In his work, McCutchen came upon The Red Record, the history of its translation, some of the original wooden prayer sticks, and the original words which described the meanings of the carvings. He completed his study as far as he could, and then proceeded to go to the source. He took the results of his research, photographs of the original prayer sticks, and all materials the curators would allow, to **Linda Poolaw**, the **Grand** Chief of the Delaware Nation Grand Council of North America in Oklahoma. With Chief Poolaw's assistance, McCutchen was able to fill in the blanks, answer remaining questions and complete the final translation of The Red Record. In 1980, the tribal descendents of the Lenni-Lenape passed a resolution endorsing McCutchen's recreation of the entire Red Record as an accurate re-telling of the history of their people.

As we begin the journey of the Lenni-Lenape, it is important to remember the time frames covered. They did not fly the friendly skies, nor did they take the bus and leave the driving to someone else. THEY WALKED!!

The Red Record begins with the Lenni-Lenape story of the Creation - with Adam and Eve and the Snake of Eden - each with a Native name. Throughout time, the snake has been

the Lenni-Lenape symbol for the enemy. The story of man's struggle continues through the Great Flood, and the re-settling of the land after the waters receded. At the time of the re-settling, there came a common understanding shared by all the people that a great body of water lay to their east. It was their destiny to reach that body of water, and so their migration began.

The first scholar to investigate the Red Record estimates that the migration began 1600 years Before Christ. The people set out from their ancestral home located near the border between present day China, Mongolia and Russia. On their journey eastward, settlements, villages and towns of the various inhabitants along their path were encountered. Some were avoided, and some allowed safe and peaceful passage, but there battles and wars to be fought, especially among the great dynasties of China.

The Lenni-Lenape reached the Bering Straight, which was primarily a land bridge with a small strip of swift and treacherous water between them and the shores of present day Alaska. Realizing that they could not cross the water safely, they camped along the shore waiting for the waters to freeze over. When the freeze came, some 10,000 people made the crossing into the North American Continent. As they traveled inland, they encountered other Natives already living in the area. The main body of the migration divided, with some bearing south into the area of British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest, and others continuing deeper into Canada. Their passage through this territory continues to be evidenced today by marked differences in the appearance and customs of the interior Eskimo, and the coastal Eskimo/Inuit.

During their travels, the Lenni-Lenape encountered many Natives already living and working on the land. When they reached fertile areas where the fishing, hunting and farming were good, they would settle for a time, learn the hunting and farming techniques of the people already there, and replenish their strength and their food supplies. During these times of peace and prosperity, their numbers would increase. Each time the main body of the migration would continue their search for the great water in the east, various groups would remain behind because they had become attached to the area and its life. Others would continue southward, and eventually ended up at the mesas and pueblos of the Anasazi to became their peaceful neighbors. This would account for the oriental features found in the remains of some ancient **Anasazi** as previously discussed. The groups who settled in various parts of the country eventually took other names more descriptive of their lifestyles, or were given different names by neighboring tribes.

The physical environment, and the attitude of the existing inhabitants, greatly influenced the crossing of this continent. Great droughts forced them to move quickly, and great wars stopped them altogether. Two major conflicts are worthy of mention: one in the Pacific Northwest and one in the Mississippi River Valley. The tribes of the Pacific Northwest, at this time in history, were extremely fierce and war-like, and did not look kindly upon the newcomers. They practiced sorcery and black magic, which were hated by the Lenni-Lenape. A great war broke out and the Lenni-Lenape, who were great warriors, prevailed.

The Mississippi River Valley was lush and fertile, and was looked upon by the Lenni-Lenape as a good place to establish a permanent settlement. They followed it downstream to its junction with the Missouri River where they came face to face with the mighty Talega; The Mound builders. Highly sophisticated and intellectual, the center of Talega land was the walled city of Cahokia located near our present East St. Louis. Cahokia was the commercial, political and religious center of the Mound builder culture, and has been described as "a cross between New York, Washington, D.C. and the Vatican".

A message was sent to the Talega leader asking permission for the Lenni-Lenape to settle in their area as friends and allies. Permission for a settlement was denied, but safe passage across their territory was granted. A peaceful crossing was begun, but trouble soon reared its head. Over the generations, the numbers of the Lenni-Lenape had swelled greatly. When the Talega leader saw the thousands of people preparing to cross his land, he panicked. Fearing an invasion, the Talega warriors were ordered to attack, killing those who had already crossed the river. Enraged by this deception, the Lenni-Lenape swore to "Conquer or die", and called upon the **Iroquois** (with whom they had established a strong bond) for help. Help was granted.

What followed has been described as one of the largest wars ever fought on the ancient continent. One stronghold, called **Fort Ancient**, had palisade walls 13 feet high and 5 miles long, and could shelter 10,000 people. The war raged over the lifetimes of 4 Lenni-Lenape chiefs before they were finally victorious, driving the Talegas south forever. The Natchez are the descendents of the final remnants of the defeated Talega.

After 9,000 miles, the Lenni-Lenape finally reached that great body of water in the east, and stood on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean in the general vicinity of New Jersey or Delaware. During their migration, their language lay at the root of the Algonquian-speaking people; the most widespread language group in pre-Columbian North America. They were the founding fathers of: The Mohicans; the Nanticokes; the Shawnee; the

Ojibwa; The Cree; the Powhatan; the Abenaki; the Massachusetts; the Blackfoot; the Cheyenne; the Munsee; the Yurok; the Wiyot; the Algonkian; the Montagnais; the Arapahoe; the Menominee; the Potawatomi; the Ottawa; the Sauk; the Fox; the Nipmuc; the Narraganset; the Pequot; the Wampanoag; the Montauk; the Illinois; the Conoy, and surely many others not discovered, all of whom tell the same story of creation and migration, all of whom refer to the Lenni-Lenape as **"Grandfather"**, and all of whom defer to the Lenni-Lenape as their ancestral elders.

This remarkable story goes far to explain how houses, customs, clothing, art, ceremonies, beliefs, colors and all things great and small can be the same from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Alaska to Mexico. The last entry into the Red Record was in 1620, and reads "Who are they" referring to the white men in great ships they had met at New York Harbor. However, there is an addition to the Red Record, called "The Fragment", which picks up the Lenni-Lenape history in the mid-1600's, and ends in the early 1800's with their forced removal to "Indian Territory". The Fragment also ends with a question — "Shall we be free and happy there"?

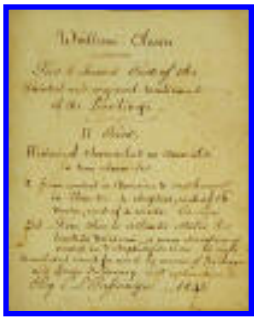
The Red Record is the oldest written record of a Native North American people, and spans almost 100 generations. It is not a large book, and is fast reading well worth your time. It may be in the history or research section of your library, or any store that carries Native American books can order it for you. Complete information is: *The Red Record: The Wallam Olum*, by David McCutchen, (c) 1993; Avery Publishing Group, Inc., Garden City Park, New York; $14.95.

Art courtesy of the Lenni-Lenape Historical Society.

Published with the permission of Julia White. See her site Innerspace for more interesting information on related subjects: Her E-mail: meyna@mindspring.com

Manuscript from The Wallam Olum

Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, *Wallam Olum: The First and Second Parts of the Painted and Engraved Traditions of the Linnilinape.* Manuscript: 1833. This manuscript version of the *Walam Olum* was written ca.1833 ca.1833; the text was published by Rafinesque in 1836.





From The Library of University of Pennsylvania:

-

-

BOOK REVIEW FROM AMAZON.COM

****This book is awesome. March 10, 1999, by a Reviewer from USA. Scientists and Native Americans argue amongst themselves and each other about if/when/how the Indians reached North America. Much of the so-called debate in the popular press is shallow and insipid. Here we have the written pictograph record, along with accompanying orally transmitted songs - and translation, of the Lenni Lenape people, known to us white folks as the Delaware (named for some dead white guy). The Lenni Lenape were acknowledged as "grandfathers" among the Lenape family of tribes, known to us white folks as the Algonquian language group, the largest language group of Native Americans in North America. The Wallum Olum begins with the mythical creation of the world, the entry of evil and strife, and a great flood. Sound familiar? Then, things get interesting, as the tale takes on a more historical character, discussing a migration, perhaps from somewhere near Lake Baikal, north, until the icy sea is reached. Lacking a land bridge to "stumble" (as one white guy put it) across, the Lenape set out in boats and explore a beautiful country to the east. When the icy sea freezes over, 10,000 Lenape cross in an arctic night, after a debate on the subject. They find a North America already populated by humans. They interact with these others as they migrate across the continent - Iroquois, Mound builders, others. And as they migrate, they leave a trail of splinter groups of Lenape peoples, Yurok, Wiyot, Salish, Blackfeet, Cree, Cheyenne, Shawnee, Nanticoke, etc.. Finally they reach Delaware and wait a few hundred years to get "discovered" by whites. Well, I apologize for telling so much of the story, but it is really a fascinating story, and David McCutcheon does a much better job of telling it than I can, so go check it out. In addition to translating the Wallum Olum and including other stories of the Lenni Lenape and other Lenape tribes that illuminate their culture and migration, he

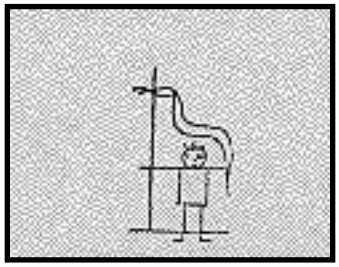
also provides plenty of sound analysis tying the story to the various geographical locations I've hinted at. This book blew my mind. I wonder what we'll learn when we take a serious look at the stories of other Native Americans.

The *Red Record* is now out of print, but used copies can be ordered from: *http://www.amazon.com* for $10-$15.)

A portion of The Walam Olum:

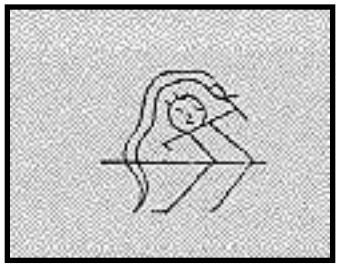
From The Lenape and their Legends by Daniel G. Brinton (1884)

PART II.



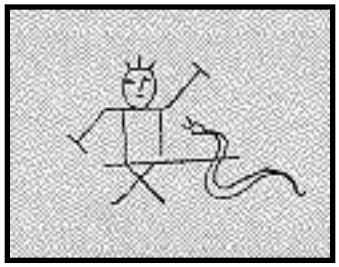
1. *Wulamo maskanako anup lennowak makowini essopak.*

Long ago there was a mighty snake and beings evil to men.



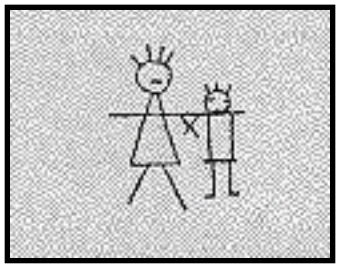
2. *Maskanako shingalusit aniline essopak shawelendamep ekes shingalan.*

This mighty snake hated those who were there (and) greatly disquieted those whom he hated.



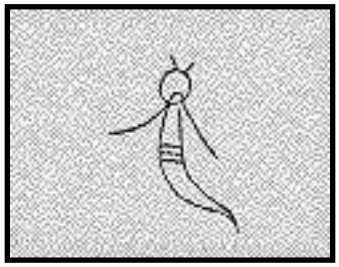
3. *Nishawi palliton, nishawi machiton, nishawi matta lungundowin.*

They both did harm, they both injured each other, both were not in peace.



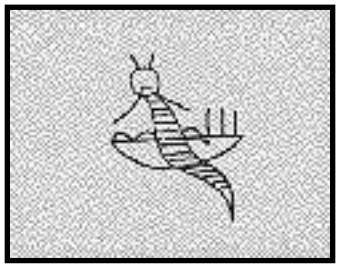
4. *Mattapewi wiki nihanlowit mekwazoan.*

Driven from their homes they fought with this murderer.



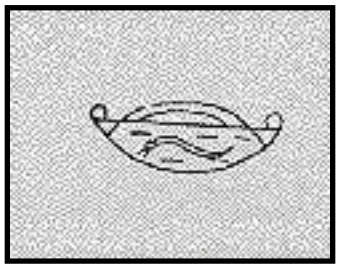
5. *Maskanako fishy penauwelendamep lennowak owini palliton.*

The mighty snake firmly resolved to harm the men.



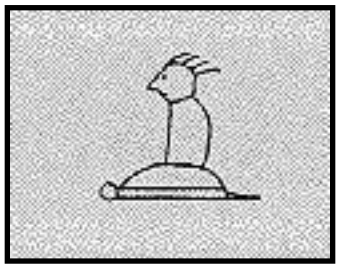
6. *Nakowa petonep, amangam petonep, akopehella petonep.*

He brought three persons, he brought a monster, he brought a rushing water.



7. *Pekelan pehella, pohoka pohoka, eshohok eshohok, palliton palliton.*

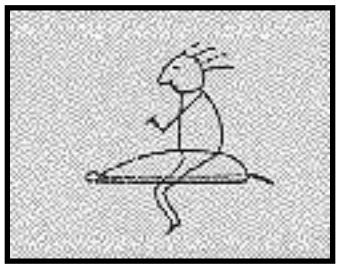
Between the hills the water rushed and rushed, dashing through and through, destroying much.



8. *Telepath miniport Nanaboush maskaboush owinimokom linnwimokom*

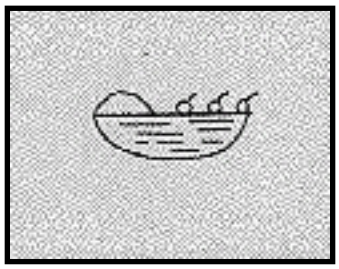
Nanabush, the Strong White One, grandfather of beings, grandfather of men, was on

the Turtle Island.



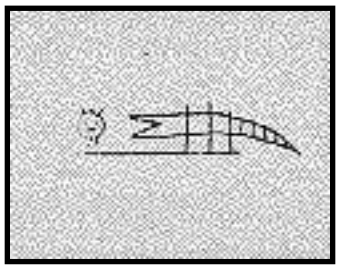
9. *Gishikin-pommixin tulagis- hatten-lohxin.*

There he was walking and creating, as he passed by and created the turtle.



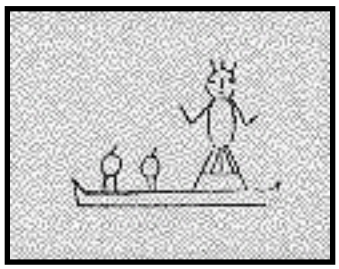
10. *Owini linowi wemoltin, Pehella gahnite pommixin, Nahiwi tatalli tulapin.*

Beings and men all go forth, they walk in the floods and shallow waters, down stream thither to the Turtle Island.



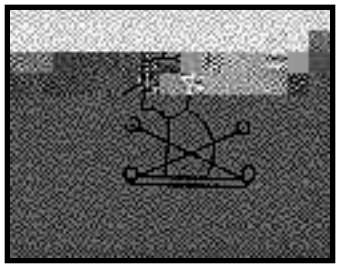
11. *Amanganek makdopannek alendyuwek metzipannek.*

There were many monster fishes, which ate some of them.



12. *Manito-dasin mokol-wichemap, Palpal payat payat wemichemap.*

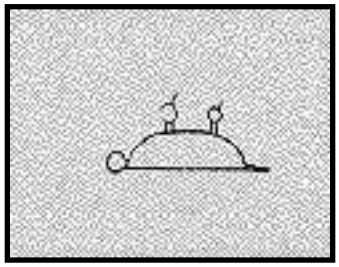
The Manito daughter, coming, helped with her canoe, helped all, as they came and came.



13. *Nanaboush Nanaboush wemimokom, Winimokom linnimokom tulamokom.*

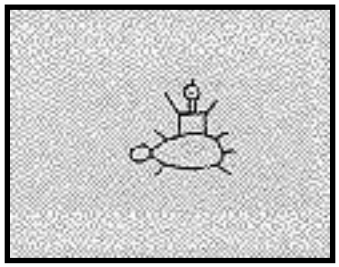
[Above image to be added. Editor.]

[And also] Nanabush, Nanabush, the grandfather of all, the grandfather of beings, the grandfather of men, the grandfather of the turtle.



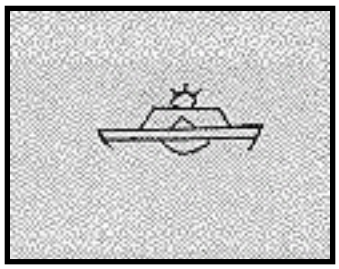
14. *Linapi-ma tulapi-ma tulape- wi tapitawi.*

The men then were together on the turtle, like to turtles.



15. *Wishanem tulpewi pataman tulpewi poniton wuliton.*

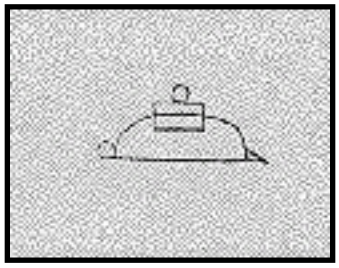
Frightened on the turtle, they prayed on the turtle that what was spoiled should be restored.



16. *Kshipehelen penkwihilen, Kwamipokho sitwalikho, Maskan wagons pillowed palliwi.*

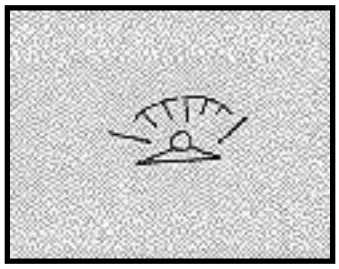
The water ran off, the earth dried, the lakes were at rest all was silent, and the mighty snake departed.

PART III.



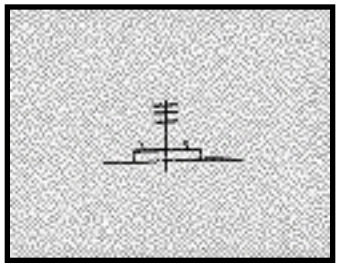
1. *Pehella wtenk lennapewi tulapewini psakwiken woliwikgun wittank talli.*

After the rushing waters (had subsided) the Lenape of the turtle were close together, in hollow houses, living together there.



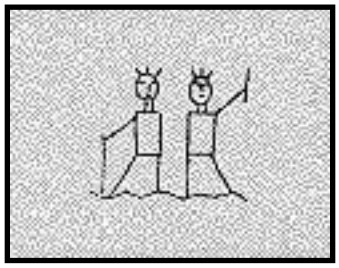
2. *Topan-akpinep, wineu-akpi- nep,kshakan-akpinep, thupin akpinep.*

It freezes where they abode, it snows where they abode it storms where they abode, it is cold where they abode.



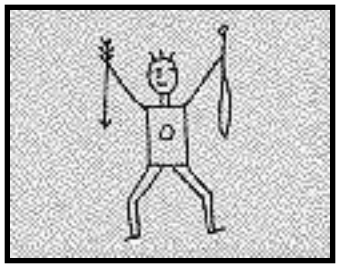
3. *Lowankwamink wulaton wtakan tihill kelik meshautang sili ewak.*

At this northern place they speak favorably of mild, cool (lands), With many deer and buffaloes.



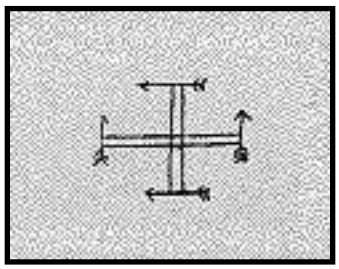
4. *Chintanes-sin powalessin peyachik wikhichik pokwihil.*

As they journeyed, some being strong, some rich, they separated into house-builders and hunters;



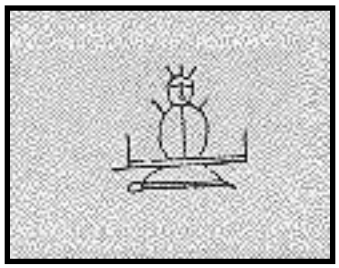
5. *Eluwi-chitanesit eluwi takauwesit, elowi chiksit, elowichik delsinewo.*

The strongest, the most united, the purest, were the hunters.



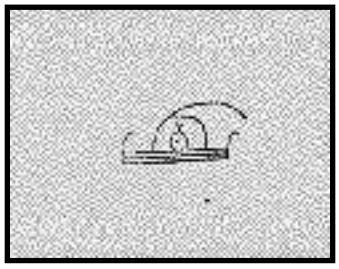
6. *Lowaniwi, wapaniwi, shawaniwi, wunlceniwi, elowichik apakachik.*

The hunters showed themselves at the north, at the east, at the south, at the west.



7. *Lumowaki, lowanaki tulpenaki elowaki tulapiwi linapiwi.*

In that ancient country, in that northern country, in that turtle country, the best of the Lenape were the Turtle men.



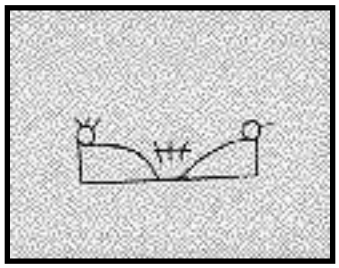
8. *Wemiako yagawan tendki lakkawelendam nakopowa wemi owenluen atam.*

All the cabin fires of that land were disquieted, and all said to their priest, " Let us go.



9. *Akhokink wapaneu wemoltin palliaal kitelendam aptelendam.*

To the Snake land to the east they went forth, going away, earnestly grieving.



10. *Pechimuin shakowen' nungihillan lusasaki pikihil pokwihil akomenaki.*

Split asunder, weak, trembling, their land burned, they went, torn and broken, to the Snake Island.

(From: http://www.usd.edu/anth/cultarch/ltribes.html)

Laser copy 13 May 2002. Published 4 April 2004. Photo check A. TH

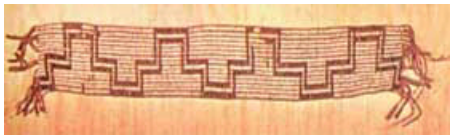
More Page Links:

Home Page

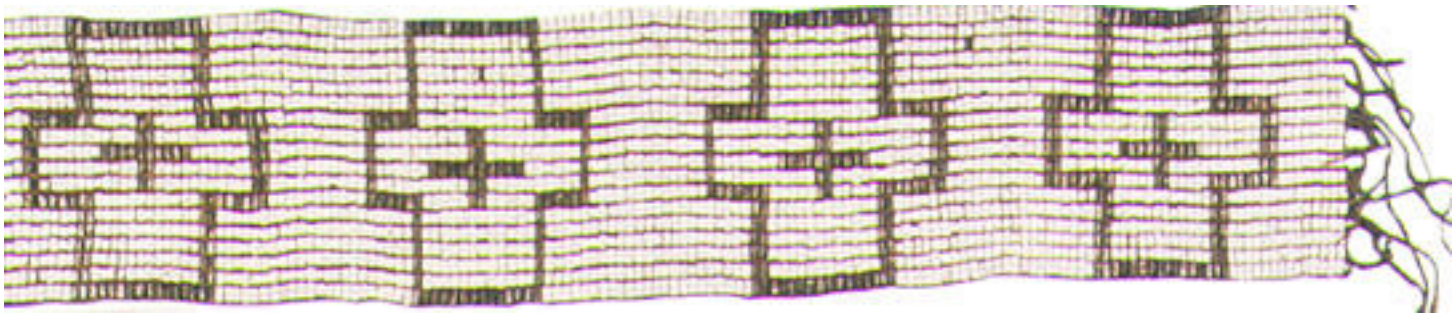
24 July 2005

WAMPUM BELTS

The creation and use of wampum belts was important in the Lenape-Delaware culture and history.



Wampum Belt Used in William Penn Treaties



Wampum Belt Presented to William Penn by Lenape Chiefs at the treaty of 1682 at Shackamaxon (present Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) Pennsylvania (National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution)

LENAPE LAND SALES, TREATIES, AND WAMPUM BELTS

From: "NOTES AND DOCUMENTS", *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, of July 1984, pp. 351-356, by: Marshall Joseph Becker. The major support for the research was provided by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Continuing research has been supported by the American Philosophical Society and West Chester University. The author would like to thank L. Mitchell for aid in the preparation of this manuscript. (The article was submitted by Arlene Micucci.)

Even the earliest contacts between European traders and native peoples made the question of land holdings and land sales an important issue. The extensive records pertaining to Lenape sales of land to various European merchants and settlers enable us to document in great detail the processes involved. (**1**) From these data we also can extract the basic rules reflecting native ideas relating to their land holdings and use. (**2**)

A review of William Penn's several purchases of lands from the Lenape, when

considered in relationship to earlier purchases made by various Swedish and Dutch entrepreneurs, enables us to reconstruct Lenape social groups and their patterns of land use in the seventeenth century. The consistency of these patterns from the earliest documented sale in 1629 until the sales of the 1680s reflects the integrity of these Lenape bands during this period. (**3**) This evidence also indicates that this native population was not subjected to depopulating and disorganizing epidemics of European diseases.

Each Lenape band consisted of an extended family, perhaps numbering as much as twenty-five or thirty members. Each occupied one or more adjacent river valleys feeding into the Delaware or Schuylkill Rivers. Within its activity area each group foraged in a pattern which enabled it to use available resources minimally supplemented by small stores of maize and beans grown while encamped at summer stations. (**4**) Land rights to these territories were inherited by the descendants of each band, who had the use of these resources and, collectively, the right to seel these resources.

Prior to Penn's arrival various tracts of land had been purchased from separate Lenape bands.. These parcels varied in size, but on the whole each was quite small and intended only to provide a limited area on which to erect a trading post, farmstead, or small settlement. (**5**) William Penn's ideas of extensive colonization led him to purchase the rights, or to clear native title, to lands within his Proprietary Colony. This began with systematic purchase of all of the tracts held by these Lenape bands. In each sale all of the adult male owners acknowledged the contract, by signing both halves of an indenture which described the land in question; the terms of the sale, which always granted clear and complete title; the names of all grantors and recipients; and the quantity of the goods or the price to be paid for the stipulated tract. These goods were paid at the time of signing, when seals were affixed to these documents and the payment delivered. (**6**)

On those occasions when one or more "owners" were not present at this ritual, their acknowledgment of the sale often included by a subsequent signing and sealing of the original document. (**7**) At the original signing as well as when later additions were made, both native and colonial witnesses signed the indentures. No case of dissent appears to have occurred among the Lenape. Their general willingness to sell land may have been related to the dispersal of the Susquehannocks in 1674/5, a dispersal providing them with access to lands along the Susquehanna River. (**8**) Also, Penn protected Lenape rights to lands on which they were camped, perhaps mistaking the annually used but relatively transient summer settlements for permanent villages. (**9**)

The series of purchases by which William Penn cleared Lenape title to all of their former lands involved payment in goods of various kinds. Many of the deeds note that a quantity of wampum was included as part of the purchase payment. This was "cash" wampum rather than "formal" wampum. Wampum belts and short "strings" of wampum

of the category which may be called “formal” wampum had a meaning beyond the cash value of the beads incorporated in them. (**10**) These items did not appear in simple economic transactions such as land sales but were made and presented only when requests were being made for cooperation and joint efforts, as will be noted below.

In general, any formal meeting between a group of Lenape and representatives of the colonial government was called a “treaty.” Therefore, meetings held only to discuss land sales as well as the conclaves held in order to sign transfer documents relating to these sales were termed “treaties,” but were different from meetings at which belts and/or strings of wampum were presented. When the Lenape and colonials met to discuss and to attempt to resolve various issues, presentations (“gifts”) of formal wampum were made. (**11**) These belts and strings were tendered along with a request; the acceptance of a belt, or string, indicated that the recipients also accepted the obligations to honor that request. For example, when the Lenape made requests to the Proprietors that something to be done about sales of distilled spirits to the Lenape, such petitions were accompanied by a presentation of formal wampum. (**12**) A presentation of such formal wampum from the Proprietors to the Lenape could occur if the former wished cooperation in warning about hostile natives entering the area. Such a request for help from the Lenape would have been made in conjunction with a presentation of formal wampum.

Although the original sales of land to William Penn do not appear to have involved the use of formal belts or strings of wampum, there are situations related to previous land sales which may have included such presentations. Quite often confirmation treaties were held at which land grantors and their heirs would gather to review and to clarify the terms of previous sales. (**13**) At such a treaty the government might have presented a belt of wampum to a group of Lenape in conjunction with a request that these people acknowledge and accept the terms of the sale as stipulated on the original indenture. The final confirmation treaty involving Lenape lands in the Delaware Valley was the 1737 “Walking Purchase.” Ironically enough, this was not in actuality a purchase. Nor were the Pennsylvania Lenape among the principle native participants. The various requests made at this treaty, including one for acknowledgment of past land sales, were all accompanied by the presentation of formal wampum. (**14**)

The well-known William Penn wampum belt, if presented to Penn or some other official by the Lenape or any other native group, may have been made and given in conjunction with any of a number of possible requests. The colonial documents include numerous references to meetings or treaties at which strings of wampum were presented and many at which the more significant “belts” exchanged hands. With only a few notable exceptions do we have any idea what the specific belts presented on any given occasion actually looked like. (**15**) Often the width of a belt (the number of rows of wampum) is

stated, but the designs, if any, are rarely described. Of interest in determining the configuration of any belt is the problem of longevity for these items. Relatively few examples appear to have survived. Native recipients appear to have disassembled most belts, probably after some interval, to use individual beads, or to fashion yet another belt. Colonial recipients seem to have done much the same with the old belts, with the result being the infrequent survival of any of the earliest examples.

The survival in the hands of William Penn's family of this single example of a wampum belt does suggest that it held special significance in the history of the Proprietary colony, but this belt can be attributed to no specific event. The sale of lands on which central Philadelphia now stands was but one of several "treaties" negotiated in the early days of the colony, and not one is clearly associated with the presentation of a formal belt of wampum. Until a specific reference can be found which describes the Penn wampum belt and the original context of its presentation, we can only assume that at best this belt was but one of many received by the Proprietor or his heirs over the years.

Marshall Joseph Becker
West Chester University

FOOTNOTES:

1). Many of the numerous deeds to lands owned by the Lenape are referenced in several different places, but no one complete listing has ever been published. The Penn deeds are the best recorded but most of the others, when noted, often are abstracted and only in the most general way. Examples of these deeds may appear in approximately complete form when they are short in length. Longer transactions, listing grantors, the specific area sold, the quantities of goods paid, the colonial grantees, plus both native and colonial witnesses and often ancillary appendages, do not appear completely and correctly transcribed. Some colonial signatories made only their marks Transliterations of the native names continues to be problematical to researchers interested in these records.

Among the sources noting these deeds are the *Pennsylvania Archives*, 1st Series, ed., Samuel Hazard (Philadelphia, PA 1852-1854), I, 47-48, 62-68, 92-96, 116-117, 125-125, 133-134,; II, 33-37. Hereinafter, *Pennsylvania Archives*. See also, the *Colonial Records of Pennsylvania*, II, 9-12; III, 320-330; IV, 338-340, 346-347. Hereinafter, *Colonial Records*.

Complete transcriptions of several deeds also appear in *William Penn's Own Account of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians,* Albert Cook Myers, ed. (1970), Revised edition, Somerset, New Jersey. Hereinafter *William Penn's Own Account*. A listing of the 43 deeds (land transfers) involving Lenape land sales to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania appear in the *Colonial Records,* XIII, 461-471.

Many of the deeds from New Jersey natives are available in transcription in the New Jersey Archives in Trenton. William Nelson, *Personal Names of Indians of new Jersey* (1904, Peterson, New Jersey) culled these documents for native names, but we do not know from his publication if these individuals appeared as grantors or witnesses.

2). Ann F. Diseroad, "Land Transactions: A Personalized Data System for the Analysis of Documents Relating to the Transfer of Land from the Lenape of the Delaware Valley to Colonial Americans." (Dec. 14, 1981). Manuscript on file, Anthropology Section, West Chester University of Pennsylvania. This program has not been tested since the difficult chore of transcribing most of the deeds and the putting the information into a computer lies before us.

3). The earliest land sale to the Dutch in this region was Gillis Hossertt's purchase of lands in the area of Swanedale, now central Delaware. This document was first published by A. R. Dunlap, "Dutch and Swedish Land Records Relating to Delaware," *Delaware History*, 6, No. 1 (March, 1954), 27-28. Although some believe that the grantors of this land, known as Ciconicins, were members of one Lenape band, I now believe that the Coconicin were the peoples immediately south of the Lenape, whose southern border was at Old Duck Creek. Marshall J. Becker, "The Lenape Southern Boundary: Cultural Interactions and Changes in the Early Contact Period 1550-1610." Paper presented at the Laurier II Conference, May 13, 1983. Copy on file, Anthropology Program, West Chester University of Pennsylvania.

4). Marshall J. Becker, "The Okehocking: A remnant band of Delaware Indians in Chester County, Pennsylvania during the Colonial Period," *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, 46 (September 1976), 25-63. An expanded and revised version of this paper is available from the author.

5). An example of one of the many Lenape land sales made before 1681, and one in which only a limited tract was conveyed, was negotiated on September 25, 1646. This deed was recently published. See Charles T. Gehring, translator and editor, *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch, XVIII-XIX of the Delaware Papers* (Dutch Period), Baltimore (1981), 15-17.

6). Several of the Penn deeds recorded in the *Pennsylvania Archives* also have been published by Myers (*William Penn's Own Account*), 338 ff., as noted in note1. Myers selected many of the most complete and elaborate of these documents.

7). Certain deeds have added texts indicating that one or more rightful owners of land were not present at the granting of a native tracts to colonial purchasers. In these few cases, all of which appear to have involved lands of the Jersey Indians, an additional payment was made. See Marshall Becker, "The Lenape of Southern New Jersey," *New Jersey History* (in press).

8). Barry Kent, *The Susquehannock*, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (in press).

9). Marshall Becker, "William Penn's Protection of Lenape Land Rights." Manuscript on file, Anthropology Section, West Chester University of Pennsylvania.

10). Marshall Becker, "Wampum: The Development of an Early American Currency." *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey*, XXVI, 1-11

11). Perhaps the best documented example of wampum belt presentations occurred during July of 1756 when concerns about the French and Indian War were great. Prior to a "treaty" (meeting) between the famous Teedyuscung (A. F. C. Wallace, *King of the Delaware, Teedyuscung*, Philadelphia, 1949), and the English, **Teedyuskung** had "made an Exceeding large Belt of Wampum." Teedyuscung circulated it widely along with a request for aid from other native groups. On 29 July, Teedyuscung was presented with two belts and a string of wampum by the Governor of Pennsylvania along with a request to release prisoners. Teedyuscung replied by presenting a belt, described in the minutes (*Colonial Records*, VII, 207-213), along with his own request. This belt is one of the first known to include human figures, and it postdates Penn's treaties by many years.

12). Native elders frequently asked Colonial officials to control the sale of alcoholic drink to their people. These "requests" were delivered at formal meetings, and the requests always were accompanied by the presentation of some wampum, usually in the form of a "string" of the beads.

13). At several meetings between Lenape and colonial officials note was made of previous land sales. When belt or strings of wampum were presented at such meetings the exchange indicated some current request and not a payment for past sales.

14). At the Confirmation Treaty of 1737 Manawkyhickon, speaker for the "Delaware," presented the Proprietor with a small belt of wampum; see *Pennsylvania Archives*, I, 540. This suggests that the Lenape are making a petition at the same time that they were confirming earlier land sales made to Penn or the Proprietors.

15). Four wampum belts, among the thirty-two belts prepared by the Lenape for presentation to the Five Nations in 1712, are known because the colonial scribe made sketches of them in the margin of the minutes of a meeting at which they were discussed. *The Colonial Record*, II, 547-548, provides the published version of this meeting, but this version lacks these marginal drawings. William A. Hunter noted the figures during his research and pointed them out to the author. These four belts have only simple diagonal bands such as appear on the ends of the "William Penn" wampum belt. Presumably, these four were the most elaborate of the thirty-two belts in this group as they are the largest and first to have been noted.

Aside from the elaborate belt held in the Treasury at Chartres Cathedral, a late

seventeenth century gift, we have very few belts for which dates can be established. Figures do not appear on any of the known earlier belts. Quite possibly the use of figures did not develop as a decorative technique for weaving these belts until after the death of William Penn (see footnote. 11).

Tomes New Roman 12 point. Copy 24 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

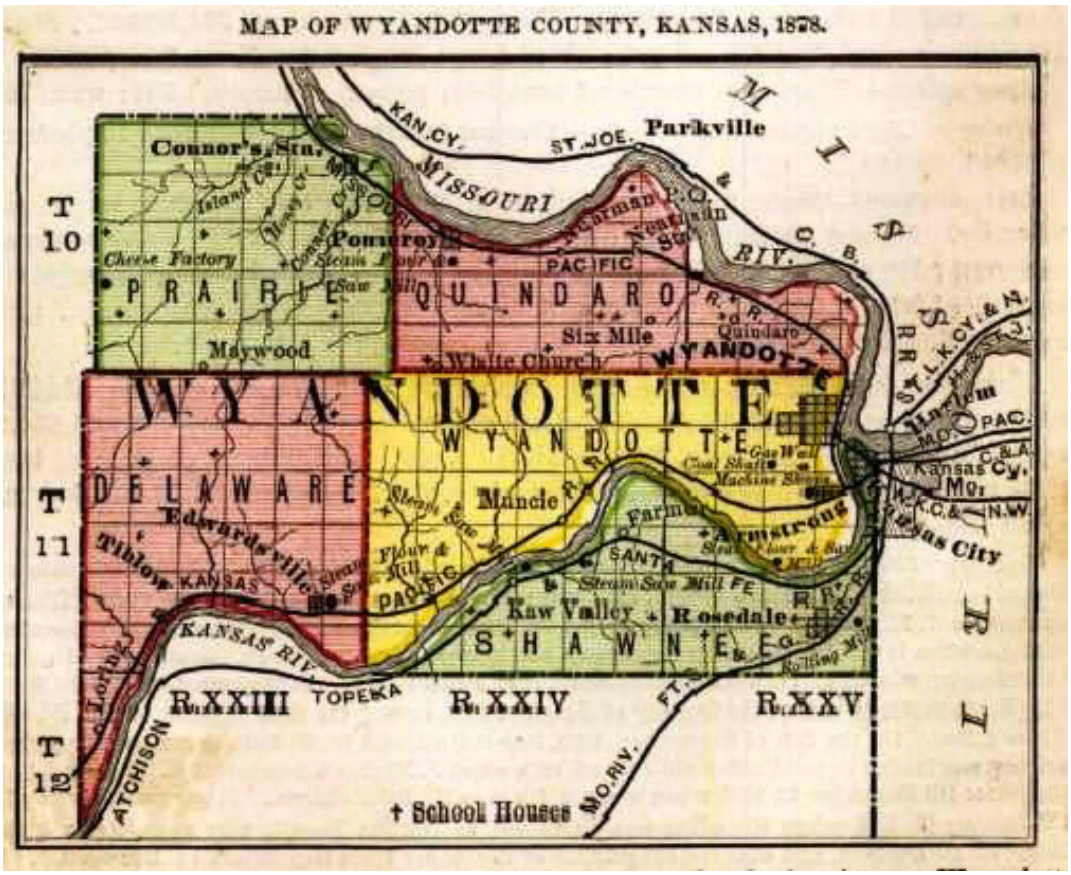
Home Page

8 October 2006

WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS

Allotment Maps and Lists (New) Wyandotte Gazette /Kansas City Gazette Grinter Place Schools

Wyandotte County, Kansas is a relatively new page. I am yet uncertain as to exactly what I will put in it. Be assured, that there will be all kinds of interesting items. So much of what happened in the Lenape-Delaware Experience was in this county that is seems worthy of an entry by itself. As a starter, I am putting in some historic maps and some general county history. This page is not intended to be the "History of Wyandotte County, Kansas History," but rather a view of the county as it related to the Lenape-Delaware and their extended families; and to their Native American Neighbors, the Kickapoo to the north; the Wyandotte (Huron to the east; the Shawnee to the south; and to the families of the Lenape-Delaware, the Kansas Delaware, who remained in the area. I will try (not promise) to provide some better order to this page later. For the time being, I am stuffing in things I find of use and interest. The *Wyandotte County Gazette* Extracts take up sufficient space that I have made them a sub-folder. Similarly, I have created separate sub-folders for Schools and the Grinter Place. Editor. *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net*



Map of Historic Wyandotte County, Kansas, 1878

[This article was added on 8 October. There are several subjects in it, so it will probably be divided up a bit

with individual portions put in their logical places. In the interim, it will be left here until there is time to do that. Editor.]

WHITE CHURCH MEMORIAL CHURCH and DELAWARE INDIAN CEMETERY, 1904-06 and

1840 et seq. http://www3.wycokck.org/static/planning.zoning/HISTORY2004/WHITECHURCH.pdf. Submitted by Peggy Smith **pjsmith@rmi.net**

2200 North 85th Street

W. W. Rose, Architect

Kansas City, Kansas Historic Landmark: January 26, 1983

Register of Historic Kansas Places: February 13, 1982

The first church to be erected on this site was of logs, and was constructed in 1840, some eight years after the Methodist mission to the Delaware was founded. The Delaware Indians had come to what is now Wyandotte County beginning in 1830. For a century they had been pushed west, from Pennsylvania to Ohio, from Ohio to Indiana, and from there to southern Missouri. They naturally hoped that each new home would be permanent, but had learned long before to distrust the American government and its promises.

On September 24, 1829, the Delaware then in southern Missouri signed a treaty agreeing to leave the state and move to Indian Country, in what is now Kansas. They were to receive support for the move, one year's provisions thereafter, erection of a saw and grist mill within two years, and an additional permanent annuity of $1000. In addition, thirty-six sections of their best lands in Missouri were to be sold to provide a school fund. Experience had taught the Delaware to be cautious, so the treaty was to be valid only after the examination and approval of the new lands in Kansas. Final approval was signed by a Delaware delegation at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers on October 19, 1829, after they had examined the proposed reserve. After months of preparations, the first party of Delaware emigrants, 61 individuals with two wagons and many horses, led by their long-time Principal Chief, Captain William Anderson, arrived in their new home on December 1, 1830. They were followed within a few days by thirty more families, but the last Delaware to remove to Kansas did not arrive until the summer of 1832.

The new Delaware Reserve consisted of all of what is now Wyandotte County north of the Kansas River, substantial portions of Leavenworth and Jefferson counties, and a ten-mile wide outlet strip extending some two hundred miles to the west for access to the buffalo hunting range. (The area south of the Kansas River was part of the Shawnee Reserve, established in 1825.) Despite this sizeable area, the principal Delaware settlements were in western Wyandotte County and southern Leavenworth County, often with substantial cabins and well-tended farms. There were also several towns and villages, the chief of which (prior to the flood of 1844) was Anderson's Town, on the site of the present Edwardsville. The eastern part of Wyandotte

County, which the Delaware would subsequently sell to the Wyandot Indians in 1843, remained largely uninhabited. The Rev. Thomas Johnson had founded the Shawnee Methodist Mission south of the Kansas River in November 1830. Earlier in that year, he had been assigned to the new Shawnee mission, and his brother William to the Kansa, by the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first volume of the Rev. Isaac McCoy's The Annual Register of Indian Affairs, published at the Shawnee Baptist Mission by the Rev. Jotham

Meeker in January, 1835, lists 1831 as the date of the founding of the Delaware Methodist Mission, and this founding is usually credited to the Johnson brothers jointly.

The Indian Mission District was created by the Missouri Conference on September 17, 1832, with the Rev. Thomas Johnson as Superintendent of the District, the Rev. Edward T. Peery assigned to the Shawnee Methodist Mission, and the Revs. William Johnson and Thomas Markham assigned to the Delaware. It is this date of 1832 that is most often given for the founding of the church and cemetery, but this is almost certainly incorrect. Local church tradition, adding to the confusion, ascribes the founding to Thomas Johnson in May 1832. The confusion stems in part from the fact that the original mission building, like all Methodist missions to the ndians, was primarily a school. It also furnished space for religious services as needed, but a

Page 2

2

separate church building would normally not be built until the congregation had grown to sufficient size to warrant it.

This first mission building, as distinct from the church, originally lay somewhere in the area between Anderson's Town and the Grinter ferry. The Rev. Edward T. Peery was assigned to the mission from 1833 to 1837, and was replaced by the Rev. Learner B. Stateler on October 9, 1838. Late in that year, or early the next, Rev. Stateler relocated the mission school to a new building in the vicinity of the present South 78th Street and Speaker Road, near Stony Point South Elementary School. The Shawnee Indian Manual Labor School was opened in October of 1839 under the supervision of the Rev. Thomas Johnson, and from that point on the Methodists began to consolidate their educational efforts at the new school. In February, 1844, the Delaware agreed that their school fund for the next ten years would go to the manual labor school, and nothing more is recorded of the Delaware Methodist Mission school as a separate entity.

By 1834, the congregation of the Delaware Methodist Mission church had forty members. This number fluctuated greatly over the next twenty-five years, but the average stood between fifty and sixty. It is uncertain if there was ever a separate church building at a prior location, but the first church at the present site was onstructed in 1840. (The distance between church and school, some three and one-half miles, was not unusual, as they were largely separate operations.) The ewed-log structure was dedicated on July 3, 1840, by the Rev. Thomas Johnson, acting as Superintendent of the District.

1

This first building stood on the southeast corner of the property, where the parking lot and Sunday school wing are today. This first church burned in 1844, and was soon replaced by a frame building on the same site. The new church measured approximately forty by sixty feet and was painted white, which was apparently nough of a novelty at this date to cause the building to be called the White Church thereafter. The church cemetery was located to the northwest of the building. It was the burial place of many of the most notable members of the Delaware Nation, including the Ketchum family, as well as Isaac Mundy (1814-1858), the longtime acksmith and government paymaster for the tribe.

One of the earliest burials of which any record remains is that of Captain Ketchum, Principal Chief of the Delaware Nation, in July of 1857. At the time of his death at the age of 77,

he had been a church member for 22 years. The Ketchums also played a prominent role in the split of the congregation in 1845, when the national Methodist Episcopal Church was divided on the issue of slavery. The Indian Mission Conference, which had just been organized the previous year, chose to go with the southern division and thus the newly built church and its missionary became part of the new Methodist Episcopal Church South. Most of the Delaware congregation ollowed their missionary into the South church, including the Rev. James Ketchum, the first ordained minister in the Nation. However, his brother the Rev. Charles Ketchum, a deacon and noted orator, led a portion of the congregation in adhering to the parent church. Where this separate congregation met, and whether or not they had their own church building, has never been adequately determined. Despite the division, the two brothers were subsequently buried side-by-side in the cemetery.

In anticipation of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which would open much of Kansas to white settlement, both the Shawnee and the Delaware were ersuaded to sign new treaties with the government, giving up lands that were supposed to have been theirs “forever.” On May 6, 1854, the Delaware signed a treaty giving up their western outlet and substantially reducing the size of their reserve, to 275,000 acres. (The northern boundary of the Diminished Reserve, as it was called, eventually became part of the boundary between Wyandotte and Leavenworth Counties.) Then in the Treaty of Sarcoxieville on May 30, 1860, the Delaware were 1

He had arrived home from the annual meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church a week before, only to find that two of his four children had died in his absence.

3

persuaded by the government to take their land in severalty as provided for in the 1854 treaty, effectively dissolving the reservation. Each tribal member was allotted 80 acres, and 40 acre

tracts were set aside for both Methodist churches. The unallotted balance of the reserve was to be sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railway (later to become the Kansas Pacific) at $1.25 per acre. The treaty was protested by a substantial number of Delaware, but to no avail.

2

Still not satisfied, in a treaty signed at Leavenworth a year later between the Delaware and the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western’s attorney, Thomas Ewing, Jr., the railroad was able to secure title to the Delaware lands with a mortgage in place of a cash settlement. The railroad issued bonds to pay for the land, using 100,000 acres as security, then offered the remaining 123,000 acres for sale at $20 to $50 an acre. This allowed a profit of up to $3,000,000 without the railroad investing a cent of its own money.

During the Civil War, the Delaware repeatedly demonstrated their loyalty to the Union. Delaware volunteers served with Fremont in southern Missouri in the fall of 1861, and joined Col. William Weer’s Indian expeditionary force to the Cherokee Nation in 1862. At one point, Delaware enlisted in the service of the Union numbered 170, out of 201 eligible men between the ages of 18 and 45. The government in turn agreed that the Delaware could remain on their Kansas reserve, and promised to build a school and restore stolen tribal funds (neither of which was done). A report drafted in September 1864 by the Delaware Indian Agent, the Rev. John G. Pratt, stated that there were 1,065 members of the Delaware Nation resident on the Reserve, with holdings of substantial value, but noted, “The Delawares are affected by the unsettled conditions of the country. Many of them are in the army. Their families are consequently left without male assistance.”

Demoralized, cheated out of much of their land, and their tribal existence in danger, the Delaware signed a new treaty on July 4, 1866, in which they agreed to sell their remaining lands to the Missouri River Railroad Company (Missouri Pacific) for $2.50 an acre and remove to the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory. (The Delaware treaties are an excellent example of how the term “being railroaded” originated.) The move was made in the winter and spring of 1867-1868, with much hardship and numerous deaths. One hundred and seventy-five Delaware chose to give up their tribal relations, become United States citizens, and retain their 80-acre allotments in Wyandotte and Leavenworth Counties. The White Church and its cemetery also remained, and continued an active existence as a Southern Methodist church.

A small community including a school and a dozen or so houses had gradually grown up around the church, and by 1870 this community was itself being called White Church, a label which persists to this day. For a while the church building was shared with a third congregation, the White Church Cumberland Presbyterian Church, organized in April 1869. The group continued to worship at the White Church until 1883, when their own building was completed near the present 112th and Parallel. The original White Church was destroyed by a tornado on May 11, 1886. Its ruins were still scattered about the area two years later, but the small congregation lacked the funds to build a replacement. Instead, for the next 20 years the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Episcopal Church both met in the adjacent school. The question of property titles in the former Delaware Reserve was often confused and the subject of much litigation. As a result, the Methodist Episcopal Church South never did have a full title to the site of the old White Church (its 40 acre allotment under the treaty of 1860 was apparently elsewhere). Instead, it had only managed to secure a title to an undivided one half 2

The Delaware Indian Agent, Thomas B. Sykes, reportedly tracked one chief down on a buffalo hunt and forced him to sign. He was also accused of getting three of the chiefs drunk in order to secure their signatures.

4

interest in the acre on which the church originally stood, excluding the cemetery. In 1901 Robert Wise, who owned the adjoining land to the north and west including the Delaware Indian cemetery, proposed to the church to deed to it the ground on which the cemetery was located in exchange for its undivided one half interest in the acre on which the old church had stood. This was accepted and the ownership of the cemetery tract passed to the church while Mr. Wise took title to the old church site. Shortly thereafter, in 1904, the congregation was able to secure a loan from the Methodist Episcopal Church South building fund. The church then hired W. W. Rose, the most prominent architect of that period in Kansas City, Kansas, to design a new building. The new church was small but impressive, a simple ectangle in plan with an entry surmounted by a bell tower projecting from the eastern side of the main block. The exterior was carried out in roughly dressed stone masonry with wide joints. Corner buttresses, Gothic arched openings, and a subdued machicolation at the top of the bell tower formed the only decorative elements. The windows, however, were beautiful examples of stained glass work, and were dedicated to the memory of the Methodist missionaries who had served the Delaware. The Memorial White Church, as it was called, was dedicated on July 29, 1906. A cemetery association was organized in 1914, and the church trustees deeded the west 152 feet of their new site to this organization.

In the 1930s, the church property went through a number of changes. On November 4, 1931, the congregation voted to withdraw from the Methodist Episcopal Church South and subsequently reorganized as a Community Church. The trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South deeded the church property to the new church organization on June 10 of the following year for the sum of $600, ending 100 years of Methodist history. And on

February 5, 1934, the widow of Robert Wise deeded the property he had acquired in 1901 back to the church for a park and playground to be known as Wise Memorial Park. The original church site, the new church, and the Delaware Indian cemetery were thus rejoined under a single ownership.

Further changes have occurred in subsequent years, but the integrity of the third church and the cemetery remain largely unimpaired. A kitchen and social hall were added to the west of the church by architect J. G. Braecklein in 1933-34, carrying the building up to (and possibly beyond) the cemetery line. (One source states that the addition was not carried out until 1945, and that a number of graves were moved at this time.) The Wise Memorial Park was converted to church use when a Sunday school wing was constructed to the south of the west addition in 1954 and 1965, with a parking lot to the east. The congregation changed its affiliation once more, and is now the White Church Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). The church and cemetery were placed on the Register of Historic Kansas Places on February 13, 1982, and nominated to the National Register as well. Unfortunately, the National Register nomination was rejected by the Department of the Interior on the grounds of questionable historic significance, a decision surely at odds with all that has occurred here over the past 150 years.

5

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barry, Louise. The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West 1540-1854. Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, no date (1972).

Brown, Barbara et al. "Built on Faith...Nourished with Love:" White Church Christian Church Sesquicentennial Celebration 1832-1982. Kansas City, Kansas: White Church Christian Church, 1982.

Caldwell, Martha B. Annals of Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian Manual Labor School. 1939. Topeka: The Kansas State Historical Society, 1977 (Second Edition).

Carson, Alta Marie. "New Light on a 'Forgotten' Pioneer." *The Kansas City Kansan*, no date. A fairly extensive article on Isaac Mundy.

Farley, Alan W. The Delaware Indians in Kansas: 1829-1867. Kansas City, Kansas: self published, 1955.

Harrington, Grant W. Historic Spots or Mile-Stones in the progress of Wyandotte County,

Kansas. Merriam, Kansas: The Mission Press, 1935.

Nichols, Deborah and Laurence M. Hauptman. “Warriors for the Union.” *Civil War Times Illustrated*, Vol. XXXV, No. 7, February 1997: 34-41.

Kansas State Board of Agriculture, First Biennial Report, 1878

Wyandotte County

Moses Grinter was the first white settler in the bounds of what is now Wyandotte county. He located near where the station of **Secondine** now stands, in 1831, and lived there till his death in the fall of 1878.

In May, 1843, Silas Armstrong and George Clark, with their families, and Miss Jane Tilles, now Mrs. William Cook, came to this section to select a reservation for the Wyandottes, who were to be removed from Ohio. Mr. Armstrong was also to build a trading store for the nation, which he did. The town of Armstrong was named after this Silas Armstrong.

In May, 1832, a mission school was established among the Delaware Indians, near the white church, by **Rev. Thomas Johnson**, a Methodist minister.

In 1837, **John G. Pratt** located on Section 10, Town. 30, Range 23, about 16 miles west of Wyandotte City [now Kansas City], where he still resides. He established a Baptist mission among the Delawares. Mrs. Pratt is still living at the old place, and has never visited either Wyandotte or Leavenworth. Mr. Pratt has published several hymn books in the Delaware language, one of which was as printed at the *Wyandotte Herald* office. Mr. Pratt was appointed agent for the Delawares by President Lincoln. One of his sons married a daughter of **Charles Journeycake**, a well known Delaware chief. His oldest daughter is the wife of **Col. Sam. Black**, of Leavenworth.

On the 31st of July, 1843, the first party of the Wyandottes came to this section, and, with them, a number of whites; of these, there are still living, Mrs. Lucy B. Armstrong, Miss Anna H. Ladd and Mrs. Lydia B. Walker. Mrs. Wm. Cook, who came in the May previous, is also still alive.

Hiram N. Northrup, now a leading banker and prominent citizen of Wyandotte, located here in 1844. He married Miss Margaret Clark. This marriage was the first in the county, and was celebrated at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, by Rev. James Wheeler. Miss Clark was a member of the Wyandotte nation, and, by this marriage, Mr. Northrup was adopted as a member of that nation, and was one of the most prominent and trusted men in this section. In 1855, the Wyandottes made a treaty with the Government, by which their lands were divided in severalty, and most of them became citizens, the heads of families being allowed to sell their lands; as soon as this was done, white settlers came in rapidly.

On the 2d of September, 1854, a convention was held at Wyandotte, on the spot where Dunning Hall now stands, at which a provisional government was formed for the Territory. At this convention, **William Walker**, a Wyandotte Chief, was appointed Provisional Governor; Matthew R. Walker, Probate Judge, and George I. Clarke, Secretary. Col. Russell Garrett and Isaiah Walker are the only delegates to that convention now known to be living.

On the 8th of April, 1856, two churches, which had been built under the auspices of the Methodist church, at Wyandotte, were burned down. Mrs. Lucy B. Armstrong was teaching a school in one of these churches at the time. The first school opened in the county was taught by John B. Armstrong, in a building standing on the east side of Fourth street, between Kansas and Nebraska avenues, in Wyandotte.

The first frame building in the county was the Methodist parsonage, erected in 1844, in the northern portion of Wyandotte City. Its first occupant was Rev. James Wheeler. The first mill in the county

was erected in 1852, by Mathias Splitlog. It was run by horse power, and was located where the residence of the late Hon. S. A. Cobb stands, on what is called Splitlog's hill. The first jail in the county was erected by the Wyandottes, near the Council house, in 1848. Its first occupant was locked up for being drunk. In those days, when a woman got drunk her head was shaved; while a man was imprisoned.

Early in the spring of 1857, George W. Veale, now of Topeka; V. J. Lane, now editor of the *Wyandotte Herald;* Charles Robinson, now of Lawrence; A. D. Richardson, author of "Beyond the Mississippi;" John M. Walden, now agent of the M. E. Book Concern, at Cincinnati; S. C. Smith, who was private secretary of Gov. Robinson; P. T. Colby, appointed U. S. Marshal by President Buchanan; Fielding Johnson, agent for the Delawares; Alfred Gray, who was the first Mayor of Quindaro; M. B. Newman, Perley Pike, Charles Chadwick, Morris Sherman and Owen C. Bassett, located at Quindaro. At about the same time, Col. Dan Killin, now of Miami county; Dr. F. Speck, at present Mayor of the city; E. L. Buesche, John E. Zeitz, Hester A. Halford, Mrs. J. W. Huskins, Nicholas McAlpin, Dr. J. P. Root, Col. S. W. Eldridge, L. H. Wood, Thomas J. Barker, John M. Funk, M. W. Delahay, Wm. Y. Roberts, N. A. Rheinecker, Col. J. R. Parr, C. S. Glick, George D. B. Bowling, Joseph Hanford, Dr. G. B. Wood and others, settled at Wyandotte. The first postmaster at Wyandotte was Thomas J. Barker; he used to bring the mail on his back from Kansas City to his office. There have been only four postmasters in the city, altogether. These were Mr. Barker, R. B. Taylor, E. T. Vedder, and the present incumbent, A. D. Downs, who was appointed by President Johnson.

A steam ferry was established at Quindaro in 1857, and one at Wyandotte in 1858. Neither of these are now in existence. The first steam flouring mill was built in 1858, by McAlpine & Washington. Silas Armstrong and Matthew R. Walker erected the first brick buildings in Wyandotte: the first, at the corner of Minnesota and Fifth streets, afterwards the Eldridge House, which was burned in 1865; the other is still standing on Third street.

The first bridge built across the Kaw river was erected in 1858, by private subscription; it was located about three miles above Wyandotte, and cost $15,000. In 1860, a tornado passed over this section, which tore out one span of this bridge, and the remainder soon disappeared.

In 1859, Wyandotte county was formed from territory belonging previously to Leavenworth and Johnson counties, and the first election under the new organization was held on the 20th of February of that year, at which J. W. Johnson was elected Probate Judge, Marshall A. Garrett, County Clerk; W. L. McMath, County Attorney; Samuel E. Forsythe, Sheriff; Robert Robitaille, County Treasurer; V. J. Lane, Register of Deeds; J. B. Wilburn, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Cyrus L. Gorton, Surveyor.

The first bank in the county was established by Davis & Post, in 1857. It was called the Exchange Bank. The first store established after the county was open to settlement, was by Barker & Walker.

In February, 1857, Colby & Parker opened the first hotel in the county; it was at Quindaro, in a building five stories high, and 60 by 80 feet. The first brick church built in the county, after it was opened for settlement was erected at Quindaro by the Methodists in 1857. The first survey for a railroad was made from Quindaro to Lawrence under the charter of the Missouri River & Rocky Mountain Railroad Company. The first grading for a railroad in Kansas was done at Wyandotte on the Kansas Valley Railroad. This was about twenty feet higher than the present road bed of the Kansas Pacific. The Kansas Pacific Railroad was put in operation in 1863. The first locomotive was called the

Wyandotte. The Missouri River Railroad was put in operation in 1866.

In 1867, the county built a fine wooden bridge across the Kaw about two miles above the town of Armstong, at a cost of $165,000. There is also a fine iron bridge across the Kaw, connecting Wyandotte with Kansas City, Kansas, which cost $62,500. A street railway from the center of Wyandotte City to the State line of Missouri, a mile and a half long, was put in operation in 1873.

The convention that framed the present State constitution met at Wyandotte, July 29, 1859. The hall in which its meetings were held was afterwards used as quarters for the first Kansas regiment raised for the late war. It was a four-story building. The regiment moved out of it at half past ten on the morning of June 1, 1861; at twelve o'clock the same day the building tumbled into a heap of ruins. At the time it fell, Capt. James H. Harris was in it, with nineteen recruits, some of whom were so seriously injured that they afterwards died, though none were killed outright.

For the last five years, the growth of the county has been a substantial one, and the improvements of the solid character needed by its rapidly increasing business. Population in 1860, 2,609; in 1870, 10,015; increase in ten years, 7,406; population in 1875, 12,362; increase in five years, 2,347; population in 1878, 13,161; increase in eighteen years, 10,552. Rural population, 6,449; city or town population, 6,712; per cent. of rural to city or town population, 49.

POPULATION of 1878, by Townships and Cities.

TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	**Pop.**	**TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.**	**Pop.**	**TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.**	**Pop.**
Delaware	970	Kansas City	1,412	Prairie	993
Quindaro	1,901	Shawnee	2,046	Wyandotte	1,630
Wyandotte City	4,209	-----	-----	-----	-----

Face of the Country. - Bottom land, 20 per cent.; upland, 80 per cent.; forest (Government survey), 25 per cent.; prairie, 75 per cent. Average width of bottoms, one to two miles; general surface of the country, undulating and bluffy.

Timber. - Timber abounds to a greater or less extent throughout the county; the entire county was formerly heavily timbered, except the extreme northern limit. Varieties: cottonwood, walnut, oak, hickory, sycamore, pecan, hackberry, etc.

Principal Streams. - The Missouri forms the northeastern boundary of the county, flowing in an easterly and southerly direction; the Kansas river forms part of the southern boundary, then flows north and east into the Missouri at Wyandotte; each has numerous tributaries well distributed through the county. The county abounds in splendid springs; good well water obtained at a depth of from 20 to 50 feet.

Coal.- For the object of testing the practicability of reaching coal at Wyandotte, boring was commenced in 1875, under the direction of a company organized for that purpose. The diameter of the bore is 4-1/2 inches. At the depth of 250 feet, gas was struck. A constant issue of gas has escaped since it was reached, in May, 1875. It is estimated that 10,000 cubic feet of gas escape hourly, affording

240,000 feet every 24 hours; a sufficient quantity, it is estimated, to light a city of double the population of both Wyandotte and Kansas City. The boring has reached salt water, and the escaping gas forces up a constant stream of this water to the height of from 12 to 15 feet. The gas roars like the escape of steam from an engine, and when ignited, as it has been at night, a continual column of flame, of several feet in diameter, is seen shooting into the air to the height of from 30 to 40 feet. This gas has been, as yet, utilized only in an experimental way. A two-inch pipe conducts a sufficient quantity of it to the house of a Mr. Wilderman, to supply all needed light and fuel. The engine which is used in continuing the boring for coal is constantly run by the use of this gas as its only fuel. The gas burns with a strong, clear, white flame, and is free from sulphurous smell. The salt water yields 4-1/4 ounces of salt per gallon of water; the salt being free from impurities. At the depth of 500 feet, coal had not yet been reached.

Building Stone, etc. - Fine quarries of white magnesian limestone extend for five miles along the Kansas river - it is similar to the Cottonwood Falls stone; also, an excellent quality of blue limestone for building purposes. The abutments and piers of the Kansas Pacific Railway bridges built the present season near Wyandotte are constructed of this stone.

Railroad Connections. - The Kansas Pacific Railway runs through the county, following the north bank of the Kansas river; principal stations, Wyandotte, Armstrong and Edwardsville. The Missouri River Railroad (an extension of the Missouri Pacific Railroad), follows the south bank of the Missouri river to Leavenworth and Atchison; principal stations, Wyandotte, Quindaro, Pomeroy, Barker's Tank and Connor.

Agricultural Statistics. - Acres in the county, 97,920; taxable acres, 90,577; under cultivation, 43,281.12; cultivated to taxable acres, 47.78 per cent.; increase of cultivated acres during the year, 3,525.87.

LARGE YIELD. - Statement by J. H. Hollingsworth, Connor Station:

Potatoes. - I planted one acre of rich sandy upland with Climax potatoes, in the middle of April. The land is in Section 13, Township 10, Range 23. The crop was ploughed twice and hoed once, being planted in drills about 12 inches in the row and 3 feet the other way. I harvested them from the 1st to the 15th of September, the produce of the acre being 200 bushels; the cost of producing being $4.50.

Value of Garden Produce, Poultry and Eggs Sold during the Year. - Garden produce, $17,784; poultry and eggs, $7,404.

STATEMENT showing the Acreage of Field Crops named from 1872 to 1878, inclusive.

CROPS.	**1872.**	**1873.**	**1874.**	**1875.**	**1876.**	**1877.**	**1878.**
Winter Wheat	2,036.00	2,034.00	4,747.00	700.00	5,411.00	8,787.00	12,795.00
Rye	180.00	280.00	233.00	72.00	681.00	722.00	239.00
Spring Wheat	54.00	183.00	173.00	-----	4.00	20.00	18.00
Corn	15,540.00	15,929.00	14,266.00	25,078.00	22,837.00	16,983.00	17,476.00
Barley	28.00	63.00	60.00	-----	75.00	46.00	15.00

Oats	2,477.00	2,742.00	2,340.00	145.00	2,939.00	1,980.00	2,431.00
Buckwheat	111.00	16.00	2.00	911.50	60.00	96.00	2.00
Irish Potatoes	917.00	1,264.00	1,241.00	1,249.00	1,609.75	3,006.00	1,323.00
Sweet Potatoes	16.00	41.00	95.00	88.58	76.37	107.00	70.12
Sorghum	45.00	36.00	90.00	114.00	200.50	169.00	91.50
Castor Beans	2.00	0.50	16.00	2.50	32.75	8.00	1.00
Cotton	-----	0.25	1.50	0.25	2.37	-----	-----
Flax	-----	5.00	0.75	-----	56.75	-----	8.00
Hemp	437.00	256.50	49.00	12.00	171.00	277.00	126.50
Tobacco	24.00	45.75	82.00	9.75	67.02	26.25	19.25
Broom Corn	-----	-----	47.00	85.00	74.90	80.00	33.50
Millet and Hungarian	228.00	378.00	808.00	952.00	1,120.50	487.00	544.00
Timothy Meadow	591.00	591.00	918.00	290.00	528.00	569.00	1,054.50
Clover Meadow	664.00	663.00	1,021.00	275.00	242.25	598.00	1,272.50
Prairie Meadow	1,119.00	1,836.00	316.00	1,051.00	1,013.00	890.00	579.00
Timothy Pasture	211.00	18.00	152.00	124.00	44.00	148.00	284.00
Clover Pasture	300.00	283.00	466.00	220.00	138.00	177.00	790.50
Blue-Grass Pasture	1,807.00	1,442.00	780.00	11,063.00	3,931.00	3,548.00	2,359.75
Prairie Pasture	2,949.00	2,949.00	1,556.00	982.00	981.00	1,031.00	1,748.00
Total	29,736.00	31,056.00	29,460.25	43,424.58	42,296.16	39,755.25	43,281.12

Increase in six years, 46-per cent. Average increase per annum, 7.67-per cent.

RANK of Wyandotte County in the Crops named below, as to Acreage, and in Cultivated Acreage for the years mentioned in the foregoing table.

CROPS.	**1872.**	**1873.**	**1874.**	**1875.**	**1876.**	**1877.**	**1878.**
Wheat	44	48	52	62	51	38	43
Corn	30	32	44	31	35	53	54
Total Acreage in all Crops	40	37	47	47	50	56	57

STATEMENT showing the Acres, Product and Value of Principal Crops for 1878, together with the Increase and Decrease as compared with 1877.

CROPS.	ACRES IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.	PRODUCT IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.	VALUE OF PRODUCT IN 1878.	INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1877.
Winter Wheat - bu.	12,795.00	4,008.00 in.	191,925.00	68,907.00 in.	$134,347.50	11,329.50 in.
Rye - bu.	239.00	483.00 de.	4,302.00	7,972.00 de.	1,290.60	3,619.00 de.
Spring Wheat - bu.	18.00	2.00 de.	180.00	20.00 in.	108.00	36.00 de.
Corn - bu.	17,476.00	493.00 in.	699,040.00	53,686.00 in.	139,808.00	27,984.04 de.
Barley - bu.	15.00	31.00 de.	270.00	650.00 de.	135.00	233.00 de.
Oats - bu.	2,431.00	451.00 in.	72,930.00	13,530.00 in.	16,044.60	5,352.60 in.
Buckwheat - bu.	2.00	94.00 de.	44.00	1,300.00 de.	35.20	1,040.00 de.
Irish Potatoes - bu.	1,323.00	1,683.00 de.	132,300.00	78,120.00 de.	52,920.00	136,458.00 de.
Sweet Potatoes - bu.	70.12	36.88 de.	9,816.80	6,233.20 de.	7,853.44	8,196.56 de.
Sorghum - gall.	91.50	77.50 de.	10,522.50	8,912.50 de.	5,261.25	4,456.25 de.
Castor Beans - bu.	1.00	7.00 de.	11.00	85.00 de.	13.75	82.25 de.
Cotton - lbs.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Flax - bu.	8.00	8.00 in.	88.00	88.00 in.	88.00	88.00 in.
Hemp - lbs.	126.50	150.50 de.	116,380.00	138,460.00 de.	6,982.80	8,307.60 de.
Tobacco - lbs.	19.25	7.00 de.	14,245.00	5,180.00 de.	1,424.50	518.00 de.
Broom Corn - lbs.	33.50	46.50 de.	26,800.00	37,200.00 de.	1,005.00	1,395.00 de.
Millet and Hungarian - tons	544.00	57.00 in.	1,632.00	414.50 in.	11,424.00	2,901.50 in.

Timothy Meadow - tons	1,054.50	485.50 in.	1,581.75	728.25 in.	12,654.00	5,826.00 in.
Clover Meadow - tons	1,272.50	674.50 in.	1,908.75	1,011.75 in.	15,270.00	8,094.00 in.
Prairie Meadow - tons	579.00	311.50 de.	753.00	404.00 de.	5,271.00	2,828.00 de.
Timothy Pasture acres	284.00	136.00 in.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clover Pasture - acres	790.50	613.50 in.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Blue-Grass Pasture - acres	2,359.75	188.25 de.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Prairie Pasture - acres	1,748.00	717.00 in.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	43,281.12	3,525.87 in.	-----	-----	$411,936.64	$161,562.10 de.

Old Corn on Hand. - Old corn on hand March 1, 1878, 141,496 bushels, or an average of 54 bushels to each family.

Dairy Products. - Cheese manufactured in 1875, 50 lbs.; in 1878, 2,500 lbs.; increase, 2,450 lbs. Butter manufactured in 1875, 94,408 lbs.; in 1878, 83,588 lbs.; decrease, 10,820 lbs.

Farm Animals. - Number of horses, in 1877, 2,550; in 1878, 2,181; decrease, 369. Mules and asses, in 1877, 525; in 1878, 544; increase, 19. Milch cows, in 1877, 2,014; in 1878, 1,858; decrease, 156. Other cattle, in 1877, 2,918; in 1878, 3,109; increase, 191. Sheep, in 1877, 1,490; in 1878, 689; decrease, 801. Swine, in 1877, 10,681; in 1878, 13,228; increase, 2,547

Sheep Killed by Dogs. - Number of sheep killed by dogs, 47; value of sheep killed by dogs, $141.

Wool. - Clip of 1877, 1,106 pounds.

Value of Animals Slaughtered. - Value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter during the year, $111,800.

Horticulture. - Number of acres nurseries, 7; number of trees in bearing: apple, 51,932; pear, 1,247; peach, 18,895; plum, 940; cherry, 6,456. Number of trees not in bearing: apple, 57,396; pear, 1,440;

peach, 13,109; plum, 1,243; cherry, 580.

Herd Law. - Herd law not in force. A letter says: "It would save an immense amount of fencing. Even in this timbered country we can not afford to maintain fences."

Fences. - Stone, 1,556 rods; cost, $3,112. Rail, 243,739 rods; cost, $280,299.85. Board, 32,056 rods; cost, $44,878.40. Wire, 3,666 rods; cost, $2,566.20. Hedge, 37,563 rods; cost, $22,537.80. Total rods of fence, 318,580; total cost, $353,394.25.

Apiaculture. - Number of stands of bees, 787; pounds of honey, 14,961; wax, 826.

Value of Agricultural Implements. - Amount invested in agricultural implements, $17,617.

Manufactures. - Delaware township: steam grist mill, capital, $1,200. Kansas City, Kansas: pork packing establishment, steam-power, capital, $50,000; beef and pork packing house, steam-power, capital, $1,000,000; steam glue factory, capital, $4,000; carpenter and joiner shops, 5, capital, $100,000; cooper shops, 7, capital, $500,000; soap factory; grist mill, capital, $10,000; saddle tree factory, capital, $2,000; ice houses, 11, capital, $50,000. Prairie township: cheese factory. Quindaro township: steam saw mill, capital, $600; steam grist mill, capital, $10,000. Shawnee township: steam saw mills, 2, capital, $800; steam-power rolling mill, capital, $80,000. Wyandotte township: steam saw mill, capital, $1,000; steam saw and grist mill, capital, $700; steam grist mill, capital, $1,500; steam-power machine shops, capital, $120,000. City of Wyandotte: steam saw mill, capital, $2,500; harness manufactory, capital, $500; wagon factory, capital, $1,500; cigar manufactories, 2, capital, $6,000; plough manufactory, steam-power, capital, $1,000; steam grist mills, 3, combined capital, $40,000; broom factory, capital, $1,200; vinegar factory, capital, $3,500; tinware manufactory, capital, $2,000. Shawnee township: steam saw mills, 2, capital invested, $1,000; steam-power rolling mill, capital, $80,000.

THE KANSAS ROLLING MILLS. - These mills are located at Rosedale, in Wyandotte county, about four and one-half miles from Kansas City. They were built in 1875, the machinery being brought from Decatur, Illinois, and operations were commenced in November, 1875. There is now employed a force of 275 men; but the pay-rolls frequently show as many as 325 names. The works are under the immediate direction of Ira Harris, Manager and Treasurer of the company. A. B. Stone, of New York City, is President; W. H. Harris, of Cleveland, Ohio, Vice-President; E. V. Wilkes, Secretary, and D. S. Mathias, Superintendent. The mills consume an average of 3,600 bushels of coal each day, and produce, when running full time, 268,800 pounds of rails, weighing 56 pounds to the yard. The same heating also produces 55,000 pounds of splice bars, and 80 kegs of railroad spikes, weighing 150 pounds to the keg. There is also made at these mills, wrought iron draw-heads, and the company is arranging to put in an additional train of rolls. At present they have three roll trains - one 21 inches, one 18 inches, and one of 12 inches in diameter; the new roll will be nine inches in diameter. They have nine large furnaces, which can be used for either the 18 or 21-inch train; one furnace for the steam hammer, and one for heating spike rods. There are five steam engines in use, and three steam pumps. The main engine has a 32-inch cylinder and a 36-inch stroke; its fly wheel weighs 30 tons. The wages paid the employees range from one dollar to eight dollars per day. The skilled workmen are paid by the piece, the scale being fixed at so much per ton of manufactured goods. The pay rolls vary from $8,000 to $20,000 per month. The amount paid for wages for the seven months ending February 1, 1878, was $69,931.15. The value of new rails made during the same period was $366,246.88. To produce this quantity of rails required 11,100 tons of iron. The average daily consumption of iron is 130 tons, of 2,240 pounds each. In 1878, there were manufactured 1,350 tons of splice bars, valued at about $50,000. About 15,000 tons of new rails were turned out during the last year, the aggregate

value of which was nearly $500,000.

The Kansas City Car Wheel Company, which has its mills at Rosedale, was organized in May, 1877. Its officers are: O. D. Moore, of Rosedale, President and Manager; W. H. Green, of St. Louis, Mo., Vice-President. At present this company can turn out about 300 car wheels and 150 tons of other castings for railroad machinery and ore crushers per month. It employs now from 18 to 30 men, one-third of whom are moulders. The pay-roll is from $750 to $900 per month.

The Kansas Iron Fence Company is also located at Rosedale. This company commenced work in June, 1878. Ira Harris, President; E. V. Wilkes, Secretary and Treasurer; and J. R. Brown, Superintendent. As now working, it employs 19 men and boys, paying about $500 per month. Its capacity is now 800 pounds of barbed wire, and the iron posts, braces, stays, etc., for the same per day; but steam engines now contracted for will increase its capacity to 1,900 pounds of wire, or two miles of iron and steel fence complete, each day.

Valuation and Indebtedness. - Assessed valuation of personal property, $194,181; railroad property, $514,492.36; total assessed valuation of all property, $2,203,040.86; true valuation of all property, $3,671,734.77. Total indebtedness of county, township, city and school districts, $354,328.84; per cent. of indebtedness to assessed valuation, 12-.

Newspaper History. - The first paper published in Wyandotte City was the *Wyandotte Citizen*, by Ephraim Abbott. It was established in 1857, or early in 1858, but was continued only a few months. It was succeeded by the *Western Argus*, which was printed on the same material, and published by the Western Argus Company, J. E. Bennett, editor, and P. Sidney Post, commercial editor. The first number of the *Argus* was issued March 25, 1858, and it was continued till March 9, 1861, when the material was sold to R. B. Taylor, on which to print the *Wyandotte Gazette.* The *Wyandotte Gazette* was established August 7, 1858, by S. D. Macdonald, editor and proprietor. Mr. Macdonald continued the publication one year, issuing a daily during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention, and then suspended. In August, 1860, Mr. Macdonald, having associated with himself R. B. Taylor, resumed the publication of the *Gazette*. This partnership continued but a few weeks, when Mr. Taylor leased the office from Mr. Macdonald and published the paper alone. On the 15th of January, 1861, while the editor was in the East, the office was entirely destroyed by fire. When Mr. Taylor returned he purchased the material of the *Argus* office, and printed the *Gazette* on it. He continued the publication of the *Gazette* till the spring of 1867, when Philpott & Brown got possession of the office, printing the paper for about three months, but failing to comply with the terms of sale, Mr. Taylor resumed control of the establishment, and published the paper till October 1, 1869, when he leased the office to Kessler & Tuttle. On the 1st of January, 1870, Mr. Tuttle withdrew, leaving Mr. Kessler sole lessee and editor, under whose management it remained till July 1, 1870, when Mr. Taylor again assumed control, and continued the publication of the paper till his death, March 26, 1877, since which time, his son, W. B. Taylor, has conducted the paper. The *Gazette* has always been Republican in politics.

The *Wyandotte Reporter* was started by M. W. Delahay in the spring of 1857. The material was sold to S. D. Macdonald the same year. In April, 1857, the publication of the *Quindaro Chindowan*, a Free-State paper, was commenced by Babb & Walden. The paper was published by them a year, when it was suspended. It was afterwards revived and published by the Quindaro Board of Trade, of which Alfred Gray was President. The *Wyandotte Democrat* was published about a year and a half, commencing in May, 1857, by J. A. Berry. Its name was indicative of its politics. The material was removed to Pleasanton, Linn county. The *Kansas Tribune* was established at Quindaro in the fall of 1859, by Francis & Davis. It was printed on the material previously used for the *Chindowan.* In about three months Mr. Davis retired, and Mr. Francis continued the publication till the spring of 1861, when he removed the office to Olathe The *Kansas Post,* a German weekly paper, was removed to Wyandotte, from Kansas City, in the early part of the war and published for one year, by A. Wuerz and John

Haberlein. It was again moved to Kansas City. The first number of *Die Fackel* (The Torch), was printed in Wyandotte, September 12, 1866, by Kastor, Ficher & Co., H. W. Kastor, editor. On the 1st of January, 1868, the paper was removed to Atchison. The *Kansas Real Estate Herald* was issued at Wyandotte, by E. F. Heisler, from November, 1868, to July, 1869. The *Kansas Pilot* was established at Kansas City, Kansas, May 1, 1878, by William Caffrey, editor and proprietor. It is a weekly, and Republican in politics. The *Wyandotte Herald* was established by V. J. Lane, on the 4th of January, 1872. It is a Democratic paper, and its publication is still continued by the original proprietor.

Schools. - Number of organized districts, 39; school population, 5,235; average salary of teachers, per month, males, $46.33; females, $31.67. School houses built during 1878, none. Total number of school houses, 44; log, 1; frame, 31; brick, 7; stone, 5. Value of all school property, $85,733. The principal district school grounds are enclosed and ornamented with a variety of young shade trees, mostly silver maple.

Churches. - Baptist: organizations, 6; membership, 200; church edifices, 1; value of church property, $1,500. Congregational: organizations, 5; membership, 136; church edifices, 1; value of church property, $3,500. Episcopal: organizations, 1; membership, 16; church edifices, 1; value of church property, $3,000. *Methodist Episcopal: organizations, 6; membership, 150; church edifices, 1; value of church property, $5,000. Presbyterian: organizations, 1; membership, 15. Roman Catholic organizations, 3; membership, 2,000; church edifices, 2; value of church property, $10,000.

* Return for 1876. No returns for 1878.

Transcribed from *First Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture to the Legislature of the State of Kansas, for the Years 1877-8* embracing statistical exhibits, with diagrams of the agricultural, industrial, mercantile, and other interests of the state, together with a colored outline map of the state, and sectional maps, in colors, of each organized county, showing their relative size and location, railroads, towns, post offices, school houses, water powers, etc., etc. Topeka, Kansas: Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Rand, McNally & Co., Printers and Engravers, Chicago. 1878. Transcribed by Megan Wade and Casey Rowe, March 2002.

* * *

HISTORY

By general consent, **Moses Grinter** is awarded the priority among the early settlers of Wyandotte County. He located near where the station of Secundine afterward stood, in 1831. and lived there up to the time of his death, which occurred June 1, 1878. The next white man to stop within the limits of Wyandotte County was **Rev. Thomas Johnson**, a Methodist minister. who established a mission school among the Delaware Indians, near "the white church."

In April, 1837, **Rev. John G. Pratt** located upon Section 10, Town 30. Range 23. about sixteen miles west of Wyandotte City, where he still resides. He established a Baptist mission among the Delawares, published several hymn hooks in their language. and one of his sons married a daughter of **Charles Journeycake**'s, a well-known chief. He is now-the oldest settler in the county and the following account which he gives of the tribe is therefore of more than usual interest and value:

> That part of the country on the north side of the Kansas River was first settled by the Delawares in 1829. They came from Ohio, and brought with them a knowledge of agriculture, and many of them

habits of industry. They opened farms, built houses and cut out roads along the ridges and divides, also erecting a frame church at what is now the village of White Church. The south side of the Kansas River was settled by the **Shawnee Indians** in 1823. They also afterward came from Ohio, and were about as much advanced in civilization as the Delawares. They had a Methodist mission about three miles from Westport, a long time, it being presided over by **Rev. Mr. Johnson;** also a Quaker mission about two miles west of that. The population of the Delaware tribe when it first settled in Kansas, was 1,000. It was afterward reduced to 800. This was in consequence of contact with the wilder tribes, who were as hostile to the short-haired Indians as they were to the whites. Still the Delawares would venture out hunting buffalo and beaver, to be inevitably overcome and destroyed. Government finally forbade their leaving the reservation. The effect of this order was soon apparent in the steady increase of the tribe, so that when they removed in 1867, they numbered 1,160. The ruling chiefs from 1829 to 1867, were **Ne-con-he-con, Qui-sha-to-what (Capt. John Ketchum), Nah-ko-mund (Capt. Anderson), Kock-a-to-wha (Sar-cox-ie), Charles Journeycakes, Qua-con-now-ha (James Sacondine or Secundine), Ah-cah-chick (James Connor) and Capt. John Connor."**

Capt. John Ketchum, one of the most noted chiefs of the Delawares, died in August, 1857. He lived near White Church on the Lawrence road, and at the time of his death, which occurred at an advanced age, he was almost helpless. His funeral was attended by a large number of Indians, who came in their colored blankets and painted faces, carrying their guns. They were mounted on horseback, and as the procession slowly followed the remains of their chief along the windings of the forest road, they seemed truly the sorrowful survivors of a once powerful race.
http://www.kckps.org/disthistory/openbuildings/whitechurch.html

* * *

On May 8, 1827, **Colonel Henry Leavenworth** established Cantonment Leavenworth on the site of the present fort. It was intended to be the principal western depot for government supplies, which were shipped up the Missouri River by boat and then distributed overland to the various posts on what was intended to be the permanent border between the United States and Indian Country. It soon became evident that, for the supply system to function smoothly, a ferry would be needed across the Kansas River. Accordingly, in January 1831, a twenty-one year old Kentuckian named Moses R. Grinter was sent to establish and operate a ferry at a point on the river near the present intersection of 78th and Kaw Drive. [1] At that time, the area north of the Kansas River was part of the Delaware Reserve, established in 1829, while the lands on the south bank were part of the Shawnee Reserve, established in 1826.

The **Grinter ferry** was a typical rope ferry, the type most frequently used on the larger streams such as the Kansas River. It was designed so that the current furnished the motive power. A heavy cable was stretched across the river, on which ran two pulleys from which ropes were attached to each end of the boat. When the ferryman was ready to start across, he would release one end of the rope to head the boat upstream. The current pushing against the side of the boat would then propel the ferry to the opposite shore. The boatman controlled the movement by winching the cables with a windlass to hold the boat at different angles. This was a slow process, as generally only one team and wagon at a time could be carried. In the case of the Grinter ferry, the charge to non-military users of the ferry was set at 50 cents for a passenger and two dollars for a wagon.

In the first years of the ferry's operation, the roads that ran to it were little more than Indian trails, but in 1836, Secretary of War **Lewis Cass** proposed the construction of a military road from Fort Snelling

in Minnesota south to the Texas border, linking the forts and posts of the "permanent" Indian frontier. In October of that year, the Delaware signed an agreement granting the government permission to open a road through their reserve. From September 1 to October 8, 1837, the route for a section of Cass' military road between Fort Leavenworth and the Arkansas River was surveyed by a party led by **Col. Stephen Watts Kearny**, but it was not until some five years later that the southern section of the Military Road was finally completed, connecting Fort Leavenworth with Shawnee Town, Fort Scott and the government posts beyond. The Grinter ferry is often noted as having been on the Military Road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott. This is correct, but the establishment of the ferry predated the construction of the road by eleven years.

In the summer of 1844 there was a great flood on the Kansas River following six weeks of rain in May and June. The Grinters' cabin was washed away, as was the Delaware mill on Mill Creek a short distance to the east and the village called Anderson's Town to the west where Edwardsville is today. Both Anderson's Town and the mill site were abandoned, but the Grinter ferry was soon back in operation. [2] The Grinters then built a second, more substantial cabin higher up on the north bank, well above the flood level.

As the years passed, military and civilian traffic on the ferry steadily increased. The Delaware Indian town of Secondine was established by James Secondyne, or Quar-cor-now-ha, to the east of the Grinter property across a small ravine or creek that may still be seen on the east side of 78th Street. Stores, including a trading post operated by the Chouteau family, and a blacksmith shop operated by Issac Mundy for the Delaware, were built on the Grinter side of the creek. In 1849 James C. Grinter, a younger brother of Moses, came to Kansas. He assisted as ferryman until 1855, and married Anna Grinter's sister Rosanna Marshall. A post office called Delaware, the first in what is now Wyandotte County, was established in 1850 with Indian trader James Findlay as Postmaster. As names (and spelling) were apparently somewhat flexible in the mid Nineteenth Century, it should perhaps be noted that the Grinter ferry, the Military ferry, Delaware, the Delaware ferry, Delaware Crossing, Secondine, and Secondyne all refer to the same small community.

Moses Grinter was authorized to open a trading post with the Delaware on April 20, 1855, and continued to operate it until October of 1860.[3] The Kansas Pacific Railroad reached Secondine from Wyandott in April 1864, and was extended to a point opposite Lawrence by November. A Secondine Station was established, and was located about 100 yards southeast of the Grinter house. Depressions in the ground where the tracks were laid were still visible in 1963. Despite the arrival of the railroad, the ferry remained in use throughout the years of the Civil War, hastening the crossing of troops and supplies from Fort Leavenworth to the Battle of Westport on October 23, 1864.

The first bridge across the Kansas River, the Southern Bridge connecting Wyandott to Shawnee Town, had been built in 1858 some seven or eight miles downstream from the Grinter ferry. This apparently did not affect the ferry greatly, as the two crossings served travelers on different routes. But in 1867, a railroad bridge across the Kansas River at Wyandott was completed, and the ferry was becoming obsolete after nearly forty years of operation. It was also in 1867 that the Delaware finally gave in to continuing pressure and sold their reservation in Kansas, moving to Indian Territory in what is now Oklahoma the following winter. The town of Secondine soon disappeared, its departure hastened by the removal of the station to Muncie a mile further east. By 1870, the Grinter ferry, unlike several other ferries further upstream, was absent from the official map of Wyandotte County that was published in that year.

Moses R. Grinter died on June 12, 1878, at the age of 69. He was buried in the Grinter Chapel cemetery a quarter mile to the north of his house on ground that he and Anna had donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church South ten years before. Anna Marshall Grinter died June 28, 1905, at the age of 85.

[1] Accounts of this event vary, some saying that Grinter was in the Army at the time, others saying that that he was a civilian in Army employ, and some suggesting that he came from Kentucky specifically to operate the ferry.
[2] The Delaware Baptist Mission at Anderson's Town survived the flood, but the abandonment of the town eventually led to the mission being relocated to near the present 110th Street and State Avenue.
[3] When closed on October 24, 1860, Moses Grinter's account book showed $14,134.13 owed to him by his Delaware customers.

Barry, Louise. *The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West 1540-1854*. Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, no date (1972).
Farley, Alan W. *The Delaware Indians in Kansas: 1829-1867*. Kansas City, Kansas: 1955.
Hanson, Harry E. *A Historic Outline of Grinter Place from 1825 to 1878*. Kansas City, Kansas: self published, 1976.
Harrington, Grant W. *Historic Spots or Mile-Stones in the Progress of Wyandotte County, Kansas*. Merriam, Kansas: The Mission Press, 1935.
Manning, Jack W. "John Gill Pratt: Missionary Printer, Physician, Teacher and Statesman." Unpublished PhD. dissertation, Central Baptist Theological Seminary, Kansas City, Kansas, 1951.
Morris FCE, The. Morris 1821-1997: *A Community on the Ft. Leavenworth Military Road to the Santa Fe Trail*. Compiled by Dorothy Hart Kroh. No place (Kansas City, Kansas): no publisher (Morris Association for Family & Community Education), no date (1997).
Weslager, C. A. *The Delaware Indians: A History*. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1972.
----------. *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration*. Wallingford, Pennsylvania: The Middle Atlantic Press, 1978.

* * *

History of Wyandotte County
By Murrel Bland

About 2,000 years ago, primitive Indians who were hunters and gatherers lived in what is now Wyandotte County, Kansas. Anthropologists believe that the confluence of two rivers— the Kansas and the Missouri— was a significant factor in attracting these Indians.

In 1825, the federal government moved the Shawnee Indian tribe to Wyandotte County. The area had been under control of Spain and later France. However, the United States acquired the area as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.



In 1830, the federal government moved the Delaware Indian Tribe to Wyandotte County. Then in 1843, the Wyandotte Indians came here from Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

The Wyandotte Tribe took an active part in community affairs. The chief, William Walker, became the first provisional governor of the Kansas-Nebraska Territory in 1854. Most of the Indians accepted U.S. citizenship. A few moved to Indian territory in Oklahoma. Today the official home of the Wyandotte


ANNIE MOSES GRINTER

Tribe of Oklahoma is in Wyandotte, Okla.

The first permanent white settler in Wyandotte County was Moses Grinter. He built Grinter House in 1857 which is now a state historical site which overlooks the Kansas River. Grinter's wife, Annie Marshall Grinter, was the daughter of a Delaware Indian woman and a French Indian trader. They married in 1836.


Photo courtesy of Grinter Place State Historical Site MOSES GRINTER

Grinter was chosen by Col. Henry Leavenworth to operate the ferry across the Kansas River. Col. Leavenworth, who had established a military post, needed a ferry to link various military outposts that stretched from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Ft. Gibson, Okla. These military posts were necessary to protect the stream of traders and travelers heading down the Santa Fe Trail and to preserve peace with the Indians.

Grinter started operating the ferry in 1831. Travelers, both civilian and military, paid 50 cents a person or $2 a wagon to cross the river.

The town of Wyandot was incorporated in 1858. It was located in what now is the downtown area of Kansas City, Kansas. Wyandotte County was incorporated in 1859. However, it was not soon enough for the county to have delegates at the convention which drafted the Kansas Constitution.

Convention officials, although they met in the City of Wyandot, held that Wyandotte County had not been formed when the Kansas Territorial Legislature met on Feb. 11, 1859 to establish the convention. Wyandotte County, the smallest county in Kansas with 155.7 square miles of land, was made up from portions of Leavenworth and Johnson counties.

Wyandotte County continued to grow in its early days. By 1870, it had more than 10,000 people. It was during this period that Kansas City, Kansas, became a railhead and received more than 120,000 head of cattle its first year.

By the 1880s, population had grown to about 20,000. A real estate agent led in the effort of consolidate. In 1886, the cities of Wyandot, Armourdale, Armstrong and Kansas City, Kansas, were consolidated into one city— called Kansas City, Kansas. In 1890, the city had a population of more than 54,000 and more than 73,000 in 1900.

In 1909 the City of Argentine became part of Kansas City, Kansas. The City of Rosedale was added in 1922. At that time the population of Wyandotte County was about 115,000. . .

Industry has always been important to Wyandotte County. Railroads and the stockyards can trace it roots to the 1870s. In the early 1900s, several meat-packing houses were established near the banks of the Kansas River. Many immigrants from Slavic nations came here to work in the packing plants.

Most of the original white settlers were of English and Irish descent. In the late 1870s and the early 1880s, many black persons came to Wyandotte County. They were called the "Exodustors" who migrated from southern states after the Civil War.

The railroads brought Mexicans to Wyandotte County.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY & KANSAS CITY, KANSAS HISTORY

Top

Cutler's *History of Kansas* - Wyandotte County

> Full-text of William G. Cutler's *History of the State of Kansas*, published in 1883 by A. T. Andreas, Chicago, IL. From the Kansas Collection at CARRIE, Kansas Heritage Information Server.

Grinter Place State Historic Site

Grinter Place was an early trading post in Kansas Territory owned and operated by Moses Grinter and his wife, Annie, a Delaware Indian. Kansas State Historical Society site.

A History of the Schools of Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas

The story of many of the early schools in Kansas City, Kansas is found on this web site from USD #500.

Short History of Wyandotte County

From Prehistory through Kansas Territory and Statehood, by the Wyandotte County Historical Society and Museum.

"Views of the Past"

History of Kansas City, Kansas in pamphlets prepared by the KCK Bicentennial Committee. From the Kansas City Kansas Public Library.

Wyandotte County Historical Society and Museum

Hours of operation and contact information, holdings of the Harry M. Trowbridge Research Library.

Wyandotte County Photo History Album

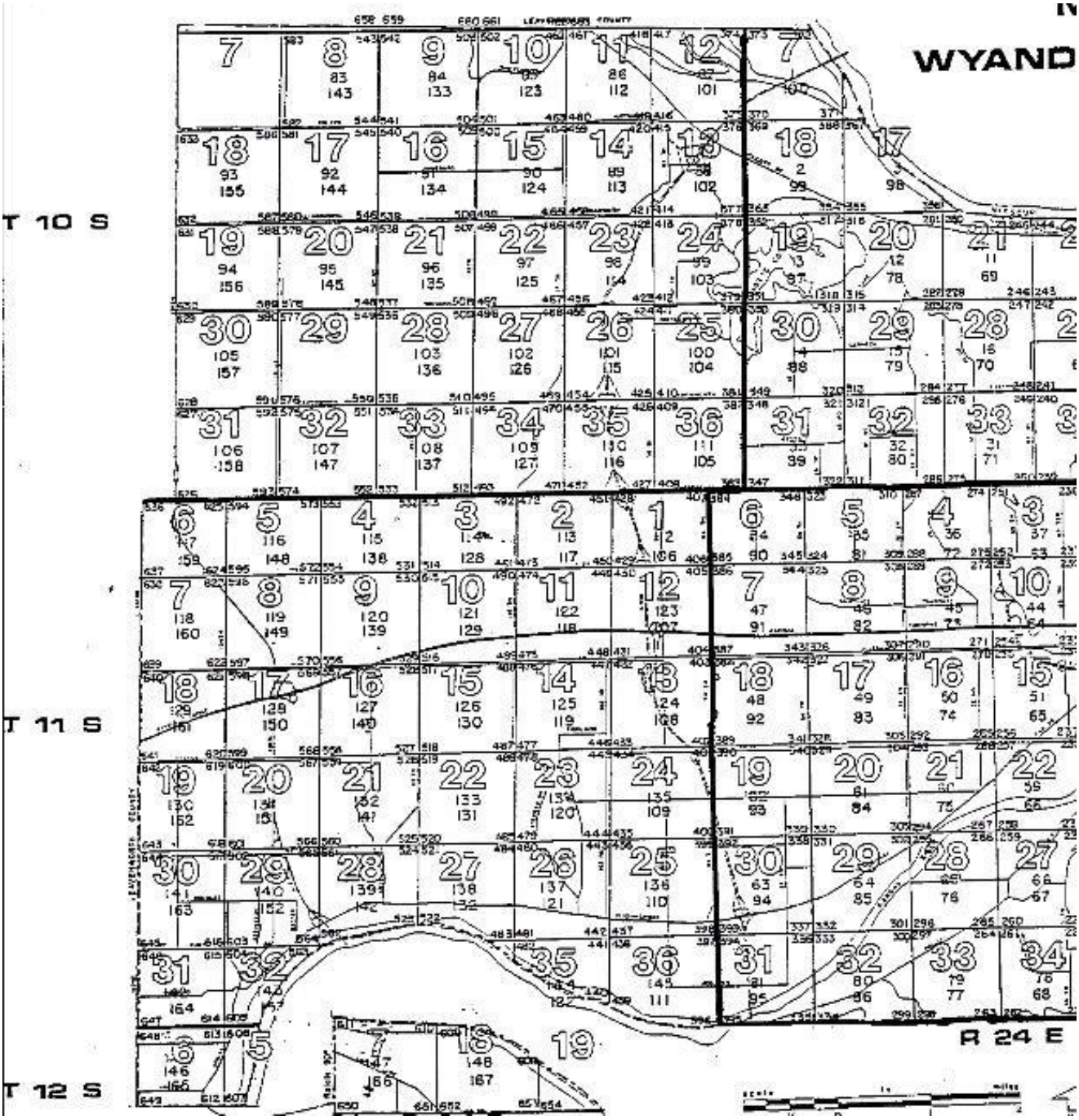
From the Wyandotte County Economic Development Council.

Wyandotte Nation of Kansas

Official Wyandot Nation of Kansas page, "dedicated to the preservation of Wyandot history and culture and the preservation, protection, restoration and maintenance of the Huron Indian Cemetery in Kansas City, Kansas"

~ ~ ~

Cross Reference Map of Wyandotte County Showing Sections, Townships, and Ranges. Because we can not find a better base map, we are removing some of the data in order to put in features of our own. You can follow the progress here, if you like as we make the changes.



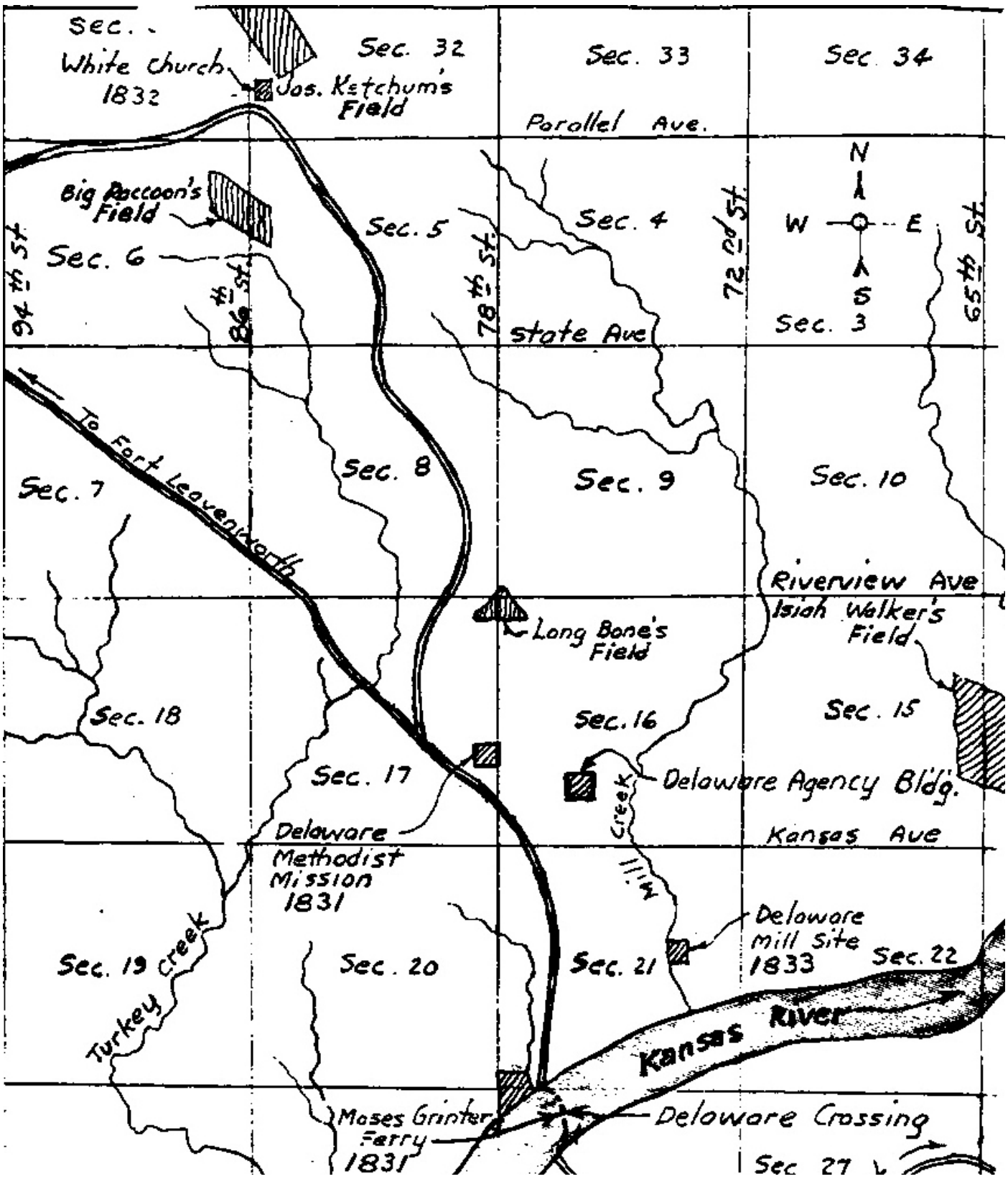
Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 24 October 2004. Photo check A. TH

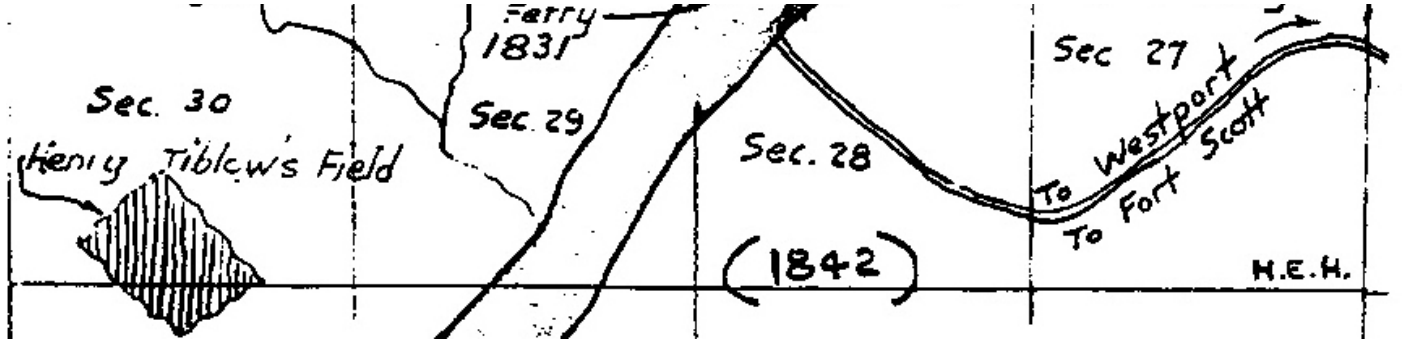
[Home Page](#)

4 November 2005

DELAWARE ALLOTMENTS IN WYANDOTTE COUNTY

Allotment Listings and Maps





A Portion of the Delaware Reserve of the Area to the North of Moses Grinter's Ferry (Map by Harry Hanson)

This map is a portion of the Delaware Reserve showing roughly the area to the north of Moses Grinter's Ferry at the Delaware Crossing on the Kansas River in what is now Kansas City, Kansas. The area is in Range 24 East. The area covered by the map north of Parallel Avenue is in Township 10 South. The area south of Parallel Avenue is in Township 11 South. The map was drawn by Harry Hanson, one of the previous owners of the Grinter Place. This map, on page 16 of Faye Louis Smith Arellano's *Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records 1842-1907,* was made by Harry Hanson, a former owner of the Grinter Place.

The Researchers for this project are Martin Weeks *martinweeks@cox.net* and Tom Swiftwater Hahn *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net* .

A Selection of Allotments of Delaware Lands in Kansas under the Treaty of May 1860 (As found in Faye Smith Arellano, *Delaware Trails,* pp. 26-64)

The allotments described herewith can be found on the map just below the listing.

The names we cite are from the 1862 Delaware Allotments, with some added 1866 allotments. We selected the names to match the area of the Hanson Map (above) that shows the area to the north of the Delaware Crossing on the Kansas River. That map is a good base for our purpose in that it includes section numbers, some road or street names, and certain Delaware features. The total number of allotments, included the 1866 additions, was 1182. The allotments that we show in the map comprise about ten percent of the total number of allotments. Each entry contains, in the order presented, the allotment number, the name of the person, the part of the pertinent section, the legal description of the allotment--including the section number, the township south, the range east--the age of the person, and the number of acres of each tract.

Sections consist of 640 acres of land. Thus, a half-section is 360 acres, a quarter section is 160 acres, and an eighth of a sections 80 acres, the intended acreage of each allotment. Most allotments are in one tract, but some are in two parts because of terrain features, the result being that the total allotment was about 80 acres. As an example of how this breaks down, take the first allotment below, which is No. 6, for Angeline Jonneycake. If one looks at the complete listing of allotments, it can be seen that Angeline's tract was not isolated from the remainder of the family's allotments, but those they were simply outside the scope of the map. This is not the case for most other allotments in the map area. In point of fact, the map entries tend to show the clustering of family allotments. The location of the allotments shows in general where the

families had lived previously and shows that at least some choice was given. To continue, the next segment of Angeline Jonneycake's allotment is the legal description, which is W/2 SW/4 33-10-24. An expansion/explanation of that description is that her land was the west one-half of the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 10, Range 24 East, the equivalent of 80 acres. Clear as mud, right? Actually, once you look up a couple of entries of the allotment map, the system should become clear to you. Angelina's age is 10 and the total acreage is 80 acres.

Number/Name/Age/Description of Allotment by Part of Section, Number of Section, Number of Township South, and Number of Range East, and Number of Acres. **The age and number of acres has not yet been entered for every entry.**

6. Angline Jonneycake, age 10, W/2 SW4, 33-10-24, 80 acres

10. Sally O. Smith, age 10, Lot 5 NE/4 4-11-24, 49.02 acres and SE/4 NW/4 , 4-11-24, 40 acres [total 89.2 acres]

12. R. Jordan Johnnecake, age 20, W/2 SW/4, 6-11-24, 80 acres

13. Rachel Johnnecake, age 16, E/2 SW/4, 6-11-24, 80 acres

29. Qua lup pa pa na qua, age 60, E/2 NW/4, 16-11-24, 80 acres

30. Mun da la qua Susan Beaver), age 7, NE/4 SW/4, 9-11-24, 40 acres and Lot 5 SE/4, 9-11-24, 48.8 acres [88.08 acres]

31. Oh how da pee ton (Mary Jane Beaver), age 3, E/2 SE/4, 7-11-24, 80 acres

32. Louisa Beaver, age 25, E/2 NE/4 18-11-24

33. Ne con se pa kee now [Virginia Beaver], age 5 months, SE/4 NW/4 , 9-11-24 5 months and Lot 4 NE/4, 9-11-24,
48.42 acres [total 88.42 acres]

35. Nancy Wildcat Lot, age 16, Lot 6 SE/4 , 9-11-2, 47.70 acres and SE/4 SW/4, 9-11-24, 24.40 acres [total 72.1 acres]

36. Rosanna Marshall Grinter, age 30, W/2 NW/4, 29-11-24, 80 acres

37. Juliet Grinter , age 11, E/2 NE/4, 36-11-23, 80 acres

38. Henrietta Grinter, age 10, E/2 NE/4, 30-11-24, 80 acres

39. Maria Jane Grinter, age 8, E/2 NW/4, 29-11-24, 80 acres

40. Sarah F. Grinter, age 4, W/2 SW/4 , 29-11-24 , 80 acres

41. Mary Belle Grinter, age 4, NE/4 SW/4, 29-11-24, 40 acres and Lot 5 SW/4, 29-11-24, 38.20 acres [total 78.2 acres]

42. James A. Grinter, age 1, E/2 SE/4, 30-11-24, 80 acres

43. Annie Marshall [dead] [daughter of John Marshall], age 8, Lots 5 & 6 SE/4, 36-11-23, 77.60 acres

44. Mary Gillis Rodgers, age 36, E/2 NW/4, 6-11-24, 54.32 acres and W/2 W/2 NE/4, 6-11-24, 27.31 acres [total 81.63 acres]

45. Sophronia Rodgers, age 10, W/2 NW/4, 6-11-24, 54.32 acres and E/2 E/2 NE/4, 26.78 acres [total 81.10 acres]

53 . John Delaware (gone south), age 38, E/2 NE/4 , 19-11-24, 80 acres

54. Jane Delaware [Wil la no oh qua?] (gone south), age 38, W/2 NW/4, 20-11-24, 80 acres

55. Me mun dat Delaware [Sar con oh kee now)], age 13, W/2 NE/4, 18-11-24, 80 acres

70. Betsy Marshall, age 65, Lot 6 SW/4, 21-11-24, 56.30 acres and Lot 5 SE/4, 21-11-24, 41.65 acres [total 97.95 acres]

71. Eliza Jane Fish, age 28, Lot 4 NE/4, 21-11-24, 49.30 acres and SE/4 NW/4, 21-11-24, 40 acres [total 89.30 acres]

72. Sarah Ann Rankins, age 30, E/2 SW/4, 20-10-23, 80 acres

73. Alice Rankins, age 6, W/2 SW/4 , 20-10-23, 80 acres

78. Frances C. Grinter, age 22, W/2 SE/4, 8-11-24, 80 acres

79. Mary E. [L?], age 5, E/2 SE/4 , 8-11-24, 80 acres

80. John W. Grinter, age 1, E/2 SW/4, 8-11-24, 80 acres

94. Longbone, age 58, W/2 SW/4, 9-11-24, 80 acres

95. Mary Longbone, age 48, W/2 NW/4, 16-11-24, 80 acres

116. Henry Tiblow, age 40, Lots 2 & 3 NE/4. 31-11-24, 75.10 acres

117. Mary A. Tiblow, age 30, E/2 NW/4, 30-11-24, 80 acres

118. Virginia Tiblow, age 13, W/2 NW/4, 31-11-24,80 acres

119. Mary C. Tiblow, age 11, E/2 NW/4, 31-11-24, 80 acres

120. Richard W. C. Tiblow, age 6, W/2 SE/4, 30-11-24 , 80 acres

121. Nathan Tiblow (deceased), age 8 months, W/2 SW/4, 30-11-24, acres

122. Nancy Cook, age 50, W/2 NE/4, 30-11-24, 80 acres

125. Mary Jane [Grinter] Defries, age 19, E/2 SE/4, 17-11-24, 80 acres

127. Annie [Marshall] Grinter, age 40, Lots 7 & 8 SW/4, 21-11-24, 78.?? acres

128. William Henry [H.] Grinter, age 20, E/2 SW/4, 20-11-24, 80acres

129. Martha V. Grinter, age 5, Lots 2 & 3 NE/4, 29-11-24, 78.70 acres and Lot 4 NW/4, 28-11-24, 5 acres
[total 83.70 acres

131. Rosanna Marshal [John's daughter], age 10, E/2 SE/4 , 20-11-24, 80 acres

132. John Marshall [son of John], age 9, W/2 SE/4 , 20-11-24,80 acres

149. Elizabeth Ketchum, age 16, Lot 4 SE/4, 4-11-24, 49.02 acres and NE/4 NW/4 , 4-11-24, 40 acres [total 89.02 acres]

155. Lewis Ketchum, age 50, E/2 SW/4, 32-10-24, 80 acres

156. Elizabeth Z. Ketchum, age 28, E/2 SE/4, 32-10-24, 80 acres

163. Solomon Ketchum, age 2, W/2 SE/4, 32-10-24, 80 acres

167. Sarah E. Ketchum [Daughter of William Riley Ketchum), W/2 SW/4, 4-11-24, 80 acres

168. Nancy Ketchum, age 13, E/2 SE/4, 5-11-24 , 80 acres

169. Joel Ketchum, age 10, E/2 NE/4, 8-11-24, 80 acres

170. Caroline Ketchum, age 8, W/2 NW/4, 4-11-24, 52.81 acres and E/2 NE/4, 5-11-24, 27.25 acres [total 80.06 acres]

171. Absolom Ketchum, age 6, W/2 NW/4, 9-11-24,80 acres

172. Henry Clay Ketchum, age 3, W/2 NE/4, 5-11-24, 54.50 acres and W/2 E/2 NE/4, 5-11-24, 27.25 acres [total 81.75 acres]

173. Melinda Wilcoxen, age 34, Lots 3 & 4 NE/4, 16-11-24 , 95.93 acres

174. Lucinda Wilcoxen, age 11, Lots 5 & 6 SE/4 , 16-11-24. 97.66 acres

175. James Ketchum [Reverend], age 44, E/2 NW/4, 5-11-24, 64.65 acres and Lots 7 & 8 NE?/4 , 18-10-24, 21.70 acres [total 76.35 acres]

176. Lo a tow oh qua [Mrs. James Ketchum], age 39, W/2 SW/4 32-10-24, 80 acres

177. Mary Ketchum, age 7, W/2 SE/4, 5-11-24, 80 acres

178. Hester Ketchum [after 1866, Nannie H. Grinter], age 13, W /2 NE/4, 8-11-24 , 80 acres

181. Amanda Ketchum, age 3, E/2 SE/4, 31-10-24, 80 acres

182. Charles Ketchum, age 17, E/2 SW/4, 5-11-24, 80 acres

188. George Ketchum, age 75, Lot 3 SE/4, 4-11-24, 49.02 acres and SE/4 SW/4, 4-11-24, 40 acres [total 89.02 acres]

189. Mary Ketchum, age 48, Lot 3 NE/4, 9-11-24, 48.83 acres and NE/4 NW/4, 9-11-24, 40 acres [total 88.93 acres]

211. Big Raccoon (dead), age 48, E/2 SE/4, 6-11-24, 80 acres

212. Sally Raccoon , age 40, E/2 NE/4, 6-11-24, 54.62 acres and E/2 W/2 NE/4, 6-11-24, 27.31 acres [total 81.93 acres]

214. Ah qual pe now, age 21, W/2 NW/4, 5-11-24, 54.65 acres and W/2 E/2 NE/4, 1-11-23, 26.78 acres [total 81.43 acres

219. Twe sho quo he [Que she qua he], age 45, W/2 NW/4, 8-11-24, 80 acres

220. Martha Jacobs, age 6, E/2 NW/4, 8-11-24, 80 acres

223. Jim Brown, age 27, W/2 SW/4, 8-11-24, 80 acres

224. A ha le ma le mon, age 28, W/2 SW/4, 19-11-24 , 80 acres

225. To ha le no oh qua, age 10, W/2 NW/4, 19-11-24, 80 acres

233. Ah ha la nah que now, age 28, E/2 NW/4, 19-11-24 , 80 acres

234. Ne la ta que now, age 35, E/2 SW/4, 19-11-24 , 80 acres

264. John Washington, age 7, W/2 NW/4, 18-11-24 ,80 acres

272. John George, age 1 month, SW/4 NE/4, 31-10-24, 40 acres and NW/4 SE/4 , 31-10-24, 40 acres [total 80 acres]

273. Wa le car pi [Gustavus Davis], age 23, E/2 SW/4, 31-10-24, 80 acres

274. Mary Ann Fish, age 35, W/2 NW/4, 30-11-24 , 80 acres

276. Francis Tiblow, age 8, W/2 NE/4 , 31-11-24, 80 acres

278. Ke wee she, W/2 SW/4, 7-11-24, 80 acres

279. Abram Haff, age 30, W/2 SW/4, 5-11-24 , 80 acres

280. Tuc kee lun go nar qua, age 28, W/2 SE/4, 7-11-24 , 80 acres

281. Man ka no wha, age 6, W/2 NE/4, 18-11-24, 80 acres

282. Es pe lun go no wha, age 4, E/2 SE/4, 18-11-24, 80 acres

283. Kuch que cum un, age 2, W/2 SE/4, 18-11-24, 80 acres, 80 acres

296. Wa lun da koh oh qua, age 54, W/2 NE/4, 7-11-24 , 80 acres

297. Po me now. age 60, W/2 SE/4, 6-11-24,80 acres

321. Doctor Block, age 39, W/2 NW/4, 17-11-24 , 80 acres

322. Eliza Block, age 32, W/2 SW/4, 17-11-24, 80 acres

324. Leonard Snake, age 64, E/2 NE/4, 7-11-24, 80 acres

326. Sampson Snake, age 10, E/2 SW/4 , 7-11-24, 80 acres

333. William Marshall, age 10, E/2 NW/4, 19-10-24, 80 acres

344. Polly Marshall , age 3, W/2 NE/4, 19-10-24 , 90 acres

355. Par tet Longbone, age 17, E/2 SW/4, 16-11-24, 80 acres

356. Ar sar kee par ke no, age 19, W/2 SW/4, 16-11-24 , 80 acres

359. Quaf ti lease Longbone [Nancy Fish), age 32 [dead], W/2 SE/4, 17-11-24, 80 acres

360. Pa mo hah Longbone, age 4, E/2 SW/4, 17-11-24 , 80 acres

361 Qua ta che hease, age 48, E/2 NW/4 , 7-11-24 , 80 acres

362. Robert Washington, E/2 NW/4 18-11-24, 80 acres

393. Puate pa coo wha, age 30 E/2 SW/4, 18-11-24, 80 acres

398. Oh well lun noox qua, age 80, W/2 SW/4, 31-10-24, 80 acres

859. Ton qua chuch, age 26, age 26, W/2 SW/4, 18-11-24

886. Jenny Armstrong, E/2 NW/4, 17-11-24, 80 acres

887. John Shawnee, [41-46 apparently Shawnee?] E/2 (half off) NE/, 20-11-24, 80 acres

888. Betsy Shawnee, W/2 NE/4, 20-11-24, 80 acres

889. Susan Shawnee, E/2 NW/4 , 20-11-24, 80 acres

890. John White, E/2 NW/4, 30-11-24, 80 acres

891. Big Shawnee, W/2 ,NW/4 , 21-11-24, 80 acres

892. Jane Shawnee, NE/4 NW/4, 21-11-24, 40 acres and Lot 3 NE/4, 21-11-24, 49 acres [total 89 acres]

908. Martha Edgar , age 32, W/2 SW/4 , 20-11-24, 80 acres

909. Eliza Edgar, age 12, E/ 2 SE/4 , 19-11-24, 80 acres

928. Lucinda Marshall, age 35, E/2 NE/4 , 17-11-24, 80 acres

929. Rebecca Lucas, age 60, W/2 NE/4, 17-11-24 , 80 acres

942. Francis H. Grinter, Lot 2 SW/4, 30-10-23, 7.27 acres

1866 Additions – Shown in Brackets on Map

3. Anna E. Defries [1866], W/2 SW/4, 4-11-24,

8. Nannie H. Grinter [1866], W/2 NE/4, 8-11-24 [previously owned by Hester Ketchum, daughter of James Ketchum]

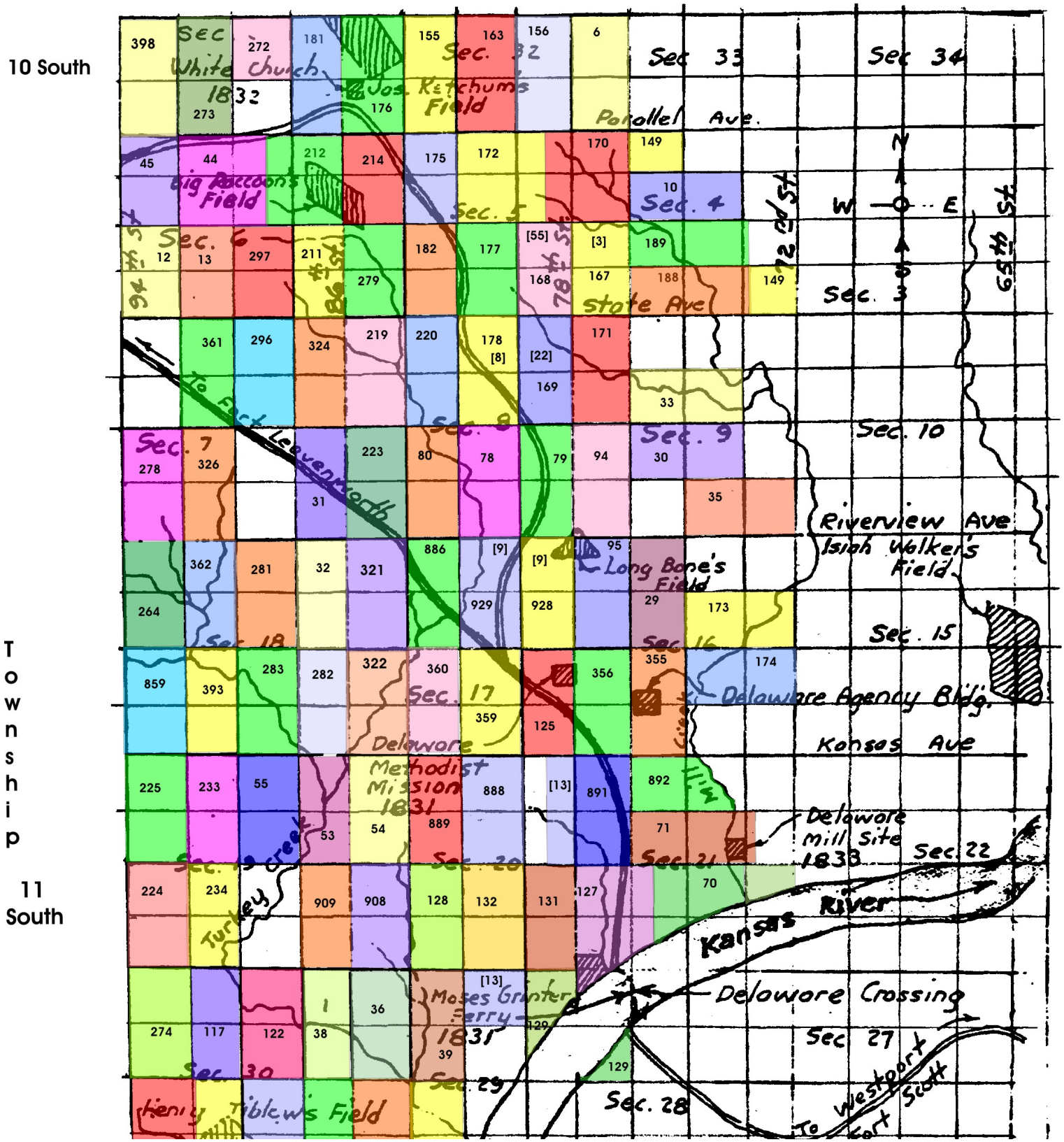
9. Edward Grinter [1866], N/2 W/2 NE/4, 17-11-24 and N/2 E/2 NE/4, 17-11-24

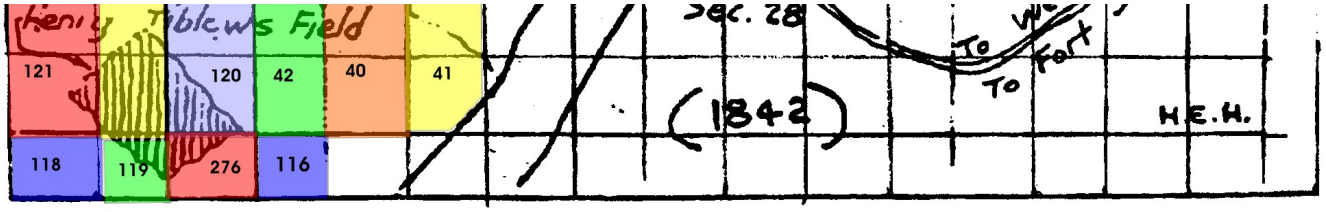
13. Cunningham Grinter [1866], NW/4 NE/4, 29-11-24 and E/2 E/2 NE/4 , 20-11-24

22. Flora Grinter [1866], E/2 NE/4, 8-11-24

55. Emmet Wilcoxen [1866], E/2 SE/4, 5-11-24

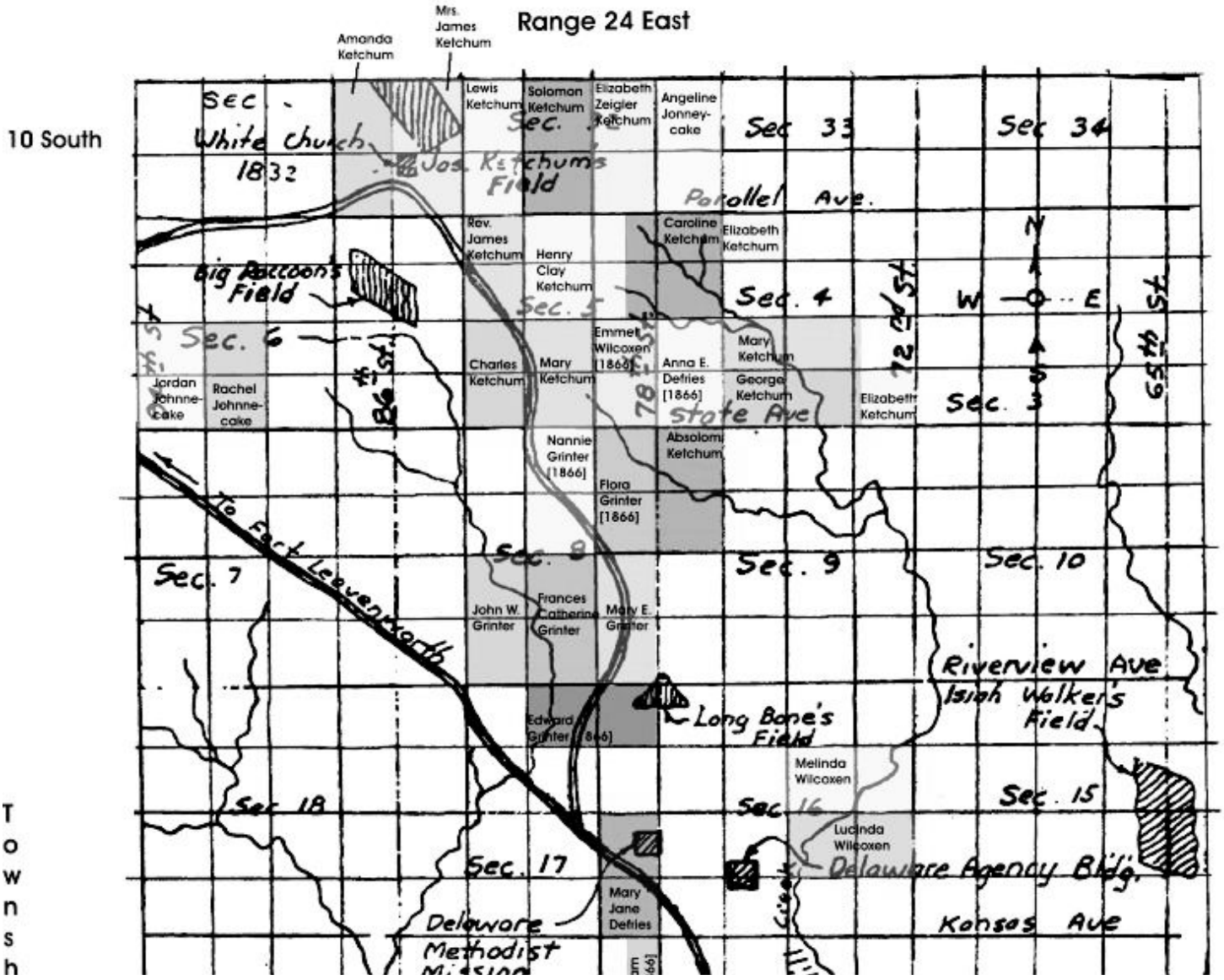
Range 24 East





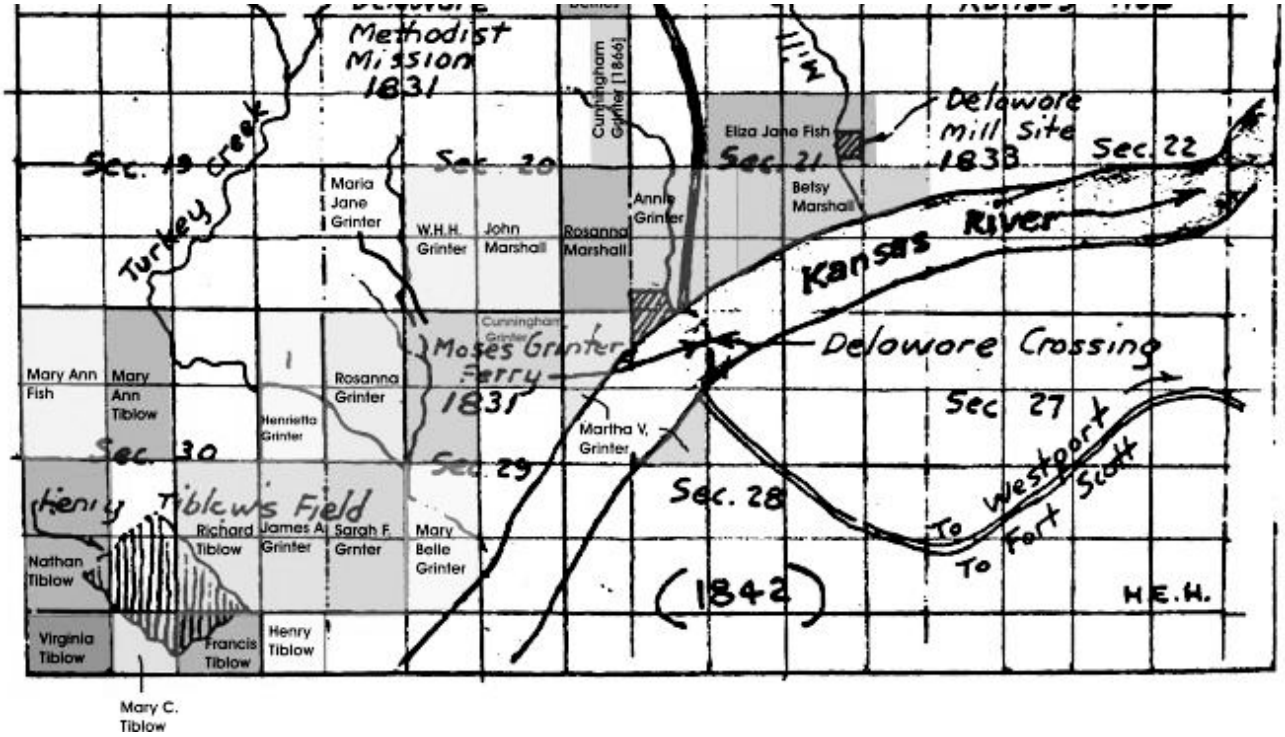
Allotments Plotted on the Hanson Map of a Portion of Wyandotte County

An offset between the section for Townships 10 and 11 South for the cross-index map does not appear in the Hanson map. The only area affected is the allotments in Township 10 South which may not be exactly as depicted in the map above. However, the Hanson map may be correct as the county was re-surveyed at some later point in time. Most likely, however, Mr.. Hanson drew a very good map but forgot to show the offset because it was mostly irrelevant to what he was trying to show. One item of interest in Township 10 South is White Church. (The map was prepared by Martin Weeks.)

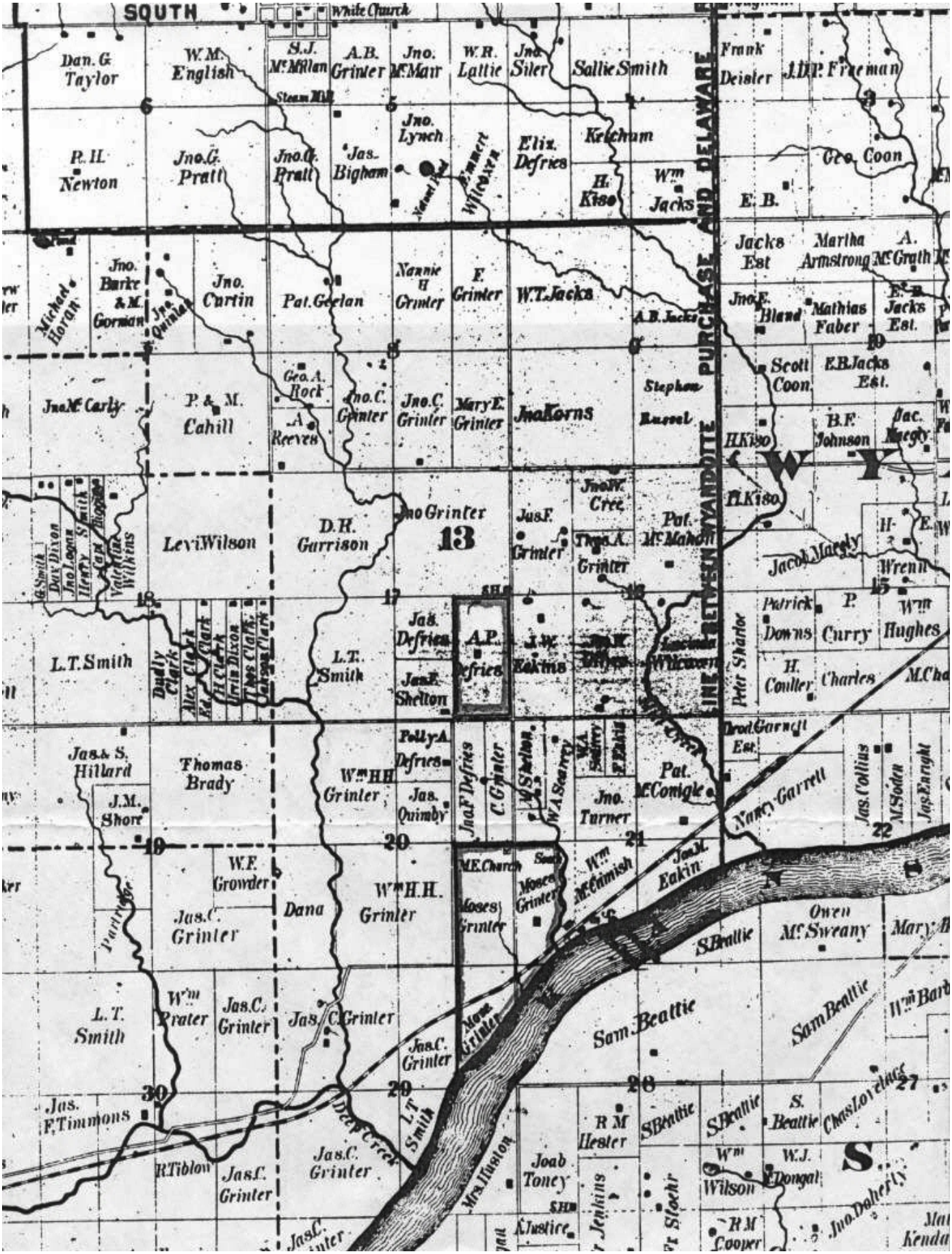


s
h
i
p

11
South



A Portion of the Delaware Reserve of Area to the North of Moses Grinter's Ferry Showing Some of the 1862 Delaware Allotments by the name of the recipient. See the caption in the previous map regarding the possible incorrect location of allotments in Township 10 South. (Martin Weeks prepared this map using the Hanson map as a base.)



Map of Wyandotte County, Kansas. Wyandotte, Kansas 1870

Of particular interest is a comparison of this map with the one showing

the 1862 allotments and 1866 additions after the mainstream of the Delaware went to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) and adjustments of land were made.

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 11 December 2004 from program. TH

Home Page

27 January 2005

WYANDOTTE COUNTY

SCHOOLS

The two articles below have not been been edited. Editor

Pride of the Golden Bear, Betty S. Gibson, 1981 - There is a copy at the Kansas City, Kansas Public Library at 625 Minnesota Avenue

Please note the copyright on the source book for this material. The following excerpts may be used for research only and not published for gain or profit without the express written approval of the copyright holder.

The Delaware were the first people who settled the entire section of Wyandotte County north of the Kansas river. They did not move to Wyandotte County until October, 1830, and occupied all the land west of the Missouri line and north of the Kansas river. This included the area now called the Muncie area (originally called Delaware, later Secondine and much later Muncietown, shortened to Muncie.)

> In January of 1831, Moses R. Grinter (a 21-year old Kentuckian) began operating a Kansas river ferry, from a site on the north bank within the Delaware reserve, 3-4 miles above and across the river from the Chouteaus' trading post (Four Houses near Bonner Springs, formerly called "Tiblow" for Henry Tiblow) and the Shawnee Methodist Mission. The present day location of Grinter's ferry is approximately 78th and K-32 Highway across from the old Grinter home. (By the Grinter Home is the "Military Road" from the ferry to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.) Moses Grinter was licensed for the ferry by the government.
>
> 1833: Jotham and Eleanor Richardson Meeker have arrived in this area, bringing with them a printing press purchased in Cincinnati, Ohio. It is set up at the Shawnee Baptist Mission and is the first printing press in Kansas. (Kansas was then Indian Territory)
>
> By 1839, new and improved education is becoming a sincere interest. Horace Mann, a Massachusetts educator, has pioneered new systems and methods which have improved and broadened the standards of public schooling. He has established the first state normal school in the US at Lexington, Mass in 1839. There he instituted new and improved programs of giving teachers professional training. Until Mann's reforms were introduced, state public schools had many weaknesses. One of his early changes was to introduce a

central authority for high schools. The curriculum and methods of teaching are revised. A minimum school year of six months is now established. Most helpful to Mr. Mann is Noah Webster's dictionary, published in 1828, which spells and defines words of the English language in a uniform manner that all seem to agree with.

In 1843, the Wyandot Indians emigrate to Wyandotte County, Kansas. Among them are the Armstrong's, Barnett's, Walker's, and Splitlog's, to mention but a few. July 1, 1844, John M. Armstrong opened a school for Wyandots, supported by their money from a fund provided by the 1842 treaty. White children are to be admitted free of charge. On July 26, 1853 at the Wyandotte Council House a convention of "citizens of Nebraska Territory" was held. "A large collection of the habitants of Nebraska" including John M. Ainsworth, Cyprian Chouteau, and Moses Grinter attended. William Walker (member of the Wyandot nation) was elected provisional Governor and Abelard Guthrie (married to Wyandot member Nancy Quindaro Brown) was appointed the delegate to Congress.

The telegraph lines were completed to Leavenworth via Wyandot on January 25, 1859 and the Pony express service began April 1859 starting from St. Joseph, Missouri and across Kansas toward San Francisco and back.

1860: Reports were that the Shawnee Manual Labor school had been conducted so badly for the past few years, with Alexander Soule Johnson's leadership, that it was failing to accomplish its objective. The children were neglected and illness prevailed. The council asked that the children be sent to District schools instead of the labor school, and that the council be paid $500 each to defray the expenses of sending them to District schools and to Ohio to school

Hannah Hewitt has long held an interest in education of our young people. When Wyandott High School was begun March 4, 1861, Hannah and her son, Lansing, went by carriage to visit the school and gain ideas for a school in Farmer. This was successful and September 26, 1861, classes began in a one-room frame house located across Loveland Mill Road from "Pleasant Grove Baptist Church" (present NE corner of 55th and Kansas Avenue). This school is known as "The Farmer School". Stephen Perkins, Edward A Pedigo, and Dr. Richard Hewitt are the first school board. Hannah is teaching until a schoolmaster can be found. There are seven students: Lansing P. Hewitt, John, William, and Anoise Goddard, Lucinda and Marry Farrell, and John Stephen Perkins. [Annotation: Turner was a community with no official name from 1856 until 1859. When the first post office was established in 1859, it was dubbed “Farmer.” In 1879, it was renamed Turner. Mrs. Brooks researched that and can’t prove it; but she’s relatively sure how Turner got its name. “There was a railroad yard in the Argentine; and it sent railroad cars to the Farmer train platform to turn around,” she said. “‘Take ‘er down and turn ‘er around,’ they’d say. That’s the most likely way that Turner was named. I believe that because railroading was really flourishing then.” That circular platform was in front of the train station that stood

on Kansas at 55th, in Turner's main downtown area. Turner was annexed by Kansas City, Kansas, between late 1965 and early 1966; but the name stuck. - Railroad workers agree with Mrs. Brooks. However, Jeanie Turner, states that her father was an engineer who laid out the roads of the newly formed town and it was named in his honor. Article in the Wyandot Herald, May 22, 1879 says Turner is the youngest town in the County.] [Annotation: Farmer was a post office until September 23, 1879, when Robert M. Hester changed the name to Turner.] [See pages 100-101 in book.) The Farmer School (later District #8) hired this 1862-63 school term, Henry A. Saviers, as schoolmaster. He lives approximately near the present 27th and Metropolitan area. Henry will receive $35.00 per month.

There was a school near the Grinter home where the Grinter, White and Ainsworth children attended but the feeling in Munceytown was that there was a need for a schoolhouse closer to home. An organizational meeting was held with Jacob Maegly, Hugh Wren, and Hugh Reed appointed as the first school board. A Schoolmaster was hired named William Walker from Wyandot and school began November 17, 1862 (this became District #5). A one room frame house has been built on an acre of land owned by Ebenezer and Rebecca Zane. The Zanes gave formal deed to this property February 7, 1865 for $1.00 and the provision that this ground be used "for a school house forever."

In the fall of 1868, with eight students needing to attend school, a quick building was put together on the NE Section 33, Township 11, Range 24 for the purpose of providing education for these children. Ann Giswiger was hired to teacher. The school board is Gottlieb Everhart - Michael Mesh - Joseph Scheutz and their decision was to pay her $20 per month and furnish room and board, letting her live with Joseph and Anna Scheutz. Permanent land for the school District #21 was purchased from Edward and Anne B. Earle, who live in Worchester County, Mass. on August 6, 1873 for $45.00. District #21 is called the "Hester School."

January 4, 1869 the Shawnee Township was organized setting aside the land that is in Wyandotte County but lies south of the Kansas river as a separate township from Wyandot Township. The first election was held at the Junction School, junction of the Wyandotte and Shawnee Road with the Shawnee and Kansas City Road.

Towns/cities/communities in this area: 1869 - Farmer, Junction, Oak Grove, Lovelace, and Hester.

September 11, 1870: Seeing a need for education for black children in the area, John Gibbs organized organized and built on the northwest corner of present Key Lane and Gibbs Road a birch wood school house. He hired a black teacher, Benjamin Franklin Rose from Westport. The school was named the "A. J. Lewis School". This is the closest school for the white children but are not happy in the predominately black school. The

white families met, appointed a school board, and authorized the purchase of "one acre more or less of land for $800 and built a brick school and fenced the premises with a good plank fence." This is located at a grove of stately Oak Trees west of the border of John's Gibb's property (present 53rd Street) and was named "Oak Grove School District #32," November 11, 1873. John Gibbs moved the A. J. Lewis School to the Gibbs & Payne Addition NE Section 30, Township 11, Range 25.

The Wyandotte Commercial Gazette carried an article April 16, 1868 stating, "The people of School District #16 near Junction intend to put up a fine school house this season worth 2 or 3 thousand dollars." Land given by Mr. Mattney, the teacher is Ella Kingscott.

Muncie School District #5 passed a school tax on March 28, 1868 for funds needed to keep the school in good order.

A wagon load of pupils travel to District #2 (Kerr/Roosevelt/Eugene Ware) from Muncie District #5 to participate in Master Brown's Spelling Bee. District #2 won but it was a lot of fun.

[Annotation: The following information was excerpted from "History and Growth of Wyandotte County Educational System," a four-page typewritten paper forwarded to the Board of Education offices in June, 1969, when the office of County Superintendent of Schools was closed. "The first school to bear the name "Muncie" was located at 61st and Riverview. This was District #5. In the year 1898, a second Muncie was built at the present site, 65th and Riverview. This was District #43. The two schools were about a mile apart known ad Old and New Muncie Schools. The original building at 65th and Riverview was a one-room building. The first teacher was Mr. Day. In 1918, District #5 became Lindbergh and District #43 remained Muncie. In 1924 one room was added at District #43. In 1938 a four-room brick building was built. In 1951, the first addition of the upper building was built. In 1960 eight classrooms and an office was built. January 1, 1967: became a part of the Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools as a result of votes of Washington USD #201 patrons to attach to USD 500."]

Many of our District students have continued on and completed high school at the Wyandotte County Common School or Wyandott High School, Wyandot City. Getting to and from school is a challenge as it must be done either by horseback, carriage, or railroad. It is good news to hear of the opening of the Olathe Academy in 1876 in Olathe, Kansas. "It is of the Junior College type and will be of use to our young scholars."

Mrs. Mary See is the Junction School District #16 teacher with 67 pupils.

The area and School District #13 west of Muncie has been called "Stony Point" since approximately 1857 when the school was first started for the children of Moses and Anna

Grinter. The school District Boundaries have been set for some time and District #5 and #13 have divided into District #43 (which was developed in 1891 to shorten the walking distance of these two huge districts).

Wyandotte Herald: April 10, 1879 - "Where is Muncie"? All of that tract of country north of the Kansas River to the Parallel Road, between Muncie Bluff's and Secondine (Stony Point).

A number of Muncie students plan to take advantage of the new Wyandott Academy which opened September 15, 1879 to continue their education. It is located on the corner of 7th and Armstrong.

District #19 (Carlisle School) has been in existence for some time before 1868 but our families have not been involved because of the virtually underdeveloped land between them and the Farmer Community. This School is located in Section 18, Township 11, Range 25 and to date Bernard Speaker is the only resident that we are acquainted with. The Santa Fe involvement and advertisement encouraging young farmers to settle the land and till the soil we are experiencing an influx of young couples into this Section. The 1880 election for District #19 School Board has John O'Conner as Director, George Frey as Treasurer, and Hen Boeke as Clerk.

In District #21, a new one room school was completed in 1880 and this year the new teacher, M. L. Hudley is teaching.

School Districts #5 (Muncie) and #13 (Stony Point) have been experiencing some problems. The Districts are so large and the distance so far for the children to travel to either school that the feeling is that a new District should be begun in the center section. The two superintendents called a general Community meeting with the County Superintendent of Schools for the purpose of this division. The result of this meeting was the organization of District #43 - "New Muncie". Distict #5 is now called "Old Muncie" Lindbergh retained the District #5 number.

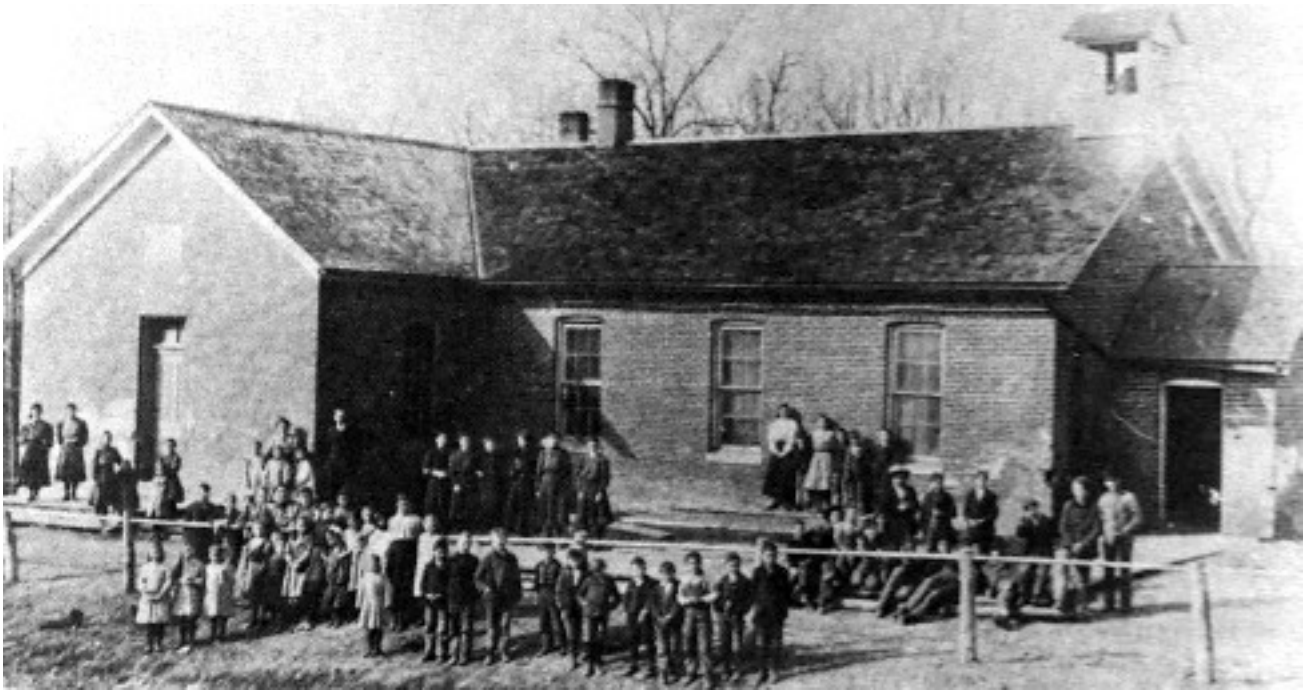
Junction, District #16, is growing in enrollment. A petition was made to the County Superintendent and the Junction School Board in 1894 to change the District boundary. The petition was allowed and the change was made.

* * *

From another prospective: The first free public school in Wyandotte county, or in the territory of Kansas for that matter, was opened July 1, 1844, and **John McIntyre Armstrong** was the teacher. The building was frame with double doors, and but a few years since stood on the east side of Fourth street, between State and Nebraska avenues in

the Wyandotte part of Kansas City, Kansas. It was sometimes, but erroneously, called the Council House. Mr. Armstrong built it himself and commenced teaching on the date named. The council of the Wyandot Nation met in it during vacations, or at night. The expenses of building the school were met out of the fund secured by the Wyandot treaty of March, 1842. The school was managed by directors appointed by the council, the members of which were elected annually by the people. White children were admitted free. Mr. Armstrong taught until 1845, when he went to Washington as a legal representative of the nation, to prosecute their claims. The **Rev. Mr. Cramer, of Indiana**, succeeded him; then **Robert Robitaille, chief of the nation**; next the **Rev. R. Parrott of Indiana.** Mrs. Lucy B. Armstrong taught there from December, 1847, to March, 1848. Afterwards **Miss Anna H. Ladd**, who came with the Wyandots in 1843, assisted. Mrs. Armstrong was teaching the school at the time of her husband's death, which occurred at Mansfield, Ohio. while on his way to Washington to prosecute Indian claims, in April, 1852. The school was closed in the old building April 16, 1852; resumed in Mrs. Armstrong's dining-room; removed the next winter to the Methodist Episcopal church three quarters of a mile west of her house, and left without a home when that structure was burned by incendiaries April 8, 1856. This is the history of the first free school ever taught in Kansas." ("History of Wyandotte County Kansas and its people" ed. and comp. by Perl W. Morgan, Chicago, The Lewis publishing company, 1911.)

The Stony Point South Elementary School was part of USD 201; attached January of 1967 to the Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools (USD 500). Its location was at 150 So. 78 Street, and a new Stony Point Elementary School is presently at that location as well. . The picture directly below (courtesy of Mr. Jim Converse) is of the Stony Point School, 1869-1913. The school would have been Stony Point at that time (as there were no north and south schools. This school was of importance to many present Kansas Delaware as this is where their ancestors went to school. For example, some the descendants of **Willaquenaho** and **William Marshall,** including the children of their daughter**, Mary Jane Marshal) a**nd her spouse, **Moses Read Grinter**, and **Willahoquenaho's** and **William Marshall's** daughter **Rosanna Marshall**, and her spouse, **James C, Grinter.** The grandmother (**Martha "Mattie" DeFries**) and father (**Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn**) of your Editor, Thomas "Swiftwater" Hahn (and the ancestors of the Technical Editor (**Christopher "Chris" Hahn**). Christian Hahn was the trustee of the school. **Gerald McCollister**, spouse of Kansas Delaware **Myrtle (Hahn) McCollister** was the teacher here about 1907. Many other Kansas Delaware Families, such as the Grinter's and the Defries's went to school here. The school is only about a mile north of the Grinter Place and a half mile north of the Grinter Chapel Methodist Church.



Stony Point School 1869 - 1913
(Courtesy of Mr. Jim Converse and the Kansas City, Kansas Public School System).

For other scenes, including of older class photos, see Stony Point Picture Gallery

Times New Roman. Copy 10 December 2004. TH

Home Page Table of Contents

4 July November 2005

WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS

Wyandotte Gazette 1860 - July 1888. *KANSAS CITY GAZETTE* 17 July 1888

This folder provides a brief history of Wyandotte County as it relates to the **Grinter, Defries, Honeywell**, and other families associated with the Lenape-Delaware Indians in Kansas. It is not a Wyandotte County web site per se. For ease of reading, I have made a few minor changes. Additionally, some items have not been extracted in full; that is, we have not included extraneous matter not of interest to the purpose of this site. We are striving to make notes on the placing of some of the personalities of interest to us and placing those persons in their family contexts. We welcome anyone with additional to or differing information from this site. Submit these to *martinweeks@cox.net* and/or ***swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net*** . So far we have published items from 1860 through June 1888. The color red indicates that the a person was a Kansas Delaware.

The Editor appreciates very much the hard work of **Martin "Marty" Weeks** in making the extracts from microfilm and in providing the extracts to this site. There may be more entries in the near future. We are striving to place some of the personalities of interest to us in their family contexts and have made an index to some of those names. Time permitting, those from 1888 will be added.

PARTIAL INDEX OF NAMES

Adams, Deacon/Rev. William The father of Richard C. Adams , Delaware advocate and author of *The Delaware Indians: A Brief History* (19067), which see in the History File.

Allen, Mrs. - She may be Martha Vashtie Grinter Allen Kirby, the daughter of Moses Grinter and Anna Marshall.

Bartles, Jacob "Jake - Married to Kansas Delaware Nannie/Nanny Journeycake Pratt, the daughter of Rev. Charles Journeycake. She was the former daughter-in-law of John Gill Pratt. The town of Bartlesville, Oklahoma was named for Jacob Bartles. Joe Bartles, the son of Jake and Nannie Bartles, was the head of the Business Committee of the Eastern Oklahoma Delaware Tribe from about from about 1925 to the 1950's.

Defries/Defriese, Bailey B.+ - He lived at Stony Point in 1889.

Defries, Henrietta+ - She married J. A. Reams. She lived at White Church.

Defries, Edward+ -

Defries/Defriese, James+ -

Defries, J. L.+-

Defries, [Martha] Mattie Defries - Married Christian F. Hahn, of Butler County, Pennsylvania. Mattie was the daughter of Audley Paul Defries, of Kentucky, and Mary Jane Grinter, the daughter of Moses Reed Grinter and Anna Marshall.]

Defries, Mose - The son of of Mary Jane Grinter and Audley Paul Defries and the brother of Mattie Defries.

Defries, Nathan T.+ - [Is Nathan "T" Defries possibly Nathan F. Defries, son of William T. Defries and brother of Audley Paul Defries,] born in Barren County, Kentucky, in October 1829, died in 1900 in Wyandotte County, Kansas?

Defries, Mrs. Polly+ - Daughter Lulu.

Defries, William Asher - The son of Audley P. Defries and Mary Jane Grinter, daughter of Anna Marshall and Moses Grinter. William A. Defries, known as "Ashe," later lost a leg, perhaps as a result of the above mentioned affliction. In 1888, he lived in Osborne County, Kansas.

Defries, William Archibald (1861-1920) -

Garret, Susie+ - Married to Eli/Ely M. Honeywell.

Grinter, Baxter - Of Kansas City, Missouri in 1890. County. He was the son of Thomas A. Grinter.

Grinter, Belle - My be Mary Belle Grinter (1857-1954), daughter of James C. Grinter. She was the wife of James Colley.

Grinter, C. R. - Of Perry, Kansas.

Grinter, Betty/Bettie - She lived in Kentucky and was a sister of John Grinter. John was the son of Francis Grinter and the brother of Moses Grinter.

Grinter, Cunningham "Cam" (1864-1924) - Youngest son of Moses Read Grinter and Anna Marshall. He was married to Elizabeth "Lizzie" Shirley.

Grinter, Daniel W.* - He is probably Daniel W. Grinter, the son of Samuel Grinter, the son of John Grinter. Dan Grinter would cousin of Moses Read Grinter and James C. Grinter].

Grinter, Frances Catherine (1839-1908) - The oldest daughter of Moses and Annie Grinter, married John C. Grinter.

Grinter, George+ - Lived at Stony Point. in 1888.

Grinter, Ida+ - Spouse of John W. Grinter. Is she the same person as Ada Shepherd, spouse of John Grinter, Jr.?

Grinter, James F "Shanghai" -

Grinter, James C.* - The son of Francis Grinter, and the brother of Moses Read Grinter]

Grinter, James+ - Married Libby Timmons.

Grinter, J. M. - In 1888, lived near Perry, Kansas.

Grinter, James "Jimmy"? F. + - Married Sarah Stevens of Johnson County.

Grinter, John C. Justice of the Peace+ -

Grinter, John, Jr. - Spouse of Ada Shepherd.

Grinter, John. W.+ - Spouse of Ida Grinter. Is he the same person as John Grinter, Jr., married to Ada Shepherd? There is a J. W. Grinter "of Perry."

Grinter, Linton E.+ - A teacher in School District No. 4 of Wyandotte County.

Grinter, Laura, daughter of Thomas Grinter and sister of Linton Grinter, married Norris..

Grinter, Maria Jane - Daughter of James C. Grinter and wife of James F. Timmons. They lived in Edwardsville in 1888.

Grinter, Mary E.+ -

Grinter, Mary Jane Grinter 1843-1908) - The daughter of Moses Grinter and Annie Marshall.

Grinter, Martha Vashtie Allen Kirby 1857-1930 - The daughter of Moses and Annie Marshall Grinter. She was married to the Rev. Henry Clay Kirby.

Grinter, Maude+ - Daughter of

Grinter, Moses - The first white settler of present Wyandotte County. Moses married Anna Marshall, a Delaware woman. Their final home, the Grinter Place, is now a Kansas State Museum.

Grinter, Nannie+ - She married Henry A. Stephens. Henry Stephens and Nannie Grinter were the parents of Annie Stephens, an early Grinter family researcher.]

Grinter, Newton - Of Lee's Summit, Missouri, a brother of Thomas A. and James F. Grinter.

Grinter, Miss S.+ -

Grinter, Robert+ - There is a Robert Grinter, born 1877, died 1879, buried near Dan W. Grinter in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery.

Grinter, Sue + - May b e the same person as Miss S. Grinter, above.

Grinter, Captain Thomas A.* - Capt. Grinter is probably Thomas A. Grinter, the son of John Hill Grinter, the son of the immigrant John Grinter. Thomas A. Grinter married second Emily Stevens/Stephens.]+

Grinter, William "Will?" + - He was probably a brother of Moses Read Grinter.

Grinter, William Henry Harrison+ - Unmarried son of Moses Read Grinter and Anna Marshall Grinter.

Hahn, C.[hristan] ["Chris"] F.[rederick] Hahn + - " Chris" Hahn of Butler County, Pennsylvania, along with his brothers Paul and Augustus "Gus" Hahn, emigrated to Wyandotte County in the mid-1880s Chris married Martha Mattie" Francis Defries, the daughter of Mary Jane Grinter, of Wyandotte County, and Audley Paul Defries, of Kentucky and Tennessee. They lived on Grinter Road, on a portion of the Delaware allotment that Mary Jane Grinter gave to Mattie. Chris was a farmer and owned a general store at the intersection of _____ [to be added) and Grinter Road. They moved to a farm near Thayer, Neosho County, Kansas, and 1812 and then to White City, Morris County, about 1915, where he ran a general store and was a carpenter. In 1920, they moved to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, where he died in 1934. Mattie died in Topeka at Topeka in 1972.

Hahn, John - Chris Hahn's father, John Hahn, died in Bay City, Michigan, in 1887.Hahn, John - Who is this? He is not a brother of Chris Hahn. Chris Hahn;

Honeywell. Ely (Eli) M. - The son of William Honeywell and Sally Owl. His wife was Nora Myers. He may have also been married to Susie Garrett.

Hovey, Mr. G. U. S. -

Journeycake/Johnnycake, Isaac - Brother of Rev. Charles Journeycake. married to Nancy Ketchum whose Lenape name

Aupahmundaqua or Aquamdageockwe.

Ketchum, Cy+ -

Ketchum, Rev. James -

Ketchum, Lewis (1808-1904) - Kansas Delaware, brother of Rev. James Ketchum, married to Elizabeth Zeigler.

Ketchum, Simon W. - Son of Lewis Ketchum.

Ketchum, Solomon - Born 22 January 1861, son of Lewis Ketchum.

Kirby, Rev. Henry Clay Kirby - Minister of the Methodist Church South in 1888. He was married to Martha Vashtie Grinter Allen. Of Nebraska City in 1889.He died in 1939.

Kirby, C. A. - Elected a deacon of the Methodist Church South on 7 September 1888. What is his relationship to Henry lay Kirby?

Marshall, Anne - "Annie" Marshall Grinter was the daughter of the Indian Trader William Marshall and his Delaware wife, Elizabeth "Betsy" Willaquenaho. Annie was the wife of Moses Grinter, listed in this index.+

Mooney, Robert T. - Married Mary E. Grinter, daughter of John C. Grinter and Francis Catherine Grinter. Francis C. Grinter was a daughter of Moses Grinter and Annie Marshall. In 1889 he was a contractor who lived near Muncie..

McCamish, Charles+ -

McCamish, William H.+ - Of Muncie, from Coffey County.

Myers, Miss Nora+ - She was the wife of E. M. Honeywell.

Newman, Oscar+ - He married Jennie Newman, a daughter of Annie Defries Newman. The latter was a daughter of Mary Jane Grinter and Audley Paul Defries.]

Norris, Laura nee Grinter, sister of Linton Grinter. She moved from Atchison back to Wyandotte County near her father, Thomas Grinter, in 1889.

Pratt, John Gill+ - Head of the Delaware Baptist Mission, married Kate Woodfill.

Reams, J. A.+ - His spouse was Henrietta Defries.

Secondine, James "Jim" - A noted Delaware scout who served under Fremont.

Shepherd, Ida - Wife of John Grinter, Jr.

Sherley, Mr. Father of Mrs. Grinter. Same as Shirley below?

Shirley, Elizabeth "Lizzie" - Of Edwardsville, she was the wife of Cunningham "Cam" Grinter.

Stephens, Emily H.+ - Sometimes spelled Stevens, daughter of Sylvanus Stephens, second wife of Captain Thomas A. Grinter.

Stephens, S.+ -

Stephens, Henry A. - He married Nannie Grinter. Henry Stephens and Nannie Grinter were the parents of Annie Stephens, an early Grinter family researcher.]

Stevens, Charles "Charley"+ - Chicago, Ill. He was the nephew of James and Thomas Grinter.

Stevens, Mary+ - She was an attendant at the wedding of Mr. J. A. Reams and Miss Henrietta Defries of White Church.

Stevens, Sarah A.+ - Of Johnson County, wife of James F. Grinter.

Timmons, James F. - He was married to Maria Grinter (1853-1892). She was the daughter of James C. Grinter. James Timmons was a state representative in the Kansas legislature and was from Ohio. He and Maria lived in Edwardsville.

Timmons. Libbie+ -

Thomas, Maria+ - Maria Thomas, born 23 November 1863, died 1944, was later the wife of William Asher Defries, born 30 June 1861, Wyandotte County and died in March 1920 in Wyandotte County, the son of Audley Paul Defries and Mary Jane Grinter.

Wilcoxen, Melinda - She was the daughter of Aquamdegaockwe, grand-daughter of Echelangonaockwe (the sister of Captain Ketchum), cousin of Annie Grinter.

Wilcoxen, Nody - Daughter of Rezin and Kansas Delaware Melinda Wilcoxen.

Wilcoxen, Rezin+ - Sometimes appears as "Reason" and "Wilcoxin."

Woodfill, Kate+ - Of Wyandotte, wife of Rev. John Gill Pratt.

Zeigler, Logan - Son of Philip Zeigler and Delaware Indian Betsy Taylor.

[Edited through 1888]

1860

13 October. Railroad Meeting - At a meeting of the citizens of Wyandotte County, held at the Post Office in Wyandotte City, on Monday evening, October 8th, pursuant to a call signed by "many citizens," **James R. Parr** was called to the Chair and **Thomas J. Barker** and **R. B. Taylor** were chosen Secretaries. The following named gentlemen were unanimously elected to the Territorial Railroad Convention, to assemble at the city of Topeka, on the 17th instant. The following named gentlemen were unanimously elected said delegates [among other]: **Gov. Wm. Walker**, **Silas Armstrong**, **A. Guthrie**, **Moses Grinte**r*.

1863

21 February. Successful Expedition by Loyal Indians - The following letter, with the treaties mentioned it it, and papers were received at the Indian Bureau recently: Delaware Agency, Jan. 29th, 1863 Sir: On or about the 1st of September last, a company of Delaware and Shawnee Indians, numbering 96 - 70 Delawares and 26 Shawnees - left Kansas on an expedition south-west from Kansas, under the leadership of Ben. Simon, a Delaware Indian.

11 April . Thomas A. Grinter vs. **Martha A. Grinter**. Divorce granted.

2 May. Fielding Johnson, Esq., of Quindaro, agent of the Delaware Indians, made us a call yesterday. From him we learn that a gang of thieves, some thirty in number, crossed the Kaw river at Delaware crossing in Wyandott County, on Saturday evening last, and proceeded to rob inhabitants of that section of their horses. They took some nine that he had already heard of. At one place, a man refused to unlock the stable door, and they knocked him down with a fence rail,

when his terrified wife, unable to find the key, brought them a wrench, with which they pried open the door and took off his horses. The thieves, he says, are inaugurating a reign of terror. Such facts as these call loudly upon our military authorities to follow up their orders with severest penalties known to military law. If not, the whole country will have to be given up to the outlaws. *Journal Commerce*, May 2nd.

29 August . Kansas Invaded by Gambleites - Lawrence Burned! - 134 Citizens Murdered - Two Millions of Property Destroyed (From: *Leavenworth Conservative*) At five o'clock yesterday morning, **Quantrile** entered Lawrence with a band of bushwhackers, variously estimated at from two to five hundred in number.

5 September. Recruiting. **Wm. H. Grinter*** of Munsie Town has been appointed Lt. in the 5th Regt. Indian Brigade to assist in recruiting a company of Delawares for that command. **Lt. E. T. Vedder** is also engaged in the same regiment. **Capt. Converse** has established his headquarters in this place. This will afford the Delawares an opportunity to enlist and form a company of their own men, belonging to the regular and legitimate organization - the Indian Brigade are now in active force. [Note: William Henry Harrison Grinter is the son of **Moses Read Grinter** and **Annie (Marshall) Grinter.]**

12 September. At the Delaware Baptist Mission Chapel, September 6th, by **Rev. J.[ohn] G.[ill] Pratt,** assisted by **Rev. J. Ketchum**, **Deacon William Adams,** of Delaware Reservation, to **Kate Woodfill** of Wyandotte.

17 October. Jennison's Regiment - Authority has been granted to me to recruit a regiment of Cavalry - the Fifteenth! It will be raised for the protection of Kansas, and destruction of Bushwhackers and Rebels. This regiment will be armed with Sharpe's rifles, revolvers, and sabres. Persons recruiting for this regiment will report to me by letter or at my headquarters on this city, the number of men recruited, that subsistence and transportation may be furnished them. **C. B. Jennison** Office Shawnee Street, corner of Main, Leavenworth.

24 October. Secondine**.** Comparatively few of our readers, we presume, are aware that there is a place within fifteen miles or less of this City, which has been and probably may again be known by the euphonious name of Secondine. We confess that we had, during the six years of our acquaintance in the country, remained in blissful ignorance of this interesting fact. We were only enlightened in regard to the matter during our visit to the railroad on Wednesday. On our return we made a brief call at "Delaware Crossing," as we have been accustomed to hear it called, and in the course of a conversation with **Moses Grinter**, were informed by that gentleman, that they formerly had a Post Office there, the regular mail from Independence to Fort Leavenworth, taking that route, and that the office was named after a Chief of the Delaware Indians, the bravest and noblest of his tribe, whose name heads this article.

> Mr. Grinter also gave us some interesting facts relative to the career of **Jim Secondine**, a son of the old chief, after whom the Post Office was named, and a worthy son of a worthy sire. He was with **Fremont** in one of his expeditions across the Rocky Mountains, and at one time saved the gallant Pathfinder's life, when he must have otherwise have fallen by the hand of a savage for. Fremont had fired his last shot, and was in a defenseless condition, as a burly savage sprang upon him like a tiger from his lair, and would inevitably have thrust him through with his spear, had not the noble Delaware seen the peril of his pale-faced leader at a glance, and come promptly to his rescue. He knocked the weapon from the hand of the savage, and slew the would-be murderer of his friend on the spot. **Lieut. Fremont** secured the spear which had been wielded against his life, took it east with him on his return, and had it manufactured into rings, jewelry, and keepsakes of various kinds, by which to remember his faithful companion and friend, the sharer of his hardships and privations, and the savior of his life.
>
> These trinkets, or some of them, he gave to his wife, and at a subsequent period, when Fremont and **Jessie [Fremont]** together passed through this country, on their way to California, they took especial care to pay a visit to Secondine, when a most affecting meeting took place between Fremont and his friend, and **Mrs. Fremont** exhibited to the noble Delaware these mementos of his fidelity and courage, and asked him if he knew of what they were made. Secondine's reply showed that he at least suspected that they were made from the shaft he had turned aside when aimed at the life of her husband.
>
> We cannot give these incidents in the exact language in which Mr. Grinter related them, or clothe them with a tithe of of the interest with which his account surrounded them. But we give some of the main facts in uncomely drapery, but still with so near an approach to accuracy as to justify, as we opine, the conclusion that the name Secondine, euphonious and of easy pronunciation as all must admit it to be, is peculiarly appropriate

to the locality where lived the great Chief of the Delawares, and his brave and gallant son, the savior of the life of the greatest and best of Chiefs of the Pale-faces, and who is now at the head of an enterprise which is calculated to again bring into notice and render of no little importance; the place where repose the bones of the honored red men, whose virtues we have here briefly alluded to, and whose name we would fain see re-inscribed on our country's records as designating the first important station, Post Office and town, on the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, west of beautiful Wyandotte.

Will not the people of the locality referred to, when a new Post Office shall be established in their midst, ask of the powers that be, that its name be Secondine? Will not the Postmaster General grant such reasonable request? And will not **Gen. Fremont**, **Sam Hallett & Co.** and all others interested, unite with us in giving to the railroad station, and the delightful town which must grow up around it, the euphonious, the romantic and talismanic name of SECONDINE?

1864

26 March. That frightful disease, the small-pox, has broken out in Eudora, Douglas county. It was taken there by a company of Delaware Indians. - *Times.*

3 September. Company G, 15th Kansas volunteers are stationed at Mound City.

24 September. Excitement Along the Border - **Jennison** Takes the Field

To the Editor of the Times: Entire train from the South captured and the escort killed. No prisoners taken. The enemy are principally Cherokee Indians, known to number two regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, cavalry unknown, but considerable. **Capt. Ledger**, of the Sixth Kansas, was killed in charging the rebel battery, with twelve men. He fell within fifteen feet of the guns. Stragglers are arriving at the Mission constantly. - Bourbon county is now included in **Col. Jennison**'s district. He takes the field today in person. Trouble certainly ahead.

1865

7 January. One of the rumors we have had on the street this past week , was that **Capt. [probably Thomas A.] Grinter*** had been killed. Another that a man had been found lying dead in the road near Splitlog's mill. A third was that **Col. Gilliford** had shot a black man who was trying to steal his horses in the night and that the darke had lain there dead between his barn and the road in sight of passers-by, for nearly two days. We have made inquiries, and are satisfied that there is not a word of truth in either of the stories. [Note: Capt. Grinter is probably Thomas A. Grinter, the son of John Hill Grinter, the son of the immigrant John Grinter. Thomas A. Grinter married second Emily Stevens.+]

25 February. Married. In Wyandotte County, on the 23d inst., by **Rev. Mr. Bowles**, **Captain T. A. Grinter**, to **Miss Emily H**.+, eldest daughter of **Sylvanus Stephens**. The printer was generously remembered, for which the parties will accept our thanks.

1866

3 February. While canvassing for fruit trees in this county, in a conversation with **Mr. J. C. Grinter** on the depredations of the borer, he stated that when he planted trees he marked his ground off with white hickory stakes, and after the trees were planted the stakes remained. So long as they were in the ground not a borer was to be seen in one of his trees, but since they have rotted they are troublesome. Mr. Grinter is going to try the experiment again. It is a well known fact that the borer will attack a hickory and eat it up as soon as it dies, no matter whether it is standing or laying on the ground. It will cost nothing to try the experiment, and if successful it is worth remembering. It is also said to be a fact, that the finer the fruit the more troublesome are the pests, for instance, they will eat up a Yellow Bellflower, while a Jenneting by the side of it will not be touched. J. W. Blachly [Note: J. C., that is, James C. Grinter, the son of Francis Grinter, and the brother of Moses Read Grinter of Wyandotte county.]*

31 March. Delaware Lands - We commend the following letter to the serious consideration of the citizens of Wyandotte County:

Editor Gazette. - A movement in high official quarters, is said to be in progress, to have the treaty made with the Delaware Indians two years ago, ratified, or another one negotiated, whereby the diminished reservation of that tribe will go into the hands of the company who are constructing the railroad from Kansas City to Fort Leavenworth. This would be a clear speculation for that company, the subscriptions to and endowments of that enterprise being already sufficient to build and equip the road. The whole profits of the speculation would therefore go into the private pockets of a few individuals and

out of the pockets of the farmers who will become the purchasers of this land. Never was there a more wicked scheme for "fertilizing the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow" than this monopoly of the public lands by railroad corporations.

Wyandotte county has done more for the State of Kansas than any other county within her boundaries, and has been treated with less liberality. She is the garden of the State, as beautiful as Heaven and as fertile as Eden. But she needs artificial facilities for communication with the rest of the State. Two, if not three bridges are essential to her prosperity. The Delawares are willing to sell their lands for two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Through the exertions of your Senators and Representative in Congress a treaty could be negotiated with this tribe by which the county of Wyandotte might be enabled to purchase a sufficient quantity of these lands, or all of them, the profits arising from the sale of which would build the *three* necessary bridges and grade the roads to the bridges. The county should be authorized to issue bonds bearing at least six per cent per annum, in favor of the Indians, and any surplus arising out of the sale of their lands after making the improvements indicated should be used for the redemption of the bonds Let me suggest that your people meet in county convention, say Saturday the seventh of April, and express their views on the subject and apprise their Senators and Representative in Congress of their wishes. Very respectfully your friend, **ABELARD GUTHRIE**

21 April. New Settlers - The land office of the Union Pacific road in this city is doing a land office business in settling up the state. They are locating on their choice lands in small communities a great many settlers. Their policy is to sell small tracts to actual settlers, and are finding this spring an unprecedented demand from heads of families for small parcels of lands. The Delaware Reserve lands comprise some of the best lands in the State. **Mr. Bartholomew**, Land Commissioner, is an agreeable and pleasant gentleman, and is always willing to give all the information possible, to settlers and others desiring land.

1 September. The Neutral Lands - From **Mr. Ross**, one of the head men of the **Cherokee nation**, we, for the first time, gather some reliable information, which we have been unable to secure from any other source, relative to the treaty with the Cherokee Indians. The treaty was ratified by the Senate on the last day of the session. Under its provisions, the Cherokees relinquish their right to the neutral strip, twenty-five miles wide and fifty miles long, or eight hundred thousand acres. The land is to be surveyed and thrown into the market the same as other Government land, and settlers thereon are to be protected in their homesteads. The Secretary of the Interior may, however, if he sees fit, sell those lands in a bulk, for a sum not less than $800,000; but in that event, those who actually settled there previous to the 4th of July, 1869, shall have the privilege of buying their land, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, for 1.25 per acre. Under the railroad grant, our company is to have each alternate section of the land for ten miles on each side of the road, with the privilege of supplying the deficiency, if any exist - on account of more than each alternate section being taken up by settlers. - *Fort Scott Monitor.*

22 September. Delaware Reserve Lands - The Lawrence *Journal* says that at a late meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad E D, it was determined to immediately re-appraise these lands, and that then they are to pass into the hands of **R. M. Shoemaker & Co**. in settlement for the building of the main line to Fort Riley and the Leavenworth branch. It may be to the interest of persons residing or desiring to locate on the reserve, to purchase while the land office of the company is yet open and which is not to be closed, as we are informed, until the new appraisement is made, and division had among the parties respectfully interested in them. After that time purchases will have to be made from individuals who may decline to consider parties who have settled upon the lands and made improvements without having purchased.

15 November. Advertisement for Tyrrell's Picture Gallery - Photograph, Ambrotype, Ferrotype. [Listed because this may be source of early Grinter photos.]

1867

2 March. Delaware Reserve Lands - We learn through several sources that it is the intention of the railway company to sell the **Delaware Reserve Lands** at auction to the highest bidder, commencing on the first and second day of April Next and giving settlers the preference, so far as to allow them to take their claims at the appraised value; and such as are not prepared to pay down for the same, can purchase the scrip of the Company, and thereby have time to make payments; the scrip being good with the Company in payment for the land. We shall be please to see some such arrangement whereby all parties can justly receive that which is right and proper, and harmony and union of action bro't about in such a manner as will develop the resources of our country. We advise all the settlers to remain on their claims, and purchase of the Company, if they are prepared to make payments, or can do so by having time. These lands are valuable, and have a wide

reputation all over the country; and being on or near the great through line of Railway, and always convenient to the best markets, they will ever remain valuable. There is no risk in investing in them when title is secured. - (Oskaloosa *Independent*.)

9 March. We learn, says the Bulletin**,** that treaties have been completed with all the Kansas tribe of Indians for their removal to the Indian country. A treaty has also been concluded with the Cherokee Indians of this State, modifying the treaty of July 6th, so as to allow the tribe to sell what is known as the Neutral lands - comprising about 800,000 acres, to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

4 May. Dead Body Found - On the 28th day of April, near **Mr. Grinter's**, at the mouth of Turkey creek, near this city, the dead body of a man was found. On his person was a white linen handkerchief marked **B. Burns**; also a medal marked "*Magnus Dei*." Of Irish descent, five feet seven inches in height - weight about one hundred and twenty pounds, twenty-five or thirty years old, black curly hair, and was dressed in a half-sack coat, red and white shirt, and striped brown pants.

18 May. Immigrants - A large number of immigrants passed through this city this week who intend settling in this and adjoining counties of Kansas. Soon the Indians will be removed, then look out for an unparalled immigration to Wyandotte County. Where in the State, is there a county more inviting to immigrants than Wyandotte?

15 June. Married - By **Rev. D. Dickinson** of Wyandotte, on the 12th of June, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, in Johnson county, Kansas, **Mr. James F. Grinter+** of Wyandotte county, and **Miss Sarah A. Stevens+** of Johnson county.

1868

25 April. From the **Indian Country**. - Advices from the Indian Territory at the south of Kansas, state that the Delawares have arrived at their new homes and are much pleased with them. They are busy in building their cabins, plowing, fencing, &c. The **Cherokees** received them cordially into their country, and their prospects for the future seem very encouraging. They are located on the Verdi Gris and the Little Verdi Gris, and have bought out the improvements of a number of Cherokees who mostly are located below the Delaware.

12 September. Big Potato - **James Grinter** left a sweet potato at **Buesche's store** one day this week, which weighed four pounds and three quarters.

24 October. White Church Meeting. We mentioned in the *Gazette* last week, that a Republican meeting would be held at the White Church, in the Delaware Reserve, near the **Ketchum Farms**, on Monday evening the 12th inst. Luckily we had come prepared for all emergencies, with our lamps trimmed and burning, two pounds of candles, and a splendid cold-chicken supper. So we made tables of some smoothly-cut stumps, wagon seats &c., looked after the wants of the inner man, and **Capt. Thomas Grinter** for Chairman and **Dr. Lucas** for Secretary, **Mr. Newman** for the first speaker and an audience of about seventy-five or a hundred people we opened our meeting.

1869

24 October. Republican County Convention - The Republican County Convention met in accordance with the Call of the Central Committee, at Dunning's Hall, in this city, on Monday, October 19th, at 2 p.m. **H. W. Cook, Dr. E. Fitzgerald and Thomas A. Grinter** were appointed a committee on permanent organization. The committee on permanent organization reported the names of Alfred Gray for President, and **W. H. Grinter** for Secretary, and they were unanimously elected as such. After the nomination of candidate [sic] for Representative in the two districts, the county convention again came to order, and after listening to speeches from **Messrs. Cook, Cobb, and Dutton**, proceeded to elect a County Central Committee, consisting of two members from each voting precinct, as follows: Washington's, **Dr. D. P. Lucas, Thomas A. Grinter.** Muncie**, H.F. Reid, W.[illiam] H.[enry] Grinter.**

1870

20 January. Death of **Tau-ro-mee,** Chief of the Wyandottes

10 February. Legal Notice. Attachment and garnishee process before **John C. Grinter,** J[ustice of the P.eace], Wyandotte County, State of Kansas.

30 June. We had the pleasure of a call from **Isaac Johnnycake**,+ one of the head chiefs of the Delaware Nation, who is at present on a business visit among us. He reports the tribe well satisfied with their new location.

27 October. Church. Dedication - We learn that the new Methodist church, at Secondine, in this county, known as **"Grinter's Chapel,"** will be dedicated Sunday, Nov. 13th. Rev. **Wm. M. Rust**, of St. Louis will officiate on the

occasion. The church is a large frame, substantially built, situated about a quarter mile from the station. The membership at this time is about 40, **Rev. Thos. C. Downs**, pastor. A large attendance is expected from all parts of the county, and ample arrangements have been made for the comfort of those attending. **Mr. M.[oses] R.[ead] Grinter**, a resident of this section for about 40 years, has been one of the prime movers in this worthy enterprise, and its successful accomplishment is due in great measure to his efforts.

1 December. Supper and Concert at Secondine - Mr. Editor - Happening to be in the **Secondine neighborhood** on Friday evening the 25th - a friend invited me to go with him to Grinter Chapel where **Prof. Moss** was to meet his singing class, that evening. Accepting the invitation, we went, and found the Professor and his class of young ladies and gentlemen already engaged in singing. After listening a while to their performance, we felt ourselves amply repaid for our walk, and concluded that the Professor was master of his business, and that he had his class pretty well drilled, considering that they had only one quarter's tuition.

1871

21 September. From the *Prairie* - **Mr. Jacob Bartles+** has rented his farm to **Mr. Swift**, of Quindaro, and proposes to move down into the Indian Country. He was down there recently putting up a new saw mill and on his return brought back a young deer.

1872

4 January. Pocketbook Lost - Between my residence in Wyandotte Township and that of **J. F. Timmons,** on the night of January 1st, 1872, containing one note against **W. H. H. Grinter**, for two hundred and fifty dollars, payable to **J. L. Conklin**, three notes against **Stephen Briggs**, payable to **W.[illiam] H.[enry] H.[arrison] and John C. Grinter**, school orders of District No. 13, numbers 6 and 7, payable to **James C. Grinter**, school order number 5, same district, payable to **Will S. Jones**, one note against **John Lynch**, payable to **John C. Grinter**, one joint note against **W. R. Latta** and **F. S. Bigham**, payable to **James C. Grinter,** and various other valuable paper, and about one hundred seventy five dollars in greenbacks. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the said pocketbook and its contents. *N. B.* All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the above named notes or papers, as I shall take measures to stop the payment of them John C. Grinter, Wyandotte Township, January 31, 1872.

25 January. White Church Festival - At last came a dispatch "supper," is ready. Se we moved out in "solid column" and carried everything before us, arriving at the door, we presented our tickets to **Mr. John C. Grinter**, who very politely invited us to "pitch in - western. for eat, drink, and be merry. Well, he was *obeyed* to the letter. Mr. Editor, you should have seen John C. as he attended to his duties at the door. He smiled and talked (John *can* talk *some*, you know) and bowed showing the ladies where to find good places, and pushing the boys out of the way, and doing the very best he could to make every one feel good. The festival would have been minus considerable of John C. had been kicked over by an unruly cow before starting for White Church.

21 March. Isaac Journeycake the well known chief of the Delawares, is about to return to his farm near Wyandotte. It is likely that many of the Delawares will follow him out of the [Indian] Territory [in present Oklahoma].

28 March. Township Nominations - The following are the nominations on the People's Ticket for Wyandotte Township: Trustee, **W.[illiam] H.[enry] H.[arrison] Grinter.**

27 June. Fourth of July, '72 for Wyandotte County, on the Broad Gauge Plan! - Go ring the Bells and Fire the Guns, and Fling the Starry Banner Out! - Speeches, Music, Bells, Cannon, Fun, Dinner &c. - Enough for All Who Come! - Programme, Committees, &c ... That Mayor **J. S. Stockton** be President and the following persons for Vice Presidents. [The list includes **J.[ohn] G.[ill] Pratt+, Moses Grinter, J. C. Grinter.**

12 June. Wheat - **W. H. H. Grinter**, of Secondine, commenced cutting his wheat on Wednesday. The prospect is that the crop will be above average.

22 August. Election - **Capt. Thomas A. Grinter** followed **Mr. Betts,** speaking about 20 minutes in favor of the election of **Mr. Greeley**. Capt. Grinter admitted that **President Grant** was an able General and entitled to great credit for what he had one in them field. But he claimed that as the war was over it was statesmanship rather than generalship that we now need at the head of affairs, and insisted that Greeley was far ahead of Grant in statesmanship

1873

18 July. Farmers in Council. The Meeting at White Church - **Capt. T[homas] A. Grinter** was the next speaker called for.

He said that it had not been his intention to speak. but thought that there was abundant reason why the farmers should come together and take counsel together in regard to their interests. He said that they did not wish to take ground in opposition to other trades and professions, but it was certainly their duty to look after their own interests.
We had several invitations to dinner, but accepted only two of them. We divided our time between **Mrs. Betton**'s spread and that of **Mrs. John C. Grinter**, they being located near together, and if the occasion had been a State Fair. and a large premium had been offered for the best dinner, we would be willing to risk something that one of these ladies would have taken the prize.
8 August. Second Meeting of Farmers - **Capt. T.[homas] A. Grinter** was called for, but excused himself.
10 October. Farmer's Public Meeting - A meeting of the farmers of Wyandotte County. Kansas and those directly interested in farming pursuits on October 14 at White Church was called by **R. P. Clark**, **Chairman Thomas A. Grinter**, Secretary.
17 October. Farmers' Meeting at White Church - Committee of Nominations: **Delaware Township - T.[homas] A. Grinter**. Wyandotte Township **J. C. Grinter**

1874

29 May. Arrangements for the Fourth - On arrangement included **J. C. Grinter.**
12 June. Wheat - **W.[illiam] H.[enry] H.[arrison] Grinter, of Secondine,** commenced cutting his wheat on Wednesday. The prospect is that the crop will be above the average.
4 December. Wyandotte County Sunday School Association - Suggestions upon the plan of organization were then made by Thos. Grinter. **Thomas Grinter** elected President.
The Festival - The festival given by the people of [School] District No. 37, on the occasion of the dedication of their new school house, near the residence of **James F. Simmons**, about a mile and a half from Edwardsville, on Saturday night last, was, as we learn from several persons who were present, a very pleasant and enjoyable affair. [Did the school have a name?] The Edwardsville Glee Club sang a number of excellent pieces, in their usual fine style, **Miss Flora Cook**, of this city, playing the accompaniments on the organ. Miss Cook also played and sang several beautiful songs, as also did **Miss Belle Grinter+**, the entire portion of the entertainment being such as to win the hearty applause of the audience.

1875

28 May. Married - **Mooney - Grinter** At the residence of the bride's parents, in Wyandotte county, May 20th, 1875, by **Rev. Wm. Smith**, **Mr. Robert T. Mooney+** and **Mary E. Grinter+**.
11 June. Meeting at White Church - A mass meeting was held at White Church, on Saturday last, to consider the destitution in the county, and the best method of relief. **Judge R. P. Clark** was chosen chairman and **D. W. Grinter**, secretary. [Note: D. W. Grinter is probably Daniel W. Grinter, son of Samuel Grinter, son of John Grinter. Dan Grinter would be the nephew of Moses Read Grinter and James C. Grinter].
25 June. Isaac Journeycake - We learn from the Coffeyville Courier. that the murderer of Mr. Journeycake is a half-breed Cherokee, by name of **Calvin Coker**. Coker and some friends had been drinking it seems, and seeing Journeycake accompanied by **Daniel Anderson**, a colored man, going by got on their horses and met them. Coker told Mr. J. to ride outside of the road as he wished to talk with him. Journeycake replied that if he had anything to say he could ride along the road and say it. Coker then struck at him with a revolver and at the same time caught hold of him and fired one shot but missed his aim. Both men fell from their horses and as Journeycake attempted to raise up Coker fired again, striking the victim in the breast and killing him instantly. The funeral took place on the following Tuesday, and was conducted by the Masonic fraternity, of which the deceased was an honored member, and was largely attended. Mr. Journeycake was born i n the year 1809 and was consequently 56 years old. He has by his honorable conduct endeared himself to every member of the tribe, and at the time of his death enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a member of the **Delaware Council** and has been for many years the official tribal Interpreter.
9 July. Married - **Honeywell-Myers**. In Prairie township, Wyandotte county, Kansas, July 3d, 1875, **Mr. E. M. Honeywell +** to **Miss Nora Myers**, both of Wyandotte County.
10 September. Farmer's Picnic - The farmer's picnic held in **James C. Grinter's grove**, near **Secondine**, last Saturday, was a very pleasant affair. **Thos. A Grinter** was President and **J. F. Timmons** Secretary. Speeches were made by **J. Stockton**, **D. B. Hiatt**, **M. L. Thompson**, **Dr. M. B. Lyons**, and **Capt. T. A. Grinter**. A bountiful dinner, fine vocal and instrumental music, and a sociable time generally, were among the [text to be entered. Editor]

17 September. We had the pleasure on last Sunday of visiting, in company with **Capt. Wilcox**, the **Secondine Sunday School**, held in **Grinter's Chape**l, on the bluff, about a mile north of **Moses Grinter's house** on the K [and P?] railroad. The chapel is a neatly-built little church situated in a pleasant grove on the hill, and the school is composed of the children and adults of the neighborhood, some of them coming from adjoining school districts, and belonging to different religious denominations. There were present, we should judge, about fifty teachers and scholars. **Mr. Akin** is superintendent and **Mr. Hilliard**, secretary. The venerable **Moses Grinter** was present, also his son **W[illiam] H.[enry] H.[arrison], James Grinter**, a brother of **Capt. Thomas [Grinter]**, and several others of the name, among the younger members of the school ... The exercises of the Sunday school, and the organization of the Township association having been got along with invitations to dinner seemed in order, and they were numerous and pressing. It was decided, however, to go with Mr. Stevens, and draw upon his son-in-law **Capt. T.[homas] A. Grinter** for entertainment, it being desirable to consult him, as President of the County Association, in regard to the arrangements for the annual meeting in October. We found the Captain pleasantly situated in an ancient log house, but with a handsome new frame building early ready to move into. Capt. Grinter has an excellent farm, with several hundred choice apple trees, just coming into bearing, a large number of grape vines, blackberry and raspberry bushes, &c. and soil that produces corn, wheat, buckwheat, the various grasses, and musk melons, Irish and sweet potatoes &c. in the greatest profusion so that, as may be supposed, we fared well when we reached his domicile, although it was hard work to get there, on account of the roughness of the road. And that leads us to say, in closing, although it is not strictly connected with Sunday schools or County S. S. associations that Wyandotte, has the roughest and impracticable roads of any, and this so to be. [?] The county authorities ought to see that at least two good roads are built through the county, running east and west and then the people of the different road districts should see that their local roads are kept in better order.

1 October. S. S. Picnic - We learn that the Sunday School which meets in Grinter's Chapel, in Delaware township, will have a picnic party in the grove near the chapel on Saturday night of next week. A pleasant time is anticipated, and the friends of Sunday Schools in the vicinity are cordially invited.

8 October. Republican County Convention ... The following committees were appointed, viz: On credentials - **W.[illiam] H.[enry] H.[arrison] Grinter.**

31 December. A Reunion of Brothers Editor Gazette: - Some fifty years ago there was seen a tall, athletic man wending his way to the then wilderness of what is now **Wyandotte County.** He shouldered his pack away back in Logan County Kentucky**,** to make himself a home, and on the banks of the Kaw he pitched his tent, drove his stakes, and reared a numerous and respectable family, that has been instrumental in giving tone and stability to society in the community in which they reside. As the traveler passes up the Kaw valley, behind the iron horse, he is early reminded where our venerable friend drove his stakes, by the view of a large brick dwelling looming up (at the old **Delaware Ford)** in all its pristine glory. The occupant, our friend, **Moses Grinter**, was agreeably surprised by the arrival of his brother . The brothers had not met until now for over a quarter of a century. The 22d inst. witnessed the reunion of all four brothers, with members of their families as far as possible, and a more pleasant day and agreeable assembling of kinfolk is seldom met with in a life time. There was the aged with silver locks, middle-aged and the young, and one could no help being impressed with the truth of **John Quincy Adams**' remark while minister of England just before our second war with that country, that the young men should get married and raise up sons to fight our battles, it being beautifully illustrated in the Grinter family; for there were at least forty-five present, young and old, and not half told at that. The day passed off very agreeably. In the evening the young people had a pleasant party, and since, festival has followed festival. The last reunion will take place tomorrow, the 28th, with **James C. Grinter**, and will close with festivity and the departure of the visiting brother to his home in Atlanta Ill. In all human probability this will be the last time they will meet on earth. May God in His infinite mercy, bring them all to re-unite around the Great White Throne above, where parting is no more.

1876

14 January. The Country Ahead - **Mr. English** and the **Rev. Mr. Warren** conducted **Capt. Grinter** to the chair, who, after a few appropriate and well-timed remarks, awaited the pleasure of the meeting.

11 February. From Secondine - School District No. 13 Wyandotte Co., Kan., January 31st. 1876 - [To the] Editor Gazette - On order to prohibit whispering in my school I propose to have published the name of each student who would not whisper during the month of January, 1876. I found it to be very nearly a success. Some of the students kept the "faith," and most of them kept it for three weeks, some indeed up to the 27th inst. Please insert the following names in your paper: **James R. Ford, Bailey B. Defries+, Robert Eakins. [I would never have made it. Editor]**

5 May. Proceedings of the Republican County Central Committee - Committee met pursuant to roll call, April 29th, 1876, at 1 o'clock p.m. At roll call, the following members were present: **C. E. Wilcox, W. J. Buchanan, R. E., B. Grafton, D. Abbott, R. M. Gray, L. C., A. W. Kelly, Wm. Grinter.+ [William Grinter** is probably the brother of **Moses Read Grinter.]**

1877

10 August. Commissioners ... **John C. Grinter** was appointed Treasurer of **Wyandotte township** to fill vacancy caused by the death of **Henry Burgard**, and the appointment previously made, of Larkin Washer, for that position was rescinded.
26 October. Edwardsville - **J. C. Grinter is** having a good comfortable tenant house built on his farm now occupied by **Jno. Benedick**. **H. C. Wilson** has the contract for building it.
2 November. Wyandotte Township - The mass meeting called at **Kerr's precinct**, for Saturday, Oct. 27, at 2 p.m., organized by electing **Thos. Grinter** as chairman, and **John Purtee** as secretary. After reading of the financial report of **C. H. Carpenter**, township Trustee, the following nominations for township officers were made: Trustee, **C. H. Carpenter**, Treasurer, **John C. Grinter**.
16 November. Township Officers - Wyandotte Township - Treasurer, **John C. Grinter**

1878

4 January. Proceedings of the Greenback County Committee - On motion, the following persons were chosen to act as full committee for 1878. Delaware, **James C. Grinter**
25 January. **William Burgess** was arrested last Saturday morning on charge of taking a revolver of **John Grinter**'s and Monday, on confession, was sentenced by **Judge Hovey** to confinement in the County jail for twenty days.
22 February. White Church Items - **Asa Ford** has rented **Cy Ketchum's+ farm**. **Milton Thorpe** has sold his farm for $2,000 and has purchased 80 acres on the prairie, of **Lewis Ketchum+**, for $2,000 and 20 acres from **John Silar**.
8 March. Edwardsville Items. **Mr. J. C. Grinter** shipped one hundred and fifty barrels of apples to **Messrs. Clemens, Cloon & Co.**, Kansas City, on Tuesday
29 March. As previously announced, the White Church Lyceum met the Grinter Debating Club in joint discussion last Thursday night. Question, *Resolved*, That conscience is a true guide to duty. Speakers on the affirmative were **D.[aniel] W. Grinter, S. Stevens, T. H. Grinter, John Grinter and - Murphy. Negative, R[ezin?] Wilcoxin, Worth English, A. W. Lamingham, and L. D. Crotchett. Judges Messrs. Wm. Grinter, Akin and Murphy**. The rule reads as follows: "The judges shall give reasons for their decision." The judges decided in favor of the affirmative, but when requested to give reasons, they failed to do so; so the W. C. [White Church] boys claim the discussion, and we think the large audience present will bear them out in their rights.
5 April. The Grinter-White Church joint debate took place Thursday evening. **Judge English** was chosen chairman and **Messrs. Frank Bigham, David Taylor and Asa Ford** were selected as judges. The question debated was "Resolved, That capital punishment should be abolished." The affirmative was defended by **D. Abbott, W. English, L. D. Crotchett, John Hacker and John Kelly**; the negative by **D. W. Grinter, T.[homas] A. Grinter, J. F. Grinter, J. W. Murphy and S. Stephens+**. The judges gave a decision in favor of the affirmative. The third and final joint discussion will be held at White Church on the evening of the eleventh of April, in the church building. Question for debate, "Resolved, That the right of suffrage be extended to all female persons over twenty-one years of age." Affirmative, White Church Lyceum, Negative, Grinter Lyceum.
19 April. The White Church-Grinter joint debate took place last Thursday evening at W.[yandotte] C.[ity], pursuant to adjournment. **Robert T. Mooney** was called at the chair, and **Messrs. W. M. English, John Humphreys and I. Drake** were appointed as judges. The question debated was so amended as to read: "Resolved, That there should be no discrimination on account of sex, in the exercise of the elective franchise in the U. S. of America." Affirmative - **R.[ezin?] Wilcoxen, L. D. Crotchett, W. English, John Hacker, and D. Abbott**. Negative - **D.[aniel] W. Grinter, J. F. Grinter, J. W. Murphy, S. Stephens, and T.[homas] A. Grinter**. Decision in favor of the negative.
26 April. Statement of Claims and Accounts - Allowed by the **Board of County Commissioners of Wyandott County, Kansas** at the regular April session, A.D. 1878. . . **N. T. Defries** for repairing approaches to **Elkins and McGraw** bridges - 11.00. [Is **Nathan "T" Defries** possibly **Nathan F. Defries**, son of **William T. Defries** and brother of **Audley Paul Defries?**]
31 May. White Church Items. There will be a Fourth of July celebration, this year, at Grinter's Chapel. **Mr. R. Wilcoxen**

has four acres of wheat that averages over five feet in height.
14 June. Death of an Old Citizen - **Moses R.[ead] Grinter** died at his residence at **Secondine** in this county, on Wednesday, June 12th, aged 69 years and 3 months. He was apparently in good health up to Monday afternoon, when he was found, lying prostrate in his dooryard, stricken with an attack of paralysis of the brain. He was brought in the house and placed in bed, where everything possible was done for him, but he gradually sank, remaining speechless from the time he was brought into the house, and passed away about ten o'clock Wednesday morning. Mr. Grinter was the oldest settler in Wyandotte county, having come here in 1829. He was known all over the county, was universally respected as an upright citizen and an honest man. His death will be mourned by a large circle of friends. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon and was very largely attended.
The Fourth at Grinter's - Our national anniversary will be celebrated in the handsome grove near Grinter's school **house**, by a basket picnic, under the auspices of the Grinter Debating Club. The programme will include an address by Hon. S. A. Cobb. All are cordially invited. The following is the order of exercises:
Assembly called to order at 10:30 a.m. by chairman.
Music- National Anthem. Prayer. Address of welcome by **D.[aniel] W. Grinter+.** Reading of the Declaration of Independence. **R. Eakins**.
Music - Star Spangled Banner. Dinner. Oration, by Hon. **S. A. Cobb.** Five minute speeches. Music. The committee of arrangements consists of **S. Stephens**, **W.[illiam] H.[enry] H.[arrison] Grinter**, **D.[aniel] W. Grinter** and **T[homas] A. Grinter.** The chairman of the day is **R. T. Mooney** and the Marshals are **S. Stephens** and **T. A. Grinter**.
21 June 21. J. C. Grinter has received three carloads of lumber for the mammoth barn he is building
12 July. That substantial and prosperous granger, **John C. Grinter, Esq.**, of White Church occupied a chair in the GAZETTE sanctum early Tuesday morning. The Fourth of July celebration at Grinter's was an eminent success in every respect. The oration was delivered by **Judge Carroll**, instead of **Col. Cobb**, as was previously announced. Other gentlemen spoke, and a good time was had. The committees deserve great praise for the perfect manner in which all details were attended to.
26 July. Maywood Items. A daughter was born a few days ago to Mr. John Ginter (?) and John is happy as the seven other boys.
9 August. Rev. Mr. Warren, of Mo., will preach the funeral sermon of **Moses Grinte**r, deceased a short time ago, at Grinter's Chapel, at 11 o'clock a.m. on next Sunday.
20 September. Republican County Convention. Afternoon Session. The committee on credentials reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats as delegates or alternates: **Delaware - J. M. Shore, W.[illiam] H.[enry] H.[arrison] Grinter.**
27 September. School began a week ago last Monday in the Timmons school District, and **Mr. Frank Grinter** is the teacher.
11 October. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Grinter went to Atchison to attend the Synod last Thursday.
25 October. Mr. Ed. Defries+ has just finished raising a fine large corn crib. Mr. **John Grinter** has purchased a handsome parlor ornament in the way of an organ.
1 November. Mr. John Grinter, after two trials has succeeded in completing a well, by curbing as he proceeded downward. Mr. **James Defries** is planting his engine opposite the store. He proposes to attach a pair of corn burs to the power and to put up two sheds or houses of some sort. This will give Stony Point a corn mill.
15 November. The New Township Officers. Wyandotte Township Clerk - **D[aniel] W. Grinter.**
22 November. Mr. **Defries**'s corn mill is now in operation and its busy hum gives **Stony Point** quite a business air. **W. D. Allen** died on Sunday night at the residence of his late father-in-law **Moses Grinter**. Mr. Allen was a highly respected citizen, and much esteemed by all who knew him. He was in the 34th year of his age, and had, for three consecutive years, served as teacher. On Tuesday a meeting was held at the school house to organize a Literary Society. **R. [obert] T. Mooney** was elected President, **T. Jacks**, Vice President; **W.[illiam] H.[enry] H.[arrison] Grinter,** Secretary**; J. F. Grinter** Treasurer; **D.[aniel] W. Grinter, J. Mitchum, and C. J. Smith** were appointed on the executive committee.
29 November. James Defries+ wishes to notify the citizens of **Stony Point** and vicinity, that the regular grinding days will be Fridays and Saturdays. Quite a pleasant social gathering was held at Mr. J. F. Grinter's on Sunday last, to keep fresh in their memories the birthday of **Miss Mary and Mr. Frank Stephens**.
6 December. Mr. James Defries wishes all to know that he can make as good a meal, and as much of it, as any one in the county.

1879

3 January. Mr. James F. Grinter made us a short but pleasant call Thursday. He allowed us to ornament our subscription book with his name. **Mr. R.[obert] T. Mooney** came in with a drove of sixty-four splendid porkers one day last week. He disposed of them to Plankinton & Armour. **Mr. R.[obert] T. Mooney, Esq.**, is engaged in remodeling the machinery of the mill. Mr. Mooney is a resident of our County, and ranks among the leading mill-wrights of the west.
17 January. John C. Grinter "bounced" the train here on Tuesday, and made a flying trip to **Leavenworth.**
7 February. Mr. Mooney has been, and is still engaged in fitting up the **Pomeroy mill**
A child of Mr. Mooney swallowed two needles last Wednesday. His mother removed one with her finger but the other stuck crosswise in its throat, causing such pain as not to allow it to close its mouth for about eight hours. It is thought the needle passed out towards the outside of the neck. The child plays around now as usual.
28 February. White Church. **Solomon Ketchum+** has bought a wild and beautiful pony of **Mr. Cook**. Sol. is breaking him in to ride.
28 March. R. T. Mooney, who has the contract for building the lodge room for the Masons, and has been handling lumber from Wyandotte this week
4 April. Mr. Frank Eakin has taken **Mr. James Grinter** into his store as a partner
18 April. Edwardsville Items. **Eakin & Grinter** have lately brought on a $2,500 stock of goods .
25 April. White Church Items. **Reason [Rezin] Wilcoxen** lost his fine mare last Monday night, which makes nine horses Mr. Wilcoxen has lost in five years. Died. Last Saturday morning after an illness of two weeks, **Elizabeth**, wife of **Ambrose Grinter**, aged 46 years. A large concourse of mourning friends and relatives followed the remains to the Grinter Cemetery on Sunday
2 May. Real Estate Transfers - **R.[ezin] Wilcoxen** and wife to **G. U. S. Hovey**, one-fourth acre in 31, 10 24, warranty, $110. **J F Timmons** and wife to **James C. Grinter**, 80 acres in 29, 11, 24, warranty, $1,600. **J. C. Grinter** and wife to **J. C .Moore** and wife, 58.80 acres in 10, 11, 24, warranty, $2,000. **J. C. Grinter** and wife and **Wm. Jacks** and wife to **J. C. Moore** 48 acres in 10, 11, 24, warranty, $1,840. **R.ezin] Wilcoxen,** 80 acres in 31, 11, 24, warranty. **J. Ketcham [Ketchum]** to **Wilcoxen**, 80 acres in 31, 11, 14, $2,000.
9 May. Mr. Dan Grinter lost an infant child last Sunday morning. **Rev. O. D. Allen** preached the funeral discourse at the Grinter Cemetery Sunday evening. [NOTE: There is a **Robert Grinter**, born 1877, died 1879, buried near **Dan W. Grinter.**
30 May. Braman Hill Items. **Jacob Bartles**, postmaster at Bartlesville, Indian Ter., wife and son, were calling on old friends at this place on the 24th.
4 July. The Supreme Court met Tuesday for the July term. The suits of **J. C. and J. N. Grinter** vs. the K.[ansas] P.[acific] R[ail] W.[ay] Co., were passed.
16 July. Edwardsville Items . **Mr. John Grinter**, of Grinter's Chapel, was in our town last Sunday evening. Your correspondent knows what brought him here, but will not say.
18 July. Come to **Eakin & Grinter's** for No. 1 shoes and boots at bedrock prices. A team belonging to **Jas. C. Grinter** ran away last week. Damage was slight.
26 September. County Personals - **John G.[ill] Pratt**, of Maywood, Wyandotte county, was born in Mass., in 1814 and moved to Wyandotte county April 2, 1837. Soon after this he established a Baptist mission among the Delaware Indians and at a later period he was appointed agent for this tribe. It has been stated that **Mrs. Pratt** has never visited either Wyandotte or Leavenworth, while living in the vicinity of their present residence (15 miles from those cities) in the past 42 years. Mr. Pratt informed me that this was a mistake, as Mrs. Pratt makes frequent visits to both of those cities. Mr. Pratt is a very quiet, modest unassuming gentleman, one of the kind of men who wear well and yet, I am sure, one with whom it would be dangerous to meddle. He wears no whiskers and looks at least fifteen years younger than he really is. Mr. Pratt is about five feet seven inches tall and weighs about 150 pounds. He is at present engaged in farming.
Logan Zeigler+, settled at Wyandotte, Kansas, 1829 .
17 October. Republican Convention. Delaware - **W.[illiam] H.[Henry] H.[arrison] Grinter**.
24 October Edwardsville Items. The following is the programme of the Lyceum in district no. 37 for Saturday evening, November 1st. Select Reading by **Miss S. Grinter**. 2 - an address by **Mr. J. F. Timmons** 3 - Song by **Miss Belle Grinter.**
31 October. On the prairie, last week, Robinson's steam thresher threshed for John Deister 600 bushels of wheat, for Frank Deister 695 and for Wm. Honeywell .
21 November. Stony Point Items. **Mr. Baxter Grinter** came down from Perryville and spent the Sunday at his father's

Thos. A. Grinter.
5 December. John Grinter has bought a farm in Jefferson County, Kansas from **Clay Siler**, formerly of this place. In him this community lose a good citizen.
12 December. Edwardsville. **Messrs. Eakin & Grinter** are closing out their Store and will go out of business in this place. Now is the time to get bargains in dry goods. Mr. Eakins will go west and go into business in some western city
26 December. Edwardsville. **Messrs. Eakin & Grinter** will not close out their business as stated before, but will hereafter run a larger stock than before. They intend, in the Spring, to build a large addition to their already large store room.
Married, last Thursday evening, at the residence of the bridegroom's father, **Mr. John Grinter jr**. and **Miss Ida Shepherd**.

1880

16 January. Those having "drive wells" on their premises met at **Eakin & Grinter's store**, last Friday, at ten o'clock p.m. and organized themselves into a club to fight the royalty of $10 on each pump or well claimed by certain persons upon the process of getting water. They have determined to carry the question into the Courts if need be.
30 January. Claims against Wyandotte County - **D[aniel] W. Grinter**, same - 8.0
6 February. Township Elections. **Justices** - Wyandotte Township - **J. D. Husted, J. F. Grinter.** Quindaro Township - Constables - **Rezin Wilcoxen**+
13 February. Edwardsville Items. **Mr. H. B. Hunt** has purchased the brick store of **Mr. Jas Grinter** and has moved his family from Kansas City**.**
5 March. Pomeroy. **Jimmy Grinter** was in town on Wednesday. He reports everything serene in the vicinity of Timmon's school house
19 March. Pomeroy**. Lewis Ketchum,** and wife, took the train here last Tuesday, bound for the Indian Territory on a visit.
7 May. Immigration Society**.** The Wyandotte County Immigration Society met at **Voss's Hall** on Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m., and formed a permanent organization by the election of **James T. Johnson** as President, **Hon. Sanford Haff** .... The following Township Committees were also elected: Wyandotte - **Thomas A. Grinter. Mr. Jas. Grinter** is indisposed, and attended by **Dr. Murphy**.
23 July. Edwardsville. **Frank Eakin** and **J. C. Grinter** will go into business at Perryville, Kansas.
6 August. There was a Sunday school picnic at Grinter's School house, Stony Point, on Saturday, July 31. Speaking by the local talent. A good time generally. We put in a day visiting **John C. Grinter** and vicinity this week. And if our readers want to see the finest country in Kansas, they would do well to take the same trip. They will find J. C.'s latch string out and he will show them sights in farming that will do them good. Mr. Grinter is a god honest democrat, but from the way he pointed out the farms belonging to his republican neighbors, and the need of praise he gave them for their thriftiness, we judge him to be either very liberal toward his political opponents or unusually well pleased with their early education and their manner of farming.
August 27. James Grinter, of Perryville came down last Saturday to visit his parents. Republican Primaries. The returns of the election of Thursday evening, as far as heard from are as follows: Delegates - Delaware - **J. M. Shores, McDowell, W.[illiam] H.[enry] Grinter.**
September. Republican Nominations. The Republican County Convention assembled in Dunning Hall on Saturday August 28th and was called to order by H. L. Alden**,** chairman of the central committee. **Mr. Eli Teed** was chosen temporary chairman who appointed the committees as follows: On credentials - **R. D. Speck, T. C. Foster, Wm. H.[enry] H.[arrison] Grinter, W. L. McKenzi**e.
8 October. Edwardsville. J. C. Grinter has been shipping some apples to Burrton, Harvey Co., Kansas and realized a good price for them.

1881

4 March. Pomeroy - **Uncle Lewis Ketchum** and wife left Monday evening for the "Nation" to visit friends.
1 April. Wyandotte County Delinquent Tax List Delaware Township - **S. [Solomon?] Ketchum** W/2 of SW/4 of Sec. 3, T. 11, R 23 Amt - 80 acres -$25.40. **R D McCamish** E/2 of E/2 of SE fractional quarter of Sec. 36, T 11, R 23 - 38.8 acres -Amt - $79.90
7 May. Edwardsville - **H. C. Wilson** has employed **S. Etter** as sawyer for his mill. He will move the mill to **J. C. Grinter**'s farm for a few days. and will saw a large amount of lumber for hi during the summer.
15 July. Louis Ketchum brought to the mill his half of forty acres of wheat one day this week. It brought him the

munificent sum of three dollars.
16 September. Hon. W. R. Wagstaff - [Names supporting Wagstaff for judge includes **J. C. Grinter**.]
25 November. Pomeroy - Sylvania Lodge No. 9 Knights of Pythias elected officers on Saturday night. **J. D. Mudeater, C. C., S. W. Ketchum, V. C.**
2 December. James C. Grinter, Esq., says that in some parts of Wyandotte county the grub has destroyed many acres of wheat. The sudden and severe frosts of the past few weeks have not injured the wheat as much as we feared. It contained so much sap that a sudden check was liable to injure the tender plant.
16 December. Sol Ketchum, son of Lewis **Ketchum**, of Wyandotte county, was robbed of $140 in gold while traveling on the **Fort Scott road**. Sol says that he would know the fellow if he should ever meet him again. He would like to meet him too. Sol will sleep with one eye open next time.
23 December. White Church - **Mr. Sol Ketchum** is up from the Indian Tr**.** visiting friends. He reports everything in a flourishing condition.
30 December. Suc-Quindaro - Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Quindaro Township, White Church, Six Mile, Pomeroy, and Quindaro as a City, a Racy Sketch by Our Pomeroy Correspondent. White Church so named for the **old Delaware church** which still survives, was first [the township, not the church] started in 1869 by the late W. English, who had invested largely in real estate in the vicinity and **Mr. Samuel McMillen** . . . Among the oldest citizens of the burg . . . **Dan Grinter**. Quindaro Township - . . . The line between the old Wyandotte and Delaware reservations crosses the township, passing near the residence of **W. R. Malott** known as the old **Isaac Journeycake** place.

1882

6 January. A colored man by the name of **Israel Johnson** stole a horse from **Joseph Thatcher** near White Church last week. **Judge Hovey** commissioned Thacher as a special constable and put him on track. The thief and horse were both overhauled in Leavenworth County and the boy, who is only sixteen years of age, now lies in our county jail. His age is all that saved him from summary trial by the vigilantes. **Mr. John C. Grinter** interceded for him.
27 January. Armstrong - The following officers were nominated at the township convention held at Armourdale Jan. 21st: . . . justice of the peace ... **John C. Grinter**
10 February. White Church - **Mr. Daniel Grinter** is very low with pneumonia. **Dr. Newton** is attending him. **Solomon Ketchum** leaves for Vinita. I. T., on Friday, Feb. 10.
17 February. Mr. S. C. Ketchum return to the [Indian] Territory last week, and just before leaving subscribed for the GAZETTE in order to keep posted in regard to Wyandotte county. Township Officers - Quindaro Constable. **R.[ezin] Wilcoxen** ... **Wyandotte** Justices of the Peace, **John C. Grinter.**
31 March. [Listing of Court Cases] **John C. Grinter** vs. **Wm. Fletcher** et al.
2 June. Delaware Indians trading extensively at Independence, and are said to be good cash customers.
23 June. The Delawares - **Rev. William Adams+** formerly of Wyandotte County, a Delaware Indian, and now living in the Cherokee Nation, called at our office yesterday. From him we learn that the Delawares have secured comfortable houses and in comfortable circumstances. The Baptist church has a membership of 230, having two hours of worship. Their schools are well intended. Herding stock and farming are about equally divided. Mr. Adams says herding and raising stock is on the increase even the boys are not satisfied without a whip and a pony. A considerable majority of the Cherokees are opposed to dividing the lands they think it too soon to agitate the question. Mr. Adams would not commit himself on the question of United States Courts in the territory. "Oklahoma Payne" they have no use for - he knows better that to come into their territory. Crop prospects are good and fruit will be plentiful. [NOTE: "Oklahoma Payne" was David Payne, an early promoter of white settlement in Oklahoma. He led a group known as the "Boomers" which promoted white settlement. Payne County, Oklahoma, where Stillwater is located, is named after David Payne. There are several articles in the *Gazette* opposed white squatters in the Indian Territory and the editors generally took a position opposing that white settlement.]

Of the Delawares the great part of the old settlers are dead. Mr. Charles Journeycake is still living with his family on Lightning Creek. The Connors are all dead. One of the Sarcoxie family is left. "Delaware Charley" is still living and sticks to the customs of his forefathers. He dresses in Indian style but is shrewd enough to possess a good form. He and Captain Jackson live on the extreme northwest corner of the Cherokee Nation. There the "wild ones" have their temple and worship the Great Spirit in truly ancient style. There are forty or fifty of that class. They exert considerable influence

upon the younger members of the tribe who often go there out of curiosity. When the Delawares left Wyandotte county they numbered 900, now, at roll call only 750 are reported.

4 August. Republican Convention . . . The County Central Committee was chosen by precincts and wards as follows: Delaware - **W.[illiam] H.[enry] H.[arrison] Grinter**

25 August. Democratic Convention - The following were elected delegates to the Emporia Convention: Alternates - **D.[aniel] W. Grinter.** The committee on credentials reported the following as having been elected members of the County Central Committee: Newton - **D. W. Grinter.**

1883

5 January. Mr. J. A. Reams and Miss Henrietta Defries of White Church were married on December 30 1882 by **J. Grinter esq**. The attendants were **Phil Lemmon** and **Miss Mary Stevens+**, also **D.[aniel] B. Defries** and **Miss Nannie Grinter**.

19 January. Edwardsville - **Hon. J. F. Timmons** came down from Topeka on Friday of last week. [The term "down" from Topeka is interesting. Kansas City is downstream from Topeka on the Kansas River.] **F. Eakin** and family of **Perry** are visiting **J. C. Grinter's.**

16 February. Our friend the **Honorable James Findley Timmons**, Democratic member of the [Kansas] Legislature, is in a state of bewilderment. [Whatever that means!]

2 March. Married - At the residence of the bride's parents, **Mr. and Mrs. John C. Grinter** of White Church, **Mr. H. A. Stephens** and **Miss Nannie Grinter** were united in marriage on Tuesday evening, February 27, at 7:30 o'clock. **Rev. O. D. Allen**, of Parkville, pronouncing the ceremony. After receiving congratulations the guests numbering over one hundred sat down to a bountiful supper. The bride was attended during the service by **Miss Stephens** and **Miss Doyle English**, of White Church; the groom's best men were J. C. Grinter. of Edwardsville, and **C. J. Smith**, of Wyandotte. [NOTE: Henry Stephens and Nannie Grinter were the parents of Annie Stephens, an early Grinter family researcher.]

11 May. Pomeroy Items - **Simon W. Ketchum+** and wife came in from Indian Territory on Tuesday. Simon passed the winter in **Florida** searching for the fountain of youth. His many friends in this section fully hope that he may soon fully regain it. [**NOTE: He may have been one of the original "Snow Birds" I hope that he found the Fountain of Youth there. I did! Editor]**

8 June. Jurors for July Term - A double panel of twenty-four jurors was drawn for the July term of the district court as follows: **James F. Grinter**, **Thomas A. Grinter** of Wyandotte Township.

22 June. On Tuesday, June 19, **Wm. McCamish**, of Muncie, commenced cutting wheat.

5 October. A pleasant party was attended at **Mr. Grinter's**, on Tuesday evening, in honor of Lincoln [?] who commences teaching at No. 43, next Monday. [NOTE: Probably a misprint. The name should be **Linton** rather than Lincoln.]

19 October. Bright Little Tiblow - Tiblow, a bright little village fifteen miles west of Wyandotte, on the Union Pacific R. R., is attracting the attention of passers by as a suburban town for residences, on account of its commanding appearance and beautiful building sites. It was named after Henry Tiblow, a Delaware Indian, who was well know to the early settlers of Wyandotte county as an intelligent and affable man, with a pleasant word for all. Situated on the banks of the Kansas River, Tiblow became first known as a exchange station for the Southern Overland Stage Co., on the military road from Ft. Leavenworth to Fort Scott, and also as a camping ground for U. S. troops and freight trains en route to and from Ft. Scott and the south. A store and tavern were established at Tiblow's Ferry during the [Civil] war, which afterward burned to the ground, and no efforts were made to rebuild, them until about 1869, when the demand for a store again arose, to supply wood choppers and railroad tie makers with the necessities of life.

16 November. County Correspondence, Maywood - **Mrs. J. H. Bartles+** is up from Indian Territory, visiting at **Mr. J.[ohn] G.[ill] Pratt's,** and is also receiving medical attention from **Dr. Brock** of Leavenworth**,** for some throat trouble from which she is suffering. **[**She was a daughter of **Charles Journeycake** and a former daughter-in-law of **John Gill Pratt.]**

23 November. County Correspondence, Stony Pointers - Perkinsville (formerly Stony Point) - The most noted personage is **Squire Grinter,** who deals out justice with an impartial hand. **Thomas Grinter**, the fruit man, picked over 300 bushels of apples from his orchard this fall. **Mr. R.[obert] T. Mooney** is building a large two-story residence for **James Grinter, Jr.**, and **James Defries** and **Mr. Johnson** are erecting one for **Mrs. Allen. Linton Grinter**, teacher at **District No. 34**, was at home over Sunday. **William A.[sher]Defries+**, who has been attending the medical institute for a lame limb, returned home Saturday, gently improved. [NOTE: He was a son of **Audley P. Defries** and **Mary Jane Grinter**, daughter of **Anna**

Marshall and **Moses Grinter**. William A. Defries later lost a leg, perhaps as a result of the above mentioned affliction.]
14 December. Stony Pointers - **James Grinter** and **James David**, two of our expert Nimrods, left for an extended hunt in Indian Territory. **R. T. Mooney**, the noted hunter and trapper, succeeded in catching three fat beavers recently. Mrs. James Cooley of Glenwood, Johnson county is visiting her father **James Grinter, Sr. Mrs. R.[obert] T. Mooney** pleasantly entertained a large number of friends and family at a turkey roast on Thanksgiving. **Rev. Lewis** of White Church, who has been holding a protracted meeting at Grinter's Chapel this past week, will be assisted by Rev. . . . of Wyandotte, during continuance of the same. **Will Grinter**, our veteran hunter, after faithfully pursuing a duck several days succeeded in capturing it on last Thursday in time for supper. [NOTE: **James David** was the spouse of **Harriett/Henrietta Grinter**, a daughter of **James C. Grinter** and a nice of **Moses Read Grinter**.]
Maywood Chips - **Mr. Ely Honeywell+**, one of our oldest citizens, has gone to see if there is any wealth stored up in the mountains of Oregon for him. Mr. John Deister has so remodeled and worked over his residence that we can scarcely believe our eyes when we pass that way.
21 December. From Muncie Town - **D. G. Grinter**'s health is rapidly improving under treatment of a Kansas City physician. Stony Point - A valuable mule belonging to **R. T. Mooney** was badly lacerated on the forelegs and shoulders last Sunday while attempting to jump a barb wire fence and getting entangled in the same.
28 December. Stony Point - Master **Charley Stevens** of Chicago, Ill**.**, is visiting his uncles, **Messrs. James and Thos. Grinter**. **Linton Grinter**, and **James Moore Sr.**, and wife, started last Sunday for an extended visit to Russellville, Logan Co., Ky. [The names Stevens and Stephens seem to represent the same families with different spellings. It was common for newspaper items of the day to spell the names incorrectly. Based on other data, it appears that "Stephens" was the more commonly used. James Grinter and Thomas A. Grinter were sons of **John Hill Grinter**, the son of **John Grinter**, and the brother of **Moses Read Grinter**. It appears that **James Grinter's wife, Sarah Stephens**, and **Thomas A. Grinter's wife, Emily Stephens**, were sisters, probably making Charley the son of a brother of Sara or Emily. According to the 25 February 1865 extract, Emily was the daughter of **Sylvanus Stephens**, so, Charley Stephens might have been his son, or, the son of his yet unknown brother. Linton Grinter was the son of Thomas A. Grinter and Emily H. Stephens.] **Linton Grinter** closed his school at **Pleasant Grove**, until after New Year's, and is spending his vacation at home. **Mr. Sidney Smith**, **Mrs. Sue Grinter+**, and **James Moore**, and wife, started last Sunday for an extended visit in Russellville, Logan Co., Ky.

1884

11 January. Mrs. Honeywell and **Judge Hollingsworth** went down to Wyandotte on business for the former. Quite a serious accident occurred to **Mr. Honeywell** the other morning which resulted in a very fine sleigh; while driving to the depot at this point his sleigh upset and threw him out. His horse taking fright ran off, and before she could be caught, had completed the destruction of the sleigh.
18 January. Stony Point. **James Defries** visited his daughter in Allen county this week. **R[obert] T. Mooney** spent week before last in Indiana on a business visit.
8 February. Stony Point. **Mr. Daniel Grinter** has purchased a team and will engage in tilling the soil the coming spring. **Mssrs. W.[illiam] H.[enry] Grinter and James Defries** were delegates to the congressional convention at Wyandotte. A boarder registered at the house of **Mr. Oscar Newman+** last Wednesday who will now and forever wear petticoats, also one at Mr. Merna Stevens, last week, who will vote in twenty-one years. [This is a birth announcement for **Jennie Newman**, a daughter of **Annie Defries Newman**, who was a daughter of **Mary Jane Grinter** and **Audley Paul Defries**.]
15 February. Township Elections. Wyandotte Township - Justice of the Peace - **John C. Grinter**. Quindaro Township - Justice of the Peace - **R.[ezin] Wilcoxen**.
7 March. Mr. Oscar Newman moved on his farm, situated on the Reidy Road, last Thursday which was recently vacated by **Mr. Wm. Mounger**. The newly organized literary society at Muncie schoolhouse discussed the question. - Resolved, that the morals of the present generation are degenerating" last Friday night. **Mr. R. T. Mooney** went to Humboldt, Allen County, last week on a business trip. **Mr. Porter** into the house on **Mrs. Defries farm**, vacated by **Oscar Newman**. [**Mrs. Defries**, that is **Mary Jane Grinter**, was the widow of **Audley Paul Defries**, who died 27 July 1882. Oscar Newman is her son-in-law, the spouse of her daughter, **Anna Elizabeth Defries**.]
Stony Point . **Mr. James Defries** is erecting a dwelling for Postmaster **Woods** of Muncie Town. **Mrs. James Grinter** and **Mrs. Oliver** have been on the sick list but are convalescing. **Mssrs. Wm. and Charles McCamish+** of Burlington, Coffey County, are

circulating among friends this week. **Mr. Sidney Smith** and **Mrs. Sue Grinter** returned home last Thursday from an extended visit in Kentucky. **Messrs. John C. Grinter, Thos. Noland, Wm. Mounger and R. T. Mooney**, were in attendance at the Grand Lodge, at Lawrence. **Mr. Thos. Grinter** is preparing to ship his apples to Kansas City.
4 April. Stony Point and White Church. **John Grinter, Jr.**, has rented his farm for five years to **R.[obert] T. Mooney**. **R. T. Mooney** is having "Crystal Palace" plastered, preparatory for occupancy by the general benedict [?] **L. W. Whitson**.
9 May. Stony Point. Mr. Linton Grinter closed his school at Hazel Grove last Tuesday. **Rev. O. D. Allen** of Platte county, Mo., preached at the Maywood church last Sunday, and visited **Mr. John C. Grinter's**. **Mrs. Jams and Thomas Grinter** last Wednesday, on an extended visit with relatives in Gaylord, Smith county.
20 June. Delegates to the Republican County Convention**.** Township - Delaware **W. Grinter, Jas. Defries.**
15 August. Stony Point. **Mr. Jas Defries** is preparing for another big wheat crop, but not as large as last year. **Mr. R. [obert] T. Mooney** is building a wheat granary for **Mrs. Defries**. **Esq. Grinter** is as usual at his post, but needs a white plug to complete the faith canvass. [What does this mean?] There is to be a Sunday school picnic at Grinter's chapel on the 22nd inst., all schools are invited. Refreshments are to be on the grounds, no intoxicating liquors are allowed. Come with a song and joyous heart. **Mr. Will Grinter** has captured his stolen boat, "Old Black Bob," and is boat riding half the time.
22 August. We had the pleasure of dining a few days ago with our good democratic friend, **John C. Grinter**, who resides in the western part o**f** Wyandotte township. **Mr. Grinter** lives in the garden spot of Wyandotte Co., as all must admit who will go with home over his productive fields, and will stand in his front yard and beautiful country which surrounds his farm. Mr. Grinter, besides having the fine farm, has the name of unbounded hospitality, which his wife does her full share to sustain.
29 August. Mr. T.[homas] A. Grinter says that we may expect a hard winter and he advises farmers to lay up for their own use one or two hundred pounds of corn extra. It may be needed and is the safest kind of insurance in the world.
17 October. John Grinter, J., expects to start for California soon. **Mr. Thomas Grinter** celebrated his 57th birthday and **Mr. David Taylor** his 48th birthday last Saturday, at the **Grinter residence**. Several friends and relatives were present. The table was a fairly creaking under the weight of god things which Mrs. G. had prepared for the occasion. Everyone present expressed the wish that Mssrs. Grinter and Taylor might love to be a hundred years old and have a birthday inner every year.
28 November. Married. In a copy of the Ventura (California) *Signal* we notice the following: "On 18th June at the residence of the bride's parents on Ventura avenue, by **Justice Hammer**, **Mr. E. M. Honeywell+** to **Miss Susie Garret+**."
19 December. Stony Point . **B. B. Defries** says he is lie [sic] unto the old woman, with flaxseed, he has help at hand. It's a boy. **John W. Grinter**, who was intending to emigrate to California, had to abandon the journey, in account of the health of his wife, but still intends going in the spring. Prospects of Stony Point future's prosperity are as follows: ... Hogs, there has been considerable taken off to market. **Mr. Mooney** has a lot of nice ones. **W.[illiam] H.[enry] Grinter** has some he intends to put in at Philadelphia. **James F. Grinter** also has a good drove. **John H. Grinter, Esq.**, has a nice lot. **Jas Defries** has one he thinks will tip the beam at four fifty. Cattle, there are some being fatted. Sheep, **James C. Grinter** has the only drove. Fowls, **Mrs. Martha Allen** has a drove of one hundred and forty-five, holding for the spring markets. Stony Point is a country village of a store and a school house and one or two residence. Like all other cities it was once it its infancy ... Court convenes whenever called by Justice of the Peace **John C. Grinter, Esq.**

1885

9 January. Death of **Nody Wilcoxen+**. It is not often that the sympathies of an entire community go out towards a sufferer and later to the bereaved family, as in the case of which we take liberty to say a few words. **Miss Nody**, daughter of **Rezin and Melinda Wilcoxen** of White Church**,** had, during her short life, continuously been an invalid. She was the youngest of the household, was petted and caressed by the family and by neighbors but not spoiled. She acquired, at home, an education, was a great reader, skilful in mathematics and other branches; she acquired a vast fund of useful information withal gave evidence of great piety. But the stern reaper could not be stayed. At a few months less than sixteen years, on December 20th, she closed her eyes forever, and tenderly the frail body was prepared for burial. On the 22nd, **Rev. Sherman** of Wyandotte, conducted the funeral services and the loved one of the community was laid to rest in the Grinter cemetery. But her memory and her beautiful life remain.
23 January. Mr. Robert T. Mooney met with quite a serious accident, while assisting in digging a grave; one of the workmen in the act of pitching a shovel of earth came very near severing the thumb of his left hand. **Little Maud**, the daughter of **John W. and Ida Grinter**, is lying very low with diphtheria. **James C. Grinter** has been very low in the last

month with inflammatory rheumatism. **W. A. Defries** has his wonderful four-horse sleigh very near completion. **Oscar Newman** was visiting his mother-in-law last Sunday. [She was **Mary Jane Grinter Defries**, daughter of **Anna Marshall Grinter** and **Moses Grinter**, and the spouse of **Audley Paul Defries**. Oscar Newman was married to her daughter, **Anna Elizabeth Defries.**] **Bailey Defries** is going to move near Edwardsville. **Mr. Thomas Grinter** has sold six hundred bushels of apples at seventy-five cents per bushel. **Mr. W. H. McCamish+** has moved back to his farm. He hails from **Coffey County**. **H. S. Hilbert** has been circulating with friends during the holidays. He looked as of yore behind his cob pipe. He gave **Mr. Will Grinter** a call, and said the turkey was just splendid. **Mrs. Polly Defries** and daughter, **Miss Lulu,** are visiting among relatives

13 March. We understand that **W.[illiam] H.[enry] H.[arrison] Grinter** argues that as under democratic domination [a] p. m. [postmaster] was appointed, so now, as an act of comity, a republican should be selected. This, however, would be a great strain on the party which has watched and waited for a quarter of a century for an easy way to make a living.

8 May. Stony Point. **Mr. Galloway**, of Illinois, has rented **Mrs. Allen's farm**. [Mrs. Allen may be **Martha Vashtie Grinter Allen Kirby** the daughter of **Moses Grinter** and **Anna Marshall**.] **Mr. James Defries, Jr.**, of Cameron, Mo., has been visiting relatives here for some time. **John Grinter, Jr.**, has moved to Vinita, Indian Territory. **"Cam" Grinter** has purchased a team and started to farming. **W. A. Defries** is canvassing for books in Coffey county. [He is probably **William Asher Defries**, son of **Audley Paul Defries** and **Mary Jane Grinter**. Does anyone know what this entry means?] **Wm. McCamish**, a former resident of the county, but recently of Coffey County, has moved back to his farm. **John C. Grinter, R. T. Mooney, and L.[inton] E. Grinter** are improving their farms by setting out large orchards. **Mr. Stephens**, formerly of White Church, has moved to Stony Point, and is erecting a wagon shop nearly opposite the school house. [This may be **Henry A. Stephens**, the husband of **Nannie Hill Grinter**, daughter of **Frances Catherine Grinter**. **"Doc" Young and family of Russellville, Ky.,** visited **Mrs. Young's uncle, John C. Grinter**, and other relatives in these parts, a short time ago and have gone to Barbour county to relocate. **John C. Grinter** and **R. T. Moony**, each have fine fields of wheat, the best we have seen in this county, although as a general rule, wheat is almost a total failure in this part as in other parts of the county. Quite a number of real estate transfers have been made this spring, among which are the following: **Mr. Fowler** to **James F. Grinter**, 80 acres; **John Gable** to **L. E. Grinter**, 40 acre

24 April. L.[inton] E. Grinter and **Misses Annie and Ida Grinte**r, of Muncie, made our school and the scribe a pleasant visit last.

14 August. Republican Central Committee. On Friday, August 7th, the following were elected ad the central committee: **Delaware - W. H. Grinter**.

25 September. Stony Point. **Mr. Linton Grinter's** wheat crop made twenty-two and one-third bu. Per acre. **Mr. John W. Grinter** was up from Indian Ter. He reports fin e crops. W. A. Defries and family are visiting relatives of Stony Point and vicinity. He hails from Kentucky. **J. L. Defries** is preparing for a trip to Mrs. Norris, his daughter's, in southern Missouri.

23 October. Muncie. **Mr. W. H. McCamish** has returned from El Dorado, Mo., where he was engaged in merchandising.

1886

1 January. Stony Point. **Miss Maria Thomas** , who is visiting her sisters, will soon leave for Nemaha co.

29 January. Stony Point. Miss Maria Thomas, who is visiting her sisters, will soon leave for Nemaha co. [NOTE: Maria Thomas was later the wife of William A.[sher] Defries]. W. H. McCamish has bought the Houts farm, north of White Church, and will move about March 1st.

12 February. L.[inton] E. Grinter has returned from **St. Joe**. **W.[illiam] A.[sher]** Defries got back from his trip north. He reports brisk business and plenty of snow drifts.

12 March. Stony Point. **Nathan Defries+** has rented **widow Ingra**m's farm for the present year. [He is probably **Nathan F. Defries**, born in Barren County, Kentucky, in October 1829, died in 1900 in Wyandotte County, Kansas.]

9 April. Mr. John W. Grinter+, son of **John C. Grinter**, has returned from the Nation to make Kansas his future home.

23 April. Stony Point. **Mr. A. Grinter** was absent from Sabbath school last Sunday, being called to Atchison, Ks. [So far, I can't place this Grinter. Editor] Mr. Cam Grinter, the biggest young man that was in our neighborhood, got tired of leading a singe life, and was married on the 14th inst. to **Miss Lizzie Shirley** of Edwardsville. He will commence housekeeping near Grinter's Chapel.

11 June The President has ... approved special bills granting pensions to ... **Henry Shirley** of Rantoul [Which is where?] [It is not clear whether or not this Henry Shirley is the same Henry Shirley who was **Cam Grinter's** father-in-law.]

25 June. Stony Point. Mr. William Grinter has been catching some nice fish, having caught one the other day that

weighed eighty pounds. **Mr. William Herdman** will soon go to housekeeping in the Linter Grinter house on the old Cree farm. Mr. Robert Mooney lost a fine colt a few days ago by his mules killing it.
2 July. Republican Convention. The delegates met in Dunning's Hall on Saturday, June 26th ... Committees, etc. **W[illiam] H.[enry] H.[arrison] Grinter**.
27 August. The following is a list of those who attended the Normal Institute just closed: **W. H. McCamish, Geo. Grinter ... Ida Grinter.**
3 September. Stony Point. **Mr. R.[obert] T. Mooney** is erecting a large barn for **John C. Grinter** in place of the old one which was blown down last spring. **Mr. James Walker**, of Cass County, Mo., stopped on his return from **western Kansas** to visit his uncle, **Mr. James Defries**. He reports crops in western Kansas looking well. The last term of the district court was adjourned over Thursday of last week ... The names of the jurors are as follows: **W.[illiam] H.[enry] H. [enry] Grinter**.
24 September. Stony Point. **Mr. Baxter Grinter** of Leavenworth is visiting his parents **Mr. Thomas Grinter**.
1 October. Edwardsville. **Cam Grinter** has moved on his father-in-law's farm north of town. [That is, the farm of **Henry Shirley**.]
29 October. Stony Point. **Mr. Thomas Grinter** is on the sick list. **Miss Ida Grinter** who has been lying low for five weeks, is at this writing not expected to live. **Mr. John C. Grinter** is able to be around again.
12 November. Stony Point. **Miss Ida Grinter** who has been so low for seven weeks is slowly recovering. **Mr. John C. Grinter** is confined to his room again with a carbuncle.
Mr. C.[hristian] F.[rederick] Hahn and **Miss Mattie [Martha Frances] Defries** were married at the residence of the bride's mother. Nov. 3rd, **Elder W. F. Wait** officiating. [Mattie was the daughter of Audley Paul Defries, of Kentucky, and **Mary Jane Grinter**, the daughter of **Moses Reed Grinter** and **Anna Marshall**. Mattie's father, **Audley Paul Defries**, had died two years previously, on 27 July 1882. Chris Hahn was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania. Chris and Mattie applied for a wedding license at the Office of Probate Judge of Wyandotte County on 3 November 1886 and a wedding license was issued a Marriage License to Christian F. Hahn, age 23 and Mattie Defries, age 18, but it was not returned to be recorded.]
Mr. G. R. Purtee and **Mr. W. H. and J. M. Grinter** will leaver for **s**outhern Missouri on a big hunting expedition. Mr. Thomas Grinter has about finished gathering his fine crop of apples, which will make him near a thousand bushels

1887

7 January. Stony Point. Mr. Nathan Defries has moved on the old Searcy place. There is some sickness in our neighborhood . . . Mr. James F. Grinter and wife are on the sick list.
18 February. Edwardsville. **Miss Libbie Timmons** was married a few nights ago to **Mr. Jas. Grinter.**
25 February. Muncie. **Mr. Cash Miller** has rented **Cam Grinter's farm** and will move on it in the spring.
4 March. Edwardsville. **Cam Grinter** moved to his farm last week.
15 April. White Church. **Judge R. Wilcoxen** sold his farm Saturday to **Mr. Kerr**, of **Wyandotte**, for $125 per acre.
17 June. Stony Point. **Mr. R. T. Mooney** of this place shipped a car load of wheat a few days ago to the Kansas City Milling Company.
15 July. W.[illiam] H.[enry] H.[arrison] Grinter, of Muncie, was in the city yesterday. He is for **Blaine** for president and a little more rain to keep the corn moving and to settle the chinch bugs.
10 August. Important Sale. The final transactions in the sale of 617 4-10 acres of land by **W.[illiam] H.[enry] H. [arrison] Grinter** et al. to the Riverside Investment and Improvement company were completed Monday. This tract of land lies a short distance west of Muncie station on the hills and consisted largely of wood land. This added to the property already owned by the Riverside company makes in all some 800 acres, which they intend to beautify and improve. Lying as it does on a fine plateau overlooking the Kaw Valley and being abundantly supplied with springs and streams, it can be made into one of the finest parks in the west. It lies nearly opposite the town of Quivira on the south side of the river and it may be expected that the important developments in this part of the country will take place in a very short time. The price paid for the Grinter tract was $100 per acres. List of Real Estate Transactions included: W. H. H. Grinter to H. F. Robinson, land in 29, 11, 24 . . . 36,000.
23 September. Stony Point. **Mr. W. A. Defries** of Downs, Kansas, paid his old home a visit a few days ago.
14 October. Stony Point. **Bailey Defries** is selling out and will quit farming. We understand that he is going into the mercantile business.
18 November. Wyandotte Township **-** treasurer **R. T. Mooney.**

16 December. Distressing Accident **W. H. H. Grinter** Shot through a Mistake - He Shoots Slayer and Then Drops Dead. The people of this city were shocked to learn Monday that W. H. H. Grinter, one of the best and favorably known citizens of the county had been accidentally killed while on on a hunting expedition in Southwest Missouri. The deceased, his brother **C. R. Grinter**, and **James Grinter**, a cousin, were hunting in Ozark County, Mo., near Rockbridge, having been in that neighborhood for something over three weeks. Another party of hunters from the vicinity of Ft. Scott were hunting in the same locality.

Saturday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock both parties were out hunting. The deceased was on a hillside in a crouching position imitating the call of a turkey. It is supposed that **W. H. Racqua**, the man who shot him hearing the noise, and seeing a dark object in the brush fired three buckshot from his gun taking effect on Mr. Grinter's head, neck, and shoulder. Mr. Grinter immediately sprang to his feet and fired both barrels of his gun at Racqua, who was approaching, killing him instantly. His brother, who ran towards him on hearing the shots, heard Mr. Grinter say, "You shot me and I'll kill you." These were his last words; he died a few moments after his brother reached him. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that each man came to his death by the other's hand, through mistaking each other for game. The remains were brought to Swigley's undertaking rooms Monday where they were prepared for burial on the following day.

In Memoriam. The friends and relatives paid the last tribute to all that was earthly of W. H. H. Grinter Tuesday afternoon, and all that is left them now is the recollection of the fine character and noble example of the citizen, neighbor and kinsman, who came to his untimely end in such a tragic manner. W. H. H. Grinter was the son of **Moses R.** and **Anne Grinter**, who came to tine territory in 1832. He was born on November 1st, 1841 and is said to have been the first white child born in the county. At the time of his death, he was entering his 47th year. His early life, and in fact all of it, except the period spent in the army, was passed in this county.

On September 1st, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, 15th Kansas cavalry for three years, or during the war. He held the rank of orderly sergeant until peace was declared. On July 1st, 1865, he was discharged by special order No. 176 to accept the commission of First Lieutenant of his company. as a reward fore meritorious conduct. He was commissioned by Sam'l. J. Crawford, who was the governor of Kansas at that time. Since that to me he has been engaged in farming, and by industry and frugality had a amassed a very smug fortune, having been one of the owners of the **Riverside tract near Muncie** until recently, when it was purchased by a wealthy syndicate of which he was a member at the time of his death. Since the death of his father, in 1878, he and his widowed mother [**Anne Marshall Grinter**] and sister have been living together, he never have been married.

Mr. Grinter was quiet and unostentatious in his manners, and although very popular with all classes of people he never sought his own personal advancement. He was well informed on all topics of general interest and was public spirited to ah high degree. He was an earnest advocate of all that was been in all matters pertaining to the general welfare, and it went without saying that W. H. H. Grinter's moral support was always on the the side of the best men and measures. No higher tribute can be paid to any citizen. He was a man of fie physique, very fond of hunting, and one of the surest and quickest marksmen in the country.

He was interred at the cemetery near his old home. **Rev. G. J. Warren** of Gallatin, Mo., **Rev. Mr. White** of White Church and Rev. J. McCormer of this city officiated at the obsequies. The funeral arrangements were under the direction of **H. S. Swingley**, were very complete in every detail. The pall bearers were **John Caskey**, **J. H. Coleman**, **C. F. Gilford**, John Barger, **Henry Sheley** and **M. R. Conlie**r. In the death of W. H. H. Grinter his family and the community have suffered an irreparable loss, and worse of regret for his tragic fate and sympathy for his family are on every lip.

1888

6 January. Edwardsville. At a shooting match held Saturday last in Williamson's grove, Jim Grinter, Jim Malone, Henry Wilson, and Jack Brown, were the lucky shots.

13 January. Edwardsville. **Jim Grinter** is now papa and the way in which he "set 'em up" to the boys plainly told that he was highly honored with his new position. It is a bouncing boy. Letters of Administration granted to John Caskey on December 31, 1887, W. H. H. Grinter Estate.

27 January. Stony Point. **J. F. Grinter** has been on the sick list for some time, but is recovering now. **L. E. Grinter** is serving on the jury at the district court. We understand that **J. H. Grinter** will leave in a short time for his old home in Kentucky. **Mrs. Hahn** who has been lying sick for some time is recovering.

2 March. Stony Point. **R.[obert] T. Mooney** is building a new house on his north eighty, which will be occupied by **James Wetzel**, and **Marshall Malone** occupy the one formerly occupied by Mr. Wetzel. **Elder Michaels** will, on the

second Sunday in March, preach a sermon at this place, in memory of **Mr. Bailey Mann** (formerly called **Grandpa Mann**) who died on the 9th of January, at the home of his daughter, **Mrs. James Defries**.
16 March. Mr. Will McCamish has been appointed to the position of postal clerk on the Southern Kansas railway. Mr. McCamish is one of Wyandotte county's brightest teachers, and will make a first-class s.[data missing] Stony Point. **Mr. T. A. Grinter** is back on the sick list. **E. N. Brown** has moved from the **W. H. Grinter** place to **Pat Cahill**'s place.
13 April. Revival at White Church. **Rev. H. C. Kirby**. pastor in charge of the Wyandotte county circuit, has just closed a series of meetings which have resulted in great good to the entire community.
11 May. Stony Point. **Mr. R. [obert]T. Mooney** is shipping walnut logs to Kansas City over the Northwestern, which he will have sawed into lumber.
25 May. Hon. J. F. Timmons, democratic representative of the Thirteenth district, **Hon. J. L. Buckland, and Hon. John Doe,** true name **R. B. McNatt** were brought before **Justice Auld** by **Constable Parker** on charges of assaulting, beating, bruising and striking with a hatchet with intent to do great bodily harm, **S. M. Humphrey** and **S. R. Taylor** conductor and porter on the Union Pacific Railway.
2 June. The **Timmons** Trial**.** The case of the state vs. **J. F. Timmons** for assaulting **Lindsey Taylor**, a porter on the Union Pacific railway on May 15th was called for hearing in **Justice Auld**'s court Monday.
8 June. Wellborn. **Rev. Kirby** will conduct religious services here next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
29 June. There will be a fine crop of apples this year. **Mr. T. A. Grinter** has the finest crop we have ever seen. The Stony Point singing society was organized at the church last Friday night. Mr. R. T. Mooney was elected president and **Marshall Malone** as leader in the singing. The society will meet every Friday night. Edwardsville. **Rev. Kirby** preached here Sunday last.
The name of the newspaper changed from the *Wyandotte Gazette* to the *Kansas City Gazette on 13* July 1888.
13 July. Edwardsville. **Rev. Kirby** filled his regular appointment at this place Sunday last.
27 July. That Vicious Cow Again. **Mrs. J. F. Timmons** [**Maria Jane Grinter Timmons,** dau. of **James Grinter**] of Edwardsville, who is visiting friends in this city was attacked by the vicious cow that ranges along Barnett Street from Sixth to Eighth Streets. Tuesday night Mrs. Timmons had occasion to go with her friend on an errand to that portion of the city. Near the corner of Seventh and Barnett streets, they encountered the cow. The savage brute unexpectedly attacked Mrs. Timmons, knocking her down and bruising her considerably. Springing to her feet quickly Mrs. Timmons made her escape before the animal could strike her a second time. The cow attacked **Mrs. Lou Barnard** a few weeks ago an account of which was published in the Gazette at the time. The cow has attacked several persons at different times and yet she is allowed to run at large. The people living in the vicinity are anxious to have this dangerous animal off the street.
17 August. Stony Point. **Geo. Grinter** is putting out strawberries in large quantities.
Edwardsville. **Rev. Kirby** of the Methodist church, South, delivered his farewell sermon last Sunday evening. The Rev. leaves a host of friends here, whose best wishes go with him.
24 August. Central Committee Meeting. **V. S. Lucas** offered the following resolutions of respect of Mr. **W. H. H. Grinter**, who for a long term of years has been a member of the central committee, and a staunch republican, which were adopted. WHEREAS, Since the last annual meeting of the Wyandotte county republican committee, we have lost by death one of our most valued members, who, for many years, assisted us by his counsel and work, W. H. H. Grinter. Be it RESOLVED, That in the death of Mr. Grinter the republican party has lost an able and efficient worker, the county one of its valued citizens, and his family a true son and brother. After the adoption of the resolution, Mr. G .U. S. Hovey, of White Church, made a brief speech eulogistic of Mr. Grinter, calling attention to the fact that he was the first white child born in the county, and at the breaking out of the war he threw aside the traditions of his family and espoused the cause of the republican party and did valiant service for the country and his party, both on the battlefield and in the walks of a private citizen
7 September. The M. E. Conference. At the morning session of the annual conference of the M. E. church south this morning, **H. C. Kirby** and **J. D. Austin** were admitted to the conference on trial, and **A. J. Lawless** was readmitted. **F. A. White** and **C. A. Kirby** were elected to deacons' orders, and will be ordained at the morning services next Sunday. In the evening the bishop announced that he had decided to divide the conference into two districts for the convenience of the ministers in their work, with a presiding elder for each district, **Bishop Hendrix** then announced the following appointments: Kansas City Circuit – **H. C. Kirby**.
14 September. Muncie and Stony Point. **J. F. Timmons** sold two teams belonging to **Frank Worthington** and **Bill Marks** Monday to satisfy a chattel mortgage. **Thos. Grinter** reports about only one-half a crop of apples this year, and

will only have about 3,000 bushels off of 900 trees. **Oscar Newman** is building a new residence on his farm north of Stony Point. **J. F. Grinter**'s cellar under his house, which he started seven years ago, when he built his house, is nearing completion. If you want to get into trouble just ask "Shanghai" about his cellar.

28 September. Edwardsville. **J. F. Timmons** is rusticating at his old home in Ohio.

5 October. After an absence of three weeks visiting friends and relatives in Eastern Arkansas, **Rev. Kirby** has returned with renewed health to resume his year's labors on the Kansas City (Wyandotte) circuit. The circuit will be held as it was last year until further notice is given. **Hon. J. F. Timmons** has returned from the reunion at Columbus. He had a splendid time. And reports the show to have been immense. He says is overwhelmingly Republican and that many of the brigade comrades from Illinois, Indiana and other states report the mechanics in all the railroad and other shops as against the Mills bill, and all for Harrison.

12 October. J. F. Timmons has returned from his extended trip in Ohio well pleased with the country and people, and especially with the great boom for Harrison in that state. From his remarks, one would infer that he had been converted from a Democrat to a full fledged Harrison man. J. F. Timmons has built a new tenement house on his farm

2 November. Miss Bettie Grinter who had been visiting her brother, **J. C. Grinter**, will leave in a few days for her home in Kentucky. Stony Point. **Mr. W. A. Defries** and family, of Osborne county, Kansas, have come to spend the winter in the old home in Wyandotte county. **Baxter Grinter**, of Leavenworth county, visited his father, **T. A. Grinter**, this week.

23 November. Edwardsville. **H. C. Wilson** is building a barn for **J. M. Grinter** near Perry. Stony Point. Our farmers are done digging their potatoes and have begun to gather their corn, which proves to be the best crop for several years. Mr. **John C. Grinter** will have between two and three thousand bushels with which he is feeding a fine lot of cattle for the market. **Mr. J. F. Grinter** is about to complete his new cellar.

1889

4 January. Stony Point. **Mr. W. A. Defries** has his new house nearly completed, and will occupy soon. **T. A. Grinter** returned a few days ago from St. Joseph, Mo., where he had been visiting his daughter. **Mr. J. F. Grinter** has sold a part of the old Fowler place to **George Ottens** and **Reuben Olive**r.

1 February. Edwardsville. **Mr. And Mrs. C. R. Grinter** of Perry, Kansas, visited last week with **Mr. Sherley**, father of **Mrs. Grinter**. **Henry Wilson** has completed **J. W. Grinter**'s barn at **Perry** and is at home

8 February. Stabbed by His Tenant. Intelligence has been received to the effect that **Mr. R. T. Mooney**, the contractor, was assaulted and seriously stabbed by his tenant near Muncie. The assailant lives on Mr. Mooney's farm at the last named place. It appears that some words had passed between the two men in regard to keeping a gate closed, when the tenant attacked Mr. Mooney with a pocket knife, inflicting quite serious wounds. A physician was called and sewed up the cuts.

15 February. Stony Point. The name of our post office will be Grinter, but our items will still be from Stony Point. **Mr. B. B. Defriese** has bought a part of **Mr. Hammot**'s place, will build him a residence on the same

15 March. Stony Point. **Mr. L. E. Grinter** will garden pretty extensively this year.

29 March. Successful Meetings. **Rev. H.[enry] C.[Clay] Kirby** of White Church has just closed a very successful series of meetings. He has been doing revival work incessantly for four months and during that time has received forty persons into the church, while a number of his conversions have gone to other churches. At Connor these were twelve accessions to the Church

12 April. The County's Business. **R.[ezin] Wilcoxen**, **J. F. Timmons** and **J. W. Kindred** were appointed viewers on the John Horan road. Date of view June 24. **J. L. Defries**, **J. M. Shores** and **J. F. Grinter** were appointed viewers for the **Thomas Smith road**: date of view June 19.

19 April. Grinter Gossip. **Linton Grinter** went to Atchison county this week to assist in moving his sister, **Mrs. Laura Norris**, back to Wyandotte county. She will live near her father, **Thomas Grinter**. The Union Sunday School elected officers last Sabbath, with **Mr. Chris Hahn** as superintendent. **George Grinter** has accepted a position with the corps of engineers, who are locating the new railroad. While **John C. Grinter** and **Roezin Wilcoxen** were leading a cow to the latter's home a few days ago by means of a rope tied around her horns, she fell to the ground and broke her neck. It is needless to say she died in five minutes

26 April. **Grinter** Gossip. **John Hahn**'s new house presents a fine appearance. **R. T. Mooney** had a cow badly cut on the wire fence. There is no doubt but he has sympathy for the cow having suffered a like wound from a knife recently.

10 May. Grinter Gossip. **R. T. Mooney** lost four head of good cattle from clover bloat last Friday evening, and many other cases of the same kind have been reported recently.
7 June. Stony Point. The Sunday school of Wyandotte township met in session at this place on last Tuesday evening for the purpose of organizing in connection with the State Sunday school work. Speeches were made by **Rev. Kerby** [*sic*] and others. The following are the officers: President, **R .S. Porter**, vice president**, James Defriese**, secretary, **L. E. Grinter.**
11 October. Stony Point. **Mrs. T. A. Grinter** who has been sick is recovering slowly.
1 November. Argentine. **Mr. H. C. Kirby**, of Nebraska, was in the city yesterday looking up the many advantages of the smelting city. Mr. Kirby thinks of locating here.
Kirby-Allen. At the residence of **Moses R. Grinter** near Muncie, **Rev. H. C. Kirby** and **Miss Anna J. Allen** [Note: should be **Martha V. Allen**] were married last evening by **Rev. Geo. Warren** of Chillicothe, Mo. A large number of guests from the surrounding country were present. A magnificent supper followed the wedding ceremony.

1890

24 January. Stony Point. **Mr. Cam Grinter** has moved down from Perryville, and lives in the house with his mother on the old homestead.
22 May. Grinter Items. **Mr. Baxter Grinter and wife**, of Kansas City, Mo., has been visiting his father, **Thomas A. Grinter**. Mr. Grinter is master mechanic and returns to his work on Monday. The Wyandotte township S.S. [Sunday School] association convened at Grinter's Chapel May 18. Schools were represented as follows: Lake Side, Grinter's Chapel and Stony Point. The attendance was large and the dinner was larger in spite of unfavorable weather. The addresses were to the point and of such a nature as to make all feel that the S.S. work is a grand one and one to be proud of, while the singing was excellent…. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: President, **R. S. Porter**; vice-president, **Edward Shores**; secretary and treasurer, **Edward Defries.**
29 May. Grinter Items. The Farmer's Alliance No. 2251 meets every Thursday night; **John C. Grinter**, President.
5 June. Grinter Items. **Miss Ida Grinter** is visiting her uncle's family in Chicago. **Mr. James Grinter** has a new carriage and **George** is happy. Misses Kittie Grinter [this may be **Catherine Shavan Grinter Mooney**, daughter of **Frances C. Grinter**] and **Ora Mooney** have been with their grandmother, **Mrs. Anna Grinter**, visiting their aunt [probably **Martha Kirby**] in Nebraska **City**. **Mr. S. Stephens** [probably **Sylvanus Stephens**, referred to in previous articles], who recently celebrated his 80th birthday with forty-five of his near relatives present, is visiting his daughter and family in Macon City, Mo. This Sunday school and the one at Grinter's chapel are invited to a Sunday school picnic next Sabbath, June 8, at Lakeside, in honor of "Children's Day," which will be observed there at that time.
3 July. Mr. James F. Timmons Loses $3,000 by Fire. On Wednesday evening, **Mr. James F. Timmons** of Edwardsville lost his barn and contents by fire.
30 October. Fifty-four and Sixty-four. On Saturday the families and immediate relatives to the number of forty of **D. G. Taylor** and **Thos. Grinter** enjoyed the annual birthday dinner at the home of the latter near White Church. The birthday of these two gentlemen falls on the same day, and for a number of years [it] has been their custom to get their families together at the home of one or the other and celebrate the event in feasting and a general good time. On Saturday Mr. Taylor had completed his fifty-fourth year, while Mr. Grinter was just ten years his senior.

1891

5 March. Muncie. The building boom has struck, Messrs. **Grinter, Friedburg, and Herbert** are improving their farms and houses. **George Miller** and family have returned from Southern Kansas and have taken up their abode on **Mr. Mooney's farm**.
Ghost Dancers in the Territory**. Rev. G. W. Hicks**, superintendent of the Baptist Mission about fifteen miles north of Anadarko, writes the Indian missionary, under recent date, that the **Indians** (Wichitas, Caddos, Delawares, Kechis **)** are still dancing. These dances commenced during the Sioux troubles and have continued since with only temporary intermission.
19 March. Stony Point Items. **Mr. Newton Grinter of Lee's Summit, Mo.,** visited **Mr. T .A. Grinter** and Mr. **James F. Grinter**, his brothers, at this place last week. **Mr. Mose Defriese** and **Charley Mand** have gone to Colorado and **George Ottens and William Jacks to California. [Moses[s] Reed Defries** was said to have been a "breaker of horses.]
16 April. Stony Point. **Mr. George Grinter** and **James Mooney** have returned from Sedalia, Mo., where they have been

attending school.
23 April. The Wyandottes. I remember once riding out from Quindaro with **Charles Ketchum**, prominent Delaware – and it hardly seems possible, but Quindaro was in 1857 a larger and more flourishing place than Wyandotte. As late as 1858 I used to ride up there of a Sunday morning to get **Uncle Menser** to shave me…. But I started to relate my interview with **Ketchum**. He told me that in the old days, when the Delawares were driven from their homes by that fierce Indian confederacy, the Five Nations, the Wyandottes, who had long before felt their vengeance, gave them a piece of their blanket to sit upon, and that in return the Delawares had now given them a piece of their blanket; but the simple Indians had learned some of the ways of civilization during the lapse of years, and it seems to me that there was a substantial monetary consideration connected with the last transfer. At any rate I have always understood that the Wyandottes paid the Delawares for the land. Mr. Ketchum said that that the Delawares called the Wyandottes "Uncle" and in turn addressed by them as "Grandfather." I doubt that he had ever read the fascinating "Leatherstocking" tale, but the story, as he told it, sounded familiar. I only know that when our ways parted we dismounted from our horses and, seated on a moss-grown log, he filled my ears with Indian lore until nearly sundown.
14 May. Stony Point. **Mrs. Baxter Grinter** of Kansas City, Mo., spent last week visiting at the home of her father-in-law. **Mr. T. A. Grinter** of this place. The Sunday schools of Wyandotte township will hold their annual meeting on the second Sunday in June at Grinter's chapel, beginning at 10 o'clock a.m.
28 May. Stony Point Items. **Mr. L. E. Grinter** is marketing his strawberries, which are of a very fine quality. **Mr. C. F. Hahn** is making some improvements in the way of a stone cellar and a workshop. **Mr. John C. Grinter** returned from Perryville last Monday where he has been to see **James C. Grinter**, who has been very ill for some time but is better now.
25 June. Stony Point. **Mr. George Grinter** left for Tonganoxie a few days ago on business. The township Sunday school convention, which convened on the 14th inst., was well attended with good access. Our county president, **W. H. Young**, was present with us. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, **L. E. [Linton] Grinter**; vice-president, **R. S. Purtee**; secretary, **E. B. Defries.**
23 July. Stony Point. **Mrs. Cynthia Yelton** and her daughter, **Mrs. Richie** of Kansas City, Mo., have been visiting her nieces, Mrs. John Purtee, and **Mrs. W. A. Defriese**, returning home Wednesday.**20 August.** With Closed Doors The Peoples Party Makes a New Departure. After **Rev. Greene** had invoked the divine blessing upon the convention and the names of **Geo U. S. Hovey, James F. Timmons, J. B. Hipple** and three or four other alliance men were put up.
27 August. Stony Poin**t**. **Mr. Baxter Grinter** of Kansas City, Mo**.**, paid his father **Mr. T, A, [Thomas] Grinter,** a visit this week. The recent hail storm did much damage to crops and fruit especially. **Mr. R. T. Mooney** losing nearly his entire crop.
17 September. Stony Point. Some of the Stony Point people have the Oklahoma fever. Mr. **Baley Defries** and George Munger will start the first of October for the **Territory**.
17 December. The marriage of **Mr. L. E. [Linton] Grinter** to **Miss Mattie Masterson**, both of near White Church, this county, will occur on December 23.
24 December. In and Around Stony Point. **Mr. L. E. Grinter** and **Miss Mollie Masterson** will be married tomorrow evening at the home of the bride's mother, **Mrs. Masterson**. This morning **John C. Grinter** forgot about the chicken thieves visiting his turkey roost and went out to feed his gobbler that he had been saving for Christmas dinner, but the old gobbler failing to show up, soon reminded him of the fact. He tried to console himself by holding up his hands and denouncing a chicken thief anyhow.

1892

14 January. A Pioneer Dead. **Thomas A. Grinter**, and old and highly respected citizen of Wyandotte County Thomas A. Grinter, an old and highly respected citizen of Wyandotte County, succumbed after a short illness to that dreaded disease, pneumonia, early Sunday morning. Mr. Grinter was 57 years of age. His remains were interred in the Grinter cemetery near Stony Point Monday.
10 March. Farmer Grinter Robbed. **A. G. [Ambrose] Grinte**r, an old and highly respected farmer living near White Church, reported to **Sheriff Peterson** last Friday that his house had been burglarized that night. The thieves forced an entrance digging up the earth found over $500 in gold. They then made their escape without arousing the family from their peaceful slumbers. The robbery was not discovered until this morning. Mr. Grinter lost no time coming to this city to notify the sheriff. The robbery is unquestionably the work of some one who is familiar with the premises and the eccentricities of Mr. Grinter who has but little faith in banks as is shown from the fact that he buried such a large amount in

the ground.

The Grinter Robbery – The Sheriff Finds the Stolen" Money in a Hen's Nest.

A. G. [Ambrose] Grinter's gold has been found. As stated in Saturday's Gazette, Mr. Grinter reported to the police that his cellar had been entered by thieves on the previous night and over $500 of his gold was stolen. Sheriff Peterson placed Deputy March on the case and he came back from White Church Saturday night with just $710 more than when he started. Of this $600 was $20 pieces, $45 in silver, and the balance in $10 and $1 gold pieces. Mr. March and Grinter went to the home of the farmer, where they found a grief-stricken family. Mr. Grinter stated to the sheriff that it was the savings of his life. On the train Mr. Grinter gave the sheriff the history of the money,, some of which he claimed had been in his possession for over fifty years. He was positive that it was all gold that he had hid in his cellar. But the more he was questioned, the more he became confused, and at last declared that he did not have the least idea how much money he had saved.

The story of the search and the finding of the money is as follows:

> When they arrived at Grinter's home the officer made an investigation of the cellar, which had been completely torn up, and found the lock was broken, showing that thieves had been there. He next surveyed the premises and in the orchard found an old can and shot bag which the old man positively identified as the ones which did services of a savings bank at the Grinter homestead. The articles, however, had the appearance of having been in the orchard for some time. After searching about the farm and every nook in the house, the sheriff almost gave up his task of finding the farmer's money and had almost come to the conclusion that the thieves really got it.
>
> He went back to the White Church depot, but fortunately missed the 2 o'clock train. The next was due at 5 o'clock. He returned to the house and began searching the barn. Deep under the hay in a manger he pulled out a box which had been used for the purpose of a chicken nest and to his surprise the dirt was loose. He dug up the earth about three inches and pulled out a can which contained just $710. When the money was viewed by the old man, he declared it was not his. He said he never saved silver, and that the officer should keep it. He was positive that his savings were stolen. Deputy Sheriff March brought the gold into the city and turned it over to Sheriff Peterson, who placed it in the bank for safekeeping.

21 April. Grinter Gets His Money. Sheriff Peterson Tuesday afternoon "shelled out" $710 in gold to **John C. [should be Ambrose] Grinte**r. The money has been in charge of the officer since last January when it was found by under Sheriff March on Grinter's farm, and the latter refusing to accept it because it had been moved from the place where he thought he had hid it. He also claimed some one had stolen his money. Yesterday he concluded that it was his money and so he called for it. His memory served him quite well yesterday and he was able to recall the exact amount, how much each sack contained together with the denomination of each piece of coin

23 June. John Grinter Registers a "Kick". **John Grinter**, the well known farmer living a few miles west of the city, was in town Thursday. He paid his respects to the board of equalization and "kicked" until perspiration ran in rippling rivulets from his face, because his valuable tract of land had been assessed at $50 more than last year. **County Clerk Bruce** stated that Mr. Grinter was the first vigorous "kicker" that had made his appearance. John says every relative he had in the county was raised this year and for what he did not know. No change was made in his case.

28 July. The Muncie Dam, The Awards Made by the Condemnation Commissioners. The commissioners awarded damages for lands condemned as follows: Martha Kirby, $500 … **Thomas Grinter**, $1; **James Grinte**r, $1.

22 December. Elected Officers. Delaware Lodge, No. 96, A. F. and A. M., of White Church, held their annual election of officers last Tuesday night. The following officers were chosen unanimously: … **John Grinter**, secretary.

29 December. Kansans in Town. **W. E. Zeigler** of Independence, and a prominent citizen of southern Kansas is in the city today. Mr. Zeigler is of the opinion that there will be some fun at Topeka during the next two weeks.

Indian Folly – The Reservation System's Entire Failure of Object – Millions of Acres Tied Up for the Misuse of Lazy

Savages – The Fertile Valleys of Utah Could Be Settled. [Excerpt from interview with Ex-Governor Tom Fletcher (of Kansas?)] – Did you ever think about this reservation system? Well, it is wrong – all wrong. There are tribes who have had the most careful attention and for whose civilization effort and money have been expended without stint for nearly 100 years, and they are still savages – we have not even got the blanket off them yet. The reservation system is the cause of the failure…. The squaw men, a kind of white men who cannot live in civilized communities, are the only whites they get acquainted with, and it is no wonder that, judging by they thus come in contact with, they regard the white man as unworthy to be emulated. [Really!. Editor]

1894

1 March. Grinter Citizens Want the Bridge. They Say the Structure Across the Kaw at Turner Must Be Built. At a mass meeting at Grinter, the following resolutions were passed unanimously: [Not included herein.]
10 May. The following citizens have been drawn as jurors for the May term of the court of common pleas: … **Frank Deister**, **B. W. Defries**.
21 June. Ratified. Wyandotte County Republicanism All Right. The vice presidents were as follows: … **J. C. [John] Grinter**. This morning John C. Grinter forgot about the chicken thieves visiting his turkey roost and went out to feed his gobbler that he had been saving for Christmas dinner, but the old gobbler failing to show up, soon reminded him of the fact. e tried to console himself by holding up his hands and denouncing a chicken thief anyhow.

1895

31 October. William Grinter, a driver of a coal wagon belonging to the James Sullivan Coal Company, had his leg broken in a runaway on Sixth street between Minnesota avenue and State street this morning at 10 o'clock. He was driving a heavily loaded wagon down the steep declivity when a trace broke frightening the horses. They started to run throwing Grinter out. He was removed to his home at Ninth and the Patch in the patrol wagon.
28 November. Carry May Stephens, born January 23, 1889, died November 9, 1895, aged 6 years, 9 months and days. Our Carry May is gone to live with God and the angels in Heaven. God, our heavenly Father gave her to us six years, months and sixteen days ago, and now he has taken her back, as she was too pure for earth. [Followed by a flowery poem] The writer preached her funeral to a large and weeping congregation at the Stony Point Church, where we laid her away to rest till God shall call the immortalized body to again be the abode of the immortal soul. May God bless and comfort the hearts of the dear parents is our prayer. – Rev. J. H. Morgan, Piper, Kansas.

1896

2 January. Yesterday the husband of **Mary Grinter** [apparently **William Grinter**], aged 25 years, who lives in the "Patch," was discharged from Bethany hospital where he had been nursing a broken leg. Last night Mrs. Grinter, for reasons thus far unknown, took a big dose of carbolic acid. The dose was sufficient to cause her to scream violently with pain, but not to kill. The neighbors brought **Dr. C. M. Stemen** to the woman's assistance and he promptly administered an antidote for the poison. Mrs. Grinter was then sent to the hospital where her husband had left but a few hours before.
23 July. The following is the list of central committeeman chosen for the ensuing year: Delaware [Township], J. P. Grinter.
17 September. To the republican county central committee elected at the primary election held in Wyandotte county, Kansas, Sept. 12, 1896….The committeemen elected and entitled to participate in said meeting are as follows: Delaware – G. P. Grinter.

1897

9 September. Rev. John G. Pratt is lying seriously sick at his home near Piper, and owing to his advanced age, his friends feel concerned.
23 September. The Populist county central committee, the county central committee of the Pop-Democrats and the new central committee of the Democratic Party held meetings Saturday afternoon and elected officers ….As this has been a full straight Democratic committee in Wyandotte County, we will publish it in full: Delaware, **R T. Mooney**…
White Church, **Emmett Wilcoxen**.
30 September. **A Search for the Resting Place of a Shawnoe [Shawnee] Prophet – A Very Interesting Event. – Chief**

Charles Blue Jacket Aids the Wyandotte County Historical Society in Locating a Grave of a Brother of Tecumseh's Near Argentine.

The visit of **Charles Blue Jacket**, the surviving chief of the Shawnees, by request of and as the guest of the Wyandotte County Historical Society, to locate the grave of a noted Shawnee Prophet, brother of **Tecumseh**, is an event of more than ordinary historical significance. His mission to this city is to locate the grave. The Prophet died and was buried near Shawnee springs south of Argentine many years ago. The noted Shawnee Chief met with the Historical Society this morning at Argentine and accompanied the members of this organization to the burial grounds, where the remains of the prophet rest. The exact spot is not known but the chief is positive that he will be able to locate the grave. **Five generations of the Grinter family, descendants of the Delaware Indians, will also be in attendance.** [Emphasis added] The passing of a people or a race is an incident in the world's history that the whites on the frontier have seen much of, and the remnants of tribes once powerful now living in the Indian territory, and from which they are being lowly squeezed, are worthy of the profoundest consideration. Wyandotte County is exceedingly rich in Indian history, three of the most noted tribes in all the records of the continent, the Wyandottes, the Shawnees, and the Delawares, making practically their last stand here.

Chief Charles Blue Jacket, our guest, is the son of George Blue Jacket, who signed the treaty of November 7, 1825, and August 8, 1831, and was interpreter to the Shawnee council in 1855. He is an educated man and handles the English language so that no one would suspect him of being chief of a tribe of Indians. He is tall, rather slender and wears short chin whiskers. He came to this section in 1832 from Ohio, where the main body of Shawnees was located. The father, **George Blue Jacket**, was a noted fighter in the war of 1812, and went with the crowd of Shawnees that fought with the British troops. Chief Blue Jacket was never much of a warrior. He has participated in nearly every treaty made by the government within the last forty or fifty years. Blue Jacket has been married three times and is the father of twenty-three children. His three wives were Shawnees. The first and second are dead, while the third is living a happy life with the chief and their children at Blue Jacket station in the Indian territory.

Part of the Shawnoes, as they were originally called, lived in Missouri and part in Ohio. The treaty of 1825 moved them all to the west line of the state of Missouri. Their land extended from the Missouri line west to Fort Riley along the south bank of the Kansas river 120 miles, south to Council Grove, and then back to the place of beginning, making a tract equal to fifty miles square, taking in the counties of Morris, Wabaunsee, Douglas and Johnson. For this tract of land they ceded to the United States certain lands in Ohio and Missouri. They also received from the government $829,000. Against this treaty the Wyandottes protested claiming that the land in Wyandotte and Johnson counties had first been ceded to them. The Shawnees remained, however, in possession of the land, sharing the Wyandotte hunting and fishing grounds, and they always lived in peace. The Kansas land was conveyed to the Shawnees by deed May 11, 1844.

The Shawnees had their ancient home in the basin of the Cumberland river, and they played such an important part in the treaty of 1682 with William Penn that the Society of Friends took a special interest in them. Thomas Chalkley, a member of the London society of the denomination, who visited them in 1706, mentions among the peculiarities of the nation its custom of admitting women to its councils. He says: "In the council was a woman who took part in the deliberations of this council, as well as upon all important occasions." The interpreter informed him, as a reason for this, that "some women were wiser than some men, and they had not done anything for years without the council of this ancient, grave woman, who spoke much in this council." The Shawnees have a tradition that they came across the water, and they are the only tribe who claim they have European blood in their veins. The Iroquois made war on the Shawnoes, and the latter were badly scattered, some going to the Carolinas, and Florida, and others to "New Spain." They were reunited in 1786, and by treaty settled on the Ohio river at the mouth of the Little Miami. They later removed to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, from whence they came to Kansas. They seem never to have inclined much to war, and readily adopted the innovations of the whites. Tecumseh, however, was a Shawnee warrior, one of the few whose name and fame will live through all history. Another account says that a band of 500 Shawnee warriors gave the government a great deal of trouble in the early history of Indiana. When they were re-united in the valley of the Ohio, Father Marquette says "they were in such numbers that they seem as many as twenty-three villages in one district, and fifteen in another, lying quite near each other."

The first mission school among them in Kansas was established by the **Rev. Thomas Johnson**, a few miles south of

Rosedale in 1829. **Col. A. S. Johnson**, for many years land commissioner of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and now a retired citizen of Topeka, is a son of Rev. Johnson. Col. Johnson is supposed to be the first white child born in Kansas, but this is disputed by Mr. McCoy, who says a man named Boone was born at a date sooner at the Delaware agency west of Lawrence. In 1835 the scholars numbered twenty-seven, and the church congregation was composed of seventy-four Shawnees. In 1854 the school had one hundred pupils. The Rev. Johnson represented the Methodist conference of Missouri. In 1831 a Baptist mission was established among them by **Rev. Isaac McCoy**. The Shawnee Manual Labor School located a few miles south of Rosedale, played an important part in the white history of Kansas. The first Territorial legislature met at Pawnee near Fort Riley July 1st, 1855, and on the 4th adjourned to meet at Shawnee Mission. Here the white settlers, or rather the Missourians made our first code of laws, known as the Bogus Statutes. Their pastor, the Rev. Thomas Johnson was president of their Territorial council.

The Eastern Band of the Shawnoes, numbering about nine hundred souls, including white men who had intermarried in the nation. The white men were not more than twenty. The tribe then owned (1854) about 1,600,000 acres of land or about 1,700 acres each. They had good dwelling houses, well provided with useful and respectable furniture, which was kept in good order by the females, and they lived in the same manner and as well as the whites. They had an abundance of farm wagons, horses, oxen, carriages and buggies. They raised a great deal of corn, oats and some wheat. Their homes were of hewn logs, with shingle roof and stone chimneys, and were kept neat. There were some good mechanics among the younger ones. They had large meeting houses, and frequently held camp meetings, and there were some good lecturers in the tribe

And here we are at the end of a fine tribe of people, whose history beyond William Penn know one knows, but whose history since then has been carefully gathered by the whites who have pushed them out and supplanted them, and with almost the last one to guide a local Historical Society is engaged in the searching for the unmarked grave of a Prophet, famous among the Shawnoes, and whose bones lie with us. It is an interesting event, and a very clever tribute to those who have gone before, whose life is a mystery to men but not to Him who gave it.

DID NOT FIND THE PROPHET'S GRAVE. Word was received in Kansas City yesterday afternoon that **Blue Jacket** had located the grave of Shawnee Prophet a little over a mile directly south of Argentine, just at the foot of a hull and about fifty yards from a wagon road, but it was not so. Blue Jacket said that the ground and everything on it had been changed so much by the whites that no landmarks were left by which he could locate the grave, and the search had to be given up.

14 October. Full List of Nominations Made for Township Officers, November Election. Wyandotte Township**.** Republican Ticket: Trustee, **G. P. Grinter**. Peoples Party Ticket: Road Overseer, **J. O. Mooney** [believed to be James O. Mooney, husband of **Catherine Shavan Grinter**, who was daughter of **Frances Catherine Grinter**].
4 November. GRAVE LOST FOREVER. – **Chief Bluejacket** Died Saturday Last **–** Aged Eighty Years – Historic Indian Character – Caught Cold While Searching for the Grave of the Prophet in Wyandotte County September 28 – Settled in Wyandotte in 1833. Charles Bluejacket chief of the Shawnees, spent several weeks in Kansas City, Kansas and on September 28, with representatives of the Kansas State Historical Society and the Wyandotte County Historical Society [went] to the old Prophet Town, which is a mile south of Argentine….
11 November. TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED. Full list of Trustees, Constables, Justices and Road Overseers. Wyandotte Township – Republican Ticket – Trustee – G. P. Grinter.
13 November. The Grave of **James Swanic**, a Delaware Indian Representative Uncovered. Workmen on the Hughes farm, one and three-quarter miles northeast of Edwardsville, unearthed a metallic coffin some time ago. They were plowing when they struck something that gave forth a metallic sound. They had heard that the place had been used once as an Indian burial ground and they removed the loose earth. Digging about one and one-half feet further they uncovered the coffin. They removed the head piece and through the glass could see the face of the dead man in a good state of preservation. In one hand a glove was held and a silk handkerchief laid across the coat. Several old settlers at once pronounced the grave that of James Swanic, a Delaware Indian who had been the tribe's representative at Washington. He died in 1849 at the national capital. He was 49 years old at the time of his death. His body was embalmed at Washington and placed in a sealed casket. It was brought to Kansas City by steamboat and buried at this place. The site of the grave was on a piece of rolling ground and the earth had washed so much that the casket was left only a few feet below the

surface. The coffin was not disturbed, but was again covered with earth in its resting place.

1898

24 March. The Republican county convention assembled at 11 a.m. and was called to order by E .A. English, chairman of the committee. The roll of delegates was called, and the following gentlemen were found to be entitled to seats: Delaware [Township] – **Chris Hahn**.

31 March. A PIONEER. **Mrs. Phoebe A. Bartles**, widow of the late **Joseph A. Bartles**, died at the home of her daughter-in-law. **Mrs. Melissa Bartles**, 513 Oakland avenue, at the advanced age of 82 years. She was buried at the cemetery at Quindaro this afternoon. Mrs. Bartles was one of the pioneers of Wyandotte county, and had lived here for the past forty years. She came to Kansas with her husband from New Jersey. They came up the Missouri River and landed at Quindaro in June, 1857. During the war her husband took an active part in suppressing the border of ruffians that invaded this section of the country at that time. He died in this city about seventeen years ago. Her two sons – Theodore and Jacob – enlisted and fought in the Federal army. Theodore died about nine years ago at the home where his mother died. Jacob is now located in Bartlesville, I. T. He arrived in the city from there several days ago.

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy 13 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

[Home Page]

15 May 2006

LANGUAGE

The links on this page have not been checked. Editor

Algonquian Language Family (Algic)

American Indian languages do not belong to a single Amerindian family, but 25-30 small ones....There are around 25 million native speakers of the more than 800 surviving Amerind languages. The vast majority of these speakers live in Central and South America, where language use is vigorous. In Canada and the United States, only about half a million native speakers of an Amerind tongue remain.
The Algonquian Language Family is known as 'Algic" to linguists. "Algonquian" or "Algonkian"' is the general term most often used by the Native Americans who speak them. Spoken in the northern US and Canada, the Algonquian language family includes. (Native Languages of the Americas: Amerind Language Foundation) Note that we have provided links to the various Algonquian languages. For more information of the work of the Native Language Organization, write to: Laura Redish, Director, Native Languages of the Americas, PO Box 130562, St. Paul MN 55113-0005 :

- Central Algonquian Languages
  - Cree Languages
    - Attikamekw
    - Cree
      - Michif (Cree-French creole)
    - Montagnais (Innu-aimun)
    - Naskapi
  - Ojibwa Languages
    - Algonkin (Algonquin)
    - Ojibwe (Chippewa, Anishinabemowin)
  - Kickapoo
  - Menomini
  - Mesquakie-Sauk (Sac and Fox)
  - Miami-Illinois
  - Potawatomi

    - Shawnee
- Eastern Algonquian Languages
    - Abnaki-Penobscot
    - **Lenni Lenape Language (Unami, Delaware Indians, Lenape Indian tribe).**
    - Maliseet-Passamaquoddy
    - Mi'kmaq
    - Mohegan and Mahican
    - **Munsee Language (Stockbridge Munsee, Minsi, Muncee)**.
    - Powhatan
    - Wampanoag
- Plains Algonquian Languages
    - Arapaho Languages
        - Arapaho
        - Gros Ventre
    - Blackfoot
    - Cheyenne
- Lumbee
- Wiyot
- Yurok

  Beothuk?

(Native Languages of the Americas: Amerind Language Foundation)

LENAPE - DELAWARE DICTIONARY

In 1889, Daniel G. Brinton and Frederick D. Stone of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania edited the contents of an anonymous MS. in the archives of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, PA. This, with the additions they incorporated, became *A Lenape - English Dictionary*. Their consultant was Rev. Albert Seqaqkind Anthony, himself a Lenape, who was the assistant Missionary to the Delawares and "Six Nations" in Canada. For a while, we included all of this dictionary, but because we have a space (size) limitation of 50 megabytes on this web sites, we have eliminated this section. The American Amerind Foundation is the authority on this subject. The "Native Languages of America" site is a wonderful one and has so much to offer for all of us. We are grateful for the research of those responsible for the site. Editor

Native Languages of the Americas:
Lenape (Unami, Delaware, Lenni Lenape)

Language: Lenape, also known as Unami or Delaware, is an Algonquian language once spoken in New Jersey and Delaware. Today the language is spoken natively by only one elder, and will soon be lost**;** as with many dying Indian languages, though, there has been a resurgence in interest among some of the younger generation, and efforts to revive the language are underway. Two closely related languages are considered dialects of Lenape by some linguists, distinct Algonquian languages by others**:** Nanticoke or Southern Delaware, which was last spoken in the mid-1800's, and Munsee Delaware, which is still spoken by a few elders in Ontario.

People: The Lenni Lenape are often said to be extinct. This is not so; there are about 11,000 Lenape in Oklahoma, where they were sent by the US government (which only recently stopped incorrectly classifying them as Cherokees), and another 5000 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, though they do not have federal recognition and their language has nearly disappeared. The Munsee Delaware, in Ontario and Wisconsin, consider themselves a distinct tribe.

Lenape Language Resources:

Language Lessons and Linguistic Descriptions

The links below have not been checked. If you do so, let me know if any of them are not good. Editor

Brief overview of Lenape, with pronunciation guide, small glossary of animal words, and place names http://www.web-*savvy.com/river/Schuylkill/new_lenape.html*

Linguistic critique of erroneous Lenape and other Algonquian language information *http://www.northjerseyhistory.org/lenape.htm*

Lenape Dictionaries and Vocabulary Sets

Lenape-English alphabetical glossary

http://www.carhart.com/~pierce/lenape/master1d.htm

Picture dictionary of eastern birds with their Lenape names, including audio files

http://www.delawaretribeofindians.nsn.us/birds.html

Audio phrasebooks taken from Nora Thomson Dean's language cassettes

http://www.jersey.net/~standingbear/language.htm

http://www.delawaretribeofindians.nsn.us/language.html

Literature and Texts in the Lenape Language

"Silent Night" translated into Lenape

http://silentnight.web.za/translate/lenape.htm

Lenape wordlists and a prayer

http://www.lanccounty.com/servlet/community_ProcServ/

Canadian human rights plaque written in the Delaware language

http://www.schoolnet.ca/aboriginal/tribute/delaware-e.html

Lenape Language Preservation and Usage

Lenape woman raising money for the preservation and revival of the Lenape language

http://hometown.aol.com/lenapelang/myhomepage/business.html

Demographic information about Unami Delaware from the Ethnologue of Languages
http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=DEL

Lenape Proper Names Lenape place names
http://www.geocities.com/geonative/abenaki.html#del

Lenape Language Resources Available Offline

List of Lenape language-learning materials available, with order information
http://216.250.229.70/learning/lenape.htm

Lenape language-learning audio courses for sale
http://www.native-americans.org/languages/language-lenape-delaware.htm

http://www.nativelanguages.com/_private/northern.html

http://www.101language.com/mbt/lenape.html

The Lenape-Deaware Dictionary (Order of the Arrow)*:* http://www.gilwell.com/lenape

Lenape Culture and History

As a complement to the information we have provided about the Lenape language, we would like to present our collection of indexed links about the Lenape people and various aspects of their society. The emphasis of these pages is on American Indians as a living people with a present and a future as well as a past. Lenape history is interesting and important, but the Lenape are still here today, too, and we have tried to feature modern writers as well as traditional folklore, contemporary art as well as museum pieces, and the issues and struggles of today as well as the tragedies of yesterday. Suggestions for new links are always welcome.

Lenape Tribal and Community Links

Official homepage of the Delaware Tribe of Indians (Bartlesville Band)
http://www.delawaretribeofindians.nsn.us/

Official homepage of the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma (Anadarko Band)
http://www.westerndelaware.nsn.us/

Homepages of tribal groups of Lenape and Nanticoke descendents in New Jersey and

Pennsylvania

http://www.net-gate.com/~shadow/
http://www.jersey.net/~standingbear/home9.htm
http://lenapenation.org/
http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Forum/4438/
http://www.sandhillindians.org

The Lenni Lenape Historical Society
http://www.lenape.org/

Lenape Delaware History Net
http://lenapedelawarehistory.net

Maps of Lenape Lands

Some culture and history of the Lenni Lenape, with a map of Schuylkill Watershed labeled with Lenape place names
http://www.web-savvy.com/river/Schuylkill/lenape.html

Lenape Lifestyle and Tradition

Cultural and historical information about the Lenape
http://www.delawareindians.com/

Flag of the Delaware Tribe (Lenni Lenape)
http://hometown.aol.com/Donh523/navapage/lenni.htm

Sketches of traditional Algonquin and Delaware costume
http://www.nativetech.org/clothing/regions/region1.html

Detailed discussion of Fox, Huron, and Delaware basic dress, regalia, and hairstyles
http://www.turtletrack.org/ManyVoices/V_2/Issue_05/Regalia_Outerwear_0330.htm

Sites about Carolyn Attneave, Cherokee-Delaware psychologist and philosopher
http://www.ipl.org/cgi/ref/native/browse.pl/A21
http://www.world.std.com/~dtrimble/net793.html#Memoriam

Delaware Gender Roles

Delaware gender, sex, and childbearing traditions

Seeking Native American Spirituality: Read This First!

Advice for people researching traditional Lenape religion and other American Indian spirituality

Lenape Literature and Art

Various Lenape authors, their lives and work
http://www.ipl.org/div/natam/bin/browse.pl/t150
http://www.puc.ca/cgi-bin/puc/catalogue.cgi?function=detail&Authors_uid=233
http://cougar.ucdavis.edu/nas/faculty/forbes/jfhome.html

Jim Thunder Warrior Beer, Lenape musician
http://members.tripod.com/~dikani/frame26889.html

Lenape History Links

Compact tribal history of the Delaware
http://www.tolatsga.org/dela.html

Sites about the Walam Olum (Red Record or Score), some asserting it is authentic, others that it is a hoax
http://128.192.54.192/bobk/walamc.html
http://www.meyna.com/lenape.html

The above links have not been checked. Times New Roman 4 point. Copy 15 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

6 September 2006

PERSONALITIES

A-M **N-Z**

We are adding data to this section on a continuing basis. Some names may be duplicated. All spellings of names are included. Both Lenape and English versions are included, when available. Also, I am beginning to sort out similar names. At this juncture, all data are being added without substantive editing. There are discrepancies in the sources used, so use the information presented with some discretion. Names are Lenape-Delaware persons (either English or Lenape) unless otherwise noted. The term "Whom See" for an entry is being replaced by the full entry for both the English or Lenape version of the name. It takes up more space more work for the editor, but easier for the reader. Originally, I had tried to separate the different parts of the Lenape name by a hyphen, but now I am going back to the simpler form. For example, **Wilaquenaho,** rather than **Wi-La-Que-Na-Ho or WiLaQueNaHo.**

As explained in *Lenape Nation on the Web*, at one time there were both War Chiefs and Peace Chiefs. The peace chief, ruling when there was no war, was hereditary. The title of war chief could be bestowed on any brave warrior. After the white men came they helped to instigate the idea of having one principal chief over all. They were usually chosen from the chiefs of the Turtle Clan (totem group), the Lenape believing the Turtle to be the receptacle for the creation of man. In the 1800s, chiefs were chosen from local communities of family groups. This continued until the 1920s when chiefs were elected by the general membership of the Nation.

Munsee who were signers of treaties have been added. All Delaware--and Munsee who were signers --from the treaties have now been entered. Currently I am trying to find and document the sources for each entry. The symbol * by an entry means that I have something further to add to the entry such as a source, a date, or the checking of the spelling of a name. Editor

Times New Roman. Copy 15 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page *Table of Contents*

6 September 2006

PERSONALITIES

PERSONALITIES A-M

A

Aaheppan - A Signer of the 8 September 1815 Treaty with the United States at Spring Wells, Michigan as a Sachem, Head Man, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 118)

Adams, Thomas - Lenape name **Peekeetelemund,** a Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Adams, William - Lenape name **Waleoaksee (White man)** (**White man)** (Morgan, ***The Indian Journals 1859-62***, Part IV, p. 57.)

Ahlaachick/Allahachick/Alhachick - English name, **James Conner/Connor.** One of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsburg*) He was a Signer as a Delegate of the Delaware to the 6 May 1854 Treaty at Washington (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618), a Signer of the 30 May 1860 Treaty at Sarcoxieville on the Delaware Reservation [Kansas] as the Head Chief of the Kansas Delaware Tribe. (*Ibid*, p. 807, and a Signer of the 1861 Treaty at Leavenworth City [Kansas] (*Ibid*, p. 821) All three treaties were with the United States.

Aleemen, Private - Also **Elimend.** English name, **The Way He saw It.** He served in the American **C**aptain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781.*

Alime/Alimee - English name White Eyes or George White Eyes and may be the same as **Captain White Eyes**. A **Signer** of the 18 August 1804 Treaty at **V**incennes, Indiana Territory as a Chief or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe (Kappler, Treaties, Vol. II, p. 71) and a Signer of the 21 August 1805 Treaty with the United States at Grouseland near

Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Sachem, Chief, or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe (*Ibid*, p. 81) . Both treaties were with the United States.

Allumapees - Another name for **Sassonan,** the Chief of the Schuylkill Delaware until his death in 1747 and the uncle of **Shingas** and **Beaver**. (Smithsonian*, p. 223

Allemewi, Solomon - While **C**hief of the Delaware Valley, Pennsylvania Indians, in 1744 he was forced to move to Shamoken. He was a Muncie Sachem and was blind. Chief Montour accepted the Moravian belief and was baptized by **Zeisberger.** (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Amenahehan - English name **Crow,** a Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Anderson - Lenape name **Pamexot,** a Munsee Signer of the 4 July 1805 Treaty with the United States at Fort Industry on the Miami of the Lake, Ohio as a Sachem. Chief, or Warrior. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 78)

Anderson - Lenape name **Toctowayning,** a Signer of the 1815 Treaty with the United States at Spring Wells, Michigan as a Sachem, Head Man or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 118)

Anderson, Captain - Lenape name **Kicktohenina,** a Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a head man, chief, or warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106).[He may be the same person as **William Anderson**. Editor]

Anderson, James - Lenape name **Jeeshawau** - A Signer of the 29 September 1817 Treaty with the United States at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami River in Ohio as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. He received a tract of land on behalf of the Delaware as a Chief. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, pp. 150,
152)

Anderson, Silas - Lenape name **Sanondoyourayquaw**, a Signer of the 29 September 1817 Treaty with the United States at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami River as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p.152)

Anderson, William - Lenape name **Kechkawhanund, Kechlawhenund, Kikthawhenund Kithteeleland, or Kithtuwheland.** [All the Andersons may also be the same person. He may also have been called "Captain." Editor] William Anderson was a Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or Chief (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44), a Signer of the 21 August 1805 Treaty at Grouseland near Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Sachem, Chief, or Head Man (*Ibid*, p. 81), a Signer of the 30 September 1809 Treaty in Indiana Territory as a Sachem or War Chief (and as a Signer for Hokingpomskon) (*Ibid*, p. 102), a Signer of the 29 September 1817 Treaty at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie in Ohio as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior (*Ibid*, p. 152) , a Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty at St. Mary's, Ohio as the Principal Chief (*Ibid*, p. 171.), and a Signer at the 24 September 1829 Supplemental Treaty with the United States (*Ibid*, p. 305). All the treaties were between the Delaware Tribe/Nation and the United States. He died in September or October ----. For a year and a half on the Kansas Delaware Reserve, he lived only nine miles from his old enemy, the **Shawnee Prophet, Tensquatawa**. William Anderson was succeeded as Chief by **Captain Patterson.** He may have become the Principal Chief of the Delaware about 1807 or 1808 and 1807-1831. (Undocumented)



Chief William Anderson

Apacahund - English name **White Eyes.** A Signer of the Treaty of 3 October 1818 with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a chief or warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Delaware *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171)

Apahmemaho - She was born in 1827. She married first in Kansas, Wahoney. They were the parents of a nineteen-year-old son Nahpoowha who was killed by Osage Indians when the Delaware were traveling from Kansas to Indian Territory. (See the brief article "Delaware Migration from Kansas to Indian Territory" under Life Among the Delaware in

the History Page for more details on the incident.) She married. One of their daughters, **Aquatiatqua** [Spelling**?],** born in 1856, was the wife of **Sam Williams,** the founder of the Delaware Cemetery near Dewey, Oklahoma. Another daughter was **Patahtaace, or Carrie**, who married **John C. Bratcher**. [There were three daughters in this marriage, but we don't know the name of the other daughter.] Apahmemaho married second **Alex Drum,** a Shawnee known as **"Pinky" Drum**. It was after marriage that she gave land for a cemetery, known as "Drum Cemetery," at the time. She signed an agricultural lease on her land in 1905 (Personal interview with Willis Drum) Apahmemaho is listed opposite No. 210 on the 1898 Delaware Rolls.

Armewamen - A Delaware chief whose village was probably Armewamex in present New Jersey. *

Armstrong - Algonquian name **Pamoxet, a** Munsee or Delaware Signer of the 4 July 1805 Treaty with the United States at Fort Industry on the Miami River of the Lake in Ohio as a Sachem, Chief, or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 78)

Armstrong - A Signer of the 30 September 1809 Treaty with the United States at Fort Wayne, Indiana Territory, as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. He also signed for **Hockingpomskon. (Kappler, *Treaties,* Vol. II, p. 102)**

Armstrong, James - Lenape name **Jeeshauwau or Zheshauau,** a Chief at the 29 September 1817 Treaty with the United States at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, who received along with **Chief Jeeshauwau (James Armstrong)**, on behalf of the Delaware, under Article 19 a grant by fee simple of a tract of land twelve miles square on the Sandusky that included Captain Pipe's Village) (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, Article 19, p. 150.) He also received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky (*Ibid*., p. 154.)

Armstrong, John - Lenape name **Mahawtoo,** received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the **Sandusky** under Article 19 of the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 154).

Armstrong, Joseph - A Signer of the 3 August 1829 Treaty with the United States on the Little Sandusky at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief of the Delaware band on the Sandusky

River. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 304)

Armstrong, Joseph W. - Was considered for Chief of the Turkey Band in the 1860s. (Undocumented)

Armstrong, Silas - Lenape name **Sanandoyourasquaw or Sanowdoyeasquaw.** Under the Treaty with the United States of 29 September 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, he received along with Chief Jeeshauwau (James Armstrong), on behalf of the Delaware, a grant by fee simple of a tract of land twelve miles square on the Sandusky that included Captain Pipe's Village.) (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, Article 19, p. 150) He also received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under Article 19 of the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (*Ibid.*, p. 154)

Armstrong, Widow - Indian name **Tishatahoones,** received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 155.)

Aweallesa - English name **Whirlwind,** a Signer of the 29 September 1817 Treaty with the United States at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Lake Erie in Ohio as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior of the De**laware Tribe. (**Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 152)

Ayenucere - He received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under the Treaty with the United States of 29 September 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 154.)

B

Baube - Or **Laoponnichle,** a Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

Beaver - He succeeded his brother **Shingas** as chief of the Turkey Band in 1761. He was a nephew of **Sasoonen (Allumapee).** Beaver died in 1761 and was succeeded by **Captain Johnny.** (Smithsonian*, 223)

Beaver - Also, **The Beaver**. The English name for **Tomague or Tomaguee.** A Signer of the 18 August 1804 Treaty with the United States at Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Chief or Head man of the Delaware Tribe (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 72) and the 21 August 1805 Treaty with the United States at Grouseland near Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Sachem, Chief, or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe. (*Ibid*, p. 78)

Beaver, Captain - Indian name **Punchhuck,** a Signer of the 29 September 1817 Treaty with the United States at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 152)

Beaver, Ben - A signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior. (Delaware *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171)

Beaver, Captain - A signer of the 3 October 1818 Delaware Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior . (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 305)

Beaver, Captain - A signer of the 3 October 1818 1829 Supplementary Delaware Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior . (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 305)

Beaver Hat - Algonquian name **Pappelleland,** a Munsee or Delaware signer of the 4 July 1805 Treaty with the United States at Fort Industry on the Miami of the Lake, Ohio as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 78)

Big Buck - Lenape name, **Hingwalupa,** also **Hingwelepay**. He was a Private in the American Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 until 31 October 1781. *

Big Cat - Lenape name **Hengue Pushees,** a signer of the 21 January 1785 Treaty with the United States Delaware *et al* at Fort McIntosh, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 8)

Big Cat, The - Lenape name, **Mahingwapoosses, Mahingwupoosses, or Mexingwipushis.** He served as a Captain with the American Captain Montour during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 until 31 October 1781. [Kappler, *Treaties*, 8 **The Big Cat** is translated as **Pushees.** [Are these the same or different persons *

Big Island - A signer of the 24 September 1829 Supplementary Delaware Treaty with the United States at **St. Mary's, Ohio** as a Chief or Warrior . (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 305)

Black Beaver - A celebrated Delaware chief who served as guide for the naturalist, **John J. Audubon**. Black Beaver was chief of a detachment of Delaware hunters and teamsters employed at Bent's Fort on the Arkansas River in present southeast Colorado. At the beginning of the **Civil War** he was living with Indians who supported the Confederacy. being dissatisfied with that situation, he returned to the Kansas Reserve. (Farley *, 6) See Black Beaver under Biographies.



Black Beaver

Big Bear - Lenape name **Lapanihe**, a signer of the 3 October 1818 Delaware Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171)

Big Island - A signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171.)

Black King - Lenape name **Lemananquis,** a signer of the 3 August 1795 Delaware Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler. *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Black Raccoon - Lenape name **Teorow,** received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under Article 19 of the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 154.)

Blanchard, Ira D. - A white man who went among the Delaware to learn their language. Because of his diligence and character, **Reverend Isaac McCoy** and his associate, **Dr. Johnston Lykins**, adopted his work and plans and hired his as a teacher. They also

baptized him and built a house for him to live and teach in at present **E**dwardsville, Kansas. He was ordained a minister in 1844. Blanchard translated English religious books into the Delaware language. (Farley,* p. 4)

Bokonghelas/Bokonghelas/Bukongelas/Bukonghelas - The commander of the Delaware at St. Clair's defeat at Falling Timbers in Ohio in _____. * At that battle, there were 480 warriors (presumably Delaware) who served under him. (Tregillis*) He was a signer of the 3 August 1795 Delaware Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief . (Kappler, Treaties, Vol. II, p. 44), a Signer of the 7 June 1803 Treaty with the United States at Fort Wayne on the Miami of the Lake in Indiana Territory as a Chief or Warrior (*Ibid*., p. 65) and a Signer of the 18 August 1804 Treaty with the United States at Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Chief or Head Man (*Ibid.*, p. 71).

Bolesle, John - Lenape name **Tiundraka,** a Signer of the 22 July 1814 Delaware Treaty with the United States at **Greenville, Ohio a**s a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior . (Kappler, *Treaties* Vol. I I, p. 106)

Bounding Ahead - Lenape name **Neconhecon,** a Signer of the 30 May 1860 Delaware Treaty with the United States at Sarcoxieville on the Delaware Reservation [Kansas] as the Assistant Head Chief of the Kansas Delaware Tribe and as the Chief of the Wolf Band. (Kappler, *Treaties,* Vol. II, p. 807)

Buck - Indian name **Tishoohan?***

Buck, Captain - A Signer of the 22 July 1814 Delaware Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior . (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

Buck Wheat - He received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the **Sandusky** under Article 19 of the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 154.)

Buffalo, Captain - Lenape name **Kishkopekund,** a signer of the 3 August 1795 Delaware Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief . (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Bull, Captain - The son of **Teedyuscung** (whom see) of Pennsylvania. He lived in the 1700s. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Bullet, Captain - Lenape name **Missenewand,** a signer of the 21 August 1805 Delaware Treaty with the United States at Grouseland near Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior . (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 81)

Bullet, George - Lenape name, **Pondoxy,** a Signer as a Delegate of the Delaware to the 6 May 1854 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at Washington. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618)

C

Caghkoo, Captain - A signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, p. 171)

Caylalamind/Gelelemend - English name **One Who Is Held In Mind,** was a Private in the **American Captain Montour's Company** during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781.***** The following is the documentation that accompanied an "Ancestor's Services" for an application to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution:

The said CAYLAYLAMIND (also) **John Killbuck, (Jr.)**. who resided during the American Revolution at Goschachking, (Tuscarawas County, Ohio) Indian lands CD Pittsburg, Westmoreland Co. PA assisted in establishing American Independence, while in the capacity of (Scouting, providing intelligence to the Commanders of Fort Pitt, Fort Laurens, Fort McIntosh) CAPT. CD PA.

My ancestor's services during the Revolutionary War were as follows: John Killbuck kept. **Gen McIntosh**, **Cols. Broadhead & Gibson** informed of the movements of the British & Indians in Ohio Territory. He warned of imminent attacks/ LETTERS:
(1) DAR Library Film: M247, r91, i78, v. 2, p. 419. **Capts. White Eyes & Killbuck** to **Col. Morgan** 14, 1778
(2) George Washington Papers in the Library of Congress 1741-1799 Series 4. General Correspondence 1697-1799 internet collection digital image # .....

(a) #933-34 John Killbuck to John Gibson 29 Jan 1779
(b) #952 John Killbuck to John Gibson 30 Jan 1779
(c) #1065-66-67 John Killbuck to John Gibson 9 Feb 1779
(d) #185 David Zeisberger to Lachlan McIntosh 18 Feb 1779
(e) #275-76-77 Lachlan McIntosh to John Killbuck 25 Feb 1779
(f) #815-16 John Killbuck to Lachlan McIntosh 13 Mar 1779

(g) #865-66 John Killbuck to Lachlan McIntosh 15 Mar 1779
(h) #9 David Zeisberger to Daniel Brodhead 7 Jun 1780
(i) #395-96 John Killbuck to Daniel Brodhead 19 Jul 1780
(j) #322 Col. Henry to Daniel Brodhead Aug 1780
(k) #625-26 John Heckewelder to Daniel Brodhead Aug 1780
(3) frontier advance on the upper ohio 1778-1779 Collections, v. XIII Draper Series v. IV, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin, 1916 .....
(a) p. 262-63 Col. Brodhead to General Washington 21 Mar. 1779
(b) p. 387-88 Council of Delawares with Col. Brodhead 12 Jul 1779

Added entry: Also pvt. in Capt. Montour's Co., CAPT. of messengers and scouts, Col. John Gibson

Give references by volume and page to the documentation or other authorities for MILITARY RECORD: *Where reference is made to unpublished or inaccessible records of service, the applicant must file the official copy.*
PAYROLL: NARA Film series M246 (Revolutionary War Rolls 1775-1783, r 129, frames 0590 & 0591. Penn Laws 1787, ACT 941, p. 860-1. Memorial: Continental Congress 6 Aug 1873, p. 38. Film: AMERICAN COLONIAL RECORDS, Penn. CR48, Series I, v.9 thru CR48, Series I v. 10, r12. DAR Film Library: M247, r180, i163, p. 369. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INTERNET DIGITAL COLLECTION: US Congressional Documents & Debates, 1774-1873, (images #427-30). (KILLBUCK & KILLBUCK ISLAND, v.44, Issue 4, p.117-118.) GEORGE WASHINGTON PAPERS Lib. of Cong. 1741-1799 Ser. 4., *Reserve Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* (Dec 1961 Vol.44 Issue 4), pp. 117-118.

Charles - Lenape name **Taiunshrah,** a signer of the 22 July Treaty with the United States at **Greenville, Ohio** as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 104)

Checochinican/Checkoconnicon - He was the leader of the Brandywine Lenape. His chief assistants were **Chilykon**, **Peyeashickon,** and **Wililikyona**. In 1729 he wrote a letter to the **Governor of Pennsylvania** complaining that they could get no help, so they moved to the Susquehanna among the Mingos. [Iroquois>Seneca] Some settled at Paxtang where they gradually merged with Sassoonan's (whom see) people, the Unami Lenape. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*) The following information is from an article titled "Chief Nemacolin--A Delaware Indian Headman" by Alma Irene King-Finney:

Nemacolin was born into the Lenape Nation; Unami (Turtle) Tribe and the Fish Clan. His father **Chickoconnecon,** Chief of the Fish Clan, married the daughter of **Jacques Poynton** (1643-1738) of Canada, and his Indian wife. They were married in 1714. Chickoconnecon moved his family back to America and settled on the Susquehanna River in Eastern Pennsylvania. This are is where Nemacolin was born in 1715 and grew up. He prepared to become Chief of the Fish Clan after his father. While living in this area, Nemacolin and his parents lived next door to **Thomas Cresap** and his family. The two families became good friends, and they remained so all of their lives. As the white settlers began to encroach more and more on the Indian lands, Nemacolin's family moved to what is now east of Uniontown, PA, while it was still a wilderness. By remaining friends with Thomas Cresap, Nemacolin and his father became good friends of **George Washington.** George was working for the State of Virginia under **Gov. Dinwiddie**, who organized the Ohio Land Company. This Company was claiming land along the Ohio River for Virginia. Chickoconnecon asked George Washington and **Christopher Gist** to please help him to receive money for his land that was taken away from him. This never happened. (Contributed by Mrs. Donnie Huckaby ***donniehuck@aol.com*** wife of **Sidney Don Huckaby** 6th great-grandson of Chief Checochinican.

Chilycon - A chief assistant of **Checochinican** (whom see), a Brandywine Lenape chief in the early 1700s. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Choteau, Cyprian - A white trader who had a trading post on the north end of the ferry across the Kansas River near the **Grinter cabin**. (Farley*, p. 3)

Clamatonockis - A signer of the 29 September 1817 Treaty with the United States at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie in Ohio as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 152)

Cockitowa/Kockkatowha - A signer as a Chief of the Delaware at the 14 December Agreement Between the Delaware and the Wyandot in Present Kansas. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 1048)

Connor, James - Lenape name, **Ahlaachick/Alhachick/Ahaachick/Alahachick,** a Signer the Delaware Interpreter at the 1829 Supplementary Treaty at **St. Mary's, Ohio** (Kappler,

Treaties, Vol. II, p. 305), one of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsburg*), a Signer as a Delegate to the 6 May 1854 Treaty at Washington (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618), a Delegate to the 30 May 1860 Treaty at Sarcoxieville [Kansas] on the Delaware Reservation (*Ibid.*, p. 807), a Signer as a Delegate of the 2 July 1861 Treaty at Leavenworth City, K**ansas** (*Ibid.*, p. 823), and a Signer of the 4 July 1866 Treaty at the Delaware Agency, Kansas as a Delegate. (*Ibid.*, p. 942) All the treaties were between the Delaware Tribe/Nation and the United States. He was the designated heir of **Captain Ketchum**, but due to political interference on the part of the United States, his brother, John Conner, became Chief in 1857. They were the sons of **Captain Ketchum's sister**. After the disputed election of **James Ketchum** as Principal Chief in 1872, disputed election , in 1873 James Conner finally became the Principal Chief. He remained so until his death on 17 March 1877, after which he was succeeded by the **Reverend Charles Journeycake**. (Undocumented)

Conner, John - An Interpreter to the 21 August 1805 Treaty between the United States and the **Pottawatomie, Miami, Ell River, and Wea** at **Grouseland near Vincennes in Indiana Territory** (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 82) and at the 30 September 1809 Treaty with the United States at Fort Wayne, Indiana Territory. (*Ibid.*, p. 102) He succeeded **Captain Ketchum** as the Principal Chief, although his brother James Conner, was the designated heir. He remained Chief until 1861, and later? A signer of the 30 May 1860 Treaty at **Sarcoxieville** on the Delaware Reservation [Kansas] as the Head Chief (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 807), a Signer of the 2 July 1861 Treaty at Fort Leavenworth [Kansas] as the Head Chief (*Ibid.*, p. 823), a Signer of the 4 July 1866 Treaty at the Delaware Agency, Kansas, as the Head Chief (Ibid., p. 942), and a Signer of the 8 April 1867 Treaty as a Delegate. All treaties were between the Delaware Tribe/Nation and the United States. [Is he the same as John Conner above?]Councillor John Conner died in the fall of 1872. (Undocumented)

From Richard C. Adam's, *The Delaware Indians, a Brief History*, p. 42: Comanche Agency, Tex, January 1, 1857. The bearer of this letter, John Conner, a Delaware Indian, has been my interpreter for the last two years, and has been known to me for many years. I recommend him to the kindness of all Americans who may meet him. I know him to be a man of truth, honesty, and integrity. He has been on the frontier of Texas for nearly thirty years, and has rendered to the government's important services so much that the State of Texas has given him a league of land and made him a citizen of that State. I ask of all who may meet Mr. Conner a kind reception, and can assure them that the people of Texas, who know him, will appreciate it. The man who has devoted the best of his life in trying to make peace with the wild and warlike tribes on our frontier, who has often risked his life

and lost his property, is certainly entitled to the kindness and respect of the people he has served so faithfully. I therefore ask that Mr. Conner may meet with the kindness that he so well deserves from all good citizens. John R. Taylor, Indian Agent, Texas Indians

Conner, William - An interpreter at the signing of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States At **St. Mary's, Ohio.** (Delaware *Treaties,* p. 171)

Crooked Mind - Lenape name, **Pimeelaoughan or Pimilaoxen,** was a Private in the American Montour's Company in the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 until 31 October 1781. *

Crow - Lenape name **Amenahehan,** a Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory. (Kappler, *Treaties,* Vol. II, p. 44)

Custaloga - Also known as **Pakanke,** a Wolf Band Chief whose village was at Venango (Franklin, Pennsylvania) and later at Kuskuskies (New Castle, Pennsylvania). He was succeeded by his nephew **Captain Pipe** in 1773. (Smithsonian *, p.) Custaloga was the Keeper of the Wampum under **Shingas.** He met **George Washington** in 1753 when Washington was at Venango. He signed a treaty, along with his brother Onas, in 1765. Custaloga was the uncle of Captain Pipe. On his death, Captain Pipe succeeded him. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

D

Dondee, William - He received, along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the **Sandusky** under Article 19 of the Treaty with the United States of 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties,* Vol. II, p. 154.)

E

Echepalawehund Peyrus - In 1758 he was a right hand man to **Netawatwees**, he became a Moravian convert but remained on the Tribal He was killed at a massacre of Christian Lenape on 8 March 1782. (*Lenape Nation on the Web)*

Eel - Lenape name **Shaughamek**. Also, **Shoxamek.** He served in the American Captain Montour's Company in the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781. *

Elimend - Also, **Aleemen**. His English name was **The Way He Saw It.** He was a Private in the American Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June to 31 October 1781.*

Elkhair, Charley - His obituary said,

> Chief Charley Elkhair, 87, who for sometime had been the oldest living full-blood Delaware of those who migrated here [Indian Territory, that is, present Oklahoma) from Kansas, died at p a.m. yesterday at his home northwest of Copan. The Indian burial service was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Delaware burial ground three miles northwest, with the Burt Funeral home in charge. The aged Delaware is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Rose Frenchman and Mrs. Sally Falleaf. and one son, Jess Elkhair, all of Copan. For many years it was Charley Elkhair who preached the Delaware funeral sermons. Two years ago the infirmities of age forced him to relinquish this duty to Ben ill and the latter conducted the Elkhair service this afternoon. Elkhair spoke English haltingly and preached only in the Delaware language. January 31, 1935.



Elkhair, Susan

Eroneniarah/Shroneseh - A Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a head man, chief, or warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

Easanques - A Chief of the Manhattan Indians in 1629. [But was he a Lenape?] (*Lenape Nation on the Web)*

Essepamachatte - One of the Delaware chiefs who met with **William Penn**'s emissary in Pennsylvania on 1 August 1682 and who signed a treaty for lands sold. (*Lenape Nations*

on the Web)

Everett, John (Lenape name Wahoney, which see)

F

Fall Leaf, Captain - Lenape name **Ponakakowha.** One of "some prominent men in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsberg,* p.) See FALL LEAF, Captain in the Biographies for a more complete account.



Captain Fall Leaf with his Delaware Company, 1861

Findlay, James - A white trader who established a post office at the village of Delaware Village on the Kansas River on 10 February 1850. (Farley*, p. 2)

Fremont, John C. - This famous explorer and pathfinder hired Delaware in his expeditions. On his third expedition in 1846, a party of Delaware were hunters and guides and soldiers in the Bear Flag battalion that secured California for the United States. (Farley*, p. 7)

G

Gelelemend/Caylelamin - English name **William Henry Killbuck,** supposedly named after a **Mr. Henry** who saved his life in the American Revolution. (Cranor, *Kik-Tha-Whe-Nund*, pp. 2-3. She says that he was a member of the **Turkey Band** who resigned in 1779.) He succeeded Ne-ta-wat-wees as Turtle Chief at the latter's death in 1776. (Smithsonian*, p. 223) (See a more complete entry in the Biographies--Gelelemend)

George White Eyes - Lenape name **Allimee,** a Signer of the 18 August 1804 Treaty with the United States at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, as a Headman or Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 71)

Galician - English name **Isaac**. In 1768 he was the Head Chief of the Munsee Lenape. He was baptized Isaac on Christmas Eve 1770. He was among the 90 Christian Indians who were killed by Pennsylvania and Virginia militia in 1782. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

(**Skalitchy**)
Gollitchy - A Lenape Chief in the early 1700s. In 1709 he met with the Governor of Pennsylvania and was the orator of his group. In 1712, he appeared with a group of twelve Lenape chiefs before **Governor Gookin** of Pennsylvania. Skalitchy was the spokesman of the group. and showed 32 belts of wampum that they were taking to the Six Nations. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Golmarke, Isaac - Was a United States Interpreter at the 2 July 1861 Treaty between the Delaware and the United States at Leavenworth City, Kansas and may be a Delaware and the same person as **Journeycake (Isaac)** (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 823)

Grand Glaize King - Lenape name **Tetabakshe,** named after Grand Glaize, Ohio where most of the Delaware may have been located in 1791 and a Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at **Greenville, Northwest Territory**, as a Sachem or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Gray, John - A Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171.)

Gray, John - A Signer at the 1829 Supplementary Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p.)*

Guirty, George - A signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 305), and a Signer of the 1829 Supplementary Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Delaware Treaties)*

H

HALF-MOON - A **Delaware Chief** who was the original owner of the land where downtown Edwardsville, Wyandotte County, Kansas now stands

Handutit - Also, Xandetet. English name **Little Elder Brother.** A Private in the

American Captain Montour's Company in the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781. *

Harris, Captain - Probably a Delaware from New Jersey. He was the father of **Teedyuscung** (whom see). (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Hawdorowwatistie - English name **Billy Montour,** received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the **Sandusky** under Article 19 of the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 154.)

Hawkinpumika - A Delaware or Sandusky Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at **Greenville, Northwest Territory, as a sachem or warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)**

Hembis - Under Article 2 of the 29 September 1817 Treaty with the United States at **Greenville, Northwest Territory** to the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at **Wapaghkonetta.** (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 149)

Hengue Pushees - English name **The Cat or Big Cat.** He fought in the Revolutionary War and was cited in the Treaty with the United States on 21 January 1785 at Fort McIntosh as one "who took up the hatchet for the United States," and was a signer of that treaty. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 8) [Is he the same **Big Cat** known as **Captain Mahingwapoosses**?]

Henry, Lieutenant-Colonel - Lenape name **Kelelamand.** He was cited in the Treaty of 21 January 1785 at **Fort M'Intosh** as one who "took up the hatchet for the United States [in the American Revolution]," and he was a signer of that treaty as a sachem or warrior of the Delaware Nation. " (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 8)

Hetkoquean/Hithquoquean/ - A Lenape "orator Chief" with **Tammany** at the Treaty with **William Penn** and he attended **Quaker Sunday Meeting**. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

He Turns Things Around Where He Steps - Lenape name, **Quillpulkamen and Kwelpikamen.** He served as a Private in the American Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 until 31 October 1781. *

He Who is Cold - Lenape name, **Tawquatchee or Tahkochi,** served in the American Captain Montour's Company in the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781.

Hill, Isaac - He received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under the Treaty with the United States of 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 155.) In the fall of 1829, **Isaac Hill, Solomon Journeycake, William Montour, and Captain Pipe** left the **Pipestone Reserve** for Kansas with a party of about thirty Delaware. (Pratt)

Hill, John - He received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under the Treaty with the United States of 29 September 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 155.)

Hingwalupa - Also, **Xandetetuck,** was a Private in the American Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 until 31 October 1781. *

Hithquoquean/Hetkoquean - A Lenape "orator Chief" with **Tamany** at the Treaty with **William Penn** and he attended **Quaker Sunday Meeting**. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Hockingpommskan(n)/Hockingpommskemm/Hockingpomskenn/Hockingpomskon/ Hockingskann - A Signer of the 7 June 1803 at Fort Wayne on the Miami of the Lake, Indiana Territory, as a Chief or Warrior (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 65), a Signer of the 18 August 1804 Treaty in Indiana Territory as a Chief or Head Man (*Ibid.*, p. 71), a Signer of the 21 August 1805 Treaty at Grouseland near Vincennes in Indiana Territory as a Sachem, Chief, or Head Man (*Ibid*., p. 81), and Anderson signed for him at the 30 September 1809 Treaty at Fort Wayne, Indiana Territory as a Sachem or War Chief (*Ibid*., p. 102). All treaties were between the Delaware Tribe/Nation and the United States.

Hockingpomsha - English name **Harel Walker.** Assumed chieftaincy after the death of **Machingwe Pooshies, The Big Cat.**

Hooque - English name **Mole,** a Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohi**o** as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

Hopocan - Captain Pipe, Chief of the Wolf Clan. *****

Howdorawwatistie - English name **Billy Montour,** received a tract of land under the 29 September 1817 Treaty with the United States at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties,* Vol. II, p. 155)

Hoomaurow - English name **John Ming,** received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under the Treaty with the United States of 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 15)

I

Idquayhon - One of the Delaware chiefs who "owned" land in Eastern Pennsylvania and who met with **William Penn**'s emissary in 1682. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*

Ipankickan - One of several Lenape who made a treaty with **Andros** at New Castle, Pennsylvania in 1675. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

J

Jackenduthen - A Signer as a Chief of the Delaware at the 14 December Agreement Between the Delaware and the Wyandot in Present Kansas. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 1048

Jahkursoe - A nephew of **Ockanickon (Turtle)** and named by the latter as his successor. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Janottowe - One of the Delaware chiefs who "owned" land in Eastern Pennsylvania and who met with **William Penn**'s emissary in 1682. *Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Jeeshawau/**Jeshauau**- English name **James Armstrong,** a Chief and signer of the Treaty of 29 September 1817 with the United States at the **Foot of** the Rapids of the Miami River of Lake Erie Ohio. Along with **Chief Sanondoyouraquaw (Silas Armstrong),** he received a tract of land 12 miles square on the **Sandusky**, that included Captain Pipe's Village, on the behalf of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, Article 19, p. 150) He also received an equal share of a tract of land of three miles square under the Treaty of 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami River at the Erie in Ohio. (*Ibid.*, p.

154.)

Jerome - About 1802-1803 went to the site of Mohican Johnstown near present Jeromeville [State?-Ed.] where he helped to establish a town. (Tregillis).

Jeta Buxika/Jeta Buxike /(Teta Bexika) - A Signer of the 18 August 1804 Treaty with the United States at Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Chief or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 71)

Johnny, Captain - He succeeded **Beaver** as Turkey Chief in 1761. (Smithsonian*, p. 223) He was Leader of the Turkey Clan who early in the Revolution visited **George Washington** at Army Headquarters in New Jersey. He was listed as Second Chief under **Netawatwees**. Captain Johnny was a convert to the Moravians and was murdered on 8 March 1782, along with other Lenape converts. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Johnny Cake - He received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the **Sandusky** under the Treaty with the United States of 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 155.)

Johnson, Reverend Thomas - A Methodist minister who built a log church in what is now the White Church Community of Kansas City, Kansas, about five miles north on the military trail from the Delaware Crossing on the Kansas River. (Farley, p. 3)

Joneycake, Solomon - A Signer as a Chief of the **S**andusky Band of Delaware of the 3 August 1829 with the United States at Little Sandusky, St. Mary's, Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 304)

Journeycake, Charles - Lenape name **Neshapanecumin or Neshapanacumin**, a prominent minister and leader of the Delaware Nation, was born on 16 December 1817, married **Jane Socia/Sosha,** and died 3 January 1894. (See **Journeycake, Charles** in Biographies.

Journeycake, Isaac - English name Golmarke? The United States Interpreter at the Treaty of 1861 at Fort Leavenworth [Kansas]. The document is signed as **Isaac Golmarke** but he is described later in the document as Isaac Journeycake. (Delaware Treaties). A signer of the 8 April 1867 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at Washington, as a delegate. *

Journey, Solomon - He and **Isaac Hill, William Montour, and Captain Pipe** in the fall of 1929, left the Pipestone Reserve for Kansas with about thirty Delaware. (Pratt)

K

Kechkawhanund/Kecklawhenund - English name William Anderson, a Signer of the 7 June 1803 Treaty with the United States at Fort Wayne on the Miami of the Lake, Indiana Territory, as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 65) and of the 21 August 1805 Treaty with the United States at Grouseland near Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Sachem, Chief, or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe. (*Ibid*., p. 81)

Keckthowenend - He was the Head Chief after **Machingwe Pooshies. ***

Kekerappamand - One of the Delaware chiefs who signed a treaty for lands sold to **William Penn**'s emissary in **Pennsylvania** on 1 August 1682. (*Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Kelelamand - English name **Lt. Colonel Henry,** was cited in the Treaty with the United States of 21 January 1785 at **Fort McIntosh** as one "who took up the hatchet for the United States , and was a signer of that treaty as a Sachem or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties,* Vol. II, p. 8) He may be the same person as **Kelelemend** below.

(Caylaylamend)
Kelelemend - He was a Private with the **Am**erican Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781. **Kelelemend** is probably the same as **Kelelamend** above. [Source to be added. -Editor.]

Ketchem, John - Lenape name **Queshatowha.** Ketchem is probably the same as **Ketchum**, one of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsburg) A signer as a delegate of the Delaware to the 6 May 1854 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at Washington. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618)

Ketchum, Elizabeth - (Obituary from Ruby Cranor, *Some Old Delaware Obituaries*, p.42) Mrs. Elizabeth Ketchum, Delaware Indian reputed to be 109 years old was buried here today. She died at her home near Ketchum, a village named for her family, which

was one of the oldest in northeastern Oklahoma. The first brick dwelling in this part of the state was built by her family 50 years ago. Mrs. Ketchum was born near Leavenworth, KS, and came to Oklahoma at the close of the Civil War. *Vinita Progress*, February 28. 1925. [If she were 109 years old, that is, born about 1816, she was probably not born at Leavenworth.]

Ketchum, James - A signer of the 4 July 1866 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at the **Delaware Agency, Kansas,** as a delegate. (Kappler, *Treaties,* Vol. II, p. 942) A Councillor in the 1860. A Delaware Council elected James Ketchum as the Principal Chief in 1873. **Charles Journeycake and Sarcoxie** protested the election, saying that it was improperly held and that **John Conner** had designated his brother, **James Ketchum,** as his heir. A second election was held in 1873, and after sixteen years, James Conner finally became the Principal Chief. (Undocumented)

Ketchum, Captain - A Signer of the Treaty of 3 October 1818 at St. Mary's, Ohio between the Delaware and the United States, as a Chief or Warrior (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171), a Signer of the 26 October 1832 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware and Shawnee at Castor Hill, St. Louis County, Missouri as a Chief, Warrior, or Councilor. (*Ibid*., p. 372), a Signer as a Chief of the Delaware at the 14 December Agreement Between the Delaware and the Wyandot in Present Kansas. *(Ibid*., p. 1048) Two of his sons were killed by Sioux on an expedition Between Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney. (Farley*, p. 6) (According to Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 228, Ketchum is the same person as **TaWheLaLend,** which indicates that **Ketchum** and **Captain Ketchum**, and **Tawhelalen/d** are the same person.

Ketchum, Captain John - (From *The History of Wyandotte County, Kansas...*, p. 149, as taken from remarks by **Reverend John G. Pratt** as published in the Andreas' State History.) "Capt. John Ketchum, one of the most noted chiefs of the Delawares, died in August, 1857. He lived near White Church, on the Lawrence road, and at the time of his death, which occurred at an advanced age, he was almost helpless. His funeral was attended by a large number of Indians, who came in their colored blankets and painted faces, carrying their guns." He was the Principal Chief of the Delaware from 1848 until 1857. He was replaced by his sister's son, **John Connor**, although **James Connor** was the designated heir. (Undocumented)

Ketchum - Captain Jack/James Ketchum (See **Taleeockwe**)

Ketmarius - One of several Lenape who made a treaty with **Andros** at New Castle,

Pennsylvania in 1675. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Kicktohenina - English name **Captain Anderson,** a signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a head man, chief, or warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

Kill Buck - A Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

Killbuck, Jim - A signer of the 8 September 1815 Treaty with the United States at Spring Wells, Michigan as a Sachem, Head Man, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 119)

Kill Buck, John - The third Signer of the Treaty of 1778 at Fort Pitt with the United State as a Chief Man of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 5)

Killbuck, Captain - A Delaware signer of the 30 September 1809 Treaty with the United States at Fort Wayne, Indiana Territory, as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 102) He was also a Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. He may be the same as **Capt. John Killbuck, Jr.** below.*(Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p.)

Kill Buck, Captain, John, Jr. - A Delaware signer of the 1778 Treaty with the United States at Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, as a Chief Man of the Delaware Nation. Kappler, *Treaties*, p. 5. Lenape name **Caylalamind or Gelelemend.**

> I read your article on the SAR ceremony for the Montour unit. I have just gotten John Killbuck, Jr. (Caylalamind) inducted into the DAR. He was the first Delaware to be accepted on the Patriot roll. I attach a copy of the certificate from the DAR. Any direct female descendant of John Killbuck, Jr. may apply on my application (as with the SAR). Gloria Fortney, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Gjf911go@aol.com

Kill Buck, William Henry - Named after a **Mr. Henry** who saved his life in the American Revolution. His Lenape name was **Gelelemend.** (Cranor, *Kik-Tha-Whe-Nund*, pp. 2-3. She says that he was a member of the Turkey Band who resigned in 1779.) He

succeeded **Netawatwees** as Turtle Chief at the latter's death in 1776. (Smithsonian*, p. 223)

> I am trying to find out what happened to my ggggrandfather, William Henry Killbuck, who was born in 1816 at Goshen, Ohio Moravian Mission. He married Mary "Pye" and had a daughter, Jane in 1846 at the Kaw Reservation [the Delaware Reserve in Kansas]. He died in 1852 but I can't find any reference where. He had a son by a former marriage, William Henry Killbuck who lived in Franklin County, Kansas and who died there in 1909. If you have ANY information on William Sr. I would much appreciate it. Gloria Fortney, Tulsa, Oklahoma Gjf911go@aol.com

Kill Snake, John - A Munsee signer of the 8 September 1833 Treaty between the United States and the Stockbridge and Munsee at Stockbridge, Territory of Wisconsin. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 530).

Kikthawhenund - English name **William Anderson.** A signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties, Vol. II,* p. 44) He was described in 1817 at Andersontown, Indiana, on the White River, as a plain, majestic looking man, sixty or sixty-five years old. The Indian agent at Fort Wayne called him " man of great benevolence and goodness" much beloved by his people. He was Chief of the Delaware on the Delaware Reserve in 1830. (*Kansas Historical Chronicles,* XXVIII, p. 174)

Kiktheswhenund - English name **Chief William Anderson**.

Kikthawennunk - English name **Anderson,** a Signer of the 3 August August 1795 Treaty with the United States at **Greenville, Northwest Territory** as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Kishkopekund - English name **Captain Buffalo,** a Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44.)

Kithteelaland/Kithteeleland/Kithtuwheland - English name **Anderson.** May be the same as **Kechwawhanund or Kecklawhenund, a** Signer of the 7 June 1803 Treaty with the United States at Fort Wayne on the Miami of the Lake, Indiana Territory, as a Chief or

Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, Treaties, Vol. II, p. 65) and of the 21 August 1805 Treaty with the United States at Grouseland near Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Sachem, Chief, or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe. (Ibid., p. 81), a Signer of the 29 September 1817 Treaty with the United States at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami at Lake Erie, Ohio as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Ibid., p. 15) and a Signer of the 30 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, **Ohio** as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (*Ibid*., p. 171).

(Cockitowha)
Kockkatowha - A Signer as a Delegate of the Delaware to the 6 May 1854 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at **Washington**. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618) He was the Chief of the Turkey Band. When he died in 1861, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs apparently refused to recognize **Tonganoxie** as his successor. (Undocumented)

Kockkockwas - English name, **James Ketchem.** A Signer as a Delegate of the Delaware to the 6 May 1854 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at Washington. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618)

Kwelpikamen - Also, **Quillpukamen.** His English name was **He Turns Things Around Where He Steps.** He served as a Private in Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 until 31 October 1781. [Source*]

L

Lakepeshequa - English name, Sally Owl. ***See the Biographies for details.***

Laoponnichle - Or **Baube,** a signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106

Lappawinsee/Lapawinzo



Lamahtanoquez - A Signer of the 8 September 1815 Treaty with the United States at Spring Wells, Michigan as a Sachem, Head Man, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 118.)

Lapanihe - English name **Big Bear,** a Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171.)

Lemantanquis - English name **Black King,** a **Signer** of the 3 August 1795 Treaty at **Greenville, Northwest Territory**. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Lemottennuckques - English name **James Nanticoke**, a Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

Little Elder Brother - English name for **Handutit, also Xandetat.** He was a Private in the American Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781. [Source***]**

Little Jack - A Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 305) and the 1829 Supplementary with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware nation

Little Man - Lenape name **Tonganoxwha.** One of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsburg)

Logan, James - Lenape name **Tahgahute,** a son of Chief **Shillamy/Swataney**, whom see. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Logan, John - Known as **John Shickellamy**, a son of Chief **Shicellamy/Swataney**, who see. (*Ibid.*)

Lonacona - He was the son of **Nemacolin/Nenacolin**, and grandson of the latter's father, **Chickoconnecon** (*both of whom see*). The following is from the article "Chief Nemacolin--A Delaware Indian Headman" by Alma Irene King-Finney, contributed by Mrs. Donnie Huckaby Donniehuck@aol.com wife of **Sidney Don Huckaby** 6th great-grandson of Chief Checochinican.

Lonacona (born before 1738 in Ft. Redstone) asked permission from his father to return to Maryland, as he had become good friends with **Daniel Cresap**, **Thomas' oldest son**, and wished to live near him in Rawlings, MD. Nemacolin gave his permission, and Lonacona took his Delaware wife and family back with Daniel. Thomas Cresap had named **Lonacona George Washington Cresap** to protect him from white violence. The town of **Lonaconing, MD** - south of **Frostburg, MD** - was named for Lonacona. Georges Creek was also named for him. Lonacona died around 1790 in the home of his friend Dan, and he is buried in the **Cresap Cemetery in** Rawlings, MD. **Lonacona's daughter Teresa** married **William Workman** of **Mt. Savage, MD**. Later, William moved his family to Kerens, WV.

Long House - A Delegate to the 8 November 1833 treaty between several tribes at Fort Leavenworth [Kansas]. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West,* p. 251)

Lykins, Dr. Johnston - A white missionary who began his work with Native Americans in 1819. In 1827, he married the eldest daughter of **Reverend Isaac McCoy,** whom see. He was ordained a Baptist minister on 18 October 1835 at which time he was in charge of the Shawnee and Delaware Missions. (Cutler)

Lyons, Thomas - He received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the **Sandusky** under the Treaty with the United States of 29 September 1817 at the **Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake in Ohio**. (Kappler, *Treaties,* Vol. II, pp. 154-155)

M

Machingque Pooshies/Machingwe Pooshies - English name, **The Big Cat.** He was a member of the Wolf Clan and died in 1805. [*]

McCoy, Reverend Isaac - A white man born near Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania 13 June 1784. A central figure in the history of the Indian Territory, mainly in Kansas-- from 1828 to 1842. He is considered by many to have been an advocate of the advancement of Native Americans. This view may not be held by all because he also introduced in 1824 a plan for the removal of Eastern tribes to the west of the Mississippi River. The Act of 26 May 1830 passed the Senate on 26 May 1830. In 1837 Rev. McCoy was sent by the Government to survey the Delaware lands. He started with his two sons and a small party, comprising several Delaware, on 16 August 1837. In 1842 he removed

to Louisville, Kentucky, where he took charge of the Indian Mission Association. He remained in that position until his death in 1846. (William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas*, "Indian History," Part 6)

McDaniel - A Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

McDonald - A Signer of the 8 September 1815 Treaty with the United States at Spring Wells, Michigan as a Sachem, Head Man, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 119)

McElvain, John - A **Signer** of the 3 August Treaty with the United States at Little Sandusky, St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief of the Sandusky Band of Delaware. (Kappler, Treaties, Vol. II, p. 304)

Manangy - English name **Left Handed**, was a **Chief of the Lenape "near the falls. "He signed several land treaties. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)**

Magpiway - English name **Red Feather.** A Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a sachem or war chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Manickty - One of several Lenape who made a treaty with **Andros** at New Castle, Pennsylvania in 1675. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Mahawtoo - English name, **John Armstrong,** received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under Article 19 of the Treaty with the United States of 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 154.)

Matahoopan - A Signer of the 8 September 1815 Treaty with the United States at Spring Wells, Michigan as a Sachem, Head Man, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 118)

Mattahorn - Probably a **Lenape chief** who sold land to the Dutch in 1638. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Mawanapano - Also notated as possibly being a Munsee name with English name not known. He served as a Captain with the American Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 until 31 December 1781. [*]

Mahingwapooses, Captain/ Mahingwupooses/Mengwipushis - English name **Big Cat.** He served in the American Captain Montour's Company in the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781.

Matacur, William - A signer of the Treaty of 1829 with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief of the Delaware Band on the Sandusky River. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II)

Mehocksett - A Chief of New Jersey, and his brother, **Chief Petequoque.** sold parcels of land in **New Jersey** in 1674. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Merkekowen - One of the Delaware chiefs who "owned" land in Eastern Pennsylvania and who met with **William Penn**'s emissary in 1682. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Miller, Andrew - A Signer of the 4 July 1866 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at the Delaware Agency, Kansas, as a delegate. Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 942) A Councillor in the 1860s. (Undocumented)

Missenewand - English name **Captain Bullet,** a Signer of the 21 August 1805 Treaty with the United States at Grouseland, near Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a **Sachem, Chief, or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe**. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 81)

Mexingwipushis - Same as for **Mahingwapoosses or Mahingwupoosses.** English name, **Big Cat.** He served as a Captain with the American Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 until 31 October 1781. [*]

Ming, John - Indian name **Hoomaurow.** He received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 155.)

Montawe, Montgomery - A Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

Montour, Billy - Lenape name **Hawdorowwatistie,** received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under Article 19 of the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 155)

Montour, William - William Montour, Captain Pipe, Isaac Hill, and Solomon Journeycake in the fall of 1829 left the Pipestone Reserve for Kansas with a party of about thirty Delaware. (Pratt)

Montour, Captain John - Captain John Montour, part Delaware, became a staunch leader of Delaware contingents on the side of the Americans. His father, **Andrew Montour**, son of **Madame Montour**, had been interpreter and liaison for **George Washington** with the Indians before the Revolution. Captain John Montour's war record includes serving with both the Virginia 13th Continental Regiment and the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment. Both of these units were formed from recruiting in western Pennsylvania in order to protect that frontier. Captain Montour was stationed variously at Fort Pitt, Fort McIntosh and Fort Laurens. A document found in the archives shows that John Montour signed receipt as follows while he was with the 8th Pennsylvania: "Received Augt 10th 1779 of **Colo Brodhead** one hundred fifteen dollars for services as an Interpreter & Warrior." (signed John Montour)

At one time, he led a coalition of more than 800 native Americans based at Fort Laurens in Ohio. In 1780-1781 he was captain of a company of Delawares. Although military records were destroyed in the burning of Washington by the British in 1814, names of some of these Delaware soldiers have survived. The Delaware Crossing Chapter of the Kansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has discovered 11 of the Delaware Indians who served with Captain John Montour from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781. Included with the dates of their service is the amount of pay for **Privates Aleemen, Caylaylamind, Handutit, Hingwalupa, Pimeelaoughan, Quillpukamen, Shaughamek, Tawquatchee, and Captains Mahingwapoosses, Mawanapano and Nanawaland.** At the end of his enlistment, each private received "6 dollars and 60/90ths" per month for a total of "108 dollars and 12/90ths". The captains received 40 dollars per month for a total of "649 dollars and 30/90ths" for 16 months and 7 days. (Submitted by Comptroller "Kes" Kesler of the Delaware Crossing Chapter, SAR)

Montour, Joseph - Chief Montour of Pennsylvania was a descendant of **Teedyuscung** (whom see). (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Mundy, Isaac - The white blacksmith of the Delaware at Delaware Crossing in Kansas.

Times New Roman 12 point. Photo check A. TH

[Home Page](#)

24 July 2005

STANDARD REFERENCE N - Z

N

Nelson, William. *The Indians of New Jersey, Their Origin and Development, Manners and Customs, Language, Religion and Government*. Paterson: The Press, 1894. Suitable for secondary school students. Includes a Delaware Indian word list and "The Salem Interpreter." (Weslager: "A worthy attempt to reconstruct the history of the Delawares while they were occupying New Jersey.... [It] is meant for popular reading.")

_____. *Personal Names of Indians of New Jersey*. Paterson: The Paterson Historical Club. 1904. (Weslager comment: Contains many Indian names abstracted from early deeds and other documents."

_____. "Delaware Clan Names." *Man in the Northeast* 6:57-60. 1973.

*Newcomb, William W., Jr. "A Note on Cherokee-Delaware Pan-Indianism." *American Anthropologist* 57:1041-1045. 1955. (Weslager: "Deals with the later period of Delaware history."

_____. "The Peyote Cult of the Delaware Indians." *Texas Journal of Science* 8:202-211. 1956. (Weslager comment: "After they moved to Oklahoma a new cult came into existence, Peyotism, which was neither Delaware nor Christian.")

_____. "The Walum Olum of the Delaware Nations in Perspective. *" The Texas Journal of Science* 7:55-62, 1955.. (Reprinted in *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 30:29-32, 1974).

_____. *The Culture and Acculturation of the Delaware Indians. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Anthropological Papers* 10. Ann Arbor, 1956. (Weslager comment: "A ... technical treatise...which deals primarily with changes that took place in Delaware culture as a result of years of white contact.")

[New-York Historical Society.] *Collections.* Second Series, 1, New York: Printed for the Society by H. Ludwig. 1841. (Contains accounts relating to the Delawares by Adriaen Van

der Donck, David Pietersz de Vries, John de Laet, and other seventeenth century observers, Westlager comment: "Contains important Indian references by early Dutch explorers, competently translated.")

Norwood, Joseph White. *The Tammany Legend (Tamanend)*. Boston: Meador Publishing Co., 1938.

O

Olmstead, Earl P. *Blackcoats Among the Delaware: David Zeisberger on the Ohio Frontier*. Kent, OH: The Kent State University Press, 1991.

O'Callaghan, Edmund B., ed. 1853-1887. *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York,* 15 vols., Albany: Weed, Parsons and Co. 1853-1887. (Vol. 12 dealing with the Delaware River Valley, 1624-1682, edited and translated by B. Farrow. Weslager comment: "Covers the Dutch and English settlements in the Delaware Valley when the Delawares were still in occupancy.")

O'Meara, John. *Delaware-English/English-Delaware Dictionary*. Toronto and Buffalo NY: University of Toronto Press, 1996. A dictionary of Munsee Delaware based on the research carried out with Delaware speakers at Moraviatown.

_____. *Personal Names of Indians of New Jersey; Being a List of Six Hundred and Fifty Such Names, Gleaned Mostly from Indian Deeds of the Seventeenth Century*. Paterson, N.J.: The Paterson' History Club: Paterson, NJ, 1904.

Osborne, Marty Pope. *Standing in the Light: The Captive Diary of Catherine Carey Logan, Delaware Valley. Pennsylvania, 1763.* Hardcover, 184pp., ISBN: 0590134620, Scholastic, Inc, August 1998. Average rating by reviewers 5*****. The Horn Book, Inc.: "After Carey, a Quaker farm girl is captured by the Lenape Indians, she must adjust to her new life and shed her old prejudices about Indians. Cathy's struggles with herself are convincing, and her diary provides insights into eighteenth-century life among both the European settlers and the Lenape. Appended are a historical note and period illustrations."

P

Pangburn, Richard. *Indian Blood: Finding Your Native American Ancestor*., Vol. 1. Louisville, KY: Butler Books, 1993. Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: USA 973 NA193i.

[Pennsylvania]. *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania from the Organization to the Termination of the Proprietary Government. 1*6 vols. Vols. 11-16 titled *Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.* Ed. Samuel Hazard. Harrisburg and Philadelphia. (Vols. 1-3 reprinted 1852 with different pagination. (Weslager: "Also known as the *Colonial Records,* contain innumerable references to the Delawares for the reader willing to sift through the wordy texts of sixteen volumes, a laborious job that only a scholar is usually willing to undertake. These records are especially rich in the minutes of treaty conferences. "

Pennsylvania Archives. Ed, Samuel Hazard *et al.* 9 series, 138 vols. Philadelphia and Harrisburg. 1852-1949. (Weslager comment: "Contain many references to land purchases and other diplomatic negotiations with the Delawares."

Petrullo, Vincenzo M. *The Diabolic Root: A study of Peyotism, the New Indian Religion Among the Delawares. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. (Reprinted by Octagon Press, 1975.)*

Perry, Lynette and Manny Skolnik. *Keeper of the Indian Dolls.* Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1999. Includes an account of the trek of the mainstream of the Delaware from the Kansas Reserve to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) in 1867. Retail price $12.00. Available from Amazon.com for $10.20 $3.99 shipping, total $14.79. Usually ship in 2-3 days. It tells very interestingly the story of growing up rural with both white and Indian backgrounds and neighbors. Recommended for Lenape Delaware readers.

Philhower, "Charles A. Some Personal Characteristics of the Lenape Indians." *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society.* 16:138-161. 1931. (Weslager comment: "Adds little of consequence to the subject.")

_____. *The Art of the Lenape*. Leaflet No. 1, 4 pages. no place: The Archaeological Society of New Jersey, 1932. Suitable for secondary school students. (Westlager comment: "A brief and unimportant summation of costuming, tattooing, sculpturing, pottery-making, and so forth.")

_____. *The Human Face in Lenape Archaeology*. Leaflet no. 2, The Archaeological Society of New Jersey, 6 pages. Suitable for secondary school students.

_____. "The Indians of the Morris County [New Jersey] Area." *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society* 54:249-267. Suitable for secondary school students. 1936.

(Weslager comment: "Philhower's "The Historic Minisink Site" and "The Indians of Morris County Area in New Jersey" are commendable efforts to characterize the Indians who lived above the Delaware Water Gap, but they lack depth of research in deeds and other primary sources.")

_____. "The Historic Minisink Site," *Bulletin of the Archaeologica; Society of New Jersey* 9 (1953)1-9; 8 (1954):1-7.

Pratt Papers in the Kansas Historical Society. A copy of the microfilm is at the Wyandot County Historical Society, Bonner Springs, KS.

Prevost, Toni Jollay. *The Delaware and Shawnee Admitted to Cherokee Citizenship and the Related Wyandotte and Moravian Delaware. (*Bowie, MD: Heritage Book, 1993). Ohio Genealogical Society Library USA 973 NA929d.

Prince, J. Dyneley. Notes on the Modern Minsi-Delaware Dialect. *American Journal of Philology* 21:295-302. 1900.

_____. "An Ancient New Jersey Jargon." *American Anthropologist, 14:508-524. 1912.*

Reed, Henry Clay, ed. Delaware, A History of the First State. 3 vols. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co. 1947. Suitable for secondary school students.

R

Reichel, William C. ed. *Memorials of the Moravian Church, vol. 1. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co. 1870. Deals with the Moravian effort to convert the Delaware.*

Relocated Cemeteries In Oklahoma and Parts of Arkansas, Kansas, and Texas. [Need the full citation. Does anyone have it? Editor]

Remsburg, George. "Events of a Century Ago in the For Leavenworth Area," from *Rooting Around*, Leavenworth Genealogical Society.

Ritchie, William A. *The Bell-Philhower Site. Sussex County, New Jersey Indiana Historical Society Prehistory Research Series* 3. Indianapolis. 1949.

Roark, Harry M. *Charles Journeycake: Indian Statesman and Christian Leader. Published Thesis Doctoral Dissertation,* Dallas: Taylor Publishing. 1970. (Weslager comment: " Is more

accurate than *The Indian Chief Journeycake,* a biased and often erroneous account written fifty years earlier by S. H. Mitchell.")

Romig, Rev. Joseph. "The Chippewa and Munsee (or Christian) Indians of Franklin County, Kansas. *Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society* 11:314-323." Topeka. 1910. An account of the small group of Munsie-Delaware who remained in Kansas when the main body moved to Oklahoma.

Rose, Helen York. *I Walked the Footsteps of My Grandfather*. Ozark, MO: Dogwood Printing. Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: USA 973 NA695i.

Royce, Charles C. *Indian Land Cessions in the United States: Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for the Years, 1896-1897*. Part 2., pp. 521-997, Washington, D.C., 1899. (Reprinted by Arno Press.) (Weslager comment: "Treaties with the United States provided for the cession of the Delaware's lands, and drawings of lands reserved for their use are reproduced [therein]....Royce undertook this project with infinite patience, and the work stands as a memorial to his persistence and skill."

Ruttenber, Edward M. *History of the Indian Tribes of Hudson's River.* Albany: J. Munsell, 1872. (Reissued 1971, , Port Washington, N.Y.: Ira J. Friedman Division, Kennikat Press.) (Weslager comment: "An overrated source of information, was published in 1872, based on limited primary sources and secondary sources of uneven quality. Research conducted since 1872 indicates that Ruttenber's interpretations of Delaware clans, bands, and geographical subdivisions should be revised.")

Schrabisch, Max. *Archaeology of Delaware Valley, Publications of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission* 1, Harrisburg, 1930.

Schweinitz, Edmund Alexander de. *The Life and Times of David Zeisberger, the Western Pioneer and Apostle to the Indians.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1870.

S

Shriver, Phillip R., et al. *Native Americans and Early Settlers: The Meeting of Cultures, 170's-1980's*. Celina, OH: Mercer County Historical Society, 1989. Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: OHIO 977.1 NA86n.

Sipe, Chester Hale. *Indian Chiefs of Pennsylvania*. Butler PA: Ziegler Printing Company, 1927. (Weslager comment: "C. Hale Sipe's, *Indian Chiefs of Pennsylvania* and Sipe's *The*

Indian Wars of Pennsylvania are exciting and accurate accounts of the Delawares during the French and Indian Wars. suitable for popular reading."

_____. *The Indian Wars of Pennsylvania* . Harrisburg: the Telegraph Press, 1929. See the above entry for Weslager's comments.

Skinner, Alanson B. *The Indians of Greater New York.* Cedar Rapids: Torch Press, 1915. (See "Customs of the Delaware," pp. 48-69.) (Weslager comment: "His remarks...need updating, but he did his best with the limited source material available. to him in 1915.")

_____. *Archaeological Investigations on Manhattan Island, New York.* New York: *Museum of the American Indian/Heye Foundation, Indian Notes and Monographs Series, New York,* 1920. Out of print.

_____. "Two Lenape Stone Masks from Pennsylvania and New Jersey." *Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Indian Notes, and Monographs, Miscellaneous Series* 3. New York, 1920.

"Songs of Lenape". Tape 1. Order from Delaware Tribal Book Shop, 220N. N.W. Virginia Ave, Bartlesville, OK 74003 for $10.00 plus $1.50 shipping, total $11.50.

"Songs of Lenape," Tape 2. Order as above.

Speck, Frank G. *A Study of the Delaware Big House Ceremony*. *Publications of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission* 2. Harrisburg, Pa., 1931. (Weslager comment: "Is a technical account of the most important Delaware ceremony, rendered phonetically in the Delaware language with an English translation. Speck;' data were obtained from a member of the Turkey group; if he had consulted a Wolf informant [or a turtle informant?] he would have found a different way of conducting the ceremony.")

_____. [Ethnographic Notes from Fieldwork Among the Delawares in Ontario and Oklahoma.] (Manuscripts in the Library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. [1931-1946]

_____. "A Day in the Jersey Woods with a Delaware Indian." *The General Magazine* 35:9-12. 1935. Suitable for secondary school students. (Weslager comment: "In two brief personal accounts, "A Day in the Jersey Woods with a Delaware Indian: and "Cruising the Eastern Woods with a Delaware Chief", Speck shares with the reader the emotions of his Indian companion, Witapanoxwe) "Walks with Daylight"), on a canoe trip. The articles were

practically duplications of each other. Although there are references to birds, herbs, and animals and to the Delaware' attitude toward them, one wishes that Speck had taken more time in the woods with the Indian and written a lengthier account of Watapanoxwe's rapport with the manifestations of nature.")

_____. "Speaking of the Delawares." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 4, no. 4:3-9. 1935. (Weslager comment: "A good perspective of the [Delaware] tribe."

_____. *Oklahoma Delaware Ceremonies, Feasts and Dances. Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society* 7. Philadelphia, 1937.

_____. "The Grasshopper War in Pennsylvania, and Indian Myth That Became History," *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 12:31-34. 1942. Suitable for secondary school students. (Weslager comment: "The myth was a tale of how Delaware and Tuscarowa children began to fight over possession of a grasshopper they were playing with. Soon their mothers and other adults became involved in the quarrel. Finally open war broke out between the two tribes.")

"The Great Pennsylvania Earthquake of Indian Days," *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 12:57-59. 1942. (Weslager comment: [A] folklorist account...of Delaware origin--tells that a catastrophic earthquake was sent by the Creator when the Delawares lived in Pennsylvania. This tremblor...was apparently sent to punish them because of the indifference that they were showing to their religious duties. This terrifying experience is supposed to have resulted in a revival of native religion, and the Delawares were faithful thereafter in observing their tribal ceremonies.")

_____. "The Wapanachki Delawares and the English; Their Past as Viewed by an Ethnologist." *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 67:319-344. 1943. (Weslager comment: "Speck points out that they merited seniority and respect because Wapanachki, with its variants (Wabanakim,Wabanocky, Abnaki, etc.), denotes "Sunrise Land" or "Easterners.")

_____, in collaboration with Jesse Moses. *The Celestial Bear Comes Down to Earth. Scientific Publications 7*. Reading, Pa., 1945. Reading Public Museum and Art Gallery. (Weslager: [They] describe in detail a bear-sacrifice ceremony once practiced by the Delawares on the Grand River.")

_____. "Cruising the Eastern Woods With a Delaware Chief." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*

16:31-33. 1946. Suitable for secondary school students.

_____. "The Delaware Indians as Women: Were the Original Pennsylvanians Politically Emasculated?" *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 6:217-238. (Weslager comment: "Speck expresses doubt and "believes that two questions should be resolved: Were the Delawares reduced by conquest to political impotence? Or were they accorded social supremacy as honored matrons?")

*Squier, Ephraim George. Historical and Mythological Traditions of the Algonquians, with a Translation of the Walam-Olum, or Bark Record of the Lenni-Lenape." *American Review* (Feb., 1949):273-293.

Staab, Rodney. Preliminary Draft of a bibliographical sketch of NE-CON-HE-COND, chief of the Wolf band of the Delaware Indians during the territorial period of Kansas. Unpublished manuscript. Grinter Place Museum, 1988.

Stewart, Frank H. *Indians of Southern New Jersey. Publications of the Gloucester County Historical Society* 3. Woodbury, New Jersey. 1932. Suitable for secondary school students. (Weslager comment: "In the absence of thorough documentary research, much of the article deals in generalities.")

Stewart, Tyrone. "Oklahoma Delaware Woman's Dance Clothing." *American Indian Crafts and Cultures* 7(6):4-13; 18-22. 1971. Suitable for secondary school students.

Strickland, W. P., ed. *Autobiography of Rev. James B. Finley or, Pioneer Life in the West.* Cincinnati: Cranston and Curtis [1853]. Rare Book-MSS Room at the Ohio Genealogical Society Lbrary.

The Winning of the West. Tucson Ariz.: The Patrice Press. Probably out-of-print.[Need author and date of publication.]

T

Tantaquidgeon, Gladys. *A Study of Delaware Indian Practice and Folk Beliefs*. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1942.

_____. "Delaware Indian Art Designs." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 20:24-30. 1950. Contains bed and ribbon designs used in Delaware costumes. (Weslager comment: "She states that art motifs consist primarily of floral and geometric (angular) patterns, with human and

animal figures very rare.")

_____. *Folk Medicine of the Delaware and Related Algonkian Indians.* Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1972. (A reprint of the author's *A Study of Delaware Indian Medicine Practices and Folk Beliefs,* Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1942.This edition also contains "Notes on Mohegan Medicine Practice and Folk Beliefs." (Weslager comment: "Gladys Tantaquidgeon['s], a Mohegan descendant, [monograph] contains information obtained from James Webber, an Oklahoma Delaware, during his visit to Philadelphia in 1928. Webber's mother was a Munsie and his father was party Cherokee, which tends to detract from the data as being wholly Delaware.")

Thompson, Charles. *An Inquiry into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians from the British Interest, and in the Measures taken for recovering their Friendship*. London: J. Wilkie. 1759. (Reprinted 1867, Philadelphia: John Campbell.) (Weslager comment: Charles Thompson, a contemporary whose sympathies were with the Indians, reveals the exploitation of the Delawares after Penn's death.")

Thompson, Charles N. *Sons of the Wilderness, John and William Conner*. *Indiana Historical Society Publications* 12, Indianapolis, 1937. Second Edition, Conner Prairie Press: Noblesville, IN, 1988. ISBN 0-9617367-6-3. Available from Amazon.com or by U.S. mail to Amazon.com, P.O. Box 15550, New Castle, DE 19720-5550 for $11.01 plus $3.99 shipping, total $15.00. Credit cards O.K. Timothy Crumrin, Historian for Conner Prairie, in the publication A Living History Museum, had this to say --in part--about the book. "By tracing the experiences of William Conner, his parents, and his brother John and his other siblings in this book, and by learning more of William's Delaware Indian Family, one can see much of the United States' early history unfold. By learning about the Conners, the reader learns about Native American/White interaction, the creation of middle America, and the insistent movement westward into new frontiers--no matter who had to be pushed out, or how." (Weslager: "Despite a misleading title, is an authentic account of the Delawares in Indiana and their role in the War of 1812. Thompson, however, made an error that Ferguson and others perpetuated. He mistakenly identified Mekinges (mother of the Delaware chiefs John and James Conner) as the daughter of Chief William Anderson.")

Thornbrough, Gayle, ed. *Letter Book of the Indian Agency at Fort Wayne 1809-1815. Indiana Historical Society Publications* 21. Indianapolis. 1961. (Weslager comment: "Contains letters about the Delawares written by two United States Indian agents, Benjamin F. Stickney and John Johnston. Johnston supervised the Delawares for many years and was well regarded by the tribe.")

Thurman, Melburn D. "Delaware Social Organization." in *A Delaware Indian Symposium,* Herbert C. Kraft, ed. *Pennsylvania Historical, and Museum Commission, Anthropological Series* 4. Harrisburg, 1978.

Thwaites, Reuben G., and Louise P. Kellogg eds. *The Revolution on the Upper Ohio, 1775-1777.* Madison: Wisconsin Historical Society. 1908. (Weslager comment: "Thwaites and Kellogg provide interesting interpretations of data relating to the Delawares.")

_____. *Frontier Defense on the Upper Ohio 1777-1778.* Madison: Wisconsin Historical Society. 1912. (Weslager comment: "Using the Draper manuscripts in the collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Louise P. Kellogg edited two fine volumes, *Frontier Advance on the Upper Ohio, 1778-1779* and *Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio, 1779-1791.* No study of the roles of the Delawares in the Revolution would be complete without consulting these sources.")

Tregillis, Helen Cox. *The Native Tribes of Old Ohio*. Bowie MD: Heritage Books, 1993. Ohio Genealogical Society Library OHIO 977.1 NA716n.

Trelease, Allen W. *Indian Affairs in Colonial New York: The Seventeenth Century*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. 1960. (Weslager comment: " A modern, authoritative study. Trelease properly raises doubts that the Minisinks were a subdivision of the Delawares. He believes that the Delaware tribes were not really a tribe at all until well into the eighteenth century, and that at the time of White contact it was fragmented into thirty to forty autonomous communities. I fully agree with this conclusion. ")

Trowbridge, Charles C. *Traditions of the Lenee Lenaupaa* [sic] *or Delawares*. (Manuscript in C. C Trowbridge Papers. Michigan Historical Collections, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1824.)

_____. [Delaware Grammar.] Manuscript in Michigan Historical Collections, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,1824).

_____. " Account of Some of the Traditions, Manners and Customs of the Lenee Lenaupaa [ca. 1823]or Delaware Indians." In C. A. Weslager, *The Delaware Indians: A History.*

"Two Minute Books of Kansas Missions in the Forties." *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 2:227-250. 1933. (Weslager comment: "Provides the names of Delawares who became Christians.")

V

Van der Donck, Adriaen. "A Description of the New Netherlands," [2nd Dutch edition 1656]." Trans. Jeremiah Johnson. *Collections of the New York Historical Society* , 2nd series, 1:125-242. 1841. (First edition probably published in Amsterdam in 1653. Reprinted 1977; ed. Thomas F. O'Donnell, Syracuse University Press.)

Van *Laan*, Nancy. *Rainbow Crow: A Lenape Tale*. Beatrice Vidal, illustrator, September 1991.. Available from Amazon.com on 29 August 2002 for $6.99 plus shipping. Paperback. Reading level: Baby-Pre-school.

Van Loon, L. G. *Tawagonshi. Beginning of the Treaty Era. Indian Historian. He supported the signing of a treaty in 1713c with the Dutch.* 1(3):23-26. [Check title]

Vaux, Roberts. "A memoir on the Locality of the Great Treaty Between William Penn and the Indian Natives [Delaware] in 1862." *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania* 1:81-98. 1826.

Voegelin, Charles F. "The Lenape and Munsee Dialects of Delaware, An Algonquian Language." *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science* 49:34-37. 1940.

_____. "Word Distortions in Delaware Big House and Walam Olum Songs." *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science* 51:48-54. 1941.

_____. "Delaware, an Eastern Algonquian Language." *Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology* 6:130-157. New York. 1946. (Weslager comment: "A detailed discussion of the Delaware language.")

*Voegelin, Erminie W. "Culture Parallels to the Delaware Walam Olum." *"Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science* 49:29-31. 1939. (This chapter was expanded into a full chapter entitled "Parallels to the Delaware Walam Olum," and published in 1954 in *Walam Olum, or Red Score: The Migration Legend of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians.* (Weslager comment: "Introduces evidence... that other eastern tribes preserved the story of their past by pictographs painted on sticks and that there is little reason to doubt the authenticity of the Wala Olum.")

Volkman, Arthur G. "Chief Naaman-Naaman Creek." *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware* 4, no. 3, pp. 2-8. 1946.

_____. "Lenape Basketry in Delaware." *Bulletin of the Archaeology Society of Delaware* 4, no. 5. pp. 15-18. 1949. Suitable for secondary school students. (Weslager comment: "Illustrates two baskets made by an aged Delaware, "Indian Hannah," who died in 1802 in the Chester County, Pennsylvania poorhouse, the last full blood who lived on the Brandywine.")

W

Wainwright, Nicholas B. *George Croghan, Wilderness Diplomat*. Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture. Chapel Hill: University of North Caroline Press. 1959. (Weslager comment: "A highly recommended account of Sir William Johnson's deputy and his relations with the Delawares both as a White ambassador and as an entrepreneur in the fur trade.")

**Walam Olum, or Red Score: The Migration Legend of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians. Charles F. Voeglin, trans:* Contributions by Eli Lilly, Erminie W. Voegelin, Joe E. Pierce, Glenn A. Black, Georg K. Newmann, 2nd, Paul Weer,. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society. 1954. (Weslager comment: "According to the interpretations made..., the Delawares came to Alaska from Asia across the Bering Strait..., and then went south to the Mississippi River. There they engaged in a war with the Taligewi tribe, after which they continued their journey to the East.")

Wallace, Anthony F. C. "Women, Land, and Society: Three Aspects of Aboriginal Delaware Life." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 17:1-35. 1947. (Weslager comment: "Covers political relations between the Delawares and the Five Nations. Wallace also treats competently of Delaware land tenure and social organization, although he incorrectly indicates that Delaware matrons were chief makers.")

_____. "The Role of the Bear in Delaware Society." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*. 10:37-40. 1949.(Weslager comment: "...illustrates how the role of the bear was institutionalized in Delaware
Society.")

_____. *King of the Delawares: Teedyuscung, 1703-1763*. Syracuse, N. Y: Syracuse University Press, 1949, 1990. (Weslager comment: "...covers the activities of the Delawares during the war and peace negotiations in a splendid work than is much more than the biography the title suggests.")

_____. "Some Psychological Characteristics of the Delaware Indians During the 17th and 18th Centuries." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 20:33-39. 1950. (Weslager comment: "...

undertakes to characterize Delaware psychological traits from a study of early accounts. Contemporary literature in this area is incomplete and contradictory, and although Wallace deserves credit for trying, his paper in inconclusive.)

_____. "New Religions Among the Delaware Indians, 1600-1900." *Southwest Journal of Anthropology* 12:1-21. 1956.

Wallace, Paul A. W. "John Heckewelder's Indians and the Fenimore Cooper Tradition." Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 96: 96:496-504.

_____. ed. *Thirty Thousand Miles with John Heckewelder."* Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press. 1958.

_____. *"*The John Heckewelder Papers." *Pennsylvania History* 27: 249-262. 1960.

_____. *Indians in Pennsylvania*. Harrisburg: The Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, 1961. Suitable for secondary school students. (Weslager comment: "...for popular reading containing details about Delaware Indian life and customs.....descriptions of dress, houses, food and cooking, warfare, canoes, trails, and so forth, are authentic."

_____. *Indian Paths of Pennsylvania. Harrisburg:* Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. 1965. (Weslager comment: "Wallace traces the routes of several hundred Delaware Indian trails evolved into bridle paths and wagon roads, and some eventually became modern motor highways."

_____. "New Religions Among the Delaware Indians, 1600-1900." *Southwest Journal of Anthropology* 12:1-21.

Weer, Paul. "Thomas Dean and the Delaware Towns." *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science* 56:26-32. 1947. (Weslager: "A reliable and extremely valuable description ... of Delaware village locations, customs, and the names of their leaders during the period when the main body occupied Indiana.")



The former C. A. Weslager (along with the former Herbert C. Kraft) was the leading recent author of books and articles about the Lenape-Delaware.

Weslager, C. A. (Clinton Alfred). "Delaware Indian Villages." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 12:53-56. 1942.

_____. "The Minquas and their Early Relations with the Delaware Indians." *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware* 4, no. 1, pp. 14-23. 1943. (Weslager: "Offers evidence that the Minquas defeated the Delawares.")

_____. *Delaware's Buried Past,* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 1944. (Reissued with an addendum 1968. New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rutgers University Press. Suitable for secondary school students. (Weslager comment: "Discusses archaeological findings in Delaware in a book intended for the general reader but refrains from associating prehistoric artifacts with the historical Delawares.") Barnes and Noble on 2 Feb. 2001 had one copy, paperback, @$18.00 plus shipping.

_____. "The Delaware Indians as Women." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 34(12):381-388. Washington. 1944.

_____. "Further Light on the Delaware Indians as Women." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 37:298-304. 1947.

_____. "The Indians of Lewes, Delaware, and an Unpublished Indian Deed Dated June 7, 1659." *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware* 4, no. 5, pp. 6-14. 1949. (Weslager comment: "Introduces documentary data indicating that Delawar5e influence extended southward to Cape Henlopen. He theorizes that an Indian village at Lewes was occupied by Unalachtigo Delawares.")

_____., in collaboration with Arthur A. Dunlap. *Indian Place Names in Delaware*. Wilmington: Archaeological Society of Delaware. 1950.

_____. *A Brief Account of the Indians of Delaware*. Newark, Delaware: University of Delaware Press. 1953. (Second edition revised by author, reprinted in 1973.) (Weslager comment: "Covers the customs of the Nanticokes and Delawares, although the emphasis is on the latter....Intended for readers as young as twelve years of age.")

_____. *Red Men on the Brandywine*. Wilmington: Hambleton Co. (Reissued with an addendum 1976, Wilmington: Delmarva News Agency, Inc.) 1953. Suitable for secondary

school students. Weslager comment: "Weslager compiled documentary data about a band of Delawares who lived along Brandywine Creek in Pennsylvania and Delaware. with the names of their chiefs.")

_____. "Robert Evelyn's Indian Tribes and Place Names of New Albion." *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 9:1-14. 1954. (Weslager comment: "A description of the early Delaware Indian communities in New Jersey is found in a letter written by an Englishman, Robert Evelyn, first published in 1641 in an anonymous tract and reprinted in 1648. Weslager uses the 1641 version in his transcription...Evelyn's letter name nine Indian communities in New Albion, the designation for land in New Jersey patented by Sir Edmund Plowden. Weslager places these communities on a map with suggested interpretations of the Indian names.")

_____. "The Delaware Indians, Their Gods, Their Religious Ceremonies." *Bulletin of the Archaeology Society of Delaware 7*, no. 1:31-38. 1955. (Weslager: "Weslager...summarized some of the data developed by Speck and Harrington in a brief popular account.")

_____. "Delaware Indian Villages at Philadelphia." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 26:178-180. 1956.

_____. "The Swede Meets the Reds Man." *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware* 8, no. 1, pp. 1-12. 1957. Suitable for secondary school students. (Weslager comment: Weslager emphasizes "That the Swedes were interested in three things: acquiring land from the Delawares, obtaining animal pelts from them, and converting them to Christianity."

_____, in collaboration with Arthur A. Dunlap. "Toponomy of the Delaware River Valley as Revealed by an Early Seventeenth Century Dutch Map." *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey*, No. 15-16, pp. 1-13. 1958. (Includes a facsimile pf a map showing Indian settlements.) (Adds to the knowledge of the general location of these early autonomous Delaware Indian communities. A facsimile of a map accompanying the article is dated by the authors about 1629....This article...would be more useful if the authors had been able to pinpoint village locations and describe the dwellings and customs of the residents.")

_____, *Dutch Explorers, Traders and Settlers in the Delaware Valley, 1609-1664.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 1961. (Weslager comment: "Based on Defries's account, relates how the Delaware Indians, massacred the Dutch settlers at Swanendaelael (present Lewes, Delaware). This volume also includes seventeenth-century documentary references to land the Dutch purchased from the Delawares.") Barnes and Noble

on 5 Feb. 2001 had 5 copies @$24-$58 plus shipping.

_____, in collaboration with Arthur A. Dunlap. "Names and Places in an Unrecorded Delaware Indian Deed (1681)" *Delaware History* 9:282-292. 1961.

_____. "Name Giving Among the Delaware Indians." *Names* 19:268-283. Topeka, Kansas. 1971. (Weslager comment: "Deriving his information from both historical sources and a living name-giver, explains that each Delaware bore one real name (no surnames were used)."

_____. *The Delaware Indians, A History.* New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1972. (Reprinted Feb. 1990 by Rutgers University Press. ISBN: 0813514940.) Available from the Delaware Tribal Gift Shop, 220 N.W. Virginia Avenue, Bartlesville, OK 74003 for $20 plus $4 shipping, total $24. This may not be available currently. (Weslager comments: When White settlers overran Indiana, the United States government moved the Delawares across the Mississippi to new homes in Missouri Territory. Eight years later the government moved them from Missouri to Kansas Territory, and in 1867 the Delawares [except for the Kansas Delaware--Editor] finally migrated to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. Weslager discusses these movements...and amplifies the details in *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration.*") The American Historical Review says: "One of the best tribal histories...decades of research... a rich blend of archeology, anthropology, and Indian oral traditions." Barnes and Noble has used paperbacks @$32-40 and used hard covers $65-87 plus shipping, but also new paperbacks @$17.95 plus shipping. On 29 August 2002 Amazon.com offered the December 1990 paperback edition retail $23,00 at $16.10 plus shipping. They also offered the second edition of the original hardback of 1972 for $51.75 plus shipping.

_____. "A New Look at Brinton's Lenape-English Dictionary." *Pennsylvania Anthropologist* 42, no. 4, pp. 23-25. [Although published in 1974 this number was dated December 1972 to fill a gap in the series. (Weslager comment: "Actually the dictionary is a composite of words from the Munsie and Unami dialects, collected by at least five Moravian preachers over a hundred-year period."

_____. *Magic Medicines of the Indians.* Somerset, New Jersey: Middle Atlantic Press. 1973. (Reprinted New York: 1974, New American Library.) Suitable for secondary school students. (Weslager Comment: "Contains herb cures obtained from Touching Leaves, a full-blooded Delaware practitioner.")

_____. " Enrollment List of Chippewa and Delaware-Munsie Living in Franklin County,

Kansas, May 31, 1900." *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 40(2):234-240. Topeka. 1974.

_____. "More About the Unalachtigo." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 45, no. 3, pp. 40-44. 1975.

_____, and James A. Rementer. "American Indian Genealogy and a List of Names Bestowed by a Delaware Indian Name Giver." *Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine.* 30:22-31.

_____. *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration, With Texts of Two Manuscripts, 1821-22, Responding to General Lewis Cass' Inquiries About Lenape Culture and Language*. Wallingford, Pa.: Middle Atlantic Press, 1978. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 77--99286. ISBN: 0-912608-06-4. Suitable for secondary school students. Reviewers had this to say: "In this book C. A. Weslager adds once more to the debt already owed him by all students of Delaware Indian history. As a result of his efforts, the Delawares have become one of the few tribes to have their history written from earliest known times to the present day." (Dr. Francis Jennings, Director, The Newberry Library) And, "It is a fine piece of work that adds to our knowledge of this important group of American Indians in two ways--first by publishing for the first time the full texts of two manuscripts written in 1821 and 1822 describing Delaware culture, and second by providing the reader with a detailed account, pieced together by Weslager from primary historical sources, of the details of the westward migration." (Dr. Anthony D. C. Wallace, Professor of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania) (Weslager comment: "Weslager...introduces evidence that she [Me-kin-ges] was a member of the Ketchum family.")

_____. *The Delawares: A Critical Bibliography.* Bloomington IN: Published for the Newberry Library [by] Indiana University Press, c1978. Available at the Haskell Indian Nations University Library Call No. Z1210.D4/W47. *Choice*, in part, had this to say about this volume: *The Delawares* has two main parts: an essay and an alphabetical list of all works cited. All citations in the essay are keyed by means of bracketed numbers to the more complete information in the bibliography. The series...deserves to be placed on standing order in any library that supports any aspect of Native American studies." Barnes and Noble on 5 February 2001 had the paperback edition @ $24 and the HC @48-55 plus shipping.

Wilker, Josh and Joshua D. G. Wilker. *The Lenape Indians* (Junior Library of American Indians). Available at Amazon.com. Price $19.75 plus shipping. Reading level 9-12. Library binding.

Witcher, Mary Smith, comp. and Fay Smith Arellano, ed. ***Our Cherokee-Delaware***

***Heritage*.** Phoenix: Privately published, 1904. Queries re orders can be sent to Fay Louise Smith Arellano, 3628 West Earll Drive, Phoenix, AZ 85019-4243.

Witthoft, John. "The Grasshopper War in Lenape Land." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 16:91-94. Suitable for secondary school students. (Weslager comment: " Witthoft's information led him to suggest that according to tradition the Grasshopper War was between the Delawares and the Shawnees, not the Tuscararas. Since there is not even a hint in either written accounts or Indian tradition that the Delawares were ever at war in Pennsylvania with either the Shawnees or the Tuscararas, these are obviously exaggerated folktales.")

_____. "An Outline of Pennsylvania Indian History." *Pennsylvania History* 16(3):3-15. Harrisburg, 1949.

_____. *Indian Prehistory of Pennsylvania.* Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Wright, Muriel H. *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma.* Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1951. Reprinted 1986. Address: 100 Asp, Norman OK 73019. tel. 405-325-5111. (See pp.145-155 for a discussion of the Delaware.) One drawback is the absence of documentation. Suitable for secondary school students. (Weslager comments: "It is regrettable that space did not allow a more detailed account, but the author overtaxed the capacity of a single volume by attempting to discuss sixty-seven tribes.")

Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas: Historical and Biographical; Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing, 1890.

Z

Zeisberger, David. *Essay of a Delaware-Indian and English Spelling-Book for the Use of the Schools of the Christian Indians on Muskingum River.* Philadelphia: Printed by Henry Miller, 1776.

David Zeisberger



_____. *Zeisberger's Indian Dictionary: English, German, Iroquois--The Onondaga and Algonquin--The Delaware.* Cambridge, Mass.: E. N. Hartford, 1887.



_____. *History of the Northern American Indians 1779]-1780]*. Eds. Archer Butler Hulbert and William Nathaniel Schwarze. In *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* 19:1-189. Columbus, 1910. (Reprinted AMS Press, Inc.) (Weslager comment: "David Zeisberger stated...that the Delawares were divided into three tribes: "Unamis, Wunalachticos, and Monsys.")

_____. *The Diaries of Zeisberger Relating to the First Mission in the Ohio Basin [1767-1769]*. Eds. Archer Butler Hulbert and William Nathaniel Schwarze. *The Moravian Records 2.* In *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* 21:1-125. (Weslager comment: "The most zealous Moravian missionary was David Zeisberger, who was adopted into the Delaware Tribe.")

Zeisberger, David, and John G. Jungman. ["Diaries of the Moravian Missions in Western Pennsylvania."] Tilde Marx, trans. (Typescript in Merle Deardorff Papers, Warren Historical Society, Warren, Pa, 1769-1772.) [S] Zeisberger, David, and Gottlob, Sensman. *Diary of David Zeisberger* and Gottlob Sensman, 1768-1769. Archer B. Hulbert and William N. Schwarze, eds. *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* 21:42-104. Columbus, 1912.

_____. *Diary of David Zeisberger, a Moravian Missionary Among the Indians of Ohio, 1781-1789.* Eugene F. Bliss, ed. and trans. 2 vols., Cincinnati: Robert Clarke, 1883.

Need ident change. Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. TH

[Home Page](#)

24 July 2005

TREATIES

[Need link to 1832 - 1855 Treaties. Editor.]



William Penn's Treaty with Lenape Chiefs at Shackamaxon , 1682 (Edward Hicks) (Gilcrease Institute of Art, Tulsa, Oklahoma)

1661-1809 1814-1829 1832-1855 1856-Present

If you see any errors or know of any additional treaties or agreements between the Delaware and the United States or between the Delaware and other tribes or nations, send them to me, Tom Hahn, **swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net**. Regarding errors in spelling, remember that some of the spelling may not be the same today as it was up to 200 years ago. Also, many personal names were variously spelled. Thanks to Kansas Delaware Cindy Gentry of Lawrence, Kansas for her generous

assistance. Certain Munsee and Stockbridge Treaties have been included. The basic work on the treaties is now completed.

After one has read these treaties, he/she will understand better the statement made by Chief Red Cloud, Ogallala Lakota: *They made us many promises. more than I can remember, but they never kept but one; they promised to take our land and they took it.*

The country selected in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri River....shall be conveyed and forever secured by the United States, to the said Delaware Nation, as their permanent residence: An the United States hereby pledges the faith of the government to guarantee to the said Delaware Nation forever, the the quiet and peaceable possession and undisturbed enjoyment of the same. Treaty with the Delaware, 1829

Or, the statement made by Henry B. Whipple in "The True Policy to the Indian Tribes, ca. 1877": There is no page in our dealing with the Indians upon which we can look with pleasure.

And, the statement by Black Elk (1932) in *Black Elk Speaks* : Once we were happy in our country and we were seldom hungry, for the two-legged and the four-legged lived together like relatives, and there was plenty for them and for us.

Treaties, Indexed by Date

(There may be a couple of treaties that have not been linked to the individual pages, so best check the treaty pages item-by-item as well for the present. Editor)

1682	**1775**	**1778**	**1785**	**1786**	**1789**	**1795**	**1803**	**1804**	**1805 (Jul 4)**
1805 (Aug 21)	**1809**	**1814**	**1815**	**1817**	**1818**	**1825**	**1825 (Nov 7)**	**1829 (Aug 3)**	**1829 (Sep 24)**

1832	1833	1839	1843	1846	1848	1850	1854	1854 (May 18)	1855
1856	1860	1861	1866 (Jul 4)	1866 (Jul 19)	1866 (Jul 27)	1866 (Nov)	1867 (Apr 8)	1867 (Jun 17)	Last Treaty

Links have not been checked. Published 10 July 2004. Times New Roman 12 point. Photo heck A. TH

More Page Links:

[Treaties1661-1809] [Treaties 1814-1829] [Treaty 1832-1855] [1856-present] [Back] [Home]

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy Home Page Treaties 16 December 2004. Others need printing sometime. TH

Home Page

5 April 2006

TREATIES 1661-1809

TREATY BETWEEN THE DELAWARE AND MARYLAND, 1661

Chief Pinna of the Passyunk Lenape made a treaty of peace with Governor **Phillip Calvert** of Maryland. (*Lenape Nation on the Web)*

TREATY BETWEEN WILLIAM PENN AND THE DELAWARE, 17 SEPTEMBER 1682, PRESENT PHILADELPHIA

The Delaware signed this first treaty with the English under the Shackamaxon Tree at present Philadelphia with **William Penn**, the proprietor, called **Onan** by the Delaware. Delaware signers were **Tamanend** and three other chiefs**,** one of whom may have been **Tishcohan** pictured below. This was supposedly the only treaty between a white man and the Delaware that was never broken. (Cranor, *Kik-Tha-Whe-Nund*, p. 2)


William Penn

Once **William Penn** received his charter he realized--or at least was informed--that much of the land he wanted was held by Indians who would expect payment in exchange for a quitclaim to vacate the territory. The tribe he would have to deal with most often was the Delaware (Lenni Lenape), who had never been defeated militarily by the Swedes or the Dutch. Penn, not surprisingly, had no military ambitions; he even refused to fortify Philadelphia. Hence, the only practical and legal way to get their land and secure their friendship was a treaty. The treaty also demonstrated Penn's claim to the land to his investors, who would have been much less interested in the venture without clear title.

Penn and his agents began the process of buying land from the Native 'holders.. These holders were various Delaware chiefs, and not as legend has it the Iroquois. Despite the fact that this (mostly) New York State Confederacy of the 'Five Nations' had [allegedly] defeated the Delaware, they did not have the power the sell the land. As **Francis Jennings** points out, this misreading of the situation resulted from the fact that the Delaware played the role of peacemaker among various quarreling tribes. As Native women often mediated disputes, the Delaware held the position of the 'woman' in this arrangement. Europeans wrongly assumed that the 'woman' position signified a lack of rights and lack of power. However, they were correct in assessing that the Iroquois held the *most* power, though Penn thought that politics, at least dealing with Indians, were local so he favored the less militarily powerful Delaware. What is less assuredly myth--or fact--is whether Penn ever signed a 'Great Treaty' in 1682 at the village of Shackamaxon. As we have seen, for many Americans (and non-Americans such as **Voltaire**) this deed proved the most inspiring 'event' of Penn's life. Francis Jennings believes that Penn signed the treaty and never broke it, but that his less scrupulous successors destroyed the document, presumably so that they could renege on its provisions. We do know that Penn did buy much land, so must have made at least one such agreement, instituting what was known in Indian terminology as a 'chain of friendship'. And there do exist several references to this chain being made between Penn and the Delaware.



William Penn's Purchases from The Indians

Penn paid a total of 1,200 pounds for the land, which though a large sum, was probably fair for both sides. Penn took the advice of Dutch and Swedish colonists who had already set some parameters for treaty agreements These earlier settlers provided invaluable assistance in delineating who to contact, and who to pay for the land. On the other side of the 'covenant chain,' the Delaware had many years of negotiating such treaties, and were ready to sell their land to Penn, on their terms. Disease had decimated much of their population so they needed less of the land near Philadelphia, and at the time there was plenty of un-occupied space to the North and West of the (future) city. They worked with a complex arrangement of overlapping 'right's to use certain areas, and rights to dispose of these obligations. So Penn may have had to pay several times to the same holder in order to clear all claims. He was not 'duped' into paying several times for the same property.

Though Penn was generally fair in his purchases, he also had to be a shrewd businessman, especially as he competed with **Lord Baltimore** for territorial rights. He out-maneuvered Maryland agents in his purchases, thus insuring that his future city would not be largely subsumed by its southern neighbor. Penn had competitors to the North as well. And any northern land transactions meant tangling with New York State for land, and perhaps more importantly, trading rights with the Iroquois Confederacy. To secure new routes to the interior and more trade with the Five Nations, Penn tried to purchase a large piece of land on the Susquehanna River. Pennsylvania could then have a trading post closer to the Iroquois than was Albany. However, New York State merchants beat Penn to the punch by using their comfortable relations with the Confederacy to claim the land--as a 'gift' from the Iroquois nonetheless--before Penn.

The treaty of 1701 is both the first full treaty text that remains extant (there exist parts of earlier ones), and the last agreement brokered directly by Penn rather than his agents. As he had done before, Penn rewarded 'his' Indians. His policies helped make Pennsylvania, in the words of the missionary **John Heckewelder**, "the last, delightful asylum" for Native Americans. Penn's successors were much less fair and scrupulous in dealing with the Indians. While those who would argue that he essentially sought the same imperialistic goals, only in a kinder, gentler manner, may have a point, one must argue that this 'kindness' was relatively speaking, better than much of the outright hate and distrust that characterized Indian-White relations.

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE DELAWARE AND WILLIAM PENN, 1718

Chief Sassoonan/Olumapies, a Unami Chief, signed the treaty with **William Penn**. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

* * *

The Walking Purchase August 25, 1737
(From **http://www.docheritage.state.pa.us/documents/walkingpurchase.asp)**

Record Group 26: Records of the Department of State, Basic Documents, Indian Deeds, #35, "Deed of Nutimus, Teeshakommen, et. al.…to John Thomas and Richard Penn" August 25, 1737. Iron gall ink on parchment, 28 3/8"X 17 5/8".

Consistent with the Society of Friends' (Quakers) belief that all people are children of God and should be considered equals, William Penn attempted to treat Native Americans fairly. Although King Charles II had granted to Penn in 1681 the land that he called "Pennsylvania," Penn also purchased it from the indigenous people, acknowledging them as the rightful owners. He made his first purchase in 1682 and continued this practice in the following years. Many were for small tracts, some overlapping others.

William Penn's sons John and Thomas had inherited the colony's proprietorship, but had lived beyond their means and, like their father, had fallen into debt. In order to increase their income, they were selling land to European settlers even before they had purchased it from the Indians. Provincial Secretary James Logan, too, was selling land. In fact, he was one of Pennsylvania's largest land speculators. The demand for land was strong because of heavy immigration from Europe, and settlers were moving north into the area from southeastern Pennsylvania and west from New Jersey. Provincial officials believed that they needed to extend their authority and provide the institutions of government in these settlements. As a result, they considered it necessary to obtain a clear title from the Indians to the land in the upper Delaware and Lehigh River valleys.

To demonstrate their claim to the area, they showed to the leaders of the Delaware Indians a deed that they insisted indicated that William Penn had bought the land in 1686 but that he had not completed the purchase. Because these Delaware Indians with whom Logan and the Penn brothers spoke had moved there from New Jersey, they explained that they knew nothing about that purchase. They tried to secure help to resist the officials' claims from the Iroquois to whom they were subservient. However, Logan had prepared, and the Six Nations' leaders signed, a deed giving up the Indians' interest in the area. Without support from the Iroquois, the Delaware leaders therefore relinquished on August 25, 1737, the lands that the Penns and Logan wanted.

The next step was to measure the purchase and specify its boundaries. The deed indicated

that the purchase extended from a point on the Delaware River near present-day Wrightstown, northwest into the interior "as far as a Man could walk in a day and half," a typical Indian measurement of space. Logan hired three men to "walk off," the area who were accompanied initially by several Indians. The "walk" ended well into the Lehigh River Valley, near what is now the borough of Jim Thorpe, formerly Mauch Chunk, at the foothills of the Blue Mountains. Instead of projecting the boundary due east, provincial surveyors drew the line at right angles to the Upper Delaware River, near the New York border.

The Delawares charged that the deal was a fraud. A reason for the Indians' ignorance of the 1686 sale is that it never happened. Logan could not produce an original copy of the deed, nor does the sale appear in the provincial land records. Also, because the Penns had sent scouting parties to clear the route and had recruited outdoorsmen to travel it, the area that the walk covered became half again to twice the distance that the Indians normally traveled a "day and half." Two of the three hired "walkers" were unable to maintain the fast pace and dropped out. The third eventually collapsed in near exhaustion. The Delaware early had withdrawn in disgust, complaining bitterly that the white men did not "walk fair." Consequently, the outraged Delaware refused to leave the land, whereupon, provincial officials called on the Iroquois to force them out. This they did in 1741, informing the Delaware that as a subject people they had no right to sell land in the first place and insulting them by calling them "women."

The deed and "Walking Purchase" that implemented it were revealing. Certainly, a Britisher prepared the document, but it included not only English legal terminology but also typical Indian phrases that showed their respect for elders and their way of calculating distances. More important is what they disclose concerning the attitude of the Europeans toward the Indians. William Penn's sons John and Thomas, as well as Logan indicated clearly that they had abandoned William Penn's policy of fairness toward the Indians. They seemed to have had no qualms about using one group of Indians to cheat another out of its land. Their action also demonstrated their short-sightedness. Although they achieved their immediate objectives of acquiring land in the upper Delaware and Lehigh River valleys from the Indians, they contributed to a later catastrophe by alienating the Delawares. Forced from their homeland, all but a few moved west where "the French welcomed them and promised them a chance for revenge." Not needing motivation but only the opportunity, as the French implemented their claims to the Allegheny and Ohio River valleys, during the early and mid-1750s the Delaware moved down the Susquehanna and ravaged Pennsylvania's frontier. They destroyed crops, burned barns and homes,

carried off and killed many of the colonists. The Quaker Party in the provincial legislature charged, probably validly, that the Delawares' actions were the direct result of the "Walking Purchase."

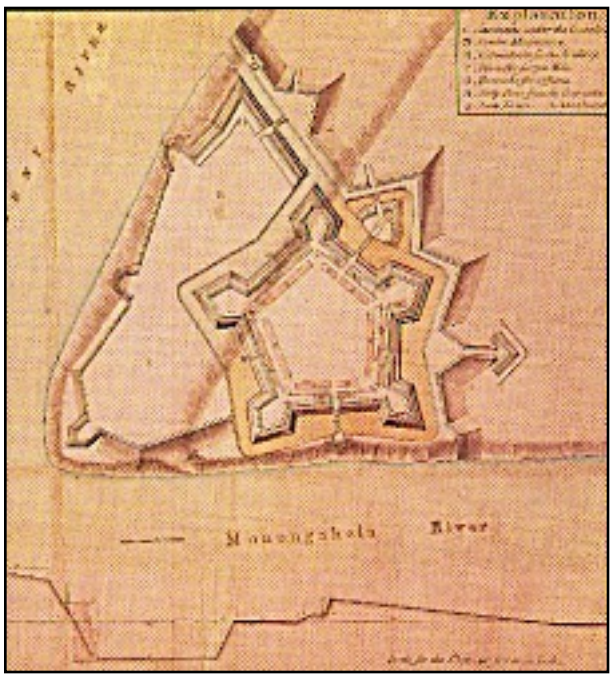
* * *

DELAWARE TREATY AT CONESTOGA, PENNSYLVANIA 1718

Netawatwees/King Newcomer (Skilled Advisor) signed the Treaty of Conestoga. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*) [Is this the same treaty as one above?]

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DELAWARE, 17 SEPTEMBER 1778 , FORT PITT, [PITTSBURGH, PA]

Sept. 17, 1778. 7 Stat., 13.



Fort Pitt

(Source: *http://www.fortpittmuseum.com/History.html*)

(*Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties.* Vol. II *(Treaties*) Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, vol. II, pp. 3-5.)

Articles of agreement and confederation, made and entered into by **Andrew and Thomas Lewis**, Esquires, Commissioners for, and in Behalf of the United States of North-America

of the one Part, and **Capt. White Eyes, John Kill Buck, Junior,** and **Capt. Pipe, Deputies** and Chief Men of the Delaware Nation of the other Part.[1778].

Article I.
That all offences or acts of hostilities by one, or either of the contracting parties against the other, be mutually forgiven, and buried in the depth of oblivion, never more to be had in remembrance.

Article II.
That a perpetual peace and friendship shall from henceforth take place, and subsist between the contracting parties aforesaid, through all succeeding generations: and if either of the parties are engaged in a just and necessary war with any other nation of nations, that then each shall assist the other in due proportion to their abilities, till their enemies are brought to reasonable terms of accommodation: and that if either of them shall discover any hostile designs forming against the other, they shall give the earliest notice thereof, that timeous measures may be taken to prevent their ill effect.

ARTICLE III.
And whereas the United States are engaged in a just and necessary war, in defence and support of life, liberty, and independence against the King of England and his adherents, and as said King is yet possessed of several posts and forts on the lakes and other places, the reduction of which is of great importance to the peace and security of the contracting parties, and as the most practicable way for the troops of the United States to some of the posts and forts is by passing through the country of the Delaware nation, the aforesaid deputies, on behalf of themselves and their nation, do hereby stipulate and agree give a free passage through their country to the troops aforesaid, and the same to conduct by the nearest and best ways to the posts, forts or towns of the enemies of the United States, affording to said troops such supplies of corn, meat, horses or whatever may be in their power for the accommodation of such troops, on the commanding officer's, &c, paying or engageing to pay, the full value of whatever they can supply them with. And the said deputies, on behalf of their nation, engage to join the troops of the United States aforesaid, with such a number of their best and most expert warriors as they can spare, consistent with their own safety, and act in concert with them; and for the better security of the old men, women and children of the aforesaid nation, whilst their warriors are engaged against the common enemy, it is agreed on the part of the United States, that a fort of sufficient strength and capacity be built at the expense of the United States, with such assistance as it may be in the power of the said Delaware Nation to give, in the most convenient place, and advantageous situation, as shall be agreed on by the commanding officer of the troops

aforesaid, with the advice and concurrence of the deputies of the aforesaid Delaware nation, which fort shall be garrisoned by such a number of the troops of the United States, as the commanding officer can spare for the present, and hereafter by such numbers, as the wise men of the United States in council, shall think most conducive to the common good.

ARTICLE IV.

For the better security of the peace and friendship now entered into by the contracting parties, against all infractions of the same by the citizens of either party, to the prejudice of the other, neither party shall proceed to the infliction of punishments on the citizens of the other, otherwise than by securing the offender or offenders by imprisonment, or any other competent means, till a fair and impartial trial can be had by judges or juries of both parties, as near as can be to the laws, customs and usages of the contracting parties and natural justice: The mode of such trials to be hereafter fixed by the wise men of the United States in Congress assembled, with the assistance of such deputies of the Delaware nation**,** as may be appointed to act in concert with them in adjusting this matter to their mutual liking. And it is further agreed between the parties aforesaid, that neither shall entertain or give countenance to the enemies of the other, or protect in their respective states, criminal fugitives, servants or slaves, but the same to apprehend. and secure and deliver to the State or States, to which such enemies, criminals, servants or slaves respectively belong.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas the confederation entered into by the Delaware Nation and the United States, renders the first dependent on the latter for all the articles of clothing, utensils, and implements of war, and it is judged not only reasonable, but indispensably necessary, that the aforesaid nation be supplied with such articles from time to time, as far as the United States may have it in their power by a well-regulated trade, under the conduct of an an intelligent, candid agent, with an adequate salary, one more influenced by the love of his country, and a constant attention to the duties of his department by promoting the common interest, than the sinister purposes of converting and binding all the duties of his office to his private emolument: Convinced of the necessity of such measures, the Commissioners of the United States, at the earnest solicitation of the deputies aforesaid, have engaged in the behalf of the United States, that such a trade should be afforded said nation, conducted on such principles of mutual interest as the wisdom of the United States in Congress assembled shall think most conducive to adopt for their mutual convenience.

ARTICLE VI.

Whereas the enemies of the United States have endeavored, by every artifice in their

power, to possess the Indians in general with an opinion, that it is the design of the United States aforesaid, to extirpate the Indians and take possession of their country: to obviate such false suggestion, the United States do engage to guarantee to the aforesaid nation of Delawares, and their heirs, all their territorial rights in the fullest and most ample manner, as it hath been bounded by former treaties, as long as they the said Delaware nation shall abide by, and hold fast the chain of friendship now entered into. And it is further agreed on between the contracting parties should it for the future be found conducive for the mutual interest of both parties to invite any other tribes who have been friends to the interest of the United States, to join the present confederation, ***and to form a state whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress:*** [Emphasis added.- Editor] Provided, nothing contained in this article to be considered as conclusive until it meets with an approbation of Congress. And it is also the intent and meaning of this article, that no protection or countenance shall be afforded to any who are at present our enemies, by which they might escape the punishment they deserve.

In witness thereof, the parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, at Fort Pitt, September seventeenth, anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

[Signed for the United States] **Andrew Lewis, Thomas Lewis**.
[Delaware]
White Eyes,
The Pipe,
John Kill Buck,
In presence of-- **Lach'n McIntosh**, brigadier-general, commander the Western Department.
Daniel Brodhead, colonel Eight Pennsylvania Regiment.
W. Crawford, colonel,
John Campbell,
John Stephenson,
John Gibson, colonel Thirteenth Virginia Regiment,
A. Graham, brigade major,
Lach. McIntosh, jr., major brigade,
Benjamin Mills,
Joseph L. Finley, captain Eight Pennsylvania Regiment,
John Finley, captain Eight Pennsylvania Regiment.

[A digital form of this and other treaties can be found at: *http://digital..library.okstate.edu/*

kappler
The Coca-Cola Foundation, Atlanta, Georgia, provided generous support to the Digital Center of the Library of Oklahoma State University .]

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WYANDOT, DELAWARE, CHIPPEWA, AND OTTAWA 21 JANUARY 1785 , FORT M'INTOSH, NORTHWEST TERRITORY

(*Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties.* Vol. II *(Treaties*) Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, vol. II, pp. 6-8.)

Articles of a treaty concluded at Fort M'Intosh, Ohio Territory, the twenty-first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, between the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one Part, and the Sachems and Warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, and Ottawa nations of Indians of the other.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States in Congress assembled, give peace to the Wiandot, Delaware, Chippewa, and Ottawa nations of Indians, on the following conditions:

ARTICLE I.
Three chiefs from among the Wiandot, and two from among the Delaware nations, shall be delivered up to the Commissioners of the United States, to be by them retained till all the prisoners. white and black, taken by the said nations, or any of them, shall be restored.

ARTICLE II.
The said Indian nations do acknowledge themselves and all their tribes to be under the protection of the United States and of no other sovereign nation.

ARTICLE III.
The boundary line between the United States and the Wiandot and Delaware nations**,** shall begin at the mouth of the river **Cayahoga**, and run thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuskarawas branch of Meskingum; then down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; then westerly to the portage of the **Big Miami**, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two; then along the said portage to the Great Miami or Ome river, and down the south-east side of the same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Cayahoga where it

began.

ARTICLE IV.
The United States allot all the lands contained within the said lines to the Wiandot and Delaware nations, to live and to hunt on, and to such of the Ottawa nation as now live thereon; saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts, six miles square at the mouth lf Miami or Ome river, and the same at the portage on that branch of the Big Miami which runs into the Ohio, and the same on the lake of Sanduske where the fort formerly stood, and also two miles square on each side of the lower rapids of Sanduske river, which posts and the lands annexed to them, shall be to the use and under the government of the United States.

ARTICLE V.
If any citizen of the United States, or other persons not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands allotted to the Wiandot and Delaware nations in this treaty, except on the lands reserved to the United States in the preceding article, such persons shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may punish him as they please.

ARTICLE VI.
The Indians who sign this treaty, as well in behalf of all their tribes as of themselves, do acknowledge the lands east, south and west of the lines described in the third article, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same, to belong to the United States; and none of their tribes shall presume to settle upon the same, or any part of it.

ARTICLE VII.
The post of **Detroit**, with a district beginning at the mouth of the River Rosine, on the west end of Lake Erie, and running west six miles up the southern bank of the said river, thence northerly and always six miles west of the strait, till it strikes the lake St. Clair, shall be also reserved to the sole use of the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.
In the same manner the post of Michillimachenac with its dependencies, and twelve miles square about the same, shall be reserved to the use of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.
If any Indian or Indians shall commit a robbery or murder on any citizen of the United States, the tribe to which such offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver them up at

the nearest post, to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States.

ARTICLE X.
The Commissioners of the United States, in pursuance of the humane and liberal views of Congress, upon this treaty's being signed, will direct goods to be distributed among the different tribes for their use and comfort.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.
It is agreed that the Delaware chiefs, **Kelelamand or lieutenant-colonel Henry, Hengue Pushees or the Big Cat, Wicocalind or Captain White Eyes,** who took up the hatchet for the United States, and their families, shall be received into the Delaware nation**,** in the same situation and rank as before the war, and enjoy their due portions of the lands given to the Wiandot and Delaware nations in this treaty, as fully as if they had not taken part with America, or as any other person or persons in the said nations.

[For the United States:]
Go. Clark, Richard Butler, Arthur Lee, Daunghquat, Abraham Kuhn, Ottawerreri, Hobocan, Walendightun, Talapoxie, Wingenum, Packelani, Gingewanno, Waanoos, Konalawassee, Shawnaquam, Quecookkia. [It is not known whether or not any of the above are **Delaware** at this time.-Editor.]

Witness: **Sam'l J. Atlee**, **Fras. Johnston**, Pennsylvania Commissioners. **Alex. Campbell**, **Jos. Harmar**, lieutenant-colonel commandant. **Alex. Lowrey**, **Joseph Nicolas**, interpreter. **I. Bradford**, **George Slaughter, Van Swearingen**, **John Boggs, G. Evans**, **D. Luckett**.

[Proofread 17 August 2001.-Editor.]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SHAWNEE, 31 JANUARY 1786 , NORTHWEST TERRITORY

(*Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties.* Vol. II *(Treaties*) Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, vol. II, pp. 16-17.)

Articles of a Treaty concluded at the Mouth of the Great Miami, on the North-western Bank of the Ohio, the thirty-first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-

six, between the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one Part, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Shawanoe Nation, of the other Part.

ARTICLE VI.
The United States do allot to the Shawanoe nation, lands within their territory to live and hunt upon, beginning at the south line of the lands allotted to the Wyandots and Delaware nations, at the place where the main branch of the Great Miami, which falls into the Ohio, intersects said line; then down the river Miami, to the fork of that river, next below the old fort which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two; thence due west to the river de la Panse; then down that river to the river Wabash, beyond which lines none of the citizens of the United States shall settle, nor disturb the Shawanoes in their settlement and possessions; and the Shawanoes do relinquish to the United States, all title, or pretence of title, they ever had to the lands east, west, and south, of the east, west, and south lines before described.

For the full text of the treaty, see: *http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/index.htm*

[This article is the only one that refers to the Delaware.-Editor.]

[Proofread October 2001. Editor]

*** * ***

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WIANDOT, DELAWARE, OTTAWA, CHIPPEWA, POTTAWATIMA, AND SAC NATIONS, 9 JANUARY 1789, FORT HARMAR, NORTHWEST TERRITORY

(*Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties.* Vol. II *(Treaties*). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, vol. II, pp. 18-23.)



Artist's Rendition of Fort Harmar
From Ohio History Central

Jan. 9, 1789. 7 Stat., 28. Proclamation, Sept. 17, 1789.

Articles of a Treaty Made at Fort Harmar, between **Arthur St. Clair**, Governor of the Territory of the United States North-West of the River Ohio, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for removing all Causes of Controversy, regulating Trade, and settling Boundaries, with the Indian Nations in the Northern Department, of the one Part; and the Sachems and Warriors of the Wiandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, and Pottawatima and Sac Nations, on the other Part.

ARTICLE I.

Whereas the United States in Congress assembled, did, by their commissioners George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, Esquires, duly appointed for that purpose, at a treaty holden with the Wiandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippewa nations, at Fort M'Intosh, on the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, conclude a peace with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, and Chippewas, and take them into their friendship and protection: And whereas at the said treaty it was stipulated that all prisoners that had been made by those nations, or either of them, should be delivered up to the United States. And whereas the said nations have now agreed to and with the aforesaid Arthur St. Clair, to renew and confirm all the engagements they had made with the United States of America, at the before mentioned treaty, except so far as are altered by these presents. And there are now in the possession of some individuals of these nations, certain prisoners, who have been taken by others not in peace with the said United States, or in violation of the treaties subsisting between the United States and them; the said nations agree to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands (by what means so ever they have come into their possession) to the said Governor St. Clair, at Fort Harmar, or in his absence, to the officer commanding there, as soon as conveniently may be; and for the true performance of this agreement, they do now agree to deliver into his hands, two persons of the Wyandot nation, to be retained in the hands of the United States as hostages, until the said prisoners are restored; after which they shall be sent back to their nation.

ARTICLE II.

And whereas at the before mentioned treaty it was agreed between the United States and the said nations, that a boundary line should be fixed between the lands of those nations and the territory of the United States; which boundary is as follows, viz.--Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and running thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawa branch of the Muskingum, then down the said branch to the forks of the crossing-place above fort Lawrence, then westerly o the portage on that branch of the Big Miami river which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood that

was taken by the French in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, then along the said portage to the Great Miami or Omie river, and down the south-east side of the same to its mouth; thence along the southern shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cayahoga, where it began. And the said Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, and Chippewa Nations, for and in consideration of the peace then granted to them by the said United States, and the presents they then received, as well as of a quantity of goods to the value of six thousand dollars, now delivered to them by the said Arthur St. Clair, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, do by these presents renew and confirm the said boundary line; to the end that the same may remain as a division line between the lands of the United States of America and the lands of said nations, forever. And the undersigned Indians do hereby in their own names, and the names of their respective nations and tribes, their heirs and descendants, for the considerations above-mentioned. release, quit claim, relinquish and cede to the United States all the land, east, south and west of the lines above described, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same; for them the said United States to have and to hold the same in true and absolute property forever.

ARTICLE III.

The United States of America do by these presents relinquish and quit claim to the said nations respectively, all the lands lying between the limits above described, for them the said Indians to live and hunt upon, and otherwise to occupy as they shall see fit: But the said nations, or either of them, shall not be at liberty to sell of dispose of the same, or any part thereof, to any sovereign power, except the United States; nor to the subjects or citizens of any other sovereign power, nor to the subjects or citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed between the said United States and the said nations, that the individuals of said nations shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably, and offer no injury or annoyance to any of the subjects or citizens of the said United States.

ARTICLE V.

It is agreed that if any Indian or Indians of the nations before mentioned, shall commit a murder or robbery on any of the citizens of the United States, the nation or tribe to which the offender belongs, on complaint being made, shall deliver up the person or persons complained of, at the nearest post of the United States; to the end that he or they be tried, and if found guilty, punished according to the laws established in the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, for the punishment of such offences, if the

same shall have been committed within the said territory; or according to the laws of the State where the offence may have been committed, if the same has happened in any of the United States. In like manner, if any subject or citizen of the United States shall commit murder or robbery on any Indian or Indians of said nations, upon complaint being made thereof, he or they shall be arrested, tried and punished agreeable to the laws of the state or of the territory wherein the offence was committed; that nothing may interrupt the peace and harmony now established between the United States and said nations.

ARTICLE VI.

And whereas the practice of stealing horses has prevailed very much, to the great disquiet of the citizens of the United States, and if persisted in, cannot fail to involve both the United States of America and the Indians in endless animosity, it is agreed that it shall be put to an entire stop on both sides; nevertheless, should some individuals, in defiance of this agreement, and of the laws provided against such offences, continue to make depredations of that nature, the persons convicted thereof shall be punished with the utmost severity the laws of the respective states, or territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, where the offence may have been committed, will admit of: And all horses so stolen, either by the Indians from the citizens or subjects of the United States, or by the citizens or subjects of the United States from any of the Indian nations, may be reclaimed, into whose possession so ever they may have passed, and upon due proof, shall be restored; any sales in market overt, notwithstanding. And the civil magistrates in the United States respectively, and in the territory north-west of the Ohio, shall give all necessary aid and protection to Indians claiming such stolen horses.

ARTICLE VII.

Trade shall be opened with the said nations, and they do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to the persons and property of such as may be duly licensed to reside among them for the purposes of trade, and to their agents, factors and servants; but no person shall be permitted to reside at their towns, or at their hunting camps, as a trader, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the Governor of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, for the time being, or under the hand and seal of one of his deputies for the management of Indian affairs; to the end that they may not be imposed upon in their traffic. And if any person or persons shall intrude themselves without such license, they promise to apprehend him or them, and to bring them to the said Governor, or one of his deputies, for the purpose before mentioned, to be dealt with according to law: And that they may be defended against persons who might attempt to forge such licenses, they further engage to give information to the said

Governor, or one of his deputies, of the names of all traders residing among the, from time to time, and at least once in every year.

ARTICLE VIII.

Should any nation of Indians mediate a war mediate a war against the United States, or either of them, and the same shall come to the knowledge of the before mentioned nations, or either of them, there do hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof to the Governor, or in his absence to the officer commanding the troops of the United States at the nearest post. And should any nation with hostile intentions against the United States, or either of them, attempt to pass through their country, they will endeavor to prevent the same, and in like manner give information of such attempt to the said Governor or commanding officer, as soon as possible, that all causes of mistrust and suspicion may be avoided between them and the United States: In like manner the United States shall give notice to the said Indian nations, of any harm that may be meditated against them, or either of them, that shall come to their knowledge; and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the same, that the friendship between them may be uninterrupted.

ARTICLE IX.

If any person or persons, citizens or subjects of the United States, or any other person not being an Indian, shall presume to settle upon the lands confirmed to the said nations, he and they shall be out of the protection of the United States; and the said nations may punish him or them in such manner as they seem fit.

ARTICLE X.

The United States renew the reservations heretofore made in the before mentioned treaty at Fort M'Intosh, for the establishment of trading posts, in manner and form following; that is to say: Six miles square at the mouth of the Miami or Omie river; six miles square at the portage upon that branch of the Miami which runs into the Ohio; six miles square upon the Lake Sandusky where the fort formerly stood; and two miles square upon each side the Lower Rapids on Sandusky river, which posts, and the lands annexed to them, shall be for the use and under the government of the United States.

ARTICLE XI.

The post at Detroit, with a district of land beginning at the mouth of the river Rosine, at the west end of Lake Erie, and running up the southern bank of said river six miles; thence northerly, and always six miles west of the strait, until it strikes the lake St. Clair, shall be reserved for the use of the use of the United States.

ARTICLE XII.
In like manner the post at Michlimackinac, with its dependencies, and twelve miles square about the same, shall be reserved to the sole use of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.
The United States of America do hereby renew and confirm the peace and friendship entered into with the said nations, at the treaty before mentioned, held at Fort M'Intosh; and the said nations again acknowledge themselves, and all their tribes, to e under the protection of the said United States, and no other power whatever.

ARTICLE XIV.
The United States of America do also receive into their friendship and protection, the nations of the Pattiwatimas and Sacs; and do hereby establish a league of peace and amity between them respectively; and all the articles of this treaty, so far as they apply to these nations, are to be made considered as made and concluded in all, and every part, expressly with them and each of them.

ARTICLE XV.
And whereas in describing the boundary before mentioned, the words, if strictly constructed, would carry it from the portage on that branch of the Miami, which runs into the Ohio, over to the river An Glaize; which was neither the intention of the Indians, nor of the Commissioners; it is hereby declared, that the line shall run from the said portage directly to the first fork of the Miami river, which is to the southward and eastward of the of the Miami village, thence down the main branch of the Miami river to the said village, and thence down that river to Lake Erie, and along the margin of the lake to the place of beginning.
Done at Fort Harmar, on the Muskingum, this ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.
In witness thereof, the parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals.

[For the United States]: **Arthur St. Clair**.

Peoutewatamie, his x, mark, Konatikina,

Sacs: Tepakee, his x mark, Kesheyiva,

Chippewa: Mesass, Paushquash, Pawasicko, his x mark,

Ottawa: Wewiskia,, Neagay,

Pattawatimas: Windigo, Wapaskea, Nequea,

Delaware:
Captain Pipe,
Wingenond,
Pekelan,
Teataway, _

_
Chippewa: Nanamakeak, Wetenasa, Soskene, Pewanakum,

Wyandot: Teyandatontec, Cheyawe, Doueyenteat, Tahoe, Ternate, Datasay, Maudoronk, Skahomat,

In presence of--**Jos. Harmar, lieutenant-colonel, commandant, First U.S. Regiment, and brigadier-general by brevet, Richard Butler, Jno. Gibson, Will. McCurdey, captain, E. Denny, ensign, First U.S. Regiment, A. Hartshorn, ensign, Robt. Thompson, ensign, First U.S. Regiment, Frans. Muse, ensign, J. Williams, jr., Wm. Wilson, Joseph Nicholas, James Rinkin.**

Be it remembered, That the Wyandots have laid claim to the lands that were granted to the Shawanese, at the treaty held at the Miami, and have declared, that as the Shawanese have been so restless, and caused so much trouble, both to them and to the United States, if they will not now be at peace, they will dispossess them, and take the country into their own hands; for that country is theirs of right, and the Shawanese are only living upon it by their permission. They further lay claim to all the country west of the Miami boundary, from the village to Lake Erie, and declare that it is now under their management and direction

SEPARATE ARTICLE .Whereas the Wyandots have represented, that within the reservation from the river Rosine along the Strait, they have two villages which they cannot with any convenience remove; it is agreed, that they shall remain in possession of the same, and shall not be in any manner disturbed there.

SEPARATE ARTICLE. Should a robbery or murder be committed by any Indian or Indians of the said nations upon the citizens or subjects of the United States or any of them, or by the citizens or subjects of the United States or any of them, upon any Indian or Indians of the said nations, the parties accused of the same shall be tried, and, if found

guilty, be punished according to the laws of the state, or of the territory of the United States, as the case may be, where the same was committed; and should any horses be stolen, either by the Indians of the said nations from the citizens or subjects of the United States or any of them. or by any of the said citizens or subjects from any of the said Indians, they may be reclaimed, into whose possession so ever they may have come; and, upon due proof, shall be restored, any sales in open market notwithstanding. And the parties convicted shall be punished with the utmost severity the laws will admit; and the said nations engage to deliver the parties that may be accused of their nations of either of the before-mentioned crimes, at the nearest post of the United States, if the crime was committed within the territory of the United States, or to the civil authority of the States, if it shall have happened within any of the United States.

[Proofread 30 July 2000. TH]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WYANDOT, DELAWARE, SHAWANOE,, OTTAWA, CHIPEWA, PUTAWATMIE, MIAMI, EEL-RIVER, WEA, KICKAPOO, PIANKASHAW, AND KASKASKIA, 3 AUGUST 1795 , GREENVILLE, NORTHWEST TERRITORY

(*Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties.* Vol. II *(Treaties*). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, vol. II, pp. 39-45.)

August 3, 1795. 7 Stat., 49. Proclamation, Dec. 2. 1795.



Treaty of Greenville Flag



Fort Greenville

A Treaty of peace between the United States of America and the Tribes of Indians, called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chipewas, Putawatimies, Miamis, Eel-river, Weea's, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias.

To put an end to a destructive war, to settle all controversies, and to restore harmony and a

friendly intercourse between the said United States, and Indian tribes; Anthony Wayne, major general, commanding the army of the United States, and sole commissioner for the good purposes above mentioned, and the said tribes of Indians, by the Sachems, chiefs, and warriors, met together at Greenville, the head quarters of the said army, have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President. with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United Sta***tes,*** shall be binding on them and the said Indian tribes.

ARTICLE I.
Henceforth all hostilities shall cease; peace is hereby established, and shall be perpetual; and a friendly intercourse shall take place, between the said United States and Indian tribes.

ARTICLE II.
All prisoners shall on both sides be restored. The Indians, prisoners to the United States, shall immediately be set at liberty. The people of the United States,, still remaining prisoners among the Indians, shall e delivered up in ninety days from the date hereof, to the general or commanding officer at Greenville, Fort Wayne or Fort Defiance; and ten chiefs of the said tribes shall remain at Greenville as hostages, until the delivery of the prisoners shall be effected.

ARTICLE III.
The general boundary line between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes, shall begin at the mouth of the Cayahoga river, and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscararas branch of the Muskingum: thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the great Miami river running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loromie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; then south-westerly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucke or Cuttawa river. And in consideration of the peace now established; of the goods formerly received from the United States; of those now to be delivered, and of the yearly delivery of goods now stipulated to be made hereafter, and to indemnify the United States for the injuries and expenses they have sustained during the war; the said Indian tribes do hereby cede and relinquish forever, all their claims to the lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of the general boundary line now described; and these lands, or any part

of the, shall never hereafter be made a cause or pretence, on the part of the said tribes or any of them, of war or injury to the United States, or any part of the people thereof. (Cession of particular tracts of lands) [This entry is not included at this time. **The tracts are too numerous to be of interest to the general reader. The data may be entered in the future, time permitting.-Editor] (Cession of passages in certain places by the Indians. Editor]** And the said Indian tribes will allow to the people of the United States a free passage by land and by water, as one and the other shall be found convenient, through their country, along the chain of posts herein before mentioned; **[The details are omitted at this time.-Editor]** And the said Indian tribes will also allow to the people of the United States the free use of the harbors and mouths of rivers along the lakes adjoining the Indian lands, for sheltering vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes where necessary for their safety.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the peace now established, and of the cessions and relinquishments of lands made in the preceding article by the said tribe of Indians, and to manifest the liberality of the United States, as the great means of rendering this peace strong and perpetual; the United States relinquish their claims to all other Indian lands northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary line agreed on by the United States and the king of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace made between them in the year 1983. But from this relinquishment by the United States, the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted. 1st. The tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres assigned to General Clark and his warriors. 2d. The post of St. Vincennes on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished. 3d. The lands at all other places in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished as mentioned, in the 3d article; and the 4th. The post of fort Massac towards the mouth of the Ohio. To which several parcels of land so excepted, the said tribes relinquish all the title and claim which they or any of them may have. And for the same considerations and with the same views as above mentioned, the United States now deliver to the said Indian tribes a quantity of goods to the value of twenty thousand dollars, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge; and henceforward every year forever the United States will deliver at some convenient place northward of the river Ohio, like useful goods suitable to the circumstances of the Indians, of the value of nine thousand five hundred dollars' reckoning that value at the first cost of the goods in the city or place in the United States, where they are procured. The tribes to which these goods are to be annually delivered, and the proportions in which they are to

be delivered. are the following.

1st. To the Wyandots, the amount of one thousand dollars. 2d. To the Delawares, the amount of one thousand dollars. 3d. To the Shawanese, the amount of one thousand dollars. 4th. To the Miamis, the amount of one thousand dollars. 5th. To the Ottawas, the amount of one thousand dollars. 6th. To the Chippewas, the amount of one thousand dollars. 7th. To the Putawatimies, the amount of one thousand dollars. 8th. And to the Kickapoo, Weea, Eel-river, Piankashaw and Kaskaskias tribes, the amount of five hundred dollars each. Provided, That if either of the said tribes shall hereafter at an annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils convenient for them, and in compensation to useful artificers who may reside near them or with them, and may be be employed for their benefit, the same shall be at the subsequent annual deliveries be furnished accordingly.

ARTICLE V.

To prevent any misunderstanding about the Indian lands relinquished by the United States in the fourth article, it is now explicitly declared, that the meaning of that relinquishment is this: The Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon, so long as they please, without any molestation by the United States; but when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands, or any part of them, they are to be sold only to the United States; and until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against the citizens of the United States, and against all other white persons who intrude upon the same. And the said Indian tribes will acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said United States and no other.

ARTICLE VI.

If any citizen of the United States, or any other white person or persons, shall presume to settle upon the lands now relinquished by the United States, such citizen or other person shall be out of protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe, on whose land the settlement shall be made, may drive off the settler, or punish him in such a manner as they think shall fit; and because such settlements made without the consent of the United States, will be injurious to them as well as to the Indians, the United States shall be at liberty to break them up, and remove and punish the settlers as they shall think proper, and so effect that protection of the Indian lands herein before stipulated

ARTICLE VII.

The said tribes of Indians. parties to this treaty, shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory and lands which they have now ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably, and offer no injury to the people of the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

Trade shall be opened with the said Indian tribes; and they do hereby respectfully engage to afford protection to such persons, with their property, as shall be duly licensed to reside among them for the purpose of trade, and to their agents and servants; but no person shall be permitted to reside to reside at any of their towns or hunting camps as a trader, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the superintendent of the department north-west of the Ohio, or such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize to grant such licenses; to the end, that the said Indians may not be imposed upon in their trade. And if any licensed trader shall abuse his privilege by unfair dealing, upon complaint and proof thereof, his license shall be taken from him, and he shall be further punished according to the laws of the United States. And if any person shall intrude himself as a trader without such license, the said Indians shall take and bring him before the superintendent or his deputy, to be dealt with according to law. And to `prevent impositions by forged licenses, the said Indians shall at least once a year give information to the superintendent or his deputies, of the names of the traders residing among them. Lest the firm peace and friendship mow established should be interpreted by the misconduct of individuals, the United States, and the Indian tribes agree, that for injuries done by individuals on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; but instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party injured , to the other; By the said Indian tribes, or any of them, to the President of the United States,, or the superintendent by him appointed; and by the superintendent or other person appointed by the President, to the principal chiefs of the said tribes, or of the tribe to which the offender belongs; and such prudent measures shall then be pursued as shall be necessary to preserve the said peace and friendship unbroken, until the Legislature (or Great Council) of the United States, shall make other equitable provision in the case, to the satisfaction of both parties. Should any Indian tribes mediate a war against the United States or either of them, and the same shall come to the knowledge of the before-mentioned tribes, or either of them, they do hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof to the general or officer commanding the troops of the United States, at the nearest post. And should any tribe, with hostile intensions against the United States, or either of them, attempt to pass through their country, they will endeavor to prevent the same, and in like manner give information of such attempt, to the general or officer commanding, as soon as possible, that all causes

of mistrust and suspicion may be avoided between them and the United States. In like manner, the United States shall give notice to the said Indian tribes of any harm that may be meditated against them, or either of them, that shall come to their knowledge; and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the, same. that the friendship between them may be uninterrupted.

ARTICLE IX.

Lest the firm peace and friendship now established should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, the United States, and the said Indian tribes agree, that for injuries done by individuals on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; but instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party injured, to the other: By the said Indian tribes, or any of them, to the President of the United States, or the superintendent by him appointed; and by the superintendent or other person appointed by the President, to the principal chiefs of the said Indian tribes, or of the tribe to which the offender belongs; and such prudent measures shall then be pursued as shall be necessary to preserve the said peace and friendship unbroken, until the Legislature (or Great Council) of the United States, shall make other equitable provision in the case, to the satisfaction of both parties. Should any Indian tribes meditate a war r against the United States or either of them, and the same shall come to the knowledge of the before-mentioned tribes, or either of them, they do hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof to the general or officer commanding the troops of the United States, at the nearest post. And should any tribe, with hostile intentions against the United States, or either of them, attempt to pass through their country, they will endeavor to prevent the same, and in like manner give information of such attempt, to the general or officer commanding, as soon as possible, that all causes of mistrust and suspicion may be avoided between them and the United States. In like manner the United States shall give notice to the said Indian tribes of any harm that may be meditated against them, or either of them, that shall come to their knowledge; and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the same, that the friendship between them may be uninterrupted.

ARTICLE X.

All other treaties heretofore made between the United States and the said Indian tribes, or any of them, since the treaty of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, that come within the purview of this treaty, shall henceforth cease and become void.

In testimony whereof, the said Anthony Wayne, and the sachems and war chiefs of the beforementioned nations and tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at Greenville, in the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, on the third day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.
Anthony Wayne.

Wyandot:
Tarhe, or Crane,
J. Williams, jun.
Teyyaghtaw,
Haroenyou, or half king's son,
Tehaawtorens,
Awmeyeeray,
Stayetah,
Shateyyaronyah, or Leather Lips,
Daughshuttayah,
Shaawrunthe,

Delaware:
Tetabokshke, or Grand Glaize King,
Lemantanquis, or Black King,
Wabatthoe,
Maghpiway, or Red Feather,
Kikthawenund, or Anderson,
Bukongehelas,
Peekeelund,
Wellebawkeelund,
Peekeetelemund, or Thomas Adams,
Kishkopekund, or Captain Buffalo,
Amenahehan, or Captain Crow,
Queshawksey, or George Washington,
Weywinquis, or Billy Siscomb,
Moses

Shawanee:
Misquacoonacaw, or Red Pole,
Cutthewekasaw, or Black Hoof,
Kaysewaesekah,
Weythapamattha,
Nianymseka,

Waytheah, or Long Shanks, .]
Weyapiersenwaw, or Blue Jacket,
Nequetaughaw,
Hahgooseekaw, or Captain Reed,

Ottawa:
Augooshaway,
Keenoshameek,
La Malice,
Machiwetah,
Thowonawa,
Secaw,

Chippewa:
Mashipinashiwish, or Bad Bird,
Nahshogashe, (from Lake Superior,)
Kathawasung,
Masass,
Demakis, or Little Thunder,
Peshawkay, or Young Ox,
Nanguey,
Meenedohgeesogh,
Peewanshemenogh,
Weymegwas,
Gobmaatick,

Ottawa:
Chegonickska, (an Ottawa from Sandusky,)

Pattawatima of the river St. Joseph:
Thupenebu,
Nasal, (for himself and brother Etsimethe,)
Nenanseka,
Keesass, or Run,
Kabamasaw, (for himself and brother Chisaugan,)
Sugganunk,
Wapmeme, or White Pigeon,
Wacheness, (for himself and brother Pedagoshok,)

Wabshicawnaw,
La Chasse,
Meshegethenogh, (for himself and brother Wawasek,)
Hingoswash,
Anewasaw,
Nawbudgh,
Missenogomaw,
Waweegshe,
Thawme, or Le Blanc,
Geeque, (for himself and brother Shewinse,)

Pattawatima of Huron:
Ochoa,
Chamung,
Segagewan,
Nanawme, (for himself and brother A. Gin,)
Marchand,
Wenameac,

Miami:
Nagohquangogh, or Le Gris,
Meshekunnoghquoh, or Little Turtle,

Miami and Eel River:
Peejeewa, or Richard Ville,
Cochkepoghtogh,

Eel River Tribe:
Shamekunnesa, or Soldier,

Miami:
Wapamangwa, or the White Loon,

Weas, for themselves and the Piankeshaws:
Mauna, or Little Beaver,
Acoolatha, or Little Fox,
Francis,

Kickapoo and Kaskaskia:
Keeawhah,
Nemighka, or Josey Renard,
Paikeekanogh,

Delaware of Sandusky:
Hawkinpumiska,
Peyamawksey,
Reyntueco, (of the Six Nations, living at **Sandusky**,)

In presence of (the word “goods” in the sixth line of the third article; the word “before” in the twenty-sixth line of the third article; the words “five hundred” in the tenth line of the fourth article, and the word “Piankeshaw” in the fourteenth line of the fourth article, being first interlined)—

H. De Butts, first aid de camp and secretary to Major General Wayne.
Wm. H. Harrison, aid de camp to Major General Wayne.
T. Lewis, aid de camp to Major General Wayne.
James O’Hara, quartermaster general.
John Mills, major of infantry and adjutant general.
Caleb Swan, P. M. T. U. S.
Geo. Demter, lieutenant artillery.
Vigo.
P. Frs. La Fontaine.
Ant. Lasselle.
H. Lasselle.
Jn. Beau Bier.
David Jones, chaplain U. S. S.
Lewis Beaufait.
R. Lachambre.
Jas. Pepped.
Baties Coutien.
P. Navarre.
Sworn interpreters:
Wm. Wells.
Jacques Lasselle.
M. Morins.
Bt. Sans Crainte.

Christopher Miller.
Robert Wilson.
Abraham Williams.
Isaac Zane.

All other treaties heretofore made between the United States and the said Indian tribes, or any of them, since the treaty of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, that come within the purview of this treaty, shall henceforth cease and may be void. In testimony whereof, the said Anthony Wayne, and the sachems and war chiefs of the beforementioned nations and tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals. Done at Greenville, in the territory of the United States west of the river Ohio, on the third day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.
Anthony Wayne.

For the full text of the treaty, see: http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/index.htm

[Proofread 14 October 2001. TH]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DELAWARE, SHAWANOE, PUTAWATIMIE, MIAMI, EEL RIVER, WEAS, KICKAPOO, PIANKASHAW, AND KASKASKIA NATIONS, 7 JUNE 1803, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA TERRITORY

(*Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties.* Vol. II *(Treaties*). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, vol. II, pp. 64-66)

June 7, 1803. 7 Stat., 74. Proclamation Dec. 26, 1803.

Articles of a treaty between the United States of America, and the Delaware, Shawanoes, Putawatimies, Miamies, Eel River, Weeas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias nations of Indians.

Articles of a treaty made at Fort Wayne on the Miami of the Lake, between William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana territory, superintendent of Indian affairs and

commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary with any of the Indian tribes north west of the Ohio, of the one part, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Shawanoes, Putawatimies, Miamies and Kickapoos, by their chiefs and head warriors, and those of the Eel River, Weas, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias by their agents and representatives Tuthinipee, Winnemac, Richerville and Little Turtle (who are properly authorized by the said tribes) of the other part.

ARTICLE 1st.
Whereas it is declared by the fourth article of the treaty of Greenville, that the United States reserve for their use the post of St. Vincennes and all the lands adjacent to which the Indian titles had been extinguished: And whereas, it has been found difficult to determine the precise limits of the said tract as held by the French and the British governments: it is hereby agreed that the boundaries of the said tract shall be as follow: Beginning at Point Coupee on the Wabash, and running thence by a line north seventy-eight degrees, west twelve miles, thence by a line parallel to the general course of the Wabash, until it shall be intersected by a line at right angles to the same, passing through the mouth of the White river, thence by the last mentioned line across the Wabash and towards the Ohio, seventy-two miles, thence by a line north twelve degrees west, until it shall be intersected by a line at right angles to the same, passing through Point Coupee, and by the last mentioned line to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2nd.
The United States hereby relinquish all claim which they may have had to any lands adjoining to or in the neighborhood of the tract above described.

ARTICLE 3rd.
As a mark of their regard and attachment to the United States, whom they acknowledge for their only friends and protectors, and for the consideration herein after mentioned, the said tribes do hereby relinquish and cede to the United States the great salt spring upon the Saline creek which falls into the Ohio below the mouth of the Wabash, with a quantity of land surrounding it, not exceeding four miles square, and which may be laid off in a square or oblong as the one or other may be found most convenient to the United States: And the said United States being desirous that the Indian tribes should participate in the benefits to be derived from the said spring, hereby engage to deliver yearly and every year for the use of said Indians, a quantity of salt not exceeding one hundred and fifty bushels, and which shall be divided among the several tribes in such manner as the general council

of the chiefs may determine.

ARTICLE 4th.
For the considerations before mentioned and for the convenience which the said tribes will themselves derive from such establishments in is hereby agreed that as soon as the tribes called the Kickapoos, Eel River, Weas, Piankashaws and Kaskaskias shall give their consent to the measure, the United States shall have the right of locating three tracts of lands (of such size as may be agreed upon with the last mentioned tribes) on the main road between Vincennes and Kaskaskias, and one other between Vincennes and Clarksvill**e** for the purpose of erecting houses of entertainment for the accommodation of travellers. But it is expressly understood that if the said locations are made on any of the rivers, which cross the said road, and ferries should be established on the same, that in times of high water any Indian or Indians belonging to either of the tribes who are parties to the treaty shall have the privilege of crossing said ferry toll free.

ARTICLE 5th.
Whereas there is reason to believe that if the boundary lines of the tract described in the first article should be run in the manner therein directed, that some of the settlements and locations of land made by the citizens of the United States will fall in the Indian country-- It is hereby agreed that such alterations shall be made in the direction of these lines as will include them; and a quantity of land equal in quantity to what may thus be taken shall be given to the said tribes either at the east or the west end of the tract.

In testimony whereof. the commissioner of the United States, and the chiefs and the warriors of the Delawares, Shawanees, Pattawatimies, Miamis, and Kickapoos, and those of the Eel Rivers, Weas, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias by their agents and representatives **Tuthinipee, Winnemac, Richeville, and the Little Turtle,** who are properly authorized, by the said tribes, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at fort Wayne, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-seventh.

[Signed for the United States] **William Henry Harrison**,

Miami:
Richeville,
Meseekunneghquoh, or Little Turtle,
On behalf of themselves, **Eel Rivers, Weas, Piankehaws and Kaskaskias, whom they represent.**

Kickapoo:
Nehmehtohah, or standing,
Pasheweha, or cat.

Shawanees:
Neahmemsieeh,
Pattawatima:
Tuthinipee,
Winnemac,

On behalf of the Pattawatimas and Eel Rivers, Weas, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, whom they represent:
Wannangeas, or five medals,
Keesas, or sun.

Delaware:
Teta Buxike,
Bukongehelas,
Hockingpomskenn,
Kechkawhanund.

Shawanee:
Cuthewekasaw, or Black Hoof,
Methawnasice.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of--
J. R. Jones, secretary to commission
John Gibson, secretary Indian Territory,
Thos. Pasteur, captain, First Regiment Infantry,
William Wells, interpreter,
John Johnson, United States, factor,
H. Aupaumut, chief of Muhhecon,
Thomas Freeman.
The proceedings at the within treaty were faithfully interpreted by us, **John Gibson and William Wells**, that is, for the Delawares, John Gibson, and for the rest of the tribes, William Wells.

[Proofread 15 October 2001. TH]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DELAWARE, 18 AUGUST 1804, VINCENNES, INDIANA TERRITORY

(*Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties.* Vol. II *(Treaties*. Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, vol. II, pp. 70-72)

A Treaty between the United States of America and the Delaware tribe of Indians.

Aug. 18, 1804. 7 Stat., 81. Ratified Jan. 21, 1805. Proclaimed Feb. 14, 1805.

The Delaware tribe of Indians finding that the annuity which they receive from the United States, is not sufficient to supply them with the articles which are necessary for their comfort and convenience, and afford the means of introducing amongst them the arts of civilized life, and being convinced that the extensiveness of the country they possess, by giving an opportunity to their hunting parties to ramble to a great distance from their towns, is the principal means of retarding this desirable event; and the United States being desirous to connect their settlements on the Wabash with the state of Kentucky: therefore the said United States, by William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and their commissioner plenipotentiary for treating with the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio river; and the said tribe of Indians by their sachems, chiefs, and head warriors, have agreed to the following articles, which then ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on the said parties.

ARTICLE 1.
The said Delaware tribe, for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, relinquishes to the United States forever, all their right and title to the tract of country which lies between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and below the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and the road leading from Vincennes to the falls of Ohio

ARTICLE 2.
The said tribe shall receive from the United States for ten years, an additional annuity of

three hundred dollars, which is to be exclusively appropriated to the purpose of ameliorating their condition and promoting their civilization. Suitable persons shall be employed at the expense of the United States to teach them to make fences, cultivate the earth, and such of the domestic arts as are adapted to their situation; and a further sum of three hundred dollars shall be appropriated annually for five years to this object. The United States will cause to be delivered to them in the course of the next spring, horses fit for draft, cattle, hogs and implements of husbandry to the amount of four hundred dollars. The preceding stipulations together with goods to the amount of eight hundred dollars which is now delivered to the said tribe, (a part of which is to be appropriated to the satisfying certain individuals of the said tribe, whose horses have been taken by white people) is to be considered as full compensation for the relinquishment made in the first article.

ARTICLE 3.

As there is great reason to believe that there are now in the possession of the said tribe, several horses which have been stolen from citizens of the United States, the chiefs who represent the said tribe are to use their utmost endeavors to have the said horses forthwith delivered to the superintendent of Indian affairs or such persons as he may appoint to receive them. And as the United States can place the utmost reliance on the honor and integrity of those chiefs who have manifested a punctilious regard to the engagements entered into at the treaty of Grenville [Greenville], it is agreed that in relation to such of the horses stolen as aforesaid, but which have died or been removed beyond the reach of the chiefs, the United States will compensate the owners for the loss of them without deducting from the annuity of said tribe the amount of what may be paid in this way. But it is expressly understood that this provision is not to extend to any horses which may have been stolen within the course of twelve months preceding the date thereof.

ARTICLE. 4.

The said tribe having exhibited to the above-named commissioner of the United States sufficient proof of their right to all the country which lies between the Ohio and White river, and the Miami tribe who were the original proprietors of the upper part of that country having explicitly acknowledged the title of the Delawares at the general council held at Fort Wayne in the month of June, 1803, the said United States will in future consider the Delawares as the rightful owners of all the country which is bounded by the white river on the north, the Ohio on the south, the general boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky river on the east, and the tract ceded by this treaty, and that ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, on the west and south west.

ARTICLE 5.
As the Piankishaw tribe have hitherto obstinately persisted in refusing to recognize the title of the Delawares to the tract of country ceded by this treaty, the United States will negociate with them and will endeavor to settle the matter, in an amicable way; but should they reject the propositions that may be made to them on this subject, and should the United States not think proper to take possession of the said country without their consent; the stipulations and promises herein made on behalf of the United States, shall be null and void

ARTICLE 6.
As the road from Vincennes to Clark's grant will form a very inconvenient boundary, and as it is the intention of the parties to these presents that the whole of the said road shall be within the tract ceded to the United States, it is agreed that the boundary in that quarter shall be a straight line to be drawn parallel to the course of the said road from the eastern boundary of the tracts ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne to Clark's grant; but the said line is not to pass at a greater distance than half a mile from the most northerly bend of said road.
In witness thereof, the commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States, and the chiefs and head men of the said tribe, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals
.
Done at Vincennes, the eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four; and of the independence of the United States the twenty-ninth.

[Signed for the United States]
William Henry Harrison.

[Delaware]
Jeta Buxika,
Bokongehelas,
Alimee, or Geo. White Eyes,
Hocking Pomskann,
Tomaguee, or the beaver,

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
John Gibson, secretary to the commission.
Henry Vanderburg, judge of Indiana Territory.
Vigo, colonel of Knox County, I. T. Militia.
B. Parker, attorney-general of the Indiana Territory.

John Rice Jones, of Indiana Territory.
Robert Buntin, prothonotary of Knox County, Indiana Territory.
Geo. Wallace, jr., of Indiana Territory.
Antoine Marchal, of I. T.
Joseph Barron, interpreter.
Edward Hempstead, attorney at law.

I do certify, that each and every article of the foregoing treaty was carefully explained, and precisely interpreted, by me, to the Delaware chiefs who have signed the same. **John Gibson**.

[Proofread 14 October 2001. TH]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WYANDOT, OTTAWA, CHIPAWA, MUNSEE, DELAWARE, SHAWNEE, AND POTTAWATIMA NATIONS, 4 JULY 1805, FORT INDUSTRY, OHIO

(*Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties.* Vol. II *(Treaties*). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, vol. II, pp. 77-78.)

A treaty between the United States of America and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chipawa, Munsee, Delaware, Shawnee, and Pottawatima nations, holden at Fort Industry on the Miami of the lake, on the fourth day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and five.

ARTICLE I.
The said Indian nations do again acknowledge themselves and all their tribes, to be in friendship with, and under the protection of the United States.

ARTICLE II.
The boundary line between the United States, and the nations aforesaid, shall in future be a meridian line drawn north and south, to a boundary to be erected on the south shore of Lake Erie, one hundred and twenty miles due west of the west boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania, extending north until it intersects the boundary line of the United States, and extending south it intersects a line heretofore established by the treaty of Grenville

ARTICLE III.
The Indian nations aforesaid, for the consideration of friendship to the United States, and the sums of money hereinafter mentioned, to be paid annually to the Wyandot, Shawnee, Munsee, and Delaware nations, have ceded and do hereby cede and relinquish to the said United States for ever, all the lands belonging to said United States, lying east of the aforesaid line, bounded southerly and easterly by the line established by said treaty of Grenville, and northerly by the northernmost part of the forty first degree of north latitude.
.
ARTICLE IV.
The United States, to preserve harmony, **manifest their liberality [Ha! Editor],** and in consideration of the cession made in the preceding article, will, every year forever hereafter, at Detroit, or some other convenient place, pay and deliver to the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware nations, and those of the Shawanee and Seneca nations who reside with the Wyandots, the sum of eight hundred and twenty five dollars, current money of the United States, and the further sum of one hundred and seventy five dollars, making in the whole an annuity of one thousand dollars; which last sum of eight hundred and seventy five dollars, has been secured to the President, in trust for said nations, by the Connecticut land company, and by the company incorporated by the name of "the proprietors of the half million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie, called Suffer's Land, payable annually as aforesaid, and to be divided between aforesaid nations, from time to time, in such proportions as said nations, with the approbation of the President, shall agree.

ARTICLE V.
To prevent all misunderstanding hereafter, it is to be expressly remembered, that the Ottawa and Chippewa nations. and such of the Pottawatima nation as reside on the river Huron of Lake Erie, and in the neighborhood thereof, have received from the Connecticut land company, and the company incorporated by the name of "the proprietors of the half million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie, called Sufferer's Land," the sum of four thousand dollars in hand, and have secured o the President of the United States, in trust for the, the further sum of twelve thousand dollars, payable in six annual installments of two thousand each; which several sums is the full amount of their proportion of the purchases effected by this treaty, and also by a treaty with said companies bearing even date herewith; which proportions were agreed on and concluded by the whole pf said nations in their general council; which several sums, together with two thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty seven cents, secured to the President, to raise said sum of one hundred and seventy five dollars annuity as aforesaid, is the amount of the consideration

paid by the agents of the Connecticut Reserve, for the cession of their lands.

ARTICLE VI.
The said Indian nations, parties to this treaty, shall be at liberty to fish and hunt within the territory and lands which they have now ceded to the United States, so long as they shall demean themselves peaceably.

In witness whereof, Charles Jouett, esquire, a commissioner on the part of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Indian nations aforesaid, have hereto set their hands and sea. [For the United States]: Charles Jouett. [Only the Munsee and Delaware signers are included at this time. Editor.]

Charles Jouett, [L. S.]

Ottawa:
Nekeik, or Little Otter,
Kawachewan, or Eddy,
Mechimenduch, or Big Bowl,
Aubaway,
Ogonse,
Sawgamaw,
Tusquagan, or McCarty,
Tondawganie, or the Dog,
Ashawet,

Chippewa:
Macquettoquet, or Little Bear,
Quitchonequit, or Big Cloud,
Queoonequetwabaw,
Oscaquassanu, or Young Boy,
Monimack, or Cat Fish,
Tonquish,

Pattawatima:
Noname,
Mogawh,

Wyandot:

Tarhee, or the Crane,
Myra, or Walk in Water,
Thateyyanayoh, or Leather Lips,
Harrowenyou, or Cherokee Boy,
Tschauendah,
Tahunehawettee, or Adam Brown,
Shawrunthie,

Munsee and Delaware:
Puckconsittond,
Paahmehelot,
Pamoxet, or Armstrong,
Pappellelond, or Beaver Hat,

Shawanee:
Weyapurseawaw, or Blue Jacket,
Cutheaweasaw, or Black Hoff,
Auonasechla, or Civil Man,
Isaac Peters,

In presence of—
Wm. Dean, C. F. L. C.
J. B. Mower,
Jasper Parrish,
Whitmore Knaggs,
William Walker,
Interpreters.
Israel Ruland,
E. Brush.

Interpreters. **Israel Ruland, E. Brush.**

[Proofread 14 October 2001. TH]

*** * ***

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DELAWARE.

POTTAWATIMIE, MIAMIE, EEL RIVER, AND WEA, 21 AUGUST 1805 AT GROUSELAND, NEAR VINCENNES, INDIANA TERRITORY

(*Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties.* Vol. II *(Treaties)*. Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, vol. II, pp. 80-82.)



Grouseland is the beautiful Georgian mansion built by Governor Harrison in 1803-04 on a 300-acre farm. Stone for the foundation was quarried just a few miles to the north. The woodwork is solid walnut and a self-supporting curved stairway of cherry greets the visitor in the stately entrance hall. There are more than 20 rooms and 13 fireplaces in the mansion. During Harrison's governorship, the home was the focal point of the social and official life of the territory.
(Source http://users.bestonline.net/pwilk/mansion.htm)

Aug. 21, 1805. 7 Stat 91, Proclamation, April 24, 1806,

Articles of a treaty made and entered into, at Grouseland, near Vincennes, in the Indiana territory, by and between William Henry Harrison, governor of said territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States, for treating with the north western tribes of Indians, of the one part, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Putawatimis, Miamis, Eel River, and Weas, jointly and severally by their chiefs and head men, of the other part.

ARTICLE I.
Whereas, by the fourth article of a treaty made between the United States and the Delaware tribe, on the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and four, the said United States engaged to consider the said Delawares as the proprietors of all that tract of country which is bounded by the White river on the north, the Ohio and Clark's grant on the south, the general boundary line running from the mouth of Kentucky river on the east, and the tract ceded by the treaty of fort Wayne, and the road leading to Clark's grant on the west and south west. And whereas, the Miami tribes, from whom the Delawares derived their claim, contend that in their cession of said tract to the Delawares, it was never their intention to convey the right of the soil, but to suffer them to occupy it as long as they thought proper, the said Delaware have, for the sake of peace and good

neighborhood, determined to relinquish their claim to the said tract, and do by these presents release the United States from the guarantee made in the before-mentioned article of the treaty of August, eighteen hundred and four.

ARTICLE II.

The said Miami, Eel River, and Wea tribes, cede and relinquish to the United States forever, all that tract of country which lies to the south of a line to be drawn from the north east corner of the tract ceded by the treaty of fort Wayne, so as to strike the general boundary line, running from a point opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, to fort Recovery, at the distance of fifty miles from the commencement on the Ohio River.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration of the cession made in the preceding article, the United States will give an additional permanent annuity to said Miamis, Eel River, and Wea tribes, in the following proportions, viz: to the Miamis, six hundred dollars; to the Eel River tribe, two hundred and fifty dollars; to the Weas, two hundred and fifty dollars; and also to the Putawatemies, an additional annuity of five hundred dollars, for ten years, and no longer; which, together with the sum of four thousand dollars which is now delivered, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, is to be considered as a full compensation for the land now ceded.

ARTICLE IV.

As the tribes which are now called the Miamis, Eel River, and Weas, were formerly and still consider themselves as one nation, and as they have determined that neither of these tribes shall dispose of any part of the country which they hold in common; in order to quiet their minds on that head, the United States do hereby engage to consider them as joint owners of all the country on the Wabash and its waters, above the Vincennes tract, and which has not been ceded to the United States, by this or any former treaty; and they do farther engage that they will not purchase any part of the said country without the consent of each of the said tribes. Provided always, That nothing in this section contained, shall in any manner weaken or destroy any claim which the Kickapoos, who are not represented at this treaty, may have to the country they now occupy on the Vermillion river.

ARTICLE V.

The Putawatimies, Miami, Eel River, and Wea tribes, explicitly acknowledge the right of the Delawares to sell the tract of land conveyed to the United States by the treaty of the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and four, which tract was given by the Piankashaws to the Delawares, about thirty-seven years ago.

ARTICLE VI.
The annuities herein stipulated to be paid by the United States, shall be delivered in the same manner, and under the same conditions as those which the said tribes have heretofore received.

ARTICLE VII.
This treaty shall be in force and obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.
In testimony whereof, the said commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs, and head men of the said tribes, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.
Done at Grouseland, near Vincennes, on the twenty-first day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States the thirtieth.
[Signed for the United States]
William Henry Harrison,

Delaware:
Hocking Pomskan,
Kecklawhenund, or William Anderson,
Allime, or White Eyes,
Tomague, or Beaver,

Pattawatima:
Topanepee,
Lishahecon,
Wenamech,

Miami:
Kakonweconner, or Long Legs,
Missingguimeshan, or Owl,
Wabsier, or White Skin,
Mashekanochquah, or Little Turtle,
Richardville,

Eel River:
Wanonecana, or Night Stander, his x mark,

Metausauner, or Sam, his x mark,
Archekatauh, or Earth, his x mark,

Wea:
Assonnonquah, or Labossiere,
Misquaconaqua, or Painted Pole,
Ohequanah, or Little Eyes,

Delaware:
Missenewand, or Captain Bullet,

Done in the presence of--
B. Parke, secretary to the commissioner,
John Gibson, secretary Indiana Territory,
John Griffin, a judge of the Indiana Territory,
B. Chambers, president of the council,
Jesse B. Thomas, Speaker of the House of Representatives,
John Rice Jones,
Samuel Gwathmey,
Pierre Menard,
Members legislative council Indiana territory,
Davis Floyd,
Shadrach Bond,
William Biggs,
John Johnson,
Members house of representatives Indiana Territory,
W. Wells, agent of Indian affairs,
Vigo, colonel of Knox County Militia,
John Conner,
Joseph Barron, Sworn interpreters.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE. It is the intention of the contracting parties, that the boundary line herein directed to be run from the north east corner of the Vincennes tract to the boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky river, shall not cross the Embarras or Drift Wood fork of White river, but if it should strike the said fork, such an alteration in the direction of the said line is to be made, as will leave the whole of the said fork in the Indian territory.

[Proofread 15 October 2001. TH]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND DELAWARE, PUTAWATIMIE, MIAMI, AND EEL RIVER MIAMI, 30 SEPTEMBER 1809, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA TERRITORY

(*Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties.* Vol. II *(Treaties*) Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, vol. II, pp. 101-102.)

Sept. 30, 1809. 7 Stat., 113. Proclamation, Jan. 16, 1810

A treaty between the United States of America, and the tribe of Indians called the Delawares, Putawatimies, Miamies and Eel River Miamies.

James Madison, President of the United States, by **William Henry Harrison,** governor and commander-in-chief of the Indiana territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States, for treating with the said Indian tribes, and the Sachems, Head men and Warriors of the Delawares, Putawatame, Miami and Eel River tribes of Indians, have agreed and concluded upon the following treaty; which, when ratified by the said President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on said parties.

ARTICLE 1st.
The Miami and Eel River tribes, and the Delawares and Putawatimies, as their allies, agree to cede to the United States all that tract of country which shall be included between the boundary line established by the Treaty of Fort Wayne, the Wabash, and a line to be drawn from the mouth of the creek called Racoon Creek, emptying into the Wabash, on the south-east side, about twelve miles below the mouth of the Vermilion river, so as to strike the boundary line, established by the treaty of Grouseland, at such a distance from its commencement at the north-east corner of the Vincennes tract, as will leave the tract now ceded thirty miles wide at the narrowest place. And also all that tract which shall be included between the following boundaries, viz: beginning at Fort recovery, thence southwardly along the general boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, to the intersection with the boundary line established by the treaty of Grouseland: thence along

said line to a point from which a line drawn parallel to the first mentioned line will be twelve miles distant from the same, and along the said parallel line to its intersection with a line to be drawn from Fort Recovery, parallel to the line established by said treaty of Grouseland.

ARTICLE 2nd.
The Miamies explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the **White river.** But it is also to be clearly understood that neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same without the consent of the other: and any improvements which shall be made on the said land by the Delawares, or their friends the Mohecans, shall be theirs forever.

ARTICLE 3rd.
The compensation to be given for the cession made in the first article shall be as follows, viz: to the Delawares a permanent annuity of five hundred dollars; to the Miamies a like annuity of five hundred dollars; to the Eel River tribe a like annuity of two hundred and fifty dollars; and to the Putawatimies a like annuity of five hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 4th.
All the stipulations made in the treaty of Greenville, relatively to the manner of paying the annuities, and the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land, shall apply to the annuities granted and the land ceded by the present treaty.

ARTICLE 5th.
The consent of the Wea tribe shall be necessary to complete the title to the first tract of land here ceded; a separate convention shall be entered into between them and the United States, and a reasonable allowance of goods given them in hand, and a permanent annuity, which shall not be less than three hundred dollars, settled upon them.

ARTICLE 6th.
The annuities promised by the third article, and the goods now delivered to the amount of five thousand two hundred dollars, shall be considered as a full compensation for the cession made in the first article.

ARTICLE 7th.
The tribes who are parties to this treaty being desirous of putting an end to the depredations which are committed by abandoned individuals of their own color, upon the cattle, horses, &c. of the more industrious and careful, agree to adopt the following

regulations, viz: when any theft or other depredation shall be committed by any individual or individuals of one of the tribes above mentioned, upon the property of any individual or individuals of another tribe, the chiefs of the party injured shall make application to the agent of the United States, who is charged with the delivery of the annuities of the tribe to which the offending party belongs, whose duty it shall be to hear the proofs and allegations of either side, and determine between them: and the amount of his award shall be immediately deducted from the annuity of the tribe to which the offending party belongs, and given to the person injured, or to the chief of his village for his use.

ARTICLE 8th.
The United States agree to relinquish their right to the reservation, at the old Ouroctenon towns, made by the treaty of Greenville, so far at least as to make no further use of it than for the establishment of a military post.

ARTICLE 9th.
The tribes who are parties to this treaty, being desirous to show their attachment to their brothers the Kickapoos, agree to cede to the United States the lands on the north-west side of the Wabash, from the **Vincennes tract** to a northwardly extension of the line running from the mouth of the aforesaid **Racoon creek,** and fifteen miles in width from the Wabash, on condition that the United States shall allow them an annuity of four hundred dollars. But this article is to have no effect unless the Kickapoos will agree to it.

In testimony whereof, the said William Henry Harrison, and the sachems and war chiefs of the beforementioned tribes, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, at fort Wayne, this thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine.
[Signed for the United States] William Henry Harrison.

Delaware:
Anderson, for Hokingpomskon, who is absent,
Anderson,
Petchekekapon,
The Beaver,
Captain Killbuck,

***P*attawatima:**
Winnemac, Five Medals, by his son,
Mogawgo,
Shissahecon, for himself and his brother **Tuthinipee,**

Ossmeet, brother to Five Medals,
Nanousekah, Penamo's son,
Mosser,
Chequinimo,
Sackanackshut,
Conengee.,

Miami:
Pucan,
The Owl,
Meshekenoghqua, or the Little Turtle,
Wapemangua, or the Loon,
Silver Heels,
Shawapenomo.

Eel Rivers:
Charley,
Sheshangomequah, or Swallow,
The young Wyandot, a Miami of Elk Hart.

In presence of--
Peter Jones, secretary to the Commissioner.
John Johnson, Indian Agent,
A. Heald, Capt. U.S. Army,
A. Edwards, surgeon's mate,
Ph. Ostrander, Lieut. U. S. Army,
John Shaw,
Stephen Johnston,
J. Hamilton, sheriff of Dearborn County,
Hendrick Aupaumut,
William Wells,
John Connor, Joseph Barron,
Abraham Ash,
Sworn Interpreters.

Published 10 July 2004. Proofread 17 September 2001. Times New Roman 12 point. Photo check A. TH

* * *

Home Page

24 July 2005

TREATIES 1814-1829

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WYANDOT, DELAWARE, SHAWANOESE, SENECA, AND MIAMI, 22 JULY 1814, GREENVILLE, OHIO

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties) . Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, vol. II, pp. 105-106.)

A treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoese, Senecas, and Miamies.

THE said United States of America, by William Henry Harrison, late a major general in the army of the United States, and Lewis Cass, governor of the Michigan territory, duly authorized and appointed commissioners for the purpose, and the said tribes, by their head men, chiefs, and warriors, assembled at Greenville, in the state of Ohio, have agreed to the following articles, which, when ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, shall be binding upon them and the said tribes.

ARTICLE I.

The United States and the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoese, and Senecas, give peace to the Miamie nation of Indians, formerly designated as the Miamie Eel River and Weea tribes; they extend this indulgence also to the bands of the Putawatimies, which adhere to the Grand Sachem Tobinipee, and to the chief Onoxa, to the Ottawas of Blanchard's creek, who have attached themselves to the Shawanoese tribe, and to such of the said tribe as adhere to the chief called the Wing, in the neighborhood of Detroit, and to the Kickapoos, under the direction of their chiefs who sign this treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The tribes and bands abovementioned, engage to give their aid to the United States in prosecuting the war against Great Britain, and such of the Indian tribes as still continue hostile; and to make no peace with either without the consent of the United States. The assistance herein stipulated for, is to consist of such a number of their warriors from each tribe, as the president of the United States, or any officer having his authority therefor, may require.

ARTICLE III.

The Wyandot tribe, and the Senecas of Sandusky and Stony Creek, the Delaware and

Shawanoes tribes, who have preserved their fidelity to the United States throughout the war, again acknowledge themselves under the protection of the said states, and of no other power whatever; and agree to aid the United States, in the manner stipulated for in the former article, and to make no peace but with the consent of the said states.

ARTICLE IV.

In the event of a faithful performance of the conditions of this treaty, the United States will confirm and establish all the boundaries between their lands and those of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoese and Miamies, as they existed previously to the commencement of the war.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioners, and the said head men, chiefs, and warriors, of the beforementioned tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at Greenville, in the State of Ohio, this twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

William Henry Harrison,
Lewis Cass,
Wyandot:
Tarhe, or Crane,
Harroneyough, or Cherokee Boy,
Tearroneauou, or between the Legs,
Menoucou,
Rusharra, or Stroke,
Seneschals,
Vashon, or Big Arm,
Teanduttasooh, or Punch,
Tapuksough, or John Hicks,
Orneriness, or Sky come down,
Teendoo,
Ronaiis,
Omaintsiarnah, or Bowyers,

Delaware:
Taiunshrah, or Charles,
Tiundraka, or John Bolesle,
Eroneniarah, or Shroneseh,
Kicktohenina, or Captain Anderson,

Lemottenuckques, or James Nanticoke,
Laoponnichle, or Baube,
Joon Queake, or John Queake,]
Kill Buck,
Neachcomingd,
Montgomery Montawe,
Capt. Buck,
Hooque, or Mole,
Captain White Eyes,
Captain Pipe,
McDaniel,
Captain Snap,

Shawanee:
Cutewecusa, or Black Hoof,
Tamenetha, or Butter,
Piaseka, or Wolf,
Pomtha, or Walker,
Shammonetho, or Snake,
Pemthata, or Turkey flying by,
Wethawakasika, or Yellow Water,
Cutaway, Sinking,
Sokutchemah, or Frozen,
Wynepuechsika, or Corn Stalk,
Chiachska, or captain Tom,
Quitawepeh, or captain Lewis,
Teawascoota, or Blue Jacket,
Tacomtequah, or Cross the water,
Ottawa:
Watashnewa, or Bear's Legs,
Wapachek, or White Fisher,
Tootagen, or Bell,
Aughquanahquose, or Stumptail Bear,
Mcokenuh, or Bear King.

Seneka:
Coontindnau, or Coffee Houn,
Trogon,

Endosquierunt, or John Harris,
Cantareteroo,
Cuntahtentuhwa, or Big Turtle,
Renonnesa, or Wiping Stick,
Corachcoonke, or Reflection, or Civil John,
Coonautanahtoo,
Seeistahe, Black,
Tooteeandee, Thomas Brand,
Haneusewa,
Uttawuntus,
Lutauqueson.

Miami:
Pecon.
[Proofread 15 October 2001. TH]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WYANDOT, DELAWARE, SENECA, SHAWANOE, MIAMI, CHIPPEWA, OTTAWA, AND POTAWATIMIE, 8 SEPTEMBER 1815, SPRING WELLS, MICHIGAN

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, vol. II, pp. 117-118)

A Treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandot, Delaware, Seneca, Shawanoe, Miami, Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatimie, Tribes of Indians, residing within the limits of the State of Ohio, and the Territories of Indiana and Michigan.
Whereas the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatimie, tribes of Indians, together with certain bands of the Wyandot, Delaware, Seneca, Shawanoe, and Miami tribes, were associated with Great Britain in the late war between the United States and that power, and have manifested a disposition to be restored to the relations of peace and amity with the said States; and the President of the United States having appointed William Henry Harrison, late a Major General in the service of the United States, Duncan M'Arthur, late a Brigadier in the service of the United States and John Graham, Esquire, as Commissioners to treat with the said tribes; the said Commissioners and the Sachems, Headmen, and Warriors, of said tribes having met in council at Spring Wells, near the city of Detroit, have agreed to the following Articles, which, when ratified by the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the said tribes.

ARTICLE 1.
The United States give peace to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatimie, tribes.

ARTICLE 2.
They also agree to restore to the said Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatimie tribes all the possessions, rights, and priviledges, which they enjoyed or were entitled to, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, prior to the commencement of the late war with Great Britain; and the said tribes, upon their part, agree again to place themselves under the protection of the United States, and of no other power whatsoever.

ARTICLE 3.
In consideration of the fidelity to the United States which has been manifested by the Wyandot, Delaware, Seneca, and Shawanoe tribes, throughout the late war, and of the repentance of the Miami tribe, as manifested by placing themselves under the protection of the United States by the treaty of Greenville, in eighteen hundred and fourteen, the said States agree to pardon such of the chiefs and warriors of said tribes as may have continued hostilities against them until the close of the war with Great Britain, and to permit the chiefs of their respective tribes to restore them to the stations and property which they held previously to the war.

ARTICLE 4.
The United States and the herebeforementioned tribes of nations of Indians, that is to say, the Wyandot, Delaware, Seneca, Shawanoe, Miami, Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatimies, agree to renew and confirm the treaty of Greenville, made in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and all subsequent treaties to which they were, respectively, parties, and the same are hereby again ratified and confirmed in as full a manner as if they were inserted in this treaty.
Done at Spring Wells, the eight day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States, the fortieth.
In testimony whereof, they, the said commissioners, and the sachems, head men and warriors of the different tribes, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.
William Henry Harrison, Duncan Harrison, John Graham.
William Henry Harrison
William Henry Harrison,
Duncan McArthur,
John Graham.

Wyandot chiefs:
Tarhee, or the crane,
Harrouyeou, or Cherokee boy,]
Sanohskee, or long house,
Outoctutimoh, or cub,
Myecruh, or walk in the water,
Tyanumka,
Mymehamkee, or Barnett.

Shawanoe chiefs:
Cutaweskeshah, or black hoof,
Nutsheway, or wolf's brother,
Tamenatha, or butler,
Shemenetoo, or big snake,
Outhowwaheshegath, or yellow plume,
Quatawwepay, or capt. Lewis,
Mishquathree, or capt. Reid,
Tecumtequah.

Ottawa chiefs:
Tontegenah, or the dog,
Tashcuygon, or McArthur,
Okemas, or little chief,
Nash Kemah,
Watashnewah,
Onqunogesh, or ugly fellow,
Menitugawboway, or the devil standing,
Kelystum, or first actor.

Ottawa from Mackinack:
Kemenechagon, or the bastard,
Karbenequane, or the one who went in front

Ottawa from Grand River:
Mechequez.
A Winnebago from Mackinack:
Wassachum, or first to start the whites.

Chippewa chiefs:
Paopaneach, or turn round about,
Nowgeschick, or twelve o'clock,
Shamanetoo, or God Almighty,
Wissenesoh,
Cacheonquet, or big cloud,
Pasheskiskaquashcum,
Menactome, or the little fly,
Enewame, or crow,
Nauaquaoto,
Paanassee, or the bird.

Delaware chiefs:
Toctowayning, or Anderson,
Lamahtanoquez,
Matahoopan,
Aaheppan, or the buck.
Jim Killbuck,
Captain Beaver,
McDonald.

Seneca chiefs:
Tahummindoyeh, or between words,
Yonundankykueurent, or John Harris,
Masomea, or Civil John,
Saccorawahtah, or wiping stick.

Potawatimie chiefs:
Topeeneebee,
Noungeesai, or five medals,
Naynauawsekaw,
Joeeonce,
Cocneg,
Ohshawkeebee,
Waineamaygoas,
Meeksawbay,
Monday,
Nawnawmee,

Chay Chauk, or the crane,
Wanaunaiskee,
Patio,
Honkemani, or the chief,
Neesscatimeneemay,
Ponngeasais,
Nounnawkeskawaw,
Chickawno,
Mitteeay,
Messeecawee,
Neepoashe,
Kaitchaynee,
Waymeego, or W. H. Harrison,
Louison,
Osheouskeebee
.
Miami chiefs:
Pecans,
Singomesha, or the owl,
Tot nag, or the butterfly,
Osage, or the neutral,
Wabsioung, or the white skin,
Wapaassabina, or white racoon,
Otteutaqua, or a blower of his breath,
Makatasabina, or black racoon,
Wapeshesa, or white appearance in the water,
Motosamea, or Indian,
Shacanbe,
Shequar, or the poor racoon,
Cartanquar, or the sky,
Okemabenaseh , or the king bird,
Wapenaseme, or the collector of birds,
Mecinnabee, or the setting stone,
Annawba,
Mashepesheewingqua, or tiger's face.

Signed in the presence of—

A. L. Langhan, secretary to the commission,

Lewis Cass,
James Miller, brig. general U. S. Army,
Willoughby Morgan, major U. S. Army,
A. B. Woodward,
Hy. B. Brevoort, late Major Forty-fifth Infantry,
John Bidder, Captain U. S. Corps Artillery,
James May, J. P.,
Peter Audrain, Reg. L. O. D.,
Jn. K. Walker, Wyandot interpreter,
Francis Jansen,
James Riley, interpreter,
William Kingg,
Francois Mouton,
John Kenzie, interpreter,
F. Duchouquet, United States interpreter, W.,
Louis Bufait, Indian interpreter,
J. Bts. Chandonnai, interpreter,
W. Knaggs,
Antoine Bondi,
Jean Bt. Massac, his x mark.
Proofread 15 October 2001.Times New Roman 12 point. TH

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WYANDOT, SENECA, SHAWANESE, POTAWATOMEE, OTTAWA. AND CHIPPEWAY, 29 SEPTEMBER 1817, RAPIDS OF THE MIAMI RIVER, OHIO

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 145-155.)

Sept. 29, 1817. 7 Stat., 160. Proclamation, Jan. 4, 1819
[Synopsis: Under a treaty made at the Rapids of the Miami River in Ohio, the Delaware on the Sandusky River, Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanese, Potawatomees, Ottawas and Chippeway relinquished more land to the United States. Jeeshawau (James Armstrong) and Sanondoyourayquaw (Silas Armstrong) were Delaware who received tracts of land (perhaps on behalf of the Delaware tribe) near that of the Wyandot. Delaware signers of the treaty were Kithtuwheland (Anderson), Punchhuck (Captain Beaver), Tahungeecoppi (Captain Pipe), Clamatonockis, and Aweallesa (Whirlwind). Other Delaware who received

tracts of land were Captain Pipe, Zeshauau (James Armstrong), Mahawtoo (John Armstrong), Sanowdoyeasquaw (Silas Armstrong), Teorow (Black Racoon), Howdorowwatistie (Billy Montour), Buck Wheat, William Dondee, Thomas Lyons, Johnny Cake, Captain Wolf, Isaac Hill, Tishatahoones (Widow Armstrong), Ayenucere, Hoomaurow (John Ming), and Youdorast.]

Articles of a treaty made and concluded, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners of the United States, with full power and authority to hold conferences, and conclude and sign a treaty or treaties with all or any of the tribes or nations of Indians within the boundaries of the state of Ohio, of and concerning all matters interesting to the United States and the said nations of Indians on the one part; and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Potawatomees, Ottawas, and Chippeway, tribes of Indians.

ARTICLE 1.

The Wyandot tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States the lands comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning at a point on the southern shore of lake Erie, where the present Indian boundary line intersects the same, between the mouth of Sandusky bay and the mouth of Portage river; thence, running south with said line, to the line established in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, by the treaty of Greenville, which runs from the crossing place above fort Lawrence to Loramie's store; thence, westerly, with the last mentioned line, to the eastern line of the reserve at Loramie's store; thence, with the lines of said reserve, north and west, to the northwestern corner thereof; thence to the northwestern corner of the reserve on the river St. Mary's, at the head of the navigable waters thereof; thence, east, to the western bank of the St. Mary's river aforesaid; thence, down on the western bank of the said river, to the reserve at fort Wayne; thence, with the lines of the last mentioned reserve, easterly and northerly, to the north bank of the river Miami of lake Erie; thence, down on the north bank of the said river, to the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven; thence, with the said line, south, to the middle of said Miami river, opposite the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence, down the middle of said Miami river, and easterly with the lines of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit aforesaid, so far that a south line will strike the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2.

The Potawatomy, Ottawas, and Chippeway, tribes of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the

United States the land comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning where the western line of the state of Ohio crosses the river Miami of lake Erie, which is about twenty-one miles above the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence, down the middle of the said Miami river, to a point north of the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence, with the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in one thousand eight hundred and seven, north forty-five miles; then, west, so far that a line south will strike the place of beginning; thence, south, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 3.
The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnese, Potawatomy, Ottawas, and Chippeway, tribes of Indians accede to the cessions mentioned in the two preceding articles.

ARTICLE 4.
In consideration of the cessions and recognitions stipulated in the three preceding articles, the United States agree to pay to the Wyandot tribe, annually, forever, the sum of four thousand dollars, in specie, at Upper Sandusky: To the Seneca tribe, annually, forever, the sum of five hundred dollars, in specie, at Lower Sandusky: To the Shawnese tribe, annually, forever, the sum of two thousand dollars, in specie, at Wapaghkonetta: To the Potawatomy tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, in specie, at Detroit: To the Ottawas tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars, in specie, at Detroit: To the Chippewa tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars, in specie, at Detroit: To the Delaware tribe, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the sum of five hundred dollars, in specie, at Wapaghkonetta, but no annuity: And the United States also agree, that all annuities due by any former treaty to the Wyandot, Shawnese, and Delaware tribes, and the annuity due by the treaty of Greenville, to the Ottawas and Chippewas tribes, shall be paid to the said tribes, respectively, in specie.

ARTICLE 5.
The schedule hereunto annexed, is to be taken and considered as part of this treaty; and the tracts herein stipulated to be granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawnese, tribes of Indians, are to be granted for the use of the persons mentioned in the said schedule, agreeably to the descriptions, provisions, and limitations, therein contained.

ARTICLE. 6.
The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Doanquod, Howoner, Rontondee, Tauyau, Rontayau, Dawatont, Manocue, Tauyaudautauson, and

Haudaunwaugh, chiefs of the Wyandot tribe, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons and for the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, the centre of which shall be the place where fort Ferree stands; and also a tract of one mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a cramberry swamp, on Broken Sword creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Tahawmadoyaw, captain Harris, Isahownusay, Joseph Tawgyou, captain Smith, Coffee-house, Running About, and Wiping stick, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain thirty thousand acres, beginning on the Sandusky river, at the lower corner of the section hereinafter granted to William Spicer; thence, down the said river, on the east side, with the meanders thereof at high water mark, to a point east of the mouth of Wolf creek; thence, and from the beginning, east, so far that a north line will include the quantity of thirty thousand acres aforesaid.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Catewekesa or Black Hoof, Byaseka or Wolf, Pomthe or Walker, Shemenetoo or Big Snake, Othawakeseka or Yellow Feather, Chakalowah or the Tail’s End, Pemthala or John Perry, Wabepee or White Colour, chiefs of the Shawnese tribe, residing at Wapaghkonetta, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land ten miles square, the centre of which shall be the council-house at Wapaghkonetta.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Peeththa or Falling Tree, and to Onowaskemo or the Resolute Man, chiefs of the Shawnese tribes, residing on Hog Creek, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land containing twenty-five square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaghkonetta, and to include the Shawnese settlement on Hog creek, and to be laid off as near as possible in a square form.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Quatawape or Captain Lewis, Shekaghkela or Turtle, Skilowa or Robin, chiefs of the Shawnese tribe of Indians residing at Lewistown, and to Mesomea or Civil John, Wakawuxsheno or the White Man, Oquasheno or Joe, and Willaquasheno or When you are tired sit down, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians residing at Lewistown, and to their successors in office, chiefs of the said Shawnese and Seneca tribes, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain forty-eight square miles, to begin at the intersection of

the line run by Charles Roberts, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, from the source of the Little Miami river to the source of the Sciota river, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to establish the western boundary of the Virginia Military Reservation, with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, from the crossings above fort Lawrence to Loramie's store, and to run from such intersection, northerly, with the first mentioned line, and westerly, with the second mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable, after excluding the section of land hereinafter granted to Nancy Stewart.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Ottawas Indians, but not granted to them, a tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river, to contain five miles square, the centre of which tract is to be where the old trace crosses the said fork, and one other tract to contain three miles square, on the Little Auglaize river, to include Oquanoxa's village.

ARTICLE. 7.

And the said chiefs or their successors may, at any time they may think proper, convey to either of the persons mentioned in the said schedule, or his heirs, the quantity secured thereby to him, or may refuse so to do. But the use of the said land shall be in the said person; and after the share of any person is conveyed by the chiefs to him, he may convey the same to any person whatever. And any one entitled by the said schedule to a portion of the said land, may, at any time, convey the same to any person, by obtaining the approbation of the President of the United States, or of the person appointed by him to give such approbation. And the agent of the United States shall make an equitable partition of the said share when conveyed.

ARTICLE. 8.

At the special request of the said Indians, the United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to the persons hereinafter mentioned, all of whom are connected with the said Indians, by blood or adoption, the tracts of land herein described:

To Elizabeth Whitaker, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and has ever since lived among them, twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, below Croghansville, to be laid off in a square form, as nearly as the meanders of the said river will admit, and to run an equal distance above and below the house in which the said Elizabeth Whitaker now lives.

To Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Wyandot woman, one section, to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, to begin at the place called

Camp Ball, and to run up the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and, from the beginning, down the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of these lines west for quantity.

To the children of the late William M'Collock, who was killed in August, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, near Maugaugon, and who are quarter-blood Wyandot Indians, one section, to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the lower line of the tract hereby granted to Robert Armstrong, and extending in the same manner with and from the said river.

To John Vanmeter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife's three brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey creek, one thousand acres of land, to begin north, forty-five degrees west, one hundred and forty poles from the house in which the said John Vanmeter now lives, and to run thence, south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence, and from the beginning, east for quantity.

To Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams, and Rachel Nugent, late Rachel Williams, the said Sarah having been taken prisoner by the Indians, and ever since lived among them, and being the widow, and the said Joseph and Rachel being the children, of the late Isaac Williams, a half-blood Wyandot, one quarter section of land, to contain one hundred and sixty acres, on the east side of the Sandusky river, below Croghansville, and to include their improvements at a place called Negro Point.

To Catherine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John R. Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States, at the battle of Mauguagon, in one thousand eight hundred and twelve, a section of six hundred and forty acres of land each, to begin at the northwestern corner of the tract hereby granted to John Vanmeter and his wife's brothers, and to run with the line thereof, south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence, and from the beginning, west for quantity.

To William Spicer, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, beginning on the east bank of the Sandusky river, forty poles below the lower corner of said Spicer's cornfield, thence, up the river on the east side, with the meanders thereof, one mile, thence, and from the beginning, east for quantity.

To Nancy Stewart, daughter of the late Shawnese chief Blue Jacket, one section of land, to

contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Great Miami river below Lewistown, to include her present improvements, three quarters of the said section to be on the southeast side of the river, and one quarter on the northwest side thereof.

To the children of the late Shawnese chief captain Logan, or Spamagelabe, who fell in the service of the United States during the late war, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the Great Auglaize river, adjoining the lower line of the grant of ten miles at Wapaghkonetta and the said river.

To Anthony Shane, a half blood Ottawas Indian, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the river St. Mary's, and to begin opposite the house in which said Shane now lives, thence, up the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning down the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of the said lines east for quantity.

To James M'Pherson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in a square form, adjoining the northern or western line of the grant of forty-eight miles at Lewistown, at such place as he may think proper to locate the same.

To Horonu, or the Cherokee boy, a Wyandot chief, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Sandusky river, to be laid off in a square form, and to include his improvements.

To Alexander D. Godfroy and Richard Godfroy, adopted children of the Potawatomy tribe, and at their special request, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in the tract of country herein ceded to the United States by the Potawatomy, Ottawas, and Chippewas, tribes, to be located by them, the said Alexander and Richard, after the said tract shall have been surveyed.

To Sawendebans, or the Yellow Hair, or Peter Minor, an adopted son of Tondaganie, or the Dog, and at the special request of the Ottawas, out of the tract reserved by the treaty of Detroit, in one thousand eight hundred and seven, above Roche de Bœuf, at the village of the said Dog, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, to be located in a square form, on the north side of the Miami, at the Wolf Rapid.

ARTICLE 9.

The United States engage to appoint an agent, to reside among or near the Wyandots, to aid them in the protection of their persons and property, to manage their intercourse with

the government and citizens of the United States, and to discharge the duties which commonly appertain to the office of Indian agent; and the same agent is to execute the same duties for the Senecas and Delawares on the Sandusky river. And an agent for similar purposes, and vested with similar powers, shall be appointed, to reside among or near the Shawnese, whose agency shall include the reservations at Wapaghkonetta, at Lewistown, at Hog creek, and at Blanchard's creek. And one mile square shall be reserved at Malake for the use of the agent for the Shawnese.

And the agent for the Wyandots and Senecas shall occupy such land in the grant at Upper Sandusky, as may be necessary for him and the persons attached to the agency.

ARTICLE 10.

The United States engage to erect a saw-mill and a gristmill, upon some proper part of the Wyandot reservation, for their use, and to provide and maintain a blacksmith, for the use of the Wyandots and Senecas, upon the reservation of the Wyandots, and another blacksmith, for the use of the Indians at Wapaghkonetta, Hog creek, and Lewistown.

ARTICLE 11.

The stipulations contained in the treaty of Greenville, relative to the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land hereby ceded, while it continues the property of the United States, shall apply to this treaty; and the Indians shall, for the same term, enjoy the privilege of making sugar upon the same land, committing no unnecessary waste upon the trees.

ARTICLE 12.

The United States engage to pay, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the amount of the damages which were assessed by the authority of the secretary of war, in favor of several tribes and individuals of the Indians, who adhered to the cause of the United States during the late war with great Britain, and whose property was, in consequence of such adherence, injured or destroyed. And it is agreed, that the sums thus assessed shall be paid in specie, at the places, and to the tribes or individuals, hereinafter mentioned, being in conformity with the said assessment; that is to say:

To the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-nine cents.

To the Senecas, at Lower Sandusky, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents.

To the Indians at Lewis and Scoutashs towns, twelve hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To the Delawares, for the use of the Indians who suffered losses at Greentown and at Jerome's town, three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, three hundred and forty-eight dollars

and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.
To the Shawnese, an additional sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.
To the Senecas, an additional sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars, to be paid at Wapaghkonet.
ARTICLE 13.
And whereas the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars has been paid by the United States to the Shawnese, being one half of five years' annuities due by the Treaty of Fort Industry, and whereas the Wyandots contend that the whole of the annuity secured by that treaty is to be paid to them, and a few persons of the Shawnese and Senecas tribes; now, therefore, the commissioners of the United States, believing that the construction given by the Wyandots to the said treaty is correct, engage that the United States shall pay to the said Wyandot tribe in specie, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.
ARTICLE 14.
The United States reserve to the proper authority, the right to make roads through any part of the land granted or reserved by this treaty; and also to the different agents, the right of establishing taverns and ferries for the accommodation of travellers, should the same be found necessary.
ARTICLE 15.
The tracts of land herein granted to the chiefs, for the use of the Wyandot, Shawnese, Seneca, and Delaware Indians, and the reserve for the Ottawa Indians, shall not be liable to taxes of any kind so long as such land continues the property of the said Indians.
ARTICLE 16.
Some of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomy tribes, being attached to the Catholic religion, and believing they may wish some of their children hereafter educated, do grant to the rector of the Catholic church of St. Anne of Detroit, for the use of the said church, and to the corporation of the college at Detroit, for the use of the said college, to be retained or sold, as the said rector and corporation may judge expedient, each, one half of three sections of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon; and three sections of land not yet located, which tracts were reserved, for the use of the said Indians, by the treaty of Detroit, in one thousand eight hundred and seven; and the superintendent of Indian affairs, in the territory of Michigan, is authorized, on the part of the said Indians, to select the said tracts of land.
ARTICLE 17.
The United States engage to pay to any of the Indians, the value of any improvements which they may be obliged to abandon in consequence of the lines established by this

treaty.

ARTICLE 18.

The Delaware tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States all the claim which they have to the thirteen sections of land reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe, by the second section of the act of congress, passed March the third, one thousand eight hundred and seven, providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States between the United States Military Tract and the Connecticut Reserve, and the lands of the United States between the Cincinnati and Vincennes districts.

ARTICLE 19.

The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Jeeshawau, or James Armstrong, and to Sanondoyourayquaw, or Silas Armstrong, chiefs of the Delaware Indians, living on the Sandusky waters, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions, provisions, and limitations, as is hereinbefore provided for the lands granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawnese, Indians, a tract of land, to contain nine square miles, to join the tract granted to the Wyandots of twelve miles square, to be laid off as nearly in a square form as practicable, and to include Captain Pipe's village.

ARTICLE 20.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, to the chiefs of the Ottawas tribe of Indians, for the use of the said tribe, a tract of land, to contain thirty-four square miles, to be laid out as nearly in a square form as practicable, not interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville on the south side of the Miami river of Lake Erie, and to include Tushquegan, or M'Carty's village; which tracts, thus granted, shall be held by the said tribe, upon the usual conditions of Indian reservations, as though no patent were issued.

ARTICLE 21.

This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof, the said Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners as aforesaid, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanee, Delaware, Pattawatima, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of lake Erie, this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Lewis Cass,

Duncan McArthur. In presence of—
Wm. Turner, secretary to the commissioners,
John Johnson, Indian agent,
B. F. Stickney, Indian agent,
Sworn Interpreters:
William Conner,
H. W. Walker,
John R. Walker,
James McPherson,
F. Duchouquet,
A. Shane,
J. B. Beaugrand,
W. Knaggs, Indian agent,
G. Godfroy, Indian agent,
R. A. Forsyth, jr., secretary Indian department.
Peter Ryley,
Henry I. Hunt,
Jos. Vance,
Jonathan Leslie,
Alvan Coe,
John Gunn,
C. L. Cass, lieutenant U. S. Army.
Chippewa:
Wasonnezo,
Ocean, or the Young Chief,
Shinguax, or Cedar,
Kinobee,
Chinguagin,
Sheganack, or Black Bird,
Mintougaboit, or the Devil Standing,
Wastuau,
Penquam,
Chemokcomon, or American,
Papecumegat,
Maltase, or Head Fell Down,
Potaquam,
Pensweguesic, the Jay Bird,

Weabskewen, or the White Man,
Waynoce.

Pattawatima:
Media,
Wynemac,
Wynemakons, or the Front,
Ocheackabee,
Conge,
Wankeway,
Perish,
Tonguish,
Papekitcha, or Flat Belly, S.]
Medomin, or Corn,
Saguemai, or Musketo,
Waweacee, or Full Moon,
Ninwichemon,
Missenonsai,
Wastages,
Nannanmee,
Nannanseku,
Meanqueah,
Wawenoke,
Ashenekazo,
Nanemucskuck,
Ashkebee,
Makotai,
Wabinsheway, White Elk,
Gabriel, or Gabiniai,
Waishit,
Naonquay,
Meshawgonay,
Nitchetash,
Skewbicack,
Chechalk, or Crane.

Wyandot:

Dunquad, or Half King,
Runtunda, or War Pole,
Aronuc, or Cherokee Boy,
T. Aruntue, or Between the legs,
D. Wottondt, or John Hicks,
T. Undetaso, or Geo. Punch,
Menonkue, or Thomas.
Undauwau, or Matthews.

Delaware:
Kithtuwheland, or Anderson, .
Punchhuck, or Capt. Beaver, .
Tahunqeecoppi, or Capt. Pipe, .
Clamatonockis,.
Aweallesa, or Whirlwind.

Shawanee:
Cateweekesa, or Black Hoof,
Biaseka, or Wolf,
Pomthe, or Walker,
Shemenetu, or Big Snake,
Chacalowa, or Tail's End,]
Pemthata, or Perry,
Othawakeska: or Yellow Feather,
Wawathethaka, or Capt. Reed,
Tecumtequa,
Quitewe, War Chief,
Cheacksca, or Captain Tom,
Quitawepea, or Captain Lewis.

Seneca:
Methomea, or Civil John,
Sacourewceghta, or Whiping Stick,
Shekoghkell, or Big Turtle,
Aquasheno, or Joe,
Wakenuceno, White Man,
Samendue, or Captain Sigore,
Skilleway, or Rubin,

Dasquoerunt.

Ottawa:
Tontagimi, or the Dog,
Misquegin, McCarty,
Pontiac,
Oquenoxas,
Tashmwa,
Nowkesick,
Wabekeighke,
Kinewaba,
Twaatum,
Supay,
Nashkema,
Kuwashewon,
Kusha.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing treaty, and to be taken and considered as part thereof. Three sections, to contain six hundred and forty acres each, are to be reserved out of the tract of twelve miles square to be granted to the Wyandots. One of the said sections is to be appropriated to the use of a missionary, one for the support of schools, and one for the support of mechanics, and to be under the direction of the chiefs. Two sections, of six hundred and forty acres each, are to be granted to each of the following persons, being the chief of the Wyandot tribe, and his six counsellors, namely: **Doouquod, or half king; Routoudu, or Warpole; Tauyaurontoyou, or Between the logs; Dawatout, or John Hicks; Manocue, or Thomas; Sauyoudautausaw, or George Ruuh; and Hawdowuwaugh, or Matthews.**

And, after deducting the fifteen sections thus to be disposed of, the residue of the said tract of twelve miles square is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: **Hoocue, Roudootouk, Mahoma, Naatoua, Mautanawto, Maurunquaws, Naynuhanky, Abrm. Williams, sen., Squautaugh, Tauyouranuta, Tahawquevouws, Dasharows, Trayhetou, Hawtooyou, Maydounaytove, Neudooslau, Deecalrautousay, Houtooyemaugh, Datoowawna, Matsaye-aanyourie, James Ranken, Sentumass, Tahautoshowweda, Madudara, Shaudauaye, Shamadeesay, Sommodowot, Moautaau, Nawsottomaugh, Maurawskinquaws, Tawtoolowme, Shawdouyeayourou, Showweno, Dashoree, Sennewdorow, Toayttooraw, Mawskattaugh, Tahawshodeuyea, Haunarawreudee, Shauromou, Tawyaurontoreyea, Roumelay,**

Nadocays, Carryumanduetaugh, Bigarms, Madonrawcays, Haurauoot, Syhrundash, Tahorowtsemdee, Roosayn, Dautoresay, Nashawtoomous, Skawduutoutee, Sanorowsha, Nautennee, Youausha, Aumatourow, Ohoutautoon, Tawyougaustayou, Sootonteeree, Dootooau, Hawreewaucudee, Yourahatsa, Towntoreshaw, Syuwewataugh, Cauyou, Omitztseshaw, Gausawaugh, Skashowayssquaw, Mawdovdoo, Narowayshaus, Nawcatay, Isuhowhayeato, Myatousha, Tauoodowma, Youhreo, George Williams, Oharvatoy, Saharossor, Isaac Williams, Squindatee, Mayeatohot, Lewis Coon, Isatouque or John Coon, Tawaumanocay or E. Wright, Owawtatuu, Isontraudee, Tomatsahoss, Sarrahoss, Tauyoureehoryeow, Saudotoss, Toworordu or Big Ears, Tauomatsarau, Tahoroudoyou or Two, Daureehau, Dauoreenu, Trautohau weetough, Yourowquains or the widow of the Crane, Caunaytoma, Hottomorrow, Taweesho, Dauquausay, Toumou, Hoogaudoorow, Newdeetoutow, Dawhowhouk, Daushouteehawk, Sawaronuis, Norrorow, Tawwass, Tawareroons, Neshaustay, Toharratough, Taurowtotucawaa, Youshindauyato, Tauosanays, Sadowerrais, Isanowtowtouk or Fox Widow, Sauratoudo or William Zane, Hayanoise or Ebenezer Zane, Mawcasharrow or widow M'Cullock, Susannah, Teshawtaugh, Bawews, Tamataurank, Razor, Rahisaus, Cudeetore, Shawnetaurew, Tatrarow, Cuqua, Yourowon, Sauyounaoskra, Tanorawayout, Howcuquawdorow, Gooyeamee, Dautsaqua, Maudamu, Sanoreeshoc, Hauleeyeatausay, Gearoohee, Matoskrawtouk, Dawweeshoe, Sawyourawot, Nacudseoranauaurayk, Youronurays, Scoutash, Serroymuch, Hoondeshotch, Ishuskeah, Dusharraw, Ondewaus, Duyewtale, Roueyoutacolo, Hoonorowyoutacob, Hownorowduro, Nawanaunonelo, Tolhomanona, Chiyamik, Tyyeakwheunohale, Aushewhowole, Schowondashres, Mondushawquaw, Tayoudrakele, Giveriahes, Sootreeshuskoh, Suyouturaw, Tiudee, Tahorroshoquaw, Irahkasquaw, Ishoreameusuwat, Curoweyottell, Noriyettete, Siyarech, Testeatete.

The thirty thousand acres for the Senecas upon the Sandusky river, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Syuwasautau, Nawwene, Joseph, Iseumetaugh or Picking up a club, Orawhaotodie or Turn over, Saudaurous or Split the river, Tahowtoorains or Jo Smee, Ispomduare Yellow-bay, Dashowrowramou or Drifting sand, Hauautounasquas, Hamyautuhow, Tahocayn, Howdautauyeao or King George, Standing Bones, Cyahaga or Fisher, Suthemoore, Red Skin, Mentauteehoore, Hyanashraman or Knife in his hand, Running About, John Smith, Carrying the Basket, Cauwauay or Striking, Rewauyeato or Carrying the news, Half up the Hill, Trowyoudoys or G. Hunter, Spike Buck, Caugooshow or Clearing up, Mark on his Hip, Captain Hams, Isetaune or Crying often, Taunerowyea or Two

companies, Haudonwauays or Stripping the river, Isohauhasay or Tall chief, Tahowmandoyou, Howyouway or Paddling, Clouding up, Youwautowtoyou or Burnt his body, Shetouyouwee or Sweet foot, Tauhaugainstoany or Holding his hand about, Oharrawtodee or Turning over, Haucaumarout, Sarrowsauismatare or Striking sword, Sadudeto, Oshoutoy or Burning berry, Hard Hickery, Curetscetau, Youronocay or Isaac, Youtradowwonlee, Newtauyaro, Tayouonte or Old foot, Tauosanetee, Syunout or Give it to her, Doonstough or hunch on his forehead, Tyaudusout or Joshua Hendricks, Taushaushaurow or Cross the arms, Henry, Youwaydauyea or the Island, Armstrong, Shake the Ground, His Neck Down, Youheno, Towotoyoudo or Looking at her, Captain Smith, Tobacco, Standing Stone, Ronunaise or Wiping stick, Tarsduhatse or Large bones, Hamanchagave, House Fly or Maggot, Roudouma or Sap running, Big Belt, Cat Bone, Sammy, Taongauats or Round the point, Ramuye or Hold the sky, Mentoududu, Hownotant, Slippery nose, Tauslowquowsay or Twenty wives, Hoogaurow or Mad man, Coffee-house, Long Hair.

The tract of ten miles square at Wapaghkonetta is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: **The Black Hoof, Pomthe or Walker, Piaseka or Wolf, Shemenutu or Snake, Othawakeseka or Yellow Feather, Penethata or Perry, Chacalaway or the End of the tail, Quitawee or War chief, Sachachewa, Wasewweela, Waseweela or Bright horn, Othawsa or Yellow, Tepetoseka, Caneshemo, Newabetucka, Cawawescucka, Thokutchema, Setakosheka, Topee or James Saunders, Meshenewa, Tatiape, Pokechaw, Alawaymotakah, Lalloway or Perry, Wabemee, Nemekoshe, Nenepemeshequa or Cornstalk, Sheshe, Shawabaghke, Naneskaka, Thakoska or David M`Nair, Skapakake. Shapoquata, Peapakseka, Quaghquona, Quotowame, Nitaskeka, Thakaska or Spy buck, Pekathchseka, Tewaskoota or James Blue Jacket, Calawesa, Quaho, Kaketchheka or W. Perry, Swapee, Peektoo or Davy Baker, Skokapowa or George M`Dougall, Chepakosa, Shemay or Sam, Chiakoska or Captain Tom, General Wayne, Thaway, Othawee, Weeasesaka or Captain Reed, Lewaytaka, Tegoshea or George, Skekacumsheka, Wesheshemo, Mawenatcheka, Quashke, Thaswa, Baptieute, Waywalapee, Peshequkame, Chakalakee or Tom, Keywaypee, Egotacumshequa, Wabepee, Aquashequa, Pemotah, Nepaho, Takepee, Toposheka, Lathawanomo, Sowaghkota or Yellow clouds, Meenkesheka, Asheseka, Ochipway, Thapaeka, Chakata, Nakacheka, Thathouakata, Paytokothe, Palaske, Shesheloo, Quanaqua, Kalkoo, Toghshena, Capowa, Ethowakosee, Quaquesha, Capea, Thakatcheway, The man going up hill, Magotha, Tecumtequa, Setepakothe, Kekentha, Shiatwa, Shiabwasson, Koghkela,**

Akopee or a Heep of any thing, Lamatothe, Kesha, Pankoor, Peitehthator or Peter, Metchepelah, Capeah, Showagame, Wawaleepesheeka, Meewensheka, Nanemepahtoo or Trotter, Pamitchepetoo, Chalequa, Tetetee, Lesheshe, Nawabasheka or white feather, Skepakeskeshe, Tenakee, Shemaka, Pasheto, Thiatcheto, Metchemetche, Chacowa, Lawathska, Potchetee or the Man without a tail, Awabaneshekaw, Patacoma, Lamakesheka, Papashow, Weathaksheka, Pewaypee, Totah, Canaqua, Skepakutcheka, Welviesa, Kitahoe, Neentakoshe, Oshaishe, Chilosee, Quilaisha, Mawethaque, Akepee, Quelenee.

The the tract of five miles square, at Hog Creek, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: **Peeththa, Onowashim, Pematheywa, Wabekesheke, Leeso, Pohcaywese, Shemagauashe, Nehquakahucka, Papaskootepa, Meamepetoo, Welawenaka, Petiska, Ketuckepe, Lawitchetee, Epaumee, Chanacke, Jose, Lanawytucka, Shawaynaka, Wawatashewa, Ketaksosa, Shashekopeah, Lakose, Quinaska.**

The the tract of forty-eight square miles including Lewistown, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: **Shawnoese— Colonel Lewis, Polly Kizer, Theueteseepauh or Weed, Calossete, Vamauweke, Waucumsee, Skitlewa, Nayabepe, Wosheta, Nopamago, Willesque, Salock, Walathe, Silversmith, Siatha, Toseluo, Jemmy M`Donald, Jackson, Mohawk Thomas, Silverheels, John, Wewachee, Cassic, Atshena, Frenchman, Squesenau, Goohunt, Manwealte, Walisee, Billy, Thawwamee, Wopsquitty, Naywale, Big Turtle, Nolawat, Nawalippa, Razor, Blue, Tick, Nerer, Falling Star, Hale Clock, Hisoscock, Essquaseeto, Geore, Nuussome, Sauhanoe, Joseph, Scotowe, Battease, Crow, Shilling, Scotta, Nowpour, Nameawah, Quemauto, Snife, Captain, Taudeteso, Sonrise, Sowget, Deshau, Lettle Lewis, Jacquis, Tonaout, Swaunacou, General, Cussaboll, Bald, Crooked Stick, Wespata, Newasa, Garter, Porcupine, Pocaloche, Wocheque, Sawquaha, Enata, Panther, Colesetos, Joe. Senecas —Civil John, Wild Duck, Tall Man, Molasses, Ash, Nahanexa, Tasauk, Agusquenah, Roughleg, Quequesaw, Playful, Hairlip, Sieutinque, Hillnepewayatuska, Tauhunsequa, Nynoah, Suchusque, Leemutque, Treuse, Sequate, Caumecus, Scowneti, Tocondusque, Conhowdatwaw, Cowista, Nequatren, Cowhousted, Gillwas, Axtaea, Conawwehow, Sutteasee, Kiahoot, Crane, Silver, Bysaw, Crayfiste, Woolyhead, Conundahaw, Shacosaw, Coindos, Hutchequa, Nayau, Connodose, Coneseta, Nesluauta, Owl, Couauka, Cocheco, Couewash, Sinnecowacheckowe or Leek.**

The tract of three-miles square for the **Delaware Indians** , adjoining the tract of twelve

miles square upon the Sandusky river, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: **Captain Pipe, Zeshauau or James Armstrong, Mahawtoo or John Armstrong, Sanowdoyeasquaw or Silas Armstrong, Teorow or Black Raccoon, Hawdorowwatistie or Billy Montour, Buck Wheat, William Dondee, Thomas Lyons, Johnny Cake, Captain Wolf, Isaac Hill, John Hill, Tishatahoones or widow Armstrong, Ayenucere, Hoomaurow or John Ming, Youdorast.**
Lewis Cass,
Duncan McArthur,
Commissioners
[Proofread 15 October 2001. TH]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DELAWARE, 3 OCTOBER 1818, ST. MARY'S, OHIO

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 170-171.)

Oct. 3, 1818. 7 Stat., 188, Proclamation, Jan. 15, 1819.
Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parks, commissioners of the United States, and the Delaware nation of Indians.
ARTICLE 1.
The Delaware nation of Indians cede to the United States all their claim to land in the state of Indiana.

ARTICLE 2.
In consideration of the aforesaid cession, the United States agree to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in, upon the west side of the Mississippi, and to guaranty to them the peaceable possession of the same

ARTICLE 3.
The United States also agree to pay the Delawares the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded: which valuation shall be made by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States; and to furnish the Delawares with one hundred and twenty horses, not to exceed in value forty dollars each, and a sufficient number of perogues [boats], to aid in transporting them to the west side of the Mississippi; and a quantity of provisions, proportioned to their numbers, and the extent of their journey.

ARTICLE 4.
The Delawares shall be allowed the use and occupation of their improvements, for the term of three years from the date of this treaty if they so long require it.

ARTICLE 5.
The United States agree to pay to the Delawares a perpetual annuity of four thousand dollars; which, together with all annuities which the United States, by any former treaty, engaged to pay to them, shall be paid in silver, at any place to which the Delawares remove.

ARTICLE 6.
The United States agree to provide and support a blacksmith for the Delawares, after their removal to the west side of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 7.
One half section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely; Isaac Wobby, Samuel Cassman, Elizabeth Petchaka, and Jacob Dick; and one quarter of a section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely; Solomon Tindell, and Benoni Tindell; all of whom are Delawares; which tracts of land shall be located, after the country is surveyed, at the first creek above the old fort on White river, and running up the river; and shall be held by the persons herein named, respectively, and their heirs; but shall never be conveyed or transferred without the approbation of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 8.
A sum, not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-five cents, shall be paid by the United States, to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware nation; and shall be expended by the Indian agent at Piqua and Fort Wayne, agreeably to a schedule this day examined and approved by the commissioners of the United States.

ARTICLE 9.
This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties. In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the Delaware nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

[Signed for the United States] **Jonathan Jennings, Lew. Cass, B. Parke.**

[Delaware]
Kithteeleland, or Anderson,
Lapanihe, or Big Bear,
James Nanticoke,
Apacahund, or White Eyes,
Captain Killbuck,
The Beaver,
Netahopuna,
Captain Tunis,
Captain Ketchum,
The Cat,
Ben Beaver,
The War Mallet,
Captain Caghkoo,
The Buck.

In the presence of--
James Dill, secretary to the commissioners,
William Turner, secretary,
Jno. Johnston, Indian agent,
B. F. Stickney, S. I. A.,
John Conner, interpreter,
John Kinzie, sub-agent,
G. Godfroy, sub-agent,
John T. Chunn, major, Third U. S. Infantry
J. Hackley, captain, Third Infantry,
William Oliver,
Hilary Brunut, lieutenant, Third Infantry,
David Oliver,
R. A. Forsyth, jr., secretary, Indian Department.

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE OSAGE 2 JUNE 1825, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 217-219.)

ARTICLE 8. It appearing that the Delaware nation have various claims against the Osages, which the latter have not had it in their power to adjust, and the United States being desirous to settle, finally and satisfactorily, all demands and differences between the Delawares and the Osages [in "Kansas"-Ed.], do hereby agree to pay to the Delawares, in full satisfaction of all their claims and demands against the Osages, the sum of one thousand dollars.
[This is an extract of the only article that pertains to the Delaware-Editor. To see the remainder of the treaty, go to: http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/index.htm
[Proofread 19 October 2001 TH]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SHAWNEE, 7 NOVEMBER 1825, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, p. 262.)

WHEREAS the Shawnee Indians were in possession of a tract of land near Cape Geredeau, in the State of Missouri, settled under a permission from the Spanish Government, given to the said Shawnees and Delawares by the Baron De Carondelet, on the fourth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and recorded in the office of Recorder of Land Titles at St. Louis, containing about twenty-five miles (25) square, which said tract of land was abandoned by the Delawares, in the year 1815...

[This is a partial extract of the preamble of the treaty only.- It was the only portion that pertains to the Delaware. Editor. For the full text see: *http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/index.htm*

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DELAWARE, 3 AUGUST 1829 , SANDUSKY RIVER, OHIO

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 303-304.)

Fort Sandusky Aug. 3, 1829. Stat., 326, Proclamation, Jan. 2, 1830

Articles of agreement made between John M'Elvain, thereto specially authorized by the President of the United States, and the band of Delaware Indians, upon the Sandusky River, in the state of Ohio, for the cession of a certain reservation of land in the said State.

ARTICLE I.

The said band of Delaware Indians cede to the United States the tract of three miles square, adjoining the Wyandot reservation upon the Sandusky river, reserved for their use by the treaty of the Rapids of the Maumee, concluded between the United States and the Wyandots, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnees, Potawatamies, Ottawas, and Chippiwa tribes of Indians, on the twenty-ninth of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the said tribe of Delawares engage to remove to and join their nation on the west side of the Mississippi, on the land allotted to them, on or before the first day of January next, at which time peaceable possession of said reservation is to be given to the United States.

ARTICLE II.

In consideration of the stipulation aforesaid, it is agreed, that the United States shall pay to the said band the sum of three thousand dollars: two thousand dollars in hand, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by the undersigned Chiefs of said tribe, and the remaining balance of one thousand dollars to be appropriated to the purchase of horses, clothing, provisions, and other useful articles, to aid them on their journey so soon as they are prepared to remove. In witness whereof, the said John McElvain, and the chiefs of the said band, have hereunto set their hands and seals at Little Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

[For the United States] John McElvain.

[For the Delaware]
Captain Pipe,
William Matacur,
Captain Wolf,
Eli Pipe,
Solomon Joneycake,
Joseph Armstrong,
George Williams.

In presence of--
Nathaniel McLain,

Cornelius Wilson,
H. Barrett.
[Proofread 19 October 2001. TH]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DELAWARE, 24 SEPTEMBER 1829, St. MARY'S, OHIO

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 304-305.)

Sept. 24, 1829. 7 State, 327. Proclamation, Mar. 24, 1831.
Supplemental article to the Delaware Treaty, concluded at St. Mary's in the State of Ohio, on the 3d of October, 1818.
Whereas the foregoing Treaty stipulates that the United States shall provide for the Delaware Nation, a country to reside in, West of the Mississippi, as the permanent residence of their Nation; and whereas the said Delaware Nation are now willing to remove, on the following conditions, from the country on James' fork of White river in the state of Missouri, to the Country selected in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri River, as recommended by the government, for the permanent residence of the whole Delaware Nation; it is hereby agreed upon by the parties, that the country in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, extending up the Kansas River, to the Kansas Line, and up the Missouri River to Camp Leavenworth, and thence to a line drawn Westwardly, leaving a space of ten miles wide, north of the Kansas boundary line, for an outlet; shall be conveyed and forever secured by the United States, to the said Delaware Nation, as their permanent residence: And the United States hereby pledges the faith of the government to guarantee to the said Delaware Nation forever, the quiet and peaceable possession and undisturbed enjoyment of the same, against the claims and assaults of all and every other people whatever. [Emphasis added-Editor.]
And the United States hereby agrees to furnish the Delaware Nation with forty horses, to be given to their poor and destitute people, and the use of six wagons and ox teams, to assist the nation in removing their heavy articles to their permanent home; and to supply them with all necessary farming utensils and tools necessary for building houses, &c.: and to supply them with provisions on their journey, and with one year's provisions after they get to their permanent residence; and to have a grist and saw mill erected for their use, within two years after their complete removal.

And it is hereby expressly stipulated and agreed upon by the parties, that for and in

consideration of the full and entire relinquishment by the Delaware Nation of all claim whatever to the country now occupied by them in the State of Missouri, the United States shall pay to the said Delaware Nation, an additional permanent annuity of one thousand dollars.

And it is further stipulated that thirty-six sections of the best land within the limits hereby relinquished, shall be selected under the direction of the President of the United States, and sold for the purpose of raising a fund, to be applied under the direction of the President, to the support of schools for the education of Delaware children.

It is agreed upon by the parties that the supplementary article shall be concluded in part only, at this time, and that the deputation of a Chief, or Warrior, from each town with their Interpretor shall proceed with the Agent to explore the country more fully, and if they approve of said country, to sign their names under ours, which shall be considered as finally concluded on our part; and after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof the United States Indian agent, and the chiefs and warriors of the Delaware nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands at Council camp, on James fork of White river, in the State of Missouri, this 24th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

[For the United States]
Gen. Vashon, United States Indian agent.

[Delaware]
Wm. Anderson, principal chief,
Capt. Paterson, 2nd chief,
Pooshies, or the cat,
Capt. Suwaunock,
whiteman,
Jonny Quick,
John Gray,
George Guirty,
Capt. Beaver,
Naunotetauxien,
Little Jack,
Capt. Pipe,
Big Island.

Signed in presence of--
James Connor, Delaware interpreter,

Anth'y Shane, Shawanee interpreter. These last six chiefs and warriors having been deputed to examine the country, have approved of it, and signed their names at Council camp in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri river, on the 19th October 1829.
Nauochecaupauc, his x mark,
Nungailautone, his x mark,
James Gray, his x mark,
Sam Street, his x mark,
Aupaneek, his x mark,
Outhteekawshaweat, his x mark, [I do not know who are Delaware and who are Shawnee. Editor]

In presence of --
Anth'y Shane, interpreter,
James Conner, interpreter,
Baptiste Peoria, interpreter.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy from the original in my possession.
Geo. Vashon, United States Indian agent.
Indian agency, near Kansas river, 24th October, 1829.

Grants and Treaties in Indiana, 1783-1840
(Sources: Charles J. Kappler, ed., Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties (Washington, D.C., 1903), Vol. II; and Francis Paul Prucha, Atlas of American Indian Affairs (Lincoln, Neb., 1990))
1. Clark's Grant, 1783 given by Virginia to the soldiers who fought in the Illinois campaign with George Rogers Clark.
2. Treaty with the Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, Miami, Ell River, Wea, Kickapoo, Pinkashaw, and Kaskaskia Indians signed 7 June 1795 at Greenville, Ohio.
3. Treaty with the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Ell River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, and Kaskaskia Indians signed 7 June 1803 at Fort Wayne.
4. Treaties with the Delaware and Piankashaw Indians signed 18 and 27 August 1804 at Vincennes.
5. Treaty with the Delaware, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, and Wea Indians signed 21 August 1805.
6. Treaty with the Delaware, Potawatomi, Miami, and Eel River Indians signed 30 September 1809 at Fort Wayne..
7. Supplementary treaty with the Miami, Eel River, Delaware, and Potawatomie signed 30

September 1809 at Fort Wayne.
8. Treaty with the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa Indians signed 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Maumee River in Ohio.
9. Treaties with the Potawatomie, Wea, Delaware, and Miami Indians signed 29 August 1821 at St. Mary's Ohio.
10. Treaty with the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi Indians signed 29 August 1821 at Chicago.
11. Treaties with the Potawatomi and Miami Indians signed 16 and 23 October 1826 on the Wabash River near the Mouth of the Mississinewa River.
12. Treaty with the Potawatomi Indians signed 16 October 1826 on the Wabash River near the mouth of the Mississinewa River.
13. Treaty with the Potawatomi Indians signed 20 September 1828 at Carey's Mission, Michigan.
14. Treaty with the Potawatomi Indians signed 26 October 1832 on the Tippecanoe River.
15. Treaty with the Potawatomi Indians signed 27 October 1832 on the Tippecanoe River.
16. Treaty with the Miami Indians signed 23 October 1834 at the Forks of the Wabash.
17. Treaty with the Miami Indians signed 28 November 1840 at the Forks of the Wabash.

Proofread 24 January 2004. Paper copy. Photo check A. TH

Home Page
24 July 2005

TREATIES 1856-PRESENT

Feb. 5, 1856. 11 Stat., 663. Ratified Apr. 18, 1856.
Proclaimed Sept. 8, 1856.

Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties), pp. 742-745. Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Stockbridge in the State of Wisconsin, on the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, between **Francis Huebschmann,** commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians assembled in general council, and such of the Munsees who were included in the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, but are yet residing in the State of New York, by their duly authorized delegates, **William Mohawk and Joshua Willson.**

Whereas by Senate amendment to the treaty with the Menomonees of February [*twenty*] eighth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, two townships of land on the east side of Winnebago Lake, Territory of Wisconsin, were set aside for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, all formerly of the State of New York, but a part of whom had already removed to Wisconsin; and

Whereas said Indians took possession of said lands, but dissensions existing among them led to the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, by which the east half of said two townships was retroceded to the United States, and in conformity to which a part of said Stockbridges and Munsees emigrated west of the Mississippi; and

Whereas to relieve them from dissensions still existing by “An act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin,” approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, it was provided, that the remaining townships of land should be divided into lots and allotted between the individual members of said tribe; and

Whereas a part of said tribe refused to be governed by the provisions of said act, and a

subsequent act was passed on the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, repealing the aforementioned act, but without making provision for bona fide purchasers of lots in the townships subdivided in conformity to the said first-named act; and

Whereas it was found impracticable to carry into effect the provisions of the last-mentioned act, and to remedy all difficulties, a treaty was entered into on the twenty-fourth of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, wherein among other provisions, the tribe obligated itself to remove to the country west of the Mississippi set apart for them by the amendment to said treaty; and

Whereas dissensions have yet been constantly existing amongst them, and many of the tribe refused to remove, when they were offered a location in Minnesota, and applied for a retrocession to them of the township of Stockbridge, which has been refused by the United States; and

Whereas a majority of the said tribe of Stockbridges and the Munsees are averse to removing to Minnesota and prefer a new location in Wisconsin, and are desirous soon to remove and to resume agricultural pursuits, and gradually to prepare for citizenship, and a number of other members of the said tribe desire at the present time to sever their tribal relations and to receive patents for the lots of land at Stockbridge now occupied by them; and

Whereas the United States are willing to exercise the same liberal policy as heretofore, and for the purpose of relieving these Indians from the complicated difficulties, by which they are surrounded, and to establish comfortably together all such Stockbridges and Munsees— wherever they may be now located, in Wisconsin, in the State of New York, or west of the Mississippi—as were included in the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and desire to remain for the present under the paternal care of the United States Government; and for the purpose of enabling such individuals of said tribes as are now qualified and desirous to manage their own affairs, to exercise the rights and to perform the duties of the citizen, these articles of agreement have been entered into:

ARTICLE 1.

The Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, who were included in the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and all the individual members of said tribes, hereby jointly and severally cede and relinquish to the United States and their remaining right and title in the lands at the town of Stockbridge, State of Wisconsin, the seventy-two sections of land in Minnesota set aside for them by the amendment to the treaty of

November twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the twenty thousand dollars stipulated to be paid to them by the said amendment, the sixteen thousand five hundred dollars invested by the United States in stocks for the benefit of the Stockbridge tribe in conformity to Article 9 of the said treaty, and all claims set up by and for the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, or by and for the Munsees separately, or by and for any individuals of the Stockbridge tribe who claim to have been deprived of annuities since the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and all such and other claims set up by or for them or any of them are hereby abrogated, and the United States released and discharged therefrom.

ARTICLE 2.

In consideration of such cession and relinquishment by said Stockbridges and Munsees, the United States agree to select as soon as practicable and to give them a tract of land in the State of Wisconsin near the southern boundary of the Menomonee reservation, of sufficient extent to provide for each head of a family and others lots of land of eighty and forty acres, as hereinafter provided; every such lot to contain at least one-half of arable land, and to pay to be expended for improvements for the said Stockbridges and Munsees as provided in article 4, the sum of forty-one thousand one hundred dollars, and a further sum of twenty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars to enable them to remove, and the further sum of eighteen thousand dollars, (twelve thousand for the Stockbridges and six thousand for the Munsees,) to be expended, at such time, and in such manner, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in the purchase of stock and necessaries, the discharge of national or tribal debts, and to enable them to settle their affairs.

ARTICLE 3.

As soon as practicable after the selection of the lands set aside for these Indians by the preceding article, the United States shall cause the same to be surveyed into sections, half and quarter sections, to correspond with the public surveys, and the council of the Stockbridges and Munsees shall under the direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, make a fair and just allotment among the individuals and families of their tribes. Each head of a family shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, and in case his or her family consists of more than four members, if thought expedient by the said council, eighty acres more may be allotted to him or her; each single male person above eighteen years of age shall be entitled to eighty acres; and each female person above eighteen years of age, not belonging to any family, and each orphan child, to forty acres; and sufficient land shall be reserved for the rising generation. After the said allotment is made, the persons entitled to land may take immediate possession thereof, and the United States will thence-forth and until the issuing of the patents, as hereinafter provided, hold the same in trust for such persons, and certificates shall be issued, in a suitable form

guaranteeing and securing to the holders their possession and an ultimate title to the land; but such certificates shall not be assignable, and shall contain a clause expressly prohibiting the sale or transfer by the holder of the land described therein. After the expiration of ten years upon the application of the holder of such certificate, made with the consent of the said Stockbridge and Munsee council, and when it shall appear prudent and for his or her welfare, the President of the United States may direct, that such restriction on the power of sale shall be withdrawn and a patent issued in the usual form. Should any of the heads of families die before the issuing of the certificates or patents herein provided for, the same shall issue to their heirs; and if the holder of any such certificate shall die without heirs, his or her land shall not revert to the United States, unless on petition of the Stockbridge and Munsee council for the issuing of a new certificate for the land of such deceased person, to the holder of any other certificate for land, and on the surrendering to the United States of such other certificate, by the holder thereof, the President shall direct the issuing of a new certificate for such land; and in like manner new certificates, may be given for lots of land, the prior certificates for which have been surrendered by the holders thereof.

ARTICLE 4.

Of the monies set aside for improvements by the second of these articles, not exceeding one-fourth shall be applied to the building of roads leading to, and through said lands: to the erection of a school-house, and such other improvements of a public character, as will be deemed necessary by the said Stockbridge and Munsee council, and approved by the superintendent of the northern superintendency. The residue of the said fund shall be expended for improvements to be made by and for the different members and families composing the said tribes, according to a system to be adopted by the said council, under the direction of the superintendent aforesaid, and to be first approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE 5.

The persons to be included in the apportionment of the land and money to be divided and expended under the provisions of this agreement, shall be such only, as are actual members of the said Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, (a roll or census of whom shall be taken and appended to this agreement,) their heirs, and legal representatives; and hereafter, the adoption of any individual amongst them shall be null and void, except it be first approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE 6.

In case the United States desire to locate on the tract of land to be selected as herein provided, the Stockbridges and Munsees emigrated to the west of the Mississippi in conformity to the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine,

the Stockbridges and Munsees, parties to this treaty, agree to receive them as brethren: *Provided,* That none of the said Stockbridges and Munsees, whether now residing at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, in the State of New York, or west of the Mississippi, shall be entitled to any of these lands or the money stipulated to be expended by these articles, unless they remove to the new location within two years from the ratification hereof.

ARTICLE 7.

The said Stockbridges and Munsees hereby set aside, for educational purposes exclusively, their portion of the annuities under the treaties of November the eleventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; August eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; and September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

ARTICLE 8.

One hundred and fifty dollars valuation of the schoolhouse at Stockbridge made in conformity to article 6 of the treaty of November twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and remaining unpaid, shall be expended in the erection of a school-house, with the other funds set aside for the same purpose by article 4 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 9.

About seven and two-fifths acres bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot eighty-nine, in the centre of the military road; thence west, along the north line of said lot, fifty-four and a quarter rods; thence south, thirty-eight and a quarter rods; thence east twenty-eight and a quarter rods; thence north thirty four and a quarter rods; thence east twenty-six rods; thence north, four rods, to the place of beginning, comprising the ground heretofore used by the Stockbridges to bury their dead, shall be patented to the supervisors of the town of Stockbridge, to be held by them and their successors in trust for the inhabitants of said town, to be used by them as a cemetery, and the proceeds from cemetery lots and burial-places to be applied in fencing, clearing, and embellishing the grounds.

ARTICLE 10.

It is agreed that all roads and highways laid out by authority of law shall have right of way through the lands set aside for said Indians, on the same terms as are provided by law for their location through lands of citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 11.

The object of this instrument being to advance the welfare and improvement of said Indians, it is agreed, if it prove insufficient from causes which cannot now be foreseen, to effect these ends, that the President of the United States may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of their affairs, as in his

judgment may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may, hereafter, make such provision by law, as experience shall prove to be necessary.

ARTICLE 12.

The said Stockbridges and Munsees agree to suppress the use of ardent spirits among their people and to resist by all prudent means, its introduction in their settlements.

ARTICLE 13.

The Secretary of the Interior, if deemed by him expedient and proper, may examine into the sales made by the Stockbridge Indians. to whom lots of land were allotted in conformity to the acts of Congress, entitled “An act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin,” approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and if it shall be found that any of the said sales have been improperly made, or that a proper consideration has not been paid, the same may be disapproved or set aside. By the direction of the said Secretary, patents to such lots of land shall be issued to such persons as shall be found to be entitled to the same.

ARTICLE 14.

The lots of land the equitable title to which shall be found not to have passed by valid sales from the Stockbridge Indians to purchasers, and such lots as have, by the treaty of November twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, been receded to the United States, shall be sold at the minimum price of ten dollars per acre for lots fronting on Lake Winnebago, on both sides of the military road, and all the lands in the three tiers of lots next to Lake Winnebago, and at five dollars per acre for the residue of the lands in said township of Stockbridge. Purchasers of lots, on which improvements were made by Stockbridge Indians shall pay, in addition to the said minimum price, the appraised value of such improvements. To actual settlers on any of said lots possessing the qualifications requisite to acquire pre-emption rights, or being civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe, who shall prove, to the satisfaction of the register of the land district to which the township of Stockbridge shall be attached, that he or she has made improvements to the value of not less than fifty dollars on such lot, and that he or she is actually residing on it; the time of paying the purchase-price may be extended for a term not exceeding three years from the ratification hereof, as shall be deemed advisable by the President of the United States, provided, that no such actual settler shall be permitted to pre-empt, in the manner aforesaid, more than one lot, or two contiguous lots, on which he has proved to have made improvements exceeding the value of one hundred dollars. The residue of said lots shall be brought into market as other Government lands are offered for sale, and shall not be sold at a less price than the said minimum price; and all said sales shall be made, and the patents provided for in these articles shall be issued in accordance with the survey made in conformity to said act of March third, one thousand eight hundred

and forty-three, unless, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, a new survey shall be deemed necessary and proper.

ARTICLE 15.

The United States agree to pay, within one year after the ratification of this agreement, the appraised value of the improvements upon the lands herein ceded and relinquished to the United States, to the individuals claiming the same, the valuation of such improvements, to be made by a person to be selected by the superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, and not to exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of five thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 16.

The hereinafter named Stockbridge Indians, having become sufficiently advanced in civilization, and being desirous of separating from the Stockbridge tribe, and of enjoying the privileges granted to persons of Indian descent by the State of Wisconsin, and in consideration of ceding and relinquishing to the United States all their rights in the lands and annuities of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, and in the annuities, money, or land, to which said Indians now are or may hereafter be entitled, the United States agree to issue patents in fee-simple to the said Stockbridge Indians to the lots of land, at the town of Stockbridge, described and set opposite their names.

Names of persons.	Lots to be patented to them.	Lots, the privilege of entering which on the same terms of payment as prescribed for actual settlers in article 14 is granted.
John Moore	9, 38, and 105	226 and 187
Job Moore	69, 176 and 191	280
Sopha Moore	177	
Caleb Moore	223	
Elizabeth Moore	234	
Henry Moore	264	233
Daniel Davids' heirs	47, N. half 48, 60	
John Littleman's heirs	113	
Jane Dean's heirs	30	
A. Miller's heirs	14	
Mary McAllister	N. half 280	S. half 280
Hope Welch	284	

Catharine Mills	S. half 194	N. half 194		
Nancy Hom	N. half 270	S. half 270		
Margaret Beaulieu	N. half 238	S. half 238		
Sally Shenandoah	76			
Jacob Moore	233	190		
Martha Moore, wife of Jacob Moore		253		
Betsey Manague		N. half 349	S. half 349	
Levy Konkapot		61, 152		
Mary Hendrick		78		
John W. Abrams		59		

The said **Mary Hendrick, and Levy Konkapot, John W. Abrams** to have the privilege of joining again the said Stockbridges and Munsees in their new location.

ARTICLE 17.

So much of the treaties of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and of November twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, as is in contravention or in conflict with the stipulations of this agreement, is hereby abrogated and annulled.

ARTICLE 18.

This instrument shall be binding upon the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States. In testimony whereof, the said **Francis Huebschmann**, commissioner as aforesaid, and the chiefs, headmen, and members of the said Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, and the said delegates of the Munsees of New York, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year herein before written.

Francis
Huebschmann,
Commissioner on the part of the United States.

Ziba T. Peters,
sachem,
John N. Chicks,
Jeremiah Slingerland,
John W. Abrams,
Levi Konkapot,
} Counsellors.
Joshua Willson,
Delegate of Munsees of New York.
Thomas S. Branch,
Jacob Davids,
John W. Quinney, jr.,
Timothy Jourden,
John Yoccom,
William Mohawk,
Delegate of Munsees of New York.
George T. Bennett,
Jacob Konkapot,
Jessee Jourden,
Jeremiah Bennett,
Isaac Jacobs,
James Joshua,
Benjamin Pye, 2d,
John Hendricks,
Eli Williams,
Cornelius Anthony,
Lewis Hendrick,
Adam Davids,
Elias Konkapot,
Jediehal Wilber,
William Gardner,
Stephen Gardner,
Simeon Gardner,
Polly Bennett,
Eleanor Charles,
Mary Hendrick,

Susan Hendrick,
Joseph Doxtator,
Joseph L. Chicks,
Solomon Davids,

Roll and census made in conformity to Article 5 of the foregoing treaty.

Names.–Census of the Munsees of New York, included in the treaty of September 3, 1839.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Isaac Durkee	1	1	2	4
William Mohawk	1	1	2	4
Titus Mohawk	–	–	1	1
Thomas Snake's widow	–	1	1	2
Austin Half White	–	–	1	1
Clarissa Spragg	–	1	7	8
George Moses	1	1	2	4
Jonathan Waterman	1	1	5	7
Jonathan Titus	1	–	–	1
Levy Halftown	1	1	7	9
Jefferson Halftown	1	1	–	2
Eunice Red Eye	–	1	5	6
John Wilson	1	1	3	5
Joshua Wilson	1	1	2	4
John N. Chicks	1	–	3	4
Jeremiah Slingerland	1	1	3	5
John W. Abrams	1	1	4	6
Ziba T. Peters	1	1	2	4
Levy Konkapot	1	–	–	1
Thomas S. Branch	1	1	2	4
Jacob Davids	1	1	4	6
John W. Quinney, jr	1	1	2	4
Timothy Jourdan	1	1	3	5
John Yoccum	1	1	4	6
George T. Bennet	1	1	3	5
Jacob Konkapot	1	1	3	5
Jesse Jourdan	1	1	2	4

Jeremiah Bennet	1	1	2	4
Isaac Jacobs	1	1	1	3
James Joshua	1	–	–	1
Benjamin Pye, 2d	1	2	4	7
John P. Hendricks	1	1	2	4
Eli Williams	1	1	3	5
Cornelius Anthony	1	1	2	4
Lewis Hendrick	1	–	–	1
Adam Davids	1	1	2	4
Elias Konkapot	1	–	–	1
Jedediah Wilber	1	–	–	1
William Gardner	1	1	3	5
Stephen Gardner	1	1	1	3
Simeon Gardner	1	1	1	3
Polly Bennett	–	1	2	3
Eleanor Charles	–	1	–	1
Mary Hendrick	–	1	–	1
Susannah Hendrick	–	1	–	1
Joseph Doxtater	1	1	–	2
Joseph L. Chicks	1	–	3	4
James Chicks	–	–	1	1
Solomon Davids	1	1	1	3
Elizabeth Bowman	–	1	3	4
Humble Jourdan	1	1	–	2
Phebe Pye	–	1	–	1
Jacob Jacobs	1	–	–	1
Aaron Konkapot	1	–	–	1
Jeremiah Gardiner	1	–	–	1
Andrew Wilber	1	–	–	1
Prudence Quinney	–	1	–	1
Bethseba Wright	–	1	–	1
Alonzo Quinney	1	–	–	1
Rebecca Thompson	–	1	–	1
Peter Bennett, sen	1	1	4	6
Peter Bennett, jr	1	1	–	2
Daniel Gardner	1	–	–	1
Bathseba Brown	–	1	–	1

Dennis T. Turkey	1	1	–	2
Benjamin Pye, 3d	1	1	4	6
Abram Pye, sen	1	–	2	3
Abram Pye, jr	1	–	–	1
David Pye	1	–	–	1
Elizabeth Doxtater	–	1	4	5
Margaret Davids	–	1	1	2
Cornelius Aaron	1	1	1	3
Anna Turkey	–	1	–	1
Phebe Skicket	–	1	–	1
Louisa Konkapot	–	1	–	1
Elizabeth Aaron	–	1	–	1
Rebecca Aaron	–	1	–	1
Benjamin Pye, 4th	1	1	3	5
Paul Pye	1	–	–	1
Jackson Chicks and one other orphan, heirs of Josiah Chicks	–	–	2	2
Electa W. Candy	1	1	4	6
Cornelius Yoccum	1	1	3	5
Harriet Jourdan	–	1	–	1
Levina Pye	–	1	–	1
Charlotte Palmer	–	1	3	4
Remona Miller	–	1	2	3
Hannah Turkey	–	1	3	4
Bigdeer	1	–	–	1
Elizabeth Wilber	–	1	2	3
Harvey Johnson	1	1	7	9
Mary Eliza Butler	–	1	3	4
Thomas Tousey	1	1	6	8
Chester Tousey	1	1	5	7
Daniel Tousey	1	–	–	1
Sarah Tousey	–	1	–	1
Philena Pye, 1st	–	1	–	1
Lucinda Quinney	–	1	2	3
Eliza Franks	–	1	1	2
Lucinda Gardner	–	1	1	2
Mary Jane Bowman	–	1	–	1

Debby Baldwin	–	1	2	3
Edward Bowman	1	1	1	3
Moses Smith	1	1	2	4
Dolly Doxtater	–	1	1	2
Polly Smith	–	1	–	1
Aaron Smith, (Hannah Smith)	1	1	2	4
Polly Konkapot	–	1	–	1
John Lewis	1	–	–	1
Peter D. Littleman	1	1	4	6
Clarissa Miller	–	1	–	1
John P. Quinney, (absent)	1	1	–	2
Paul Quinney, (absent)	1	1	1	3
Charles Stevens	1	–	–	1
Samuel Stevens	1	1	–	2
Samuel Miller	–	1	4	5
John Metoxen, sen	1	1	–	2
Simeon S. Metoxen	1	1	4	6
Nicholas Palmer	1	1	2	4
Daniel Metoxen	1	–	–	1
Moses Doxtator	1	1	2	4
Darius Charles	1	–	2	3
Catharine Butterfield	–	1	1	2
Washington Quinney	1	1	3	5
Ezekiel Robinson	1	–	–	1
Sally Pye	–	1	2	3
James Palmer	1	–	2	3
Jonas Thompson	1	1	3	5
William Thompson	1	–	–	1
Austin E. Quinney	1	1	3	5
John Beaman	1	–	–	1
Simeon Quinney	1	1	1	3
Elizabeth Palmer	–	1	–	1
Margaret Miller	–	1	2	3
William Miller	1	–	–	1
Zachariah Miller	1	1	–	2
Solomon Duchamp	1	–	–	1
John Metoxen, jr	1	–	–	1

Joseph M. Quinney	1	1	1	3
Mary Quinney	–	1	–	1
Frelinghuysen Quinney	1	–	–	1
Bartholomew Bowman	1	–	–	1
Lewis Bowman	1	–	–	1

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN,
Commissioner on the part of the United States.
ZIBA T. PETERS, *Sachem.*

Roll and census of Stockbridges and Munsees who prefer to remain at Stockbridge according to article 16.

Names.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
John Moore		1	–	–	1
Job Moore		1	1	6	8
Sophia Moore		–	1	–	1
Caleb Moore		–	–	–	–
Elizabeth Moore		–	–	–	–
Henry Moore		1	–	1	2
Diana Davids		–	1	–	1
Mary Ann Littleman		–	1	1	2
Mary Jane Dean	Children of Jane Dean.	–	–	1	1
Daniel P. Dean		–	–	1	1
John W. Dean		–	–	1	1
Dideema Miller		–	1	–	1
Darius Davids		1	–	–	1
Mary McAllister		–	–	1	1
Hope Welch		–	1	–	1
Catharine Mills		–	1	–	1
Nancy Hom		–	1	–	1
Margaret Beaulieu		–	1	5	6
Sally Schenandoah		–	1	2	3
Betsey Manague		–	1	5	6
Jacob Moore		1	1	2	4

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN,
Commissioner on the part of the United States.
ZIBA T. PETERS, *Sachem*.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 3, 1856.

SIR: Referring to my last two annual reports, where the embarrassed condition of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians is discussed, and to the paragraph of the general Indian appropriation bill, of the 3d March, 1855, Stat. at Large, vol. x, p. 699, where there is appropriated, "for the purpose of enabling the President to treat with, and arrange the difficulties existing among the **S**tockbridge and Munsee Indians, of Lake Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, arising out of the acts of Congress of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the treaty of twenty-fourth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, in such manner as may be just to the Indians, and with their assent, and not inconsistent with the legal rights of white persons who may reside on the Stockbridge reserve, of the claim of the United States under the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars;" and also to the treaty which was made between these Indians and Superintendent Francis Huebschmann, during the last summer, which, for reasons then given you, was disapproved of, I have now the honor to send up a treaty concluded with them on the 5th ultimo, by Superintendent Huebschmann, the provisions of which are approved by me, and would recommend, if you agree, that it may be laid before the President, to the end, if approved by him, that it may be sent to the Senate for its constitutional action thereon. And I herewith transmit a copy of the letter of the superintendent sending on said treaty, together with a copy of a power of attorney from certain Munsees to Isaac Durkee, William Mohawk, and Joshua Wilson [Are the persons Munsee or Stockbridge?], for purposes therein indicated.
I would merely remark that, by locating the Stockbridges in Wisconsin instead of Minnesota about $20,000 of expense would be saved in removal, while a location in Minnesota could not be more out of the way of the whites, and the lands there would be worth to the Government at least as much as the price to be paid the Menomonee's.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. MANYPENNY *Commissioner*.
Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,

Milwaukie, February 23, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a treaty with the Stockbridges and Munsees, concluded in conformity to your instructions. In consequence of the complicated difficulties at Stockbridge, and the factious spirit ruling among the Indians, the task imposed upon me was not an easy one, and required extraordinary patience and forbearance. I believe I have used all proper means to make the arrangement contemplated by the treaty as acceptable to all parties interested as could be expected under the circumstances. However, about one-fifth of the Indians, headed by **Austin E. Quinney**, and mostly consisting of members of the Quinney family, did not sign the treaty, but without giving any sensible reason. The only two objections raised by Austin E. Quinney to the draft of the treaty were: *First*, That the issuing of patents to lands, to be apportioned to the individuals of the tribe, was contemplated. This objection was virtually obviated by amending the treaty, so that the application for a patent to be made after ten years, has first to be consented to by the general council of the Stockbridges and Munsees.

His second objection was, that there was no provision made for the payment of a claim he himself has against the tribe. Though I invited him to submit the claim to me for examination, he did not do so, and, from what I learned from himself and others, it appears that it would, if submitted, not bear very accurate examination, as about half of it is made up of high charges for meals furnished councillors of the Stockbridges, and the other half for funds advanced to one certain **Chandler**, on his share of the twenty thousand dollars to be paid under the amendment to the treaty of 1848 for procuring the adoption of the said amendment.

The real objection on the part of the Quinneys to the re-organization of the Stockbridges and Munsees under this treaty is, no doubt, the certainty staring them in the face, that their rule over the tribe will be at an end if the treaty is ratified. To show what use this family has made of their power over the tribe, I will only mention a few instances. Though claiming to hold their lands again in commonalty in consequence of the law of August 6, 1846, **Austin E. Quinney**, by barter and trade carried on with widows and other Indians, and by advancing to them a few provisions, pretended to have bought their lots of land, and, under the treaty of 1848, he not only received pay for the improvements on all these lands, (1,440 acres,) $2,760.63, but of the sixteen thousand five hundred dollars paid under V article of treaty of 1848 he received $3,083, while under a proper per capita apportionment, the share of his family would not have been much more than about three hundred dollars. The interest of the $16,500, to be paid “as other annuities are paid by the United States,” has been apportioned in direct violation of the said treaty until the

Stockbridge affairs came under my superintendence, in the same manner as the $16,500 under article 5 had peen paid; and for the benefit of Sam'l Miller, even that illegal apportionment was falsified so as to pay him one-half of $1,662.50, and the interest on the other half instead of $412.50, the proportion to which he would have been entitled by the quantity of land held by him at the treaty of 1848. Austin E. Quinney realized about a thousand dollars more by selling his pretended right of occupancy to lots, so that it appears, that he has received about seven thousand dollars in addition to what he has received of the money paid to his tribe by the State of New York, and it is no doubt mortifying to him that his share of moneys hereafter, is to be no larger than that of any other member of the tribe. A great part of the funds received from the State of New York has been used by the Quinney family for their own aggrandizement and the sending of delegations to Washington; and the wishes of a majority of the Stockbridges in relation to the application of those funds, have been frequently disregarded, and at the present time Sam'l Miller has been sent by Austin E. Quinney as delegate to Washington with a part of those funds, in direct opposition to the wishes of the majority.

I proposed to Austin E. Quinney and his followers to patent to them lands at Stockbridge, and to make other stipulations favorable to them, if they preferred to remain there and to separate from the tribe; but as they would not declare their willingness to accept of such provisions, and as Quinney declared that he would probably desire to remove with the others if the lands to be selected were of good quality, and deeming it more beneficial to them that they should remove with the others and be settled by themselves, if they preferred it, in some corner of the new reservation, I did not feel prompted to provide for thier remaining at Stockbridge, and increased the sums to be paid in proportion to their number.
I had made no secret, since my visit to Stockbridge during the fore part of December last, of the arrangement contemplated in relation to lands and land-titles at Stockbridge, (articles 13 and 14,) and it appeared generally satisfactory to white settlers; yet there will be always found meddlesome individuals, and it appears that, at the request of a resident of Stockbridge, who, however, has no land himself, a lawyer of **Green Bay** had drawn up a petition or memorial asking the treaty to be amended.

When I saw the document no names were attached to it, and I have not inquired afterwards if it has been signed by anybody and forwarded. I read it very hastily, but it left the impression upon my mind that little legal knowledge was displayed by its author. Since the authority to issue patents, given by the law of 1843, was destroyed by the repealing act of 1846, and the list of patents to lots to be granted under the treaty of 1848 is imperfect and incorrect, the settlers at Stockbridge, if they understand it, will be the last to object to

authority being granted to the proper officer to issue patents; and the investigation of sales made by Indians provided for, I think, will not be seriously objected to, except by such who are afraid that the consideration paid by them would be found to have consisted of whiskey.

The minimum price fixed in the treaty for the land to be sold by the United States Government is not too high nor unjust to any class of the settlers of Stockbridge. Those who settled there shortly after the treaty of 1848, and bought out, for a small consideration, the right of occupancy of Indians, to their houses, clearings, and fields, have since mostly confined themselves to cultivating the fields already made and raised fine crops, without paying any taxes or bearing any of the hardships of a new settlement. It has not been so much by their labor that these lands have become valuable, as by the settlements and improvements made in the surrounding country and the general prosperity of the State. The settlers who have recently squatted on lots of land at Stockbridge, have gone there with the perfect knowledge of the price which was expected to be fixed on those lands, and since it has become known that the treaty was signed, that part of the State has been under great excitement, and many have flocked to Stockbridge to make claims and to avail themselves of the privileges contemplated to be extended to actual settlers by the treaty. It is feared that there are even more settlers and claimants than lots of land, and if the price should be reduced the excitement would, no doubt, become more intense, and the land-officers would find it more difficult to settle the conflicting claims. The privilege of entering lands at the terms of payment as prescribed for actual settlers in article 14, granted to a number of Indians by article 16, was considered by all as very valuable, which seems to prove beyond a doubt that the price is considered very moderate. If the petition above referred to has been signed generally by the settlers at Stockbridge, they have done so in consequence of its being represented to them that it could do no harm to try to get the lands from the Government at a less price, and not because the price is too high or unjust to any one of them. A power of attorney of the Munsees of New York to their delegate is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN,
Superintendent.
Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Know all men that by these presents we make, constitute, and appoint **Isaac Durkee, William Mohawk, and Joshua Wilson**, or either two of them in the absence of the other,

to receive from the commissioner of the United States the share of us, and each of us, and our families in money, which, in consideration of annuities due us from the United States, or by virtue and effect of a treaty which it is understood, is about to be made between the United States and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, we are informed will be our due, and will be paid to us by the said commissioner, or by the superintendent of Indian affairs for Wisconsin. And we hereby authorize our attorneys as aforesaid to give receipts and vouchers to the said commissioner or superintendent, as may be right, or he may require; our intention being that our said attorneys shall transmit to us, in the State of New York, said moneys, to enable us immediately to remove to, improve and subsist in our new homes in the State of Wisconsin.

Hereby ratifying the acts of our attorneys in the premises.
In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this, — day of January, A. D. 1856.
ISAAC DURKEE.
WILLIAM MOHAWK.
TITUS MOHAWK,
AUSTIN HALF WHITE,
CLARISSA SPRAGG,
GEORGE MOSES,
JONATHAN WATERMAN,
JONATHAN TITUS,
LEVY HALF TOWN,
JEFFERSON HALF TOWN.
In presence of—
SAM'L W. BEALL,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
STATE OF NEW YORK, *Cattaraugus County, ss.*

On this 19th day of January, A. D. 1856, came before me **Isaac Durkee, William Mohawk, Titus Mohawk, Austin Half White, Clarissa Spragg, George Moses, Jonathan Watersnake, Jonathan Titus, Levy Half Town, Jefferson Half Town**, proven to me by the oath of **George Jamison**, to me well known, to be the individuals who signed and executed the within instrument of attorney, and acknowledged that they executed it freely.
GEORGE JAMISON, his x mark.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 19th day of January, 1856.

ELISHA BROWN,
Justice of the Peace.
[None of the names from this treaty are in the PERSONALITIES section. Editor]

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND DELAWARE 30 MAY 1860, SARCOXIEVILLE ["KANSAS"]

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (*Treaties*). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 803-807.)

May 30, 1860. 12 Stat., 1129. Ratified July 27, 1860. Proclaimed August 22, 1860.

Articles of the agreement and convention made and concluded at Sarcoxieville, on the Delaware reservation, this thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by Thomas B. Sykes, as a commissioner on the part of the **United States**, and following named chiefs of the Delaware tribe of Indians, viz: **John Conner,** head chief of the whole tribe; **Sar-cox-ie**, chief of the Turtle band; **Ne-con-he-con, c**hief of the Wolf band; **Rock-a-to-wha**, chief of the Turkey band, and assistants to the said chief, chosen and appointed by the people, and **James Connor,** chosen by the said chief as delegate.

ARTICLE 1.

By the first article of the treaty made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between **George W. Manypenny**, commissioner on the part of the United States, and certain delegates of the Delaware tribe of Indians, which treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States on the eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty- four, there was reserved, as a permanent home for the said tribe, that part of their country lying east and south of a line beginning at a point on the line between the Delawares and the Half-breed Kansas [Kansas Tribe], forty miles in a direct line west of the boundary between the Delawares and Wyandottes, thence north ten miles; thence in an easterly course to a point on the south bank of Big Island Creek, which shall also be on the bank of the Missouri river, where the usual high-water line of said creek intersects the high-water line of said river. And by the eleventh article of said treaty it was stipulated that "at any time hereafter when the Delawares desire it, and at their request and expense, the President may cause the country reserved for their permanent home, to be surveyed in the same manner as the ceded country is surveyed, and may assign such portion to each person or family as shall be designated by the principal men of the tribe: Provided, such assignment shall be uniform." The Delawares having

represented to the government that it is their wish that a portion of the lands reserved for their home may be divided among them in the manner contemplated by the eleventh article of the treaty aforesaid, it is hereby agreed by the parties hereto, that the said reservation shall be surveyed as early as practicable after the ratification of these articles of agreement and convention, in the same manner that the public lands are surveyed; and to each member of the Delaware tribe there shall be assigned a tract of land containing eighty acres, to include in every case, as far as practicable, a reasonable portion of timber, to be selected according to the legal subdivisions of survey.

ARTICLE 2**.**

The division and assignment in severalty among the Delawares of the land shall be made in a compact body, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and his decision of all questions arising therefrom shall be final and conclusive. Certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the tracts assigned in severalty, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned respectively, and that the said tracts are set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of the assignees and their heirs. And said tracts shall not be alienable in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of, except to the United States or to members of the Delaware tribe, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; and the said tracts shall be exempt from levy, taxation, sale, or forfeiture, until otherwise provided by Congress. Prior to the issue of the certificates aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or expedient, respecting the disposition of any of said tracts, in case of the death of the person or persons to whom they may be assigned, so that the same shall be secured to the families of such deceased persons. And should any of the Indians to whom tracts shall be assigned, abandon them, the said Secretary make take such action in relation to the proper disposition thereof, as, in his judgment, may be necessary and proper. The improvements of the Indians residing on the lands to be sold shall be valued by the United States, and the individual owners thereof shall receive the amount realized from the sale of same, to be expended in building other improvements for them on the lands retained.

ARTICLE 3.

The Delaware tribe of Indians, entertaining the belief that the value of their lands will be enhanced by having a railroad passing through their present reservation, and being of the opinion that the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, incorporated by an act of the legislative assembly of Kansas Territory, will have the advantage of travel and general transportation over every other company proposed to be formed, which will run through their lands, have expressed a desire that the said Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company shall have the preference of purchasing the remainder of their

lands after the tracts in severalty and those for the special objects herein named shall have been selected and set apart, upon the payment into the United States treasury, which payment shall be made within six months after the quantity shall have been ascertained, in gold or silver coin, of such a sum as three commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, shall appraise to be the value of said land: *Provided*, in no event shall the value be place below the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, exclusive of the cost of the survey of the same. (And that the United States will issue a patent in fee-simple to said company, upon the payment as aforesaid, for all the land remaining in Kansas.) It is, therefore, agreed by the United States that the wishes of the Delawares shall be granted; that they will accept of the trust reposed upon them; and that the money resulting from such disposition of the lands shall be disposed of and applied in the same manner provided for by the seventh and eighth articles of the Delaware treaty of six May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, after expending a sufficient sum to enable them to commence agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances. It is also agreed that the said railroad company shall have the perpetual right of way over any portion of the lands allotted to the Delawares in severalty, upon payment of a just compensation, therefore, in money, to the respective parties whose lands are crossed by the line of railroad. It being the intent and meaning of the Delawares, in consenting to the sale of their surplus lands to said company, that they should, in good faith, and within a reasonable time, construct a railroad through their reservation, and to carry out this intent as well as to secure so great a public convenience, it is agreed that no patent shall issue for any of these lands nor shall the sale be binding upon the Delaware Indians or the United States, until the Secretary of the Interior shall be fully satisfied that a line of twenty-five miles of the road from Leavenworth City shall have been completed and equipped, when a patent shall issue for one-half of the ascertained quantity. The patent for the residue shall issue only when the said Secretary shall be satisfied that the road has been, in like manner, completed and equipped to the western boundary of the Delaware reservation. And if the said company shall fail or neglect to construct either the first or second section of the road, or having constructed the first section and fail to complete the second section within a reasonable time they shall forfeit to the United States all rights to the lands not previously patented, and the certificate of purchase shall be deemed and considered cancelled. *And provided further*, That in case the said company shall fail to make payment for the lands or fail to construct the road, as hereinbefore stipulated, within a reasonable time, the surplus lands shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior, at public auction, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres; but, in no case for a sum less than the appraised value, the net proceeds to be applied in the same manner as heretobefore specified: *And provided further*, That the said railroad company shall, finally, and in good faith, sell and

dispose of all said lands within seven years after receiving the patent therefor, except what may be necessary for railroad purposes; and in default thereof so much thereof as may remain undisposed of shall revert to the Delaware nation**,** to be disposed of as herein provided for other forfeited lands

ARTICLE 4.

Whereas some years ago a good many of the Delawares went down among the Southern Indians, and as there are still about two hundred of them there, they have reason to believe they will return soon, it is hereby agreed that eighty acres each be set apart for them, to be allotted to them as they return, and certificates to be then issued to them, in the same manner as those now within the reservation, and in every respect to be governed by the same rules and regulations prescribed for the government of the lands reserved by the preceding articles, that until they return the allotments set apart for belong to the nation in common.

ARTICLE 5.

There shall be reserved three hundred and twenty acres of ground where the mill, and school-house, and **Ketchum's store** now stand; three hundred and twenty acres where the council-house now is; one hundred and sixty acres where the **Baptist** mission now is; one hundred and sixty acres where the agency house now is; forty acres where the Methodist Episcopal Church South now is; forty acres where the Methodist Episcopal Church North now is; which several tracts, with the improvements thereupon, shall be disposed of when the objects for which they have been reserved shall have been accomplished, in such manner and for such purposes as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine to be just and equitable, for the benefit of the Delawares.

ARTICLE 6.

By article fourteen of the treaty between the Delawares and the United States, of May six, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, ratified by the Senate July eleven, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the United States bound herself to protect them and their rights: and that whereas, that depredations of various kinds have been committed upon them and their lands, it is hereby agreed that the United States shall pay them, within twelve months from the ratification of these articles of treaty and convention, thirty thousand dollars as indemnity, for timber that has been cut off from their reservation by the whites, and nine thousand five hundred dollars as indemnity for ponies and cattle that have been stolen from them by the whites since their last treaty with the United States. It is further stipulated that should the Senate of the United States refuse this article, it shall in no wise effect the validity of the other articles, or prejudice the rights of the Delawares to appeal to the Congress of the United States for the indemnities hereby agreed upon. It is further

understood that, at the treaty between the Delawares and the United States, made September twenty-nine, of one thousand eighteen hundred and twenty-four, the boundary of the reservation then set apart for them included the Half-breed Kansas lands; but it afterwards proved that the United States had previously set apart these lands for the Half-breed Kaws, and by that means they have been kept out of the use and benefit of said lands; it is, therefore, hereby agreed that a fair valuation shall be made by the United States upon such lands, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and that the amount of said valuation shall be paid the Delawares.

ARTICLE 7.

In consideration of the long and faithful services of the chiefs of the Delaware nation, and of the interpreter, who is also a member of the nation, it is further agreed that the said chiefs and the interpreter shall have allotted to each a tract of land, to be selected by themselves, and shall receive a patent in fee-simple therefor from the President of the United States, viz: **John Conner, principal chief,** six hundred and forty acres; **Sar-cox-ie**, chief of the Turtle band, three hundred and twenty acres**; Roc-a-to-wha**, chief of the Turkey band, three hundred and twenty acres; **Ne-con-he-con**, chief of the Wolf band**,** three hundred and twenty acres, and **Henry Tiblow, interpreter,** three hundred and twenty acres; the lines of each tract to conform to the legal subdivision of survey. It is further agreed that, from the money as paid the Delaware tribe of Indians, in accordance with article number ten of this treaty, the chiefs of said tribe of Indians shall appropriate one thousand five hundred dollars as the annual salary of the councilmen of the said tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 8.

Any stipulation in former treaties, inconsistent with those embraced in the foregoing articles shall be of no force or effect.

ARTICLE 9.

As these articles are entered into for the sole use and benefit of the Delaware Indians, it is understood that the expenses incident to carrying them into effect shall be defrayed from the funds of said Indians, held in trust for them by the United States.

ARTICLE 10.

The interest accruing to the Delawares under the former treaties, and that which may accrue under this, shall be paid on the first of April and the first of October in each year.

In testimony whereof, the said **Thomas B. Sykes**, commissioner as aforesaid, and the said delegates of the Delaware tribe of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

[United States:]

Thomas B. Sykes, Commissioner.

[Delaware]
John Connor, Head Chief,
Sar-cox-ie, or The Highest, Assistant Chief,
Ne-con-he-con, or Bounding Ahead, Assistant Chief.
Rock-a-to-wha, or Sun Rise, Assistant Chief,
James Connor, or Ah-la-a-chick.
Signed in the presence of--**Henry Tiblow**, United States interpreter, **James Findlay, William G. Bradshaw, Samuel Priestley, Thomas S. Gladding.**

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DELAWARE 2 SEPTEMBER 1861, LEAVENWORTH ["KANSAS"]

(*Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties.* Vol. II (*Treaties*). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 818-824.)

Jul. 2, 1861. 12 Stats., 1177. Ratified, Aug. 6, 1861. Proclaimed, Oct. 4, 1861.
[A part of this treaty has not been entered because of the nature of the text being of the descriptions of tracts of land. -Editor.]

Whereas a treaty or agreement was made and concluded at Leavenworth City, Kansas, on the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, between the United States of America and the Delaware tribe of Indians, relative to certain lands of that tribe conveyed to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, and to bonds executed to the United States by the said company for the payment of the said Indians, which treaty or agreement, with the preliminary and incidental papers necessary to the full understanding of the same, in the following words, to wit:

Whereas, by the treaty of May 30, 1860, between the United States and the Delaware tribe of Indians, it is provided that the surplus lands of said Delawares, not included in their "home reserve," should be surveyed and appraised under direction of the Secretary of the Interior: and that in order to aid in the construction of a railroad near and through their said "home reserve," the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company of Kansas, duly organized and incorporated under the laws of said Territory, should have the right to purchase such surplus lands at such appraised value--on condition, however, that after paying for said lands, said company should only receive title to one-half of them on completing and equipping, within a reasonable time, twenty-five (25) miles of said railroad from Leavenworth City westward; and should only receive title to the remaining

half of said lands on completing and equipping said road , within a reasonable time, to the western boundary of the "Delaware Reserve:" and that in case said company should fail to pay for said lands, or having paid, should forfeit the same, or any part thereof, before receiving title, by failing to construct either the first or second section of said road within such reasonable time, then the lands so forfeited, or not paid for; should be sold in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty(160) acres, at not less than such appraised value, the proceedings of such sale, subject to a certain contingent deduction, to be invested by the President of the United States in "safe and profitable stocks," for the benefit of said Delawares Indians: and

Whereas said surplus lands, to the amount of 223,966 78/100 acres, having been duly surveyed and appraised at an aggregate valuation of two hundred end eighty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-two and 15/100 ($286,742 15/100) dollars: and

Whereas the said Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company has executed, under their corporate seal, and by the hand of Thomas Ewing, jr,, their agent, their twenty-nine (29) several bonds, all of an even date herewith, and numbered from one to twenty-nine, inclusive, for sums amounting in the aggregate to $286,742 15/100, being the amount of the valuation of said surplus lands as above stated, twenty-eight (28) of which said bonds are for the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars each, and one is for the sum of six thousand and seven hundred and forty-two and 15/100 ($6,742 15/100) dollars, and payable in ten (10) years after their date, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States or bearer, with interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable annually at the same place as interest-warrants attached to said bonds, which said bonds have been delivered by said company to Archibald Williams, judge of the United States court for the district of Kansas, and have been by him received and receipted for as agent of the United States for that purpose specially appointed, in accordance with the instructions of the President of the United States of June 10, 1861, hereto attached and made part hereof, and for the consideration and use in said instructions set forth:
Now, therefore, to secure the payment of said bonds and every part thereof. and of all interest to become due thereon, according to the terms thereof, the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company by its agent hereto specially authorized by resolution of the board of directors of said company of April 11, 1861, a certified copy of which said resolution is hereto attached, hereby agrees with the United States, as trustee for said Delaware tribe of Indians, that in case said company shall at any time hereafter neglect or fail to pay the whole or any part of the interest on all or any one of said bonds, or shall

neglect or fail to pay the whole or any part of the principal of all or any one of said bonds, when any such payment, either of principal or of interest, shall become due and payable, then the said railroad company shall be deemed and held to have forfeited all right and title of any kind whatever to the one hundred thousand (100,000) acres of land herein described, to wit:

[There follows a lengthy listing of the description by section or partial section, township, range, and meridian of each parcel of the 156 1/4 sections, or 100,100 acres. Following that are several pages having to do with the financial arrangements, none of which is of interest to most readers. Those sections, for the time being at least, are not included in order to get on with the insertion of the rest of the treaties and with other matters of greater interest. However, the synopsis of each section as included in the margins of the treaty are included herewith. Those pages are available if anyone needs them.-Editor.]
(When United States make take possession.)
(Company entitled to patent.)
(Acknowledgement.)
(Authority of agent of road to make conveyance.)
(Railroad company to execute bonds and mortgage.)
(Form of bond.)
([Form] of warrant.)
(Certificate of register of deeds.)
(Of judge of district court.)
(Ratification.)
[The exact language of the above can be found at *http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler]*

And whereas William P. Dole, commissioner of Indian affairs, was designated by the Executive to present the treaty, as above amended, to the Indians, through their chiefs and headmen, for their acceptance, and to take such acceptance, if freely given, with the signatures of said Indian chiefs and headmen, and to certify his proceedings therein to the Executive; and the foregoing amendments having been fully interpreted and explained to the chiefs and headmen of the Delaware tribe of Indians, acting for and on behalf of the Delaware tribe aforesaid, they did thereunto, on the second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, give their free and voluntary assent in the words and figures following, to wit
We, the undersigned, chiefs, councillors, and headmen of said tribe, this day in full council assembled, having had read and carefully explained and interpreted to us the within and foregoing treaty or agreement between the United States and **the** Delaware

tribe of Indians**,** concluded on [the] 2nd day of July, 1861, together with the within and foregoing amendments thereto, made by the Senate of the United States on the 6th day of August, 1861, do hereby accept and consent to said treaty as so amended.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this 2nd day of September, 1861.
[Delaware]
John Connor, head chief,
No-con-he-con, chief of the Wolf Band,
Sar-cox-ie, chief of the Turtle Band,
James Connor, delegate,
Charles Journeycake.
Signed and sealed in presence of--
Isaac Golmarke, United States interpreter. **F. Johnson. H. R. Branch.** (As to **Sar-cox-ie.) W. G. Coffin.** (As to **Sar-cox-ie.)**
I hereby certify that the foregoing treaty or agreement between the United States and the Delaware tribe of Indians. concluded on the 2d day of July, 1861, together with the foregoing amendments thereto, made by the Senate of the United States on the 6th day of August, 1861, were read and fully explained by me to said Indians, except Sar-cox-ie, through **Isaac Journeycake**, the United States interpreter, and to **Sar-cox-ie** through **Charles Journeycake**: and the delegate, chiefs, councillors, and headmen above named, on behalf of said tribe, this day in council assembled, did freely accept and consent to said treaty, together with said amendments, and subscribed their names and affixed their seals thereto in my presence. Given under my hand this 2d September, 1861. **Wm. P. Dole**, Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Now, therefore, be it know that I, **Abraham Lincoln**, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the sixth of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, accept, ratify, and confirm said treaty, with the amendments, as aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.
Done at the city of Washington, this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.
Abraham Lincoln. By the President: **William H. Seward**, Secretary of State.

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE DELAWARE AND THE UNITED STATES 4 JULY 1866, THE DELAWARE AGENCY, KANSAS

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (*Treaties*). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 937-942.)

July 4, 1866. 14 Stats., 793. Ratified July 26, 1866. Proclaimed Aug. 10. 1866

Articles of agreement between the United States and the chiefs and councilors of the Delaware Indians, on behalf of said tribe, made at the Delaware Agency, Kansas, on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Whereas Congress has by law made it the duty of the President of the United States to provide by treaty for the removal of the Indian tribes from the State of Kansas; and whereas the Delaware Indians have expressed a wish to remove from their present reservation in said State to the Indian country, located between the S; and whereas the United States have, by treaties negotiated with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, with the Creeks, and with the **Seminoles**, Indian tribes residing in said Indian country, acquired the right to locate other Indian tribes within the limits of the same; and whereas the Missouri River Railroad Company, a corporation existing in the State of Kansas by the laws thereof,--and which company has built a railroad connecting with the Pacific Railroad, from near the mouth of the Kaw River to Leavenworth, in aid of which road the Delawares, by treaty in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, agreed to dispose of their lands,--has expressed a desire to purchase the present Delaware Indian reservation in the said State, in a body, at a fair price:

It is hereby agreed between **Thomas Murphy,** superintendent of Indian affairs, **John G. Pratt**, agent for the Delawares, and **William H. Watson**, special commissioner, who are duly appointed to act for the United States; and Captain John Connor, Captain Sarcoxie, and Charles Journeycake, chiefs, and James Ketchum, James Connor, Andrew Miller, and John Sarcoxie, councillors, duly appointed and authorized by said Delaware Indians to act for them and in their behalf, viz:

ARTICLE 1.

That the United States shall secure and cause to be paid to said Indians the full value of that part of their reservation, with the improvements then existing on the same, heretofore sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Westward Railroad Company, according to the terms of a treaty ratified August twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty, and

supplemental treaties, and in accordance with the conditions, restrictions, and limitations thereof.

ARTICLE 2.

That the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is, authorized to sell to the Missouri River Railroad Company, or to other responsible party or parties, in a body, all the remaining part of said reservation, being the lands conveyed to said Delaware Indians in pursuance of the provisions of the supplemental treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and all other lands owned by said tribe in the State of Kansas previously disposed of, except as hereinafter provided, for a price not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, exclusive of improvements.

ARTICLE 3.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to give each of the adult Delaware Indians who have received their proportion of land in severalty an opportunity, free from all restraint, to elect whether will will dissolve their relations with their tribe and become citizens of the United States: and the lands of all such Indians as may elect so to become citizens, together with those of their minor children, be held by them in severalty, shall be reserved from the sale hereinbefore provided for. And the Secretary of the Interior shall cause any and all improvements made on any of the said lands, the sale of which is provided for, whether held in common or in severalty, to be appraised, and the value thereof added to the price of said lands, to be paid for when payment is made for the lands upon which said improvements exist; and the money received for the improvements on the land of each Indian held in severalty shall be paid to him at any time after its payment to the Secretary of the Interior, when the Department shall be notified that the said Indian is ready to remove to Indian country, to provide for his removal to, and to enable him to make improvements on his new home therein: *Provided*, That whenever it shall be ascertained under the registry above provided for what lands will be vacated, there shall be set apart from the lands held in common, for each child of Delaware blood, born since the allotment of land to said tribe in severalty was made under previous treaties, a quantity of land equal to the amount to which they would have been entitled had they been born before said allotment, provided that selections for children belonging to families who head may elect to remain may be made from lands which are to be vacated by those who elect to remove: *And provided further*, That in case there shall be improvements upon any heretofore allotted lands, so selected for children of the Delawares, payment shall be made for such improvements, at their appraised value, by the parents or guardians of said children, at the same time as if the said lands had been sold to the railroad company or other parties.

ARTICLE 4.

The United States agree to sell to the said Delaware Indians a tract of land ceded to the Government by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the Creeks, or the Seminoles, or which may be ceded by the Cherokees in the Indian country, to be selected by the Delawares in one body in as compact a form as practicable, so as to contain timber, water, and agricultural lands, to contain in the aggregate, if the said Delaware Indians shall so desire, a quantity equal to one hundred and sixty (160) acres for each man, woman, and child who shall remove to said country, at the price per acre paid by the United States for the said lands, to be paid for by the Delawares out of the proceeds of sales of lands in Kansas, heretofore provided for. The said tract of country shall be set off with clearly and permanently marked boundaries by the United States; and also surveyed as public lands are surveyed, when the Delaware council shall so request, when the same may, in whole or in part, be allotted by said council to each member of said tribe residing in said country, said allotment being subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 5.

The United States guarantee to the said Delaware peaceable possession of their new home herein provided to be selected for them in the Indian country, and protection from hostile Indians and internal strife and civil war, and a full and just participation in any general council or territorial government that may be established for the nations and tribes residing in said Indian country.

ARTICLE 6.

It is agreed that the proceeds of the sale of the Delaware lands herein provided for shall be paid to said Indians in the manner following, to wit: Whenever the Department of the Interior shall be notified by the council, through the agent, that any of the Delawares who hold land in severalty are ready to remove, at the same time describing their allotments, there shall be paid to each such person the value of his allotment, and that of his family, to enable him to remove to and improve his new home, providing the money for said allotment shall have been paid to the Secretary of the Interior; and while said money, or any part thereof, shall remain in the Treasury of the United States, the Delawares shall be entitled to receive interest on the amount so retained, at the rate of five (5) per cent, per annum. And the residue of the proceeds of the sale of the Delaware lands, being those which have not been allotted, or which have been allotted, but have been abandoned by the allottees, shall be added to the general fund of the Delawares, interest thereon to be paid to the Indians in the same manner as is now provided in regard to that fund.

ARTICLE 7.

Within thirty days after the ratification of this treaty it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to give the said Missouri River Railroad Company notice that he is authorized to contract with them or other responsible party or parties for the sale of said lands on the

terms specified in this treaty, indicating the approximate quantity thereof; and within twenty days after receiving said notice at their usual place of doing business in the State of Kansas it shall be competent for said company to elect to make the purchase, by filing with the said secretary their bond, with approved security, in double the amount proposed to be paid by them for the whole of said lands, guaranteeing that they will purchase all of the lands to be sold under the provisions of this treaty, and that they will pay for them in accordance with the terms thereof. And upon the filing of a satisfactory bond as above provided by said company, the contract for such purchase shall be concluded by the said secretary with the said Missouri River Railroad Company, at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acres for the whole of the lands herein provided to be sold: *Provided*, however, That if said railroad company shall not within the twenty days above limited file its bond for the purchase as herein prescribed, the Secretary of the Interior may at the expiration at that time accept any offer for the whole of said lands in one body, at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, from any other responsible parties; but no offer shall be considered from other parties than said Missouri River Railroad Company, unless accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the First National Bank of the city of Washington, D.C., to the credit of the said secretary, for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the aggregate value of the land at the price proposed, to be forfeited for the use of the Delawares if the sale should be awarded to said person or corporation so proposing to purchase the lands, and said party should fail to make payment as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 8.

That within sixty days of the sale of said land shall have been effected, the purchaser shall pay to the said Secretary, in trust for the Delawares**,** the stipulated price of said unallotted lands, with the appraised value of improvements thereon, excepting therefrom the mill reservation and the quarter sections upon which the council-house and blacksmith-shops are built, the use of which shall be retained until the final removal of the Delawares, and for which payment will not be required from the purchaser until possession is delivered; and from time to time thereafter, as often as the Secretary of the Interior shall notify the said purchaser that ten thousand acres or more of said lands have been vacated by said Indians within three months thereafter, said purchaser shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the said Indians, the stipulated price for said lands, with the appraised value of the improvements; and so on until all are paid for, according to the true intent and meaning hereof; patents therefor, conveying the same in fee-simple, shall from time to time issued to said purchaser, or to his or its assigns, by the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 9.

It is also stipulated that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a registry to be made of the names all said Delawares who have elected to dissolve their tribal relations and to become

citizens of the United States, as provided in this treaty, with the names, ages, and sex of the members of the family of said Delawares, and present a certified copy of the same to the judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Kansas, and cause a copy to be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, after which any of said Delawares, being adults, may appear before the said judge in open court, and make the same proof and take the same oath of allegiance that is provided by law for the naturalization of aliens, and also make proof, to the satisfaction of said court, that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control his own affairs and interests, that he has adopted the habits of civilized life, and has been able to support, for at least five years, himself and family; when he shall receive a certificate of the same under the seal of the said court; and on the filing of the said certificate in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the said Delaware Indians shall be constituted a citizen of the United States, and be entitled to receive a patent, in fee simple, with power of alienation, for the land heretofore allotted him, and his just proportion, in cash or in bonds, of the cash value of the credits of said tribe, principal and interest, then held in trust by the United States' and also, as the same may be received, his proportion of the proceeds of the sale of lands under the provisions of this treaty, when he shall cease to be a member of the tribe. Whereupon all of the minor children of those who have become citizens shall be construed to have elected to sever their connection with said tribe for the time being, and be entitled to their just proportion of the annuities of the tribe, to be paid to the head of the family to be expended for their support and education until they shall attain the age of twenty-one years, after which each shall elect to remove to his tribe or to become a citizen of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, and if thus admitted to citizenship, shall be entitled to all the privileges and interests herein provided for the head of the family. Should any minor as aforesaid, arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and electing to become a citizen of the United States, or any adult Indian having so elected, fail to be admitted, he shall not be compelled to remove but the Secretary of the Interior shall provide proper guardianship for the protection of his rights and interests and those of his family. There shall be granted to each of the Delawares who have thus become citizens, a patent, in fee simple, for the lands heretofore allotted to them, and, if they do not remove with the nation, their pro rata share of all annuities and trust-property held by the United States for them, the division to be made under the direction by the President of the United States, after which such persons shall cease to be members of the Delaware tribe, and shall not further participate in their councils, nor share in their property or annuities.

ARTICLE 10.

It is further agreed that the funds of the Delawares shall never be applied by the Government to the payment of the debt or debts of any individual member or members of

the nation; nor shall any person be licensed to trade with the Delawares without the consent of the chiefs and council; and the salaries of the chiefs shall henceforward be four hundred dollars per annum.

ARTICLE 11.

The Delawares acknowledge their dependence upon the United States, and again renew their pledges of devotion to the Government thereof, and ask its protection; and the United States agree to protect, preserve, and defend them in all their just rights.

ARTICLE 12.

It is also agreed that if the said Secretary should not be able to sell the said lands as hereinbefore provided, he may cause the same to be appraised, in separate tracts, at their fair cash value, no tract to be valued at less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and the same when appraised may be sold at not less than the appraised value, and for as much more as the same will bring, and the money arising from the sale to be applied and distributed as hereinbefore provided.

ARTICLE 13.

It is agreed by the Delawares that railroad companies engaged in building roads whose routes shall lie through their new reservation in the Indian country shall have a right of way through and over said lands, not exceeding two hundred feet in width for any such road, and also the right to enter on all lands and take and use such gravel, stone, and other material except timber as may be necessary for the construction of such roads, compensation to be made for any damages done in obtaining such material, and for any damage arising from the location or running of such roads to improvements which shall have been made before such road shall have been located, such damages to be ascertained under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 14.

The United States further agree that, in accordance with the general provisions of the sixth article of the Delaware treaty of May thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty, which have not yet been fulfilled, there shall be credited to the Delawares, in the purchase of their new reservation in the Indian country, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, which credit by the United States shall be received by the Delawares as a full settlement against all claims against the Government for depredations upon timber to the date of the signing of this treaty; and the Delawares shall receive, without cost, from the United States, land included within their new reservation to the amount of twenty-three sections, in place of the twenty-three sections of half-breed Kaw lands referred to in said sixth section in the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty; and inasmuch as the Delawares claim that a large amount of stock has been stolen from them by whites since the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the United States agree to have a careful examination of such claims made under the

direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and when the value of such stolen stock shall have been ascertained, the same shall be reported to Congress with a recommendation for an appropriation to pay for the same; and all monies appropriated for such purpose shall be paid to the owners of said stock.

ARTICLE 15.

It is also agreed by the contracting parties that nothing contained in this treaty shall be so construed as to require the Delawares to remove from their present homes, until after they have selected and received title to lands for new homes elsewhere.

In testimony whereof, the said superintendent, agent, and special commissioner, on behalf of the United States, and the said chiefs and councillors on behalf of the Delawares, have hereunto set their hands and seals this fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[United States]

Thos. Murphy, Superintendent, **John G. Pratt**, Agent, **W. H. Watson**, Special Commissioner

[Delaware]

John Connor, Head Chief,

Captain Sarcoxie, Assistant Chief,

Charles Journeycake, Assistant Chief.

James Ketchm,

James Connor,

Andrew Miller,

John Sarcoxie, Councillors.

In presence of **Henry Bulkley. Edward S. Menager. Louis A. Menager.**

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHEROKEE, 19 JULY 1866, CITY OF WASHINGTON

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (*Treaties*), pp. 942-950. Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 942-950.)

July 19, 1866. 14 Stats., 799. Ratified July 27, 1866. Proclaimed Aug. 11, 1866.

Articles of agreement and convention at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, between the United States, represented by **Dennis N. Cooley**, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, [and] **Elijah Sells**, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency**,** and the Cherokee

Nation of Indians, represented by its delegates, **James McDaniel, Smith Christie, White Catcher, S II. Benge, J. B. Jones, and Daniel H. Ross--John Ross**, principal chief of the Cherokees, being too unwell to join in these negotiations.

PREAMBLE. Whereas existing treaties between the United States and the Cherokee Nation are deemed to be be insufficient, the said contracting parties agree as follows, viz:

Article 1**.**

The pretended treaty made with the so-called Confederate States by the Cherokee Nation on the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and repudiated by the national council of the Cherokee Nation on the eighteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, is hereby declared to be void.

Article 2.

Amnesty is hereby declared by the United States and the Cherokee Nation for all crimes and misdemeanors committed by one Cherokee person on the person or property of another Cherokee, or of a citizen of the United States, prior to the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and no right of action arising out of wrongs committed in aid or suppression of the rebellion shall be prosecuted in the courts of the United States or in the courts of the Cherokee Nation.

[Only the portion dealing with or pertaining to the Delaware has been entered at this time.]

Article 15.

The United States may settle any civilized Indians, friendly with the Cherokees and adjacent tribes, within the Cherokee country, on the unoccupied lands east of 96 [degrees], on such terms as may be agreed upon by any tribe and the Cherokees, subject5 to the approval of the President of the United States, which shall be consistent with the following provisions, viz: Should any such tribe or band of Indians settling in said country abandon their tribal organization, there being paid into the Cherokee national fund a sum of money which shall sustain the same proportion to the then existing national fund that the number of Indians sustain to the whole number of Cherokees then residing in the Cherokee country, they shall be incorporated into and ever after remain a part f the Cherokee Nation, on equal terms in every respect with native citizens. And should any such tribe, thus settling in said country, decide to preserve their national organizations, and to maintain their tribal laws, customs, and usages, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation. they shall have a district of country set off for their own use by metes and bounds equal to one hundred and sixty acres, if they so decide, for each man, woman, and child of said tribe, and shall pay for the same into the national fund such price and may be agreed upon by them and the Cherokee Nation, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and in cases of disagreement the price to be fixed by the President. And the tribe thus settled shall also pay into the national fund a sum of money,

to be agreed on by the respective parties, not greater in proportion to the whole existing national fund and the probable proceeds of the lands herein ceded or authorized to be ceded or sold than their numbers bear to the whole number of the Cherokees then residing in said country, and thence afterwards they shall enjoy all the rights of native Cherokees, But no Indians who have no tribal organizations, or who shall determine to abandon their tribal organizations, shall be entitled to settle east of the 96 [degree[of longitude without the consent of the Cherokee national council, or of a delegation duly appointed by it, being first obtained. And no Indians who have and determine to preserve the tribal organizations shall be permitted to settle, as herein provided, east of the 96 [degree] without such consent being first obtained, unless the President of the United States, after a full hearing of the objections offered by said council or delegation to such settlement, shall determine that the objections are insufficient, in which case he may authorize the settlement of such tribe east of the 96 [degree] of longitude.

Article 16.

The United States may settle friendly Indians in any part of the Cherokee country west of 96 [degrees], to be taken in a compact form in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres for each member of said tribes thus to be settled; the boundaries of each of said districts to be distinctly marked, and the land conveyed in fee-simple to each of said tribes to be held in common or by their members in severalty as the United States may decide. Said lands this disposed of to be paid for to the Cherokee Nation at such price as may be agreed on between the said parties in interest, subject to the approval of the President; and if they should not agree, then the price to be fixed by the President. The Cherokee Nation to retain the right of possession of and jurisdiction over said country west of 90 [degrees] of longitude until thus sold and occupied,, after which their jurisdiction and right of possession to terminate forever as to each of said districts thus sold and occupied. ARTICLE 17.

The Cherokee Nation hereby cedes, in trust to the United States, the tract of land in the State of Kansas which was sold to the Cherokees by the United States, under the provisions of the second article of the treaty of 1835; and also that strip of the land ceded to the nation by the fourth article of said treaty which is included in the State of Kansas, and the Cherokees consent that said lands may be included in the limits and jurisdiction of the said State.

The lands herein ceded shall be surveyed as the public lands of the United States are surveyed, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and shall be appraised by two disinterested persons, one to be designated by the Cherokee national council and one by the Secretary of the Interior, and, in case of disagreement by a third

person, to be mutually selected by the aforesaid appraisers. The appraisement to be not less than an average of one dollar and a quarter per acre, exclusive of improvements. And the Secretary of the Interior shall, from time to time, as such surveys and appraisements are approved by him, after due advertisements for sealed bids, sell such lands to the highest bidders for cash, in parcels not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and at not less than the appraised value: Provided, That whenever there are improvements of the value of fifty dollars made on the lands not being mineral, and owned and personally occupied by any person for agricultural purposes at the date of the signing hereof, such person so owning, and in person residing on such improvements, shall, after due proof, made under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, be entitled to buy, at the appraised value, the smallest quantity of land in legal subdivisions which will include his improvements, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres; the expenses of survey and appraisement to be paid by the Secretary out of the proceeds of sale of said land: *Provided*, That nothing in this article shall prevent the Secretary of the Interior from selling the whole of said lands not occupied by actual settlers at the date of the ratification of this treaty, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each person entitled to pre-emption under the pre-emption laws of the United States, in a body, to any responsible party, for cash, for a sum not less than one dollar per acre.
[There are 39 articles in all in this treaty. The remaining articles are not of general interest to the Delaware. The remainder of the text can be found at *http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/index.htm]*

All provisions of treaties heretofore ratified and in force, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, are hereby re-affirmed and declared to be in full force; and nothing herein shall be construed as an acknowledgment by the United States, or as a relinquishment by the Cherokee Nation of any claims or demands under the guarantees of former treaties, except as herein expressly provided.
In testimony whereof, the said commissioners on the part of the United States, and the said delegation on the part of the Cherokee Nation, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the city of Washington, this *ninth* [nineteenth] day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Elijah Sells, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
Smith Christie,
White Catcher,
James McDaniel,
S. H. Benge,

Danl. H. Ross,
J. B. Jones.
Delegates of the Cherokee Nation, appointed by Resolution of the National Council.
In presence of—
W. H. Watson,
J. W. Wright.
Signatures witnessed by the following-named persons, the following interlineations being made before signing: On page 1st the word “the” interlined, on page 11 the word “the” struck out, and to said page 11 sheet attached requiring publication of laws; and on page 34th the word “ceded” struck out and the words “neutral lands” inserted. Page 47½ added relating to expenses of treaty.
Thomas Ewing, jr.
Wm. A. Phillips,
J. W. Wright.

* * *

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DELAWARE AND THE CHEROKEE, NOVEMBER 1866

The undersigned delegates from the Delaware Indians, in company with the delegates on behalf of the Cherokee Nation, have examined all the Cherokee Country west of the 96th degree that they thought would be suitable for the Delawares to settle in, and have decided that there is not sufficient good land in a body west of that line, that could be cultivated to meet the wants of the people and have, therefore. preserving their tribal organization. selected that part of the Little Verdigris or Canae, beginning at the Kansas line where the 96th meridian crosses the same and thence running east ten miles; thence south thirty miles; thence north to the place of beginning, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Cherokee Treaty with the U.S. of July 19, 1866. Under the provisions of said treaty, the price for the use of the same has to be agreed on by the two parties, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. (129) [Does this duplicate another entry? Need the date and source. Editor.]

* * *

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DELAWARE AND THE CHEROKEE NATION, 8 APRIL 1867, CITY OF WASHINGTON

Articles of agreement made this 8th day of April, A.D. 1867, Between the Cherokee Nation, represented by **William P. Ross**, principal chief, **Riley Keyes. and Jesse Bushyhead**, delegates duly authorized, parties of the first part, and the Delaware tribe of Indians, represented by **John Connor**, principal chief, **Charles Journeycake,** assistant chief; **Isaac Journeycake**, and **John Sarcoxie,** delegates for and on behalf of said Delaware tribe, duly authorized, witnesseth:

Whereas by the fifteenth article of a certain treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, ratified August 11, 1866, certain terms were provided, under which friendly Indians might be settled upon unoccupied lands in the Cherokee country east of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, the price to be paid for such lands to be agreed on by the Indians to be thus located and the Cherokee Nation, subject to the approval of the President of the United States; and Whereas by a treaty between the United States and the Delaware tribe of Indians, ratified August 10, 1866, the removal of the said Delawares to the Indian country south of Kansas was provided for; and in the fourth article whereof an agreement was made by the United States to sell to the Delawares a tract of land, being part of a tract the cession of which by the Cherokees to the United States was then contemplated; and whereas no such cession of land was made by the Cherokees to the United States. but in lieu thereof, terms were provided, as hereinbefore mentioned, under which friendly Indians might be settled upon their ands; and whereas a full and free conference has been had between the representatives of the Cherokees and the Delawares, in view of the treaties herein referred to, looking to a location of the Delawares upon the Cherokee lands, and their consolidation with said Cherokee Nation: Now, therefore, it is agreed between the parties thereto. subject to the approval of the President of the United States, as follows: The Cherokees, parties of the first part. for and in consideration of certain payments, and the fulfillment of certain conditions hereinafter mentioned, agree to sell to the Delawares, for their occupancy, a quantity of land east of the line of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, in the aggregate equal to 160 acres for each individual of the Delaware tribe who has been enrolled upon a certain register made February 18, 1867, by the Delaware agent, and on file in the office of Indian Affairs, being the list of Delawares who elect to remove to the "Indian Country," to which list may be added, only with the consent of the Delaware council, the names of such other Delawares as may, within one month after the signing of this agreement, desire to be added thereto, and the selections of the lands to be purchased by the Delawares may be made by said Delawares

in any part of the Cherokee reservation east of said line of ninety-sixth degree, not already selected and in possession of other parties; and in case the Cherokee lands shall hereafter be allotted among the members of said nation, it is agreed that the aggregate amount of land herein provided for the Delawares, to include their improvements according to the legal subdivisions when surveys are made-that is to say, 160 acres for each individual-shall be guaranteed to each Delaware incorporated by these article as into the Cherokee Nation, nor shall the continued ownership and occupancy of said land by any Delaware so registered be interfered with in any manner whatever, without its consent, but shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as are the laws of the Cherokee Nation imposed upon native citizens thereof.

Provided that nothing herein shall confer the right to alienate. convey, or dispose of any such lands, except in accordance with the constitution and laws of said Cherokee Nation,
And the said Delawares, parties of the second part, agree that there shall be paid to the said Cherokees, from the Delaware funds now held or hereafter received by the United States, a sum of money equal to $1 per acre for the whole amount of 160 acres of land for every individual Delaware who has already been registered upon the aforesaid list, made February 18, 1867, with the additions thereto heretobefore provided for.
And the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and requested to sell any United States stocks belonging to the Delawares to procure funds necessary to pay for said lands; but in case he shall not feel authorized, under existing treaties, to sell such bonds belonging to the Delawares, it is agreed that he may transfer such United States bonds to the Cherokee Nation at their market value, at the date of such transfer.
And the said Delawares further agree that there shall be paid from their funds now or hereafter to come into possession of the United States, a sum of money which shall sustain the same proportion to the existing Cherokee national fund that the number of Delawares registered as above mentioned and removing to the Indian country sustains to the whole number of Cherokees residing in the Cherokee Nation. And for the purpose of ascertaining such relative numbers, the registers of the Delawares herein referred to, with such additions as may be made within one month from the signing of this agreement, shall be the basis of calculation as to the Delawares, and an accurate census of the Cherokees residing in the Cherokee Nation shall be taken under the laws of that nation within four months, and properly certified copies thereof filed in the office of Indian Affairs, which shall be the basis of calculation as to the Cherokees
And that there may be no doubt as to the amount to be contributed to the Cherokee national fund by the Delawares, it is hereby agreed by the parties hereto that the whole amount of the invested funds of the Cherokees, after deducting all just claims thereon, is

$678,000.

And the Delawares further agree, that in calculating the total amount of said national fund there shall be added to the said sum of $678,000 the sum of $1,000,000 being the estimated value of the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas, thus making the whole Cherokee national fund 1,678,000; and this last-mentioned sum shall be taken as the basis for calculating the amount which the by the Delawares are to pay into the common fund. Provided, that as the 678,000 of funds now on land belonging to the Cherokees is chiefly composed of stocks of different values, the Secretary of the Interior may transfer from the Delawares to the Cherokees a proportion of the stocks now owned by the Delawares of like grade and value, which transfer shall be in part of the pro rata contribution herein provided for by the Delawares to said fund shall be in cash or United States bonds at their market value. Delawares to the funds of the Cherokee Nation; but the balance of the pro rata contribution by the **[text missing]**

All cash and all proceeds of stocks, whenever the same may fall due or be sold, received by the Cherokee from the Delawares under the agreement, shall be invested and applied in accordance with the twenty-third article of the treaty with the Cherokees of August 11, 1866.

On the fulfillment by the Delawares of the foregoing stipulations, all members of the tribe registered, as above provided, shall become members of the Cherokee Nation with the same rights and immunities, and the same participation (and no other) in the national finds, as native Cherokees save as hereinbefore provided.
And the children hereafter born of such Delawares so incorporated into the Cherokee Nation shall in all respects be regarded as native Cherokees.
[Cherokee] **Will P. Ross**, Principal Chief. **Riley Keys**, *Cherokee Delegation.*
[Delaware]
John Connor,
Principal Chief, Charles Journeycake,
Isaac Journeycake,
John Sarcoxie.
Executed and Delivered in our possession by the above-named delegates of the Cherokee and Delaware Nations, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the day and year first above written.
John G. Pratt, W. A. Phillips, Edward S. Menageth. Department of the Interior, April 11. 1867.
The within agreement between the Cherokee and the Delaware tribes of Indians,

concluded on the 8th instant, and providing for united the two tribes as contemplated by the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, us respectfully submitted to the President, with the recommendation that it be approved. **I. H Browning**, Secretary.
Approved April 11, 1867. **Andrew Johnson**.
Ratified by the [Cherokee] National Committee, June 13th, 1867. **Smith Christie, Jno. Young.** [SOURCE?]

* * *

RESOLUTION OF THE CHEROKEE AND THE DELAWARES, 17 JUNE 1867, TAHLEQUAH, C.[herokee] N.[ation]

RESOLVED, by the National Council, That the Principal Chief be and he is hereby authorized to appoint some suitable person or persons to transcribe the Cherokee census rolls, and forward copies of them to the Secretary of the Interior at as early a day as it can be done. Also, to call on the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of the Delaware census roll. [**Do we have this?]**
Tahlequah, C. N., June 17th, 1867. Approved: WM. P. ROSS [SOURCE?]

*** * ***

THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF 1867 BETWEEN THE DELAWARE AND THE CHEROKEE

The undersigned delegates from the Delaware Indians, in company with the delegates on behalf of the Cherokee Nation, have examined all the Cherokee Country west of the 96th degree that they thought would be suitable for the Delawares to settle in, and have decided that there is not sufficient good land in a body west of that line, that could be cultivated to meet the wants of the people and have, therefore, preserving their tribal organization, selected that part of the Little Verdigris or Canae, beginning at the Kansas line where the 96th meridian crosses the same and running thence south thirty miles; thence west ten miles; thence north to the place of beginning, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Cherokee Treaty with the U.S. of July 19, 1866. Under the provisions of said treaty, the price for the use of the same has to be agreed upon by the two parties, subject to the approval of the President of the U.S. (*A Lesson in Administrative Termination: An*

Analysis of the Legal Statues of the Delaware Tribe of Indians, pp. 13-14.)
[This is the Last of the Treaties between the Delaware and the United States.]
DELAWARE-CHEROKEE DELEGATION

Published 10 July 2004. Times New Roman. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

8 October 2006

THE HAHN FAMILY

This article on the Hahn Family is for family research and genealogy only. It may not be used for commercial purposes or without the permission of the copyright owner Thomas Swiftwater Hahn E-mail: swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net or 3751 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers FL 33917-2040.





Der Hahn = The Rooster

The Hahn Family originated in Germany. The first known Hahn in this family is John George Hahn.

John George Hahn Family

His Son Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn Family

His son Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn

His son Thomas "Tom" Hahn Family

His son Christopher "Chris" Frederick Hahn (See Tom Hahn Family Part 4)

Modified Register for Reverend John George Hahn

First Generation

1. **Reverend John George Hahn** was born about 1818 in Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany. He died in 1887 in Bay City, Bay County, Michigan.

John married **Mary Ann Ellenberger** daughter of John Ellenberger and Elizabeth Fair in 1851. Mary was born on 12 January 1829 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. She was christened on 17 April 1829. She died about 1883.

They had the following children:

\+ 2 F i. **Margherita Hahn** was born on 16 April 1853.

\+ 4 F iii. **Bertha D Hahn** was born on 13 October 1857 and died in 1935/1936.

\+ 5 F iv. **Emma M Hahn** was born on 11 August 1858.

\+ 6 F v. **Christine Christiana Hahn** was born on 17 May 1861 and died in 1933.

\+ *7 M vi. **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn** was born on 31 March 1863. He died on 3 July 1934.

\+ 8 F vii. **Marie Louise Hahn** was born on 5 June 1866. She died after 1920.

\+ 9 M viii. **John C. Hahn** was born on 4 March 1868.

\+ 10 M ix. **Reverend Edward G. Hahn** was born on 1

August 1869 and died in 1915.

\+ 11 M x. **August Christophorus Hahn** was born on 27 May 1872 and died in 1964.

\+ 12 M xi. **Paul Nicholas Hahn** was born on 16 September 1876 and died on 24 August 1975.

Second Generation

2. **Margherita Hahn** "Maggie " (John George) was born on 16 April 1853 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

Margherita married **Frank Lee** . Frank was born about 1850 in Michigan.

They had the following children:

13 M i. **Edward Lee** "Eddie" was born about 1875 in Michigan.

14 F ii. **Daisy Lee** was born about 1876 in Michigan.

15 F iii. **Bertha Lee** was born about 1878 in Michigan.

4. **Bertha D Hahn** (John George) was born on 13 October 1857 in Milan, Ripley County, Indiana. She died in 1935/1936. She was buried in 1935/1936 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Bertha married **William Turner**.
They had the following children:
16 M i. **Gleason Turner**.

5. **Emma M Hahn** (John George) was born on 11 August 1858 in Sandusky, Ohio .

Emma married **Peter Evans** .

They had the following children:
17 F i. **Monica Evans** .

6. **Christine Christiana Hahn** "Christina" (John George) was born on 17 May 1861 in Sandusky, Ohio . She died in 1933 and was buried in 1933 in Chicora, Donegal Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Christine married **Michael Dieter**. Michael was born about 17 January 1859. He died on 7 October 1890. He was buried in Hemphill Cemetery, Chicora, Donegal, Butler County, Pennsylvania.
They had the following children
18 F i. **Mary Dieter**.
9 M ii. **Carl Dieter**.
20 F iii. **Bertha Dieter**.
21 F iv. **Louise Dieter**.

7. **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn** "Chris" (John George) was born on 31 March 1863 in Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. He died on 3 July 1934 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. The cause of death was heart failure. He was buried on 5 July 1934 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Christian married **Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries** daughter of Audley Paul Defries and Mary Jane Grinter on 3 November 1886 in Muncie, Stony Point, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Martha was born on 10 December 1867 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on 27 August 1950 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and was buried on 29 August 1950 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Christian and Martha had the following children:
22 F i. **Myrtle Mae Hahn** was born on 21 December 1889. She died on 23 December 1964.
+23 F ii. **Mary Louise" Lulu, Lou" Hahn** was born on 19 November 1892. She died on 11 July 1945.
*24 M iii. **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn** was born on 28 October 1895 and died on 4 February 1967.
+25 M iv. **Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn** was born on 29 July 1898 and died on 24

July 1979.
+26 F v. **Margaretta "Margaret" Frances Hahn** was born on 16 June 1901. She died on 25 June 1992.

8. **Marie Louise Hahn** (John George) was born on 5 June 1866 in Swan Creek, St Clair County, Michigan. She died after 1920.

Marie married **William B. Glatfelter** on 10 Aug 1899 in Wyandotte County, Kansas. William was born about 1870 in Indiana.
They had the following children:
27 F i. **Mary Louise Gladfelter**.

9. **John C. Hahn** (John George) was born on 4 March 1868 in Swan Creek, St. Clair County, Michigan.

John married **Amanda Hutchison**.
They had the following children:
28 M i. **Esther Hahn**.
29 M ii. **Lester Hahn**.
30 F iii. **Bessie Hahn**.
31 M iv. **Ernest Hahn**.
32 M v. **Billie Hahn**.

10. **Reverend Edward G. Hahn** (John George) was born on 1 August 1869 in Roseville Post Office, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan. He died in 1915.

Edward married **Helena Rosseau** daughter of August Rosseau and Justine Hermann in 1897. Helena was born about 1870 in Maryland and died in 1935 in North Tonawanda, New York.
Edward and Helena had the following children:
33 M i. **William Reuben Carl Hahn** was born on 20 May 1901.
34 F ii. **Amos Hahn** was born in 1904 and died in 1982.
35 F iii. **Salome Hahn** was born in 1906 and died in 1909.
36 F iv. **Elizabeth Hahn** was born in 1909 and died in 1909.
37 M v. **John Hahn** was born in 1911 and died in 1977.
38 F vi. **Esther Hahn** was born on 8 April 1913 and died in 1993.

11. **August "Gus" Christophorus Hahn** (John George) was born on 27 May 1872

in Roseville Post Office, Erin Township, Macomb County, Michigan. He died in 1964 in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri and was buried in Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri.

August married **Nellie J. Scott**.
They had the following children:

39 M i. **Ralph Hahn**.
40 F ii. **Edith Hahn**.
41 M iii. **Ray Hahn** was born on 2 February 1907and died on 8 Nov 1999.
42 M iv. **Roy Hahn**.

12. **Paul Nicholas Hahn** (John George) was born on 16 September 1876 in Peachville (now Buena Vista), Butler County, Pennsylvania. He died on 24 August 1975 in Kansas City, Delaware Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas and was buried there.

Paul married (1) **Eva L. Miller** on 15 June 1904 in Wyandotte County, Kansas.
They had the following children:

43 F i. **Elma Louise Hahn**.
44 M ii. **Vernon Hahn** died in 1964.

Third Generation

22. **Myrtle Mae Hahn** (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 21 December 1889 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on 23 December 1964 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. The cause of death was diabetes. She was buried on 26 December 1964 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Myrtle married **Gerald Theodore "Mac" McCollister** on 21 November 1908 in Wyandotte County, Kansas. Gerald was born on 12 March 1884 in Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska. He died on 31 July 1952 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and was buried in August 1952 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.
They had the following children:

45 F i. **Irma Louise McCollister** was born on 26 May 1922 in Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas. She died on 2 July 1978 in Ohio. The cause of death was a lung condition. She was buried in Ohio.

46 F ii. **Dorothy Nadine McCollister** "Dotty Mac".

23. **Mary Louise" Lulu, Lou" Hahn** (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 19 November 1892 in Muncie (Stony Point), Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on 11 July 1945 near Bakersfield, Kern County, California. The cause of death was a heart attack. She was buried in Juyl 1945 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Louise married **Leslie "Les" F. Beckman** son of **James Beckman and Bertha _____** on 25 December 1920 in Kansas. Leslie was born on 25 December 1896 in Shiloh Township, Neosho County, Kansas. He died on 24 May 1981 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and buried in May 1981 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

They had the following children:

47 F i. **Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman** Marcelle was born on 29 October 1921 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. She died on 28 June 2001 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. and was buried on 3 Jul 2001 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas.

Marcelle married **Harry Corby** .

48 F ii. **Martha "Marty" Mae Beckman** was born in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She was christened on 27 March 1927 in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Shawnee County, Topeka, Kansas. Marty died in Oklahoma was buried in Ponca City, Oklahoma.

Martha Mae married **James Kilkenny**.

24. **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn** (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 28 October 1895 in Muncie, Stony Point, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He died on 4 February 1967 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. The cause of death was cancer. Walter was buried on 8 Feb 1967 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Walter married **Florence Vivian Torgeson** daughter of Torgei Torgieson (Thomas "Tom" Torgeson) and Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen on 5 September 1920 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, USA. Florence was born on 23 March

1897 in White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. She died on 5 October 1998 in Shepherdstown Nursing Facility, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia. Florence was buried in 1999 in the Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

They had the following child:
49 M i. **Thomas "Tom" Frederick Hahn** was born on 5 Nov 1926 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, USA. He was christened on 26 Mar 1927 in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Thomas married (1) **Lena Elizabeth "Beth" "Liz" Curtis**, daughter of **Richard "Al" Alvin Curtis** and **Mabel Clare Brewer**, on 27 May 1948 in the United Presbyterian Church, Austin, Travis, County Texas. The marriage ended in divorce at Ellsworth, Hancock County, Maine. Beth was born on 30 September 1927 in Princeton, Collins County, Texas. She died on 2 January 2003 and was cremated in Texas. Her ashes were strewn at their daughter's property near Amherst, New Hampshire.

Thomas married (2) **Nathalie Irene White** "Nath/Hallie/Nat" on 30 October 1968 in the Navy Chapel, Navy Security Station, Washington District of Columbia. Nathalie was born on 13 July 1932 in Peekskill, Westchester County, New York. They live in Fort Myers, Lee County, Florida.

25. **Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn** "Ed" (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 29 July 1898 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He died on 24 July1979 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas and was buried about 27 July 1979 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Edward married **Ida Marie Jenkins**, daughter of **David Boardman Jenkin**s and **Anna Lydia Thayer**, on 6 September 1920 in Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas. Marie was born on 4 July 1897 in White City, Morris County, Kansas. She died on 10 October 1978 in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas and was buried in October 1978 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.
They had the following children:
50 F i. **Genevieve "Jean" Marie Hahn** "Jean" was born on 19 January 1922 in White City, Morris County, Kansas. She died on 29 November 1988 in Evanston, Cook County, Illinois and was was buried in November 1988 in Evanston.

Genevieve married **Charles "Charlie" Daniel Johnson, Jr.** on 12 June 1943 in St. Louis, Missouri. Charles was born on 14 May 1922 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas.

51 F ii. **Barbara Ann Hahn** "Barb" was born on 15 November 1926 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She was christened on 27 March 1927 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Barbara died on 10 March 2001 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She was buried on 14 March 2001 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Barbara married **Sam James Lamantia** in 1946 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. The marriage ended in divorce. Sam was born on 29 September 1923 in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York. He died on 3 May 1997 and was buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery on 3 May 1997 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

52 F iii. **Patricia "Pat" Christine Hahn** was born on 10 February 1935 in Phoenix, Phoenix County, Arizona.

Pat married **Kenneth "Ken" Wayne Blair** son of Lloyd Joseph Blair and Evelyn Margaret McElroy on 25 September 1954 in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Kenneth was born on 24 Jan 1935 in Parsons, Labette County, Kansas.

26. **Margaretta "Margaret" Frances Hahn** (Christian "Chris" Frederick, John George) was born on 16 June 1901 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on 25 June 1992 in Mt. Vernon, Posey, Indiana and was buried about 28 June 1992 in the Mount Zion Cemetery, Mt. Vernon, Posey County, Indiana.

Margaretta married (1) **Donald "Don" Lee Walter** on 28 January 1938 in Kansas. Donald was born in October 1903 in Rockport, Atchison County, Missouri. He died in 1982 in Arizona.
They had the following child:

53 F i. **Donna Jean Walter** was born on 15 February 1934 in the Stormont Hospital, Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. She was

christened in 1957 in Zion United Church of Christ Church, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.



Home Page
Created 10 August 2004
1 July 2005

Tom Hahn Family - Part 5

AHNENTAFEL CHART FOR THOMAS "TOM" FREDERICK--HIS ANCESTORS FOR 24 GENERATIONS

EARLIER GENERATIONS WILL BE ADDED SOON.

First Generation

1. **Thomas "Tom" Frederick Hahn** was born on 5 November 1926 at Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. [Click on the link above to view his biography .] He was christened on 26 March 1927 in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, at Topeka. Thomas first married **Lena "Beth" Curtis** in 1948 at Austin, Travis County, Texas. She was born in Princeton, Texas. He married second **Nathalie Irene White** on 30 October 1968 in the Navy Chapel, Washington, District of Columbia. Nathalie was born on 13 July 1932 in Peekskill, Westchester County, New York.

Second Generation

2. **Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn** was born on 28 October 1895 in Muncie (Stony Point) , Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. [Click on the link on the line above to see his biography in the Hahn Family page.] He married **Florence Vivian Torgeson** on 5 September 1920 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Walter died on 4 February 1967 at Topeka. He was buried on 8 February 1967 in the Mount Hope Cemetery at Topeka.

3. **Florence Vivian Torgeson** was born on 23 March 1897 in White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas. [Click on the link on the line above to see her biography in the Torgeson Family page.] She died on 5 October 1998 in Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia. Florence was cremated and then buried in 1999 in Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Third Generation

4. **Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn.** "Chris" was born on 31 March 1863 in Swan Creek (now Anchorville), St. Clair County, Michigan. [Click on the link on the line above

to see his biography in the Hahn Family page.] He married **Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries** on 3 November 1886 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Chris died on 3 July 1934 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. He was buried on 5 July 1934 in the Mount Hope Cemetery at Topeka.
5. (Kansas Delaware) **Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries** was born on 10 December 1867 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. [Click on the link on the line above to see her biography under the Defries Family.] She died on 27 August 1950 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She was buried on 29 August 1950 in the Mount Hope Cemetery at Topeka.

6. **Torgei Torgieson (Thomas "Tom" Torgeson)** was born on 29 September 1857 in Bygland, East Agder, Norway. [Click on the link on the line above to see his biography in the Torgeson Family page.] He married **Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen** on 29 April 1886 at Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas. Thomas died on 30 March 1939 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. He was buried on 2 April 1939 in the White City Cemetery, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas.
7. **Margaret "Maggie" Louise Owen** was born on 13 September 1870 in Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa. She died on 29 October 1952 in Newton, Harvey County, Kansas. She was buried in November 1952 in White City Cemetery, Rolling Prairie, Morris County, Kansas.

Fourth Generation

8. **Reverend John George Hahn** was born about 1818 in Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany. [Click on the link on the line above to see his biography in the Hahn Family page.] He married Marianna Marianne "Mary Ann" Ellenberger in 1851. John died in 1883/1889 in Michigan.
9. **Marianna Marianne "Mary Ann" Ellenberger** was born on 12 January 1829 in Sherrett, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. She was christened on 17 April 1829. Mary Anne died about 1883.

10. **Audley Paul Defries** was born in 1830 in Barren County, Kentucky. [Click on the link to the left to see his biography in the Defries Family page.] Audley married **Mary Jane Grinter** on 3 April 1859 in Monticello Township, Johnson County, Kansas. He died on 27 July 1882 in Muncie, Delaware Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. Audley Paul was buried in July 1882 in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery at Muncie.
11. **Mary Jane Grinter** was born on 3 May 1843 in the Delaware Reserve, present Wyandotte County, Kansas. [Click on the link on the line above to see her biography

under the Grinter Family.] She died on 10 July 1908 at Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas and was was buried in July 1908 in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery at Muncie.

12. **Taral Torgieson (Thomas Torgeson)** was born on 30 December 1828 in Dal, Aardal, Bygland, East Agder, Norway. He was christened on 26 January 1829 in Bygland. Tarald married **Torbjorg Jonsdatter (Matilda Johnson)** on 26 February 1854 in Bygland. He died on 1 March 1908 in White City, Rolling Prairie Township, Morris County, Kansas and was buried on 2 March 1908 in the White City Cemetery.
13. **Torbjorg Jonsdatter (Matilda Johnson)** was born on 20 December 1831 at As, Horness, Evje, East Agder, Norway. She was christened on 26 December 1831 in Evje. Torbjorg died on 28 February 1908 in White City, Rolling Prairie, Morris County, Kansas and was buried on 2 March 1908 in the White City Cemetery.

14. **Orson Anderson Owen** was born on 1 September 1842 in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio. He married **Addaline "Addie" T. Curtis** on 26 February1867 in Deposit, Broome, County, New York. Orson died on 26 April 1908 at Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas and was buried in the Parkerville Cemetery.
15. **Adeline "Addie" T. Curtis** was born on 22 April 1851 in Cannonsville, Delaware County, New York. She died on 3 March 1944 in Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas. She was buried on 6 March 1944 in the Parkerville Cemetery, Parkerville, Morris County, Kansas. (Adeline "Addie" T. Curtis) .

Fifth Generation

18. **John Ellenberger** was born on 31 January 1800 in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was christened on 16 March 1800 in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. John married **Elizabeth (Elisabeth) Fair** in 1820 in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. John died on 22 April 1881 in Fairview Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. He was buried in April 1881 in the Fair Cemetery, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
19. **Elizabeth (Elisabeth) Fair** was born on 26 September 1802 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. She died on 6 October 1891 in Sherrett, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth was buried in October 1891 in the Fair Cemetery, Washington Township, Armstrong , Pennsylvania.

20. **William T. Defries** was born about 1805 in Knox County, Tennessee. He married **Jane _____** in 1825 in Knox County, Tennessee. William died 1873 - 1880 in Henry

County, Missouri.
21. **Mrs. Jane Defries** was born about 1800/1806 in Virginia.

22. **Moses Read Grinter** was born on 12 March 1809 in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky. He died on 12 June 1878 in Muncie, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. The cause of death was a paralytic stroke. He was buried in June 1878 in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He married **Anna "Annie" Marshall** in January 1836 in the Delaware Reserve, present Wyandotte County, Kansas.
23. (Kansas Delaware) **Anna "Annie" Marshall** was born on 8 January 1820 in Miami County, Ohio. She died on 28 June 1905 in Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She was buried on 29 June 1905 in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

24. **Torgie Knudsen** was born about 1800 in Skjeggestad, Hornnes, Evje, East Agder, Norway. He was christened on 2 March 1800 in Evje. Torgie married **Tore Taraldsdatter** on 20 Mar 1826 in Bygland, East Agder, Norway.
25. **Tore Taraldsdatter** was born on 2 May 1802 in Dale, Aardahl, Bygland, East Agder, Norway.

26. **Jon Nilsson** was from Steinsland, Horness, Bygland, East Agder, Norway. He was christened on 14 January 1794 at Evje, East Agder, Norway. Jon married **Gunhild Reiersdatter** on 29 October 1822 in Norway. He died on 7 March 1853 in Klepp, Bygland, East Agder, Norway.
27. **Gunhild Reiersdatter** was from Moseid in Horness. She was christened on 7 July 1799 at Evje, East Agder, Norway. She died on 17 May 1886 at Vasenden, Norway.

28. **Benjamin "Ben" D. or T. Owen** was born on 18 January 1812 in Delaware County, New York. He married **Sarah "Sary" Ann Hulce** on 20 November 1833 in probably Deposit, Broome or Delaware County, New York. Ben died on 18 December 1902 in Garden Township, Madrid, Boone County, Iowa. He was buried in December 1902 in the Fairview Cemetery, Douglas Township, Madrid, Boone County, Iowa.
29. **Sarah "Sary" Ann Hulce** was born on 31 July 1814 in Deposit, Broome County, New York. She died on 11 August 1901 in Garden Township, Boone County, Iowa. Sarah was buried in August 1901 in the Fairview Cemetery, Douglas Township, Madrid, Boone County, Iowa.

30. **Nathan "Nat" Arthur Curtis** was born on 22 December 1822/1823. He married

Clarinda Hood on 16 November 1845 in New York. Nathan died on 25 December 1862. He was buried in the Bennettsville Cemetery, Chenango County, New York.
31. **Clarinda Hood** was born on 18 September 1826 at Masonville, Delaware County, New York. She died on 21 October 1906 in Broome County, New York and was buried in Ocober 1906 in the McClure Cemetery, McClure, Broome County, New York.

Sixth Generation

36. **Charles "Carl" John Ellenberger** was born in 1777 at New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He married **Elizabeth (Elisabeth) Detter (Detler)** on 13 May 1799 in the New Hanover Lutheran Church at Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Charles died in October 1857 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
37. **Elizabeth (Elisabeth) Detter (Detler)** was born in 1776/1785. She died in 1840/1850 in Sugar Creek Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

38. **Michael Fair** was born on 17 July 1776 in Berks County, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Barbara Steelsmith**. Michael died on 10 August 1860 in Pennsylvania. Michael was buried in the Fair Cemetery Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
39. **Mary Barbara Steelsmith** was born on 24 June 1780 in New Jersey. She died on 7 July 1870 and was buried in the Fair Cemetery, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

40. **Asher Defrees** was born 1770 - 1779 in New York. He married **Elizabeth Paul** on 18 August 1796 in New Providence Presbyterian Church, Rockbridge County, Virginia.
41. **Elizabeth Paul** was born about 1772. She was from Botetourt County, Virginia . Elizabeth died before 1840 in Kentucky.

44. **Francis Grinter** was born in March 1787 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He married **Susannah Read** on 15 April 1808 in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky. Francis died in 1864 in Logan County and was buried in the Smith Cemetery, 13 miles north of Russellville.
45. **Susannah "Susan" Read** was born in 1786 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. She died in May 1841 in and was buried in Butler County, Kentucky.

46. **William H. Marshall** was born about 1780. He married **Wilaquenaho Elizabeth "Betsy"** in Miami County, Ohio. William died about 1834 in or near Springfield, Greene County, Missouri.
47. (Delaware) **Wilaquenaho Elizabeth "Betsy" "Betsy"** was born about 1797. She died on 30 October 1875. Wilaquenaho and was buried in the Gilstrap Cemetery, Washington

County, Oklahoma.

48. **Knud Jonsen** was born about 1762 in Skjeggestad, Hornnes, Evje, East Agder, Norway. He was christened on 3 April 1762 in Evje. Knud married **Berthe Schowdrivsdatter** on 28 May 1790 in Evje.
49. **Berthe Schowdrivsdatter** was born about 1766 in Vanne, Hornes, Evje, East Agder, Norway.

50. **Taral Taralsen** was born about 1773. He was from Farm Huverach, Aardahl, Bygland, East Agder, Norway. Taral married **Aaslov Salvesdatter** on 9 October 1797 in Bygland. Taral died on 14 September 1859 in Horverak, Norway.
51. **Aaslov Salvesdatter** was born in Nordre Vasenden, Norway. She was christened on 22 March 1772 in Aardahl, Bygland, East Agder, Norway. She died on 1 October 1863 in Yatejordet, Horverak, Aardal.

52. **Niels Jonsson** was born about 1760 in Evje, East Agder, Norway. He married Mari Larsdatter in 1785 in Norway.
53. **Mari Larsdatter** was christened on 23 March 1761 in Evje, East Agder, Norway.

54. **Rejor Jonsson** was from Mosheij, East Agder, Norway. He married **Torborg Larsdatter** on 6 November 1782 in Evje, East Agder, Norway. Rejor died in 1811 in Evje.
55. **Torborg Larsdatter** was from Hordenas or Hordenas Far. She was christened on 26 October 1758 in Evje, East Agder, Norway.

56. **Reverend Palmer Owen** was born about 1789/1790 in Dutchess County, New York or Connecticut. He married **Catherine "Kate" Hulce**. Palmer died on 23 January 1864 at Sanford, Broome County, New York and was buried in January 1864 in the Methodist Church Cemetery at Sanford.
57. **Catherine "Kate" Hulce** was born about 1789/1790 in Westchester County, New York. She died on 16 December 1866 in Sanford, Broome County, New York. She was buried in December 1866 in the Methodist Church Cemetery at Sanford.

58. **Samuel H. Hulce** was born on 10 April 1777 in the Presbyterian Church at Goshen, Orange County, New York. He was christened on 20 July 1777 in Goshen, Orange County, New York. Samuel married **Sarah "Sally" Plummer** on 11 February 1802/1803 in New York. He died on 10 October 1853 at Deposit, Broome County, New York and was buried before 10 October 1853 in the Pine Grove Cemetery at Deposit.

59. **Sarah "Sally" Plummer** was born on 13 June 1780 in Egg Harbor, Atlantic County, New Jersey. She died on 27 April 1859 in Deposit, Broome County, New York and was buried in the Pine Grove Cemetery at Deposit.

60. **Nathan Curtis** was born on 12 June 1787 in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He married **Zoe Cudworth** on 27 November 1810 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Nathan died on 4 March 1864 and was buried in March 1864 in the Bennettsville Cemetery in Chenango County, New York.
61. **Zoe Cudworth** was born on 26 May 1790 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. She was christened on 14 August 1796 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Zoe died on 13 March 1882 in possibly Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. She was buried at possibly Nanticoke.

62. **John Warren Hood** was born on 11 May 1802 in Delaware County, New York. He was christened on 11 May 1803 in Reformed Dutch Church, Shawangunk, Ulster County, New York. John married **Jerusha Lewis** about 1825 in possibly Delaware County, New York. John died after 1875 in Tompkins, Delaware County, New York.
63. **Jerusha Lewis** was born about 1803 in Delaware County, New York.

Seventh Generation

72. **Unknown Ellenberger** was born about 1750/1760 in Pennsylvania. He married **Barbara _____** in 1775 in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.
73. **Mrs. Barbara** Ellenberger was born in 1750/1760. She died about 1750/1760 in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

76. **John Fair** possibly, possibly married **Barbara Moyer**.
77. **Barbara Moyer** possibly

78. **Jacob Steelsmith (Stahlschmidt)** was born on 25 January 1743 in Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany. He was christened on 3 February 1743 in probably Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany. Jacob married **Maria Sara/Sarah Mary Kline**. He died in 1828. Jacob was buried in the Fair Cemetery, Washington Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
79. **Maria Sara/ Sarah Mary Kline** was born in 1753. She died in 1846.

80. **James Defrees** was born about 1737. He was from New York, New York. James was married at Goshen, Orange County, New York. He died in August 1827 in Sumner County, Tennessee.

82. **Captain Audley Paul** was born in 1728/1731. He married **Jane Lynn Matthew**s on 20 June 1755 in Augusta County, Virginia. Audley died on 6 September 1802 in Botetourt County, Virginia.
83. **Jane Lynn Matthews** was born in 1734/1735 in Augusta County, Virginia. She died after 1778/1802.

88. **John Grinter** was born in June 1755, possibly at sea en route from England to Virginia. He married **Elizabeth Hill** on 24 February 1786 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. John died on 27 May 1831 in Logan County, Virginia. He was buried in 1831 in the Smiths Cemetery, about 13 miles north of Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky.
89. **Elizabeth Hill** was born in 1756 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. She died on 17 August 1830 in Logan County, Kentucky. She was buried in August 1830 in the Smiths Cemetery, about 13 miles north of Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky.

90. **Moses Read** was born in 1740/1750 in Scotland. He married **Rachel Porter** 1775-1783 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. Moses died in 1815 in Butler County, Kentucky and was buried in the Caney Fork Cemetery, Butler County, Kentucky.
91. **Rachel Porter** was born 1752-1760 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. She died about 1840 in Butler County, Kentucky and was buried after 1815 in the Caney Fork Cemetery in Butler County, Kentucky.

92. **Henry Marshall** was born in 1752 in Berks or Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary _____**. Henry died on 14 July 1837 in Miami County, Ohio and was buried about 1837 in Miami County, Ohio.
93. **Mary** was born in 1764 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She died on 10 January 1844 in Miami County, Ohio and was buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery, Miami County, Ohio.

95. **(Delaware) Echelangonaockwe/ Nancy Ketchum** was born about 1782 and died about 1825.

96. **Joen Baarsen** was born in Norway. He married Thone Halvorsdatter on 1 January 1757 in Norway.
97. **Thone Halvorsdatter** was born in Norway.

98. **Schowdri Bersvendsen** was born about 1716 in Evje, East Agder, Norway. He married **Marthe Ommunsdatter** on 7 April 1765 in Norway.
99. **Marthe Ommunsdatter** was born about 1739 in Evje, East Agder, Norway.

100. **Halvor Taralsen** was born about 1743 in Huverach, Aardahl, Bygland, East Agder, Norway. He married **Hege Aanonsdatter** in Norway.
101. **Hege Aanonsdatter** was born about 1742. He was from Huverach, Aardahl, Bygland, East Agder, Norway.

102. **Salve Torkels** was born in Norway. He married **Gunvor Aanunsdatter** in Norway.
103. **Gunvor Aanunsdatter** was born in 1735 in Norway.

104. **Joen Nielsson** was born in 1731 in Evje, East Agder, Norway. He married **Gunhild Tomasdatter** on 24 November 1754 in Norway.
105. **Gunhild Tomasdatter** was born in Norway.

106. **Lars Salvesson** was born in 1725 in Evje, East Agder, Norway. He married **Kari Aasmundsdatter** in 1750 in Norway. Lards died in 1791.
107. **Kari Aasmundsdatter** was born about 1729 in Norway and died in 1789.

108. **Jon Rejarsson** was born about 1734 in Norway. He married **Tarjerd Knutsdatter** in Norway.
109. **Tarjerd Knutsdatter** was born about 1729 in Norway.

110. **Lars Salvesen** was born in 1725 in Evje, East Agder, Norway. He married **Kari Aasmundsdatter** in 1750 in Norway. Lars died in 1791 in Norway.
111. **Kari Aasmundsdatter** was born about 1729 in Norway and died there in 1789.

112. **Possibly Benjamin Owen**

116. **John Hulce** was born in 1754 in Precinct of Wallkill, Ulster County, New York. He married **Abigail Williams** in 1773/1774 in Goshen, Orange County, New York. John died on 15 December 1811 at Deposit, Broome County, New York.
117. **Abigail Williams** was born on 17 March 1756 at Groton, New London, Connecticut. She died on 29 May 1803 in Deposit, Delaware, New York and was buried in 1803 in the Revolutionary War Cemetery at Deposit.

120. **Luther Curtis** was born and christened [?] on 9 April 1749 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Luther married **Rebecca Bisbee** on 20 May 1773 at Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He died on 7 April 1830 and was buried in April 1830.
121. **Rebecca Bisbee** was born on 16 March 1753 at Scituate, Plymouth County,

Massachusetts. She died on 7 February 1843.

122. **John Cudworth** was born about 1748/1750 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He married **Elizabeth Clapp** on 7 September 1772 at probably Scituate. John died on 16 February 1827 at Scituate.
123. **Elizabeth Clapp** was christened on 27 July 1756 at Cohasset, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. She died on 19 June 1841 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

124. **Abraham Hood** was born on 10 August 1775 in New Paltz, Ulster County, New York and was christened at New Paltz on 12 March 1775. Abraham married **Rachel Viele** on 10 July 1796 at Shawangunk, Ulster County, New York. He died in 1840/1850 in Delaware County, New York.
125. **Rachel Viele** was born on 9 October 1780 in New Hackensack, New York. She was christened on 19 November 1780 at. Rachel died after 1825.

126. **Henricus "Henry" Lewis** was born on 28 October 1770 in Shawanguk, Ulster County, New York. He married **Mercy Holloway** about 1798 in Holland. Henry died on 21 January 1856 at East Branch, Delaware County, New York and was buried in Old East Branch Cemetery there.
127. **Mercy Holloway** was born in 1782 in Dutchess County, New York. She died on 30 November 1855 at East Branch, Delaware County, New York and was buried in the Old East Branch Cemetery there.

Eighth Generation

156. **Johann Peter Stahlschmidt** was born at probably Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany and was christened there on 24 April 1712. He married **Anna Catharin Waffenschmid**t. Johann. He died on 18 October 1760 in Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany.
157. **Anna Catharin Waffenschmidt** was christened on 13 September 1711 at Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany. She died on 11 June 1762 in Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany. Anna Catharin was buried on 13 Jun 1762 at Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany.

158. **Ludwick/Lodoway/Lewis/Ludwig Kline**.

160. **Joseph Defrees** was born in 1711. He was from New York, New York. Joseph married **Mary Catherine Hutton** on 2 December 1777 at Goshen, Orange County, New York.

161. **Mary Catherine Hutton** was born about 1715. She was from New York, New York.

164. **John Paul** possibly died in 1739. He married Jane **Margaret Lynn**.
165. **Jane Margaret Lynn** died after 1763.

166. **Captain John Matthews** was born about 1697 in Antrim, Northern Ireland. He probably married **Anne Archer** in 1755 in August County, Virginia. John died on 16 November 1757 in Augusta County, Virginia and was buried in Virginia.
167. **Anne "Betsy" Archer** was born about 1701 in Tyrone County, Ireland.

176. **John Grinter** possibly was born in possibly Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorsetshire, England. He was christened at possibly Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorsetshire, England. John married **Betty _____**. He probably died in 1755-1756 at sea enroute from England to Virginia and was probably buried at sea.
177. **Betty** was born in possibly Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorsetshire, England. She probably died in 1755 at sea, enroute from England to Virginia and was probably at sea.

178. **John Hill** was born about 1730. He was from Virginia.
179. The unknown spouse of **John Hill** was from Prince Edward County, Virginia. She died on 16 August 1813 in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

180. **James Read** was born in Scotland and died in 1778 in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

182. **John Porter** was born in 1695/1715 in Belfast, Antrim, Ireland. He married **Mary "Polly" Anthony** in 1742/1744 in Belfast, Antrim, Ireland. John died in 1781 in Prince Edward County, Virginia.
183. **Mary "Polly" Anthony** was born about 1720/1723 in Belfast, Antrim, Ireland. She died about 1781 in Virginia.

190. Possibly (Delaware) **Twehulalla (George) Ketchum "English: Could Run and Catch a Deer, i.e., Catch Them"** was born in possibly Pennsylvania. He married **Ahkechelungunaqua**.
191. (Delaware) **Ahkechelungunaqua** died about 1805.

192. **Baar**.

194. **Halvor**.

196. **Bersvein Asufson**. Bersvein married **Tarjerd Skogdrivsdatter** in Bjelland, Hornnes, West Agder, Norway.
197. **Tarjerd Skogdrivsdatter**.

198. **Ommun**.

200. **Taral Halvorsen** was born about 1712. He was from Hurverach, Aardahl Bygland, East Agder, Norway. Taral married **Guro Aanosdatter** in Norway .
201. **Guro Aanosdatter** was born about 1699. She was from Huverach, Aardahl, Bygland, East Agder, Norway.

202. **Aanon**.

204. **Torkel.**

206. **Aanun**.

208. **Niels Olsson** was born in Norway. He married **Brynhild Nottosdatter** in Norway.
209. **Brynhild Nottosdatter** was born in Norway.

210. **Tomas Dagfinssen** was born in Norway. He married **Kristi Kjeldsdatter** in Norway.
211. Kristi Kjeldsdatter was born in Norway.

212. **Salve Nottosen** was born in Norway. He married **Aaslang Larsdatter** in 1712 in Norway.
213. **Aaslang Larsdatter** was born in Norway.

214. **Aasmund Syverson** was born in Norway. He married **Anne Taralsdatter** in 1731 in Norway.
215. **Anne Taralsdatter** was born about 1711 in Norway.

216. **Rejaar Jonsson** was born about 1693 in Norway. He married **Tora Ulfsdatter** in 1727 in Norway.
217. **Tora Ulfsdatter** was born in Norway.

218. **Knut Torkelson** was born in Norway. He married **Guro Tomasdatter** in Norway.
219. **Guro Tomasdatter** was born in Norway.

220. **Salve Nottosen** was born in Norway. He married **Aaslang Larsdatter** in 1712 in Norway.
221. **Aaslang Larsdatter** was born in Norway.

222. **Aasmund Syversson** was born in Norway. He married **Anne Taralsdatter** in 1731 in Norway.
223. **Anne Taralsdatter** was born about 1711.

232. **Elisha Hulce** was born about 1725 in Long Island, New York. He possibly married **Elizabeth Little** in 1750. Elisha died about June 1796 in Minisink, Orange County, New York.
233. **Possibly Elizabeth Little** was born in 1725 in Scotland and died after 1796.

234. **Possibly John Williams** was married in 1743.

240. **Elisha Curtis** was born on 20 February 1705 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened on 14 July 1706 at Scituate. Elisha married **Sarah Chittenden** on 12 November 1741 in possibly Scituate.
241. **Sarah Chittenden** was christened on 14 July 1717 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died after 1768.

242. **Gideon Bisbee** was born on 23 May 1719 at Pembroke, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He married **Rebecca Turner** on 7 September 1742 at Pembroke, Plymouth County. Gideon died in 1750 at Pembroke.
243. **Rebecca Turner** was born on 17 April 1687. She died in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts and was buried in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts.

244. **John Cudworth** was born on 16 May 1706 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He married **Mary Briggs** on 13 January 1731 at Scituate. John died in 1776 at Scituate.
245. **Mary Briggs** was born on 9 October 1711 at Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts and was christened there on 10 August 1712. She died at.

246. **Abijah Clapp** was born on 25 September 1727 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He married **Elizabeth Ewell** on 29 March 1749.
247. **Elizabeth Ewell** was born in England.

248. **William Hood** was born about 1755. He married **Anatye Sluyter** in 1772 in

probably Ulster County, New York. He died after 1810.
249. **Anatye Sluyter** was born about 1756 and was christened on 17 April 1756 at New Paltz, Ulster County, New York.

250. **Meindert Viele** married **Johanna Palmentier**.
251. **Johanna Palmentier**.

252. **John Lewis** was born in 1746 in New Jersey. He married **Metjen Martha Van Keuren** on 13 August 1767 in Shawanguk, Ulster County, New York.
253. **Metjen Martha Van Keuren** was born on 1 January 1748 in Kingston, Ulster County, New York.

254. **I. or E. Holloway** (possibly) was buried in the Old East Branch Cemetery at East Branch, Delaware County, New York.

Ninth Generation

312. **Johann Georg Stahlschmidt** was born in 1678. He married **Anna Magareta Halm**. Johann He died in 1752.
313. **Anna Magareta Halm**.

314. **(Johann) Henrich Waffenschmidt** was from Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany. He married **(Anna) Catharina Halm.**
315. **(Anna) Catharina Halm** was from Plittershagen, Nassu-Siegen, Germany.

320. **Johannes Deforest** was born on 10 March 1683/1684 in New Amsterdam, New York. He married **Catherine Van Ravenstein** on 23 June 1705 at New York, New York. Johannes died on 30 July 1757 in New York, New York.
321. **Catherine Van Ravenstein** was born about 1684. She was from New York, New York.

322. **John Strangeways Hutton** was born about 1684 in Scotland. He married **Catherine Cheeseman** before 1730 at New York, New York. John died on 30 July 1757 in New York, New York.
323. **Catherine Cheeseman** was born about 1688 in possibly New York City, New York. She died before 1735 in Philadelphia, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and was buried there.

328. **Possibly Bishop Hugh Paul**

332. **Possibly Mathew Mathews**

334. **Sampson Archer** was born about 1675 in Ireland. He married **Rebecca Thompson** of Greenbrier County, Virginia about 1721. Sampson died in 1754 in Virginia.
335. **Rebecca Thompson** was born in 1709 in Ireland.

364. **Thomas Josiah Porter** was born about 1680 in England. He married **Margaret Ewing**. Thomas possibly died in Londonderry, Ireland
365. **Margaret Ewing** was born about 1687.

366. **William Anthony**.

382. **John Anderson**.

392. **Asuf**.

394. **Skogdriv**

402. **Aano**

416. **Ols**

418. **Notto**

420. **Dagfin**

422. **Kjeld**

424. **Notto**

426. **Lars**.

428. **Syver**

430. **Taral**.

480. **Joseph Curtis** was born on 23 May 1664 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened in May 1664. Joseph married **Rebecca _____** in 1689/1692 at possibly Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Joseph died in 1753.
481. **Rebecca _____** was born about 1668. She was from Scituate, Plymouth County,

Massachusetts.

482. **Thomas Chittenden** was born on 14 November 1683 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He married **Elizabeth Woodworth** on 10 October 1707 at probably Scituate.
483. **Elizabeth Woodworth** was born in August 1680 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. She died on 17 June 1713.

484. **John Bisbee** was born on 15 September 1690 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and was christened in 1696. He married **Mary Oldham** on 31 January 1710 at Pembroke, Plymouth, Massachusetts. John died on 2 August 1772 at Pembroke.
485. **Mary Oldham** was born on 1 April 1684 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died in August 1775at Pembroke, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts.

486. **Joshua Turner** married **Mary _____**.
487. **Mary**.

488. **John Cudworth** was born on 2 May 1674 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He married **Margaret Hatch** on 21 January 1702 in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts. John died in 1755 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.
489. **Margaret Hatch** was born on 26 August 1677 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

490. **Joseph Briggs** was born on 29 April 1679 in the Russell House at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He married **Mary Garrett** on 2 February 1709 at Scituate. Joseph died on 26 January 1748 in Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.
491. **Mary Garrett** was born on 16 April 1683 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. She died on 8 February 1714 in Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

492. **David Clapp** was born in England. He married **Deborah _____** .
493. **Deborah** was born in England.

496. **_____ Hood**.

498. **Johannes Sluyter** married **Johanna _____** .
499. **Johanna _____**.

504.**_____ Lewis**.

506. **Henricus Van Keuren** was born on 11 September 1709 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York. He married **Catrina Swart**. Henricus died in 1785 in Kingston, Ulster County, New York.
507. **Catrina Swart** was born on 7 March 1713 in Kingston, Ulster County, New York.

Tenth Generation

624. **Johan Weigant Stahlschmidt** was born in 1654. He married **Maria Muller**. Johan died in 1691.
625. **Maria Muller**.

640. **Isaac Deforest** married **Lysbeth van der Spiegel** on 4 September 1681 at New Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York. He died in 1700 in New York, New York.
641. **Lysbeth van der Spiegel** was born about 1660. She was from New Amsterdam, New York. Lysbeth died after 2 March 1734/1735 at New York, New York and was buried before 28 April 1742.

642. **Nicholas Gerritzen van Ravenstein**. Nicholas married **Maritje Jans Van Rollegom**.
643. **Maritje Jans Van Rollegom**.

644. **John Hutton** was born in 1658 in Bournesdures, Scotland. He married **Catherine Strangeways** on 28 October 1695 at New York, New York.
645. **Catherine Strangeways** was born in 1662 in Scotland.

728. **George Porter** was born about 1681 in England. He married **Mary Mawson**.
729. **Mary Mawson** was born about 1681 in England.

730. **Robert Ewing**.

960. **William Curtis** was born in 1626 in Kent, England and was christened on 29 April 1627 at Ash-juxta-Sandwich, Kent, England. He possibly married **Sarah Moore**. William died in 1702 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.
961. **Sarah Moore** was born in 1632 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

964. **Stephen Chittenden** was born on 5 November 1654at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He married **Mehitable Buck** on 6 November 1679 at Scituate.
965. **Mehitable Buck** was born about 1657 at Scituate.

966. **Joseph Woodworth** was born in 1648 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He married **Sarah Stockbridge** on 6 January 1670 at Scituate. Joseph died in 1718 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.
967. **Sarah Stockbridge** was born on 15 March 1645. She was from Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

968. **John Bisbee** was born on 21 December 1647 and was christened on 21 December 1647 at Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts. John married **Joanna Brooks** on 13 September 1687 at Marshfield, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He died on 4 September 1726 in Pembroke, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.
969. **Joanna Brooks** was born in 1659 and was christened on 16 October 1659 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Joanna died on 21 August 1726 at Pembroke, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

970. **Thomas Oldham** was born in 1623 in England. He married **Mary Wetherell** on 20 November 1656 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He died on 7 March 1711 at Scituate.
971. **Mary Wetherell** was born in England and died on 12 December 1710 Mary was from Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

972. **Thomas Turner**.

976. **James Cudworth** was born on 3 May 1635 at Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts and was christened on 3 May 1635 at Scituate. He married **Mary Howland** in 1664/1665 at probably Scituate. James died on 17 December 1697 at Scituate. James was buried in 1699.
977. **Mary Howland** was born in 1646 at Marshfield, Plymouth County, Massachusetts and died in 1699.

978. **Thomas Hatch** was christened on 9 November 1628 in probably Wye, Kent, England. Thomas married **Sarah Elmes** on 4 February 1662/1663at Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts. He died in 1686 in possibly Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts.
979. **Sarah Elmes** was born on 29 September 1645 in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts died on 24 April 1722 at Scituate.

980. **Cornelius Briggs** was born about 1647 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He married **Mary Doughty** at Scituate on 20 March 1677 at Scituate. Cornelius died on 20

October 1694 at Scituate.
981. **Mary Doughty** was born on 23 June 1650 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. She died there 1680/1683.

982. **Joseph Garrett** was born on 10 March 1649 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He married **Ruth Buck** at Scituate on 17 January 1676/1678. Joseph died on 19 July 1714 at.
983. **Ruth Buck** was born about 1653 in Massachusetts.

1012. **Matthys Van Keuren** was born on 24 April 1681 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York. He married **Tryntjen Slegt**. Matthys died in 1740 in Ulster County, New York.
1013. **Tryntjen Slegt** was born on 27 January 1683 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York and died in Kingston, Ulster County, New York.

1014. **Adam Antoinse Swart** married **Mejte Willemse Van Slyck**.

1015. **Mejte Willemse Van Slyck**.

Eleventh Generation

1248. **Johann George Stahlschmidt** was born in 1629. He married **Anna Catherina Cuntze**. Johann died in 1691.
1249. **Anna Catherina Cuntze**.

1280. **Isaac Deforest** married **Sara du Trieux** on 9 June 1641 at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York, New York. He died in 1674 at New Amsterdam, New York and was buried in the Old Graveyard, Haarlem, New Amsterdam.
1281. **Sara du Trieux** was born in 1623/1625. She was from New Amsterdam, New York. Sara died on 9 November 1692 at New Amsterdam.

1282. **Laurens van der Spiegeland** married **Sarah Webbers**.
1283. **Sarah Webbers**.

1290. **Arthur Strangeways** died at Boston, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

1456. **George Porter** was born about 1640 in England. He married **Diana Covert**. George died in England.
1457. **Diana Covert** was born about 1660 in Bristol, England.

1920. **Thomas Curtis** was born on 28 November 1574. He was christened on 28

November 1574 at Folkstone, Kent, England. Thomas married **Richardene _____** in 1617/1618 at possibly Ash, juxta Sandwich, Kent, England. Thomas died on 11 December 1631 at Ash-juxta-Sandwich and was buried there on 11 Dec 1631.
1921. **Richardene** was born about 1597 in Ashe-juxta-Sandwich, Kent, England. She died before 29 October 1673.

1922. **George Moore**.

1928. **Michael or Isaac Chatterton** was born in 1625. He was from Wapping, Kent, England. He married **Martha Vinal** on 12 April 1646 at Scituate. He died on 20 May 1676 at Scituate or in Connecticut.
1929. **Martha Vinal** was born about 1625 in England.

1932. **Walter Woodworth** was born about 1600 in Kent, England. Walter married **Eleanor Rogers** in 1639 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He died on 2 March 1685 at Scituate.
1933. **Eleanor Rogers** was born about 1609 in Leiden, South Holland, Netherlands.

1934. **John Stockbridge** was born in 1608. He was from Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was married on 9 October 1643. John died on 13 Oct 1643 at Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts.

1936. **Elisha Bisbee (Besbeach)** was born in 1619/1620 in Frittenden/Hedcorn, Kent, England. Elisha married **Joanna Brooks**. He died on 12 November 1695 in Duxbury, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.
1937. **Joanna Brooks** was born in 1616 in England.

1938. **William Brooks** was born in 1615 in England. He married **Susanna Dunham** in 1643 in Plymouth, Massachusetts. William died on 8 October 1688 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.
1939. **Susanna Dunham** was born about 1630 in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts.

1940. **Captain John Oldham** was born in 1600 at Derby, Derbyshire, England and died on or near Block Island, Massachusetts. John married Mary _____.
1941. **Mary _____**.

1942. **Reverend William Wetherell** was born in 1600. He was from Maidstone, Kent, England. He married **Mary Fisher** on 26 March 1627 in St. Mildred's Cathedral,

Canterbury, Kent, England. William died on 9 Apr 1684 at Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.
1943. **Mary Fisher** was born about 1605 at Boughton, Monchelsea, Kent, England and died on 7 March 1711 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

1944. **Possibly Thomas Turner.**

1952. **James Cudworth** was born in 1604/1612 in Aller, Langport, Somersetshire, England. James married in 1634 in probably Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He died in May 1682 at London, England.
1953. Unknown spouse was born in 1606 in probably England .

1954. **Henry Howland** was born in 1604 in Scrooby, Yorkshire, England and was christened on 23 November 1604 in Scrooby, Yorkshire, England. He married **Sarah Mary Newland** on 16 June 1624 at Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts. Henry died on 17 January 1671 at Duxbury.
1955. **Sarah Mary Newland** was born about 1609 in England and died on 16 January 1671 in Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts. [This marriage may not be correct.]

1956. **Thomas Hatch** was born about 1596/1598 at Wye, Kent, England. He married **Lydia Giles** in 1622 in Kent, England. Thomas died before 14 Jun 1646 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.
1957. **Lydia Giles** was born about 1602 at Wye, Kent, England and died in 1646 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

1958. **Rodolphus Elmes** was born in 1620 at St. Saviour, Southwork, London, England. He married **Catherine Whitcomb** on 25 December 1644 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He died on 19 March 1711 at Scituate.
1959. **Catherine Whitcomb** was born about 1624 at Taunton, Somersetshire, England and died after May 1644 in Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

1960. **Walter Briggs** was born about 1612 in England and died on 16 January 1676 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He married **Francis _____**.
1961. **Francis** _____ was born about 1630 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

1962. **James Doughty** was born in 1624. He was from Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. James married **Lydia Turner** on 15 March 1649 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. James died at Scituate.

1963. **Lydia Turner** was born in 1632 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

1964. **Richard Garrett** was born in 1623 in Tenterden, Kent, England. Richard married Lydie Tilden in 1647 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He died on 29 March 1662 at Scituate or at Boston, Massachusetts.
1965. **Lydie Tilden** was born on 28 September 1625 at Tenterden, Kent, England and died at Marshfield, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

1966. **Lieutenant Isaac Buck** was born about 1600/1603 in London, Middlesex, England. He married **Frances Marsh** (March) about 1652 at Charlestown, Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He died on 8 March 1696 at Scituate.
1967. **Frances Marsh (March)** was born in 1614 at Padbury, Buckinghamshire, England.

2024. **Matthys Van Keuren** was born in 1659 at Fort Orange, Albany, New York. He married **Tjaatje De Witt**. Matthys died in 1730 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York.
2025. **Tjaatje De Witt** was born in 1659 at Albany, Albany County, New York and died in 1724 in Kingston, Ulster County, New York.

Twelfth Generation

2496. **Anton Stahlschmidt**. Anton married Hanna Zeitenbach.
2497. **Hanna Zeitenbach**.

2560. **Jesse Deforest** was born about 1576 in Avesne, Hainaut, France. He married **Maria du Cloux** on 23 September 1601 in the Huguenot Church, Sedan, Meuse, France. Jesse died on 22 October 1624 in Dutch Guiana, South America.
2561. **Maria du Cloux** was born about 1580 in Sedan, Meuse, France.

2562. **Phillip du Trieux** was born on 18 July 1586 in Roubaix, Flanders, Belgium. Phillip married **Susanna du Chesne** on 17 Jul 1621 in the Walloon Church, Leiden, Zuid, Netherlands. Phillip died in Jul 1649 at New Amsterdam, New York.
2563. **Susanna du Chesne** was born about 1606. She was from Sedan, France. Susanna died after 1654 in probably New York.

2912. **Endymion** Porter was born in 1587 in England. He married **Olive Boleter**. Endymion died in England.
2913. **Olive Boleter** was born about 1600 in England.

2914. **Covert Earl of Bristol** was born in England.

3840. **John Curtis** was christened on 28 November 1574 in Folkestone, Kent, England.

3856. **Thomas Chatterton (Chittenden)** was born in 1584 at Hawkhurst, Wapping, or Tenterden, Kent, England. He married **Rebecca Chittenden** in 1624 at Hawkhurst. Thomas died in 1669 in either Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts or in Connecticut.
3857. **Rebecca Chittenden** was born in 1595 in Hawkhurst, Kent, England.

3858. **Stephen Vinal** was born about 1610 in England. Stephen married **Ann _____** . He died before 1636 in England.
3859. **Ann** was born about 1612. She was from Somerville, Middlesex, Massachusetts. Ann died on 6 October 1664 in possibly Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

3864. **Thomas Woodworth** was born about 1586. He was from Kent, England. Thomas married **Elizabeth Tyson**.
3865. **Elizabeth Tyson** was born about 1590 and was from Kent, England.

3872. **Thomas Bisbee (Besbeach Bisbedge)** was born and christened [?] on 3 March 1589/1590 in Biddenden, Kent, England. He married Anne Basenden on 14 January 1618/1619 in the All Saints Parish Church at Biddenden. Thomas died on 9 March 1673/1674at Sudbury, Bay Colony, Massachusetts. Thomas was buried at Sudbury.
3873. **Anne Basenden** was born about 1598 in England. Shre died in 1634 at Frittenden, Biddenden, County Kent and was buried there on 21 April 1634.

3876. **Thomas Brooks** died on 12 April 1683 at Woburn, Massachusetts. He married **Grace Wheeler** in 1621 at Concorde, Massachusetts.
3877. **Grace Wheeler** died on 12 May 1644 at Concord, Massachusetts.

3882. **William Oldham** was from Derby, Derbyshire, England. He married **Philipa Sawter**.
3883. **Philipa Sawter**.

3885. **Unknown Rogers** was born about 1578 in England. He married **_____ Fisher** in England. He died in England.

3886. **Fisher** was born in 1579 in England. Fisher married **Joan _____**.
3887. **Joan** _____was born in 1583 in England.

3904. **Ralph Cudworth** was born on 14 September 1572 at Aller, Langport, Somerset, England. Ralph married **Mary Machell** in 1603 at Aller. He died in August 1624 in Aller.
3905. **Mary Machell** was born about 1592 in Tangley, Aller, Somersetshire, England and died in December 1634 in England.

3908. **Henry Howland** was born about 1564/1565. He was from Fen Stanton, Huntingtonshire, England. Henry was christened in Essex, England. He married **Ann Margaret Alice Aires** on 26 April 1600 in the St. Mary's Church at Ely, Cambridgeshire, England. Henry died on 17 May 1635 in Fen Stanton, Huntingtonshire, England and was was buried on 19 May 1635.
3909. **Ann Margaret Alice Aires** was born about 1567. She was from Fen Stanton, Huntingtonshire, England. She died on 30 July 1629 in Fen Stanton, Huntingtonshire, England and was buried on 31 July 1629 in Fen Stanton.

3910. **William Newland** was born about 1580 in England. He married **Agnes Greenway i**n England.
3911. **Agnes Greenway** was born about 1587 in England.

3912. **(William) Hatch** was born about 1563 in England and was christened on 9 December 1563 in Tenterden, Kent, England. He married **Ann Tilden** on 26 July 1587 in England. He died on 27 December 1611 in England.
3913. **Ann Tilden** was born about 1565. She was from Mayfield, Sussex, England. Ann died after 22 January 1630.

3916. **John Elmes** was born about 1596. He was from the parish St. Saviour's Church, Southwork, London, England. He married **Sarah _____**. John died before 1647.
3917. **Sarah _____** was born about 1600 in St. Saviour's Church, Southwork, London, Englandand died in 1654 in England.

3918. **John Whitcomb** was born about 1588 at Taunton, Somerset, England. John married **Francis Cogan** on 26 November 1623 in St. Mary Magdalen Church, Taunton, Somersetshire, England. He died on 24 Sep 1662 at Lancaster, Plymouth, Massachusetts.
3919. **Francis Cogan** was born in Somerset, England and was christened on 24 February 1605 in the St. Mary Magdalen Church, Taunton, Somerset, England. Francis died on 17 May 1671 in Lancaster, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts.

3920. **Walter Briggs** was born about 1590 in Bucklesham, Suffolk, England. He married **Anne Cooper** on 1 January 1611 in Bucklesham, Suffolkshire, England. Walter died in

October 1624 in England. John was buried on 4 November 1624 in England.
3921. **Anne Cooper** was born about 1595 in England.

3926. **Humphrey Turner** was born on 22 October 1593/1598 in County Kent, England and married there **Lydia Gamer** about 1622. He died on 5 June 1673 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.
3927. Lydia Gamer was born about 1598/1599 in England and died before 1673 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

3928. **_____ Garrett** was born about 1592 in England. He married about 1621.
3929. **Mrs. Garrett** was born about 1595.

3930. **Nathaniel Tilden** was born on 28 July 1583 at Tenterden, Kent, England. He married **Lydia Huckstep** about 1608 at Tenterden. Nathaniel died on 25 May 1641 at Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.
3931. **Lydia Huckstep** was born in probably Tenterden, Kent, England and was christened there on 11 February 1587/1588. Lydia died at Scituate. Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

3932. **William Buck** was born in 1585 at Padbury, England. William married about 1610 in Buckingham, England. He died on 24 January 1658 at Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
3933. **Unknown** was born about 1590 in England and died on 24 January 1657 at Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

3934. **John Marsh (March)** was born about 1588. He was from Padbury, Buckinghamshire, England. John married **Rebecca _____** before 1614, probably in England. He died in 1666 at Charlestown, Suffolk, Massachusetts.
3935. **Rebecca** was born about 1592 in Padbury, Buckinghamshire, England.

4050. **Tjerck Claessen De Wit** was born in 1629 in Saterland, West Phalia, Holland. He married **Barbara Andriessen** on 24 April 1656 at Albany, Albany County, New York. Tjerck died on 17 February 1699 at Albany.
4051. **Barbara Andriessen** was born in 1630 in Amsterdam, Holland and died on 6 July 1714 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York.

Thirteenth Generation

5120. **Jean Deforest** was born in 1543 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France. He married **Ann**

Maillard on 5 Jun 1570 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France. He died in 1606 in Vosmeer near Berge, Op Zoom, North Barbizon, France.
5121. **Ann Maillard** was born about 1551. She was from Felleries, Hainaut, France. She died about 1640 in Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands. Ann was buried on 21 April 1640 in Amsterdam, Noord, Netherlands.

5124. Phillippe du Trieux Du Trieux married Jacqueline _____ .
5125. **Jacqueline _____** .

7712. **Robert Chittenden** was born about 1559. He was from Wapping or Tenterden, Kent, England. He married **Eleanor (Ellynor) Hatche** about 1579/1583 in Sellings, Tenterden or Wapping, Kent, England.
7713. **Eleanor (Ellynor) Hatche** was born in 1559 in Tenterden, Kent, England and died in 1628.

7744. **John Bisbee** was born in 1561 at Biddenden, County Kent, England. He married **Dorothy Austin** on 31 October 1586 in England. John died on 26 February 1609/1610 at Biddenden and was buried there on 26 February 1609.
7745. **Dorothy Austin** was born in 1559. She was from Biddenden, Kent, England. Dorothy died on 1 January 1618/1619 in England. She was buried on 1 January 1619 at Biddenden.

7752. **Henry Brooks** was born about 1566 in Norwich, County Norfolk, England. He married **Susannah Bradford**.
7753. **Susannah Bradford** was born in 1570 at Norwich, County Norfolk, England.

7808. **Rauf Cudworth** was born about 1540 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancashire, England in 1572/1573 in Werneth. Rauf was buried in Parish Chapel, Oldham, Lancashire, England. He married **Jane Ashton** about 1560 in Lancastershire, England.
7809. **Jane Ashton** was born about 1544 in Bramforlong, England.

7810. **John Machell** was born about 1567 in Tangley, Surrey, England. John married **Jane Woodroofe** on 2 December 1599 at Seale, Surrey, England. He died about August 1624 in Tangley, Surrey.
7811. **Jane Woodroofe** was born about 1570. She was from Aller, Somerset, England.

7816. **John Howland** was born in 1538/1540 in Essex, England. He married **Emma Revell** in 1560 in possibly Essex, England. John died in 1574 in England.

7817. **Emma Revell** was born about 1542 in Essex, England and died in England.

7820. **Unknown Newland** was born in 1557 in England.

7824. **Thomas Hatch (Hatche)** was born on 15 April 1535. He was from Selling, Kent, England. Thomas married **Joane _____** in 1552 at Tenterden, Kent, England. He died on 13 October 1568 at probably Selling.
7825. **Joane _____** was born in 1527/1531 at Tenterden, Kent, England died in 1574 in Kent, England.

7826. **John Tilden** was born about 1545 in England. He married Patience Casselen on 23 January 1569/1570 at Tenterden, Kent, England.
7827. **Patience Casselen** was born about 1545 in England.

7836. **John Whitcomb** was born in 1558/1559 at London, England. He married **Ann Harper** on 23 June 1620 in England. John died in 1648 in Sherbourne, Dorset, England.
7837. **Ann Harper** was born about 1563 in London, England. She died in England.

7838. **Henry Cogan** was born in 1572. He was from Taunton, Somerset, England. He married **Joan Boridge** on 30 November 1590 in St. Mary Magdalen Church, Taunton, England. He died at Somerset, England. Henry was buried on 1 December 1612 in St. Mary Magdalen Church, Taunton, England.
7839. **Joan Boridge** was born in 1569 at Taunton, Somerset, England and died after 29 June 1613.

7840. **Thomas Briggs** was born about 1563 in Bucklesham, Suffolk, England. Thomas married **Emme Anne Rippes** about 1582 England. He died on 20 February 1613 in England.
7841. **Emme Anne Rippes** was born about 1540. She was from Bolton, York, England.

7842. **John Cooper** was born about 1569. He died in 1589.
7843. **Mrs. (unknown) John Cooper** was born about 1569 in England and she died in 1589 in England.

7852. **John Turner** was born on 30 October 1654 in probably Kent, England. He married .

7860. **Thomas Tilden** was born after 1541 at Tenterden, County Kent, England. Thomas married **Alice Bigge** on 10 March 1576/1577. They were from Tenterden. He died on 6

June 1617 in Wye, County Kent.
7861. **Alice Bigge** was born before 2 June 1548 in Benenden, Kent, England and died in May 1593 in Tenterden, Kent, England.

7862. **Stephen Huckstep** was born in October 1551 at Tenterden, Kent, England. He married **Winifred Hatch** on 14 February 1584/1585 in Tenterden. Stephen died in May at Tenterden, County Kent, England and was buried on 20 June 1633.
7863. **Winifred Hatch** was born about 1553. She was from Tenterden, County Kent, England. Winifred died in October 1592 in Tenterden and was buried there on 6 October 1592.

7864. **James Buck** was born in 1555 in England. He married about 1579 in England.
7865. **Mrs. (Unknown) James Buck** was born about 1557 in England.

7868. **Stephen March** was from Newport, Isle of Wight, England. He married **Elizabeth March**.
7869. **Elizabeth March** was from Newport, Isle of Wight, England.

8100. **Dr. Claes (Nicolas) De Wit** was born in 1594 in Holland. Claes married **Taatje Lueven i**n 1618 in Holland.
8101. **Taatje Lueven** was born in 1596 in Holland and died on 17 May 1662 at New Amsterdam, New York.

8102. **Andries** Luycaszen married **Jannetje Sebyns**.
8103. **Jannetje Sebyns**.

Fourteenth Generation

10240. **Melchior Deforest** was born about 1511. He was from Avesnes, Hainaut, France. He married **Catherine du Fosset** on 4 April 1533 in Avesnes, Hainaut, France. Melchior died in 1571 in Avesnes, Hainaut, Spanish Netherlands.
10241. **Catherine du Fosset** was born in 1510 in Mons, Belgium and died in 1579 in Avesnes,
Hainaut, France.

10242. **Michael Maillard** was born in 1520/1530. He was from Felleries, Hainaut, France. Michael married **Marguerite Raux**. Michael died in 1582 in Fellerus, France.
10243. **Marguerite Raux** was born about 1529.

15426. **Thomas Hatch (Hatche)** was born on 13 April 1535. He was from Selling, Kent, England. He married Joan _____ in 1552 at Tenterden, Kent, England. Thomas died on 13 October 1568.
15427. **Joan _____** was born in 1527/1531 in Kent, England.

15488. **Thomas Henry Bisbee** was born about 1533 in Biddenden, County Kent, England. He married Anne _____ .
15489. **Anne _____** .

15490. **Thomas Henry Austin (Austen)** was born about 1533 in England. He married **Ann Mehitabel**. He died in 1570/1571 in England. Thomas Henry was buried in 1570/1571 in Kent, England.
15491. **Ann Mehitabel** was born in England.

15616. **Ralph (Raulf) Cudworth** was born about 1490 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancashire, England. He married **Agnes Lees** in Lancashire, England.
15617. **Agnes Lees** was born about 1512 in Ashton, Under-Lynes, Lancashire, England.

15618. **Arthur Ashton** was from Rochdale, Lancashire, England.

15620. **Matthew Machell** was born about 1537 at London, Middlesex, England. He married **Mary Lewknor** on 1 July 1568 in England.
15621. **Mary Lewknor** was born about 1537 at London, England.

15622. **Nicholas Woodroofe** was born about 1534 in London, Middlesex, England. He married **Grissell Kirton** on 14 June 1553. Nicholas died on 18 May 1598 in England.
15623. **Grissell Kirton** was born about 1536 at London, Middlesex, England and on 15 July 1607 at Seale, Surrey, England.

15632. **John Howland**.

15648. **John The Younger Hatch** was born about 1495 at Selling, Kent, England. He married an unknown spouse of Selling. John died before 26 April 1536 at Beside Selling, Horton Monks, England. John was buried before 26 Apr 1536 in Beside Selling, Horton Monks, England.
15649. **Mrs. John Hatch** was born about 1500 at Selling, Kent, England. She died before 1 November 1519 in probably Selling, Kent, England and was buried there before 1 November 1519.

15672. **William Whitcomb** was born in 1528 at London, England. He married **Dorothy Taylor** in 1550at London England.
15673. **Dorothy Taylor** was born in 1530 in London, England.

15674. **John Harper** was born about 1544. He was from London, England. John married **Ann Frances Smith**.
15675. **Ann Francis Smith** was born about 1548. She was from London, Middlesex, England.

15676. **Henry Cogan** was born in 1540 in Chedzoy, Somersetshire, England. Henry married **Elizabeth Carye** on 1 July 1565 in Chedzoy. He died about 1577 in possibly Chedzoy.
15677. **Elizabeth Carye** was born in 1524. She was from Taunton, Somerset, England. Elizabeth died on 17 April 1615 at Chedzoy, Somerset, England.

15678. **Boridge** was born about 1543 in England.

15680. **Nycholas Briggs** was born about 1515 in Bucklesham, Suffolk, England. Nycholas married Elizabeth_____ about 1562 in England. He died in England.
15681. **Elizabeth** _____ was born on 26 July 1583 in England and died there on 26 July 1583.

15720. **Richard Tilden** was probably born in 1510/1520 at Benenden, County Kent, England. Richard married **Elizabeth Glover** in 1540 at Tenterden, County Kent. He died on 15 May 1566 at Tenterden.
15721. **Elizabeth Glover** was born about 1515 in Tenterden, Kent, England and died on 30 December1585 in Cranbrook, England.

15722. **Robert Bigge** was born about 1505 in Benenden, County Kent, England. He died on 2 January 1548 at Benenden Parish, County Kent. Robert married **Elizabeth _____**.
15723. **Mrs. Elizabeth (unknown) Bigge** was born about 1506/1507 in England and died in England.

15724. **Lawrence Huckstep** was born about 1540 at Tenterden, County Kent, England. Lawrence married **Joane Pope** on 17 August 1546 at Tenterden. He died there about 1556.
15725. **Joane Pope** was born about 1540 in Tenterden, County Kent, England and she died there.

15736. **Edward March** was from Newport, Isle of Wight, England. He married **Staley _____**.
15737. **Mrs. Staley (unknown) March_____** was born in Northampton, England.

16200. **Jan De Wit** was born on 9 February 1554 in Holland. Jan married **Jacomine Barestijne** on 18 February 1590 in Holland. He died on 3 April 1622 in Holland.
16201. **Jacomine Barestijne** was born in 1559 in Holland.

Fifteenth Generation
20480. **Melchior Deforest** was born about 1486. He was from Avesnes, Hainaut, France. Melchior married **Jacqueline Bronchin** before 1510 at. He was buried there on 4 June 1530.
20481. **Jacqueline Bronchin** was born about 1490. She was from Avesnes, Hainaut, France and died there.

20482. **Antoine Du Fosse/ Fosset**. Antoine married **Isabeau Resteau**.
20483. **Isabeau Resteau** .

31232. **John Cudworth** was born about 1476 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancashire, England. He married **Elizabeth Chetham**.
31233. **Elizabeth Chetham** was born about 1480 in Nuthurst, Warwick, England.

31234. **Alexander Lees** married in England.
31235. **Mrs. (unknown) Lees** was born in England.

31242. **Edward Lewkenor** was born on 3 October 1521 in England. Edward married **Dorothy Wroth** about 1548 in Enfield, Middlesex, England. He died in 1556 in the Tower, London, Middlesex, England.
31243. **Dorothy Wroth** was born about 1525. She was from Durrants, Essex, England.

31244. **David Woodroofe** was born about 1503 in England. He married **Elizabeth Hill** in England.
31245. **Elizabeth Hill** was born about 1503 in England.

31246. **Stephen Kirton** was born in 1510 at Thorpe, Manderville, England. Stephen married **Margaret Offley** in probably England. He died on 15 August 1566 in St. Andrews, U., England.
31247. **Margaret Offley** was born about 1500 in probably England and died on 5 June in

St. Andrews, U., England.

31264. **John Howland**.

31296. **Thomas Hatch** was born about 1465 in Selling, Kent, England. He married in England. Thomas died on 31 December1534 in England and was buried in the Selling Church.
31297. **Unknown** spouse was born about 1470 at Selling, Kent, England and died in England.

31344. **Thomas Whitcomb** was born in 1500 at Berwick, Shropshire, England. He married **Elizabeth Best** in 1527 at Berwick.
31345. **Elizabeth Best** was born about 1500/1510 in England and she died there.

31346. **Richard Taylor** was born in England.

31440. **Richard John Tilden** was born about 1475 at Benenden, Kent, England. He died after 1552 in England.
31441. **Unknown spouse** born in 1477 in England and died after 1557 in England.

31442. **Glover** was born about 1500 in England
31443. **Mrs. Glover** was born about 1500 in England.

31444. **Edward Bigge** was born about 1480 in Benenden, Kent, England. Edward married Alice _____ . He died in England.
31445. **Alice _____** was born about 1484. She was from Benenden, Kent, England .

31450. **Unknown Pope** was born about 1500 in England.
31451. **Mrs. (unknown) Pope** was born about 1500 in England.

31472. **John March** was from Newport, Isle of Wight, England.
31473. **Mrs. John March**.

Sixteenth Generation

40960. **Gilles Deforest** was born about 1446.

62464. **Geoffrey Cudworth** was born about 1444 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England.
62465. **Mrs. Geoffrey Cudworth** was born about 1448 in Werneth, Oldham, Lancashire,

England.

62466. **Thomas Chetham.** He was from Nutworth, England.
62467. **Mrs. Thomas Chetham** was born in England.

62484. **Edward Lewkenor** was born about 1492 in England. He married **Margaret Copley.**
62485. **Margaret Copley** was born in England.

62486. **Robert Wroth** was born about 1490 in Durrants, Essex, England. He married Jane Haute about 1515 in England. He died before 26 May 1536 in England.
62487. **Jane Haute** was born about 1486 in England and died after 26 May 1536 in England.

62492. **John Kirton**. John married **Margaret White**.
62493. **Margaret White**.

62494. **William Offley** was born in 1475 in probably England. He married **Elizabeth Dilldorne** in England.
62495. **Elizabeth Dilldorne** was born about 1480 in England.

62528. **Unknown Howland**.

62592. Thomas Hatch was born before 1442 probably at Sellinge beside Horton Monks, Kent, England. Thomas married **Agnes _____** . He died after 15 Nov 1464.
62593. **Mrs. Agnes Hatch** was born about 1419 at Selling, Kent, England.

62688. **William Whitcomb** was born in 1470 at Berwick, Shropshire, England. He married **Blanch Sturry** in 1501 in London, Middlesex, England.
62689. **Blanch Sturry** was born in 1472 in Bossel, England.

62690. **Roger Best**.

62880. **Robert Tilden** was born about 1440 at Benenden, Kent, England. Robert married Alice _____ about 1470 in England. He died about 1470 at Benenden.
62881. **Alice**_____ was born about 1445 in England and died in 1479/1480 at Benenden, Kent, England.

62888. **Robert Bigge (Langport)** was born about 1449/1454 at Benenden, Kent, England.

Robert married **Agnes _____**. He probably died on 17 July 1500 at Benenden.
62889. **Mrs. Agnes (unknown) Bigge** was born about 1541 in England.

62944. **John March**.

Seventeenth Generation

124928. **Geoffrey "John" Cudworth** was born about 1412 at Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England.
124929. **Mrs. (unknown) Cudworth** was born about 1416 at Werneth, Oldham, Lancastershire, England.

124972. **John (Thomas) (William) Wroth** was born about 1450. He was from Enfield, Middlesex, England. John married **Joan (Margaret) Newdegate**. He died in 1518 in England
124973. **Joan (Margaret) Newdegate** was born about 1455. She was from Enfield, Middlesex, England.

124974. **Thomas Haute** was born about 1460. He was from Enfield, Middlesex, England. He married **Isabel Frowicke**. Thomas died in 1502 in England.
124975. **Isabel Frowicke** was born about 1464 in England.

125184. **John Hatch** was born about 1415 in probably Selling next Monks Horton, Kent, England. He married Agnes _____ in England. John died after 15 November 1464 in probably Selling next Monks Horton.
125185. **Agnes _____** was born about 1419 in England.

125376. **Thomas Whitcomb** was born in 1444 in England. He married **Isobel Poyner**.
125377. **Isobel Poyner** was born in 1448.

125378. **John Sturry** was born in 1446 in England. He married **Anna Corbit**.
125379. **Anna Corbit** was born about 1436 in England.

125760. **John Tilden** was born about 1406 in England. He married **Joan _____.**
125761. **Unknown spouse** was born about 1408 in England and died about 1492 at Crotehill, Benenden, Kent, England.

125776. **Richard Biggs (Bigge)** was born about 1424 at Benenden, Kent, England and died in 1474 at probably Benenden.

125888. **Thomas March**.

Eighteenth Generation

249856. **John Cudworth** was born about 1384 at Werneth, Lancastershire, England. He married **Margery Oldham** in probably Lancashire, England.
249857. **Margery Oldham** was born about 1384 at Werneth, Lancashire, England.

249944. **John Wroth** was born about 1420 in England. He married **Eliza Lewkenor.**
249945. **Eliza Lewkenor** was born in 1422 in England.

249948. **Knight Sir William Haute** was born about 1430 in England. He married **Joan Horne**.
249949. **Joan Horne** was born about 1434 in England.

249950. **Sir Knight Thomas Frowicke** was born about 1434 in England.

250758. **Roger Corbit** was born about 1420 at Moreton Corbet, Shropshire, England. He married **Elizabeth Hopton**. Roger died in 1468 in England.
250759. **Elizabeth Hopton** was born about 1427 in England. She died on 22 June 1498 in England.

251520. **Thomas Tilden** was born about 1378 in Marden, England. He married **Joanna Tilden** in England. Thomas died after 1450 in England.
251521. **Joanna Tilden** was born about 1383 in England. She died after 1450.

251776. **Thomas March** was born in Surrey, England.

Nineteenth Generation

499714. **Richard Oldham** was born in England.

501516. **Robert Corbit** was born about 1383 in Moreton Corbet, Shropshire, England. He married **Margaret Mallory**. Robert died in 1438/1439.
501517. **Margaret Mallory** was born about 1387/1397 in Shawbury, Shropshire, England and died in 1438/1439.

501518. **Sir Thomas Hopton** was born in 1388 in England. He married **Eleanor Lucy**.
501519. **Eleanor Lucy** was born about 1407 and died about 1460.

503040. **Thomas Tilden** was born about 1350 in England.

Twentieth Generation

1003032. **Roger Corbit** was born about 1330 in Moreton Corbet, Shropshire, England. He married **Margaret Erdington**. Roger died in January 1396 in England.
1003033. **Margaret Erdington** was born in 1353. She was from Moreton Corbet, Shropshire, England. She died in Jan 1395/1396 in England.

1003034. **William Mallory** was born about 1375 in Shawbury, Shropshire, England. William died in 1445 in Shelton, Bedfordshire, England.
1003035. **Mrs. (unknown) William Mallory** was born about 1378. She was from Shawbury of, Shropshire, England.

1003036. **Thomas Hopton** was born in 1362 in England. He married **Joane Mortimer**.
1003037. **Joane Mortimer** was born in 1364 in England.

1003038. **Walter Lucy** was born before 1397. He was from Wapenham , N., England. Walter died on 4 October 1444. He married **Alienor l'Arcerdekne** in May 1385 in England.
1003039. **Alienor l'Arcerdekne** was born about 1380. She was from Richards Castle, Hampshire?, England. She died on 20 July 1447 in England.

Twenty-first Generation

2006068. **Anketil Mallory** was born about 1340 in Kirby Mallory, Leistershire, England. He married **Alice de Driby**. He died on 26 March 1393 in England.
2006069. **Alice de Driby** was born about 1340 in Wakefield, Berkshire, England and died on 12 October1412.

Twenty-second Generation

4012136. **Kirby Mallory** was born in 1314.
4012137. **Mrs. Kirby Mallory** was born in 1318.

4012138. **John de Driby** was born about 1310 in Wakefield, Berkshire, England. John was married about 1334 in England. He died after 30 November 1357.

Twenty-third Generation

8024276. **Robert de Driby** was born about 1290 in Wakefield, Berkshire, England. He married **Joan Tateshale**.
8024277. **Joan Tateshale** was born about 1258 and died on 8 October 1329.

Twenty-fourth Generation

16048554. **Tateshale** was born in 1226 in England.

EARLIER GENERATIONS WILL BE ADDED.

Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. Laser copy. TH



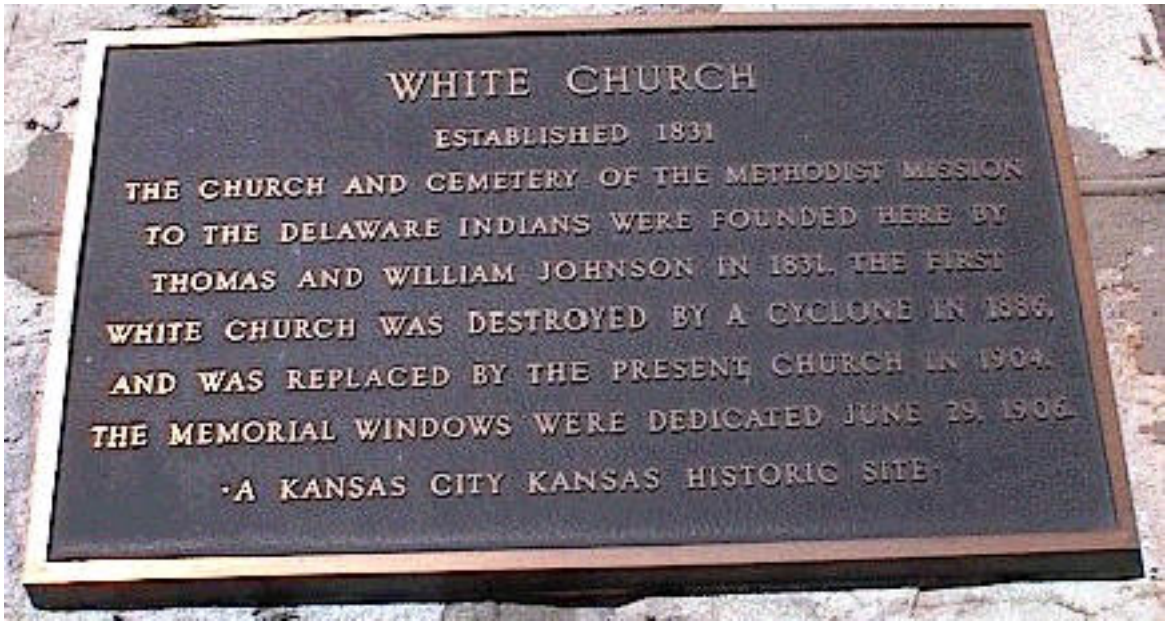

ATCHISON CO.
R.XX
R.XXI
R.XXII
R.XXIII
T.7
T.8
T.9
T.10
T.11
T.12
JEFFERSON CO.
WYANDOTTE CO.
JOHNSON CO.
DOUGLAS CO.
MISSOURI
MISSOURI & COUNCIL BL'FS
KAN. CY. R.I. & PAC.
ST. JOE
CHI.
MIL.
RES.
KAN. CEN.
Kickapoo City
Steam Flouring Mill
Water Flour Mill
KICKAPOO
Pleasant Ridge
Hunds Sta.
EASTON
Easton
Scott Cr.
Salt Cr.
Salt Creek
Ft. Leavenworth
Mt. Oliver
LEAVENWORTH
Beverly
E. Leavenworth
Steam Saw & Grist Mill
HIGH PRAIRIE
ALEXANDRIA
DELAWARE
Springdale
Lansing
Penitentiary
LEAVEN-
Boling
Ross
Steam Saw & Grist Mill
Fairmount
Steam Saw Mill
Jarbalo
Moore's Summit
Dimon
Stanwood
Hoge
FAIR
Big Stranger
STRANGER
TONGANOXIE
Tonganoxie
MOUNT
WORTH
Water Flour Mill & Chem. Factory
Reno
Daisy
Kaw Cr.
SHERMAN
RENO
Linwood
Lenape
Fall Leaf
UNION PAC.
School Houses
Steam Saw Mill
Rand, McNally & Co., Engr's, Chicago.




ANNIE,
Wife of
M.R. GRINTER,
BORN
Jan. 8, 1820.
DIED
June 28 1905.






WHITE CHURCH
ESTABLISHED 1831
THE CHURCH AND CEMETERY OF THE METHODIST MISSION
TO THE DELAWARE INDIANS WERE FOUNDED HERE BY
THOMAS AND WILLIAM JOHNSON IN 1831. THE FIRST
WHITE CHURCH WAS DESTROYED BY A CYCLONE IN 1886,
AND WAS REPLACED BY THE PRESENT CHURCH IN 1904.
THE MEMORIAL WINDOWS WERE DEDICATED JUNE 29, 1906.
·A KANSAS CITY KANSAS HISTORIC SITE·


TRIBE BLACKSMITH
ISAAC MUNDAY
MAY 30, 1814
FEB 27, 1858

Home Page

29 January 2006

BIOGRAPHIES W-Z

WHITE EYES Lenape name **Wicocalind**. Data to be added. This is a difficult entry. I am working on the entering of the following information submitted by **Dewey Fry**, Kansas Delaware Crossing, Sons of the American Revolution. Editor

White Eyes - English name **Allime**, a Signer of the 21 August 1805 Treaty with the United States at Grouseland, near Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 81)

White Eyes - Lenape name **Apacahund,** a Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171.)

White Eyes, Captain - Probably the English name for **Alimee**, a A Signer of the 1778 Treaty with the United States in Pennsylvania as a Chief Man of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 5)

White Eyes, Captain - Lenape name **Wicocalind,** fought in the Revolutionary War and was cited in the 21 January 1785 Treaty with the United States at Fort McIntosh as one "who took up the hatchet for the United States," and was a signer of that treaty as a Sachem or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler. *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 8)

White Eyes, Captain - A Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

White Eyes, Chief--He was murdered by Americans in 1778. (Cranor, *Kik-Tha-Whe-Nund*, p. 3)

The National Archives has material on the Revolutionary War career of George M. White Eyes. I found in a old history of Beaver County Pennsylvania where is stated George White Eyes was the name of Capt. White Eyes son. I also found a George M. White Eyes in the Journal of the Continental Congress; which I list later.

We have a book at a local genealogy library written by John Gottlieb Ernestus Heckewelder about history, manners and customs of the Indian Nation from 1743-1823. It was first published in 1819, revised and reprinted in 1876 and reprinted without revision in 1971. In it he writes of personal experiences with White Eyes who he refers to as Koquethagochaton. I will go to the library sometime in the near future and copy the applicable pages.

The book titled History of Beaver County Pennsylvania and Its Centennial Celebration by Rev. Joseph H. Bausman, A. M. was published in 1904. It has a few pages which are about White Eyes.

The Journals of the Continental Congress are in the Library of Congress and on the internet. I sent you a link, if you did not get it then click on the following http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwjclink.html

When you see the various Volumes listed the click on the following Volumes one at a time. After you click on a Volume another window will come up, clike on Page Image, the title page will come up, you will want to print the title page from each Volume and the following pages:

Vol. III, Pages 432, 433 & 434
Vol. IV, Pages 208, 243,266 thru 269
Vol. IX, Pages 824 & 825
Vol. XI, Pages 536, 537, 585 thru 588
Vol. XXV, Pages 659 thru 661

In the BGMI (Biography & Genealogy Master Index) it states that George Morgan White Eyes was born about 1770 and lived to 1798. According to the records of the Continental Congress a George M. White Eyes came before them in October 1783 at the age of about 12. Capt. White Eyes died in 1780, this George could have been his son. George was living with a Colonel Morgan, the Continental Congress granted that the relationship could continue for one more year.

Per the *Indian Affairs; Laws and Treaties, Vol. II,* Alimee (George White Eyes) signed a the Treaty with the Piankeshaw on 27 Aug. 1804 with his x mark. It is unlikely that this George White Eyes and George M. White Eyes are one in the same. In 1783 George M.

White Eyes was reading Caesars commentaries, surely he could also write.

In the Letter Press Edition of The Papers of George Washington in Volume 2, Page 435, George Washington writes of White Eyes and George Morgan White Eyes.

WILAQUENAHO - See Wilaquenaho in the Family History Section.

*** * ***

Wilcoxen, Melinda - See TAHLEOCKWE. She was also known as **Melinda Statler** and **Tweleniquid**. For information on her husband, **Rezin Wilcoxen** in the entry just below.

WILCOXEN, Rezin - Although not a Native American, he was important in the development of Leavenworth and Wyandotte Counties in present Kansas, and was married to a **Munsee**, **Sabilla Caleb** (see **CALEB, Sabilla**) , and a **Delaware**, **Tahleockwe** (see **TAHLEOCKWE**), also known as **Melinda Statler**. He was from Virginia, the son of Scots-Irish **Levi Wilcoxen** and **Catherine (Harris) Wilcoxen**, of West Virginia, and the grandson of **Thomas Wilcoxen**. Rezin was the only son of six children. In 1843, Levi , accompanied by "his whole family, some accompanied by their husbands," went to Arkansas, where they settled near Jackson. He died there in 1844. In 1844, the entire family left Arkansas and went to Kansas City [Missouri probably] for a few days, then went to Westport, where his mother and a sister died in 1849. In 1852, most of the remaining family, except for Rezin, went to California. Rezin went to present Wyandotte County, Kansas, 8 January 1850, where he clerked in the dry goods department of the American Fur Company. He boarded with **James Findlay**. They were together in the store for six years. The American Fur Company was at Secondia, located about nine miles above the mouth if the Kansas River, in the Delaware Reservation. When he married **Melinda Statler or Taleockwe,** also known as **Tweleniquid**, in 1854, he earned the right to live with the Delaware on their reservation. Accordingly, he began farming there in the spring of 1856, growing crops such as wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, and millet, usually raising them for his own home consumption, but he also sold hogs to the **Delaware**. He remained on his farm until 1867 when he bought the farm of **James Ketchum** at White Church. In 1888, he sold some of the acreage, keeping a small portion for his home site. He was a Justice of the Peace for seven year, a school director for sixteen years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was generally a Democrat politically. Rezin was a private in the Twenty-third Kansas State Militia in the Civil War. He was said to have been an old-time farmer of Quindaro Township. (*Wyandotte County and Kansas*

City, Kansas. Historical and Biographical)

The Wyandot Herald, 16 January 1890, said: Rezin Wilcoxen, of White Church, is lying very sick with pneumonia at his home in that place with small hope of recovery, so we are informed.
(Researchers: **Vickie Wilkins and Martin Weeks**)

There is another account of Rezin Wilcoxon in Cutler's *History of Kansas Genealogical and Historical*, pp. 876-877:

R. Wilcoxon, of White Church, Kas., and an old time farmer of Quindaro Township, came to Wyandotte County, Kas., January 8, 1850, and clerked in the dry goods department of the American Fur Company at a place called Secondia, located about nine miles above the mouth of the Kansas River, in the Delaware Reservation. He carried on this business until 1856, and found the Delaware Indians honest, upright, truthful, but with very little notion of business. Their living was entirely derived from the chase, and they bartered the furs for the necessities of life. Hunting and trapping parties would leave early in the fall and return the following spring, bringing with them pelts and furs with which to pay their debts. In 1854 Mr. Wilcoxen was united in marriage to **Miss Malinda Statler**, whose Indian name was **Twelenioqud**. She was educated at the Shawnee Mission. This union gave Mr. Wilcoxen the right to live here with them, so in the spring of 1856 he began farming, opening up land within a mile of where he had been selling goods. His principal crops were wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, millet, etc., usually raising for home consumption although there was a good market for hogs, selling them to the Delawares. Being of a pacific nature from staying at home and attending strictly to his own business, he was never a participant in the bloody times of the border war.. He resided quietly on his farm, attended to [p. 877] this alo0ne, opened up new land and made improvements as rapidly as possible. In 1861 the land was surveyed and parceled, and through his wife and children he received 240 acres, one 80 in the hills, and 160 acres on the Kansas River. that on the river being the part that he had already improved and cultivated. He remained there until 1867, when he bought the **James Ketchum** farm at White Church, having sold eighty acres on the river. moved on this, and soon had thirty acres under cultivation. In 1888 he sold seventy-two acres of this, and kept eight acres for a home. He has a beautiful place, a fine house of modern architecture with eight rooms, and the principal part of the grounds in orchard. For the past seven years Mr. Wilcoxen has been justice of the peace, and has filled the position of school director for sixteen years. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Politically Mr. Wilcoxen has always been Democratic until the Greenback party was formed, after which he voted for their

candidates for several elections. At present he is with the Democratic party again. He was a private in the Twenty-third Kansas State Militia during the war, but has the record of never shooting at a man. He was born in West Virginia March 18, 1828, and was the son of **Levi and Catherine (Harris) Wilcoxon**, both natives also of West Virginia. The Wilcoxons are of Scotch-Irish extraction, and one of the ancestors lived to be one hundred and fourteen years of age. The paternal grandfather of our subject, **Thomas Wilcoxon,** died before the struggle of independence took place. Our subject is the only son of six children born to his parents. In 1843 his father accompanied by his whole family, three of his daughters being married and accompanied by their husbands, went to Arkansas, settled near Jackson, and here his death occurred in February of the following year. In March, 1844, the entire family left there and came to Kansas City, where they remained a few days. They then went to Westport, where one sister and the mother died in 1849. In the meantime R. Wilcoxon worked by the day or month and seized on any honorable employment that was offered. One of the brothers-in-law died in 1852 and the same year the remainder of the family, with the exception of our subject, went to California, where they have since died. At the present time, Mr. Wilcoxon is the sole survivor of the family. After entering thee employ of the American Fur Company Mr. Wilcoxon boarded with **James Findlay**, whose wife was a sister of **Judge John Ryland**, of La Fayette County, Mo. They were together in the store for six years, and then both left the same year. Mr. Wilcoxon [p. 878] is the father of four children--two sons and two daughters--two sons and one daughter now living: **Lucinda** (wife of **James L. Buckland,** who is residing in Wyandotte Township, engaged in farming), **Emmet** (living with his father), and **Oscar** (also at home). **Leonora** was born February 23, 1868, and died December 22, 1884... In 1849-50 the cholera raged in this State, and was so fatal that the Delaware Indians hired Dr. J. B. Stone to come out here. In 1849 1,000 Delaware Indians lived within eight miles of White Church, but when that great scourge occurred they scattered to different parts of the reservation and never got together again.

WINDSETTUND --The English name of **Windsettund** was **William Henry Anderson**. He died about 1876 shortly after the Delaware moved to Indian Territory. He was the youngest son of **Pooshies** who was one of the older sons of Chief William Anderson (whom see under **Kikthawhenund**) according to family descendants. He was married to **Windaalayqua** or **Annie Anderson** and they had a large family. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson lost three children presumably while on the way to Indian Territory. He was survived by his wife, **Anna**, four sons**;** J**ames Anderson, John Anderson, Sam Anderson, and George T. Anderson**. It is believed that he is buried in the Delaware Cemetery, one of the earliest ones to be buried there. (This information is from Ruby Cranor's, *Some Old*

Delaware Obituaries. See Bibliography for ordering information.)

ZEIGLER, Ellen--Ellen Zeigler was born March 1840, died 28 July 1911, and died December 1869. She married **Sam S. Swisher** born 1829 and died December 1869. Paul Pettit is working on the Swisher Family. He says he thinks that Henry Swisher was Sam's father and the child of his first wife, Agnes. Henry's second wife was named Ruth. Write to Paul *cpettit@telis.net* of you have further information on the Swisher Family.
The children of Ellen Zeigler and Sam Swisher were:

1. **Mary F. Swisher** born 19 October 1943, died 31 September 1943, married Jonathan Mathews born 15 December 1857, died 11 February 1928, thirteen children, four of whom died in infancy:
   (1) **Clarence A. Mathews**
   (2) **Clara Elizabeth Mathews**
   (3) **Albert N. Mathews**
   (4) **Stella Mae Mathews**
   (5) **Rosa Mathews**
   (6) **Lydia Myrtle Mathews**
   (7) **Nora Julia Mathews**
   (8) **Minnie Mathews**
   (9) **Rene Mathews**
2. **James Henry Swisher** born October 1861, married **Mary** _____, one child:
   (1) **John William Jasper Swisher**
3. **John S. Swisher** born 23 September 1863, died 9 May 1943, married 23 September 1902 **Nellie May Robertson** born 1863.
4. **Rosalie Swisher** born 1867.
5. **Mary Ellen Swisher**. As **Ellen Swisher** she was on the List of Delaware Who Elected to Remain in Kansas under 1862 Allotment No. 144, age 24 with her were her children:
   (1) No. 145 **Mary P. Swisher**, age 6.
   (2) No. 320 **James H. Swisher**, age 5.
   (3) **John S. Swisher**, age 2.
   (4) **Rosalie Swisher**, age 3 months.

Mary Ellen Zeigler married second **Michael Ritzinger**, children:
   (5) **Annie Ritzinger** born 1875.
   (6) **Clara Ritzinger** born 1877.

There were buried in the Delaware Cemetery near Eudora, Douglas, Kansas. Ellen may

have had three other children not listed above. Researchers: Swiftwater Hahn and Vickie Wilkins

Zeigler names found in the Dawes Commission Listing by Researcher **Kansas Delaware Arlene Micucci**, a Zeigler Descendant :

Dawes Final Rolls Results: Total Records: 17 Dawes is a list of those members of the Five Civilized Tribes who removed to
Indian Territory (Oklahoma) during the 1800's and were living there during the above dates. IF YOUR ANCESTOR WAS NOT LIVING IN INDIAN TERRITORY DURING 1898-1914 THEY WILL NOT BE LISTED ON DAWES!! Only those Indians who RECEIVED LAND under the provisions of the Dawes Act are listed. It also lists those Freedmen who received land allotments as
provided for in the Dawes Act. These pages can be searched to discover the enrollee's name, age, sex, blood degree, type, census card number and roll number. Check the headings in each column. Type denotes whether the record is from a Dawes card. Ft. Smith Arkansas Criminal Records 1866-1900

Tribe	Last	First	Middle	Age	Sex	Blood	Card	Roll	Misc	Type
Delaware	Zeigler	Betsy		0	F					
148					P					
Delaware	Zeigler	Henry	W	51	M	1/4	148			
157			BB							
Delaware	Zeigler	Phillip		0	M		MCR5052		COOPER	
OK MCR										
Choctaw	Zeigler	Cleo		16	F	1/8	MCR5052		COOPER	
OK MCR										
Choctaw	Zeigler	Louisa		0	F		MCR5530			P
Choctaw	Zeigler	Louisa		0	F		MCR5568			P
Choctaw	Zeigler	Louisa		49	F	1/4	MCR5052		COOPER	
OK MCR										
Choctaw	Zeigler	P	T	0	M		MCR5052			P
Choctaw	Zeigler	P	T	0	M		MCR5568			P
Choctaw	Zeigler	Paschal		0	M		MCR5530			P
Choctaw	Zeigler	Sweet		5	F	1/8	MCR5052		COOPER	
OK MCR										

Cherokee	Zeigler	Charlotte		3	F	1/8	10614	31482	RUBY BB
Cherokee	Zeigler	Della		0	F				100614 P
Cherokee	Zeigler	Henry	W	0	M				10614 P
Cherokee	Zeigler	Jeremiah		4	M	1/8	10614	31481	RUBY BB
Cherokee	Zeigler	Nancy		8	F	1/8	10614	31480	RUBY BB
Cherokee	Zeigler	Samuel		9	M	1/8	10614	31479	RUBY BB

This listing will be put in a proper table to make it more presentable. I don't know why it was listed under Fort Smith, Arkansas Criminal Records, but that doesn't mean that any of these persons were "criminals." The MCR numbers may be a record number of some kind. I do not know what the P, BB, MCR under the Category "Type" means. Let me know if you do. Editor. *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net*

These data to be worked into the text. Editor] Sarah Ann died 4 August 1898, probably in Oklahoma. From the Cherokee Nation Delaware Roll dated 31 1904 the following data are given: _____ District, Ketchum, I. T., **Sarah A. McCamish** age 63, Tribal Enrollment as a Delaware No. 1707 in 1880, tribal enrollment of her father, Arch Fish, _____, listed as a Shaw.[nee] Indian, and her mother **Betsy Fish.]**

Times New Roman 14 point. Internet copy 21 May 2005. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links: **[Biographies Main Page] [Language] [Defries Family] [Addaline Curtis] [Nat Curtis Jr] [Nat Curtis Sr] [Algonquians] [Bibliography] [Biographies New] [Chronology] [Cemeteries] [Delaware Tribes] [Family History] [Genealogy] [History] [Personalities] [Treaties]**



Table of Contents

24 July 2005

BIBLIOGRAPHY

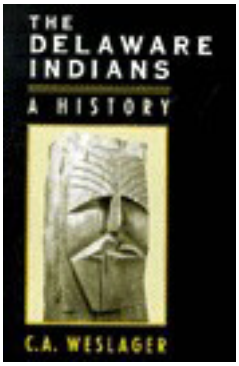
[Standard Reference] [Web Links]

STANDARD REFERENCE

A - M N - Z

"**Books are the windows through which the soul looks out."** As I think it was inscribed on a wall of the Topeka, Kansas High School Library. Editor.

This section contains entries on books and articles of interest to Lenape-Delaware History readers and researchers.



An example: Weslager, C. A. *The Delaware Indians: A History*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1972. (Weslager: "When white settlers overran Indiana, the United States government moved the Delawares across the Mississippi to new homes in Missouri Territory. Eight years later the government moved them from Missouri to Kansas Territory, and in 1867 the Delawares [except for the Kansas Delaware] finally migrated to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. Weslager discusses these movements in The Delaware Indians: A History and amplifies the details in The Delaware Westward Migration")

Order from Delaware Tribal Gift Shop, 220 N.W. Virginia Ave., Bartlesville, OK 74003 for $20.00 plus $4.00 shipping, total $24.00.

Life is no "brief candle" to me. It is a sort of splendid torch which I have hold of for a moment, and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before passing it on to future generations. G. B. Shaw

I like this little story. It reminds me that sometimes we take ourselves too seriously: The Indians asked their Chief in autumn if the winter was going to be cold or not. Not

really knowing an answer, the chief replies the winter was going to be cold, and the members of the village were to collect wood to be prepared for a cold winter. Being a good leader, he then went to the next phone booth and called the National Weather Service and asked, "Is this winter to be cold?" The man on the phone responded, "This winter was going to be quite cold indeed." So the Chief went back to speed up his people to collect even more wood to be prepared. A week later he called the National Weather Service again, "Is it going to be a very cold winter?" "Yes", the man replied, "it's going to be a very cold winter." So the Chief goes back to his people and orders them to go and find every scrap of wood they can find. Two weeks later he calls the National Weather Service again "Are you absolutely sure the winter is going to be very cold?" "Absolutely, we made a study " the weather man replies, "the Indians are collecting wood like crazy"

Standard References

Copy 23 February 2005. Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

6 September 2006



BIBLIOGRAPHY

We try to use up-to-date information, but Email, web and US mail address and telephone numbers change often. The only way to see if you can connect, is to try. Send us an email if you find a change so that we can share it with others. Send us your recommendations for additions. Thanks, Swiftwater. Editor.

INTERNET REFERENCES

AAG International Research-Native American Ancestry/American Indian Genealogy. A Professional Genealogy and Research site *http://www.intl-research.com/native.htm* .

Algonquian Language http://www.native-languages.org/lenape.htm

All-in-One Genealogist's Search *http://www.gensearcher.com* .

Amazon.com for Book Research/Orders *http://www.amazon.com*

American Indian Studies *http://www.csulb.edu/projects/ais*

American Indian Library Association http://www.nativeculturelinks.com/aila.html

American Language Reprint Serieshttp://www.evolpub.com/ALR/ALRbooks.html

Ancestry/MyFamily - A commercial site with references to its own products, and free web space for members. It has a very informative free daily newsletter that includes several

new downloads free each day. The newsletter is also published in a weekly digest form. *http://www.myfamily.com*

Barbara Renick's Z-Roots List of Links to All Kinds of Genealogical Web Sites *http://www.zroots.com/links.htm*

Beginning Genealogical Research: The National Records and Research Administration: *http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/begin.html*

Beginning Genealogical Research for England and Wales: *http://www.oz.net/~markhow/ukbegin.htm*

Bureau of Land Management Online Records. The Official Federal Land Patent Site *http://www.glorecords.blm.gov*

Catholic Native American Indian Mission Church School Records Sources Guide Catholic Native American Indian http://www.marquette.edu/library/collections/archives/NativeGuide/Mguide-intro-KS.html

Cherokee History and Genealogy *http://www.rootsweb.com/~cherokee*

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints - The official web site that offers help to beginning genealogists. *http://www.familysearch.org*

American Civil War Research Database *http://www.civilwardata.com*

Cyndi's List of Genealogy Sites on the Internet - Cyndi Howells has created and maintains a series of web pages with more than 73,000 links in over a hundred subjects. *www.cyndislist.com*

Cyndi's List of Genealogy Mailing Lists *www.cyndislist.com/mailing.htm*

Delaware History *http://www.dickshovel.com/dela.html*

Delaware Nation News hlair@speedfactory.net by Ken Holton of Atlanta, Georgia, a Western Delaware.

Delaware Tribe.com No link established at the present time. As explained in the home

page, this is not the official site of the Delaware tribe of Indians (Eastern Delaware Tribe). The mission of the site: "This information has been brought to the web for Delaware Tribal Members. This is a medium where everyone may chat about whatever we like. We can discuss powwows, language, meetings, policies, etc. On a more serious note, many of you have problems that you have been unable to resolve. This site may not help to solve all the problems of the Tribe however, it is meant to give the tribal members a place to chat. Sometimes we all need someone to talk to. I'm certain that there are people that are involved with the Tribe, that have felt frustrated, intimidated and hopeless. The people that can help may not necessarily even see what we discuss here. Then again, maybe they will. So let's try to keep this civil. Remember, we are Native Americans, not savages."

Dick Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter *www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/eastman/eastman.asp*

Discover Genealogy WebRings *http://www.accessgenealogy.com/rings*

Eastern Oklahoma Delaware Tribe of Indians *http://www.delawaretribeofindians.nsn.us*

Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter. Free and informative. *www.rootscomputing.com*

Family Search Internet. This is the Church of latter Day Saints (LDS) research site. You can search their catalog, download pedigree files, and check or verify data that you have. This is a good site to go to for finding leads into your ancestry. *www.familysearch.org*

Family Tree Maker - A commercial site with search engines and references to its own data, of course. It also some free how-to-do-research ideas. All the commercial sites are worth checking into to see what they offer at no obligation. www.familytreemaker.com

Finding Useful Information on the Internet: A Case Study www.familyhistory.terrashare.com

First Things First-How to Research http://www.aol.com/tawodi/how-to.htm

Fuller/Gaunt Genealogy Resources on the Internet www.rootsweb.com./~jfuller/internet.html

Genealogy Bulletin - A weekly, free, online publication by Heritage Quest www.GenealogyBulletin.com

Genealogy.com Data Online and CDs www.genealogy.com/cdhome.html

Genealogy Directory - This is a great site with all kinds of useful links. Give it a try! http://www.gendirectory.com

Genealogy Library (over 2,600 books) www.genealogy/library.com

Genealogy Site Finder www.genealogy.com/links/index.html

Genealogy Today - Native American http://dir.genealogytoday.com/native_american.html

Genealogy Toolbox - A good site that offers eight major items: genealogy news, genealogy-oriented search engines, a web magazine called Journal of Online Genealogy, genealogy software toolbox that compares software and research aids, genealogy bookstores, genealogy site finder, a directory of genealogy sites, a place to ask about genealogy research efforts, and a registration place for new genealogy web sites. www.genealogytoolbox.com

Gen Forum www.genforum.com

GEN-NEWBIE - A good place to get started in doing genealogy research www.rootsweb.com/~newbie

GenWebIndex to Genealogies on the Web www.gendex.com

Gen Web Introduction - A volunteer group which organizes genealogical data and references on a global basis by geographical location. In the United States it is based on the county and state. www.genweb.org

Getting started http://www.ancestry.com/learn/start/main.htm

Getting started http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/ancmag/2082.asp

Getting Started in Genealogy and Family History, particularly in the United Kingdom www.genuki.org.uk/gs

A Guide to Native American Genealogy http://geneasearch.com/ethnic/nativeam.htm

Heritage Quest - A commercial site that in addition to providing references to its own data, provides a free overview of genealogy in general and how to begin on the web in clear and concise manner www.heritagequest.com/genealogy/help

History of the Cherokee http://pages.tca.net/martikw

Index of Native American History Resources on the Internet: http://www.hanksville.org/NAresources/indices/NAhistory.html

Indian Burial Ground and Preserved Sites: http://www.hanksville.org/NAresources/indices/NAhistory.html http://www.ibsgwatch.imagedjinn.com/learn/learn2.htm#controversy

Indian Census Records http://www.accessgenealogy.com/native/census/index.htm

Indian Country Today - http://www.indiancountry.com/index.cfm?key=2

Internet Family Finder www.genealogy.com/ifftop.html

Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians. Web site: http://www.kansasdelaware.com

Kindred Konnections www.mytrees.com

Latter Day Saints Family Search/Internet Genealogy Service http://www.familysearch.org

Lenape-Delaware History http://lenapedelawarehistory.net/mirror

Lenape Talking Dictionary http://www.talk-lenape.com/

Lenni Lenape Historical Society and Museum of Indian Culture http://www.lenape.org

Library of Congress - The Library of Congress is one of the world's premier collections of U.S. and foreign and local historical publication. http://www.loc.gov Mail address: Library of Congress, Local History & Genealogy Division, 1st-2nd Street, SE,

Washington, DC 20540.

Map of U.S. Surname Distribution www.hamrick.com/names/index.html

MESA (The MetaEmailSearchAgent) for finding many listed email addresses http://mesa.rrzn.uni-hannover.de

My Family Tree House http://www.members.aol.com/kathyehyde

My Home pages http://www.itsjudy.com

Nanticoke Indians of New Jersey http://www.nanticoke-lenape.org

National Archival Information Locator (NAIL) . A searchable database of the National Archive Records. http://wwwnarc.gov/nara/nail.html

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) - The overall web site is http://www.nara.gov The National Archives Building in Washington, D.C. (Archives I), houses textual and microfilm records relating to genealogy, American Indians, pre-World II military and maritime matters, the District of Columbia, federal courts, and Congress. Mail address: 8th and Pennsylvania Avenues, Washington, DC 20408. Tel: 202-501-5410 (Genealogical Staff), 202-501-5400 (Record Availability). Email inquire@arch1.nara.gov

National Genealogical Society - Free tips, consumer protection warnings, information on genealogy clubs and study trips. The collection includes nearly 30,000 books, two-thirds of which are available in open stacks. The remaining materials are in open storage and can be retrieved by request. This may require a wait of hours or days. In addition to works of family and local history, the library has an extensive reference collection. Mail address: 4527 Seventeenth Street North, Arlington, VA 22207-2399. Tel: Office 703-525-0050 Toll free 800-473-0060 Library 703-841-9065. http://www.ngsgenealogy.org Email: Inquiries 76702.2417@compuserve.com library ngslibe@wizard.net

National Museum of the American Indian http://www.nmai.si.edu/

National Native American News. Probably the best site of its kind on the Internet. http://indianz.com

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution - Non-DARE members pay a fee for use of the library for research. The library is a comprehensive facility got historical and genealogical research. The collection includes local history in America, from state, county, town and church materials, genealogies, biographies and vital records. Mail address: National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1778 D Street NW, Washington, DC 20006-3303. Tel: 202-628-1776. Email dar@chesapeake.net

Native American Genealogy and History -
http://members.aol.com/usgenealogy/igen/amer-ind.html
http://www.mountaininnsforsale.com/Native/Native-American-Genealogy.html

Native American Genealogy, Native American Nations, Tribe, and Bands http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Pointe/1028/native.htm

Native American Genealogy Web Site, created by the Missouri State Historical Society. Includes text and a number of reference links to major collections of Native American materials. Trying to find valid site.

Native American Legacy in Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey http://www.misawokett.com/MainMenu.html

Native America national news items called Your Internet Resource http://www.indianz.com

Native Americans in Indiana http://www.connerprairie.org/historyonline/indnam.html

Native Technology and Art *http://www.nativetech.org*

Native Web. Resources for Indigenous Cultures around the World. All kinds of interesting articles, with lots of material on Native Americans. http://www.nativeweb.org

The Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory and the Journal of William Walker (1899)
http://www.rootsweb.com/~neresour/OLLibrary/Walker/

Rooters Mailing List *http://www.genexchange.org/maillistform.cfm?cat=misc*

Roots Web (Many separate databases, indexes, etc.) www.rootsweb.com

Russian Lenape Web Site http://www.geocities.com/nd7people/Elenap.html

Super Search (Searches 12 major sites at once) www.familytreemagazine.com/Search

Telephone Directories (Current, searchable) www.infobel.com/teldir

Traditional Abenaki of Mazipskwik and Related Bands
http://www.hmt.com/abenaki "We are a Native American Nation comprised of descendants of the Alnobak (Abenaki Indians) that have inhabited N'Dakinna, also known as Vermont, Southern Quebec, and parts of New York state and New Hampshire for over 12,000 years. As a people, Western Abenakis trace their roots to the Lenni Lenape and share most of the traditions, stories, ceremonies and language of our Algonkian relations. Since the early 1600s, many of our people have intermarried with our Iroquoian neighbors and we maintain a strong connection to them. In the early 18002, several of our bands, along with the Munsee Delawares. moved near the Six Nations in Canada where our people practiced the Big House Ceremony and shared ceremony with the Cayuga. The five primary clans of our people are Turtle, Bear, Beaver, Dove, and Otter. Before European contact, our people numbered close to 70,000."

U. S. Battles fought by Native Americans http:///www.genexchange.org/native.cfm

US Gen Web (www summary by state and county www.usgenweb.org

United Kingdom and Ireland www.genuki.org.uk

World Gen Web (Lists of www sites of all countries) www.worldgenweb.org

Wyandot Nation of Kansas http://www.sfo.com/~denglish/wynaks

Wyandot Nation of Oklahoma http://www.wyandot.org/oklahoma

(Let me know if there is a good genealogy site or Native American Site that you would recommend. Also, please let me know if any link does not work for you so that I can check it out. Editor: I would appreciate anyone having the time to check out some of the web sites to ensure that the links are working. Tom Hahn

swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net

Links need to be checked. Times New Roman 12 point. Photo check. TH

More Page Links:

[Standard Reference] [Web Links]
[Back] [Home] [Up]

Last Update CH/TH 09/06/2006

Home Page

8 July 2005

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Because I am reorganizing some of the entries into easier-to-find, more-logical destinations, some of these links may not work for a few days. They will be corrected soon. The presence of someone in this listing does not mean that they are more or less important than anyone else. It only means that we have more data on them than would be suitable for the "Personality" page or that they are entered in a Family History Category. Editor

ADAMS, William H.

ADAMS, Richard Calmit

ANDERSON, Arthur

ANDERSON, William

ANDERSON, William Henry *See* Winsettund Link OK 13 March 2004

AUPAHMUNDAQUA - *See* Nancy Ketchum Link OK 13 March 2004 AQUAMDAGEOCKWE

AUPHEEHELIQUA - Nancy Ketchum Link OK 13 March 2004

BLACK BEAVER *Go to Biographies, Black Beaver [Having trouble inserting link. Editor]*

CALEB, Sabilla

COMPSTON, Ella Eliza *See* Halfmoon, Sarah Link OK 13 March 2004

CONNER, Eliza *See* Mekinges [Hyperlink needs to be fixed. Editor]

CONNER, Nancy *See* Mekinges

CONNER, William

DEFRIES, MARTHA "Mattie" FRANCES Link OK 13 March 2004

FALLEAF, Captain

FISH, Arch

FISH, Eliza Jane

FISH, Sarah Ann

GELELEMEND (William Henry Killbuck)

GRINTER Family Biographies -- See The Grinter Family

HALFMOON, Sarah Link OK 13 March 2004

JOHNSON, Thomas Link OK 13 March 2004

JOURNEYCAKE, Charles Link OK 13 March 2004

JOURNEYCAKE, Isaac Link OK 13 March 2004

JOURNEYCAKE, Nannie M. Link OK 13 March 2004

KETCHUM, George Link OK 14 March 2004

KETCHUM, Louis (or Lewis) Link OK 14 March 2004

KETCHUM, Elizabeth Link OK 14 March 2004

KETCHUM, Nancy Link OK 14 March 2004

KETCHUM, Nancy [1] Link OK 14 March 2004

KIKTHAWENUND Link OK 14 March 2004

LYKINS, Dr. Johnston Link OK 14 March 2004

MARSHALL Family Biographies - See The Marshall Family

MC COY, Reverend Isaac

MEKINGEES/MEKINGES/MEKINGIS (Elizabeth possibly) Ketchum

MUNDY, ISAAC

MUSETUTSESE

NONONDAGON

PATIACOW, "Grandma"

OWL, Sarah "Sally" - **Lakepeshequa, Tahapeshequa,** and perhaps **Lehepehshequah .** See the Honeywell Family

SWISHER**,** Ellen - See ZEIGLER, Ellen

TAHLEOCKWE She was also know as **Melinda Statler** and **Tweleniquid.**

TAYLOR, Elizabeth (Betsy)

TIBLOW, Henry

TIBLOW, Mary

TOUCHING LEAVES

TWEHULLAHLAH **(Captain George Ketchum)**

WICOCALIND (White Eyes)

WILAQUENAHO, Betsy or Betsey /**Willaquanaho**

WILCOXEN, Melinda See TAHLEOCKWE. Wilcoxen was her married name. She is also known as Melinda Statler.

WINDSETTUND

ZEIGLER, Ellen

Links need to be checked. Times New Roman 14 point. Web copy 19 May 2005. Photo check A.TH

More Page Links: **[Biographies Main Page]**

Home Page

10 April 2006

BIOGRAPHIES

Bio A-G

If a person has a Lenape name, the biography is generally under that name. In any event, it is cross-referenced with the English name. We have not yet fully decided on whether to use the Lenape name of the English name as the primary name for reference. Our preference is for the Lenape name, but that is not always known by the person seeking information.

ADAMS, William H. - The Lenape name for William H. Adams is not known, but the English translation was Shooting Star. His later Lenape name was Walehohpseek. William Adams (Delaware Register #971) was born 13 or 15 September 1835 on the Verdigris River, north of the Clamore Mound, in Oklahoma. He died 29 August 1902 and was buried at Chelsea, Nowata County, Oklahoma. William recorded under oath to the Department of Interior that he was the son of **Nancy Conner** and **Musetutsese**. Nancy was the daughter of Indiana pioneer **William Conner,** a white man), and ***Mekinges,*** also recorded as **Elizabeth Ketchum**, a Delaware of the Turtle Clan. Mekinges left Indiana with the was Delaware Tribe some time in the 1820s, eventually to Missouri and finally to Kansas. Her death is unknown, but according to **Karen Lynn**, she may have survived as late as 1871. Nancy (Conner) Adams died in 1833 or 1834 in Kansas. **Musetutsese** was a Delaware from Missouri whose father was **Paymarhting.**

Family records say that Adam's first name was **Shooting Star** (Lenape name not known), because his father saw a meteor shower while on a hunting trip shortly before he was born. His teachers at the Shawnee Methodist Mission School changed his name to **William Adams** when he was a student there between January 1841 until January 1847. (Roger Berg, Jr., compiler, *Listing of Students Enrolled in the Shawnee Methodist Mission*). Adams family records ***indicate*** that the Adams' name began there. That is, the family had no connection to the presidential Adams. William Adams is on the Kansas Roll of Delaware who chose to remain in Kansas in 1867 with Allotment #77, but he later changed his mind and moved to Indian Territory (Oklahoma).

William Adams was enrolled as an adopted Delaware of the Cherokee Nation in compliance with the agreement made between the Cherokee and Delaware on 8 April 1867. All of his children were on the Cherokee Roll by 1896. William was a skilled carpenter. He built his own home in Nowata, Oklahoma and a number of other houses, including the home of **Charles Journeycake** and in 1877 the **Bullettes**' house in Claremore, Oklahoma. He also made the pews for the Delaware Baptist Church in Wingannon at which church he was later the pastor, replacing the ailing **Reverend Charles Journeycake**. William had earlier joined the Delaware Baptist Church on 12 June 1853 in Kansas, was

licensed to preach the gospel on 1 February 186, and was ordained to the full work of the gospel on 14 March 1868. At one point he was a circuit rider preacher; his circuit Bible still exists. Many Delaware Council meetings were held at his home in Alluwe, Cooweescoowee District of Oklahoma in the late 1800s.

William H. Adams was married first to **Kate Woodfield** (1840-1870) on 6 September 1863 at the Delaware Baptist Mission Chapel in Wyandotte, County, Kansas by **Reverend J. C. Pratt**. She was a white woman and a teacher who is believed to have started the first school in Russell Creek, Indian Territory, south of Chetopa, Kansas. Kate was born in Indiana, died 24 October 1870, and was buried in the Russell Creek Cemetery, Welch, Oklahoma. Their children are:

1. **Richard Calmit Adams** (Dawes 54D, CS 52D) born 23 August 1864 at White Church Village, northeast of Piper, Kansas, died 4 October 1921, and was buried at Washington, D.C.
2. **Horace M. Adams** (Dawes 55D, CS 53D) was born 22 March 1866 at White Church Village [Kansas City], Kansas, died 2 February 1949 in Las Cruces, New Mexico, and was buried in El Paso, Texas next to his younger brother **Judson Adams** He was married to **Maud Branswell**.

   Horace Adams worked as an oil producer and prospector in Chelsea, Oklahoma. He and his half-brother, Nathan Adams, bought a ranch in El Paso, Texas and lived and worked there from 1908 to 1911. Horace was responsible for doing much of the research work used by his brother Richard C. Adams in the books the latter wrote about the Delaware Tribe.
3. **Rosa E. Adams** was born 23 November 1868 and died 4 October 1869.

William Adams married second on 17 August 1873, **Louise Zulkey** of Douglas County, Kansas. They were married at the home of **John Sarcoxie** by **Reverend Charles Journeycake,** pastor of the Delaware Baptist Church. Louise was born 6 September 1857 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the child of **Charles and Christina _____ Adams**. She died 25 June 1937. The family story is that after Louisa [Louise] Zulkey and her brother Mark Zulkey were orphaned as children when their parents were killed in a wagon accident, they were taken in by John Sarcoxie. They learned to speak Delaware fluently in his home. Several pieces of beadwork done by Louisa survive. The children of William and Louisa Zulkey Adams (family census card #10639, Dawes enrollment #31559) are all on the 1896 Cherokee Roll. They are:

4. **Nathan Francis Adams** was born 6 December 1874 at Alluwe, Cooweescoowee District. Cherokee Nation, I. T., died 17 September 1960, and was buried at Gum Springs Cemetery, Longview, Texas. He served a a U.S. Marshal in Oklahoma before it became a state. He later moved to El Paso where he and his brother Horace in 1908 purchased the Crosby ranch in Cayanosa, Pecos County and ran it for several years. Nathan later worked as a Special Officer for the Texas and Pacific Railroad under the Texas Ranger forces. He married **Effie May Jackson** from Claremore,

I. T. in 1894. After her her death, he married **Wordy Gladys Martin** from Texas in 1919.

5. **Clinton L. Adams**, was born 7/8 February 1877 at Alluwe, I. T. , died 11 June 1899 in a railway accident, and is buried at Chelsea, Oklahoma.

6. **Abner G. Adams** was born on 30 April 1880 at Alluwe, I. T., and died 20 October 1946. He was married to **Jessie _____**. They resided in Seattle, Washington at the time of his death.

7. Nettie E. was born 2 November 1881 and died 26 July 1882. Her last known residence was at Kansas City, Miss**ouri**.

8. **Lottie J. Adams** was born 27 April 1883 at Alluwe, I. T. She married first 20 May 1905 **Charles Gillespy** and married second _____ Mertines.

9. **Judson H. Adams** was born 22 March 1885 at Alluwe, I. T., died 19 September 1909, and was buried in **El Paso, Texas**, next to his older half-
brother, **Horace Adams**

10. **Josephine R. Adams** was born 26 October 1887 and died 5 March 1977. She married in 1908 **William Vern French**.

11. **Hiram V. Adams** was born 4 February 1891 at Alluwe, I. T. and died 1 January 1964 at Los Angeles California. He married first **Lucy**
Milam from **Alabama** and married second, **Helen_____**.

12. **Levi P. Adams** was born at **Alluwe, I. T.** on 23 or 28 September 1893 and died 7 October 1894.

13. **Reuben B. Adams** was born 23 March 1896 at Alluwe, Indian Territory and died 25 January 1987 at Odessa, Texas, where he was buried in the Sunset Memorial Garden.. Reuben is on the 1906 Per Capita Roll for the Delaware Tribe, Delaware Registration No. 31560. He worked in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas with Phillips Petroleum. He retired in Odessa and was living there when he died. Reuben married 1. **Hattie H. Oliver** (1898- 1962). He married 2. **Ruella _____** .

The children of Reuben B. Adams and Hattie Oliver are:

(1) **Mary Louise Adams Sears**, living.
(2) **Reuben B. Adams, Jr.** was born 28 October 1922, deceased.
(3) **Kenneth L. Adams** was born 4 November 1924, deceased.
(4) **Norma Jean Adams**, living.
(5) **Shirley Ann Adams Shepard,** living.

Obituary: *Kansas City Star*, Aug. 30, 1902. "Aged Indian Preacher Dies - The Rev. Mr. Adams of the Indian Territory Dead Here." The Rev. William Adams, a Baptist minister at Alluwee, I. T., died early this morning at St. Joseph's hospital of kidney disease. The Rev. Mr. Adams was of Indian blood, his father having married into the Delaware Tribe of Indians. He was a Baptist minister, and was pastor of a church of Indians located in the Cherokee country. With his

two sons he had been spending his vacation in Minnesota, where he was suddenly stricken, while at St. Paul. An operation was performed, and he was brought to Kansas City last night and taken to St. Joseph's hospital, where he died this morning. The Rev. Mr. Adams leaves a widow and three sons. two of who accompanied him on his trip. His son, H. M. Adams, an attorney at Washington, D.C., for the Delaware Indians, arrived last night and was with his father when death came. The body was sent to Chelsea, I. T., today for burial. The Rev. Mr. Adams was 72 years old. (He actually had three sons living at this date. Richard was the attorney in Washington, D.C.)
(Researcher: **Karen Lynn**. William H. Adams is her great-great-grandfather. Data has also been provided by Russell Sears, a great-grandson of William H. Adams. *russell.sears@gcmail.maricopa.edu*

* Ruby Cranor in *"Kik Tha We Nund" the Delaware Chief Anderson,* p. 124, states, "William Adams the second son of John Quincy Adams and Nancy Conner Adams was born in 1852. He was given the name of **Walleoakse**." Researcher Karen Lynn says that family records show no relationship to the earlier Adam's family. Lynn also notes that she [Ruby Cranor] has recorded the largest collection of information about the Adam's pedigrees. See the Bibliography for the details of Ruby Cranor's her book. In her book, *Some Old Delaware Cemeteries,* p13, Ruby Cranor includes this item concerning him:

> William A. Adams (Wa Le Oak Se), a half-breed Delaware was born in the early 1830's on the Delaware Reservation in Kansas. He was married twice and had 11 children. He was a lawyer and did a lot for the Delaware tribe. He lived in Washington D.C. where his younger children were born. We do not have any record of his death except from the family bible. This bible now belongs to Josephine Adams of Nowata. It says Mr. Adams died on the 29th of August 1902.

Researcher **Karen Lynn** notes: Most of the information I am sharing I obtained from family records by **Nathan Francis Adams,** an older brother of my great grandfather, **Hiram V. Adams**. I am unable at this time to find out if his [William Adam's] grandmother, **Mekinges**, was involved in his upbringing or whether his uncles, **Chief John Conner or James Conner**, were involved with his upbringing during his childhood.

William Adams is in a photograph of a group of Delaware who went from Kansas to Indian Territory.

Researcher: **Karen Lynn** said in December 2000, "Most of the information I am sharing I obtained from family records kept by Nathan Francis Adams, an older brother of my great grandfather, **Hiram V. Adams** . . . I believe [William Adams] to have been an honorable man who was very active in the Delaware Tribe during his life. Ruby Cranor in *Kik Tha We Nund: The Delaware Chief William Anderson and His Descendants,* described him as a man that embraced the white man's way. I describe him as a man that lost his mother when he was one or two years old living in questionable

circumstances in Kansas during a time when the Delaware Indians were pressured (once again) to move on....I do not know when his father died or the circumstances of his father's life....As I understand these time historically and culturally, Indian children were not allowed to use their true native names nor were they allowed to wear their native clothing. I believe that William Adams was partially influenced by times and circumstances that did not encourage or really allow Indians to exist as individual people."

ADAMS, Richard Calmit--Richard Calmit Adams (Dawes 54D, CS 52D) born 2 August 1864 in White Church Village, northeast of Piper, Kansas, died 4 October 1921, and was buried at Washington, D.C. He married **Carrie F. Meggs**. Richard was a minister and served as a Representative of the Delaware in Washington until the time of his death. Richard was an activist for the Delaware Tribe, often without financial reimbursement. He was a great orator and historian and authored several books, including *A Brief History of the Delaware Indians.* Richard Calmit Adams was an activist for the Delaware. He worked passionately in defense of the tribe, often without financial reimbursement in pursuit of legal matters in Washington, D.C. **Richard Adams**, John Bullette, **William Adams**, and possibly **Horace Adams** owned a coal mine near Chelsea, Oklahoma.

Obituary. From a local newspaper of Longview, Texas, where Richard's younger brother, **Nathan P. Adams**, lived: Hon. **Richard C. Adams**. **N. F. Adams**, chief special officer for the Texas & Pacific Railway in the Marshall shops received news this morning of the death of his brother, Hon. Richard C. Adams in Washington, D.C., on the night of October 4, 1921. Richard C. Adams was one of the well known representatives of the Indians in Washington and went to Washington many years ago before Oklahoma was a state, where he became the representative of the Delaware Indians. It was due to his efforts that the Delaware Indians received their equal rights with the Cherokee Indians which was won in a suit in land and money. Mr. Adams spent the last 24 years of his life at the national capitol, in the New Ebbitt house, fighting for the rights of the Delaware Indians. The deceased is survived by his wife and several children and his brother N. F. Adams, here and a sister in Nowata, Okla. (There were also his mother, Louisa Adams, three other brothers and another sister at the time of his death. There is also a poem entitled "A Tribesman's Departure" that is not included herein.) A photograph of Richard Adams with a group of Delaware who went from Kansas to Indian Territory can be found at the bottom of the Home Page.

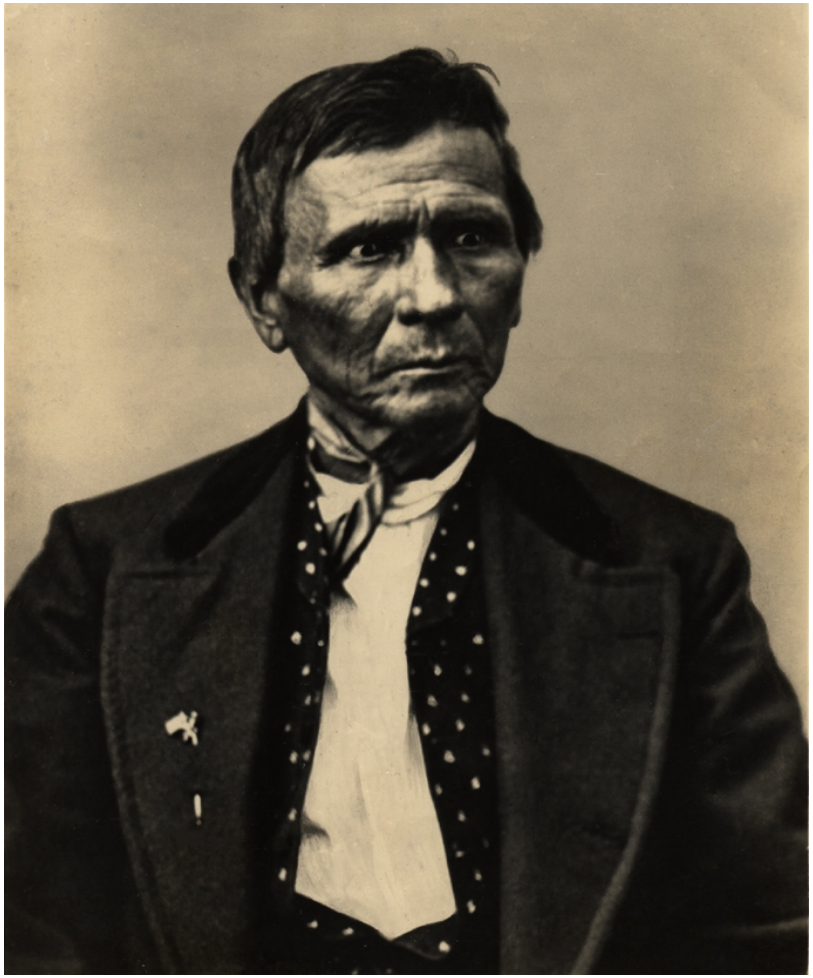
ANDERSON, Arthur--"The funeral of **Arthur Anderson**, aged Delaware pioneer of Washington county [Oklahoma], was held yesterday afternoon at the Baptist church. Rev. J. B. Rounds of Oklahoma City conducted the service. Members of the Delaware Indian Tribe had charge of the services and an Indian funeral ceremony was preached. Tribal songs were sung and members of the G. A. R. attended the services. Mr. Armstrong was a charter member of the local post and saw service during the Civil War with a Kansas regiment of infantry. Burial was in the mausoleum of the

White Rose Cemetery. Arthur Armstrong figured in the history of the making of Bartlesville. He was born in 1848 on the Wyandotte Kansas reservation and was of French and Delaware blood. He came to Indian Territory with the Delawares when moved here by the government. He served with the 6th Kansas Calvary during the Civil War and made three trips to Ft. Douglas, Utah with supplies by ox team. His allotment of 160 acres was in the northeast section of what is now Bartlesville and his old home at the end of North Seneca Avenue still stands. Mr. Armstrong was a devoted Baptist and a great admirer of **Chief Journeycake** and he erected the first building in Bartlesville to be used as a church and school. Supplies for this building were hauled from Baxter Springs, Kansas. He was married three times. His first wife was **Nancy Ketchum**, mother of **Henry Armstrong**. She was a daughter of **Chief John Ketchum** and was a full blood Delaware. His second wife was a daughter of **Col. Jackson,** a Delaware, and his third wife, Maggie Davis, who survives, was a white woman. His son, Henry Armstrong and five grandchildren survive also. (*Bartlesville Examiner, 21 November 1919* in Ruby Cranor's *Some Old Delaware Obituaries.* See the Bibliography for ordering information.

ANDERSON, William--See **Kikthawenund**.

AUPAHMUNDAGEOCKWE or AQUAMDAGEOCKWE - See **Ketchum, Nancy**
AUPHEEHELIQUA - See **Ketchum, Nancy [2]**

ANDERSON, William Henry--See **Windsettund**.

BLACK BEAVER -  (From www.chickasawhistory.com)

> Black Beaver. A Delaware guide, born at the present site of Belleville, Ill., in 1806; died at Anadarko, Oklahoma, May 8, 1880. He was present as interpreter at the earliest conference with the Co-manche, Kiowa, and Wichita tribes, held by Col. Richard Dodge on upper Red River in 1834, and from then until the close of his days his services were constantly required by the Government and were invaluable to military and scientific explorers of the plains and the Rocky Mountains. In nearly every one of the early transcontinental ex-peditions he was the most intelligent and most trusted guide and scout. (Ancestry.com)

The following is an article on **Black Beaver** from *The Anadarko Daily News* of 5 and 6 August 2000 entitled, "Black Beaver Set a Good Example."

> The Delaware Indians have always claimed to be the grandfathers of all other red men, and they are proud

of the fact that they signed first treaty with **William Penn**. There is another fact that qualifies them in feeling superior, and that is that Black Beaver was a member of their tribe. This Indian who served the United States so faithfully helped to bring fame to several army officers and explorers who were fortunate to have him for a guide. He set a good example to his own people by the manner in which he conducted his affairs and the home he maintained. [*As though other Delaware did not?! Editor].*

It is probable that some members of the Delaware tribe were on their way west to make their home when Black Beaver was born at the present site of Belleville, Illinois in 1806.

When the Delawares were being removed and located on [the] White River in Arkansas they were left in a desperate state because white people stole almost all of their horses. In February, 1824, William Anderson, the head chief, Black Beaver, Natacoming and other Delawares sent a touching letter to General William Clark regarding their conditions.

Last summer a number of our people died for just for the want of something to live on ... We have got in a country where we do not find all as stated to us when we was asked to swap lands with you ... Father ... You know it is hard to go hungry, if you do not know it we poor Indians know it ... We are obliged to call on you once more for assistance in the name of God. ...

When Black Beaver was twenty-eight years of age he acted as interpreter he acted as interpreter for Colonel Richard Irvings Dodge at his conference with the Comanche, Kiowa and Wichita in 1834 on [the] upper Red River. Dodge wrote of him and his people: Of all the Indians, the Delawares seem to be the most addicted to these solitary wanderings, undertaken, in their case at least, from pure curiosity and love of adventure. Black Beaver, the friend and guide of General (then Captain) Marcy, was almost equally renowned for his wonderful journeys." Dodge was comparing Black Beaver with "John Conner head chief of the Delawares who was justly renowned as having a more minute and extensive personal knowledge of the North American continent than any had or probably will have."

In the celebrated Dragoon expedition of 1834, commanded by General Henry Leavenworth, there were thirty-two Indians, including six Delawares, among whom was Black Beaver, and from that time he was in almost constant demand as a guide and interpreter. In 1846, during the war with Mexico, a company of Delaware and thirty-five Shawnee Indians under Captain Black Beaver were mustered into the service on June 1, and discharged in August, although their time did not expire until December.

When Captain Randolph B. Marcy left Fort Smith on April 4, 1849, to escort five hundred emigrants to

California, he was ordered to select the best route from the Arkansas town to Santa Fe and California. At Shawneetown where the road forked, the left being his trail, he engaged Black Beaver as guide and interpreter, and he proved to be a most useful man

He has traveled a great deal among the western and northern tribes of Indians, is well acquainted with their character and habits, and converses fluently with the Comanche and most of the other prairie tribes. He has spent five years in Oregon and California, two years among the Crow and Black Feet Indians. He has trapped beaver in the Gila, the Columbia, the Rio Grande, and the Pecos. He has crossed the Rocky Mountains at many different points and indeed is one of those men who are seldom met with except in the mountains

Captain Marcy became a noted pathfinder in the Southwest and much of his success was due to Black Beaver, upon whom he relied. Jesse Chisholm, Black Beaver, and other guides had been to California at at early date and they were regard with respect and their advice adopted regarding routes to the far West.

The grace and rapidity with which Black Beaver carried on conversations with Indians of other tribes astonished Marcy. This was done by pantomime and the Captain wrote that their facile postures would compare with the most accomplished performances of opera stars.

On the return trip Black Beaver was confident that he could lead the party from [the] Brazos River to Fort Smith, so the force took a course directly across the country, "making a most excellent road, which was traveled for several years afterward by California emigrants."

In 1852 Lt. A. W. Whipple had been informed that Black Beaver (**Si-ki-to-ker**) never forgot a place that he had seen even if many years had passed and if their horses strayed the Delawares could always find them

When the expedition arrived at Fort Arbuckle some of the men visited the log house of Black Beaver, where "under a single corridor, on a rough wooden settle, an Indian sat cross-legged smoking his pipe, and awaiting his visitors in perfect tranquility. He was a meager-looking man of middle size, and his long black hair framed in a face that was clever, but which bore a melancholy expression of sickness and sorrow, though more than forty winters could have passed over it.

The arrival of visitors did not seem at all to disturb him, and his easy and unembarrassed manner showed that he was quite accustomed to speaking with whites. He spoke fluent English, French and Spanish and about eight Indian languages. A tempting offer was made to Black Beaver and immediately his eyes

sparkled with their old fire, but he sadly replied:

Several times I have seen the Pacific Ocean at various points and have accompanied the Americans in three wars and I have brought home more scalps from my hunting expeditions than one of you could lif. I should like to see the salt water for the eighth time; But I am sick--you offer me more money than has ever been offered before--but I am sick...but if I die I should like to be buried by my own people."

No inducement could make him change his mind and the explorers decided that the idea that he might die on the way suggested to him by his wife who objected to his going. For three days the white men attempted to get Black Beaver away from the determination of the woman but at night she was able to counteract their influence, and all they got was advice from the canny guide.

From the Brazos Agency, Texas, on August 31, 1855, Special Agent G. W. Hill reported to R.S. Neighbors, special and supervising agent. that in obedience to his instructions in March, 1855, he had settled on the reservation seven hundred and ninety-two Indians. He also wrote that recent runners from the north of [the[Red River reported that [the] Wichita chief informed him that through Black Beaver, guide and interpreter, at Fort Arbuckle, that arrangements were making to settle about two hundred Indians of four tribes there with the Wichitas.

The Delaware and Caddo Indians lived with the Wichitas at the time when they were permitted to select land in the Leased District for a new home on the north side of the Washita on Sugar Tree Creek. Matthew Leper, the new agent, made his first report September 26, 1860, and the description of the new home of Black Beaver shows the Indian to have been far in advance of his neighbors.

The best improvement found on the preserve is a private enterprise of Black Beaver, a Delaware Indian located here. He has a pretty good double log house, which two shed rooms in [the] rear, a porch in front and two fireplaces, and a field of forty-one and a half acres enclosed with good stake-and-rider fence, thirty-six and a half of which have been cultivated

When the Medicine Lodge Peace Council was held in the autumn of 1867, many prominent army officer4s, Indian agents, newspaper correspondents, and Indians were present. This council was called in an attempt to settle a war which had gone on for three years and was brought on by the Chivington massacre in Colorado. Black Beaver, then sixty-one years old, was present among many other noted Indians.

Colonel William B. Hazen of the agency had two hundred acres plowed in the Washita valley for thirty

Delaware Indians belonging to his agency, and Agent Tatum had the tract fenced. Black Beaver was the only member of his tribe who settled near the field, and as other Indians preferred to farm near the timber he wished to cultivate he whole tract, but Tatum thought it would be too much for him and he engaged a white man to farm forty acres on shares with the government. When he inspected the field in the he found that the white tenant had raised as many weeds on his part as Black Beaver had on the one hundred sixty acres he farmed. Tatum agreed to allow the Delaware to farm the whole acreage the following year. "He was a successful farmer, respected by all the Indians who knew him, and his influence with them was always good. He was a Christian, and tried to do what was right in the sight of God and towards his fellow-men."

Black Beaver built the first house at Anadarko; it was near the Washita and a short distance west of the Indian agency. When Pat Bruner went to Anadarko in 1871, he married Beaver's daughter, Mrs. Osborne, after her husband's tragic death. Jesse Sturm, a son of J. J. Sturm, married Mrs. Osborn's daughter Marie. In October, 1872, Captain Henry E. Alvord, special Indian commissioner, took a part of Plains Indians to Washington and New York. The delegation comprised Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Arapaho, Caddo, Wichita, Waco, Kichai, Tawacearo, and Delaware; the latter tribe was represented by Black Beaver.

According to the *New York Herald*, October 31, 1872, "The red men [were] on a tour to learn Fraternity and Christian Virtues." *T*hey lodged at the Grand Grand Central Hotel and Black Beaver was introduced as a former guide to Audubon.

In 1872, when Black Beaver was sixty-four years of age and too feeble to work for his living, he filed a claim with the government for the value of his property on the Washita river abandoned in the spring of 1861 and subsequently destroyed by the Confederacy. Payment had been promised him by Major Emory, Captain Delos B. Sacket and Lieutenant D. E. Stanley. The committee on Indian Affairs recommended only $5,000. less than a fourth of Black Beaver's claim.

In a letter written by Israel G. Vore about 1879 he said:
Black Beaver will soon be 71 years old and has spent the greater portion of his life in the service of the officers of the United States civil and military. He served the United States under General s Honey, Marcy, Belknap, Emory Sacket, and Stanley and various other officers and Agents and Superintendents of Indian Affairs, as guide and interpreter--none of whom ever charged him with falsehood, or a dishonorable act."

Agent P. H. Hunt from Anadarko, on August 30, 1879, singled out Black Beaver as a prosperous citizen in his report: " Black Beaver, a Delaware, has 300 acres of land enclosed and fully cultivated and is the

possessor of considerable stock, hogs, cattle, and horses."

In later life Black Beaver became a Baptist minister. As a farmer he always set a fine example to his tribesmen and other Indians. The late Mr. E. B. Johnson of Norman, Oklahoma, wrote to Grant Foreman regarding the Delaware:
..... I knew Black Beaver well--He was typically named as he was an unusually dark Indian--often came to Fether's on his journeys and said he was with Jesse Chisholm when he died--[he] lived among the Cado when they lived in what is now know an Paul's Valley--most of them lived in grass houses or teepees and when they were moved out to Sugar Creek he went with them, but often returned for his usual visit

On June 2, 1889, from the office of the Kiowa, Comanche & Wichita Agency, Anadarko, Indian Territory, Agent P. B. Hunt wrote to the commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington:
.... On the 8th day of May, Black Beaver, a Delaware, and the most prominent of all the Indians belonging to the old Wichita Agency, died suddenly of *heart disease, in the 72nd [74th] year of his age. He was many years ago a noted guide and acted in that capacity for Fremont, Auderbon [sic] and Marcy; had acquired a fair knowledge of English & delighted in speaking it, when occasion offered; was a good friend of the white man, had professed religion. had consented to two of his daughters marrying white men, & set his red brethern [sic] a good example by his untiring industry & earnest desire to follow the white man's road to the end.* [A doubtful honor. Editor]

His burial took place the day following his death, and more 150 persons showed the esteem in which he was held, by following the remains to their last earthly resting place. The coffin was borne Agency employees and other white residents and burial services were conducted by Delawares led by their Seminole preacher.

Black Beaver's grave, about half a mile west of the agency and a short distance southwest of his farm, is protected by the United States in a small reservation.

Members of the Oklahoma State Historical Society, in its annual meeting at Chickasha in April, 1937, visited Black Beaver's grave and several other places closely associated with the celebrated Delaware.

Editor's Note: In 1976 Black Beaver's grave was moved to Fort Sill near Lawton and placed on the Chief's Knoll. A bust of Black Beaver is in the National Hall of Fame for Famous Indians, in Anadarko.

The following items are from Richard C. Adam's, *Delaware Indians: A Brief History*:

The saying is true that "the blood of the soldier makes the general great." It is the conscientious discharge of duty by the subordinates of an army, stating the principal more broadly, "that makes the efficient army." Black Beaver, the famous Delaware scout, is a most satisfactory example illustrative of this. His character, modest, faithful, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and seemingly oblivious of any personal danger, places him on an exceeding high plane, worthy of imitation. He had the absolute confidence of those that he guided from danger to safety. He never served anyone that did not bear testimony to his zealous discharge of his duties. The following is a letter from Black Beaver to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing my grievances to you and of respectfully asking your advice in a matter in which I am earnestly concerned,

I would represent that I am an Indian, belonging to the Delaware tribe, that I have been in the employ of the Government all, or nearly all, the time since the commencement of the Mexican was. During the Mexican war I was captain of a company of Shawnee and Delawares in the United States Army.

Since that time, up to the commencement of the last war, I have been employed as a guide or interpreter by the different commanding officers at the posts of Arbuckle and Fort Cobb, in the Indian Territory, and by superintendent and agents for the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Cobb and Arbuckle, as can be attested by General Marcy, Emory, Sturgis, Stanley, and Sacklitt, any or all of the military officers stationed at the aforementioned posts prior to the war, as also ex-Superintendent Rector, of Arkansas, and all of the United States Indian agents in that locality.

I was at the post of Fort Arbuckle for about five years and the post of Fort Cobb one year immediately preceding the last war, and during that time had invested all of my means and earnings in cattle and hogs, and had, at the breaking out of the war. a large stock of cattle and hogs, as will be attested by some, if not all, of the aforementioned persons.

In the spring of 1861 General Emory requested me to guide his command and also the combined commands from Fort Smith, Cobb, and Arbuckle to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., which I did, but hesitated about leaving my stock until General Emory assured me that I should be paid by the United States for my losses; and on that representation I complied with his request and came with his command to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and remained here until the war ceased, when I visited my old place and found that my stock was killed, some having been destroyed by the wild Indians and some by the Southern army.

About two years since I acquainted United States Indian Agent Shanklin with the facts and asked him to adopt measures for procuring my pay for me. He was agent for the Affiliated Bands of Indians in the southern superintendency, and I was at the time employed as interpreter under his direction.

I have had no word from him in the matter and do not know whether he made any effort in my behalf or

not.

I therefore make this request at your hands, hoping that if it may not be in your power to give attention to such matters that you will advise me as to the best course to pursue to get my dues.

I am now an old man (upward of 60 years old) and too feeble to earn a livelihood, and what is justly due me from the Government is all that I have to depend on in my old age. Most, if not all, of the officers before named are well acquainted with me and can vouch for the correctness of my statements.

As to the extent and nature of my claim, I can furnish abundant proof, as many persons of my acquaintance before the war at at their old places.

I would respectfully ask that you make inquiry of General Marcy or General Emory as to my character and claim, and that you would advise me as to the best course to pursue in the premises.

I have never realized 1 cent from the property that I abandoned, and am now in need.

I do not think that Agent Shanklin has made any effort whatever on my behalf, or if he has, it has been done in such an indirect manner that he has either accomplished nothing or has failed to advise me of the result.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, BLACK BEAVER, Address box 22, Baxter Springs, Kans.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Washington, D. C.

Gen. W. H. Emory wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to Black Beaver as follows:

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12, 1869.

GENERAL: I have read carefully the letter of Black Beaver, the Delaware guide, dated Baxter Springs, Kans., June 3, 1869, and I hereby certify that it is every word true. And I exceedingly regret that the Government has so far neglected the claim of this worthy and patriotic man who has rendered such eminent and valuable service.

When the war broke out I was in quasi command of the troops in the Indian country in the northern part of Texas that is to say, I was to take command and withdraw the troops only in case Arkansas passed the act of secession. She never passed that act before proceeding to actual hostilities and to the attempt to capture the troops stationed in the Indian country, so that when I got information of what was going on I was obliged to act without orders from the Government. Orders subsequently arrived, but not until long after the steps were taken which I now describe and in which Black Beaver rendered such splendid service.

That step was to concentrate all the troops at Arbuckle and withdraw them en masse. Before the concentration could be effected, I learned from undoubted authority that 4,000 rebels from Texas were marching directly on me and that some 2,000 from Arkansas were moving to strike my flank

This compelled me to seek, with my comparatively small command, the open prairie. To do this guides

were essential, and, of all the Indians that the Government had been lavishing its bounty, Black Beaver was the only one that would consent to guide my column.

He was living near Fort Arbuckle, in a comfortable house, surrounded by his family, with a small [farm] fairly well stocked with cattle and horses and a field of corn. All these he abandoned to serve the United States, with a full knowledge that in doing so his horses and cattle would be seized by the enemy, and his property destroyed, and such was the case, and Black Beaver has never returned to his home, and it is my belief, if he was now to return he would be murdered by the bad white ment who in 1861 instigated the Indians to go into rebellion against the United States and whom he so greatly offended by guiding my command through the prairie in safety to Fort Leavenworth.

I need not say how invaluable was his service and great his sacrifice on that occasion. He was the first to warn me of the approach of the enemy and give me the information by which I was enabled to capture the enemy's advance guard, the first prisoners captured in the war.

I can not too urgently press upon the honorable Commissioner the justice of this claim and the pressing necessity there is for doing something at once to relieve the wants of this aged and worthy man.

I have the honor to be yours respectfully. W. H. EMORY Brevet Major-General, U.S. Army.

Gen. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I estimate Black Beaver's loss at about $5,000. W. H. EMORY

W. H. Emory, whose heart indorsement of the long delayed and eminently just claim of Black Beaver against the United States does him credit, was abreast of our foremost army officers in conspicuous and efficient service for many years. He felt when he penned that letter that his friend Beaver deserved well of the Reopublic, and no doubt greatly regretted the Government's neglect. He comprehended to its fullest extent the value, at personal sacrifice, of the service rendered his soldiers (and himself) in extracating them from very serious danger. If the Confederates had succeeded in capturing his command, their prestige would have greatly increased and the Federal cause proportionately injured. We can not now measure the value of the services of the veteran scout, but if disaster had befallen General Emory, several chapters relating to the civil war would have been differently written.



Gravestone in Fort Sill Cemetery, Oklahoma (From www.accessgenealogy.com)



THIRTY-SIX

Indian Hall of Fame Honors First Redman

By CARTER BRADLEY

ANADARKO, Nov. 12—(U.P.)—Black Beaver, a friendly Delaware Indian who helped white men bring their civilization to southwestern Oklahoma, will be the first of his race honored in the new American Indian Hall of Fame here.

The Hall of Fame, the dream of a New York businessman who grew up among the Indians of Oklahoma, actually will not be a hall, but a park, at first. Building plans may come later.

The 10-acre tract where famous redmen will be enshrined in statuary will be on land which Black Beaver farmed about 1870. The site is just east of Anadarko, adjoining the grounds of the Southern Plains Indian Museum.

Credited with the idea for the memorial is Logan Billingsley, brother of the night club owner, Sherman Billingsley of the Stork Club. The Billingsleys spent their boyhood in Caddo county, of which Anadarko is the seat. Logan Billingsley, a realtor, lives at Kenmah, N. Y.

Billingsley outlined his idea in detail at the first meeting of the board of directors of the National Hall of Fame for famous American Indians, as the sponsoring group will be known. Civic organizations, educational institutions and private enterprise from throughout the Southwest have pledged support of the project.

"The idea of this hall of fame is to give the Indians a break they haven't had," Billingsley told the founders. "It's something which should have been started a hundred years ago."

N. B. Johnson, a justice on the Oklahoma supreme court and president of the National Congress of American Indians, was named president of the board.

"The project will preserve for future generations the dignity, the valor of a great people," Johnson said. "Some day the Indian will be remembered not as a savage who fought the frontiersman, but as a man who valiantly worked and fought to preserve his way of life in an historic clash with civilization."

Oklahoma has the largest Indian population of any state in the nation. Remnants of Black Beaver's tribe, like thousands of others, were forced off their ancestral hunting grounds in other parts of the nation and sent to Indian Territory. The territory became a state in 1907, after white men were permitted to settle here.

Black Beaver was born in a camp near what is now Belleville, Ill., in 1806. He led two expeditions

CALEB, Sabilla - Entry being entered this date. Sabilla went to present Kansas with a search party to negotiate with the Delaware (and later the Chippewa) regarding the Munsee move from Wisconsin to present Kansas. She married

first and second Munsee **Noah Nathan** in Wisconsin. She then married **Tom Eliott/Elliott**, and then **Reazin/Rezin Wilcoxen/Wilcoxon**, probably in Leavenworth County Kansas. The year of their marriage has not been proven. Two years that we have come across are 1851 and 1854. The year 1854 is probably more realistic. It appears that Rezin had been previously married to Melinda Statler. Rezin and Sabilla's child was **Josephine Wilcoxon** (as she spelled it in her own handwriting), born in 1852 in Leavenworth County. The Munsee, who had moved from Wisconsin to Leavenworth County about 1836, moved to present Franklin County, Kansas about 1859. Josephine moved to Franklin County at the age of seven, that is, about 1859. Apparently she was with her mother, Sabilla, but it appears that her father remained behind as was married to Melinda Wilcoxen by this time. She first married Munsee, or Chippewa, Moses Kilbuck at the age of 14, and later married John William Plake.
(Much of the data on this entry was provided by Researcher Linda Plake Sparlin **lsparlin@rollanet.org** . Linda is the great-great-grand daughter of Rezin Wilcoxen and Sabilla Caleb and the great grand daughter of John William Plake.)

COMPSTON, Ella Eliza - She is listed under ***Sarah Halfmoon***

CONNER, William -



William Conner and Elizabeth Conner

Walking The Knife-Edged Path: The Life Of William Conner

By Timothy Crumrin

When early ethnographer and linguist **C. C. Trowbridge** entered **Indiana** during the late autumn of 1823 he was very much a man on a mission. Trowbridge had been charged by **Lewis Cass,** Governor of the Michigan Territory, with making scholarly enquiries into the life ways and language of the Delaware Indians. On December 5th, "after a tedious and rather unpleasant journey" through the state, he finally reached the White River home of a man who could help him

with his study. Trowbridge found William Conner "a good deal employed in necessary attention to his business," but anxious to help the earnest young scholar. Conner's wide experience among the Delaware and other Native Americans made him an ideal resource. Indeed, for most of his forty-six years he had performed a precarious balancing act between two worlds: Red and White. He spoke the words of both worlds, lived and dressed as both did. He continually walked the knife-edged path dividing the two divergent cultures, never, seemingly, wholly a part of either. As a result, he had intimate knowledge of both societies-- and how they interacted with one another.

Ironically, Trowbridge also found Conner overseeing the completion of the most concrete affirmation of his desire to step away from that narrowing path, his new home. Conner's two story brick house was his signal that he had crossed the line, the symbol of his full entrance into white society. It was at once the completion of one journey and the first step upon another. William Conner was born onto the tightrope; his first steps pointed him toward a trail already blazed by his family. In many ways it was a quintessentially American story, one abounding in the icons of the American consciousness: Indians, pioneers, and the foreboding frontier.

William Conner's birthplace was on the frontier's jagged edge that was Ohio in 1777--probably in Lichtenau. His father, **Richard,** a sometime trader, sometime tavern keeper, had spent most of his life moving from one wilderness to another. As historians John Larson and David Vanderstel noted, Richard Conner's life adumbrated his son's and provided a possible framework within which to live it.

Born in 1718, **Richard Conner [C.]** left his native Maryland to roam the forests of western Pennsylvania and **eastern Ohio** in search of furs. At some point he encountered **Margaret Boyer**, a white woman raised in Indian villages after her capture by the Shawnee. Ransoming her for $200 and a promise to turn over their first-born son, the fifty-something Richard married Margaret and lived among the Shawnee. Their son **James**, born in 1771, was dutifully given to the Shawnee. It was a rugged existence, but one for which Conner, described by a missionary as one who feared neither man nor God, and his family seemed well suited. In 1775 the family was uprooted from the Shawnee village where Conner kept a tavern by the ongoing conflicts which characterized the frontier. After ransoming **James**, they threw in their collective lot with the Moravian missionaries and their Delaware converts who founded Schoenbrunn, Ohio. The Moravians, a Protestant sect which proselytized among Native Americans, gathered their converts into mission towns normally closed to outsiders. For reasons which remain unclear, an exception was made for the Conner's who were to follow them to Lichtenau. This world on the fringe presaged the one in which William Conner would inhabit for much of his life.

Caught in the crossfire of the Revolutionary War, the Conner's joined the Delaware and the missionaries on their British-forced removal to Michigan, exchanging one unsettled area for another. The arrival of peace brought the

departure of the Moravians and their followers, who returned to Ohio. Richard Conner, now in his sixties, decided to remain. Eventually purchasing over 4,000 acres of land in what became Macomb County, he established a trading post and became a facilitator of settlement. Although he acquired land from his father, William also inherited his sense of wanderlust combined with a trader's instincts. By 1795 William was trading with the Native Americans around Saginaw Bay.

William and his older brother John arrived in Indiana during the winter of 1800-1801 as agents for a Canadian fur trader named Angus Mackintosh. To anyone else it might have been a daunting and foreboding venture, but to the Conner Brothers it must have seemed the reawakening of a vestigial memory. Once again they were beyond white settlement, living and trading among Native Americans. Both men settled among the Delaware, who lived in villages strung along the White River from north of present day Indianapolis to modern Muncie. Both married Delaware women; according to legend, William's wife, **Mekinges**, was the daughter of Chief Anderson, but no concrete evidence supports this claim. Traders often found it to their advantage to marry into the tribes with which they dealt. It eased their way into the community and helped assure a feeling of loyalty. As in the case of William Conner, it increased their influence and allowed the trader to exert some control over the actions of the tribe. Traders often became unofficial liaison officers between the "their Indians" and the white world and government.

William Conner soon attached himself to the land which now bears his name. The 200 acre prairie, hard by the White River, was an ideal location for both agriculture and trade. He built a log home which doubled as a trading post and with Mekinges began raising a family. John Conner moved closer to settlement by relocating to the Whitewater Valley area (where he was to later plat Connersville) in 1803. From there he acted as a middleman, marketing the peltry sent by William and returning trade goods and liquor for his brother's Indian customers. Officially licensed traders since 1801, the brothers' activities made them a part of a complex economic network well on its way to eroding many aspects of Native American life and culture. An old pattern in which newcomers first came looking for the bounty of the land and then cast covetous eyes toward the land itself was being retraced in Indiana. The dependence engendered by the trade allowed the government to manipulate and coerce tribes into ceding their homelands. The Conners were to have small but vital roles in the process.

John Conner was the first to add another layer to the liaison role by officially performing duties for the government. Venturing forth from his "civilized" area once more into the wilds, he served in several capacities under William Henry Harrison and others beginning in 1808. William appears to have eschewed any official role prior to 1811, but increasing conflict and the War of 1812 drew him into government service. The man who had lived and worked with Native Americans most of his life, who had married a Delaware woman, whose children were certainly more "Indian" than "American," became a soldier, scout, interpreter and spy for those who were arguably his family's enemies.

Among the services rendered by William Conner were maintaining Delaware loyalty during the war and identifying the body of **Tecumseh** following the Battle of the Thames, the defeat which essentially sealed the fate of Native Americans east of the Mississippi.

All the while Conner continued his trading and farming activities. His home on the White River became a gathering place for Native Americans and a stopover for the few white travelers. His family continued to grow. He and a partner, **William Marshall,** accrued profits not only from their regular trading, but from the extra income provided by land cession treaties--Conner had been a part of eight such negotiations-- and their aftermath. William Conner's roles as interpreter and liaison at the Treaty of St. Mary's in 1818, in which the Delaware ceded lands in central Indiana for those west of the Mississippi, were a continuation of his efforts over the decade. At the back of his mind he must have been aware that his participation would lead to a drastic, almost organic, alteration of his life. Changes wrought in the Delaware world were changes wrought in his.

Conner worked in the background as something of a fixer. He helped assess what it would take to get the tribes to accept the inevitable treaty. He helped "sell" the treaty to Anderson and the other chiefs by pointing out its benefits and arranging bribes and under-the-table payments to Delaware leaders. Conner earned profits from the removal by arranging to provide supplies for the trek. With the signing of the treaty the days of the Delaware--and Conner's family--in Indiana were numbered.

The Delaware gathered-- ironically, they were preceded by the commission charged with selecting a site for Indiana's new state capital-- at the Conner trading post during the summer 1820 in preparation for their journey. Whether Conner gave serious consideration to trying yet another frontier is uncertain. As early as 1818 he petitioned to secure legal right to his land, but whether this was with an eye toward remaining or simply securing payment is unknown. Mekinges assumed he, like his partner Marshall, would go with his family, but became "very anxious and much worried" when William made no preparations to leave. When the wife of famed Indian Agent John Johnston confronted Conner, he denied any intention of staying behind. Conner may have also considered keeping his family in Indiana, as he filed a petition in 1820 saying he wished to have the land to raise his family. Conner claimed he begged his family to stay, but a future white in-law asserted he "sent them away."

In the end Conner chose to stay upon his land and watch his family go. Like his father before him he staked out a claim to his last frontier. Mekinges, distraught at leaving her home, planted sprigs of Live-forever for each of her six children around the homestead. She planted the rapidly growing shrub, she later recalled, because she wanted no one else to live in her home. William Conner divided assets with Marshall and provided his own family with horses and goods. Conner's family and the Delaware began their trek in the dwindling summer of 1820. Conner rode a day with his family

before saying goodbye.

With his family's leave-taking William Conner began to retire his balancing act, his tripping dance with equilibrium was almost over. The years from 1820 to 1823 were ones of transition. Within three months of his family's departure he married **Elizabeth Chapman**, possibly the only young, eligible white women in the area, taking her into the home he had shared with **Mekinges** and his family. He and brother John [Conner], who had recently returned to the area, set about acquiring land and initiating business ventures. William Conner's tentative steps into the white world soon became determined strides. In 1823 Conner began the construction of his brick home, locating it on a terrace edge overlooking the **White River less than one-half mile south of his log cabin. Little is known about the building process. Tradition says it was built by craftsmen from the "east." A deposit of bricks later uncovered east of the house supports the claim that the bricks were fired on site. The result was a Federal style house that became a focus for activity of all sorts in the rapidly expanding area.**

Trowbridge-- who was forced to send to Ohio for a Delaware who could help answer his questions, so successful had been the removal efforts-- was not the only visitor to the home. It became a stopping point for many travelers, businessmen, and politicians. Indianapolis lawyer and civic leader **Calvin Fletcher** thought the homestead and surrounding lands beautiful and newspaper owner Nathaniel Bolton was enchanted by the view of "fifteen or twenty merry plowmen" spied from the second floor of the house. The Conner home was also the de facto center of the newly formed Hamilton County government when it hosted the County Commissioners, Circuit Court, and served as a "post office."

From his new home Conner entered fully into the teaming world advancing toward him. Like his father he became a "facilitator" of settlement. He--sometimes with partners-- acquired ever-increasing amounts of land, acreage which could be profitably sold to new settlers. He and Josiah Polk platted Noblesville in 1823, shrewdly donating land for the county seat, and later Alexandria and Strawtown. At one point he owned approximately four thousand acres in Hamilton County. In addition to farming and stock-raising he expanded his business interests by owning or investing in stores, mills, and a distillery. In many ways he may be seen as a prototype of the entrepreneur. His enterprises ranged from small country stores to a larger one in Indianapolis for which he assumed responsibility after the death of his brother John in 1826. He appears to have been a crafty businessman. Conner sometimes resorted to complex, convoluted maneuvers, such as transferring his interests to partners temporarily if they were threatened.

By the 1830s William Conner was well established in his own "new world." He had become a respected figure. He made occasional forays into politics, supporting Whig policies. He served three non-consecutive terms in the state legislature from 1829 to 1837. His motives were probably more those of a businessman seeking to advance his interests

than those of a man wishing to be a public servant. He was a founding member of the Indiana Historical Society, but appears to have done little beyond signing the charter. It must be noted that Conner did not entirely abandon his old world. In addition to aiding Trowbridge, Conner still dealt with Indian affairs. He was an interpreter for treaties with the Miami in 1826 and the Potawatomi in 1832. Also in 1832 he served as a guide for a group of Indiana militia who went off to take part in the Black Hawk War. The conflict being all but over by the time the group reached Chicago, he led them peaceably back to Indiana. Anecdotal evidence indicates Conner also occasionally harkened back to his earlier days by dressing himself and his children as Indians and frolicking about in an attempt frighten visitors.

Seven of William and Elizabeth Conner's ten children were born in their brick home. [Their children are listed under **Mekinges**. In 1837, in his sixtieth year, Conner moved his family to Noblesville, his final step into settlement. He continued to oversee his business interests, but eased into his final role as a pioneer patriarch. Life slowed considerably for the ever active man. When he died in 1855 many of the trails he helped blazed had become roads, many of the forests he roamed had been cut away to reveal towns. The Conner house rising out of the prairie remained. It is not known precisely who resided in the house in the remaining years of Conner family ownership. It is likely it was occupied by some of the children or, possibly, tenant farmers. Ownership of the property was not without controversy. It was the subject of legal disputes, including an unsuccessful attempt in the 1860s by Conner's Delaware children to gain title to the land on which they were born.

The land passed out of Conner hands in 1871. It went through several owners until purchased by Indianapolis businessman **Eugene Darrach** in 1915. During that time the house underwent changes, the most notable being the addition of a kitchen ell. Although Darrach seems to have made some effort to maintain the home-- and allowed the placement of a historical marker on the grounds-- the house continued to deteriorate. In 1934 the 111-year old house fought time as it awaited its savior.

Timothy Crumrin is Historian/Archivist at Conner Prairie. He holds an M.A. degree in American History from Indiana State University. His works include *The Voice of the Hammer: The Art and Mystery of Blacksmithing, Indiana Alma Maters: Student Life at Indiana Colleges, 1820-1860* [editor], and scholarly articles. The Conner Prairie Web Site contains many other articles of interest. http://www.connerprairie.org .

The Conner Estate is one of the crown jewels of Conner Prairie. William Conner was a fur trader, land speculator, entrepreneur, interpreter, and legislator. He came to Indiana in the winter of 1800-1801 with his brother John, married a Delaware woman named **Mekinges,** and established a trading post along the White River. Following the removal of the Delaware, he built his handsome brick residence for his second wife, Elizabeth Chapman Conner, in 1823. The Conner family lived there from 1823 to 1837, when they moved to Noblesville, Indiana, a town founded by Conner and a

partner.

After passing out of Conner family hands and falling into disrepair, the house and grounds were purchased by industrialist and history-lover Eli Lilly in 1934, who repaired and restored the home. The Conner Estate underwent a further restoration in 1992 and appears much as it did in the 1820s. Optional 30-minute guided tours are scheduled every 20 minutes and may be reserved on the day of your museum visit. The estate also features a large barn, loom house, spring house, and a demonstration garden. Visitors may watch interpreters reproduce coverlets and blankets, and demonstrate the weaving, spinning, and dyeing of cloth. The Conner House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For an article on the furnishing of this historic house, including photographs, see **www.connerprairie.org/chfurn.html .**

A document in the Bartlesville, Oklahoma, Library provides these data:
Conner, Richard C. [birth and death dates to be added. Irishman of Maryland. Married Margaret Boyer (birth and death dates to be added], German captive of the Shawnee

1. James Conner, 1771, in Detroit
2. William Conner, 1773 [?]-1855.

He married first in 1802 **ME CUN CHIS/Elizabeth Anderson,** 1789-1862/1867, daughter of Chief Wm. Anderson, a 1/2 Delaware [Her ancestry is a matter of debate. See MEKINGEES/MEKINGES/MEKINGIS in the Biographies. He married second Elizabeth Chapman, a white woman.

* * *

FALL LEAF, Captain - From Richard C. Adam, *Delaware Indians: A Brief History:* I invite the reader's attention...to a letter from Captain Fall Leaf, in which he recites some of the important events of his military career. As a scout he was many years in the employ of the United States Government. As a mark of the distinguished regard and confidence of Government officials of that day entertained for him, in 1860 he accompanied the Prince of Wales, now Edward VII of England, whilst he was touring this country.

> Delaware Reservation, September 15, 1863.
>
> DEAR SIR: I was employed by Colonel Summer about four years ago to guide seven companies of soldiers under him in an expedition against the Cheyennes. I selected six companies of Delawares and did the work assigned me. We whipped the Cheyennes that time and were discharged by Colonel Summer and paid off. Colonel Summer, however, in addition to the money paid me, promised that the Government should give me 160 acres of land. I have never received this land and I would be glad to have you write to

me how to get it.

Colonel Summer told me after we were discharged, that if at any time thereafter I should want anything, that I should call on you and you would grant it.

One year afterwards I was again called upon by Major Sedwick, and , with six Delawares I selected, I guided three companies of soldiers under the major against the Kiowas and we whopped them also. Major Sedwick also promised me land, and, like Colonel Summer, told me whenever I wanted anything to call upon the Government and they would grant it.

Again in the fall of 1861, at the request of Major-General Fremont, I raised a company of 54 Delawares and proceeded under the instruction of Maj. F. Johnson, our agent, and at the request of General Fremont, to Springfield Mo. We had no fight this time, but we did all that was required of us, and we went back to Sedalia with General Fremont and then he paid us off and discharged us. At this time also, General Fremont promised me 160 acres of land and told me also that that at any time I wanted anything of the Government to let them know and I should surely have it.

In the summer of 1862 I went out under Colonel Ritchie of Topeka, Kans. (and had a fight near Fort Gibson; we saw the enemy, the Choctaw Indians, the half-breed, we play ball with them, 50 we laid on the ground, 60 we took prisoners, even the Choctaw general; him I took myself alone; he was a big sesesh; 100 Union men he had killed. I brought him to the Cherokees; they killed him; they gave him no time to live), and Colonel Ritchie made the same promise that the other officers did. I was captain of a company of 86 Delawares, under Colonel Ritchie, for about four or five months, and have not yet ever received one cent for these services, nor have any of my men yet been paid for these same services, although we all served faithfully and furnished our own horses.

I write to you now to ask you to see that I get pay for all these services, according to promises made me, and that my men also get their pay. We have always served the Government of the United States faithfully whenever the Government keeps its promise to us.

I am, respectfully, CAPTAIN FALL LEAF. PAUL JORDAN.

I forget one thing more. We wish that you would ask the President to send our men back home. We do not wish to have them discharged away from home. We want them sent back home and then discharged. We are afraid of our homes, and we want the men at home to protect our women and children, and our own property. We wish that you would also let us have about 200 guns, with powder and lead, so that we may be ready in case any danger arises at any time.

You will please direct your answers to CAPT. FALL LEAF (Care Wm. McNeil Clough, Leavenworth City, Kans.)

Hon. W. P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

The following item from **www.larryville.com** (Lawrence, Kansas) has quite a bit of information about Captain Fall Leaf and the Delaware in the Lawrence area:

Delaware Street Rag
by Michael Caron **mcaron@sunflower.com**

*First Song: XENGWIKÁON Verse XII: [A Story]

Before we left the Lawrence Airport that morning Mary [Zeigler] told me another thing about the Lenape presence in North Lawrence that I had never heard in all those years of Mumi retelling . In all those years of listening to Mumi retell what Mary had said about the Big House I had never realized that the last of the truly traditional Big House ceremonial sites was located somewhere just east of the airport. Fall Leaf's band had a special roll in the Gamwing, the Celestial Bear Ceremony, and other sacred gatherings through the annual cycle of the XENGWIKÁON. Thus the Big House was near Fall Leaf's settlement, just to the east of the great communal cornfield. Even after the majority of Lenape began to neglect the rituals Fall Leaf's followers seemed determined to preserve Lenapeness through traditional ritual and song. His people were among the last to leave their homes in Kansas. Mary Zeigler's ancestors were prominent in this band of the Lenape living across the river from Lawrence. Many Zieglers were buried in the Delaware Cemetery at the north end of the bridge to Eudora. Some of Fall Leaf's band, including Mary's great grandfather and other relations, were still present to see Governor Robinson's hirelings pull down what was left of the old Big House log by log to recycle as an out building for his farm.

A few of the traditionalist Lenape, men from Fall Leaf's band prominent among them, had tried to resurrect the old ceremonies after their move to Oklahoma. The famous mixed blood Algonquian anthropologist Frank Speck had even taken photos of "the last Big House" in Copan. But Speck's informant, one of the few remaining practitioners of traditional Lenape religion, made it clear that the last real Big House, the last place where all the ceremonies had occurred in their rich and full form, had been the one in North Lawrence. So much was lost by the time those few elders with any knowledge undertook the task of revitalizing the rituals and rebuilding the Big House near Copan.

According to Mary that last Big House in North Lawrence was an early and frequent victim of massive Jayhawker and Bushwhacker vandalism and thievery. But she also described how even before Kansas was opened to white settlement the Christian missionaries played a crucial part in the neglect that befell this sacred site. By the time the great Kansas River flood of 1840 put the Big House under water it was already in serious decline. Some Lenape, like Speck's informant, believed that the neglect of the Gamwing was the ultimate cause of what happened when the Jayhawkers came flooding in from the east

just over a decade later. All the Indians of Kansas suffered incredibly under the growing weight of white squatters and speculators. Their livestock and crops were stolen, even their seed for the next year's planting was taken by the people who moved into the area. The nightriders terrorized the Indians in hopes of driving them from the best lands. The town speculators struck deals with individual Lenape for timber they had no authority to sell. Squatters cut and hauled away the best of the trees even before men like Senator Lane and Governor Robinson could arrange to have their own crews harvest the timber they had plotted to steal from the Lenape. The Indians were reduced to starvation and to a daily life of overwhelming terror. Ironically the U.S. Army, which had established a fort at Leavenworth in order to guarantee the protection of the eastern tribes, stood aside while the whites cleansed Kansas of its Indian population. Fort Leavenworth was built on the very site that the Lenape had originally selected for their Kansas home, the first of many fundamental violations of the treaties that brought 10,000 eastern Indians into this part of Kansas. Most of the officers at Leavenworth lined their pockets with profits made helping civilian associates steal Indian land and timber. Mary claimed that half the shareholders in the town company that became Leavenworth were officers from the fort, men charged with responsibility for insuring that those squatters stay off that most valuable of all Lenape land in Kansas.

By 1867 the Lenape, once arguably the most powerful and influential native nation in all of eastern North America, were put in such desperate straights that all they could hope for was that somehow they might find a way to survive as a distinct people. Old Fall Leaf wrote to Washington that his tribe was known as the Delaware, and that they had been a nation since long before there had existed any such nation as the United States. "For time to come, as far as human mind can conceive, we wish to be a nation." Survival as a distinct people was the best he could dream on his empty stomach as he watched the small children and elderly dying of hunger all around him. He knew that his people could not hold on to their Kansas homes any longer. Be done with it. Stop the torture and abuse. Let my people go. But federal government agents insisted on using this great opportunity to force the Lenape into accepting a relationship with the Cherokee tribe of Oklahoma that would wipe out their distinctiveness as a nation. To get land in Oklahoma, in what was then the much reduced "Indian Territory", the Lenape would have to agree to be absorbed into the Cherokee Nation. So the government inflicted starvation went on and on. The pressure from the surrounding sea of whites, slaveocrats and freesoilers alike, just continued to mount. In his broken English Fall Leaf begged for mercy from his white neighbors, and for the Delaware Indian agent to release the supplies promised in the treaties:

> "We do honest want to have it done. Because since 4 years we have lost what little was left then. and crop fail, and every Article of the kind we need is very high in price. We wish our Great Father should be kind give such as is need Now. even no seed to plant. We should like to

have it done right off. for God sake. and Remember the treatys, we hope Government should listen our suffering nation."

* All the verses except Verse XII can be read at the larryville web site.
Verse I: From Thule to Oz
Verse II: Ponsetunik ("This place is swarming with NATS")
Verse III: Haki's Fabulous Froggers
Verse IV: Lenape Historical Geography
Verse V: The Quodbas and Other Magic
Verse VI: Otava, the Great Sky Bear
Verse VII: Big House
Verse VIII: Diffusion by Shawnee Allies
Verse IX: The Zeigler Stay Behinds
Verse X: Mixed Blood
Verse XI: The North Lawrence Cornfield
Verse XII: Fall Leaf's Band

FALLEAF, George - From his obituary in Ruby Cranor, *Some Old Delaware Obituaries*, p. 28:

> Falleaf was honorary chief of the Delawares. There has been no chief since Chief Journeycake died several years ago. Since then a committee has had charge of tribal affairs. This committee gave Falleaf the title of honorary chief in recognition of the high regard in which he was held and because he was one of the oldest living Delawares. He was long considered on of the most able men of his tribe and was called upon to represent his people in Washington on several occasions. He was held in high esteem throughout this section by both Indians and white people. Falleaf was a son of Captain Falleaf who commanded a company of Indians during the Civil War. He was one of the two male members of the Delaware migration from Kansas. His death Sunday at the Indian hospital in Claremore leaves Charley Elkhair the sole male survivor. There are several Delaware omen living who made the trip. Falleaf was a scout under General Miles. He and 20 other Delawares organized a band of Indian scouts at Coffeyville and went to the western plains to fight warring tribes for the government. The father of Falleaf was a captain in the U.S. Army. He is also buried at Cotton Creek Cemetery. *Bartlesville Examiner*, September 12, 1939.

FISH, Arch - A Shawnee Indian. He had children with **Betsy Wilaquenaho** on the Delaware Reserve in Present Kansas. Their

children were **Eliza Jane Fish** and **Sarah Ann Fish**, *whom see.*

FISH, Eliza Jane - Revised 25 November 2001. Eliza Jane Fish is the daughter of **Arch Fish** and **Betsy Wilaquenaho Fish-Marshall.** We had earlier thought that she was the daughter of Betsy Wilaquenaho and **William Marshall**. Eliza Jane Fish is No. 961 on the Register of the Delaware Indians Residing in the Cherokee Nation, as a Tribe and Individuals Showing Their Lands, Improvements, Location and Valuations of Improvements in Possession of Them Prior to and on August 4, 1898. This document shows that she died prior to the date of the document. Her husband was shown as Charles Lavin, age 56, but his name is crossed out. Also crossed out is his (or their) land holding of 160 cultivated acres with 160 acres enclosed, valued at $500.00. **Mary Ann Tiblow** at 76 [born ca.1822] is listed as a sister as is **Sarah A. McCommish a**t 57 [born ca.1841]. This ties all three of these sisters as daughters of Betsy Wilaquenaho (listed as Betsy Marshall, Register No. 962). John Marshall age 41 [born ca.1857] is listed as her nephew. Note a gives the names of the witnesses, Jno. McCracken, Henry Armstrong, H. M. Adams. Note b "Remarks" says "One mile southeast of Silver Lake." The note also says, "See Reg. 939, 963 for improvements." Note c says (crossed out) Nov. 4, 1898, Jan. 2, Apr. 118, 1899. Reg. No. 939 is for Henry Tiblow, deceased and Mary Ann Tiblow (wife) 76. Note b (remarks) says 1/2 mile S. of Willow Springs School House. (Faye Louise Smith Arellano, *Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records 1842-1907*, pp. 452-453)

FISH, Sarah Ann



Sarah Ann nee Fish Rankins McCamish (Provided by Bonnie Wear)

We had thought earlier that **Sarah Ann (Fish) Rankins McCamish** was the daughter of **Betsy Wilaquenaho** and **William Marshall**. Sara Ann was born ca.1836-1839 on the Delaware Reserve (present Wyandotte County, Kansas, the daughter of Betsy Wilaquenaho and Arch Fish. Her mother, Betsy Wilaquenaho (possibly Ketchum) was first married to William Marshall and had

several children with him. He died in Greene County, Missouri in 1834. Betsy Wilaquenaho had gone with the tribe to the Delaware Reserve, but we do not know whether or not William Marshall ever went to Kansas. In any event, Betsy had at least two children with Arch Fish after William's death, the other child being Eliza Jane Fish. **Arch Fish** was a Shawnee Indian. We know little about him, but are trying to determine his personal and family data. Sarah Ann married 1. Samuel Rankin and 2. James McCamish/ McCommish. Saran Ann was on the list of the Delaware Who Elected to Remain in Kansas and Become U.S. Citizens in 1867 under 1863 Allotment No. 72, but at some point after 1866 she went to Indian Territory (present Oklahoma). Her minor children from the same listing under her name were the following with their 1862 Allotment Numbers:
No. 73 **Alice Rankin**, age 9
No. 1048 **Sally Rankin**, age 5
Verity P. Hamilton, age 2.

From family data we have the following:
Roll Nos. 963/687 **Sarah A. Marshall [Fish]** 1832 - married 1. Rankin 2. McCamish. [Children:]
---/685 **Alice J. Rankin** born 1856
---/689 **Sally/Sarah E.** 1862
Verily Prudence died early.
Richard/Robert MacCamish born 1877.

From the Register of Delaware Residing in the Cherokee Nation 4 August 1898, Sarah A. McCommish is listed as living at age 57 [born ca.1841] under No. 962 Betsy Marshall "dead." (Faye Louise Smith Arellano, Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records 1842-1907, p. 452) She is also listed in the next entry under No. 963 "living" Sarah Ann Rankins alias Sara McCommish at age 57, with 63 cultivated acres of land, 130 acres not enclosed, value $3,000. Witness were William Clark and Wm. Adams, and Note b (Remarks) At Willow Springs Note c Jan. 2, 1899. Her children:
J. Lynch 24
Lizzie Lumbard 32
Richard McCommish 21.

Sarah Ann died 4 August 1898, probably in Oklahoma. From the Cherokee Nation Delaware Roll dated 31 1904 the following data are given: _____ District, Ketchum, I. T., **Sarah A. McCamish** age 63, Tribal Enrollment as a Delaware No. 1707 in 1880, tribal enrollment of her father, Arch Fish, _____, listed as a Shaw.[nee] Indian, and her mother **Betsy Fish.** Other data on the document says No. 1 on Delaware Register No. 963 as **Sarah Ann Rankins**. No. 1 on 1896 roll page 623 No. 56 Del. Dist. On Delaware card No. 47 (old series) 1 October 1900. On this card March 31st, 1904. A search of the NARA internet data base reveals the following: Control Number NRFF-75-53A-DELAWARE (O[ld]S[eries]47, Record Group 75, Series 53A, Item DELAWARE (OS47), Title-Enrollment for Delaware Census Card)S47. Parents Arch Fish and Betsy Fish, [their child] Sarah A. McCamish, Type Old Series, age 63, full blood, Roll Number NR [not registered], City of Residence Venita. Variant Controls NRFF-75-53A-

5486, NRFF-75-53A-6488, NRFF-75-53A-12514. See also: Series description: Dawes Rolls.

The Descendants of **Sarah Ann Fish** from a Family Descendancy Chart:

1. **Sarah Ann Fish** born about 1832-1836, spouse **Samuel Rankin** (*See photograph above.*)
  2. **Alice Jane Rankin** born 16 July 1855 Kansas Delaware Reserve, died 1908-Indian Territory (OK)
  Spouse: **Charles William Albertus Lynch** (born Feb. 1839 WV, married 1876, died 18 August 1899 Ketchum, Oklahoma. (*See photograph below.*)
    3. **Luther L. Lynch**
    3. **Minnie B. Lynch**
    Children with Spouse: **Elam Gregory**
    3. **Ada J. Lynch**
    3. **Mary Elizabeth Lynch** born 9 Dec. 1887 Indian Terr. (Craig Co., OK), died 6 Dec. 1980 Arcadia, CA
    Spouse: John Francis Woolery born 9 Dec. 1877 MO, mar. 2 Sep. 1902, died 1956 Arcadia, CA
      4. **Mark Odel Woolery** born 1 March 1905, died 6 Dec. 1980 Loma Linda, CA
      4. **Aldena Cora Woolery** born 13 March 1906 Indian Territory, died 29 July 1990 Arcadia, CA
     Spouse: **Thomas Rhoten Wear** born 1 March 1899 Paris, AR, mar. 1 May 1928, d. 5 Nov. 1957 Glendale, CA
        5. **Lawrence Gene Wear** living
        5. **Thomas Reginald Wear** living
        5. **Douglas Jonathan Wear** living
      4. **Wayne Francis Woolery** born 8 Nov. 1914 Ketchum, OK, died 17 July 1979 California
      4. **Minnie Wicona Woolery** living
    3. **Benjamin H. Lynch**
    3. **Sarah F. Lynch**
    3. **Charles William Albertus Lynch, Jr.**
  2. **Sally Rankin** born Jan. 1862
  2. **Lizzie Rankin** born 1866, spouse **Hamilton**
  2. **Verity Prudence Hamilton** born about 1865, spouse **William H. H. James McCamish**
  2. **J. Lynch McCamish** born about 1873
  2. **Richard McCamish** born 1877

In a statement made by James McCamish in an interview in 1907 where he was trying to get listed on the Cherokee Rolls in 1907, he said that Sarah Ann died the 25th of the previous month, that is, 25 December 1906. James McCamish was 60 [born ca1847] at the time of the interview.

(Provided by **Bonnie Wear bonniewear@usa.net**)



Family of Alice Jane nee Rankin Lynch (Daughter of Sarah Fish McCamish Rankin) (Provided by Bonnie Wear)

Left to right: Back row: **Luther Lynch, Minnie Bell Lynch** . Second row: Alice's spouse Charles W. A. Lynch, **Alice Jane Rankin Lynch, Ada Jane Lynch.** Third row, **Mary Elizabeth Lynch Wolery**, and on Alice's lap, **Benjamin Lynch**

GELELEMEND - Gelelemend, also spelled **Kelelamand and Kelelemend**, English name **William Henry Killbuck**, was born to the Turkey Clan and was the grandson of **Netawatwees**. One source says that he was born at Lehigh Gap, Pennsylvania as a full-blooded Delaware. (S. H. Mitchell, *The Indian Chief, Journeycake*. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society, 1895) He was a champion of the American cause and a supporter of **Wicocalind (Captain White Eyes)** and succeeded him as Principal Chief after the latter's murder in 1778. [Smithsonian, p. 223, says the date was 1776. Editor] Gelelemend undoubtedly figured largely in the intrigue between the British agents, the Wolf Clan's distrust of the Rebels, and the Turkey and the Turtle Clans' support of the Americans. It appears that he was born in 1722, 1733, or 1737. He became a member of the Moravian Mission of David Zeisberger in 1789. Gelelemend was buried in the cemetery at Goshen, Ohio. However, all sources agree that he died in 1811. Gelelemend adopted the English name of William Henry Killbuck, in honor of **Colonel William Henry** who rescued him at Braddock's Defeat in 1755 during the French and Indian War. [Ruby Cranor, *Kik-Tha-Whe-Nund, p.p. 2-3,* says the event was during the American Revolution. She also says that Gelelemend was a member of the Turkey Band who resigned in 1779, and became Principal Chief at that time. Editor] He succeeded **Netawatwees** as Turtle Chief at the latter's death in 1776. (Smithsonian, p. 223)

Mitchell says that:

> Nineteen years later, in 1774, Kilbuck visited his old home to gaze once more upon his native hills. When he reached Lancaster and inquired for Colonel Henry, he found him absent, but his son, William Henry, Jr., met Kilbuck, who made himself known, and related, with the strongest expression of gratitude, the story of his rescue. Twenty-three years later, in 1797, when the younger Henry [that is, Colonel Henry's son] was appointed, by the newly formed government of the United States, on a commission to survey public lands in Ohio, in the vicinity of Gnadenhutten. When the Indians heard that Henry was of the party, Kilbuck's descendants sought him out, and for the three months spent in the woods, gave the most marked attention, bringing game and otherwise supplying the wants of the surveying party. It was ascertained at this time that every member of the Kilbuck family, male and female, had "Henry" as a middle name. The Indian had not forgotten. In 1799 a party of thirty Delawares, of their way to the seat of the government to seek redress for some grievances, stopped at Lancaster to pay their respects to the Henry family. The heroic act of Colonel Henry in saving the life of the elder Kilbuck in 1755 had become a cherished story. (*The Indian Chief, Journey*, pp. 89-91)

Gelelemend was among those listed in the Treaty of Fort McIntosh as one "who took up the hatchet for the United States." Captain Montour's Company of Delaware Indians in service to the United States between 1780 and 31 October 1781, lists a Private Caylaylamind who might be the same as Gelelemend/Kelelamand although it seems doubtful that a Principal Chief of our people would knowingly be listed as "private." If it was he, then it was no doubt an expedient way to compensate Indian warriors for the services rendered during the peak of the conflict with Great Britain. Gelelemend converted to Christianity early in his life, but maintained a traditional Lenape life until the death of his grandfather, Netawatwees, who is trusted the white's religion. Gelelemend was reportedly among the few Delaware who escaped the 1782 massacre at Gnadenhutten. He moved to **Pettequotting** in 1788 and was baptized by Moravians in 1789. Gelelemend died in Ohio in 1811 and was buried in the cemetery at Goshen.
(Provided in part by Laurence D. Heady lenapelh@hotmail.com . Comments regarding documentation and the enquiries this entry should be sent to him information copy to the Editor swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net .) English name **William Henry Killbuck,** supposedly named after a Mr. Henry who saved his life in the American Revolution. (Cranor, *Kik-Tha-Whe-Nund,* pp. 2-3. She says that he was a member of the Turkey Band who resigned in 1779.)
(One informant, Gloria Marker Fortney, GJF911Go@aol.com , a Lenape-Delaware from Oklahoma, is seeking information on her ancestor, William Henry Killbuck, who died at Leavenworth, Kansas in 1852.)

Photo check A. Corrections to be made from hard copy before making new hard copy.TH

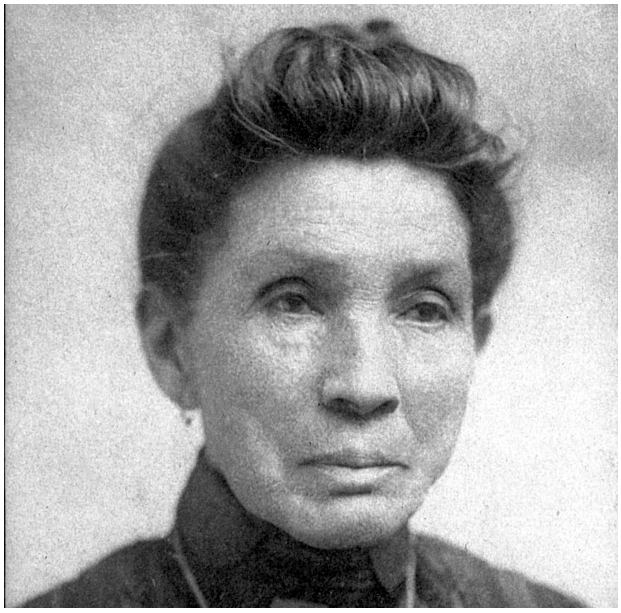
Page Revised on 04/12/2006

[Biographies Main Page] [Biographies - Adams thru Conner] [Biographies - Grinter]
[Biographies - Honeywell thru Kik-the-we-nun] [Biographies - Marshall thru Mu-Se-Tut-Sese]
[Biographies - Non-On-Da-Gon thru Touching Leaves] [Biographies - WI-LA-QUE-NA-HO thru Ziegler]

Home Page

3 March 2006

BIOGRAPHIES H - L



Sarah Halfmoon (Provided by Descendant, **Laurence D. Heady**) [I am trying to find the photograph so that I can try to improve this image. Editor]

HALFMOON, Sarah - Sarah Halfmoon was born on the Delaware Indian Reservation near Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in October of 1839 or 1840. Her mother was **Eliza Conner,** the daughter of **Mekinges** and granddaughter of **Ahkechelungunaqua** of the **Turtle Clan**, matrilineal descent. Sarah's father, **Bill Halfmoon**, died either shortly before or after her birth. Her stepfather was **George Bullette,** a man of **French** and **Lenape** heritage. During the final removal of the Delaware in the late 1860s, she moved with members of her family to lands along the Verdigris River, Cooweescoowee District, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory (Nowata County, Oklahoma). She was noted for her eccentricities, including the fact that she would speak only Lenape of French and pretend not to understand English. Sarah could not abide fools and often advised others not to trust anyone who didn't like horses or dogs. She was officially a full-blood Delaware. She was married several times to mixed-blood **Cherokee** and **Delaware** men. She apparently already had two children by the time of her first marriage to **Albert Compston**. (See the Biography of their daughter **Ella Eliza Compston,** just below) Tradition holds that she was a great supporter of the **Dalton Boys**, often giving them, food and shelter when they were fugitives. After their violent death on the streets of

Coffeyville, Kansas, an ordinance was passed making it a crime to decorate their graves. Ignoring the law, Sarah continued to place flowers on the outlaws' graves until she died. She was a devout Baptist for over 80 years. She died in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, on December 7, 1934, the oldest member of the Delaware Tribe.
(For documentation, comments, or questions, contact Descendant **Laurence D. Heady lenapelh@hotmail.com** with an information to Editor, **swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net** Larry has additional personal information that he will share with family members.)

1. COMPSTON, Ella Eliza was the daughter of **Sarah Halfmoon** and **Albert Euing (or Ewing) Compston**, described above. Ella was presumably born on the Verdigris River, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory in 1970. She went by the name "**Ella"**. Ella married **Joshua Bonaparte Heady**, also known as **"J. B" or "Bud" Heady**, sometime after legal charges against her mother, Sarah Halfmoon, were resolved. J. B. had been the deputy U.S. Marshal who was dispatched from Fort Smith to arrest her. Apparently he was born in Green County, Missouri, in 1858 or 1859, and lived in Missouri and Arkansas for much of his early life. He was the son of Eli P. Heady and **Mary Ann "Polly" Presley** and was of undocumented mixed Cherokee and Anglo-American heritage. He first wife was **Elizabeth Berlew** (1860-1929) and he had two or three children of that union. It is unknown under what circumstances J. B left his former wife and children. He served as a deputy United States marshal for the Western District of Arkansas--the district of "Hanging Judge" **Isaac Parker** of Fort Smith. J. B. was among the marshals that maintained peace and order in the lawless Indian Territory immediately after the Civil War. He swore oaths of office in 1887, 1889, and 1895, all signed by Judge Parker. He was probably an Indian Territory "posse man" prior to 1887 and he rode with **Frank Dalton** and others. J. B. served as a deputy U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas--the district of "Hanging Judge" **Isaac Parker** of Fort Smith. J. B. was among the marshals who maintained peace and order in the lawless Indian Territory after the Civil War. He swore oaths of office in 1887, 1889, and 1895, all signed by Judge Parker. J. B. Heady and Ella (Compston) Heady maintained a large house in Watova, Cooweescoowee District, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, that still stands today. There are many stories about J. B.'s adventures as a marshal and as an oil company agent. He wasn't beyond making whiskey during the Prohibition or hiding a fugitive who was a friend of the family. J. B. died in Nowata County, Oklahoma, in 1935. Ella has been described as a very warm, loving and long-suffering woman, simply referred to as "Mother". She is on the Dawes Roll No. 31501, along with her children. and is listed as one-half Delaware blood quantum. Ella died in Nowata County, Oklahoma, in 1949. She and J. B. had nine children:

1. **Alba Heady** married **Chance**
2. **Frank Heady,** named for **Frank Dalton**
3. **Ada Heady**
4. **Leona Heady**, also known as **Princess Wyhnemah**, was born in Cooweescoowee District, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, the daughter of **Ella Eliza Compston** and **James Bonaparte "J. B." Heady**. Leona was a screen actress of some notoriety. Princess Wyhnemah was her screen name. She played in numerous B-movies of the period and was a founding member of the Indian Screen Actors Guild. She apparently was a good friend of Indian actor **Jay Silverwheels.** She spent most of her life in Southern California pursuing her acting career. She was loving and supportive of her younger siblings. Her brother **Euing [James Euing] Heady** was much influenced by her and spent much time with her in California. Leona Heady died in California, but was buried in Nowata County, Oklahoma.
5. **Oneida Heady**
6. **Clay (for Henry Clay) Heady**
7. **James Euing Heady** was born in Cooweescoowee District Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, in 1901, the son of **Ella Eliza Compston** and **James Bonaparte Heady.** He appears on the Dawes Cherokee Roll, No. 31508, along with his mother Ella and all her other children. He was of dark complexion and very handsome. Toward the end of World War One, Euing enlisted in the army and was attached to a cavalry unit stationed in Southern California. According to oral history, Euing got homesick for a girl in Kansas and rode a horse all the way from California to Kansas. He married an unknown woman in Kansas, but the marriage was later annulled. There was one child of that union. Sometime later he married **Violet May Hightower** and had two children, **Zelda Heady** and **Edythe Wyvonna Heady.** He then married **Sylvia Remington Price**. They had one child, **Arthur Euing Heady** who was born 1930 and who died in 1959. He married **Pauline Anita Babb** (living**).** They had two children**, Laurence D. Heady** and **Cathy Lynn Heady** (both living). He was later estranged from Sylvia, but apparently they didn't divorce. Later, he had a common-law marriage with **Eva Althea Young**. **Karee (Heady) Hada** was the only child of that union. Euing role the rodeo circuit for a while, during which time he met Eva Althea. Euing spent much of his life in and out of hospitals while being treated for tuberculosis, and he died in 1949 in a Veterans Administration hospital in Southern California. After hearing of Euing's death, his wife, Sylvia took her own life.
8. **Blanche Heady**
9. **Ruth Heady**

(For documentation, comments, or questions, contact Descendant **Laurence D. Heady**

lenapelh@hotmail.com with an information to Editor, **swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net** . Larry, a member of the Delaware Tribe of Indians from Mi9nnesota, has additional personal information that he will share with family members. He is the son of **Arthur Euing Heady** and the grandson of **J. B. Heady** and **Sylvia Remington Price**.)

JOHNSON, Thomas.



(The article below was Submitted by **Arlene Micucci (Kansas Delaware)** from **William G. Cutler**'s *History of the State of Kansas,* Chicago: 1883, Part 6, Indian History, "Early Missionaries." This article was a part of the Kansas Collection of Books from the University of Kansas.)

> **Thomas Johnson**, whose history is so intimately connected with the introduction of civilization and Christianity among the Indian tribes lately inhabiting the territory now included in the **State of Kansas**, was born in Virginia, July 11, 1802. He died by assassination January 2, 1865. Being one of a large family of children whose parents possessed limited means, he was thrown almost entirely upon himself for his own support and education. He came, when comparatively young, to Missouri, where by economy and close study, he prepared himself for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. His first labors as a minister, were in the Missouri Conference, where he filled a number of pastoral charges so successfully as to give him considerable prominence among his brother ministers.
>
> After the Indian Tribes, i. e., the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, Kaws, Kickapoos, etc., were moved from their previous locations, into the territory lying immediately west of the Missouri line, and intersected by the Kaw River, the Methodist Church - a church always ready and willing to do

pioneer work - resolved to follow them with its Gospel agencies, and establish missions among them. Some of these tribes, however, especially the Wyandots, had been the subjects of Missionary labor in their old homes. The great body of those Indians, however, except the Wyandots, were in a state of heathenism. The fact that Mr. Johnson was the first one selected to go as a missionary to the then powerful tribe of the Shawnees, is indicative of the high standing he occupied in the eyes of his church. He entered the territory (now Kansas) in the year 1829. Whatever Christian influences may have been brought to bear upon the Shawnees, previous to that time, must have been temporary in their effects. As a tribe they were emphatically heathen, from the chiefs down to their lowest subjects.

Mr. Johnson's heart was in the work, and being naturally a man of great energy, he entered his new field with that enthusiasm and hopefulness which characterize every such man entering upon a new and cherished enterprise. But - as is so often the case - he met with disappointment. It is said that **Dr. Carey,** the great missionary, labored seven years in India before he made the first convert. Mr. Johnson was not doomed to labor quote so long as Dr. Carey. Ye he did labor *long and hard*, before he saw any adequate fruits of his labors. Those stolid Indians seemed as impervious to all Gospel influence as is the granite rock to the falling rain. A less determined man would have become discouraged and would probably have quite the field. But Mr. Johnson was not the man to yield to any obstacles less than insuperable. This seeming failure only drove him nearer to the cross, caused his faith to lay hold more firmly upon the divine promises, and prompted him to put forth still greater efforts in his work.

At length the Word so faithfully preached began to "prevail." It not only *began* but it *continued* to prevail, and to prevail *mightily* The chief of the nation was among the first converts. This effectually broke down the opposition. A great revival ensured, until there was formed a large congregation of believers. From this beginning the good work continued to grow. Mr. Johnson early felt the importance of schools for the education of the Indian youth. Indeed, he saw that without schools it would be an almost hopeless task to bring up the tribe to even a medial state of civilization. Accordingly he went to work in that direction, doing the best he could with his limited means. He organized a few small schools in such localities as

would best accommodate the children to be taught. But he soon found that schools on this plan were unsatisfactory. Meantime he had conceived the idea of a great central school, not only for the Shawnees, but for such other tribes as might be willing to send their children to it.

About the same time, the U. S. Government, having to pay yearly large amounts to these tribes in the way of annuities, was contemplating the project of devoting part of this annuity fund to the establishing of schools against them. The result was that a contract was entered into between the Government and the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which provision was made for the erection of suitable buildings, and for the boarding, clothing and education of a certain number of Indian children. The church was to do a specified part, and the Government a specified part. The proposed institution was to be a manual labor school, and it was projected on quite a large scale.

It was located but a little more than a mile from the State line of Missouri, and about three miles southwest of the town of Westport, Mo., and seven miles from Kansas City. Three large brick buildings were erected, standing scarcely a stone's throw apart, and so situated, relatively, that straight lines joining them to each other would form a triangle. Near the center of this triangle was a large, never-failing spring of pure water, which yielded a plentiful supply for the purposes of the whole mission. I mention these particulars to show that the planner of this large and unique establishment was a natural-born engineer. Connected with the mission was a carpenter's shop, a blacksmith shop, a shoemaker's shop, a steam grist mill, a saw mill, etc. Such of the boys as desired to learn trades were put into these shops under the tuition of skilled workmen. There was also a large farm of several hundred acres belonging to the mission, where such of the boys as did not care to learn a trade were inducted into the mysteries of the agricultural arts.

The female department was in a separate building from the male. Much of the success of this department (for it was very successful) was due to the remarkable efficiency of the matron whose services Mr. Johnson was fortunate in securing, viz., Mrs. Stateler, wife of the venerable L. R. Stateler, now of Montana. So large a number of girls in one school were never better managed. They were not only well drilled in the common school literature, but they also were skillfully inducted into a knowledge of all such domestic

offices and duties as pertain to the sex in the more refined circles of society. Aside from superintending this school, Mr. Johnson was constantly engaged in "labors more abundant" in building up the other missions of which he had charge. After undergoing, for ten or twelve years, those hardships and exposures inseparable from his work, Mr. Johnson's health failed to such an extent that he was compelled to resign his place.

In order that he might be where he could have the care of the best physicians, he moved with his family to Cincinnati. He there spent between one or two years under medical treatment. Having by this time partially recovered his health, but still being unable to re-enter the mission work, he procured a quiet home for himself and family near the town of Fayette, Howard County, Mo. It was there the present writer first made his acquaintance. Meantime, the Indian Manual Labor School had been under the care of several Superintendents in succession - all good men. But the friends of the school felt the great loss it had all the while sustained, in being deprived of the superior administrative ability of its first Superintendent.

Mr. Johnson's health having now recovered, he was prevailed upon by his brethren to re-enter the work. Accordingly, in the fall of 1847, he was re-appointed Superintendent of the school and missions in the tribes before names. On his return to the school, he found many young men and women among the pupils who, having grown up in the school, had advanced through the common school branches, and who were desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the higher branches. This suggested to Mr. Johnson the policy of organizing an academic department for the benefit of these advanced pupils. During a visit which he soon after made to Fayette, he persuaded, the present writer (it did not require much persuasion) to resign his place in Howard High School, and go with him and take charge of his contemplated academy. This academy, or academical department, was opened simultaneously with the regular session of the school in September, 1848. This new departure in the history of the school - though undertaken rather as an experiment - proved a decided success. Several scores of young gentlemen and young ladies from "across the line," and some even from the distant parts of Missouri, possessing limited means, and yet desiring to enjoy the advantages of a classical school, were admitted into this department. This brought whites and Indians into close competition in the race for knowledge,

and gave rise to an emulation both laudable and salutary. And I just say, touching the capabilities of the two races, that those Indian scholars whose previous advantages had been equal to those of their white competitors, were not a white behind them in this contest for the laurels of scholarship. The success of this department, as well as that of the whole school, I attribute largely to the able management of our Superintendent. While at the head of that institution, he was *the right man in the right place*. In the first place he possessed strong, practical, common sense. He was a good judge of human nature, and quick to take in the situation in every emergency. A man of deep and tender sympathies, yet he was most firm in his adherence to principle.

This combination of qualities gave him an administrative ability unsurpassed by that of any man I ever knew. He had taken care to have all the departments of his school well manned, and to have the whole establishment thoroughly organized and reduced to the most perfect system. The result was that, though there were so many departments to claim his attention, and so many different interest to be conserved, yet there was no friction or collision of parts in the system. The whole moved on so beautifully and harmoniously as to remind one (it often reminded me) of the facile movements of a thoroughly organized and well drilled army. Under such management, the school could not have been otherwise than prosperous. Nor did it ease to prosper until the tribal relations of the Indians began to be interrupted in regard to their lands.

The Government first buying part of their lands, and afterward giving them the privilege of disposing of their remaining "head rights," - this soon threw the Indians into a state of unrest and confusion which had a detrimental effect upon the school. He kept his school open, however, as long as he could with any profit to the Indians. But when they determined to dispose of their "head rights" and move South, he yielded to the necessity and closed the school. He bought a home two miles east of the town of Westport, Mo., to which he moved in 1858, expecting to spend the rest of his days in retirement, and in such benevolent labors as he might be able to bestow. And while he lived there, and after what may be called the close of his public life, there was no man in this Western country that possessed in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of those who knew him.

As to his death, it is necessary that we premise a few particulars, in order

properly to understand the cause and "manner of his taking off." Mr. Johnson was a Southern man, born and reared in the South. His ancestors were Southern, and most of his associates and associations were Southern. Under such circumstances, it was but natural that he should entertain the prevailing sentiments of his people, and sympathize with them in what was called their grievances. Hence it was that in the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844, and in the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas, of which he was a member, and in the United States Congress where he had a seat as a Territorial delegate, and wherever else he was called upon to act in a public capacity, he viewed the various questions that came before him from a Southern standpoint. And he was sincere and conscientious in his positions.

But when our national troubles culminated, and every man had to decide, between Union and secession, Mr. Johnson's patriotism proved superior to all sectional, social and even personal ties, and he took his stand firmly on the side of the Union. I had opportunity to know his real, heartfelt sentiments upon this subject, and I am fully convinced that there was no Union man in the country who was more sincere in the position he had taken, or more conscious of the rectitude of his purpose, than was Thomas Johnson. Yet the reader can easily conceive to what terrible hazards this position exposed him. It was so in the case of hundreds of others, on both sides, in this bushwhacking country.

On the night of the 2d day of January - a bitter cold night - in 1865, after Mr. Johnson and his family were all in their beds, and most of them asleep, a gang of armed men rode up to the front gate and uttered several loud halloos. Mr. Johnson, hearing them, went into the hall, opened the front door, and asked them what was wanted. They said they wanted to be directed the way to Kansas City. He gave them the desired directions. Meantime, some of them dismounted, passed through the gate and approached the house, saying they wanted a drink of water. Mr. Johnson told them where the cistern was at the side of the house where they would find conveniences for drinking and invited them to help themselves. Just then he perceived their evil intent, for they were drawing their pistols and advancing toward him rapidly.

He immediately sprang back into the hall, closed the door, and was in the act of locking it, when they fired at him. Their aim was so well taken that,

although the closed door was between him and them, one of the balls passing through the door, must have gone through or very near his heart. He immediately began to sink down, still holding on the knob of the door. His faithful wife, who had been all the while standing near him, caught him in her arms, and as he sank down, she sat upon the floor and placed his head in her lap. He spoke not a word. He only uttered on or two slight groans, and in a very few moments cased to breathe. The assassins continued to shoot into the house, not only in front but on every side. For, by this time, nearly the whole gang had come in and were taking part in the assault. They were, as yet, uncertain whether they had accomplished their object in killing Mr. Johnson; for Mrs. Johnson had not allowed a lamp to be lit, or an audible word to be spoken. The assassins, then changing their tactics, set fire to the house. As soon as Mrs. Johnson saw what they had done, she immediately ran out with a bucket of water, right before them, and put out the fire; then she returned into the house unmolested, except that the bullets from their guns and pistols were whizzing around her! This was repeated. For it was not long before they again set the house on fire at another point; and Mrs. Johnson, with her bucket of water, again faced the assassins, and put out the fire. Worn out and exhausted almost to fainting, Mrs. Johnson finally told them they had killed her husband, and, as they had accomplished what she supposed to be their object, she begged them to cease from their assault upon her defenseless house and her heart-broken family. They soon after left the place. The body of Mr. Johnson was borne to the cemetery of the Indian Mission Sunday School, and was buried, not only beside the departed ones of his own dear family, but in the midst of a multitude of departed Christian Indians, who, through his instrumentality had been brought into Christ's Kingdom and made sons and daughters of God.

Since then his noble wife has been called away, and now rest by his side. Of her it may be said, that, so far as cool self-possession and invincible courage are concerned, the history of the sex furnishes few examples more signal and illustrious of genuine heroism. Thomas Johnson possessed the elements of true greatness. I do not mean the greatness measured by a man's fame which is to often made the standard. Many a man whose name is scarcely known to the public, is more truly great than are many of those whose fame has made the circuit of the world. The former is greatness after the Divine type - consisting in purity of heart and in a life spent in good works. Its duration is eternal. The

latter is greatness after the human type. It is ephemeral and will have no existence beyond this fleeting life. Of the former type was the character of the Hon. Thomas Johnson.

Mr. Johnson was married, in 1829, to **Miss Sarah T. Davis**, of Clarksville, Mo. She was a woman of rare natural endowments, and possessed of the courage of which true heroines as well as heroes are made. Years before her marriage, nearly her entire family had been butchered at Ruttle's stockade, during the Indian war, in which **Tecumseh**, a Shawnee chief, **w**as the leading spirit. The young bride went immediately after her marriage to live among the wild and savage tribe that had been the terror of her girlhood. She became, by the hidden but conquering power of her Christian virtues, well-nigh a queen among the descendants of the wild men who had slaughtered her ancestors.

The children of Thomas and Sarah T. (Davis) Johnson were twelve in number, of whom five died in infancy. Those who still survive, or lived to mature age, are: **Alexander S., Land** Commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Topeka, Kan.; **Eliza S. (Mrs. John B. Wornall),** Wes[t]port, Jackson Co., Mo., **deceased; Laura L. (Mrs. F. A. Waterman**, Chicago, Ill.); **Andrew Monroe,** Wes[t]port, Mo.; **Cora E. (Mrs. H. W. Fuller**, Richmond, Va.); **William M.,** Clay County, Mo., and **Edna (Mrs. W. J. Anderson,** Kansas City, Mo.

[The inclusion of this and other entries concerning the missionaries in Kansas editor does not mean that the editor makes a judgment endorsing their work, which is a matter of controversy.]

JOURNEYCAKE, Charles -



Reverend Charles Journeycake in 1854 at Age Thirty-Seven
(http://home.swbell.net/gmeador/journey.jpg)

Lenape name **Neshapanecumin or Neshapanacumin**, a prominent minister and leader of the Delaware Nation, was born on 16 December 1817, married **Jane Socia/Sosha,** and died 3 January 1894. He was a Signer as a Delegate 6 May 1854 Treaty at Washington (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618), a Participant in the 2 July 1861 Treaty at Leavenworth City, Kansas (*Ibid*., p. 823), a Signer of the 4 July 1866 Treaty at the Delaware Agency, Kansas as an Assistant Chief (*Ibid.*, p. 942), a Signer of the 8 April 1867 Treaty at Washington as the Principal Chief [What Treaty is this? Source?] Charles Journeycake was ordained a pastor of a church in Indian territory (Oklahoma) in 1872. (Farley, 1) **Sam Berrett@aol.com** says that there is considerable information about him at the Southern Baptist Historical Library and Archives in Tennessee. He says that Charles was the first Delaware baptized in the State of Kansas and that his mother, **Sally**, was a very fervent Christian. Among his other accomplishments, he translated the four gospels of the Bible into Delaware. One of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now **Leavenworth County. [KS]** in 1844" (Remsburg*, p.) All treaties were between the Delaware Tribe/Nation and the United States. He was perhaps the Principal Chief from 1865 to 1872. In 1877 he succeeded **James Conner as the Principal Chief of the Delaware. He was the last Chief of the Delaware Nation. Charles Journeycake died 3 January 1894. (Undocumented) (Johnnycake, Jonneycake, and Johneycake, etc.) Lenape name Neshepanahcumin w**as born 16 December 1817 around the Upper Sandusky in Ohio and he died in Allewe, Indian Territory 3 January 1894. Charles Ketchum had Delaware Registration No. 933.

He married **Jane Sosha** in 1837. She was born February 1821 and died 13 January 1903**. (**Jackie Ernst **jernst@yahoo.com**)* The father of **Charles Journeycake**, according to Rev. S. M. Mitchell, was a "full-blooded Indian" who married **Sally (Castleman) Journeycake.** Her parents were an Indian from a "Delaware settlement, on the upper Sandusky [Ohio]... who had traded much with the white people, and who

married a white woman by the name of **Castleman** [emphasis added]. " Sally spoke English and several Indian dialects and was an expert interpreter. She was born about 1797 and died in the Indian Territory [present Oklahoma] on 6 February 1873. **Charles Journeycake** was born those those parents on 16 December 1817. (S. M. Mitchell, *The Indian Chief, Journeycake.* (Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society, 1895, p. 20.) Mitchell describes Charles's early life as follows:

In 1827 we find them still in Ohio, but making preparation for their removal to the West. A this time a fatal disease broke out among their horses, and all died except two, belonging to Mr. Journeycake...Late in 1827, Mr. Journeycake took his family some fifty miles west to spend the winter with the Shawnees, and still later penetrated twenty miles farther into the dense forest for a winter's hunt. While in this winter retreat his wife, Mrs. Sally Journeycake, the interpreter, was taken violently ill...[Here follows a story of her conversion to Christianity] [p. 22] The son, Charles, was no ten years old. In 1828 the long, slow march began from Sandusky to the new reservation away to the bank of the Missouri River...Sally Journeycake alone of all that company of dusky exiles knew what it was like to trust in the Christian's God. Around their campsites the Indians would dance their war [p. 23] dances or engage in the wild orgies [Come on now! Editor] of their native life, but she alone stood aloof from all their revelries...Her mother-eye could not fail to see that her son Charles was deeply impressed by her Christian deportment and ardent hopes were inspired in her heart...This journey to the West seems to have taken about a year. There was a tarrying of a part, if not all, of the band for a short time in Indiana on White River, and another stop, and probably an encampment for the winter, in Southwest Missouri. So the Delawares arrived at their Kansas destination in the spring of 1829. (Ibid., pp. 22-24)



Sally (Castleman) Journeycake, Mother of Charles Journeycake (1797-1873)

An incident that took place upon their arrival at the Kansas River illustrates the courageous spirit of Chief Journeycake, and at the same time affords a view of that providence which was preparing for him the career which has distinguished him as a man. On reaching the spot where they were to cross the Kansas River, it was found greatly swollen by recent rains. It was necessary to take a number of horses across the river by

causing them to swim. The young brave, then less than [p. 26] twelve years old, mounted the leader and fearlessly plunged into the swollen river.] Reaching the opposite bank in safety, he says, "I noticed a man with a white hat, who proved to be a white man, looking at me" The stranger approached the young rider and addressed him kindly in the few Indian words he had already learned. This stranger was **I. D. Blanchard** who, with the noted missionary to the Indians, **Isaac McCoy**, was there already to start a mission among the Delawares and related tribes in this new Indian settlement about forming. This was the beginning of a friendship often appreciatively mentioned by Mr. Journeycake in after years. His mother, Mrs. Sally Journeycake, in 18931, became the first interpreter for the missionaries in the Territory of Kansas...(*Ibid*, p.p. 25-26)

Arrangements were made at once upon their arrival in 1829, to begin mission work on their Kansas Reservations. As might be expected, progress at first was very slow. I have found no record of organized mission work earlier than 1833 when it appears that the Baptist General Convention had an established mission there. In the meantime, Charles Journeycake fully accepted Christ, [p. 28] and in 1833, was baptized by a missionary by the name of Likins. He [Journeycake] was the first Delaware baptized in the present century and, except his mother, the only Christian of his tribe. In 1835, his father being also converted, father and mother were baptized. This was the beginning and nucleus of a Baptist church among the Delaware indians...It seems highly probable that Charles Journeycake was the first person baptized in what is now the State of Kansas... Mr. Journeycake began preaching when still a young man. He preached in his own language and in the Shawnee, Wyandotte, Seneca, and Ottawa dialects. He was a great traveler, ranging over wide areas of the vast plains of the West, attending Indian councils, and engaging in his favorite pastime of hunting. There is evidence that he went everywhere preaching the gospel...His friends wish him to be ordained to the ministry in these early days in Kansas; but he seems to have had no special ambition for its honors. (Ibid., pp. 28-30)

In 1837 [May 1838, p.85], at the age of twenty, Mr. Journeycake was married to **Jane Sosha [Socia**], a Delaware maid about sixteen years of age. Of her family little more can be learned than that she was born in February, 1821[p. 7]...Her father, **Sylvester Sosha**, was a Frenchman, her mother a **Delaware Indian**. [p. 85] There were eight daughters and two sons who died in early childhood. The daughters were all married, were all converted, and became members of the Baptist church, and five of them are yet living [in 1890]. Some of them were educated in our Baptist institution at Granville, Ohio, and all are women of culture, and efficient workers in the church. ..It is certain that Mr. Journeycake

and his family must have been the important factors in the religious life of the Delawares during that period, for when, after their removal to the Indian Territory, they organized the Delaware Baptist Church, on Lightning Creek, of eleven constituent members, seven were members of his family, viz., himself and wife, his mother, and four daughters. (Ibid., pp. 32-33) **Jane Sosha Journeycake** died at her home at **Al-lu-we, Indian Territory** January 13, . lacking one month of seventy-two years of age. [p. 85]. The inscription on her tombstone reads, "None knew her but to love her." Charles Journeycake died on 3 January 1894. (Ibid., p. 7)

In 1854 Mr. Journeycake made his first visit to Washington, when he was thirty-seven years of age. It was one year prior to his becoming chief of the Wolf Clan, and seven years before he became principal chief. It was at this time that "the influx of white settlers into Kansas was so great that became evident that the Indian reservations there could not be kept intact, and the Delawares made a large cession of their lands to the United States, to be restored to the public domain." It was doubtless about this treaty of cession that he made the trip to Washington. It was the beginning of the leading part borne by him in the affairs of his tribe with the government, which continued till the end of his life. He visited the capital not less than twenty-four times in the interest of his people, usually remaining for weeks, and conferring with leading me in Congress and in the several departments, who he enlisted in behalf of the interests of which he was in charge, and whose friendship he won and retained. [Ibid., p. 65]

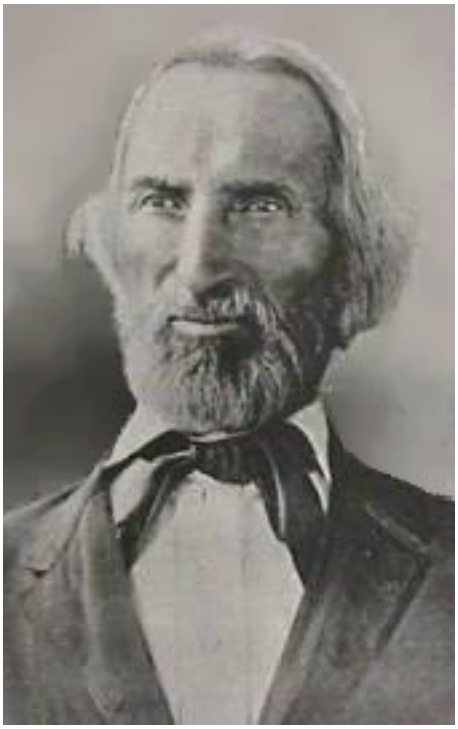
In 1855 Mr. Journeycake was chosen one of the chiefs of his tribe--chief of the **Wolf Clan**...In 1861 Mr. Journeycake became the principal chief of his tribe; so that he stood in that relation during the trying scenes of the war and the incidents that led up to the abandonment of their valuable homes and their tribal government, and the removal again to a new and un tried country. Of his qualifications for that position we can best judge from the knowledge gained of him later in life. But there was in his make-up undoubted indications that he was a born leader. His whole life was distinguished [p. 45]for courage and undaunted bravery. These were combined with a mildness and kindness of disposition that made him one to be trusted and leaned upon. He was naturally of a very reticent disposition, and always spoke with great deliberation, and his influence over his people was very great. Even after the office of chief had ceased, he was still and to the very last the respected adviser in all matters of moment. His home was [p. 48] the meeting-place for consultation, and his hospitality was ungrudging and without stint. (Ibid., pp. 45-49)

[On 23 September 1872] a council convened for the ordination of Charles Journeycake. Fifty-five years of age and abundant in labors. it was fitting that he should be set apart to

the gospel ministry and as pastor of the Delaware Baptist Church. **Rev. J. G. Pratt,** from the old mission in Kansas, **Rev. J. B. Jones, of Tahlequah**, long a missionary to the Cherokees, and Rev. G. J. Johnson, then of St. Louis, Mo., were present to conduct the services. [The Rev. Johnson of him said, "At the time I first met him he was about fifty years old, [p. 55], slightly gray, and showing age--tall in stature, erect, and of thoughtful, dignified mien. His looks did not misrepresent him. He was intelligent, even well read, ballasted with excellent common sense and good judgment...His residence was a neat frame structure, pleasantly situated in an ample lawn, amid abundant shrubbery and shade, and in the center of a vast tract of land that he regarded as his own, and on which were feeding great herds of his own cattle...An ample library of the best books, the latest periodicals, and the musical instruments that were conspicuous, at once assured you that you were in the abode of intelligence and culture. (Ibid., pp. 55-57)



The House of Charles Journeycake



Charles Journeycake
(http://skyways.lib.ks.us/towns/Linwood/images/hjcake.jpg)

Our informant **Jackie Ernst** informs that, "I am Lenape (Delaware), Reg. #1010. My great gramma, **Carrie Mae (Everett) Bratcher (Pa-Tah-Ta-Ace)** was adopted by the Chief when she was left an orphan at a young age. My gr-gramma in not mentioned in any book, as it was **Delaware** custom for the lead clan to take in orphans; it wasn't a legal situation that needed to involve the white folks. She was eventually raised by a cousin once he got old enough to care for her....**Matilda Journeycake** was buried in our Bratcher Cemetery, which was relocated to Nowata Reinternment Cemetery. (Oklahoma) Three Secondine's were buried in the Bratcher C[emetery]... and reinterred at Nowata. Many Journeycake's are buried in the Armstrong Cemetery, also reinterred at **Nowata**, including **Nancy Johney Cake.**"

[We will add additional data on Charles Journeycake and his family. If you are an ancestor and would like to add a family group sheet or a Descendancy chart for him, we will do so. Editor]

His obituary contained in Ruby Cranor, *Some Old Delaware Obituaries*, p. 40:

> Chief Charles Journeycake famous Delaware leader and preacher was the last official chief of the Delaware tribe. (Although there is no obituary on record

for him, we know he died in 1894 and was buried in the Armstrong Cemetery south of Nowata and then when the Oologah Dam was built the entire cemetery with several others that were in the path of the lake were moved to the south edge of the Nowata Cemetery.

Chief Charles Journeycake signed the treaty of the Delaware-Cherokee agreement of 1867 and led his people to their new homes in the Indian Territory in 1868. He organized the Baptist church in Alluwee in 1871 and was instrumental in building a number of other churches in this locality including the very first church in this vicinity, the of=d Silver Lake Baptist Church just south of town. He had completed a hymn book in the Delaware tongue and in his later life relayed to his successor in his ministry, Reverend S. H. Mitchell, the events of his life and the story of his people.

He was the father of thirteen children, eight daughters living to adulthood/ Among these were Mrs. J. H. (Nannie) Bartles founders of Bartlesville, and Mrs. Mary E. Armstrong who became one of the community's most prominent women, built and occupied the residence on Johnstone Avenue which is now the YMCA...Most of Chief Journeycake's daughters attended the Baptists school at Granville, Ohio and the Female seminar at Tahlequah.

Other than the two daughters mentioned above, Chief Journeycake left three other daughters: Mrs. J. C. Emeline) Campbell, Mrs. Charles W. (Adeline) Merritt. and Mrs. Anna E. Armstrong; at least 25 grandchildren and a host of friends and relatives. He was preceded in death by his wife, Jane Socia Journeycake, two daughters, Rachel Ann Turner and Lucy Jane Armstrong; 3 infant daughters, 2 infant sons; and 14 grandchildren.

JOURNEYCAKE, Isaac - Data to be added. **Isaac Journeycake** was married to **Nancy Ketchum,** Lenape name **Aupahmundaqua or Aquamdageockwe**. Researcher Vickie Wilkins

JOURNEYCAKE, Nannie M.--She was born 28 August 1843, the daughter of **Chief Charles Journeycake** and **Jane Socia**. Nannie married first on 2 March 1860 at the **Delaware Baptist Mission Lucius Bolles Pratt,** the son of **Reverend John Gill Pratt** and **Olivia Evans**. Their children were **Lavonia (Nonie) I. Pratt** who was No. 25 on the 1862 Allotment List, **Ella May Pratt**, and **Ida Florence (Pratt) Paul**. These three

daughters, and their mother Nannie M. Pratt, were four of the five persons who were added to the Delaware Tribe of Indian Roll in 1951. After the death of Lucius Bolles Pratt, Nannie married **Jacob H. Bartles** for who Bartlesville, Oklahoma was named. Researchers: Thomas Hahn and Vickie Wilkins.

KETCHUM, Betsy Wilaquenaho (See **WILAQUENAHO, Betsy**.) **Wilaquenaho** has been associated with the Ketchum name. We have no hard evidence of whether or not she was a family member, was she adopted by the Ketchum family, or did she adopt the Ketchum name for some other reason? We are including her name here in the index for the convenience of those who have seen a record listing her name as Ketchum with no further explanation. Researchers and Descendants: **Thomas Hahn and Vickie Wilkins.**

KETCHUM, Charles - (From "Methodist Missions Among the Indians in Kansas, Kansas State Historical Society" *Historical Collections*, Vol. IX, 1905-1905, p. 206):

> A prominent man among the Delawares was Charles Ketchum, for many years a preacher in the Methodist church. In appearance he was large and portly, of manly appearance and address. He was illiterate, but a man of good intellect and a fluent talker. When the church divided, in 1845, he adhered to the Northern branch, built a church himself, and kept the remnant of the flock together (*Outposts of Zion*, p. 296.*)* He was settled on a good farm and received appointments from the conference regularly. He entered the ministry in 1850 and was a regular member of the Kansas conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Joab Spencer writes: Charles and James Ketchum have both interpreted for me. Charles interpreted a sermon for me at a Delaware camp-meeting that resulted in from fifteen to twenty conversions. He was a notable Christian character, such as Bluejacket." Charles Ketchum died on the Delaware reserve, July 20, 1860, aged forty-nine years.

KETCHUM, Captain - There has been considerable discussion about the "true" name. role, and position of Capt. Ketchum. particularly as to whether or not his name included Jack of John. Deborah Nichols-Ledermann has this to say about the matter:

> 1. His name was Capt. Ketchum and he had no Christian name such as John or Jack. His Lenape name was Tawhelalen, as stated in the treaties he signed. Rodney Staab, Fay Arellano, and I all agreed on this as being true.
> 2. John Ketchum, who died in Kansas about the same time as Capt. Ketchum,

was a totally different person. I told this to Fay Arellano, who found his military record and agreed was a much younger man. I have met a man from Kansas whose property once belonged to John Ketchum. John Ketchum and his wife were buried there on his land. Capt. Ketchum is buried at White Church. This was also the John Ketchum who accompanied the Delaware to Washington for a treaty and visited his relatives in Indiana. Fay Arellano, Rodney Staab, and I all agreed this was not Capt. Ketchum.
3. Tahleockwe was the Lenape name for Melinda Wilcoxen. Rodney Staab told me that Pearl Morgan made a mistake in his interview notes and attributed the name to Capt. Ketchum. I have seen her Delaware name as Tweleniqud in one newspaper source, but I agree with Rodney [Staab] that it was his phonetic version of Melinda's name. The "-kwe" or the "qud" is a phonetic version of "qua." the Lenape for "woman." Capt. Ketchum was certainly not named anything that ended with woman. (**Deborah Nichols-Ledermann)**

KETCHUM, Elizabeth--*See* Mekinges.

KETCHUM, George - In an interview by Field Worker **J. R. Carselowy, on 9 June 1937**, at Vinita, Oklahoma, **Sol C. Ketchum,** son of **George Ketchum**, said of his grandfather, **George Ketchum.** "He also lived on the Delaware Reservation in Pennsylvania, but died among the Delawares on the Caney River near Bartlesville, at the age of 100 years." The following item on the Ketchum Family was taken from *The History of Craig County: Its People and Places, Vol. I,* pp. 439-440. The publishing data are not known at this time. The article is entitled "Ketchum Family," F353:

George Ketchum was born in 1787. About 1807 he married a woman by the name of **Lucy (last name unknown).** Lucy and George Ketchum were the parents of five children: **Lewis,** born 1808, died 1904; **Elizabeth**, born 1810, died 1866; **Charles**, born 1811, died 1860; **Mary,** born 1814, died 1872; **Jacob**, born 1816, died 1866.

After Lucy Ketchum's death, Gorge married a woman named **Sarah A.** To this union three children were born: **James Ketchum**, born 1818, died 1890; **William Riley Ketchum**, born 1827, died 1880; and **David B.**, born 1831. The Ketchums were full blood Delaware Indians, and we know that James, the sixth child of George Ketchum was born in Indiana, but when Ketchum

led the Delaware tribesmen to Indian Territory [present Oklahoma], they came from Kansas. After coming to Indian Territory, as the Ketchum children grew up and married they scattered, and settled in various parts of the Cherokee Nation.

Lewis, at age 59 years, and James, age 49 years settled along the Grand River. James Ketchum was an outstanding leader of his tribesmen. He was a Methodist preacher known for his fine character and he was a brilliant orator in the Delaware language and in English. Rev, Ketchum was a man of considerable means when he came to this country. He purchased a large two-story brick mansion that had been built by **Johnson** and **Martin Thompson** before the Civil War. The bricks that the houses were built from were made by Thompson's black slaves. There were two large brick homes belonging to each of the Thompson brothers, one on the south side, one on the north side of Grand River. The Ketchums settled in this location, about 3 miles south of present day Ketchum, one mile south of old Ketchum.

Lewis Ketchum was married to **Elizabeth Ziegles.** To thus union eleven children were born: **John** born 1843, died 899; **Charles**, [p. 439] born 1845, died 1868; **Mary**, born 1847, died 1881; **Jane O.**, born 1850, died 1881; **Barbara**, born 1852, died 1894; **Simon**, born 1855, died 1894; **Silas**, born 1857, 1901; **Lucinda**, born 1858, died 1869 at the age of 18 years old; **Solomon "Sol",** born 1860, do not have date of death, but he is buried in the Lewis Ketchum family burial plot, 4 miles west and 1 1/2 miles north of **Ketchum**. **Hatty Ann** born in 1868, died in 1869. Lewis Ketchum started his family when he was 35 years old, but made up for lost time. He was 60 years old when his last child was born.

James Ketchum married a full blood Delaware woman by the name of **Loa Tai O Qua**, who was born in 1823. They had five children: **Hester Ann,** born 1849, died in 1942 at age of 93; **Virginia A.**, born 1852, died1898; **Mary E.**, born 1855, died at age 18; **Thomas E.**, born 1856, died 1928; and **Amanda Ketchum**, born 1859, died 1872, age 13 years. After Loa Tai Oqua's death, Rev. James Ketchum married **Elizabeth Swannock Connor**, born 1827 (died 1925). Elizabeth had one son by a former marriage to **Alexander Connor [**Delaware?**]**. James and Elizabeth Ketchum, were the parents of four children: **Casandra** , born 1862, died 1863 at age 7 year; **James, Jr.**, born 1866, died in 1886 at age 20 years; (both are buried at **Ketchum Cemetery)**;

Jane Ann Ketchum, born 1870, died 1947; and **Lucinda**, named after **Lewis Ketchum**'s daughter who died five years preceding her birth in 1872, died 1947.

James and Lewis were half brothers, but they were close. Lewis was 10 years older than James, and between the two of them they had 21 children to carry on the Ketchum name. James Ketchum and his son-in-law, **T. Wyman Thompson**, husband of Jane Ann, were instrumental in establishing the first post office at **Ketchum**, which was named for **James Ketchum**.

"Ketchum, James and Lewis Children," F534

Jane Ann Ketchum, eight child of Rev. James and Elizabeth Ketchum was born in 1870. She married **T. Wyman**. They lived in the brick mansion built by **Martin Thompson** (thought to be no relation of **T. Wyman Thompson**) on the South side of the Grand River. T. Wyman and Jane Ann Ketchum were the parents of **Clara Ann Thompson**, born in 1888; **George Lee Thompson**, born in 1862 and died 1960; and **James C. Thompson**, born in 1892.

Lucinda Ketchum, youngest daughter of James and Elizabeth Ketchum, married **W. H. Ward** on September 19, 1889. To this union five children were born, they were: **Connie A. Ward**, born in 1889 [?]; **Elizabeth and Lisa M. Ward** born in 1895; **Grace Ward** in 1896 and died in infancy, and Jananna [?--a nickname for Jane Ann?] **Ward**; **(Nowlica [?] Ward** born in 1899. W. H., often referred to as H. Ward and Lucinda lived in the brick manor on the north side of Grand River. In 1904 a tornado devastated the country as it traveled along Grand River. It almost cleaned the country of houses and several lives were taken. It ripped through the brick mansion and the Wards thought it best not to try to rebuild so they sold the brick to anyone who wanted them. Several of the houses throughout the area were built using brick from the mansion. One was for **Elizabeth Ketchum**, another was the brick bungalow built by **Henry and Stella E. (Careslowry) Crouch**, six miles west of Ketchum.

Ketchum was not immune to outlaws and rough characters and **T. Wyman Thompson** and his son **George** acted as lawmen for the area. T. Wyman and his brother **Riley Thompson** were both U.S. Marshalls. T. Wyman had a sister named **Belle** who married **Jane Ketchum**. [There is something wrong with the text here. I am checking. Editor] Thompson's half-brother, Thomas E.

"Tom" Ketchum. Tom and Belle (Thompson) Ketchum had four children: **Eva Ketchum** who married **Henry Ward Trout; Willie Ketchum**; **Wyman Ketchum**; and **Lucy Ketchum** who married **O. L. "Res" Epperson.**

An interesting finding about one of **Lewis and Elizabeth Ketchum**'s sons, **Sol. Solaman [Solomon] C. "Sol"** (born 1860) was at one time Champion Indian Boxer of the United States. He was also sparring partner to **John L. Sullivan**, heavyweight boxing champion of the world from 1889 to 1892. Sol Ketchum married **Anna Couch** and they were the parents of **Charlie, Jim, Mavis, and Bruce Ketchum**. They lived four miles west and one and one-half miles north of Ketchum.

When the county road was being built by his home, plans were to build the road straight through., thus Sol would have to move his home but Sol had different ideas. He balked. As a niece described him as a wiry little man, she said, "He reminded me of a bantam rooster getting ready to jump." Needless to say the road curved to the west around the yard fence. As you approach the home it appears to be sitting in the middle of the road. It is the only curve in that road for miles.

(The article continues with the "Grandchildren of T. Wyman and Jane Ketchum Thompson" which in not contained herein.)

George Ketchum Descendancy Chart from *The History of Craig County,* pp. 185-186:

1. **George Ketchum**, born 1787, married 1. **Lucy**, married 2. Sara H.
   2. **Lewis Ketchum**, born 1808, died 1904, married 1. _____, married
2. **Elizabeth Zeigles**
      3. **John W. Ketchum**, born 1843, died 1899
      3. **Charles Ketchum**, born 1845, died 1868
      3. **Samuel Ketchum**, died September 1870
      3. **Mary L. Ketchum**, born 1847, died 1881
      3. **Jane O. Ketchum**, born 1850, died 1881
      3. **Barbara Ketchum**, born 1852, died1894
      3. **Simon W. Ketchum**, born 1855, died 1894
      3. **Lucinda Ketchum**, born 1858, died 1876
      3. **Solomon C. Ketchum**, born 1860
      3. **Hatty Ann Ketchum**, born 1868, died 1869
   2. **Elizabeth Ketchum**, born 1810, married _____ **Rains**
      3. **Mary Rains**, born 1832

2. Charles Ketchum, born 1811, died1860, married **Nancy Journeycake**
3. **Eliza Ketchum**, born 1840, died 1898
3. **Charles Ketchum**, born 1845
3. **Abraham W. Ketchum**, born 1846, died 1920 at **Dewey, Oklahoma**
3. **Katherine Ketchum**, born 1845, married **William Long**

2. _____ **Ketchum**, married a **Muncie**, _____ **Lewis**
3. **Thomas Lewis**, born 1845

2. **Mary Ketchum**, born 1814, died 1872, married a Muncie, _____ **Wilson**
3. **Adam Wilson**, born 1845, died 1901

2. **Jacob Ketchum**, born 1816, died 1866, married **Nancy A. John**
3. **Elizabeth Ketchum**, born 1846

Mary Jane Ketchum, born 1846, buried in the Buffalo Cemetery
3. **Malinda Ketchum**, born 1850, died early
3. **Julia Ann**, born 1852
3. **Olive Ann**, born 185?, died early
3. **Thomas Coke Ketchum**, born 1859, died 1888, buried in the Ball Cemetery
3. **John Watson Ketchum**, born 1861
3. **Nancy S. Ketchum**, born 1859, died 1860

2. **James Ketchum**, born 1818, grave marker 1816-1880, married 1. **Loataooqua**, born 1823, married 2.

Elizabeth (Swannock) Connor, born 1827, died 1925
3. **Hester Ann Ketchum**, born 1849, died 1942
3. **Virginia SA.? Ketchum**, born 1852, died 1898
3. **Mary E. Ketchum**, born 1855, died 1873
3. **Thomas E. Ketchum**, born 1856, died 1928
3. **Amanda Ketchum**, born 1859, died 1872
3. **Casandra Ketchum**, born 1862, died 1869
3. **James Ketchum**, Junior, born 1866, died 1886
3. **Jane Ann Ketchum**, born 1867
3. **Lucinda Ketchum**, born 1871

2. **William Riley Ketchum**, born 1827, died 1880, married **Aupheelequa (Nancy)** , born 1811, died 1881
3. **Nancy Ketchum**, born 1849
3. **Joel Ketchum**, born 1852, died 1872
3. **Carolina Ketchum**, born 1854
3. **Absolom Ketchum**, born 1856

3. **Henry Clay Ketchum**, born 1859

KETCHUM, John (or Jack) -- See the discussion about John Ketchum and Captain Ketchum under the latter's entry above. Deborah Nichols-Ledermann had this to say about John (or Jack) Ketchum

> John Ketchum, who died in Kansas about the same time as Capt. Ketchum, was a totally different person. I told this to Fay Arellano, who found his military record and agreed was a much younger man. I have met a man from Kansas City whose property once belonged to John Ketchum. John Ketchum and his wife were buried on his land. Capt. Ketchum is buried at White Church. This was also the John Ketchum who accompanied the Delaware to Washington for a treaty and visited his relatives in Indiana. Fay Arellano, Rodney Staab, and I all agreed this was not Capt. Ketchum.

KETCHUM, Louis or Lewis -- Louis Ketchum was born 1808 near **Sandusky, Ohio.** (1862 census and tombstone data from **James Tyler and Alice T. Timmons,** *Our People and Where They Rest* n.p., 1969), p. 54 covering the **Ketchum Cemetery**) According to the *1875 Kansas State Census, Wyandotte County Quindaro Township*, Family No. 224 , he was born in Indiana. His name is also used and cited as Lewis. He died on 28 March 1904 and was buried in the privately-owned Ketchum Cemetery that he established in Craig County, Indian Territory (SE-NE-NE of Section 10, Township 24, Range 20). His father was **George Ketchum,** Lenape name **Kakeewha**. His mother was **Nancy**, family name not known.



Photograph of Lewis/Louis Ketchum from the *Vinita* (Oklahoma) *Indian Chieftain*, 1 April 1904. We obtained this image from the Craig County, Oklahoma Genealogical Society, which had made a copy of the photo from a microfiche from the Vinita, Oklahoma Public Library.

Solomon Ketch, had this to say about his father, Lewis Ketchum, in a 9 June 1937 at

Vinita, Oklahoma by Field Worker **J. R. Carselowy**:

My father was born in 1808 on the Delaware Reservation in Ohio, near Sandusky. While my father was growing up, he lived near Sandusky, Ohio; from there to White River, near Springfield, Missouri; and from there to Wyandotte [County]. Kansas. My father lived to be 98 [?] years old, and died on his allotment ten miles southeast of Vinita, Craig County, in 1904.

My father, a three-quarter blood Delaware Indian, could talk very little English in his younger days, and talked brokenly up to the time of his death. I believe that he was the greatest hunter and trapper that the United States has ever produced. He was very venturesome in his young days and started out selling furs to the famous **Choteau brothers at St. Louis** when he was a mere boy. He began learning the use of traps and guns early in the nineteenth century, and made it his life's study. His most valuable fur was the beaver, and he made a specialty of trapping beavers.

The Chateaus later established a trading post at West Port, Missouri, about six miles south of the present site of Salina, Oklahoma, where a stone marker was recently placed commemorating the establishment of the first trading post in the Indian Territory

Nothing could suit my father more than the exploring of new territory. and all alone he followed the trading posts down into Indian Territory long before he came here to settle years afterward. Mustering a herd of five pack ponies at Salina, he set out to the southwest, exploring all the small rivers and streams, and finally winding up at Fort Worth, Texas, but finding very few beaver. He had just about made up his mind that he was too far south for this kind of game when the unexpected happened.

It was about 1848 and **General Winfield Scott** with a large army of government soldiers. was marching from the north, down the "Old Military Trail" into Mexico, where the United States was at war with Mexico. They captured my father and against his protest made a government scout of him and sent him on ahead of the army as one of the government scouts. He remained with them five days. bit on the night of the fifth day out he slipped away and came back to where the Grand River empties into the Arkansas. It was here he decoded to find out where the big river went, and he set out to the

northwest, following the **Arkansas River**, and trapping as he went.

On his trip to the northwest, my father encountered many wild tribes of Indians. He tried to evade them. They would take after him in great droves but being armed with a good rifle my y father said they quit chasing him after he had shot one or two of them, as they were armed with only bows and arrows.

Others of the tribes tried to be friendly. but were very treacherous and mean. He stayed among them for nearly two years, and learned to talk some of their languages. One tribe offered to bet him a pony that he could not throw their champion wrestler, whom they called "the devil.:" He bet them and threw the devil, and won their pony. They then wanted to bet him three ponies that he could not out-run their champion foot racer. "How far?" asked Father. "Three miles," replied the Indians. "Horses can't run that far. I run two hundred yards - five horses," my father told them, and bet them, and [they] lost their five ponies

This made they so mad that they tried to slip up on him, that night and kill him, but he saw they and slipped away, and went to a government post several miles away and reported the loss of his guns, traps, and furs. The soldiers went with him the next day and got his things, and told him that he had better get out of there as those were bad Indians and would kill anyone, not a member of their tribe. They sent soldiers to accompany my father out of the danger zone. He went back to Wyandotte, Kansas, where he organized a company of went Delawares and went back to where he had been, thinking with twenty men armed with rifles, the whole Indian tribe could be whipped.

The Indians seemed to be friendly when they got back and my father and his party trapped for some time and entered into all kinds of jests with the Indian tribes. They measured their great men by acts of bravery, and it was possibly this that brought on more trouble with the Indians. To beat them at their own game my father slipped up on a buffalo while it was asleep, and cut the buffalo's tail off. He showed the Indians the tail as evidence that he had performed the feat. They seemed to be very jealous of this feat. and that night they attacked my father's camp and bushwhacked and killed every man in his party. He escaped by crawling on his stomach until he was out of their reach and the next day made his way back to **West Port, Kansas,** where the Choteau's were still located, and retired to a farm in Wyandotte, Kansas,

where he lived until 1880.

In 1880, he went before the National Council at Talequah and paid $287.00 per head for an equal right with the **Cherokees**, and the following year, in 1881, he settled on a farm ten miles southeast of Vinita, near the town of Ketchum, where two of his brothers were living. They were **James and George Ketchum**, and it was from these three brothers that the town of Ketchum received its name.

When my father was hunting and trapping in the west he kept three buffalo robes with him, with which he made his bed at night, and he said that no matter how cold the weather, he could keep warm.

When he settled in Craig County, then Delaware District, Indian Territory, there was plenty of game, and he kept right on hunting. His principal meat while hunting in the west was buffalo, but since moving to the Territory he had to content himself with deer, turkey, prairie chicken and the smaller game. However, he said that he had tasted every kind of meat there was, but the worst meat he ever tried was wolf. As amusement for his old days he got himself a pack of fox hounds and chased deer,, fox, and wolves. He loved the music that a pack of dogs made and usually kept one small dog with a fine voice that he said was his "tenor" singer.

To catch a deer quickly, he got himself two big wolf hounds (greyhounds). These two dogs would catch the deer on short run, until the old hunter and his fox hounds caught up, when the deer would either be shot or the dogs would kill him.

My father had an old mule, that he rode during his last hunting days, that could swim any stream and if the deer plunged into the river and swam across, his dogs and the old mule with its rider would plunger right after him. Like the hounds, he would clean out of country to get a deer and carry the deer back behind his saddle

On the day he died, he made a date with **Dr. B. F. Fortner**, of Vinita, to go squirrel hunting with him as soon as he got well. He is now sleeping in the happy hunting ground where there is no wild tribe to disturb him. He is buried on the old homestead where he settled in 1881, ten miles southeast of Vinita.

My father lived to be 96 years old.... in 1904. (The interview was a part of the Indian Pioneer History Project for Oklahoma.)

According to an affidavit on 27 January 1900 at Vinita, Oklahoma by **Sarah Ann MacCamish** of Vinita, Indian Territory, age 58 [born ca.1842], Lewis married first **Lucy French** [an Indian] about 1837. She died about 1855 near White Church [present Kansas City], Wyandotte County, Kansas and was buried in the White Church Cemetery at that place. She states further that their children were Samuel Ketchum, John Ketchum, and Charles Ketchum:
1. **Samuel Ketchum** [died Sep. 1870 and was buried in the White Church Cemetery in present Kansas City, Kansas].
2. **John Ketchum** [was born 1843, died 1892, and was buried in Little Rock, Arkansas].
3. **Charles W. Ketchum** [was born 1845 and died 1868].Charles had been in Co. E, 15th Regiment of the **Kansas Calvary**.
Sol Ketchum and **O. D. Neville** witnessed the affidavit.

Louis Ketchum's married second **Elizabeth Zeigler,** daughter of **Phillip Zeigler** and **Elizabeth (Betsy) Taylor. (*See*** Taylor, Elizabeth (Betsey/Betsy). Elizabeth Zeigler Ketchum was born in November 1834, died in 1913, and was buried in the same cemetery as Lewis, in Craig County, Oklahoma. Both Lewis and Betsy and their children appear in the Census of the Delaware Tribe of Indians within the Delaware Agency (present Kansas) on 15 February 1862 and on the List of Delaware Indians Who Elected to Dissolve Their Tribal Relations and Become Citizens of the United States Under Treaty of July 4, 1866 with the following 15 December 1862 Allotment Numbers. The first age cited is that under the 1862 Census and the second age cited is that of in the 1866 listing of Delaware Who Elected to Remain in Kansas: **Lewis Ketchum** is shown as #349/1862 Allotment #155, age 50/52; 1898 Dawes Roll #32529, Cherokee 1904 Census #10429 and **his wife Elizabeth Ziegler** as #350/156 age 28/31; 1898 Dawes Roll #32530, Census #10849:
1. **John W. Ketchum** #351/47, age 19/24) [Note that John is actually the son of Lewis Ketchum and Lucy French in Lewis Ketchum's first marriage.]
2. **Mary L. Ketchum** #352/157, age 14/20
3. **Jane Ketchum** #353/158, age 12/17
4. Barbara Ketchum #354/159 age 10/16
5. **Simon Ketchum** #355/160, age 8/12
6. **Silas Ketchum** #356/161, age 6/10
7. **Lucinda Ketchum** #357/162, age 4/8
8. **Solomon Ketchum** #358/163, age 2/5.

Two of the children survived him at his death in 1904. Lewis and Elizabeth were married until his death. Whereupon Elizabeth claimed his Indian allotment. They were both buried at the private cemetery (the Ketchum Cemetery) at their allotment.

A Family Group Record for Lewis Ketchum and Elizabeth Zeigler , gives the following as their children:
1. #157 **Mary Louise Ketchum**, born 1846-1848, in Kansas [*1875 Kansas State Census, Wyandotte County, Quindaro Township, Family 224*], died 1 April 1928, married **Joseph Thatcher**, daughter **Sarah Elizabeth Ketchum**.
2. #158 **Jane Ketchum**, born 1849-1850 [although **William Connelley**'s 1903 copy of **White Church** tombstone inscriptions, in the Kansas State Historical Society Archives, gives the birth as 21 June 1844)] in Kansas. [*Ibid.*]. She married 18 Oct. 1877 at her father's house, **Robert O. Donnell** (*Marriage Record*, p. 427, Probate Court, **Wyandotte County, Kansas** Court House). He was born 1830 and died 1909. She died 8 September 1881, two children-**Louis O'Donnell** and **Mary Ellen O'Donnell**. Mary Ellen married an unknown Busey whose son **Delmar Lloyd Busey** married **Virginia Arnett**.
3. #354 **Barbara E. Ketchum**, born 1850-1852, in Kansas. [1875 Kansas Census). She married 29 March 1872 at her father's house, **John K. Evans**. [*Marriage records*, Vol. 2, p. 410), Probate Court, Wyandotte Co., Court House, Kansas City, KS]. Barbara died January 1894. They had two children: **Elizabeth Evans** and **John K. Evans, Jr.**
4. #355 **Simon W. Ketchum**, born [27 February] 1855 in Kansas. [187 Kansas Census] He died 2 March 1894. Simon married 5 October 1879 **Emmaline Turner** (born 26 November 1858, died 13 December 1948), five children: **Louis E. Ketchum, Prudence Ketchum, Maude Ketchum, Samuel Ketchum, and Olive Elizabeth Ketchum.**
5. #161 **Silas Ketchum**, born 1 Dec. 1857, in Kansas [1875 Kansas Census], died 2 December 1901. [Tyler and Timmons, *Our People and Where They Rest*. p. 54], married **Katie Long**. [Marriage Records, vol. 2, p. 480, Probate Court, Wyandotte County] His birth date also appears as 12 January 1857. He died 2 December 1901, married **Cora Neville**, four children: **Myrtle Ketchum, George Ketchum, Samuel Ketchum, and Frank Ketchum.**
6. **Lucinda M. Ketchum**, born Jan. 1859 in Kansas [1875 Kansas Census], died 3 August 1877 [Probate Court Cases, Vol. A, Case No. 697, Probate Court, Wyandotte County. She apparently was unmarried with no children.
7. #163 **Solomon Ketchum,** born 1860-1862, in Kansas [1875 Kansas Census]. He is also reported as having been born 27 Jan. 1861. Solomon died 2 December 1901, married **Cora Neville,** four children: **Myrtle Ketchum, George Ketchum, Samuel Ketchum, and Frank Ketchum.**

8. **John W. Ketchum,** born 1843 [Tombstone Marker at White Church Christian Church Cemetery, Kansas City Kansas]. But here again, John is actually the son of **Lewis Ketchum** and his first wife, **Lucy French**.]
9. [Missing] born April 1868, died 14 July 1869. [*Ibid.*]

In another listing of the children of Lewis and Elizabeth , they had the following children:
1. **Mary Louise Ketchum** was born about 1846/1847, died 1 April 1928, and was buried in the **Carselowery Cemetery**. 1862 Allotment #157.
2. **Jane O. Ketchum** was born about 1849/1850 and died 2 March 1894. [1862 Allotment #158]
3. **Barbara Ketchum** was born about 1850/1852, lived in Marion, Kansas. and died 1894. 1862 Allotment #160.
4. **Simon W. Ketchum** was born 27 Feb. 1855 and died 2 Decmber 1901.
5. **Silas Ketchum** was born 12 Jan. 1857, died 2 December 1901, and was buried in the **Ketchum Private Cemetery near Vinita, Oklahoma.** 1862 Allotment #161. [According to one source (not known at the present), a daughter was **Katy Long**. Another source (not specified at the present time) says that she was the daughter of Isaac Journeycake. Does anyone have further information on her? Editor]
6. **Lucinda Ketchum** was born about 1858 and died 2 December 1876. 1862 Allotment #162.
7. **Solomon or Solomon C. Ketchum** was born 27 Jan. 1861, died 1945, and was buried in **The Private Ketchum Cemetery** near Vinita, Oklahoma. 1862 Allotment #163. He was a noted boxer in Kansas City and was declared to be the Champion Indian Fighter of the World. Solomon was one of the Delaware who remained in **Kansas,** but later moved to **Indian Territory** and became a member of the Eastern Delaware Tribe.
8. **Hatty Ann Ketchum** was born 1868, died 1869, and was buried in the **Ketchum Private Cemetery** near Vinita, OK.

He said that his mother was Elizabeth Zeigles [Zeigler].

Lewis Ketchum was on the list of Delaware Indians who decided to remain in **Kansas.** In 1870 he was in the *U. S., Kansas, Wyandotte Co., Quindaro census* at age 55, a harnesser, real estate worth $18,900, personal property worth $700, born in **Indiana**. In the *1880 Census for Quindaro, Wyandotte County, Kansas (LDS Family Search Census/ Index 2001, LDS Family History Library Film 1254400, National Archives Film T9-0400, p. 305D),* Lewis Ketchum is listed as a farmer, age 44, born Indiana with and parents born Ohio. His wife, **Elizabeth Ketchum** is keeping house at age 44. She was born in Kansas,

her father was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother was born in New York. Their children listed were **Silas Ketchum** age 21, **Mary Ketchum** age 33, and **Solomon Ketchum** age 19, all born in Kansas, were helping on the farm. A **Thomas Campbell**, farm laborer, age 14 born **Missouri**, father born Indiana, and mother born in Kansas was living in their household. Their Son **Simon Ketchum** is listed in the same census (p. 425C) in his own household in Wyandotte Township, Wyandotte Co., Kansas as a farmer, age 25, with this wife **Emma Ketchum**, keeping house, age 21. She is listed as having been born in North Carolina and her parents in South Carolina. Sometime later, the Lewis Ketchum Family moved to Indian Territory (present Oklahoma) and became members of the Eastern Delaware Tribe of Indians. He settled near Ketchum, southeast of Vinita, in 1882. Lewis Ketchum had Cherokee Enrollment #36 in the Delaware District. He was on the Dawes Commission 1898 Roll as #32529 and in the 1904 Cherokee Census as #10429. He died in Indian Territory (present Oklahoma) on 28 March 1904 and was buried in the **Sol Ketchum Cemetery (private),** in Craig County, Oklahoma. [Tyler and Timmons, *Our People and Where They Rest,* p. 54.] Lewis had Dawes Commission 1898 Roll as #32529 and on the 1904 Cherokee Census as #10429. Lewis Ketchum's Delaware citizenship status was made official in 1951 when, the Delaware Tribe of Indians added him and four other persons who had remained in Kansas to their 1906 roll.

Much of the data above on the Ketchum Family was provided by Sol Ketchum's granddaughter and Lewis Ketchum's great-granddaughter. Researchers: **Vickie Wilkins** and **Thomas F. Hahn**

KETCHUM, Nancy - The Lenape name of **Nancy Ketchum** was Lenape name **Aupamundaqua or Aquamdegaockwe.** We are using the Ketchum family name of her mother because we are not yet certain who her father is. Nancy Ketchum was married to **Isaac Journeycake**. To add to the confusion, her mother also went by the name of Nancy Ketchum. The biography of the latter will be added. We are currently working on verifying who her parents were. One family record shows them as **William Long and Katy Ketchum**. We had previously thought that her mother was **Echelangonaockwe** and her father **Twehullahlah (Chief George Ketchum of Pennsylvania**) . It is possible that these two women, both named Nancy Ketchum, were the sisters of **Elizabeth (Betsy) Wilaquenaho.** Researcher: Vickie Wilkins

Image to be added if found

This is an image of **Aupahmundaqua** or **Aquamdageockwe**, English name (also) **Nancy Ketchum**, the wife of **Isaac Journeycake,** ca.1900**.** The photo was provided by **Flora Jane Wilson** from Ruby Cranor's book "*Kik Tha We Nund" the Delaware Chief William Anderson and His Descendants*.

KETCHUM, Nancy [1] - Lenape name **Aupheehiliqua,** the mother of **Sally Owl Honeywell.**



This image may be of **Aupheeheliqua**, English name **Nancy Ketchum**, the mother of **Sally Owl Honeywell,** ca.1880**.** We are working on the identification. It was furnished by Flora Jane Wilson.

KETCHUM, Solomon "Sol" C. - In an interview on 9 June 1937, at Vinita, Oklahoma, in an interview by **Field Worker, J. R. Carselowy**, found in the Indian Pioneer Papers, Sol Ketchum said:

My name is **Sol. C. Ketchum**. I was born February 22, 1861, in Wyandotte County, Kansas. I now live at Vinita, Oklahoma.

When my father sold our homestead in Kansas and came to the Indian Territory I was just 22 years old, and decided I would sow a few wild oats before settling down in a new country. We got $50 an acre for our land in Wyandotte County, Kansas, and I took my part and went to Kansas City where I trained for a prize fighter. I got good enough that a promoter took me up, and after a little more training he became my manager and we began matching fights.

My manager's name was **Billie Morris** of Kansas City and he matched me

first with **John P. Clow of** Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Our managers got into a squabble and this fight was called off/ My next match was with **Paddy Dunn,** champion heavyweight of Kansas. He weighed in at about 185 pounds and I weighed in at 156, which put me in the middle weight class. The fight was staged at Vinita and I won in the eighth round and was declared the heavyweight champion of Kansas. My next match was with **Billie McCarty** of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. This fight was staged at the old fair grounds in Vinita, and I won it in 15 rounds. My next fight was with **Ed Burk** champion middleweight of Arkansas. While in training for this fight, Burk married a rich woman at Fort Smith where the fight was to be staged and she induced him to call off the fight, and retire from the ring. My manager then matched me with **Billie** _____, the champion prize fighter of Old Mexico. We fought this battle at Choctaw Park, Fort Smith, Arkansas. It was the hardest fight I ever had in my life. That man nearly broke my neck before I got my Indian up enough to hold my own against him. He was a real fighter, and he had set in to K. O. me in the first few rounds. I soon had both his eyes bunged up so that he couldn't see very well, and in the sixth round I broke his nose and mashed his mouth so badly that he was a mess of blood at the end of the round, I knocked him out in the seventh round. A reporter for the *St. Louis Republic* was present and had me issue a challenge, through his paper, to any Indian in America, and when none appeared I was declared the champion Indian fighter in the world, and retired.

Cookie Brown, a Cherokee fighter from Pueblo, Colorado, and I decided to put on an exhibition fight at Muscogee, but as both of us were Indians we had to get the permission of Leo E. Bennett, then Indian Agent at the Five Civilized Tribes. Bennett told us that we could fight all right, but if either one of us got to hitting too hard, he was going to shoot us. We fought a few rounds and soon forgot all about Bennett's caution and were soon pecking away like a river welder, when old Leo raised up from a ring side seat, drew a big old .45 from his holster, and I thought sure he was going to make his word good, but it was only a gentle reminder.

Comments by a field worker: When I called on this man, **Sol C. Ketchum**, now 76 years old, I found him plowing corn on the old homestead where his father settled in 1881. He is the old child left living out of five. He had two grown boys living with him. One was out hoeing out in the orchard and the other was sitting around the house. I asked his wife if this grown boy sitting in

the house couldn't go and plow for him, and let him give me his story. She said that they couldn't plow to please him, and that he never let them plow corn for him.; but he did, long enough to give me this story. Sol Ketchum had been a powerful man, physically, all his life, and in a way he has kept up his athletics. I had a young man, who was very strong, and looked to be much of a man, tell me a short time ago that he would just as soon a mule kick him as to have Sol Ketchum hit him one good lick. Sol's address at the time of the interview in 1937 was RFD 3, Vinita, Oklahoma.

KIKTHAWENUND--William Anderson is the English name for **Delaware Chief KikThaWeNund**, also spelled as **Kechkawhanund, Kechlawwhenind, Kithteellund, and Kithtuwhelund**, all of whom may be the same person. He was born in the 1740s in Anderson's Ferry (present Marietta) Pennsylvania. His father was a Swedish trader and his mother was a Delaware, the daughter of Delaware Tribal Chief **Netawatwees**. During the Revolutionary War, Anderson sided with pro-American, **Chief White Eyes**. After the war, when Anderson was the chief of the Turkey Clan, the Delaware made an arrangement with the Miami to settle on their land along the White River in present Indiana, Chief Anderson settled in a small village in what is now Anderson in a two-story log house. Kikthawenund was an important leader who helped keep the Delaware out of the uprising led by the Shawnee Prophet and his brother. In 1818, he signed the Treaty of St. Mary's for the Delaware and made his preparations for relocation. **He was with the tribe on their journey to Kansas** and spent much of his life trying to negotiate a better settlement for the Delaware. Chief Anderson had four known sons and daughters. According to some, his daughter **Mekingis** married **William Conner**, a white trader, and had six children by him. [We are seeking the proof for that. Editor]. Conner decided to remain behind in Indiana when his wife and six children left with the tribes to receive their land in the west. Although he re-married a white woman three months later while Mekingis was still in Indiana, her reportedly paid her a fair price for her Indian lands in Indiana, gave half of his money and a large number of horses. A missionary in 1823 described Anderson as "a very dignified man in character and appearance, upward of six feet tall, well proportioned, a man of great benevolence and power, of excellent understanding, but not a public speaker." [To be continued.] For more detailed information, see **Ruby Cranor,** *KIK-Tha-We-Nund, The Delaware Chief.* (Based on an article in the Conner Prairie web site **http://www.connerprairie.org/cp/connbiol.html**) Researcher: Tom Swiftwater Hahn

Another version of the life of **Kikthawenund or Chief William Anderson** has been provided by **Laurence D. Heady**:

Kikthawenund or Chief William Anderson was principal chief of the Delaware Nation during the period of our "Diaspora" from Pennsylvania to Ohio and Indiana, or the Northwest Territory, and finally to the Trans-Mississippi-Missouri and Kansas. Kikthawenund was born in the 1740s in Anderson's Ferry (now Marietta). Pennsylvania. His mother was a daughter of the Delaware's principal chief Netaawatwees and his father was the Swedish Indian trader **John Anderson**, of the Susquehanna country. Throughout his life, went by both his Lenape name and his father's name. Not much is known about his early life, but he was much influenced by his grandfather [Netaawatwees] with whom he spent much of his time. Tribal strife during the Revolutionary War divided the Delaware. Kikthawenund sided with **Wicocalind,** who was pro-American. After the war, increasing white settlement in Pennsylvania drove the tribe west. The Delaware struck a bargain with the Miami to settle some of their territory and Kikthawenund (by then the **Head Chief of the Turkey Clan of the Unami Delaware)** and his tribe settled in several villages along the **White River [in Indiana**]. Kikthawenund himself settled in a small village located in what is now downtown **Anderson, Indiana**. During the uprising of **Tecumseh** and his brother **The Prophet,** he kept his tribe out of war. In 1818, he sign the Treaty Of St. Mary's for the Delaware and reluctantly prepared to be relocated. The tribe left Indiana and had a troubled journey to Kansas, where they settled briefly [about thirty five years] before the final removal to Indian Territory. He spent most of the rest of his life trying to negotiate a better settlement for our people. Kikthawenund had four known sons and one daughter. His sons became famous scouts and guides for the western-bound wagon trains. His daughter, **Mekingees,** was born of his union with his second wife, **Achechelungunaqua**, the daughter of **Chief Captain Patterson.** Mekinges, also known as **Elizabeth Anderson,** married **William Conner**, a white trader, and had six children by him. When the Delaware left Indiana, Conner decided that his wife and children should go to receive their land in the West, but that he would stay. He re-married (to a white woman) before Mekinges left Indiana, but otherwise was fair to her, giving her half his money and a large group of horses. He also bought the family's Indian lands, and gave a fair price for them. A missionary who met Kikthawenund described him as "A very dignified man in character and appearance, upward of six feet tall, well proportioned, a man of great benevolence and power, of excellent understanding, but not a public speaker." He was probably a wise

businessman as well. When the Moravian missionaries living in the Anderson area lefty after a five-year residence, the Chief charged them "one young ox, three hogs and a table made from the wood of the place," as rent before he would allow them to go. In Indiana, romantic legends abound about Chief Anderson. It is told that he died there, by riding his pony off a high bluff into the White River. Another story credits him with a second daughter who also married a trader and who stayed in Indiana when the tribe left. Kikthawhenund is said to have returned to visit her and to have died during the visit. **In the 1890's, when the Anderson Hotel was being built, a skeleton was found which many locals were convinced belonged to him. However, tribal historians record that he died 1831 in the tribe's new home in Missouri.** (**Laurence "Larry" D. Heady**, a descendant of Kikthawhenund, is a Member of the Delaware Tribe of Indians. He lives in Minnesota. Any comments regarding this entry should be sent to him, **lenapelh@hotmail.com**, with a copy to the Editor **swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net)** [There is as yet no proof of where he was buried. Editor]

*** * ***

Died: William Anderson, aged head chief of the Delaware nation, in the latter part of September, 1832 at his home on the Delaware reserve, present Wyandotte county. He had been a Kansas resident less than one year. Though Anderson had some white blood, according to Missionary Johston Lykins, he had "shewed but little disposition to embrace [white man's] manners and customs."
The chief's deah (possibly from the then-prevalent smallpox) occurred after September 22 1832 on wich date Anderson wrote a letter in which he made mention of his four sons: Captains Shounack (Shawanock), Pushkies, Secondyan (Secondine), and Sacacoxy (Sarcoxie).

At a later time " Secondine " was the name of a Wyandotte county post office (from 1856-1859) " Sarcoxie " was the name of a Jefferson county post office (from 1889-1901). (The *Kansas Historical Quarterly* Summer 1962.

*** * ***

(Consolidated Docket No. 317, Defendant Exhibits 61-171, Dft. Ex.119 National Archives, RG 107. H-360 (2) Enc. 1, p. 1)

Patterson, William, a Delaware Indian Chief, to William Wells. Fort Wayne, April 5, 1805. White River March 30. 1805.

We send to you our Nephew William Patterson to Counsell with you, we wish that you will listen to what he says concerning of Governor Harrisons purchasing a large Tract of Land, we know nothing of it, we have not in our power to sell land and more than that it is contrary to the articles of the Treaty of Greenville therefore we send to you the writing the Governor gave us, when he gave it to us, he told us that it wan an instrument of writing to keep peace and friendship among us- therefore we wish that you will see into it and let the President our Father know that the purchase is unlegal, and that he may take such measures as will prevent it from being settled, this is all, but you will listen to what Patterson says, as we cannot have all wrote what we wish to say, this is all at present but remain your uncles signed)
Tethteposeske his mark +
(") Buckingehelas his mark +
(") Hockingpomskon his mark +

Capt William Wells. I certify that the forigoing is a true translation of what the above signed chiefs said to William Wells. signed) John Connor

* * *

(Consolidated Docket No. 317, Defendant Exhibits 61-171, Dft. Ex.119 National Archives, RG 107. H-360(2), Enc. 2, p. 1)

The address of William Patterson a Delaware Indian Chief to William Wells Agent of Indian Affairs, delivered at Fort Wayne in the Indiana Territory, April 5. 1805

Friend and Brother! listen to what I now say to you I am sent by the Chiefs of my Nation to speak the following words to you.

Friend and Brother! my Chiefs take you by the hand and salute you and inform you that it has pleased God that they should see another Spring.

Friend and Brother, my Chiefs informs you that their minds are troubled concerning the visit they made Governor Harrison last summer at Vincennes they were invited to that place by the Governor and on their arrival they were much pleased to hear him say that he wished to brighten the chain of friendship between the White and Red people and that he had invited them to see them for that purpose.

Friend and Brother! our Chiefs was told by the Governor that he wished them to become more civilized and that he would give them an addition to their annuity of Five hundred Dollars a year to enable them to procure the necessary articles for the purpose of enabling them to cultivate their Lands and that he was present when the Miamies gave all White River to the Delawares and that he would give them an instrument of writing that would shew that the Country on White River belonged to the Delawares- he farther told our Chiefs that the Piankishaw did not acknowledge the right of the Delawares to the lands on White River, but he would satisfy them on this head and would give them money out of his own pocket in order to get them to acknowledge the right of the Delawares to the Lands on White River, and that the road from Vincennes to the Falls should in future be the boundary line between the Lands of the Delawares and Piankishaws.

* * *

Patterson, William, a Delaware Indian Chief, to William Wells. Fort Wayne, April 5, 1805.

words was spoke to our Chiefs by the Governor they were much pleased with what he said, the Governor then wrote two papers which he told our chiefs contained the words he had just spoken to them and that he wished them to sign them both that he would send one to the President of the United States and one they could keep themselves, in order that the good words he had spoke might be kept in remembrance by the white and Red people- our chiefs chearfully signed these papers.

Friend and Brother! you may judge how our chiefs felt when they returned home and found that the Governor had been shutting up their eys and stopping their Ears with his good words and got them to sign a Deed for their Lands without their Knowledge.

Friend and Brother, the Chiefs of my Nation now declare to you from the bottom of their hearts in the presence of God that they never sold Governor Harrison or the United States any land at Vincennes last summer to their knowledge.

Friend and Brother, my Chiefs well remembers that all disputes between them and the United States are to be settled in a peaceable manner and I am directed by them to tell you that they place confidence in you and it is their wish that you take such immediate steps as may appear to you to be best for bringing about a fair understanding on the subject of the Treaty that it appears they signed last summer at Vincennes, and that you as soon as possible inform our great father the President of the United States how Governor Harrison has attempted to impose on his Red Children

Friend and Brother, my chiefs declare to you that they are not willing to sell the lands on the Ohio from the mouth of the Wabash to Clarks grant at the Falls, and that they consider it out of their power to do any such thing without the consent of the other Nations in this Country.

Friend and Brother, my Chiefs wishes you to prevent this land being settled by the white people Friend and Brother these are the words that was put in my mouth by the chiefs of my nation in order that I might deliver them to you. {signed} William Patterson + his mark

I certify that the above is a true translation of what William Patterson a Delaware Chief said to William Wells this 5th. Day of April 18O5. (signed) John Connor

LYKINS, Dr. Johnston

Johnston Lykins was a Baptist minister, teacher and self-taught doctor who worked with several American Indian tribes, including the **Potawatomi**, in

Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Kansas during the first half of the nineteenth century. He was a follower and son-in-law of the Baptist missionary to the Indians, **Isaac McCoy**. Lykins joined the McCoy mission among the Wea in northern Indiana as a young man of 20 in 1819. He was hired as a schoolteacher. He was not a Christian, much less a missionary. The work was arduous; he spent more time getting supplies and running other errands required to keep the missions going than he did teaching school. He quit several times over the first several years but always came back.

McCoy moved his mission to Fort Wayne, home of the Miamis, in 1820. In late 1822, the little group moved again, this time founding the Carey Mission among the Potawatomi in Michigan. Lykins was baptized in that year and was appointed to the post of missionary by the Baptist Board of Missions for the United States. By 1824, Lykins was able to read religious discourses in Potawatomi. Although an additional mission working with the Ottawa on the Grand River was started later, the Carey Mission remained open and Lykins continued to serve there part of the time. Lykins married McCoy's daughter in 1828.

The Removal was well underway in 1831 when Lykins went west to found a mission in Missouri, near the Shawnee reservation. The McCoy group had begged the Baptist mission board for a printing press for some time, and finally received funding for their project to prepare reading materials in the various Native American languages. Jotham Meeker, another of McCoy's missionaries, brought the first printing press to Kansas in 1833. The printing operation was located at the Shawnee mission. Books in **Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi** and other native languages were rapidly put to work in missionary educational programs. Lykins was actively involved and edited the *Sinwiowe Kesibwi* (*Shawnee Sun*), a small newspaper published entirely in Shawnee. From time to time throughout his career, Lykins was called upon to negotiate with tribal leaders on various matters, generally having to do with their leaving their homes and moving west. He was not very successful in these efforts. In 1841, he attempted to convince the Potawatomi residing in Council Bluffs to move to Kansas, to no avail.

His part-time medical career went better, at least for a time. He had no formal training, but medical training was often casual in those days. Faced by the desperate need of his Native American students and their families, who were

succumbing to one disease after another, he read and did what he could. He already had achieved a reputation as an effective physician when he first went to Missouri. There he was confronted by a smallpox epidemic on the Shawnee reservation and began a vaccination program. This simple and practical response hardly seems noteworthy to the modern reader, but it is always mentioned by Lykins' biographers. The conclusion that such vaccination programs were unusual is a sad one, and difficult to avoid.

In the spring of 1843, Lykins founded a mission among the **Potawatomi**, at a location near Topeka. In 1843, some of the Potawatomi requested that he be named their tribal physician, a government post that provided him with a salary that was necessary to support the mission. His appointment was opposed by the Jesuits and the Potawatomi allied with them, but was finally granted in 1844. Today the restored mission, which was improved and expanded in later years, is a museum. Lykins began a trade school at the mission in March, 1848; by September of 1851, attendance had grown to 90. Quarrels abounded between clergy of the different Christian religions and even clerics of the same faith. Lykins was an enthusiastic participant in these, and made many enemies. The criticism of his lack of medical credentials never let up and he was dismissed from his official post as Physician to the **Potawatomi** in 1851. He left the Potawatomi mission shortly thereafter. He served at his former post until it was closed in 1855. He then moved to Kansas City, to be near his son, and remained there until his death in 1876.

Johnston Lykins' translation of the Gospel of Saint Matthew and the Acts of the Apostles into Potawatomi was published in 1844 by **William C. Buck**'s printing firm in Louisville, Kentucky. One of the rare copies is held by the Library of the Indiana Historical Society in Indianapolis. It is available on microfilm through the Interlibrary Loan Program.
(This article was submitted by **Martha Sue Likins Faulkner msfaulkner@glasgow-ky.com .** She has considerable data on the **Lycon/ Likin/Lykin Family**, The original source of the article is not known.)

Dr. Johnston Lykins commenced his labors among the Indians in 1819, as teacher in the school established among the Weas and Kickapoos of Indiana by **Rev. Isaac McCoy**. He removed to Fort Wayne with Mr. McCoy, and in 1822, when the Carey Mission was established among the Pottawatomies on the St. Joseph River in Michigan, was appointed teacher at that station. At the

age of twenty-two, he was appointed missionary, and on the 15th of June, 1822, went to the Carey Station with Mr. McCoy to make preparations for opening the mission, erecting buildings, etc. Mr. Lykins had charge of the school at Carey until July, 1825, when he was appointed teacher for the Ottawas at Thomas Mission, also in Michigan. Of his labors while associated with himself, Mr. McCoy says: "Neither the performance of the most disagreeable services for the sick, whether they were missionaries, their children, or Indian children, nor their peevishness and unreasonable demands, nor the deathlike disappointments, which, in various forms, hovered around our abode, moved him from his noble determination to do right." On the 7th of June, 1826, he was licensed to preach, and in the autumn of that year, the schools being somewhat impoverished, he made a journey of 100 miles through the wilderness to Chicago to procure supplies for Carey, and another by way of Lake Michigan for the benefit of Thomas Mission." On the 25th of February, 1827, he was married to the eldest daughter of Mr. McCoy.

After the sale of the Carey property, in the fall of 1828, Dr. Lykins remained at that station for a time to aid in settling the Indian affairs, and in July, 1831, with his family, came to the **Indian Territory**, and at his own expense purchased a small tract of land contiguous to the **Shawnees**, put up a small building and commenced teaching the Indians. The small pox soon broke out among them, and Dr. Lykins, who had studied and practiced medicine with his other labors, made himself useful now by visiting, doctoring and vaccinating the Shawnee sick. In 1832, he was authorized by the Baptist Board to erect mission buildings, and, the following year, was authorized by Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, to visit the various tribes west of the **Mississippi** and report favorable sites for missionary establishments. From this time, his work was chiefly that of superintending the formation and work of the various Baptist missions in the Indian Territory--a position for which he was especially fitted. He was ordained a minister October 18, 1835, then having special charge of the Shawnee and Delaware Missions. After the abandonment of missionary work in **Kansas**, Dr. Lykins continued to reside at **Kansas City**, and died at that place a few years ago.

(Submitted by **Arlene Micucci (Kansas Delaware)** from **William G. Cutler**'s *History of the State of Kansas,* Chicago: 1883, art 6, Indian History, "Early Missionaries." This article was a part of the Kansas Collection of

Books from the University of Kansas.
[The inclusion of this and other entries concerning the missionaries in Kansas editor does not mean that the editor makes a judgment endorsing their work, which is a matter of controversy.]

Paper copy made 23 April 2002. Proofread 29 March 2003. Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links: **[Biographies Main Page] [Language] [Defries Family] [Addaline Curtis] [Nat Curtis Jr] [Nat Curtis Sr] [Algonquians] [Bibliography] [Biographies New] [Chronology] [Cemeteries] [Delaware Tribes] [Family History] [Genealogy] [History] [Personalities] [Treaties]**

Page Revised, on 03/03/2006.

Home Page *Table of Contents*

8 July 2005

BIOGRAPHIES M

MARSHALL, Anna

MARSHALL, Mary Ann

MARSHALL, Rosanna

MC COY, Reverend Isaac --The name of **Rev. Isaac McCoy** is thoroughly identified with the history of the establishment of the Indian Territory. All the best years of his life were spent in efforts and sacrifices for the advancement of the Indians, his work for fourteen years--from 1828 to 1842--being chiefly in Kansas. Mr. McCoy was born near Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn., June 13, 1784. His youth was spent in Kentucky. In 1817, he commenced his missionary work among the Miami Indians on the Wabash River in Indiana, the first mission being near the present site of the town of Roseville. He remained at that point until May 1820, when he removed to Fort Wayne, re-opened his school, and continued it until the Pottawatomies were granted a reservation on the St. Joseph River, in Michigan, when he removed to that point and established the Carey Mission, December, 1822. Thomas Mission, on Grand River, Michigan, was established in 1826, by **Messrs. McCoy, Lykins, Meeker** and others. The latter mission was among the Ottawas. During his labors at Carey, Mr. McCoy became convinced that much missionary toil and effort was, and would be, wasted, unless the Indians could be removed farther from the vicinity of the white settlements, where the precepts and example of the missionaries were continually counteracted by the evil habits and the alluring vices of the frontier traders.

In January, 1824, Mr. McCoy visited Washington, and submitted a scheme for the removal of the Eastern tribes to the west of the Mississippi, to Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War. He approved the idea, and from that time was a faithful and valuable friend to the measure. In regard to this visit, Mr. McCoy naively writes: "I was so much afraid that his (Mr. Calhoun's) answer would be unfavorable, that, after mentioning the outlines of the plan, I proceeded to offer many reasons for adopting it, before I paused to allow room for his reply. Somewhat contrary to my expectation, but greatly to my satisfaction, his answer was such as I desired. He not only approved the plan, but urged its practicability, and said nothing was wanting to insure success but a right feeling in Congress."

From 1824 until 1828, various efforts were made by Mr. McCoy and others to further the object they deemed so essential to the welfare of the Indians, but no bill was passed providing for the emigration of the Indians. An appropriation was, however, made in 1828, for an exploration of the territory designed eventually for the tribes, and on the 15th of July, Mr. McCoy, one of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, arrived at St. Louis, with three Pottawatomies and three Ottawas, to explore the country now Kansas, and, if desirable, select homes for those tribes. On the 21st of August, Mr. McCoy, with his

Northern Indians, set out on his tour of exploration in advance of the other Commissioner, Mr. Kennerly, who, with his delegation of Choctaws and Creeks, had not yet arrived at St. Louis. According to instructions from Mr. Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, the delegation explored a portion of the territory purchased of the Osages and Kanzas, and east of the country of the Pawnees. The party crossed Missouri to the Presbyterian Mission of Harmony, on the Marais des Cygnes, and, with a half-breed Osage for a guide, followed the Osage and Neosho Rivers until they arrived at the head-waters of the latter, when they crossed to the Kansas and returned on its south bank to the Shawanoe settlement on the Missouri State line.

On his return to Missouri, Mr. McCoy selected the town of Fayette, in that State, as a temporary residence for himself and Mr. Lykins, until they should locate permanently in the Territory. He afterward accompanied the Southern delegation to the Territory, entering on the 30th of November, at the Shawnee settlement. Their instructions were to explore the northern and western portions of the Territory as far as practicable, but, receiving word at the western line of Missouri from Maj. John Dougherty, Agent at Fort Leavenworth, that 1,500 Pawnees were on the war-path, they turned to the south, visited the Osages at White Hair's village, on the Neosho, and thence proceeded to the Arkansas River, where they visited the Creeks. The Southern delegation of Indians left the party near the junction of the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers. The remainder of the party went west as far as the Rocky Mountains, and returned to St. Louis December 24, 1828.

In January, 1829, Mr. McCoy visited Washington and submitted his report of these explorations to the Department of Indian Affairs, a map of the region explored accompanying the report. The bill for the organization of the Indian Territory, which was finally adopted, described the boundaries of the Territory according to the recommendation contained in this report. On the 27th of July, 1829, he again started for the West, accompanied by Mr. Lykins, and, in the fall of that year, made an expedition of twenty days into the interior of the Territory. The act of May 26, 1830, organizing the Indian Territory, finally passed the Senate by a vote of twenty- eight to twenty.

In l837, Mr. McCoy was sent by Government to survey the Delaware lands. He started with his two sons and a small party, comprising several Delawares, on the 16th of August, and was absent about four months-- ninety-six nights without the shelter of a roof. During this expedition, he made arrangements for the establishment of missions among the Omahas and Otoes. he also visited the Kanzas at their villages, and held a council with a party of Pawnees at Fort Leavenworth. On this expedition Mr. McCoy explored the country 200 miles west of Missouri, along the Kansas Creeks, and adjusted the unsettled boundaries of their reservations; also proposed locations for the remainder of the Pottawatomies, Ottawas, New York Indians, Miamis and other tribes, which selections were confirmed by the department.

From this time until his removal to Louisville, Ky., in 1842, Mr. McCoy labored unceasingly for the advancement of the tribes in the West. He thoroughly believed in the possibility and almost certainty of elevating the Indians in the Territory to a condition where they should be at least industrious, honest and self-supporting; and the strength and energy of the best years of his life were devoted to this work. After removing to Louisville, Mr. McCoy took charge of the work of the American Indian Mission

Association, and remained in that position until his death, which occurred in Louisville in 1846. (Submitted by Arlene Micucci from William G. Cutler's *History of the State of Kansas*, Chicago, 1883, Part 6, Indian History, "Early Missionaries." This article was a part of the Kansas Collection of Books from the University of Kansas.
[The inclusion of this and other entries concerning the missionaries in Kansas editor does not mean that the editor makes a judgment endorsing their work, which is a matter of controversy.]

MEKINGEES/MEKINGES/MEKINGIS **Elizabeth possibly KETCHUM**--[Data are being entered and edited. This is a difficult entry. I would appreciate any of your comments or ideas. Editor **swifthahn@aol.com**]

Revised 12 November 2002. **Mekinges** and its other spellings, is a variation of the Lenape word **Macunchis,** meaning "**Last Born,**" that is, "**the Youngest**". Her English name is **Elizabeth (possibly Ketchum)**. She was born after 1780. Some have said that Mekinges may have been the daughter of **Chief William Anderson**, but there is evidence to the contrary and nothing to support the Anderson connection. (See end notes 1 and 2 for a further discussion of her ancestry). In any event, she grew up in Chief Anderson's home on the **White River in Indiana** on the lands reserved to the Delaware.[1] Mekinges's mother was **Ahkechelungunaqua.** Her mother is said to have been the sister of **Mehshayquowha (Captain Patterson)** and the widow of **Twehullalla** or **Tweehulala (George Ketchum)**. William Anderson married second Ahkechelungunaqua who brought with her two sons, **Lapahnihe (Big Bear) Ketchum** and **Queshatowha (John Ketchum),** and a daughter, **Aukeelenqua (Nancy Ketchum)**.[2] **Mary Smith Witcher**, the compiler of *Cherokee-Delaware Heritage*, lists Makengiss as the eighth child of "Delaware George." Witcher, p. 145). She says, "Various names in this list were given to me by **George Bullette, Jr. [...Henry Armstrong...and Sol C. Ketchum**." She also says that Mekinges is a corruption of **Muchenchase.**[3] Regarding Lenape family relationships and oral history, **Ruby Cranor** said "All children born to one mother are brothers and sisters regardless of who their father was." And, speaking of Sarah Finney's affidavit, said that Sarah Finney , "…was an old lady at the time she gave these affidavits, so perhaps she had forgotten some of her history."[4]

Mekingees was the common-law wife, in the Delaware custom, of **William Conner** (*whom see in Biographies*). He and his brother **John** moved to Indiana in 1800. They were the sons of **Richard Conner** and his wife **Margaret Boyer,** a white woman who was raised by the Shawnee.[5] Mekinges and William Conner lived in **Chief Anderson's town** from 1802 until 1812, then moved south of there, to a site four miles south of present **Noblesville**, on the east side of the **White River**.[6] **Thompson** states also states on page 43, using the same footnotes cited above above, "...the town of Chief Anderson, whose daughter, Mekinges, he married at at unrecorded time. (See 7 and 8 for a discussion of Mekinges's family relationship) William Conner built and operated a trading post there on the east side of the White River. [I will try to include a map of the area in the future.-Editor.] Because of his service to the United States Government, he was secretly promised title to the 640 acres occupied by him and his family. He eventually received title to the land.[9]

The children of **Mekinges** and **William Conner** are:

1. **John (Jack) Conner** born 1802 at **Wapeminskin**, near present **Anderson, Indiana**[10]
2. **Harry or Howard Conner**.
3. Nancy Conner died before 1856.
4. **William Marshall Conner,** undoubtedly named after William Conner's partner/friend, **William Marshall**.
5. **James Conner** born 1817.
6. Eliza Conner born 1818.[11]

Timothy Crumrin of Conner Prairie, said that they had seven children. More detailed entries for Nancy Conner and Eliza Conner can be found just below at the end of this entry for Mekinges]

William Conner became a successful trader. When he was away, it is possible that Mekinges helped run the trading post with William's partner, **William Marshall**.[12] Mekinges's and William Conner's relationship changed completely as a result of the Treaty of Greenville in 1818, under terms of which the Delaware were forced to agree to move west of the Mississippi River into Missouri. After the treaty, Chief Anderson began gathering his people together as they had to make the move within three years of the treaty. According to tribal custom, Me-king-es was expected to move with the tribe. Because William Conner became increasingly involved in political affairs in Indiana and did not want to leave there, he decided not to move west with Mekinges and the Delaware.[13]

When the Delaware began their move out of Indiana to their new home in southwest Missouri in September 1821, Mekingees and her children went with them under the protection of William Marshall, the partner of William Conner. The latter provided with Mekinges with sixty horses and supposedly her share of the business.[14] In addition, William Conner made the promise that his Indian children should return to visit him from time-to-time and that if land came to him through the United States' government, he would pay them for their interest in the land.[15] William Conner married Elizabeth Chapman, the step-daughter of John Finch on 30 November 1820, just a few months after the departure of Mekinges.[16] The Conners had considerable land that could not be legally divided in 1820. Me-king-es and her six children began the hazardous trip to southwest Missouri in 1821 down the west fork of the White River to the mouth of the Wabash River. They forded this river and made their way across southwest Illinois to Fort Kaskaskias where they camped.[17] They had spent several months on the trail before arriving at Fort Kaskaskias on 2 December 1820.[18] Many Delaware encountered hunger, sickness, and starvation on that dangerous journey, and white people along the way threatened them and stole their horses.[19] It was noted that when the vanguard reached Kaskaskias that the Delaware were "poor starving humans without any means of caring for themselves.[20] Me-king-es and her family were better off than most of the emigrants because of what she had received from William Conner and because of the guardianship of William Marshall who also had his wife, Betsy Wilaquenaho *(whom see)* with him. [Some time in the future I will attempt to cover the entire migration in more detail and will

probably put it in a separate article in the History section.-Editor]

Because of inclement weather, Mekinges and her family and the tribe could not leave Fort Kaskaskias for their new home on the James River in southwest Missouri until the spring of 1822. The mainstream of the Delaware finally made their way to Nixa, about four miles south of Springfield, Missouri, where they remained until 1830.[21] William Marshall was with the advance party of the Delaware. Mekinges and her family went with him and was with him when he established a trading post on the Jack Fork of the Current River. They were there in 1821 and 1822. It is possible that Me-king-es and her family went with William Marshall when he went to a place near the mouth of the Sulphur Fork of the Red River in southern Arkansas where he opened a trading post.[22] Ferguson suggests that, "It is possible that Me-king-ees and her family moved to this area because Mekinges had been working in the store when it was in Indiana and knew the Delaware language. [23] Though there is no evidence to support her presence there, it is an interesting idea. When the tribe moved to the Delaware Reserve in present Kansas, Mekinges and her younger children migrated there.[24]

There is a lack of information dealing with the life of Me-king-es on the Delaware Reserve. She is in the "Roll or Census of the Delaware Tribe of Indians within the Fort Leavenworth Agency for the Year 1842" as No. 151Muck-cun-chase with one male under 10, two males 10 and under 40, one female under 10, three females 10 and under 40, and one female over 40.[25] Assuming one son (probably John) was off on his own, who are the two extra females who are with her in 1842, and who is the father? One would think that she would have died before 3 July 1861, on which date a suit was brought by her *survivors* against the estate of William Conner in the United States Circuit Court in Indianapolis.[26] But perhaps the word "survivors" is misleading. William Conner and Mekinges had petitioned for land that they felt was due them under the St, Mary's Treaty of 1818. Conner received deeds for the land beginning in 1830 and ending in 1855.[27] On his death in 1855, he left his 6,000-acre estate to his second family.[28] In 1861, his Indian family brought suit against William Conner's white children heirs. The claim was "quieted" against the Indian plaintiffs in 1863.[29] There is a Mu-cun-chus #58 on "Delaware Allotments Treaty May 1860" with an 1862 Census Roll #473. That person's allotment was W/2 SW/4 of Section 36. Township 10, Range 23, 80 acres.[30] This person appears to be Ma-cun-chis because in the "Delaware Census of February 15, 1862" she is listed again as #473, 12-15-1862 #58, at age 73, that is born about 1879. On that record, there is a **Macunchis Kecharleequa**, #474, 2-15-1862 Allotment #59, listed with her.[31] Weslager states that "Mekinges, who lived to an old age, is believed to have married into the Ketchum family, although there is some doubt about this. She died a much-respected matron among her people in Oklahoma."[32] (Weslager, *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration*, p. __.)

If Mekinges were 79 in 1862, then she would have been about 84 when the mainstream of the tribe moved to Indian Territory in 1867. One wonders why, If she is in the records in 1860 as Macunchus, and in the 1862 records as Macunchis, then why isn't she on the "Delaware Payroll of April, 1857" or the

"Delaware Payroll of January 1, 1858"? Perhaps she was there but simply didn't qualify to be on those listings. The absence of her name on Delaware Dwelling Structures, Crop Products and Livestock ca. October 1, 1865, indicates that she might be living with someone else, but whom?[33] Mekinges does not appear on the listing of for the Delaware Semi-Annual Annuity Payment in October 1865 nor for 1866. (Arellano, pp. 153-164 and pp. 171-184, respectively. She also does not appear in the listing of "Delaware Indians Who Elected to Dissolve Their Tribal Relations and Become Citizens of the United States on 18 February, 1866."[34] She is not in [text missing] nor in the listing of "Delaware Persons Who Have Elected to Retain Their Tribal Relations at the Delaware Agency, Kansas-February 1867."[35] An enigmatical "Index" with a penciled in 1862 includes the name **Macumchis**, 761.[36] The name Macumchis, No. 761, Dead, appears in a Listing entitled "Delawares" by Arellano in which she describe the document as a small paperback which contained the names of Delaware Indians who moved from their Kansas home into Indian Territory. The list was supposedly published in Tahlequah, I. T. between 1898 and 1904.[37] Mekinges appears to be in "The Delaware Indians Residing in the Cherokee Nation, As a Tribe and Individuals Showing Their Lands, Improvements, Location and Valuation of Improvements in Possession of Them Prior to and on August 4, 1898" under Register No. 761 (as it was also in the document above) under the name **Nacumchis**, dead, niece **Mary White** age 50 and under Child Living 8-4-1898: a. **H. M. Adams**, **Jno Bullette**. b. See Reg. 768 for improvements. c. Apr. 11, 1899. Those three items were also listed under Register No. 758 **Lomoose** white, dead. The Register No. 768 just mentioned with the name **Ohlenow**, dead, with **Mary White**, grandchild living as heir 8-4-1898 60 acres cultivated, 160 acres enclosed, value $500 and child living 8-4-1898. a. **H. M. Adams**, **Jno Bullette** (as it was in No. 761). b. On Double Creek 3 miles west Ringo IT. c. Apr. 11, 1899. The name **H. M. Adams** also appears with the names **Joseph Griffy** and **Elias Griffy**.[38]

The later documents indicate that the person known as **Macumchis and Nacumchis** moved from the Delaware Reserve in Kansas to Indian Territory in Oklahoma. It is not certain that these names all represent the same person, that is, Mekinges, however. People tend to mix up Elizabeth (Macunchis) with Elizabeth Ziegler who married Lewis Ketchum and also with **Elizabeth Swannock** who married John Conner and as his widow, married James Ketchum. Did Me-king-es remarry after leaving William Conner in Indiana? It would have been the natural thing for a woman with six children to do. Did Mekinges have another English name on the Delaware Reserve or in Indian Territory? Did she remarry? Did she live with one of her children in later years? And where did she die and where is she buried? Some of her descendants believe that she went back to Missouri. These are all questions that need to be answered. Let us know if you know any of the answers!

End-notes:

[1] Ruby Cranor, *Kik-Tha-Whe-Nund: The Delaware Chief William Anderson and His Descendants*, p. 109; Charles N. Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness: John and William Conner,* p. 43 citing Harry Emilius Stocker, trans., "A History of the Moravian Mission Among the Indians on the White River in Indiana," p. 246 and Jacob P. Dunn, *Indiana and Indianans. A History of Aboriginal and Territorial Indiana and the Century of Statehood,* vol. III, p. 1476 in Moravian Historical Society, *Transactions*, X,

parts 3 and 4 (Bethlehem, Pa., 1917).

[2] Cranor, Kik-tha-whe-nund, p.109 and Affidavit of Sarah Kinney, Nov. 24, 1925, Bartlesville Oklahoma Library. Mary Smith Witcher, the compiler of *Cherokee-Delaware Heritage*, lists Ma-ken-giss as the eighth child of "Delaware George." Witcher, p. 145.

[3] Witcher, f/n 5 (what page) and 170a, p. 184, according to Kinney.

[4] ?

[5] C. A. Weslager: *The Delaware Indians: A History*, p. 334.

[6] Stanley Draper Collection, Book 11 YY, Wisconsin Historical Society cited in Cranor, p. 136; Stocker, "History of the Moravian Mission on the White River, pp. 279-280 and Dunn, *Indiana and Indianans*, III, p. 1476, both cited in Thompson, p. 43.

[7] According to the Delaware historian C. A. Weslager in *The Delawares: A critical Bibliography (See Bibliography)*, "The major study of the sojourn in Indiana is treated in an unpublished dissertation by Roger James Ferguson, "The White River Indiana Delawares: An Ethnographic Synthesis, 1795-1867" (*See Bibliography).* Ferguson made liberal use of Charles N. Thompson's *Sons of the Wilderness: John and William Conner (See Bibliography)*...Thompson, however, made an error that Ferguson and others perpetuated. He mistakenly identified Mekinges (mother of the Delaware chiefs John and James Conner) as the daughter of Chief William Anderson." Weslager, *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration* introduces evidence that she was a member of the Ketchum family." In the latter work, Weslager writes, "Charles N. Thompson...stated in *Sons of the Wilderness* That Mekinges, Conner's Delaware wife, was the daughter of Chief Anderson. This has been repeated by others quoting from Thompson, including the present author [Weslager] in *The Delaware Indians, A History*. Information has since come to life causes one to doubt that Mekinges was Anderson's daughter, and a reexamination of the sources cited by Thompson indicates that there is no documentary support for his statement in these references. An affidavit regarding the genealogy of a number of Indian families was taken in Oklahoma in 1925 from an old Delaware woman named Sarah Kinney. In this affidavit she referred to the Ketchum family which she said she knew very well, adding that there were four brothers (whom she did not name) and the two daughters, Nancy and Elizabeth. She stated that Elizabeth married William Conner and six children were born to them, John, James, William, Nancy, Eliza, and Howard. Assuming that Elizabeth and Mekinges were one and the same person, which seems likely, then she was a Ketchum and could not have been the daughter of Chief Anderson" (pp. 763-74).

[8] Weslager (*The Delaware Indian Westward Migration*, p. 74), states : For further evidence that Mekinges was a **Ketchum** is found in the *Morgan Journals*, 1859-1862, based on information Morgan obtained from an elderly Delaware female informant in Kansas. This is what he wrote: "Captain Ketchum at the time of his death [July 12, 1857] was head chief, a principal chief of the Turtle Tribe of the Delawares. This title or office is hereditary as she thought in the tribe, for she said the Turtles could not have a man of the Wolf or Turkey for their chief, Ketchum's name was **Ta-whe-la-la** (Catch Me). He died leaving a son, but was succeeded by **John Konner,** the present principal or hereditary chief who was the son of the youngest sister of Captain Ketchum of the Turtle Tribe." Weslager continues saying, "What this seems to me is that Mekinges and the chief called Captain Ketchum were brother and sister, and that Ketchum's successor as principal chief was his nephew John Conner, oldest son of Mekinges by William Conner."

[9] Weslager, *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration*, p. 73.

[10] Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness*, p.46.

[11] Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness*, p. 19.

[12] Thompson, p. 109.

[13] Weslager, *The Delaware Indians: A History*, p. 5.

[14] Weslager, *The Delaware Indians: A History*, p. 5.

[15] Thompson, p. 122.

[16] Thompson, p. 14.

[17] Robert Ferguson, "White River Indiana Delawares," cited in Cranor, p. 140

[18] Thompson, p. 107.

[19] *American State Papers, U*.S. Congress, Class 2, Indian Affairs, vol. 11, p. 90 cited in Cranor, p. 114.

[20] Ferguson, p. 107.

[21] Thompson, p. 122.

[22] Cranor, p. 112.

[23] Ferguson, p. 122

[24] St. Louis Historical Co., *History of Greene Co., Missouri*, p. 131 cited in Cranor, p. 128.

[25] Arellano, *Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records 1842-1907*, p. ____.

[26] Thomson, f/n 40, Chapter 11, p. 242.

[27] Thompson, p. 110.

[28] Weslager, *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration*, p. 74.

[29] United States Circuit Court, at Indianapolis, Case No. 44, 3 July 1861, cited in _____?

[30] Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. __.

[31] Arellano, *Delaware Trails*, p. 104.

[32] Westlager, *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration*, p. __.

[33] Arellano, *Some Delaware Trails*, pp. 139-152.

[34] Arellano, *Some Delaware Trails, pp.* 185-187

[35] Arellano, pp. 189-222.

[36] Arellano, *Some Delaware Trails*, p. 250.

[37] Arellano, p. 281.

[38] Arellano, *ibid.*

An additional item on **Mekinges** was submitted by **Descendant Laurence C. Heady**:
MeKingEes (sometimes spelled **Mekinges**) English name was **Elizabeth Anderson Conner**. She was

the only daughter of **Kikthawenund-Chief Anderson** and his last wife **Ahkechelungunaqua**, and was born sometime around 1780. Mekingees grew up on the White River in Indiana and eventually married the white trader, **William Conner,** when she was still in her teens. Conner settled in Chief Anderson's Town operating a trading post there with the help of Mekingees. The first of their six children was born in 1802. After the 1818 Treaty of Greenville, the Delaware prepared for the Tran Mississippi removal. Mekingees and her children were among those to leave Indiana. However, her husband had become involved in political and economic development there and decided to send hi [something missing here] (For documentation or further comment or questions on this item, please contact Laurence Heady lenapelh@hotmail.com with an information copy to the Editor swifthahn@aol.com)

The children of Mekinges and William Conner are:

1. **John (Jack) Conner** born 1802 at Wapeminskin, near present Anderson, IN (Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness*, p. 46).
2. **Harry or Howard Conner**.
3. Nancy Conner - The birth date for **Nancy Conner** is not known, but it would probably have been between 1805 and 1815 in the White River area of Indiana near present Noblesville. She died in 1833 or 1834 in Delaware Territory (in probably present Wyandotte County, Kansas). Nancy was also known as **Elizabeth Ketchum**. She was probably the third of six (possibly seven) children. She married Mutsetutsese (on son **William Adam's** Cherokee Roll File), a Delaware from Missouri, a son of **Paymarhting**. (Laurence D. Heady, **lenapelh@hotmail.com**) The children of Nancy Conner and Mututsesse are to be added. Editor]
(Researchers: **kal@annapolis.net, zoe@txcyber.com, swifthahn@aol.com , lenapelh@hotmail.com)**
4. **William Marshall Conner,** undoubtedly named after William Conner's partner and friend, William Marshall.
5. **James Conner** born 1817.
6. Eliza Conner was born in 1818. (Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness*, p. 19) **Eliza Conner** was probably the sixth of six (but possibly seven) children. She was born at her father's trading post in Indiana. Eliza was only two years old during the migration of the Delaware People from Indiana to Missouri. She grew up on the banks of Big Stranger Creek [in Missouri]. When she was about twenty-one years old, she married Delaware **Bill Halfmoon.** It is not known what became of Bill Halfmoon, but one child, **Sarah Halfmoon**, was born of that union. Eliza then married Delaware **Tom Wilson.** He was killed soon thereafter by a bull buffalo. Eliza then married **Pendoxie, or George Bullette**. He was one-half Delaware and one-half French and much older than Eliza. He was a trader on Spavinaw Creek. Pendoxie had commanded Delaware warriors in the battle of Claremore Mound in 1818 and had fought in the Mexican War. Pendoxie raised Eliza's children, **Sarah Halfmoon** and **Laura Wilson**, and he fathered four children with Eliza. Pendoxie died in 1855. Eliza died in 1877.
(For documentation or further comment or questions on this item, please contact Laurence Heady **lenapelh@hotmaol.com** with an information copy to the Editor **swifthahn@aol.com**)
[Timothy Crumrin of Conner Prairie, said that they had seven children.] One of their children was:
1. HALFMOON, Sarah - **Sarah Halfmoon** was born on the Delaware Indian Reservation near Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in October of 1839 or 1840. Her mother was **Eliza Conner,** the daughter of **Mekinges** and granddaughter of **Ahkechelungunaqua** of the Turtle Clan, matrilineal descent. Sarah's

father, **Bill Halfmoon**, died either shortly before or after her birth. Her stepfather was **George Bullette,** a man of French and Lenape heritage. During the final removal of the Delaware in the late 1860s, she moved with members of her family to lands along the Verdigris River, Cooweescoowee District, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory (Nowata County, Oklahoma). She was noted for her eccentricities, including the fact that she would speak only Lenape of French and pretend not to understand English. Sarah could not abide fools and often advised others not to trust anyone who didn't like horses or dogs. She was officially a full-blood Delaware. She was married several times to mixed-blood Cherokee and Delaware men. She apparently already had two children by the time of her first marriage to **Albert Compston**. (See the Biography of their daughter **Ella Eliza Compston,** just below) Tradition holds that she was a great supporter of the Dalton Boys, often giving them, food and shelter when they were fugitives. After their violent death on the streets of Coffeyville, an ordinance was passed making it a crime to decorate their graves. Ignoring the law, Sarah continued to place flowers on the outlaws' graves until she died. She was a devout Baptist for over 80 years. She died in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, on December 7, 1934, the oldest member of the Delaware Tribe.
(For documentation, comments, or questions, contact Descendant **Laurence D. Heady** **lenapelh@hotmail.com** with an information to Editor, **swifthahn@aol.com**. Larry has additional personal information that he will share with family members.) **Her child with Albert Compston was**:

* * *

1. COMPSTON, Ella Eliza - **Ella Eliza Compston** was the daughter of **Sarah Halfmoon** and **Albert Euing (or Ewing) Compston**, described above. Ella was presumably born on the Verdigris River, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory in 1970. She went by the name "Ella". Ella married **Joshua Bonaparte Heady**, also known as "J. B" or "Bud" Heady, sometime after legal charges against her mother, Sarah Halfmoon, were resolved. J. B. had been the deputy U.S. Marshal who was dispatched from Fort Smith to arrest her. Apparently he was born in Green County, Missouri, in 1858 or 1859, and lived in Missouri and Arkansas for much of his early life. He was the son of Eli P. Heady and Mary Ann "Polly" Presley and was of undocumented mixed Cherokee and Anglo-American heritage. He first wife was **Elizabeth Berlew** (1860-1929) and he had two or three children of that union. It is unknown under what circumstances J. B left his former wife and children. He served as a deputy United States marshal for the Western District of Arkansas--the district of "Hanging Judge" **Isaac Parker** of Fort Smith. J. B. was among the marshals that maintained peace and order in the lawless Indian Territory immediately after the Civil War. He swore oaths of office in 1887, 1889, and 1895, all signed by Judge Parker. He was probably an Indian Territory "posse man" prior to 1887 and he rode with Frank Dalton and others. J. B. served as a deputy U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas--the district of "Hanging Judge" Isaac Parker of Fort Smith. J. B. was among the marshals who maintained peace and order in the lawless Indian Territory after the Civil War. He swore oaths of office in 1887, 1889, and 1895, all signed by Judge Parker. J. B. Heady and Ella (Compston) Heady maintained a large house in Watova, Cooweescoowee District, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, that still stands today. There are many stories about J. B.'s adventures as a marshal and as an oil company agent. He wasn't beyond making whiskey during the Prohibition or hiding a fugitive who was a friend of the family. J. B. died in Nowata County, Oklahoma, in 1935. Ella has been described as a very warm, loving and long-suffering woman, simply referred to as "Mother". She is on the Dawes Roll No. 31501, along with her children. and is listed as one-half Delaware blood quantum. Ella died in Nowata County, Oklahoma, in 1949. She and J.

B. had nine children:

1. **Alba Heady** married **Chance**
2. **Frank Heady,** named for **Frank Dalton**
3. **Ada Heady**
4. **Leona Heady**, also known as **Princess Wyhnemah**, was born in Cooweescoowee District, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, the daughter of **Ella Eliza Compston** and **James Bonaparte "J. B." Head**y. Leona was a screen actress of some notoriety. Princess Wyhnemah was her screen name. She played in numerous B-movies of the period and was a founding member of the Indian Screen Actors Guild. She apparently was a good friend of Indian actor **Jay Silverwheels**. She spent most of her life in Southern California pursuing her acting career. She was loving and supportive of her younger siblings. Her brother **Euing [James Euing] Heady** was much influenced by her and spent much time with her in California. Leona Heady died in California, but was buried in Nowata County, Oklahoma.
5. **Oneida Heady**
6. **Clay (for Henry Clay) Heady**
7. **James Euing Heady** was born in Cooweescoowee District Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, in 1901, the son of **Ella Eliza Compston** and **James Bonaparte Heady.** He appears on the Dawes Cherokee Roll, No. 31508, along with his mother Ella and all her other children. He was of dark complexion and very handsome. Toward the end of World War One, Euing enlisted in the army and was attached to a cavalry unit stationed in Southern California. According to oral history, Euing got homesick for a girl in Kansas and rode a horse all the way from California to Kansas. He married an unknown woman in Kansas, but the marriage was later annulled. There was one child of that union. Sometime later he married **Violet May Hightower** and had two children, **Zelda Heady** and **Edythe Wyvonna Heady.** He then married **Sylvia Remington Pric**e. They had one child, **Arthur Euing Heady** who was born 1930 and who died in 1959. He married **Pauline Anita Babb** (living**).** They had two children**,** **Laurence D. Heady** and **Cathy Lynn Heady** (both living). He was later estranged from Sylvia, but apparently they didn't divorce. Later, he had a common-law marriage with **Eva Althea Young**. **Karee (Heady) Hada** was the only child of that union. Euing role the rodeo circuit for a while, during which time he met Eva Althea. Euing spent much of his life in and out of hospitals while being treated for tuberculosis, and he died in 1949 in a Veterans Administration hospital in Southern California. After hearing of Euing's death, his wife, Sylvia took her own life.
8. **Blanche Heady**
9. **Ruth Heady**

(For documentation, comments, or questions, contact Descendant **Laurence D. Heady** **lenapelh@hotmail.com** with an information to Editor, **swifthahn@aol.com**. Larry, a member of the Delaware Tribe of Indians from **Minnesota**, has additional personal information that he will share with family members. He is the son of Arthur Euing Heady and the grandson of J. B. Heady Sylvia Remington Price.)

Charles N. Thompson, *Sons of the Wilderness*, page not known at present, said, "MaKenGis or Elizabeth, the Delaware daughter of Chief William Anderson, and the Aunt of **William Marshall**'s Delaware wife **Willaquenaho/Willaquanaho**.

The following data are from a Document in the **Bartlesville, Oklahoma Library as they were**

recorded under KETCHUM LINE 69-25-1 F#I D#3. We will try to sort them out. Give us your comments. Editor]

***brothers and sisters [apparently of James Conner and William Conner]**

[Mekinges] Elizabeth Ketchum (much en chase) (Wm. Conner)
Nancy m[arried] Adams
(TataneSHA) John [Adams] ch; William
Jim Mary
William
Howard
Eliza
Nancy (Au-khe-len-quah)
Dau: Auh-pa-mum-da-quah
m. 1. Journeycake
Los-set-on-au-quah
m. Bill Ketchum
Auhpee-heli-quah
m. Jim Ketchum
*Tew-he-land
*Kes-he-nond
*Potch-e-nond
*Pok-eng-opolis

(Eliza Connor Bullette, 1st cousin to Sallie Owl Honeywell, mother of [?] Honeywell Dodge, grandmother to John [?])

***

MUNDY, ISAAC -- **Isaac Mundy** and his wife **Lucy Hines Mundy** came from Patrick County, Virginia by wagon train to Westport, Missouri in 1835. They were accompanied by two slaves, George and Ruth, given to them by Lucy's father, **Henry Hines,** a plantation owner. When Isaac and his family first came to the are they found shelter at the Methodist Delaware Indian Mission, but soon thereafter a log cabin was built for the, behind the church. [The White Church in present Kansas, City, Kansas?] They may later later moved to Nebraska Territory. According to a letter dated 1/29/1842 from Fort Leavenworth Indian Agent **Richard Cummins**, Isaac was nominated to be blacksmith for the Delawares in Kansas Indian Territory. His first assistant was to be **Powhatan Phifer**. They moved from Westport sometime that year and continued to live and work among the Delaware until Isaac's death in February, 1858. Some records suggest he was also a paymaster and supervised a government farm near Fort Leavenworth. Isaac Mundy was possibly a delegate to the at Wyandotte Council House, 25 July 1853, where the provisional government of the Nebraska Territory was established. Isaac was elected to the office of councilman in that government. He held other positions in te Government as was a leader in the

early community. In 1858 Isaac Mundy, age 43, was killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun while he was hunting wit [Delaware] Indian friends. The Delaware honored him by burying him in their cemetery at White Church beside Chief Ketchum. The inscription Isaac Mundy's tombstone reads, "A man among a thousand distinguished for his integrity, his piety and his extensive influence in [the' community." 1859, with the help of Delaware friends, Lucy, her seven surviving children, **George Mundy** and **Ruth Mundy** and probably their three children, moved to Weston, Missouri. Contact for Isaac Mundy is *young@jatnet.wcmo.edu* (Bill Young, Professor of Religious Studies, Westminster College, Fuller, MO. He reports: My descent is through Isaac and Lucy's daughter **Annie Elizabeth Mundy**, who married **Thomas Magers** of Weston. My mother **Rhoda Magers Young**, now 90, remembers both Annie and Thomas well from her childhood. Along with about a dozen other Mundy descendants I attended the April, 1997, re-dedication of the White Church Delaware cemetery coordinated by Deborah Nichols. It was an inspirational event. I am now engaged in a long-term research and writing project focusing on the story of the Mundey's, their slaves, and the Ketchum family in the context of the tumultuous events during the period when the Mundey's were living at Delaware Crossing. I am particularly interested in trying to learn how these families interacted and succeeded in crossing cultural and religious boundaries in a multi-ethnic community. A photograph of his grave marker can be found under White Church Cemetery under Cemeteries. Isaac Mundy is listed in the 1855 Territory of Kansas Census as being "from Virginia."

MUTSETUTSESE--**Mutsetutsese** was a Delaware from Missouri, whose son was **William Adams** and whose father was **Paymarhting**. William Adams recorded his father as being a Delaware from Missouri named Mutsetutsese. (From William Adam's Cherokee enrollment records and Dawes Commission file from microfilm records from the Oklahoma Historical Society and from the family records and the Bible of Nathan Francis Adams, a son from the second marriage of William Adams.) Researcher: **kal@annapolis.net**

Hardcopy 5 April 2002. Published 7 March 2004. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links: **[Biographies Main Page] [Language] [Defries Family] [Addaline Curtis] [Nat Curtis Jr] [Nat Curtis Sr] [Algonquians] [Bibliography] [Biographies New] [Chronology] [Cemeteries] [Delaware Tribes] [Family History] [Genealogy] [History] [Personalities] [Treaties]**

Home Page
6 May 2006

BIOGRAPHIES N - T

Nahkomi, Nahkoomer, Nakomin, Nakkomin, Nakoomer, Nahquenon, Natcoming, Neachcoming, Neacoming, Nicoman. He is probably also the same person as **Neconhcon/Necohecond/ Nequonhequon**

A **Signer** of the 26 October 1832 treaty between the United States and the Delaware and Shawnee at Castor Hill, St. Louis County, Missouri as **a chief**, under which he received a $100 annuity. (Kappler, Vol. II, p. 372) A Delegate to the 8 November 1833 treaty between several tribes at Fort Leavenworth [Kansas]. (**Barry**, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 251) One of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now in Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]" (Remsburg*) A Signer of the 7 June 1803 Treaty with the United States at Fort Wayne on the Miami of the Lake, Indiana Territory, as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 65), a Signer of the 21 August 1805 Treaty with the United States at Grouseland near Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Sachem, Chief, or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe (*Ibid*., p. 81), and of the 21 August 1805 Treaty with the United States at Grouseland near Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Sachem, Chief, or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe (*Ibid*., p. 81), . and a Signer as a Chief of the Delaware at the 14 December ____ Agreement Between the Delaware and the Wyandot in Present Kansas. (*Ibid.*, p. 1048). He died on 1 March 1848 on the **Kansas Delaware Reserve.** (*Ibid.*, p. 1737) He was the Principal Chief before **Captain Ketchum**. (Undocumented) Editor.]

A **Signer** (Neachcoming) of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

Neconhcon/Necohecond/Nequonhequon - English name, **Bounding Ahead,** one of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsburg), a Signer as a Delegate of the Delaware to the 6 May 1854 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at Washington. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618), a Signer of the 30 May 1860 Treaty with the United States at Sarcoxieville, Delaware Reservation [Kansas], as an Assistant Chief and as Chief of the Wolf Band of the Delaware Tribe (*Ibid.*, p. 807), and, a Signer of the 2 July 1861 Treaty with the United States at Fort Leavenworth [Kansas] as the Chief of the Wolf Band. *(Ibid.*, p. 823) Neconhecond replaced Secondine as chief of the Wolf Band in October 1853. He died in May 1863. (Undocumented)

The following is from **www.kancoll.org/books/kaw/cdchap5.htm**

> Among the Delawares was a chief, who bade fair to equal in fame, the most distinguished of his predecessors. Not many moons before, **Ni-co-man** had awakened from a dream of conquest and beheld, in the pale light, a shadowy figure wrapped in a blanket of snowy

white. Its bony finger motioned the chief to arise and follow. Mechanically, like one asleep, he obeyed the phantom warrior, the strange chill that crept over him increasing with each step. On they went, beyond the confines of the village, toward one of the highest points along the river that shone like silver with reflected brightness. Pausing upon a spot from where the undulating prairie could be seen, reaching for miles to westward, the spirit chief stretched out a ghostly arm and addressed the awe-struck leader.

"Go thou, Ni-co-man, noblest of thy people, and lead them on to glory. Take all thy bravest warriors. Journey west; there shalt thou find upon the distant plains, our enemies, the Sioux. Rest not until thou hast avenged my death, for by their hands was I, thy father's father, slain." Slowly he vanished, and Ni-co-man, pondering over these words, returned to his abode. Thenceforward he agitated the question of an advance, with full assurance of meeting and overcoming the murderous Sioux.

Around the council-fire were plans perfected. The pipe of peace was passed from hand to hand. Old men led the discussion while their juniors listened in silent respect. When all the wiser heads had given advice, the youthful braves, in turn, expressed opinions. The latter being unanimously in favor of adopting extreme measures, the council of Ni-co-man prevailed; and having completed arrangements, the flower of the nation, mounted upon mettlesome ponies, went forth, as did the challengers of old, to seek renown.

Over the rolling prairies, the tall grass waving in the sunlight, rode the dusky knights, heavy war-paint giving greater fierceness to faces already glowing with excitement. The second day, a long distance from the starting place, they stopped at night beside a flowing stream. The tired ponies, relieved of their burdens, were turned out to graze, a guard being stationed nearby. After a meal of savory buffalo meat, and a quiet smoke around the camp-fire, the Delawares, drawing their blankets over their heads, threw themselves upon the ground and were soon wrapped in profound slumber.

At early dawn, ere they had proceeded many leagues, a fresh breeze started from the Southwest, and close to the horizon a faint rose color tinged the sky. This suddenly changed to a lurid hue, as a sheet of flame, accompanied by volumes of smoke, swept rapidly toward them. "Fly! *Tun-dahe Wel-seet-num-et* (The God of Fire)!" shouted the Indians, as, turning on the trail, they lashed the horses to the highest possible speed, while the fire made steady headway. On rushed the fugitives, bending every energy to reach the water; but the breath of the Fire God was at their shoulders. Then the hardy little ponies made a final heroic dash and landed in the creek -- safe, all but one. As the terrible cloud passed swiftly over the half suffocated band, they saw the angry spirit in the great, dark, curling chariot, bend low and smite their comrade; and when the seething whirlwind had gone by, he lay, face down, a lifeless heap, upon the blackened cinders. A hasty burial, with few of the usual ceremonies, and the party was traversing the now desolate region, in the direction of the far-away mountains.

They entered what the white man calls the Great American Desert. A level country the short-grass district, extended as far as the eye could see on every side. Its monotony was broken by an occasional "draw," where wandering tribes often found refuge in defeat, or lay in ambush, ready to spring out at the approach of foes. These draws were caused by erosion, and may have been the beds of rivers, long since dried up. The plains were dotted with wild flowers, for in Kansas each weed, at some season of the year, bursts forth in all the glory of rich or delicate blossoms. The fall had brought its wealth of gold and purple, and the buffalo grass, more nutritious when "cured" by the sun and hot winds of Summer, had turned to a rich brown, the ruling note of color. Birds, and even the prairie dogs, barking and chattering at the entrances to their underground towns, conformed to the prevailing tint.

The "Loco" weed had gone to seed, and the Indians, well knowing its dangerous properties, kept their horses, while grazing, away from the plant, which is said to cause animals to become "locoed," or insane. A similar effect is produced on human beings, by the use of certain herbs compounded by the medicine men. Winding through the sandy territory, was the Arkansas River, in the autumn a seemingly harmless layer of reddish brown soil with apparently stagnant water here and there upon its surface. Underneath the quick-sand flowed a deep stream, promising certain death to him who essayed to cross with any but the lightest of vehicles.

The travelers had reached the heart of the buffalo country, and all abundance of game was found on every hand. A buffalo hunt, according to an Indian's views, was second only to victorious battle, therefore Ni-co-man called a halt and the entire company joined in a grand slaughter. The hunters, familiar with the habits of the animals, first arranged themselves in groups in one of the draws, at the foot of a steep embankment or precipice, taking care to be well sheltered. Then a warrior, grotesquely arrayed, and astride a strangely caparisoned steed, galloped toward the herd, frantically waving a bright-hued blanket. The leader, an immense creature, scented danger and took his stand in front of the rest. However, curiosity, which is one of the characteristics of the buffalo, prompted him to draw cautiously nearer the queer figure. The herd followed. Gradually the decoy backed toward the precipice, still gesticulating violently.

At last, the animals, thoroughly frightened, stampeded, accelerating speed as they approached the embankment, over which they rolled and tumbled in the mad effort to escape. Those not injured in the fall, recovered their feet and dashed away to the opposite slope, being easily shot in attempting the toilsome ascent. Thus, the majority were at the mercy of the red men.

The wanton destruction of these beasts at the hands of both Indians and white men is to be deplored. Where, two score years ago, thousands roamed the plains, now nothing remains to prove their having existed save slight depressions in the earth called "wallows," and

large numbers of horns, scattered over the ranches. Once in a while the buffalo ring may he seen, still barren of grass. Here the ever watchful sentinel had tramped around and around in a circle. A feast succeeded the favorable termination of the hunt. Only the finest portions of the meat, which resembles beef in flavor, were reserved as food. Tongues were considered a great delicacy. Up to this time, a few straggling Comanches and Arapahoes were observed, but as yet no traces of the Sioux appeared. Ni-co-man, remembering his vision, still had faith that here, upon the plains, would the enemy be vanquished.

Early one morning a scout came in with the news that, far to the north, a stray band of **Sioux** had encamped the previous night. In a moment all was excitement. As soon as possible the entire cavalcade, well armed and ready for the fray, was galloping in the direction indicated. At sunset the Delawares halted for rest and food, waiting for darkness to make an attack. But the enemy, too, were watchful; and knowing the presence of danger almost by intuition, had prepared for encounters. They were in a deep cut, not easily accessible. Where the natural defenses are limited, the natives learn to take advantage of every means of protection. Piling up large masses of hard earth, that had fallen from one portion of the crumbling bank, they had built a rude fortification, which extended entirely across the entrance. In the rear was a narrow pass, with a steep acclivity on either side. Guards were stationed here and on the highest ridges. These gave the alarm as the Delawares, in three divisions, came silently forward at midnight.

Ni-co-man sent a detachment of good marksmen to the top of the embankment overlooking the **Sioux**, the second was despatched to the rear to force a way through the narrow passage, while he boldly led the remainder to attempt the low earthworks at the entrance. The war-cry of the Lenape now filled the air. The Sioux, crouching behind the fort and before the opening at the hack of the camp, fought savagely. Occasionally marksmen on the elevation picked off one of their men, though it was a somewhat difficult task in the semi-darkness.

Ni-co-man, being taller than his companions, and always at the front, was a welcome target for his wild opponents. Again and again a shadowy figure intervened as the bullets sped toward him. He bore, in truth, a charmed life. As the moon passed under a cloud, for the elements were preparing for a conflict, the Delawares rushed forward, climbing recklessly over the heaps of hardened earth, scattering great lumps right and left. Some of the braves fell, mortally wounded -- some pressed upon the retreating Sioux, who found themselves in a trap. The shadowy figure, invisible to all but the chief, was ever present, hewing down the enemy with his great tomahawk. The sun rose upon a frightful scene. The carnage was over, but ghastly upturned faces, smeared with war-paint and distorted with terror, even in death, told the tale of the night's work. Ere long it sought retirement, and the day grew dark. Ni-co-man gazed at the heavens in wonder. Did the Great Spirit manifest displeasure? A storm followed. Lightning flashed and the ground seemed to shake with thunder. Rain fell in torrents, a most unusual occurrence in that locality. When

the atmosphere had cleared, and the drenched warriors again beheld the battle-field, lo! all blood was washed away. The Great Spirit had stamped with approval the triumph of his chosen people, the Lenape

NONONDAGON--English name, **The Call.**

Chief Nonondagon
(Old Gooday Gum Company Card)



Text on the back of the Card

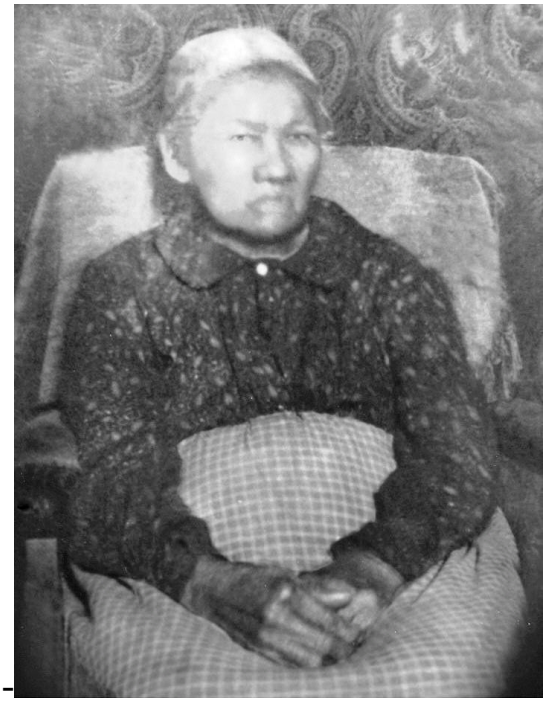
(Collection of Thomas Swiftwater Hahn~~~)

PATIACOW, "Grandma" - "Grandma" Patiacow was born in 1817 and she died in 1924. At the time of her death, at 107-years old, she was the oldest living Indian in the **State of Oklahoma**. She was seven--years old at the time of the great meteoric disturbance which occurred years ago. During the terrifying days of the **Civil War**, she rode her pony from Texas to Kansas, taking her son with her. They rode by night and they hid out by day in order to escape the soldiers she believed to be after her. "Grandma, as she was known, and as she is memorialized on her gravestone, lived alone near the Sand Creek bluffs, and received her allotment there. Her Dawes Roll Number was D36. Grandma Patiacow traded the beadwork she made for groceries. Her friends attributed her long life to her method of living close to nature. She was her own doctor and made her medicines from herbs she gather in the woods near her home. She was interred at the White Rose Cemetery located at Eleventh and Virginia Streets, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, in Site 06, Lot Ed, Block 3. (Submitted by Jackie Brown *jacbrown@mail.uflib.ufl.edu*) According to her obituary, she died at the home of her grand daughter, Mrs. Davis, five miles south of Bartlesville [Oklahoma], and she was buried in the White Rose Cemetery. "Deceased formerly lived across Sand Creek near the bluffs and in the vicinity of what was known as Patiaco Lake which was on the property...March 12, 1924.



"Grandma" Patiachow at Age 50. (Photo taken in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Provided by **Jackie Brown**)

SWISHER, Ellen - See ZEIGLER, Ellen .



TAHLEOCKWE -

She was also known as **Melinda Wilcoxen** and **Melinda Statler**. (Kansas Delaware) **[Needs revision. Editor]** The Lenape name of **Melinda Wilcoxen** was **Talaockwe.** She was born in the spring of 1830, near White Church (now Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas and died 15 January 1911 in **Kansas City,** Wyandotte, Kansas. Her mother was **Aquamdegaockwe or Aupahmundaqua**, English name **Nancy**. Talaockwe married 1854 **Rezin Wilcoxen**, a white man from Virginia. Rezin was married earlier to Sabilla Caleb, whom see in the Biographies. Talaockwe went to the Shawnee Mission School at the age of ten and lived with her teachers, **Reverend and Mrs. Melinda Statler**. She took the name **Melinda Statler** as her own. She was on the List of Delaware Who Elected to Remain in Kansas as No. 173, age 36 under the 1862 Allotment, along with her children (Kansas Delaware) No. 174 **Lucinda Wilcoxen**, age 14 and (Kansas Delaware) **Emmet Wilcoxen**, age 1. Lucinda married James L. Buckland. They resided in Wyandotte, County as farmers. Rezin and Melinda also had a son, (Kansas Delaware) **Oscar Buckland** and a daughter (Kansas Delaware) **Leanora Buckland**, born 23 February 1868, who died 22 December 1884.
In **Perl Morgan**, *History of Wyandotte County*, published in 1911, Melinda Wilcoxen is quoted as saying:

> I was born a few miles south of White Church, some time in 1830. I never knew the month or the day. My mother's name was **Aquam-da-ge-ockwe**. My father was killed during a hunt two months before my birth. When I was about ten years old the government agents started me in a school near where Stony Point now is. Father Stateler was the teacher, but I did not learn much English. In 1851 I was married to Rezin

Wilcoxsen, a West Virginian, who ran a store for the American Fur Company at Secondine, now called Muncie, Kansas. The Delawares were very much opposed to intermarrying with the whites, but my aunt and two of my cousins [considered to be **Wilaquenaho** and **Anna and Rosanna Marshall. Editor]** had married white men and my mother couldn't object much. The chief of the tribe, Captain Ketchum, was a brother of my grandmother, **Eche-lango-na-ockwe**. His Indian name was Tah-lee-a-ockwe, and signified to 'grab them' or 'catch them' and the whites called him 'Ketchum.' I had no brothers or sisters, but had six half brothers, and three half sisters.

I was happy with my white husband until a year or two after we were married, when the government moved the Delawares to the Indian Territory. All of my friends and loved ones went away then, and I was sad and cried many days. I wanted to go too, but I had to stay with my husband. Finally, however, I became contented and my husband used to send me on frequent visits to my people in the territory. We owned a farm near Secondine, but when the survey of lands of the Wyandot Indians was made, in 1866, it was found that we were on their land, and we moved north and settled in our present home in 1867.

We built our home in the early '80s, and here we raised our children. We had five children. My husband died in 1890, and now all of my children are married, or dead, and I am left alone.

Perl Morgan continued by saying:

> While Mrs. Wilcoxen spoke English fluently, she constantly deplored the fact that no one is left who speaks her language. She did not teach her children Delaware, because she said she thought as all her people had moved away, they would have no use for it. For almost all of their lives Mrs. Wilcoxen and her cousin, (Kansas Delaware) **Kate Grinter [Frances Catherine Grinter**, died 1908], a quarter blood Delaware Indian who died three years ago, attended the South Methodist church at White Church. The Sunday school children used to stand around in interested groups and listen to them converse in their beautiful Delaware tongue. But after Kate was gone Mrs. Wilcoxen had to croon to herself the accents of her 'dead' language. She used to go too into Kansas City, Kansas, to the home of **Mrs. William Honeywell,** a widow living at 1925 Hallock street, and talk with her in the Delaware tongue. But Mrs. Honeywell became deaf and could no longer converse.
> (This and other interesting articles concerning the Lenape-Delaware in Kansas article can be found at:
> *http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/wyandot/history/1911/volume1/39.html*

An article in the [Kansas City?] *Gazette Globe*, dated 16 January 1911, p. 4, said

> Mrs. Melinda Wilcoxen, the last full-blood Delaware Iner Grandfather, known as **Captain James Ketchum**, was not only the head chief of the **Delawares**, but was a missionary among his people. His wife, "**EcheLangoNaOckwe**" was the daughter of a chief. Mrs. Wilcoxon's [sic] was also a chief and her mother was **AquamDeGeOckwe** (also known as **AuPahMunDaQua**). Her father was killed while hunting two months before Mrs. Wilcoxen was born. In 1851 she became married. [This conflicts with other information that said she was married in 1854.] A son, **Oscar [Wilcoxen],** and a daughter, **Mrs. Buckland**, both of whom live near White Church, survive Mrs. Wilcoxen. Another son, Emmett [Wilcoxen] died about a year ago. Funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at the Grinter Chapel, near White Church. Burial will be at the Grinter Chapel.
>
> dian in Wyandotte county and the last person who could speak the Delaware language, died yesterday at her home in White Church, seven miles west of Kansas City, Kansas. For years she had been known in the neighborhood as "Grandma Wilcoxen" and not even she herself knew her exact age, although it is believed to be about 82 years. Her husband, Rezin, was known at one time to be one of the wealthiest men in Wyandotte county, having owned more than a thousand acres of land, now valued at several hundred dollars per acre.
>
> Mrs. Wilcoxen was born on the site of what is now the town of Muncie, Kansas. H

[There are some discrepancies in these articles. Editor.]

This item is in the Bartlesville, Oklahoma Library:

> **WILCOXEN, MALINDA** GRAND NIECE OF KETCHUM
> F#2 Anderson-Secondine File #4 page 44
> Her son Emmett Wilcoxen
> Great niece of Chief Ketchum. Grandmother was a sister to the Chief. Cousin to Mrs. Honeywell. Mother's name was Aquam da ge ockwe. Grandmother's name was Eche lango na ockwe #133 F5 ?? Kate Grinter, a cousin (Grinter House, Kansas City) see F#2 Delaware, #10 pg. 11, IBID #4 pg 45
> Daughter of Aquam da ge ockwe who was a daughter to Echelango-na-ockwe, a sister of chief Ketchum, Tah--lee-ockwe and Lewis Ketchum. Malinda was a cousin to Kate Grinter and a friend to Mrs. Bill Honeywell (Hunnewell) F#2 Delaware F#1#4.
> RAGENA WILCOXIN, buried White Church Kansas, was the first interpreter for the white missionaries.

TAYLOR, Elizabeth "Betsy" [Needs link. Editor] --This family history is still being entered and has not been checked for typos, etc. as yet. This entry also covers the Zeigler Family. The two will be separated at some point. Use with caution while we are working on this family. In any event, there are some discrepancies, mostly minor, in two versions of the Taylor/Zeigler Family Histories we are using. We are attempting to reconcile them. The histories that we are using are both entitled, "Zeigler Family History." One was submitted by **Virginia Lee Zeigler-Webb-Miller** to Kansas Delaware **Wanda Weeks** many years ago. The other, prepared by Ruby Abbott, was submitted by **John Zeigler** recently with the permission of his father, **Jimmy D. Zeigler**. I am attempting to "meld" the two into one version. When there is a discrepancy between the two, I will give both versions. If the discrepancy is from Abbott, I will cite the datum in question as it differs from the Lee-Zeigler-Webb earlier submission. We encourage anyone with different information to help us ensure that we present a correct record. It should be noted that neither history cites the references for any information used. We will provide citations when they become available. As noted elsewhere, this is a research site. As such, our policy is to provide all "reasonable" information as leads for those working on family history. Having said so, it is then particularly important that the information not be used or passed along as "gospel." This is contrary to my training as a professional historian, but I believe that Native American research depends heavily on oral and family histories. Your cooperation is required to make it work for all of us. Editor.

According to family history, **Betsy Taylor** was born 1812 or 1813 in Delaware and her father, **R. C. Taylor,** was born ca. 1790-1798 in **Pennsylvania**. We are particularly interested in verifying the State of Delaware and Lenape-Delaware roots of the Taylors. R. C. Taylor operated a sawmill near Leavenworth ca. 1840-1850. We do not know the family name of her mother, but it appears that she was also named Betsy. We know that the Betsy Taylor who married **Phillip Zeigler** was a Lenape Delaware, as she appears on the listing of those Delaware who chose to remain in Kansas in 1966. She and Phillip married, possibly in 1825 in Missouri. He was born ca. 1805, possibly in Pennsylvania. Betsy was on a small list of names of the charter members of the first Delaware Church formed in 1841. [Presumably the White Church" in present, Kansas City, Kansas. Editor] Phillip died between 1866 and 1860. We are also interested in the early history of the Zeiglers. Betsy Taylor died in October 1867 and was buried in the Delaware Cemetery at Eudora, east of Lawrence, in Douglas County, Kansas. *(See Cemeteries* for details of the cemetery and of the persons buried therein. Submission of Descendant John Zeigler who notes that there is a Phillip Ziegler in the LDS Church Records of a **Phillip Ziegler** born 25 July 1804 in Rehrersburg, Berks Co., Pennsylvania. John's submission is based primarily on "Zeigler History" by **Ruby Abbott**.) Betsy had 1862 Allotment #134, Dawes Commission #32530, and 1904 Cherokee Census #10428. Although Betsy Taylor Zeigler was on the list of those who elected to remain in Kansas, she moved to Indian Territory (present Oklahoma) sometime after 1867.

The children of Elizabeth (Taylor) Ziegler as listed in the List of Delaware Who Elected to Remain in Kansas (with their 1862 Allotment Numbers and ages at that time) are: #135 **Henry Zigler**, age 17 and #136 **Charles Zigler**, age 14.

[The name "Zeigler, now preferred by the family, was variously spelled in the records as Zigler, Zeigler, and Ziegler. We will use the family preference Ziegler unless the record cited shows a

different spelling. In Germany, the name is usually spelled Ziegler, which gives us the "ee" pronunciation of the name. Editor].

Betsy Taylor and **Philip Zigler** had seven children. The first four were born in Missouri, the last three in Kansas:

1. **Logan Zeigler** was born 3 April 1826 in St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri [Charles Gleed, ed., *Kansas Memorial, A Report of the Old Settlers' Meeting Held at Bismark Grove, Kansas, September 15th and 16th, 1879.* Kansas City, 1879, p. 255, says that he was born in Stone Co., MO. and that he was the oldest inhabitant of Leavenworth County at that time. Logan died 19 December 1895. He married in 1860 [ca.1855, Abbott, p. 1] Sophia Schulze [also spelled as Schultz, [*Ibid.*, p. 1). She was born 22 September 1834 in Neu Langsow, East Prussia, [Germany] and died 5 April 1925. They are buried in the Delaware Cemetery at Eudora, Kansas. Logan and Sophia became U.S. Citizens in 1870 (*Ibid.*, p. 2). Logan and Sophia Zeigler's family were born and raised in the Fall Leaf area of Leavenworth County, Kansas. They all had land allotments from the Delaware Treaty of 1862 with the U.S. Government for their farms. All of them remained in the area, except John, who moved south with his family to Coffeyville, Kansas in the early 1900s. Emily Zeigler never married and stayed on with her mother.

Logan and Sophia had five children:

(1) **Barbara Zeigler** was born 1856 and died before 1866. She was buried in the Delaware Cemetery at Eudora, Kansas.

(2) **John Johnson Zeigler** was born in Big Stranger, Leavenworth County, Kansas on 22 August 1862. He married 6 June 1885 [6 May 1858, *Ibid.*,] at Lawrence, Kansas [Fall Leaf, Kansas], *Ibid.*] **Emma Caroline Warren** born 27 March 1864 [24 March 1864, ***Ibid.*****] at Grain Valley, Missouri** . She died *5* February 1932 in **Coffeyville** and was buried there. Emma was the daughter of **Thomas Warren** and **Mary Catherine Perkins**.). John became a citizen of the United States in 1870. John died 21 January 1952 and was buried in Coffeyville, Kansas. John and Emma had eight children:

1. **Ida M. Zeigler** born 6 July 1887 at Fall Leaf, Kansas, died 25 December 1959, married 4 April 1907 [15 April, *Ibid.*, p. 3] at Lawrence, Kansas **Fred M. Merrel**, born 1850. They had one child. They divorced and she married 11 February 1911 at Independence, Kansas, **Deskin D. Day**, who was born 17 September 1875 and who died 17 February 1961). Cora and Deskin had no children.

2. **Cora Alice (or Ellen) Zeigler**, born 1 May 1889 [6 November 1889, *Ibid.]* , died 1903 in a flood [1902, *Ibid.*, p. 2].

3. **Henry Earl Zeigler** (*Ibid.*, p. 2, has "Rose" after his name), born 6 September 1891 [*Ibid.*, 1890, p. 2], died 17 November 1967, married 4 July 1914 at **Nowata, Oklahoma**, Lucy Hedrick. They divorced. Henry Earl died in Coffeyville, Kansas and was buried in the **Fairview Cemetery** there. They had one child, **Vernon C. Zeigler** born 17 July 1915, died 9 March 1977 had three children. Henry and Lucy divorced and she died February 1939.

4. **Logan Walter Zeigler**, born 11 December 1893, died 14 June 1920, married 9 February 1914 **Estella Cotton** born 23 June 1891, died 20 June 1979. They had a daughter, **Pearl Oliver Zeigler** born 26 April 1917, died 28 July 1990, married 1 May 1948 **Hazel May Faulkner** , no children.

5. **Mary Hattie Zeigler** was born 5 September 1896 [1897, *Ibid.*, p. 3) at Fall Leaf, Kansas and died 28 December 1978. She married 7 February 1918 at Nowata, Oklahoma, **Alfred Vernon**

"Vernie" Forth. He was born 1 October 1896 and died 6 October 1936. She married first on 2 July 1918 [7 February, *Ibid.*] at Nowata, Oklahoma. He was born 1 October 1896 and died 6 October 1936 at the Veterans Hospital at Lawrence, Kansas. They had no children. She married second on 18 June 1938 [1940, *Ibid.*] **Leo Edward Gaughan** (born 16 July 1909, died 1 June 1977. They had no children.

6. **Richard "Dick"** (*Ibid.*, p. 9) **Arthur Zeigler** born 27 October 1898 [1899, *Ibid.*] at Fall Leaf, Leavenworth County, Kansas, died 4 August 1952, buried in the Fairview Cemetery at Coffeyville, Kansas, married 3 April 1923 at Nowata, Oklahoma, Maude Faye Debo, born 16 August 1901, the daughter of **John Ranson Debo** and **Luellen Brown**. She was born in Elk City, Kansas, the daughter of **John Ranson Debo** and **Luellen Brown**. They had 12 children: **Emma Luellan Zeigler**, **Virginia Lee Zeigler**, **Lionel Leon Zeigler**, **John Darrel Zeigler**, **Chester Vernon Zeigler**, **Pinkston Richard Zeigler**, **Philip Eugene Zeigler, Ronald Gene Zeigler, Donald Dean Zeigler, Lloyd Dale Zeigler, Floyd Gail Zeigler, and Caroline Faye Zeigler**.

7. **Mamie Cornelia Zeigler**, born 24 April 1902, died 14 June 1965, married 1 on 7 October 1918 **Lawrence Ramsey**, divorced, married 2 on 1 February 1923 Walter Harrington born 24 September 1895, died 24 November 1964. They had four children: **Marie Ramsey**, **Charles Leroy Harrington**, **Onita Maxine Harrington**, and **Walter Jerold Harrington**.

8. **John Edward Zeigler**, born 24 November 1904 (1905, Abbott, p. 3), died 7 August 1968, married 18 November 1922 **Dorothy Fitzsimmons** born 4 January 1905, died 21 March 1988. They had six children: **Madelene L. Zeigler**, **Travis E. Zeigler, Dorothy Lee Zeigler**, **Donald R. Zeigler**, **Jimmie D. Ziegler**, and **Phyllis E. Zeigler**.

(3) **Emily "Emma" Zeigler** born 7 August 1864 and died 4 June 1922 [14 June, Abbott, p. 36]. She never married. She was buried in the Delaware Cemetery near Eudora, Kansas.)

(4) **Martha Zeigler** was born probably 1865 and died before 1866.

(5) **Charles Herbert Zeigler** was born 8 December 1867 at Fall Leaf, Kansas. He was called **Joseph Charles, Charlie, and Charley**. Charles became a citizen of the United States in 1870. On 26 November 1896 he married at Lawrence, Kansas **Daisy Deaver.** She was born in March 1875 at **Fall Leaf, Kansas.** They divorced. He married second on 3 April 1901 **Margaret Shaffer** (born 29 December 1880 whom he later divorced. He died 15 April 1945 and was buried in the Delaware Cemetery at Eudora, Kansas. He and Daisy had one child:

1. **Charles H. Zeigler** born 1897, died in Kansas at a very young age.

Charles Herbert Zeigler married second **Margaret "Maggie" A. Shaffer** on 23 April 1901 at Lawrence, Kansas. She was born 29 December 1880 at **Eudora, Kansas**. Their children were:

2. **Florence Margaret Zeigler**.

3. **Leroy Logan " "Chief" Zeigler**.

4. **Walter Marion Zeigler**.

(6) **Mary Sophia Zeigler** born 26 January 1873 [1878 according to Ibid., pp. 2, 46], died 1 October 1923 [10 October 1923 according to Abbott, p. 2], married 18 April 1894 **Henry Karl Koerner** (born 22 November 1866, died 12 April 1925). All of Mary Sophia and Henry Carl's children were born in **Fall Leaf, Kansas**. The three sons were buried in the Delaware Cemetery at Eudora, Kansas. All three sons were single. They had six children:

1. **Arthur L. Koerner** born 1 March 1895, died 13 February 1968.

2. **Homer A. Koerner** born 18 April 1897, died 10 July 1929.

3. **Carl Koerner** born 28 October 1900, died 11 September 1975.
4. **Alice Koerner** born 28 June 1902.
5. **Edmund Koerner** born November 1908.
6. **Louie Koerner** born 28 June 1911.

2. **ZEIGLER, Elizabeth "Betsy"** was born in November 1834 [November 1835 in Missouri, Abbott, pp. 1, 49] and died in 1913. She had 1862 Allotment #156. She married **Louis/ Lewis Ketchum** who was born October 1808 in Indiana, died 28 March 1904, and was previously married to an Indian, Lucy French, in 1837. All of the Ketchum children were born in White Church, Kansas [present day Kansas City, Kansas]. Elizabeth and Lewis died and were buried in Ketchum, Oklahoma in the front yard of the Ketchum home place. Their seven children. with 1862 Allotment Numbers and ages based on that year:

(1) #157 **Mary Louise Ketchum** at age 20. She was born 1846 [1847, *Ibid.*, p. 50], died 1 April 1928 [4 April, *Ibid.*, p. 50], married **Joseph Thatcher.** Daughter:
1. **Sarah Elizabeth Ketchum**.

(2) #158 **Jane Ketchum** at age 17. She was born 1849, died 8 September 1881, married **Robert O'Donnell** born 1830, died 1909. They had two children: **Louis O'Donnell and Mary Ellen O'Donnell.**

(3) #159 **Barbara Ketchum** at age 16. She was born 1850 [1851, *Ibid.* p. 50], died January 1894, married **John K. Evans,** two children:
1. **Elizabeth Evan**.
2. **John K. Evans, Jr.**

(4) #160 **Simon W. Ketchum** at age 12. He was born 27 February 1855, died 2 March 1894, married 5 October 1879 **Emmaline Turner**, born 26 November 1858, died 13 December 1948. Five children:
1. **Louis E. Ketchum**
2. **Prudence Ketchum**
3. **Maude Ketchum**
4. **Samuel Ketchum**
5. **Olive Elizabeth Ketchum**

(5) #161 **Silas Ketchum** at age 10. He was born 12 January 1857, died 2 December 1901, married **Cora Neville**. Four children:
1. **Myrtle Ketchum**
2. **George Ketchum**
3. **Samuel Ketchum**
4. **Frank Ketchum**

(6) #162 **Lucinda Ketchum** at age 8. He was born 1858, died 3 September 1876.

(7) #163 **Solomon Ketchum** was born 27 January 1861, died 1945, married **Anna Couch** born April 1870, five children:
1. **Charles Ketchum**
2. **James Solomon Ketchum**
3. **John Ketchum**

4. **Roy Ketchum**
5. **Bruce Ketchum**
(8) **Hatty Ann Ketchum** was born 1868 at White Church, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

3. **Harriet Zeigler** was born in 1838 in **Missouri** and died 1898. She married **Samuel Moses Smith,** born 1829, died 1898. Harriet and Samuel incorporated into the Cherokee Tribe 16 April 1867. They had two children:
(1.) **George F. Smith** born 1863, married **Laura Coones** born 1870, five children:
1. **William B. Smith**
2. **Mark F. Smith**
3. **Ethel Smith**
4. **Thomas Smith**
5. **Arthur O. Smith**
(Abbott, p. 71, notes that "The whole family went by the name of **Moses** until after 1880 when the whole family changed their name to Smith")

4. **Ellen Zeigler** was born March 1840, somewhere in Missouri She died 28 July 1911 at Fall Leaf, Kansas and was buried in the Delaware Cemetery at Eudora, Kansas. Ellen married **Samuel " Sam" S. Swisher** born 1829 [1835, Abbott, p. 72] in Virginia, the son of H. Swisher and Ruth _____. He died December 1869 at Fall Leaf, Kansas and was buried in the Delaware Cemetery at Eudora, Kansas. Ellen then married Michael Ritzinger. Ellen and Sam Swisher had ten children, all born at Linwood, Leavenworth County, Kansas.:
(1) **Mary Francis Swisher** was born 19 October 1857, died 31 August 1943 Humansville, Missouri, and was buried in the Delaware Cemetery at Eudora, Kansas. She married on 31 May 1875 **Jonathan" Jock" Mathews** born 15 December 1857 at Lawrence, Douglas County , died 11 February [December, *Ibid.*,] 1928 at Lawrence, Kansas, and was buried in the Delaware Cemetery at Eudora, Kansas. He was the son of **Jonathan William Mathews** and **Martha Elizabeth Lash**. They had eleven children:
1. **Clarence A. Mathews** born 1876, died in infancy.
2. **Clara Elizabeth Mathews** born 18 November 1879, died 29 June 1961.
3. **N. Mathews Albert** [**?]** born 1880, died in the 1903 Flood at Lawrence, Kansas.
4. **Stella Mae Mathews** born 11 October 1884, died 13 November 1973.
5. **Rosa "Rose" Mathews** born 9 June 1886, died 30 March 1925.
6. **Lydia Myrtle Mathews** born 24 April 1889, died 18 August.
7. **Nora [Norm, Abbott, p. 73] Julia Mathews** born 27 July 1892.
8. **Minnie Mathews** born 19 February 189_, died 29 May, 1960.
9. **Rene Mathews**
Four children died in infancy.
(2) **James Henry Swisher** born October 1861 [September 1862, *Ibid.*, p. 72], married **Mary M. _____**. Both died after 1880 and before 1900. Child:
1. **John William Jasper Swisher** born 1887 married on 3 July 1906 in Lawrence, Kansas, **Nolla Mav Kennedy.** After James Henry Swisher died, his wife married **James Leger**.
(3) **John "Jack" S. Swisher** born 23 September 1863, died 5 September 1943, married 23

September 1902 **Nellie May Robertson**, born 1863. No children.
(4) **Rosalie Swisher** was born 1867.
(5) **Mary Ellen Swisher**
(6) **Annie Ritzinger** born 1875.
(7) **Clara Ritzinger** born 1877.
(8) **Tuden Swisher.** May have died in infancy, as did three other children whose names we do not know, probably another girl and two boys.
After Samuel Swisher died, Ellen was married on 20 February 1871 at Lawrence, Kansas to **Michael Ritzinger**, born 1845 in Austria. Michael and Ellen had two daughters:
(9) **Annie Ritzinger** born 1875.
(10.) **Clara Ritzinger** born 1877. They were both born in Eudora, Kansas and died a month apart while in their teens. They
are buried in the Delaware Cemetery at Eudora, Kansas.

5. **George Zeigler** was born 1842 [1843, in Kansas (*Ibid.*, pp. 1, 96) and died December 1869. He became a citizen of the United States in 1866. He married on 31 May 1866 at Leavenworth, Kansas, Sarah Hayhurs, born 1841, in Tennessee. Sarah had one son before she married George, Thomas W. Hayhurst, born 1861 in Arkansas . George and Sarah had two children, both born in Kansas :
(1) **Rachel Ellen Zeigler,** born May 1867, married _____ **Dryman.**
(2) **Eldora Kansas Zeigler** born 1869, married first on 22 December 1889 at **Lawrence, Kansas**, **Charles A. Wakely,** born
1863, married second **A. S. Hamilton**.

6. **Henry W. Zeigler** was born 1848 [1850 in Kansas, *Ibid.*, pp. 1, 96] He had 1862 Allotment #135 at age 17. Henry incorporated into the **Cherokee Tribe** on 8 April 1867. Henry married first on 12 January 1873 at Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, **Lucetia** [Is this the correct spelling?] **White,** a **Creek Indian,** born 1855. **[**Abbott, p. 96**).** He married second **Della _____**, born in 1872. Henry and Della had four children:
(1) **Samuel Zeigler** was born 1892.
(2) **Nancy Zeigler** was born 1893.
(3) **Jeremiah "Jerry" Zeigler** was born 1895.
(4) **Charlotte Zeigler** was born 1897.

7. **Charles R. Zeigler** was born in 1853 in Kansas. Charles had 1862 Allotment #136 at age 14. He married 22 March 1873 **Julia "Julie" H. Hindson.** No children.

TIBLOW, Henry--He was born on 9 February 1818. Henry attended schools in the Shawnee Mission, Kansas, area. He settled in an area called "four houses" in the Delaware Reserve (present Kansas). The area in which he lived became known as Tiblow, later changed to **Bonner Springs, Kansas.** Citizens of Bonner Springs celebrate "TIBLOW DAYS" annually each August. **Henry** helped his brother, **Moses**, run the ferry across the Kaw River. Henry married **Mary Ann "Polly"**

Marshall (*whom see).* Their children are listed under her name. Henry was a medical doctor, a chief, and an Interpreter for the United States for several treaties. The treaties included the Agreement with the Delaware and Wyandot Nations of Indians on 14 December 1843, the Treaty between the Delaware and the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, on 6 May 1854, the Treaty of Sarcoxieville, Kansas, on 30 May 30 1860, and as a member of the Delaware-Cherokee Delegation in 1866. He could speak seven different languages including English, French, and five different Indian languages. The photograph below was from a group photograph taken in 1866. His 1862 Allotment number is 116; 1862 Delaware Census No. 780; and on the list of those who retained their tribal status 1862 as No. 3. (Faye Louise Smith Arellano, transcriber, Delaware Trails: Some Tribal Records 1842-1907, "Delaware Indians Who Have Elected to Retain Their Tribal Relations At the Delaware Agency, February, 1867", p. 189.) Henry died on 16 December 1881.Henry is buried in the Armstrong-Secondine Cemetery located approximately five miles east of Nowata, Oklahoma in a remote wooded area. According to his grave marker, he was born 9 February 1818 and died 6 December 1881 at the age of 64. A photograph of the grave monument of Henry Tiblow can be found under the Armstrong-Secondine Cemetery under Cemeteries. The research on Henry Tiblow and his family and the location of his grave was done by researcher and descendant **Vickie Wilkins**.
(We are perplexed as to why we cannot seem to find the ancestors or very much about the early life of this prominent Delaware. We would appreciate knowing if there is anyone out there who can help us learn more about Henry Tiblow. Editor)



The Tiblow Cabin. The photograph was probably taken in 1907 or 1908. The cabin was probably torn down in 1910. (The image was submitted by Researcher/Descendant Vickie Wilkins on 9 December 2003.)

TIBLOW, Mary (married Stevenson) -- She was the daughter of **Mary Ann (Marshall) Tiblow** and **Henry Tiblow** (*both of whom see.*) Mary Tiblow was born in Kansas and was married about 1867 to **Andrew Stevenson**. He was born in Indiana, died on 3 March 1900, and was buried in a Ketchum **Cemetery in Oklahoma.** Mary Tiblow was on the *List of Delaware Who Elected to Remain in Kansas* at age 17 under 1862 Allotment No. 119 with her daughter **Rachel**, age 1. Mary died before the Dawes and 1904 Census Numbers were assigned. Her daughter **Rosanna Stevenson**, had Dawes #32526 and 1904 Census No. _0403 [first number accidentally omitted], was born in 1868 and died in 1952. A daughter, **Mary Ann Stevenson** was born about 1869. Her son, **John Henry Stevenson**, was born 27 September 1873 and died after 1930. He had Dawes No. 32211 and 1904 Census No.10420. Her daughter, **Fannie Francis Stevenson**, was born about 1877 and died in 1924.

She had Dawes No. 322024 and Census No. 10404. The names Stevenson appears later as Stevens and Stephenson, the latter the one currently in use. Researcher and descendant **Vickie Wilkins**

TOUCHING LEAVES (Mrs. Nora Dean) of **Dewey, Oklahoma,** a fluent speaker of Lenape-Delaware, an herbalist, a visionary, and author, was consulted by many writers of Delaware-Lenape works.



Touching Leaves.
Photograph by Dan Stroud
of Bartlesville, Oklahoma
from C. A. Weslager's, *The Delaware Indian Westward Migration.*

TWEHULLAHLAH

The **Ketchums** are a difficult entry, full of complications and conflicting information. At this point, we are merely reflecting what is available in the literature about the Ketchum Family. Contributions from Ketchum descendants would be helpful to help us provide accurate information. The two "critics" we have had of these entries have not been willing to share their own information for inclusion. The data presented are meant to be used as an aid by Ketchum researchers and are not definitive..

The first entry is based on Helen York Rose, *I Walked in the Footsteps of My Grandfather*, pp. 174a, 177-180, 182, published in 1989. Some of the data conflicts with other sources. As Helen York Rose says on page 175, "The Ketchum Family is a little harder to work on...[as] in the other families I worked on.

1. **Twehullahlah.** [Possibly born about 1760] His names supposedly translates into "**Could Run and Catch Deer**" or **Catchum=Ketchum**, hence the family English name of **Ketchum**. Twehullahlah was brave of the Delaware tribe, not a chief. He married first **Ahkechelungunaqua**, a sister of **Memshaquaowha (Captain Patterson)**. (According to Helen York Rose, *I Walked in the Footsteps...*, p. 177, she was of the Turtle Clan). She

died about 1805. Their children were:

2. **Lapinnihe** had a daughter killed about 1820 or 1821 by the Miami who stole her horses and personal possessions, including a ceremonial doll. He was chief of the Cape Girardeau Delaware and joined **Chief Anderson** at James Fork, MO, where he died in 1826.

2. **Tawhelalen** signed the 1832 peace treaty as the third Delaware signature.

3. **Jonas Ketchum** born 1807 and was married by 1893.

3. **Walustamoqua,** born 1817, married first **Gen. Jackson** and married second **Billy Panchael.**

3. **Lemuel P. Ketchum**, born 1836.

2. **Tahleeockwhe (Captain Jack, or possibly James Ketchum)**, was born 1780 in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, died 11 July 1857 at

White Church, Kansas and was buried there in the White Church Cemetery. He served in the War of 1812 under General Cass,

enlisting 18 June 1812 and being discharged 1 October 1812 at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Tahleeockwhe became the Chief of the Turtle

Clan in 1826, and was Head Chief from 1849 until his death in 1857. He applied for bounty land on 3 March , Jacket No. 183943

Tahleeockwhe was a member of the Methodist Church South for 22 years. His wife is not mentioned. National Archive Records)

3. **Quaanoxie** was born in born 1802. An entry on page 179, that "appears" to be children of Tahleeockwhe, says, that she gave

gives **Henry Armstrong** as a nephew and **Rachel Anderson** as a niece.

3. Son **Toome** was killed while on the Platte River in Sioux country in 1848. (*Trail Guide*, "The Kansas City Posse," Sept. 1955, p. 12

and **Allen W. Farley**, "Delaware Indians in Kansas 1829-1867 (1966).

3. Son **Teehee** was killed while on the **P**latte River in Sioux country in 1852. (Ibid.)

3. **Rebecca Ketchum,** born 1804

3. **Elizabeth Ketchum,** born 1810

3. **Neshenoktase**, born 1812, married **Buffalo Woman**, born 1809, died 1863, Kansas.

4. **Walepahkeno**, born 1842, married first **French Wilson** and second **Joseph Thompson.** Her children, spouse not specified:

5. **Socahalahto**, born 1849

5. **Wetahalahto**, born 1858

5. **Wewelaqua**, born 1860

3. **Mary Ketchum,** born 1814

3. **Sally Ketchum,** born 1819, died 1887, married **Big Raccoon.** She had no living children and gave **Rachel Anderson** as her niece

and **Henry Armstrong** as her nephew.

3. **Howard Ketchum** . Some of this entry on Howard was taken from *The History of Craig County, Oklahoma*. He was born 1820, died

1868 in **Kansas.**

Spouse 1. Marie _____ Their child was:

4. **Louisa Ketchum**, born 1840, married **Robert J. Lundy**, born 1835. Their children were:

5. **Mary L. Lundy**, born 1859, married **Nidifer**

5. **Rosa E. Lundy**, born 1861, married **Chandler**

5. **Edward E. Lundy**, born 1864, was married

5. **Eula G. Lundy**, born 1867, married **Smith**

Spouse 2. Nuscarleta (Narcissa), born 1820. Their children:

4. **Rachel Ketchem**, born 1842, died 27 March 1911 and is buried in the Walker Cemetery, Craig County, Ohio.

Spouse 1. Rachel Ketchum married first on 3 February 1870, **James Wolf**, born 1836. Their children:

5. **Henry Wolfe,** born 1859, died 1917, married **Nancy Elverine/Clevine**, born 1868, died 1909. Their children:

6. **Laura B. Wolfe**, 1891-1964

6. **Frances J. Wolfe,** born 1893

6. **Winnie L. Wolfe**, 1896-1938

6. **Ben W. Wolfe**, born 1898

6. **Lottie Wolfe**, born 1901

6. **Lena Wolfe**, born 1902

5. **Elizabeth Wolfe**, born 1860, died 1916, married **John Curtis Barker**. Their children:

6. **George H. Barker**, 1881-1969

6. **Henry J. Barker,** born 1881

6. **Fred A. Barker**, born 1884

6. **Effie Barger**, born 1886

6. **Elmer Barker,** born 1899 [1899?]

6. **Oliver Barker**

6. **Herbert Barker**

6. **Jesse Barker**

Spouse 2 of **Rachel Ketchum,** born 1842, **A. M. Anderson**, born 3 November 1913, and buried in the

Walker Cemetery, Ohio. Their children:

5. **John M. Anderson**, born 1871, died 1895, married **Ida M.**, 1873-1895 . Their daughter:

6. **Rachel C. Anderson,** born 1887, married **John H. Adams**, 1883-1953

5. **Anna "Annie" J. Anderson**, born 1873, died 1964, married **George W. Seigle**, 1861-1917. Their children:

6. **Eva Seigle**, 1887-1917

6. **Ada Seigle**, 1890-1953

6. **Charles Seigle**, 1891-1970

6. **Leslie Seigle,** born 1893
6. **James Seigle**, 1895-1968
6. **Anna Seigle**, born 1900
6. **Henry Seigle**, born 1903
6. **George A. Seigle**, born 1906
6. **Ethel M. Seigle,** born 1908

5. **Charles J. Anderson**, 1870-1935
5. **Rachel Anderson**, 1878-1960, married **C. J. Wilkins**
5. **Nancy Anderson**, born 1884, married _____ **Nading**

4. **Nancy Ketchum (Waenditiarqua)**, born 1845, died 1873, married **Arthur Armstrong**, 1844-1919. Their children:

5. **Johnie Armstrong,** 1866-1866
5. **Henry Armstrong**, born 1870, married 1 **Jenny White**, married 2 **Jane Chapman**

4. **Simon Ketchum**, born 1850, married **Shewannakooxqua.** He claimed **Rachel** as a sister and **Henry Armstrong** as a nephew.

4. **Best Quality,** born 1852, claimed **Rachel** as a sister and **Henry Armstrong** as a nephew.

3. **Nancy Ketchum,** born 1826, died 1854.

2. **Ahkeelenqua** was born 1786, married **Ninundekumen/Owl, A Miami**. She was killed 1825 by a Miami Indian.

Their children were:

3. **Ahpanundaqua/Nancy**, born 1815, died 1871, married **Isaac Journeycake**
3. **Lossetonauqua/Lucy** born 1811, died 1881, married **William Riley Ketchum**
3. **Loatiaaqua**, born 1823 and married **James Ketchum**
3. **Aupheehelaqua**

2. **Echelangonaoqua,** married a chief. They had a daughter **Ahquamdegauackwe.** **[**This source varies from others that indicate that Echelangonaockwe was the mother of Wilaquenaho. Editor]

2. **Wilaquaenaho**, born 1795, died 1858, Kansas [Probably incorrect. Evidence leads us to believe that she died about 1875 in Indian Territory. Editor], married a white trader, William Marshall. See the entry in the Biographies for **Wilaquenaho**. Editor.]

Their children were:

3. **John A. Marshall,** born 1820, died 1862, married **Betsy _____.**
3.**Anna Marshall** born 1825, died 1905, married **Moses Grinter**
3. **Lucinda Marshall** born 1827
3. **Rosanna Marshall**, born 1930, died 1916, married **James C. Grinter.** [Other sources show possibility of other children. Editor

Twehullahlah married second Menshaquowha, a Sandusky Delaware.

2. Captain George (Kakeewha) (The source says that Menshaquowha "was the mother of Captain George/Kakeewha, so that it is
not known for certain whether or not she meant that Twehullahlah was his father..)

*** * ***

From another perspective, **Witcher/Arellano**, *Our Cherokee-Delaware Heritage*, p. 145, f.n. 4 based on Foreman, *Indian Pioneer History*, 61:12/Sol. Ketchum interview*)*, said that **Chief Captain Ketchum** was the son of **George**. According to *ibid.*, f.n 5, "Various names in this list were given to me by **George Bullette, Jr.**, [b. Oct. 19, 1853], **Henry Armstrong** [born ca. 1870], and **Sol C. Ketchum**" [born Jan. 22, 1861] footnote of **Mary Smith Witcher** and **Laura Porter**, letter dated Oct. 14, 1941, **Bethel, KS**, to Mary Smith Witcher, said "**Louis, James and John Ketchum** were brothers." Porter, then age 77 yrs. said she went to school with their children.

1. **Lapanihile**, son
2. **Capt. Ketchum**
3. **Charles Ketchum**
4. **James Ketchum**
5. **Lewis Ketchum**
6. **William R. Ketchum**
7. **Echelangonaockwe**, daughter
8. **Makengis**, daughter

[There are obviously some conflicts here with the other data cited in the longer Descendancy chart in the Genealogy Section. Editor]

Helen York Rose, *I Walked in the Steps of My Ancestors*, p.175:

In May 1854, the **Honorable Andrew H. Reeder**, first Governor of the new Territory of Kansas, first visited the Delawares on the reservation in Kansas. Their Chief at that time was **Captain Ketchum**. At that time, he was more than 80 years of age. He told Governor Reeder that he was born in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, but being very young when his folks left the valley, he did not remember anything about the valley. (Oscar Jewell Harvey, *History of Wilkes Barre* ((1909)), p. 423.

Interestedly, Helen York Rose, ibid, also said,

I read where a white boy was captured by the Delaware Indians in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. His name was Ketchum.
He was a captive for some time and escaped. Could he have fathered a child while he was a captive? It had happened many
times before.

The following item by **Helen York York**, *I walked in the Footsteps of My Ancestors*, p.

176, because I don't know where exactly to put it at the moment. It is entitled, "Aunt Barbara."

> In Kentucky, the men had gone away from the fort for days. They had been lulled into a false feeling that things were safe. The Indians hadn't been active for some time. The ladies and children were busy with the family chores of pioneer life. Quietly the Indians had crept up to the edge of the trees and all at once with frightening yells, they attacked the fort.
>
> When it was over, the Delaware Indians took a mother and her daughter as hostages. The father was a German man, fearless. His wife prayed that the men would come back before they had been taken too far away. The mother was frail and couldn't keep up with the fleeing Delawares, and they killed her. On they raced with the little girl, Barbara. The girl wasn't rescued and was adopted by an elderly Delaware woman. She was kind to her white daughter. When she died, all of her possessions went to the white girl.
>
> Barbara lived alone in the cabin for some time and, at last, she gave up hopes of getting back to her white family. She married an Indian and bore one daughter. Barbara's Delaware husband died, and she and her daughter lived alone for a while. The traders were very attentive toward Barbara and she married a French trader. Her second husband soon died, and again she and her daughter were alone. They were quite well-to-do as Barbara had all her husbands trader goods.
>
> Barbara's daughter married a full blood Indian and had six children by him. They all removed to the Delaware Reservation in Kansas in the Indian removal. They had been converted in Ohio and were among the first to join the Methodist Church in Kansas. Barbara was about 70 years old at that time and lived very well. Two of her grandsons were Charles and James Ketchum who became Methodist preachers. Charles and James Ketchum were the sons of George Ketchum, so he would have been the son of Aunt Barbara's daughter. George was the son of Chief Jack/James Ketchum and his first wife.

Helen York Rose, ibid, adds:

> My great-uncle **William C. Smith** told his daughter, **Nina Smith Swanson**, that Aunt Barbara moved to Indian Territory with the Delawares. He said that she lived at Big Cabin, Oklahoma, and he remembered he because of her beautiful blue eyes (Family Legend)

1. TWEEHULLAHLA Descendancy Chart (From **Helen York Rose,** *I Walked in the*

Footsteps of My Ancestors, p 174a)
Spouse 1: **Achechelungunaqua** of the **Turtle Clan** of the **Delaware**, a sister of **Captain Patterson**

2. **Lepinihe**
2. **Tawhelalan**
2. **Tahleeockwe (Captain Jack/James Ketchum)**
2. **Ahkeelenqua (Nancy Ketchum)**, married **Owl**, a Miami
2. **Echelongonaoqua**
2. **Wallaquanenaho**, married the white trader, **William Marshall**

Spouse 2: **Mashaquowha,** a **Sandusky Delaware**, the mother of **Captain George Ketchum/Kakeewha**

*** * ***

TWEHULLAHLAH Descendancy Chart**:** (**George Ketchum**) **[**This chart is being revised. See the entry for Twehullahla in the Biographies. Editor]

1. **Twehullahlah,** birth data not known.
Spouse (1) **Ahkechelungunaqua,** birth data not known, died about 1805. Children:
2. **Paopaneac**h **(Ketchum),** born ca.1771, died ca.1826
Spouse unknown
2. **Tawhelalend (Ketchum)**, born ca.1780, died ca.1857
Spouse unknown
2. **Queshatowha (Ketchum)**
Spouse unknown
2. **Echelangonaockwe (Ketchum),** born ca,1782, died ca.1825
Spouse (1) unknown. Child:
3. **Aquamdegaockwe (Nancy)**
Spouse not known. Children:
4. **Wilaquenaho**, born ca.1797, died 30 October 1875, buried Gilstrap Cemetery #2, Bartlesville OK
Spouse: **William Marshall**
4. **Aukeelenqua**
Spouse not known.
4. **Tahleockwe [**or was she the daughter of **Ninundekumen** just below?**]**

Spouse **(2) Ninundekumen.** Children:
3. **Aupamundaqua**, born ca.1815, died ca.1871.
Spouse (1) unknown**.** Children:
4. **Tahleockwe,** born Spring of 1830, South of White Church, Kansas, died 15 January 1911, married about 1854
Spouse **Rezin Wilcoxen**, born 18 March 1828, died ca.1890
5. **Lucinda Wilcoxen,** born ca.1854
5. **Emmit Wilcoxen**, born ca.1865

5. **Oscar Wilcoxen**

5. **Leanora Wilcoxen ,** born 23 February 1868, died 22 December 1884

Spouse (2) **Isaac Journeycake.** Children:

4. **Sally O. Journeycake,** born ca.1840, died ca.1906

4. **Robert Jordan Euphrates Journeycake**, born ca.1843, died ca.1875

4. **Matilda Journeycake**, born ca.1846

4. **Polly Journeycake,** born ca.1848

4. **Mary E. Journeycake,** born ca.1850

4. **Angeline Journeycake,** born ca.1852, died about 1861

4. **Joseph Journeycake**, born ca.1854, died about 1897

4. **Isaac N. Journeycake, Jr.,** born ca.1856, died ca.1916

4. **Emma Journeycake**, born ca.1856

3. **Lusitahoqua ,** born ca.1817, died ca.1881

Spouse **William Riley Ketchum**

3. **Loowataxwe,** born ca.1823

Spouse **Kockkockquas**, born ca.1818, died 22 December 1880

4. **Nancy Ketchum**, born ca.1839

4. **Mary E. Ketchum**, born 2 December 1844, buried in the Ketchum Cemetery, Craig County, Oklahoma

4. **Katherine Ketchum**, born ca.1845

4. **Charles Ketchum**, born ca.1845

4. **Abraham W. Ketchum**, born ca.1846

4. **Hester Ann Ketchum**, born ca.1849

4. **Virginia A. Ketchum**, born 15 January 1853, died 16 April 1883, buried Ketchum Cemetery, Craig County, Oklahoma

4. **Thomas Ketchum,** born 16 August 1856, died 6 June 1928

4. **Casander Ketchum**, born 5 October 1862, died February 1869, buried Ketchum Cemetery, Craig County, Oklahoma

4. **Amanda Ketchum**, born 12 April 1858, died 21 December 1872

3. **Aupheeheiliqua**, born about 1823, buried **Ketchum Cemetery, Craig County, Oklahoma**

Spouse **Shingomezia**

4. **Lakepeshequa [Sarah "Sally Owl]**, born 12 Nov 1833, died December 1910. See her Descendancy Chart on this page.

Spouse **William Honeywell**, married 1851/1852, died 1880

5. **Ann Elizabeth Honeywell**, born 25 December 1852, died 3 April 1853

5. **Masakah**, born 16 August 1854, died 7 Nov. 1892

5. **Ohpemukwa**, born 13 December 1857, died 1923

5. **Pungishshenqua**, born 28 June 1861, died 1942

5. **Wapaseepamore**, born 30 July 1863, died 18 August 1911

5. **Enoch Honeywell**, born 10 December 1866

5. **Keshecoqua**, born 12 March 1868, died 1918

5. **Frank Honeywell**, born 13 Nov. 1872, died 13 April 1873

Spouse (2) Unknown. Children with **Twehullahlah:**

2. **Kakeewha**, born about 1787, died ca.1887

Spouse **Nancy** Unknown

3. **Lewis Ketchum**, born 1808, died 28 March 1904, buried Ketchum Cemetery, Craig Co., OK

Spouse (1) **Lucy French,** married ca.1837

4. **Samuel Ketchum**, died 1870
4. **John Ketchum**, born 1843, died 1892
4. **Charles W. Ketchum**, born 1845, died 1868

Spouse (2) **Elizabeth Zeigler**, born 1834, died 1913

4. **Mary Louise Ketchum**, born ca.1846/1847, died 1 April 1928
4. **Jane O. Ketchum**, born ca.1849/1850, died 8 September 1881

Spouse **Robert O'Donnel**, born 1830, died 1909

5. **Mary Ellen O'Donnel**

Spouse **Busey**

4. **Barbara Ketchum**, born ca.1850/1852, died 1894
4. **Simon W. Ketchum**, born 27 Feb. 1855, died 2 March 1894
4. **Silas Ketchum,** born 12 Jan. 1857, died 2 December 1901
4. **Lucinda Ketchum**, born about 1858, died 3 August 1876
4. **Solomon C. Ketchum**, born 27 January 1861, died 1945
4. **Hatty Ann Ketchum**, born 1868, died 1869

3. **Charles Ketchum**, born Dec. 1811, died 20 July 1860

Spouse unknown

4. **Eliza Ketchum**

3. **Kockkockwas**, born ca.1818, died 22 December 1880

Spouse (1) **Loowataxque** born ca.1823, daughter of **Ninundekumen** and **Echelangonaockwe**

4. **Nancy Ketchum**, born ca.1839
4. **Mary E. Ketchum,** born 2 December 1844
4. **Katherine Ketchum**, born ca.1845
4. **Charles Ketchum**, born ca.1845
4. **Abraham W. Ketchum**, born ca.1846
4. **Hester Ann Ketchum**, born ca.1849
4. **Virginia A. Ketchum**, born 15 Jan. 1852, died 16 April 1883
4. **Thomas Ketchum**, born 16 Aug. 1856, died 6 June 1928
4. **Casander Ketchum**, 5 Oct. 1862, died February 1859
4. **Armanda Ketchum**, born 12 April 1858, died 21 Dec. 1872

Spouse (2) **Elizabeth Swannock-Connor**

4. **James Ketchum, Jr**., born 3 December 1877, died 10 June 1886, buried Ketchum Cemetery, Craig County, Oklahoma
4. **Jane Anna Ketchum**, born ca.1870, died ca.1947

4. **Lucinda Ketchum**, born ca.1872, died ca.1947
3. **George Ketchum**

(Provided by **Vickie Wilkins** based on data from various public sources.)

***

Another Descendancy Chart of **Twelhullalah (Source?)**

1. **Twehullahlah**

Spouse (1) **Ahkechelungunaqua**, a Delaware woman of the Turtle Clan. Children:

2. **Lapenahile**, Chief of the Cape Girardeau Delaware, who died at James Fork, Missouri in 1826

2. **Tawhelalen** (son)

2. **Tahleeockwe/Captain Jack or James Ketchum,** Chief of the Turtle Clan, then Principal Chief

2. Daughter killed by the Miami Indians about 1829-1821**.** Children:

2. **Ahkelenqua /Nancy Ketchum**, born 1786, killed 1825 by Miami Indians

Spouse **Ninundekumen (Owl)**. a Miami Indian

3. **Ahpamundaqua/Nancy**, born 1815, died 1871

Spouse **Isaac Journeycake**

3. **Lossetonauqua**, born 1811, died 1881

Spouse **William Riley Ketchum**

3. **Loatiaaqua**, born 1823, married **James Ketchum**

3. **Aupheehelaqua**

2. **Echelangonaoqua**

Spouse (2) **Mehshaquowha,** a Sandusky Delaware (Provided by **Scott Butterfield**).

[To be continued when the data becomes available. Editor]

* * *

Twehullahlah Descendancy Chart from Helen York Rose, *I Walked in the Footsteps of my Ancestors*, pp. 174a 177-179 [This chart duplicates some of the other data presented above. It will be sorted out later. Editor]

* * *

Relative to the above is a Ketchum origin story that may have come from **Rev. L. B. Statler's Journal,** perhaps. p. 70. It is disjointed and rather hard to follow, but should probably be kept in kind for anyone doing Ketchum Family research:

He tells of the capture of a fort located where Louisville, Kentruckyy now stands and the killing of all the inmates except a mother and a little girl who were led away in captivity. The mother not being strong enough to travel as fast as the march, was tomahawked but

they carried the little girl with them to their distant home in the North. She was reared among the Indians, but never forgot her home. She married an Indian by whom she had one daughter. In the course of time the daughter grew up and married a Delaware Indian. She raised up quite a family of sons, who were almost like white men, their complexions were so fair. They were men of intelligence, and spoke English very readily. When the Missionaries came among the Delawares they found this white woman , then a venerable woman of seventy years, living in a comfortable hewed log house like any other civilized woman. She was the first to welcome the Missionaries when they came. She could converse in Indian, French and English and made a good interpreter. She and her daughter and grandchildren were the first to come and united with the Church, and thus formed a little nucleus. The grandsons subsequently became very ready interpreters and two of the m afterwards became preachers of the gospel. The family name of the grandsons was **Ketchum**. The two preachers were **Charles and James Ketchum**. The person submitting this item, said that there must be more to this is the Statler Journal as **Edith Ketchum** of **California** wrote her that the kidnapped white child married an Indian and had one daughter and when he (the Indian) died then she married a **French trader** who also died and then she moved back with the tribe with her little girl and lived until she died. She was known only as "Aunt Barbara. by the missionaries. [I am trying to find the name of the person who submitted the article, If anyone knows of the whereabouts of the Statler Journal, I would be pleased to know, Editor]

Readers please note that submitters of family data are responsible for the accuracy of the data and obtaining the permission of living persons.

There are are some problems in above items. but they are included here for the benefit of Ketchum Family researchers in having all that has been printed about the family. As usual. use the above and other data with caution.

Times New Roman 14 point. Internet copy 21 May 2005. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links: **[Biographies Main Page]** [Language] [Defries Family] [Addaline Curtis] [Nat Curtis Jr] [Nat Curtis Sr] [Algonquians] [Bibliography] [Biographies New] [Chronology] [Cemeteries] [Delaware Tribes] [Family History] [Genealogy] [History] [Personalities] [Treaties]

Home Page

2 November 2005

AUDLEY PAUL DEFRIES

Audley Paul Defries was the son of **Nathan F. Defries** and **Jane (family name unknown) Defries.** Audley Paul was born in 1832 in Barren County, Kentucky. He died on 27 July 1882 and was buried in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery in present Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. He is believed to be the first Defries to go to Wyandotte County, Kansas, about 1860. As noted, he married **Mary Jane Grinter**, who was born 3 May 1843 on the Kansas Delaware Reserve, now Kansas City, in Wyandotte County, Kansas. In the *1880 Census for Wyandotte County*, Mary Jane [Grinter] Defries is listed at age 37 as keeping house, her father born in Kentucky, and her mother born in Arkansas. [It should be noted that her mother was supposedly born in Ohio, but in the 1880 census she is also reported to have been born in Indiana.] In that census, Audley Paul (erroneously listed as "S. P. Defries") at age 49, was occupied as a farmer born in Kentucky, and his parents were born in Kentucky. [The principal source for the Defries data given hereafter is *Genealogy of the Defries Family of Wyandotte County, Kansas* by Mrs. Delores Potter of Kansas City, Missouri, published privately possibly in the 1960s. [I have fund some errors on my family and others in this source . If you find errors on yours, let me know, and I will correct them. Editor] This source is the best for the Defrees/Defries/Deforest families beginning with Asher Defrees who married Jane _____. The name of this branch of family originally was De Forrest or spelling variations thereto, then Defrees with various spellings, then Defries with its variations. Other branches of the family have kept the Deforest name as well as Defreest. The children of Audley Paul Defries and **Martha Jane Grinter** listed herein are described more fully in the biography of **Mary Jane Grinter.**



Above are the The five children of Mary Jane (Grinter) and Audley Paul Defries, and their spouses. From left to right: Eva "Tuck" Defries with her husband, Paul Snyder; Annie Elizabeth "Liz" Defries with her husband, Oscar Newman; Moses Reed Defries, unmarried; Martha Francis "Mattie" Defries, with her husband, Christian Frederick "Chris" Hahn, and William Asher Defries. (Hahn Collection)



Monument for Audley Paul Defries in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. It reads, AUDLEY P. DEFRIES DIED July 27, 1882 AGED 52 years." The grave marker for his spouse, Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries, is just to the left. (Tom Hahn photo, 1994)

1. **William Asher "Atch" DeFries** was born on 30 June 1861 and he died in 1920 in **Wyandotte County, Kansas**. He married **Catherine Thomas** in 1885. Their children were:



Family Reunion of the William Asher and Catherine (Thomas) Defries family on 18 October 1934. Tracy Earl Defries identified those in the photograph as, left-to-right: John, Tracy, Elsie, Edd, Mother (Catherine Thomas Defries), Less, Nell, and Harry. The photo was provided by Tracy Earl. (Hahn Collection)

1. **Harry S. DeFries** was born on 23 December 1886. He married **Elizabeth Mourning** in March 1853. Harry was a farmer in the Stony Point area of present Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. They had no children.

2. **Nellie B DeFries** was born on 1887 29 December. She married **Oscar Barger** on 15 December 1920. Nellie died on 23 June 1959. Their child:

1. **Loretta M. DeFries** was born 23 August 1823. She married **Harry Lanham**.

3. **Nathan Leslie DeFries** was born on 26 August 1891. He married **Ruth McLin** on 22 December 1920. Their children:

1. **Nathan L. DeFries** was born on 26 January 1926.

2. **Mary C. DeFries** was born on 14 June 1929. She married **Henry Giledorf**.

3. **Ann Marie DeFries** was born on 16 January 1935. She married **Larry Cooper**.

4. **Marion DeFries** was born on 12 November 1891. He was killed in a hunting accident.

5. **William Edward DeFries** was born on 11 January 1894. He married **Lyda Farley** on 7 July 1924. Their children:

1. **Loretta DeFries** was born 3 August 1929. She married **Glen Urich**.

2. **N. Jean DeFries** was born 1 January 1933. She married **Zeb Wright**.

3. **Gary Edward DeFries** was born on 3 April 1927. He married **_____ Riedum**.

6. **Ester J. DeFries** was born on 9 December 1895. She died as an infant in 1897. Elsie died on

17 January 1973. Their child:

1. **Doris C. DeFries** was born on 11 June 1937.

7. Ruel Emory DeFries was born on 26 March 1897. He was killed in World War I on 18 September 1918.

8. Elsie G. DeFries was born on 2 January 1899. She married **Everett Bruner**.

9. Tracy Earl DeFries was born on 6 October 1900. He married **Bernice Snowbarger** on 26 April 1936. He died in 2000 [check year] In 2003, Bernice was living in Goodland, Sherman County, Kansas. Their children:

1. **Sandra Joyce DeFries** (Data on file)

2. **J. Clair DeFries** (Data on file)

3. **Carolyn Sue DeFries** (Data on file) She married **Craig Barnes**.

4. **Evelyn Pearl DeFries** (Data on file) She married **Tom Harris**.

10. John David DeFries was born on 10 January 1903. He married first, **Sue Williams.** She was born in 1903 and died in 1943. Their children were:

1. **Shirley Sue DeFries** was born 5 February 1931. She died on 27 March 1932.

2. **Patsy Jean DeFries** Data on file) She married **Marvin Kroh**.

He married second, **Doris Meade** on 16 April 1949. Their was:

1. **Diane DeFries** (Data on file).

2. Anne "Annie" Elizabeth DeFries was born on 27 December 1865 in Wyandotte County, Kansas. She married in March 1888 **Eric Oscar Newman**. He was born on 1 December 1854 and died on 18 December 1926. Annie died in 1940. Their children:

1. **Jennie Newman**

2. **Victor L. Newman**

+3. Martha "Mattie" Frances DeFries (See her separate entry Martha "Mattie" Frances Defries

4. Moses Reed DeFries was born in June 1871 in Wyandotte County, Kansas. He was a bachelor.

5. Eva "Tuck" DeFries was born in Wyandotte County, Kansas in January 1879. She married **Frank Snyder**. Their children were:

1. Paul Snyder was born on 2 February 1900. He had no children.

2. Herbert Snyder was born on 3 March 1906. He married **on 29 March 1931, Ruth Ward**. They had one daughter. [?]

3. Azellia Snyder was born 21 March 1907.

4. Winnie Snyder was born in December 1909.

5. Gerald Snyder was born on 16 November 1911. He married **Bonnie Davis**. They had one son [?].

6. Myrtle Snyder was born on 27 November 1915. She married **Robert Donovan**.

(Potter, *DeFries Genealogy*, pp 35-36)

Times New Roman 14 point. Internet copy 1 February 2005. Photo check A. TH





Home Page

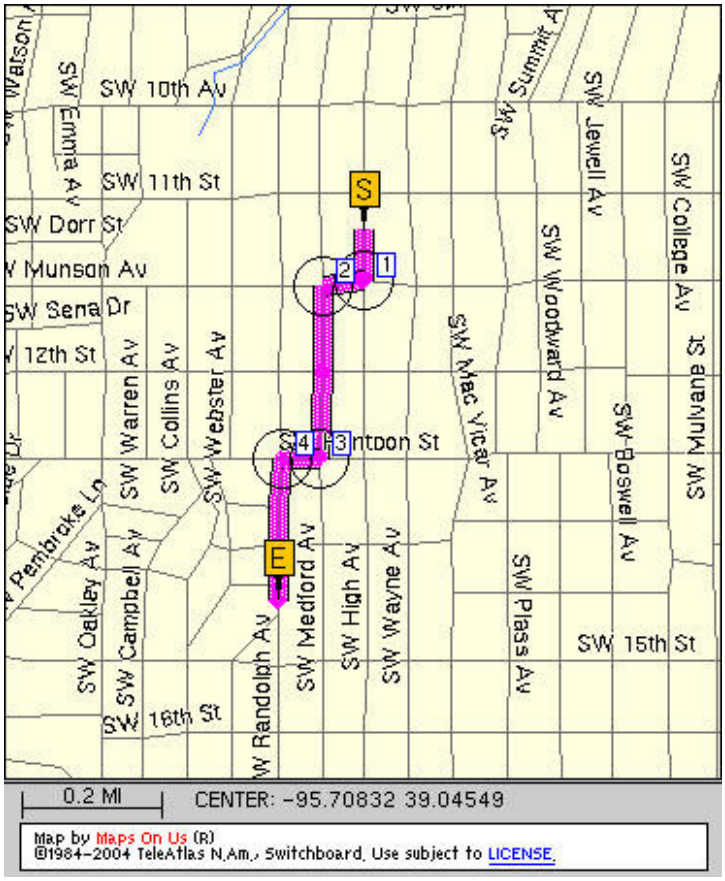
6 November 2006 2006

PART 1 - EDUCATION

The contact for those interested in Randolph Elementary School information is Michelle Durkes. She and her husband, Kevin, are collecting memorabilia and would welcome anything that you who attended Randolph would like to contribute. Tier email address is kdurkes40@cox.netHerewith her answer to my letter on 26 July 2006:

> It is always wonderful to hear from a former Randolph student. I am the school historian for Randolph Elementary, a place very dear to our hearts here in the Durkes household. My husband attended Randolph in the late 60's and early 70's and then all four of our children attended there over a span of about 18 years from the middle 80's until 2003. We have a granddaughter who will start kindergarten there next fall (2007). Randolph has been like a second home to us for many years. I am honored to be able to discover and preserve all the history I can about the school. Three years ago we held the 75th anniversary at the school and I met many wonderful alumni, all with great stories to tell. I had several of them come and speak to different classes at Randolph to give the students a taste of what the school was like over the first 75 years. The kids and teachers loved hearing all about Randolph's past. I also had the 5th grade students each interview an alumni from each of the years at Randolph so they could get a one on one view of Randolph history. It was a great project, the students learned so much and so did I. At the 75th anniversary celebration I had everyone who attended fill out a form telling me about themselves and when they attended the school as well as any special memories they wanted to share. I also arranged for the walkway out front to be uncovered and the flowering crabapple trees to be re-planted as a 75th anniversary commemorative project. One of my sons best friends was looking for an Eagle Project for Boy Scouts and since he was an alumni of Randolph I thought it made a perfect project. When the walkway was uncovered and it was discovered to be just gravel we decided to start a commemorative brick drive and so we have been selling bricks for the walkway for three years now and we are about ready to lay the final bricks. I would like to mail you one of the forms for you to tell me a little about yourself and your history at the school. I will also include a brick order form in case you would like to be included in the walkway. **I would love to have the newspaper clippings and anything else you want to share for our history collection. You can mail the form I send you back with your donated history items to my home at --- 1737 SW Webster Ave. Topeka, Ks 66604.** Thank you so much for sharing some historical items with me, I look forward to receiving them. It's always so exciting to see and hear more about Randolph. I will be happy to look through my alumni list and send you contact information on anyone who attended during your years at Randolph. I will get their permission to give out their information first, of course. Please feel free to contact me anytime regarding Randolph. Michelle Durkes, Randolph Historian kdurkes40@cox.net
>
> or Michelle michelledurkes@parentscorps.org Tel: 785-235-9483

Randolph Elementary School 1932-1938 (age 6 to age 13). Tommy walked to Randolph Elementary School, about .6 mile away, twice a day, going home for lunch, rain, snow or sunshine. Some streets had back alleys that added to the variation of the walk. Sometimes I walked alone and sometimes with a neighboring classmate.



From Home at 1120 SW High Avenue to Randolph Elementary School, at 1400 SW Randolph Avenue

(From a March 1983 letter from Florence Hahn to Tom Hahn: "So have had a walk. There is a slight chill at times and sun goes under for a few minutes and then out. You want a sweater on and turn the corner and want it off. You know how that goes and I thot about one time in kindergarten r 1st grade. You didn't want to wear a sweater to school in afternoon. It was one of those changeable days in early spring, our first one, and you begged me to let you go without and a norther wind came up in afternoon. and it was very cold, then you came all sniffly and almost bawling you were so cold."

From grade cards:
Kindergarten, school year 1932-1933, teacher Vivian Peak. Enrolled Sept 12th, 1932, school year 1932 to 1933

To Parents:

The kindergarten is a place where little children play and work together. We have attempted to have the play directed toward useful purposes and to offer types of work so interesting and desirable that their performance seems a pleasure rather than a task. Both work and play are planned to develop habits and attitudes that are desirable in the development of good citizenship.

We have listed certain items of subject matter and character development to which we shall call your attention on each report card date. We should like to have your hearty co-operation in this work.

Very truly yours,
A. J. STOUT,
Supt. of Schools.

Habits and activities well developed are marked *S*.

Habits and activities that show improvement are marked *I*.

Habits and activities that are unsatisfactory and need your co-operation are marked *U*.

PARENT'S SIGNATURE

W. T. Hahn
First Six Weeks

Mrs W. T. Hahn
Second Six Weeks

School and Home Card

Kindergarten

TOPEKA, KANSAS
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Hahn, Thomas Frederick
Name of Pupil

Enrolled Sept 12th, 1932 in Kdgn
Assigned Jan 23rd, 1933 to 1B.
Teacher Virginia Peak
Principal L. L. Kaufman
School Randolph

SUBJECT MATTER	6th Week	12th Week	18th Week
Handwork	I+	I+	S-
Music	S	I+	I+
Rhythms	I-	I+	I+
Language	I	S-	S
Conduct	S+	I+	S
Should weigh	10-20-32 39	12/8/32 39	1/19/33 39
Does weigh	10-20-32 37	12/8/32 38	1/19/33 39
Days absent	0	1	0
Days present	35	25	28
Times tardy	0	0	0

CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT	6th Week	12th Week	18th Week
Observes habits of cleanliness	I	S-	I+
Takes care of wraps properly	S+	I+	S-
Is courteous and considerate	S+	I+	I+
Obeys those in authority	S+	I+	S-
Is willing to make effort	S+	I+	I+
Does not waste materials	S+	I+	I
Works in orderly manner	S+	I+	I+
Gets and puts away materials promptly	I	I+	I
Is attentive	S	I+	S-
Co-operates with the group	I-	S-	S

Grade 1B, second term, school year 1932-1933, teacher Eleanor R. Fyler
Grade 1A, first term, school year 1933-1934, teacher Myrtle Garrison
Grade 2B, second term, 1933-1934, teacher Myrtle Garrison
Grade 2A, first term, school year 1934-1935, teacher Myrtle Garrison
Grade 3 B, term B, school year 1934-1935, teacher Florence M. Skinner
Grade 3A, first term, school year 1935-1936, teacher Mabel R. Karr

Dear mother,
Next Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, Miss Karr's room is going to present a Christmas pageant in the assembly room. We will be very pleased if you can come to see the pageant

Tommy Hahn.

Tommy's 1st ink writing - Christmas 1935.

Grade 4B, second term, school year 1935-1936, teacher Mabel R. Karr
Grade 4A, second period, Oct. 26, 1936, teacher Frederica Moore "Tommie is doing excellent work - even does extra work."
Grade 5A, first period, school year 1936-1937, teacher June Henderson. "Tommy is on of the most dependable ands courteous boys in the room."
Grade 5B, school year 1936-1937
Grade 6A, school year 1937-1938, teacher Esmet Granger.
Grade 6B, date 11 March 1938, school year 1937-1938
The principal for this period was L. L. Kauffman.


Tom in front of Randolph Elementary School in 1939 (Thomas Hahn Collection) [Photo needs improving]

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Mrs. Clarence V. Beck will enter-
in with a buffet supper and line
rty this evening for her son, Dean,
celebration of his ninth birthday.

* * *

A BIRTHDAY PARTY

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence V. Beck
ntertained with a buffet-suppen
nd line party to the Shrine circus
Friday evening for their son, Dean,
n celebration of his ninth birthday.
The guests included the boys in
Dean's room at school. Mr. and
Mrs. Beck were assisted by Mr. and
Mrs. Earl Swarner and Mr. Forrest
Smythe.

The party included:

Dean	Franklin Allen
Barton Brown	Harvey Ashworth
Clayton Kline	Dean Zirkle
Jack Sargent	Darwin Woodworth
Jimmie Pierson	Sonny Bunker
Miles Mayer	Bill Gillman
Dick Barnett	Robert Rue
Virgil Bass	Donald Alexander
Tommie Hahn	Edgar Matthews

Dean "Tony" Beck's Birthday Party 1935? (Hahn Collection)



Grade 3A, Randolph Elementary School, Topeka, Kansas, 1936. Back row left-to-right: 1. Sonny Bunker?, 2. Franklin Allen?, 3. Barton Brown, ?, 4.? 5. Bobby Beecroft. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Grade 4B, Randolph Elementary School, Topeka, Kansas 1936. (First row, left-to-right): 1? 2. Jimmy Pearson? 3. Tommy Hahn 4. Bobby Carnahan? 5. Miles Mayo? 6.? 7.? 8.? (Second row, left-to-right): 9. Jack Sargent 10. Clayton Cline 11.? 12.? 13.? 14. Betty Rippey 15. Barton Brown 16.? 17. Barton Brown?

(Third row, left-to-right): 19.? 20? 21? 22? 23. Allison Jones? 24. Darwin Woodworth 25.? (Fourth row, left-to-right): 26 Dean Beck? 27.? 28? Thomas Hahn Collection)

I WILL TRY TO REPLACE THESE IMAGES WITH BETTER ONES Editor



Whole Room, Grades 3A and 4B, Randolph Elementary School, Topeka, Kansas, May 1936. Tommy second row, 4th from left. (If anyone out there can identify any of the people in the above photographs, persons, I would appreciate hearing from you. Tom Hahn swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net (Thomas Hahn Collection)

Randolph Cub Pack (article from a Topeka newspaper in 1937): Scout Organization Outlined at Meeting at Randolph School The Randolph Cub Pack completed its organization Tuesday evening at a meeting held at the Randolph school. The Pack has been in the process of organization for the last two months, starting with a training course for the parents, the selection of a Pack committee, and chiefs, who are older serving in neighboring scout troops. The Randolph Pack organization is composed of the following Den Dads serving as the Pack Committee: T. O. Hedrick, Gary Bbeecroft, Dr. Ray Wooodworth, D. H. Leighton, Perry Pitcher, Rae Shrens, Lendrum McEachron, R. E. Wise and Richard Barnett. The Den Mothers are: Mrs. W. F. Hahn, Mrs. Devere Allen, Mrs. Robert Bunten, Mrs. C. W. Menninger, Mrs. H. T. Davis, Mrs. Glenn Romig, Mrs. W. G. Walton, Mrs. Jack Ecord and Mrs. J. Arthur Meyers.

Cub Scout Pack Members from an item in a Topeka newspaper in 1937. Members: Ford Acker, Max Rae Ahrens, Franklin Allen, Willis Anton, Dick Barnett, Dean [Tony] Beck, Robert[Bobby Beecroft, Keith Bossler, John C. Brier, Sonny Bunker, Bobby Bunten, Douglas Coe, Ted Crane, Jack Davis, Ralph Davis, Donld Decker, Clark Duncan, Jr., Jackie Ecord, Jack Fink, Billy Fisher, Bob Fleming, Harrison Fraser, Phil Gilman, Norman Groves [Thomas] Tommy Hahn, Donald Hedrick, Roy Lee Ijams, Jack Knowles, Oliver David Leighton, Dean Albert McCall, Billy McCombs, Scott McEchron, Roy Menninger, Al Joe Miville, Billy Moore, Tom Myers, Joel Nordeen, Jimmy Pearson, Tommy Pitcher, Richard Pringle, William H. Richter, Richard Romig, John [Jack] Churchill Sargent, Jr., John F. Schungel, John Simmonds, James EW. Sloan, Charles Robert Smelter, Keith Tabor, Bill Walton, Bobby Ward, Thomas Luther Woodward, Darwin Woodworth, Billy Wormington, Bobby Wormington.

The Randolph School building continues to function as an elementary school and is now, of course integrated. During the Brown [versus the Topeka, Kansas Board of Education], it was the white school cited as the second possible attendance center for the following plaintiff's child: Lena Carpenter's daughter, Catherine. [It is interesting to note that SchoolTree.org reports the following mixture of students among its 316 total.: Native American 12, Black 56, Hispanic 28, White 214. It is too bad that I missed the diversity of students while attending this school.] Gone from the front (north) side of the building ais the graveled walkway and the beautiful cherry trees flanking the walkway.

Boswell Junior High School at SW 12th Street and Boswell Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 1938-1941: Tommy generally rode his bicycle to Boswell Junior High School, about .9 mile a day, again going home to lunch each day. The school building is no longer there. Junior high was very important in forming wonderful friendships and experiencing very good teachers. Tommy was the editor of the *Boswell Broadcaster* and a cheer leader. Anyone having a group photograph of the Graduation Class of 1941--I think it was--please contact Tom Hahn Swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net

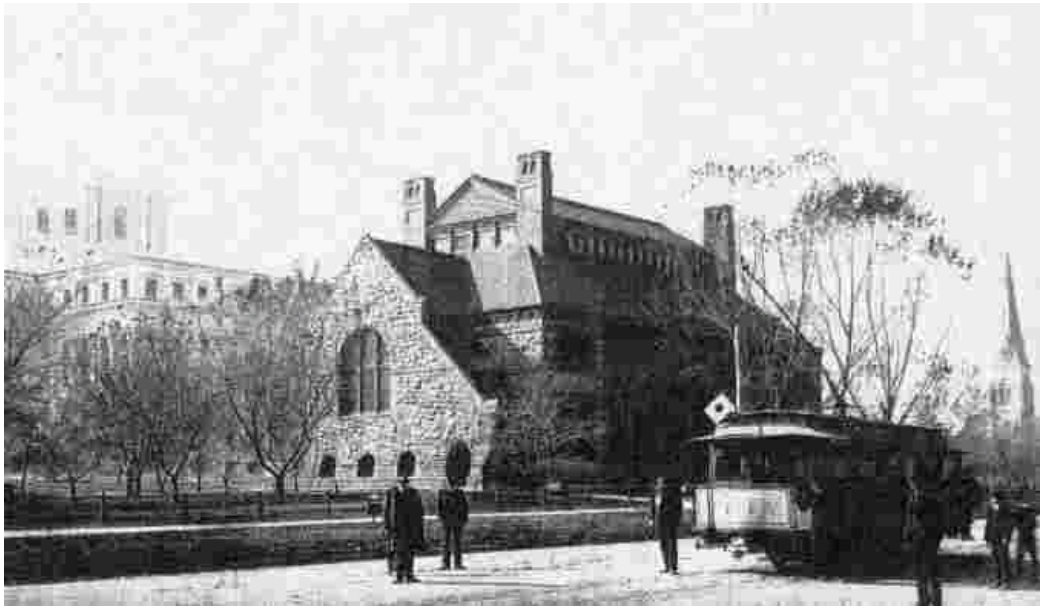


Route from Home at 1120 High Avenue to Boswell Junior High School, at SW 12th and Boswell



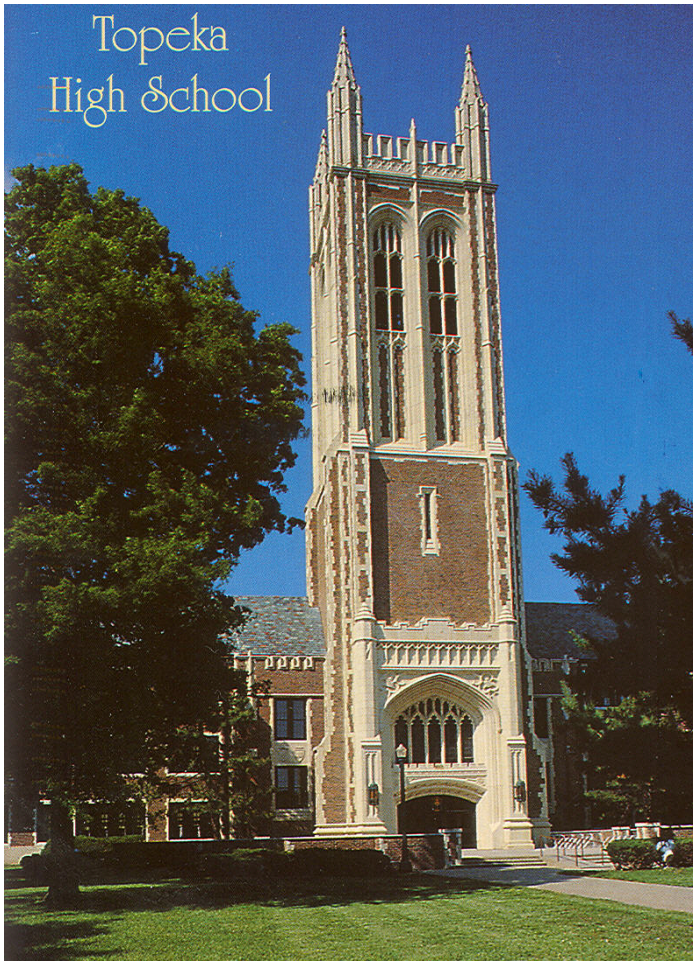
This image was obtained from the Kansas State Historical Society and is used with their permission. (Hahn Collection)

1. Maxine Tiffany 2. Eleanor Coulton 3. Joyce Frederick 4. Donna Talbot 5. Gloria Johnson 6. George Trautwein 7. Bobby Qunley 8. Bill Ayres 9. Tommy Hahn 10. Mahlon Bunch 11. Loren Westerdale 12. Betty Bramer 13. Phyllis Duff 14. Bernice Steenson 15. Betty Rippey 16. Lou Don Minich 17. Phyllis McCord 18. Evelyn Jackson 19. Jean Burdette 20. Ford Ackers 21. Dick [Richard] Gross 22. Phil Gilman 23. Maxine Taggart 24. Willadene Davis 25. Martha Rutter 26. Frances Bechtel 27. Dorothy Morris 28. Virginia Shrake 29. Norma Lee Collins 30. Jimmy Pearson 31. Roland Robbins 32. Martin O'Connell 33. Marjorie Billings 34. Esther Turvey (Home Room and Art Teacher) 35. Guy Robbins 36. Bill McFarland 37. Hervey Wright 38. Jack Sergeant 39. Clayton Kline 40. Dean Beck 41. Kathryn Mulligan 42. M. J. Whitson 43. Darwin Woodworth 44. Dale Rader 45. Edgar Matthews 46. Jimmy Bonebrake 47. Verlin Goodman 48. Bob Robison



Topeka Library Building on the Capitol Grounds. This building was razed and a new library was built on West Tenth Street. The Capitol is to the left. In the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s one could climb stairs to the top of the building for magnificent views of the city. The street car was used on the Eight Avenue line. In the background to the right is the First Presbyterian Church where Tom Hahn attended meetings of Boy Scout Troop 2.

Topeka High School, 1941-1944 Diploma: Tom sometimes walked, sometimes rode his bike, sometimes took a bus, and sometimes caught a ride with the good Wilcox neighbors behind to Topeka High School some 1.42 miles nearly two miles away. Patty Wilcox was in my 1944 Graduating Class. Topeka High School was, and remains, one of the most beautiful high schools in the country. Being a mid-termer, that is, one who began school in January rather than September, he took extra courses each term and one summer course in order to finish high school in two-and-a-half years. On 10 October 2004, over 60 years after graduation, Tom was inducted into the Topeka High School Hall of Fame.



Designed by Topeka Architect Thomas W. Williamson, Topeka High School was completed in 1931 at a cost of more than $1 million. Today it is one of the city's most distinguished landmarks. The mast spar from "Old Ironsides" can be seen on the east lawn of the school. Visitors are welcome on school days.



Route from Home at 1220 SW High Avenue to Topeka High School at 800 SW 10th Avenue

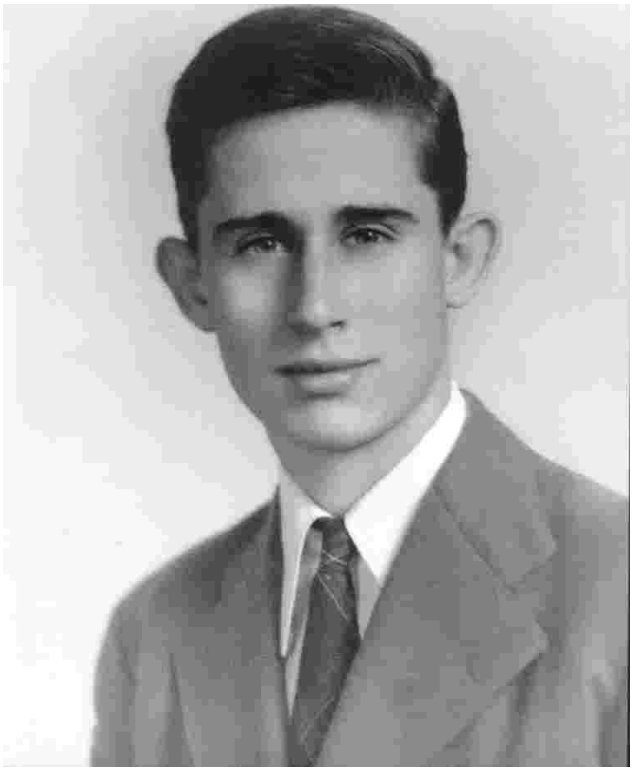


Tommy Hahn, Sophomore Topeka High School, May 1942 (Thomas Hahn Collection)

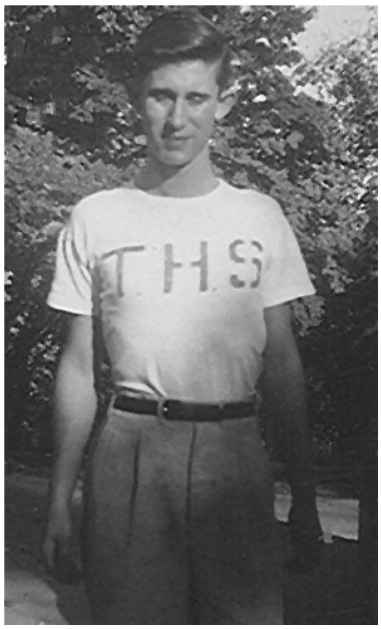


Caption reads: After all, Tommy, "It's only liquid air!" (*1944 Sunflower* -- Topeka High School Year Book

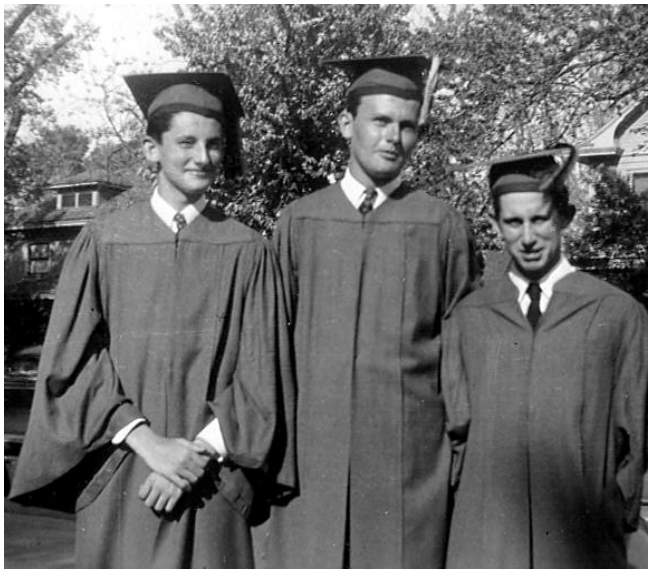
The courses Tom Hahn took in high school were geared toward entering college. With this in mind, Tom took advantage of an academic scholarship to attend the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, about 25 miles from Topeka. During his one term there, he lived at the Battenfeld Hall scholarship hall on Louisiana Avenue. During World War II, most colleges and universities were on a tri-semester system. Accordingly, Tom was at KU from July until October in the College of Engineering as an aspiring Chemical Engineer. The term was busy with working for coach Fogg Allen, working at the scholarship hall, being in the symphony orchestra and the band, and being on the track team, and being an active member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity and the Phi Mu Alpha Music Fraternity, being a member of a Methodist Church choir, going to Topeka on some weekends, and generally engaged on university activities. All this came to a short end when Tom enlisted in the United States Navy at Kansas City, Missouri on 6 October. He was subsequently was sent to Memphis, Tennessee on 22 October. For most of his life, Tom tried to piece together an education, taken advantage of opportunities as they arose, but it was not always easy due to work situations in the navy. His motto regarding education was, and remains, Vek yzhi, vek ychi) Russian saying: Live a hundred years, learn a hundred years. Only twenty-two years to go!



Tommy Hahn, Senior Photo, Topeka High School, taken November 1943 (Hahn Collection)



Tom with Topeka High School Shirt 1943 (Thomas Hahn Collection)



(left to right) Topeka High School Buddies Bob Beine, Dean "Tony" Beck, Tommy Hahn (Thomas Hahn Collection)

The Senior Class

of

Topeka High School

announces its

Commencement Exercises

Friday evening, May nineteenth

One thousand nine hundred and forty-four

seven o'clock

Moore Bowl



High School Buddy Scott Briar with his First Wife, Eleanor Whipple, Topeka, Kansas c1947 (Hahn Collection)



Topeka High School Hall of Fame Induction, October 2004

University of Kansas, 1944, School of Engineering, Lawrence, Kansas, Extension Course 1945:

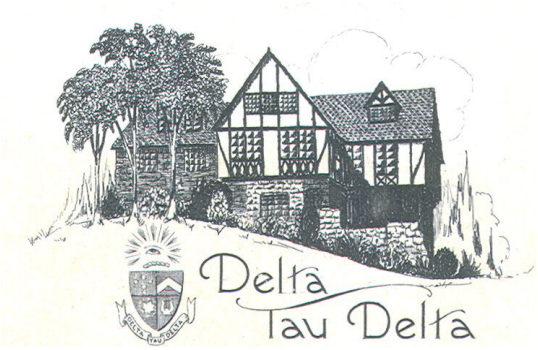


Tom Preparing to Return to the University of Kansas from his Home in Topeka in September 1944 (Thomas Hahn Collection)

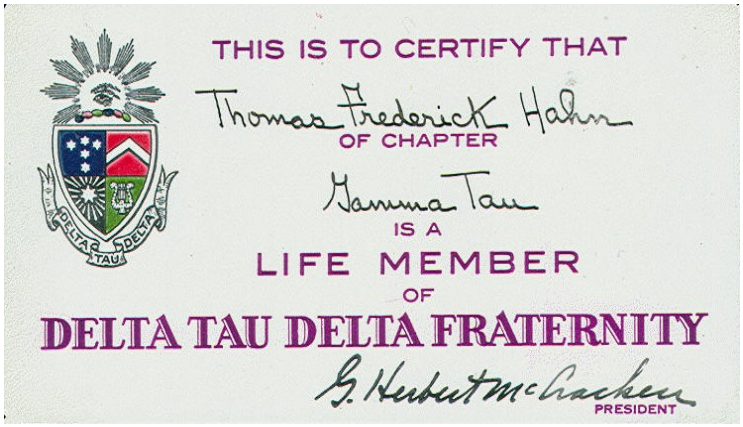




The Memorial Carillon and Campanile, a monument to the 276 KU men and women who died in World War II, was formally dedicated atop Mount Oread on 27 May 1951.



Delta Tau Delta Fraternity House at the University of Kansas, 111 West 11th, Lawrence, Kansas



The Delta Tau Delta Fraternity at the University of Kansas, Southern Methodist University, and the University of Texas, provided useful social activities and friends and acquaintances.

Southern Methodist University, 1945, School of Engineering, Dallas, Texas:

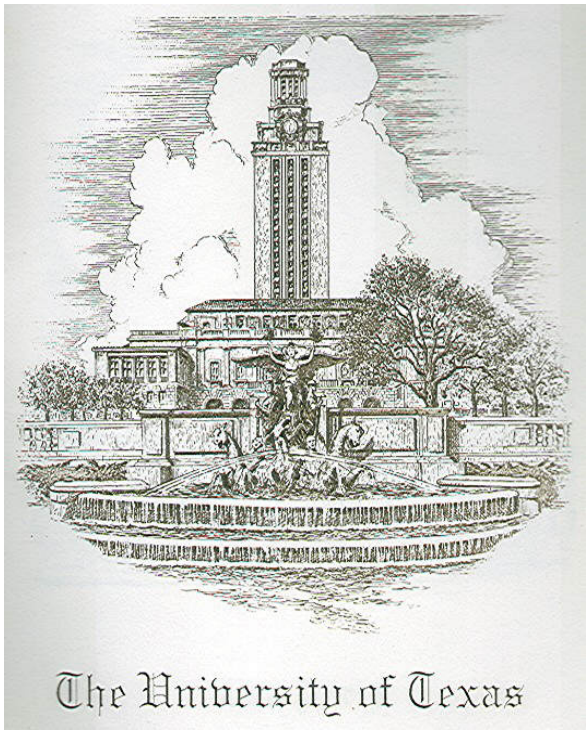


Southern Methodist University, Dallas Hall to the back, right.



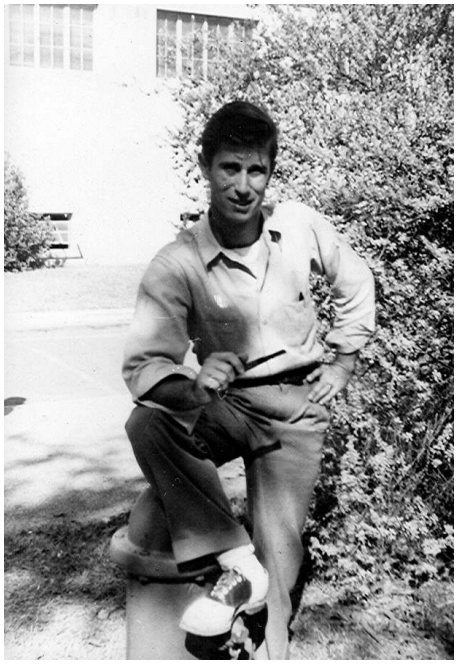
Atkins Hall. I think our room was on the second floor, left (west) wing)

University of Texas, Austin, Texas, 1945-1948, Arts and Sciences, Pre-Medicine, **Bachelor of Arts (Psychology)** minors in chemistry and naval science:



The Regents, Faculty and
Graduating Classes
of
The University of Texas
request the honor of your presence
at their
Commencement Exercises
on Monday, May the thirty-first
nineteen hundred and forty-eight
at seven forty-five o'clock in the evening
Main Building Terrace
Austin, Texas

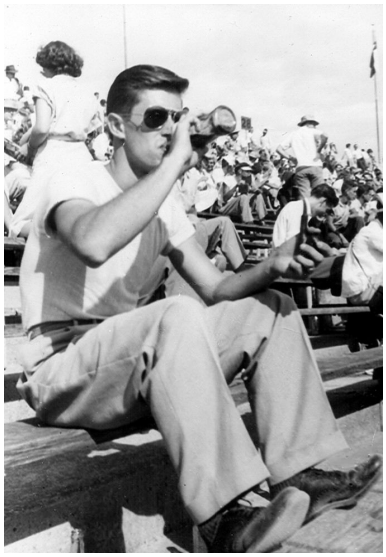
Baccalaureate Service
Sunday, May thirtieth
seven forty-five o'clock P. M.
Main Building Terrace



Tom at the University of Texas



Tom Hahn, University of Texas, Austin, Texas (Hahn Collection)



Tom Hahn at a University of Texas Football Game at Austin, Texas c1946 (Hahn Collection)



View of University of Texas Administration Building and Tower. The tower was the home of a massacre several years later. The lights in the tower glowed orange after victories by the Texas Longhorn Football Team (Thomas Hahn Collection)



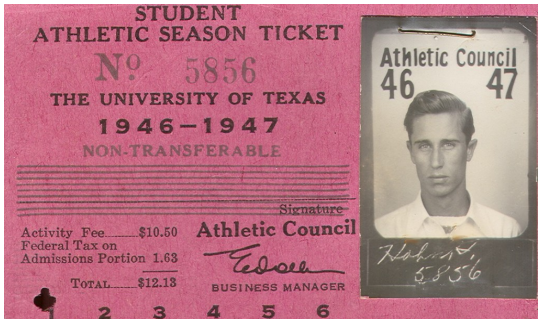
From the University of Texas Yearbook 1947/1948 "Tom Hahn tied the intramural 50-yard dash record." (Hahn Collection)



Delta Tau Delta Track Team Intramural Co-Champions (University of Texas Yearbook) 1947/1948. Left-to-right:
Front row: H. K. Allen, Franklin Pigg, Tommy Hahn, T. A. Outlaw, Fred Werkenthin.
Bud Higgs, Winston Manry, John Evans, Vilbry White, Pinky Quarles, Max Werkenthin, Ballard George. (Hahn Collection)



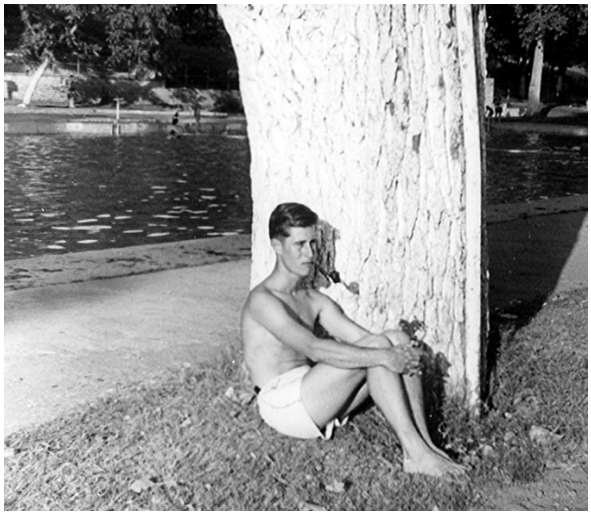
Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, 1948 (Thomas Hahn Collection)





Tom Hahn with Walt and Florence Hahn at the University of Texas. I am not sure whether this was when they visited when I was discharged from the Navy in 1946 or in 1948 when I graduated from the University of

Texas. (Hahn Collection)



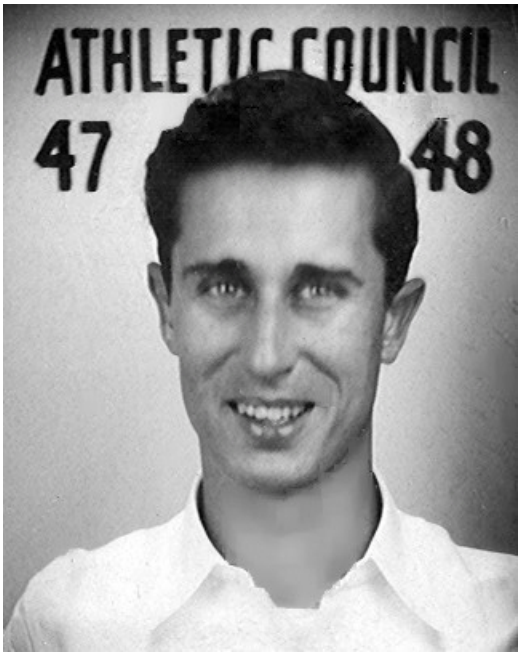
Tom Hahn at Barton Spring, Austin, Texas about 1947 (Hahn Collection)



Tom Hahn and Clement C. "Sonny" Gibbs, Room Mates at the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, University of Texas and both from Topeka, Kansas (Hahn Collection)

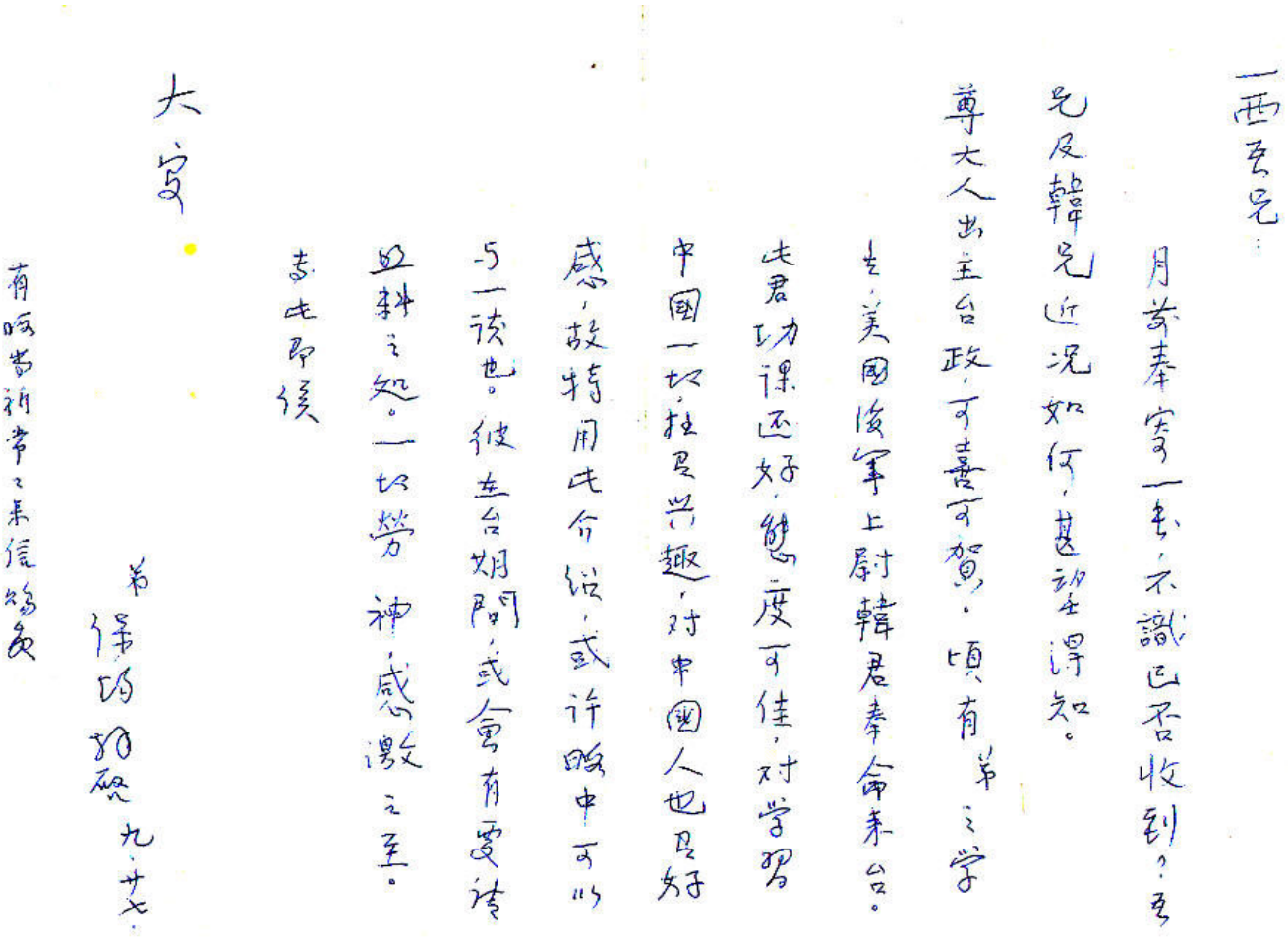


Tom Hahn with Delta Tau Delta Fraternity Brothers at the University of Texas. I will identify some of them later. (Hahn Collection)



Tom Hahn University of Texas ID Athletic ID Card, 1947-1948 (Hahn Collection)

Yale University, Graduate School, Institute of Far Eastern Languages--Mandarin, Cantonese, Japanese 1956-1957, New Haven, Connecticut, **Diploma in Mandarin Chinese.**



Letter of Introduction from the Director of the Institute of Far Easter Languages, Yale University to "Y-CY" on Graduation from Yale in 1957. Somehow I forgot that I had the letter and never used it when I went to the Republic of China later that year on a navy assignment to the Taiwan Defense Command at Taipei. Probably a missed opportunity.

I mailed you a letter last month. I do not know whether you have received it or not. How are you and Mrs. Han? I hope you let me know soon.

Congratulations! Your father is the Governor of Taiwan. Presently one of my students, Naval Lieutenant Hahn is ordered to go to Taiwan. He has good school grades and is very interested in learning anything about China. He is also very nice to the Chinese people. This letter serves the introduction of him with whom you might like to talk. Perhaps he might need some help during his stay in Taiwan. I would highly appreciate it if [of] any help you might give to him.

Sincerely, Lee Bao 9/27

George Washington University, 1948-1949, Graduate School, Psychology, Washington, District of Columbia.

American University, Graduate School, 1950, Psychology, Washington, D.C.

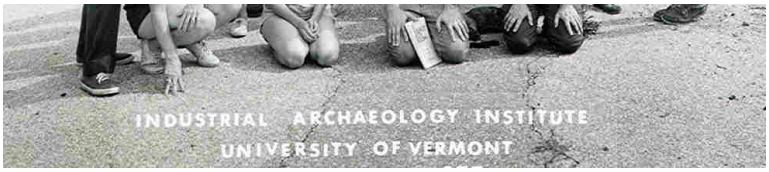
University of Maryland (Republic of China Branch, Taipei), 1957-1958, Arts & Sciences, French.

University of Maine at Winter Harbor, Maine, 1968, Arts & Sciences, Sociology.

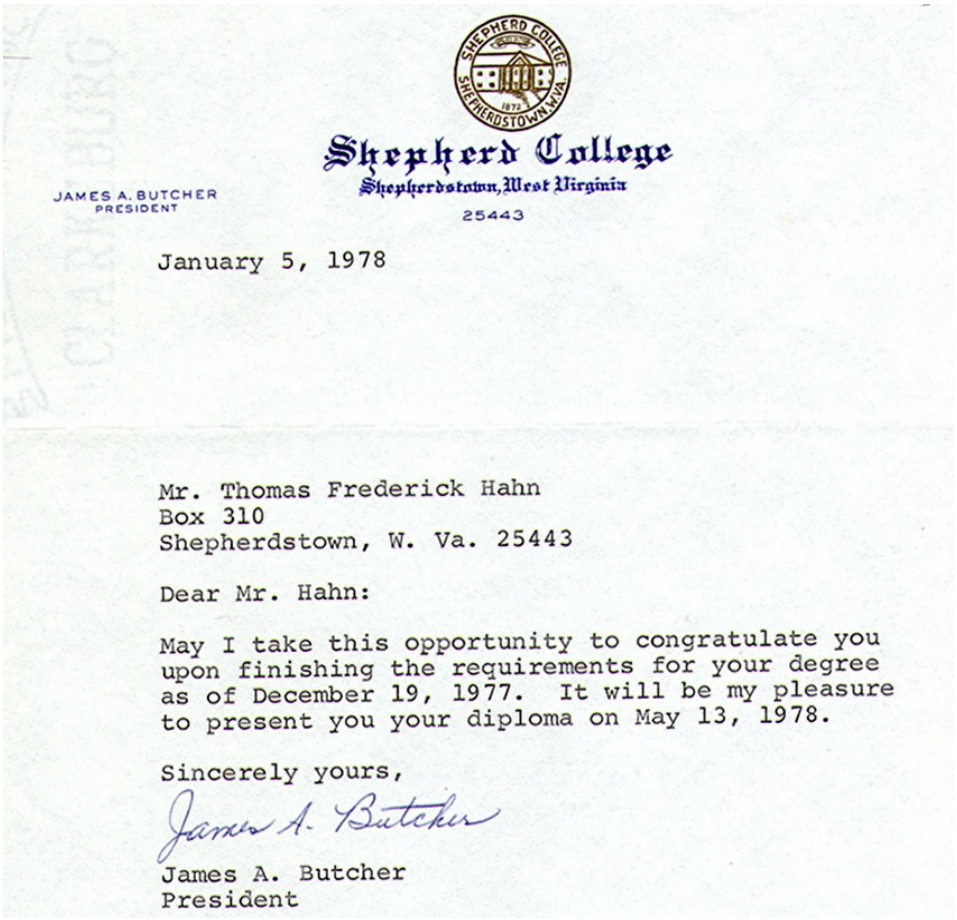
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Industrial Archaeology Institute, Troy, New York, Summer 1973.

University of Vermont, History, Industrial Archaeology Institute, Burlington, Vermont, Summer 1977.





Shepherd College. Bachelor of Arts (History), Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia 1976-1978



Shepherd College
Shepherdstown, West Virginia
25443

JAMES A. BUTCHER
PRESIDENT

January 5, 1978

Mr. Thomas Frederick Hahn
Box 310
Shepherdstown, W. Va. 25443

Dear Mr. Hahn:

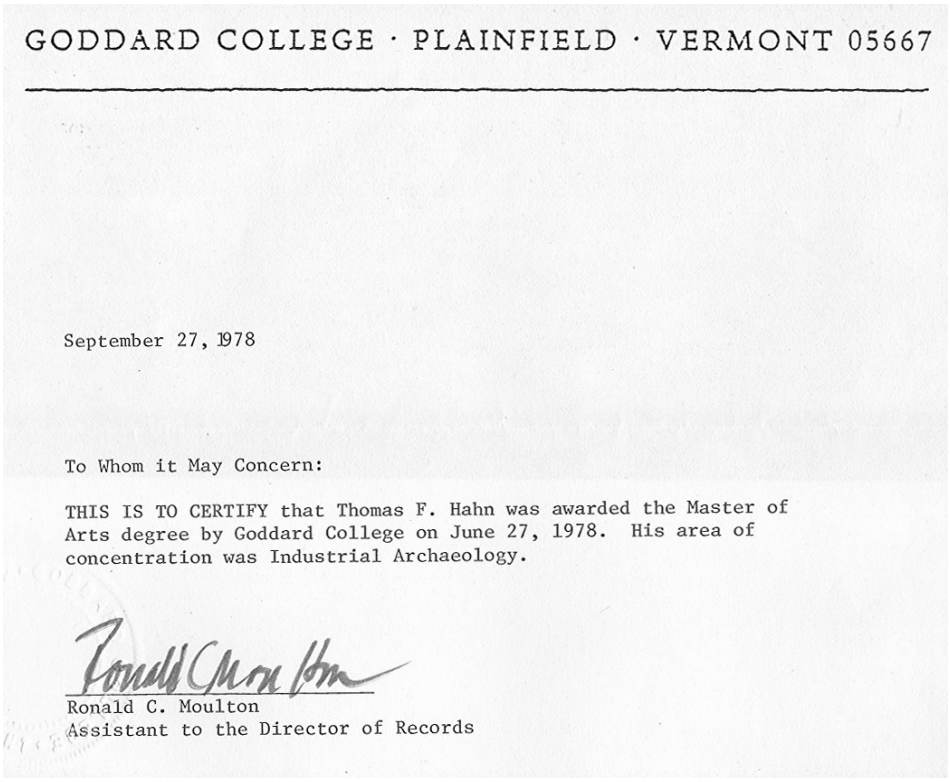
May I take this opportunity to congratulate you upon finishing the requirements for your degree as of December 19, 1977. It will be my pleasure to present you your diploma on May 13, 1978.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Butcher

James A. Butcher
President

Goddard College, Master of Arts (Industrial Psychology), Plainfield, Vermont, 1977-1978.



GODDARD COLLEGE · PLAINFIELD · VERMONT 05667

September 27, 1978

To Whom it May Concern:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Thomas F. Hahn was awarded the Master of Arts degree by Goddard College on June 27, 1978. His area of concentration was Industrial Archaeology.

Ronald C. Moulton
Assistant to the Director of Records

West Virginia University, School of Education, Social Studies in Secondary Education, Master of Arts, Morgantown, West Virginia, 1977-1979.

West Virginia University, Interdisciplinary Studies (History, History of Science and Technology, Industrial Archaeology, Curriculum and Instruction in Social Studies), Doctor of Education,

Shepherd College, courses in Geography and Computer Science 1984-1994; Jefferson County (WV) Board of Education, Computer Science courses, 1994-1995.

Times New Roman 12 point. Web copy 28 March 2005. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

18 October Tom Hahn Family - Part 2

MILITARY

Chronology

6 October 1944 -- Enlisted in the United States Navy, Seaman 2nd Class (Combat Air Crew), Serial No. 343-27-20, at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri.



Tom and Friend Join the Navy at the Federal Building, Kansas City, Missouri, 6 October 1944. (Hahn Collection)

8 November 1944 -- At the Naval Air Technical Training Center Millington, Tennessee for training for Combat Air Control: Boot Camp (six weeks), Aviation Radio School (16) weeks), and Aviation Radar School (two weeks). Mail Address: Barracks 33, Pers. [or Res. Center], Company 6, Battalion 3, N.A.T.T.C., Memphis 15, Tenn.



Tom Hahn, Seaman Second Class, 2nd row, last one on the right, boot camp. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



THANKSGIVING DINNER

30 NOVEMBER 1944

Tomato Juice

Cream of Celery Soup Crisp Crackers

Mixed Sweet Pickles

Hearts of Celery Quartered Tomatoes

Roast Young Vermont Turkey

Giblet Gravy Sausage Sage Dressing

Cranberry Sauce

Candied Sweet Potatoes Whipped Potatoes

Buttered Fresh Baby Lima Beans Cauliflower Au Gratin

Hearts of Lettuce with Thousand Island Dressing

Hot Parker House Rolls Butter

Rum Raisin Ice Cream

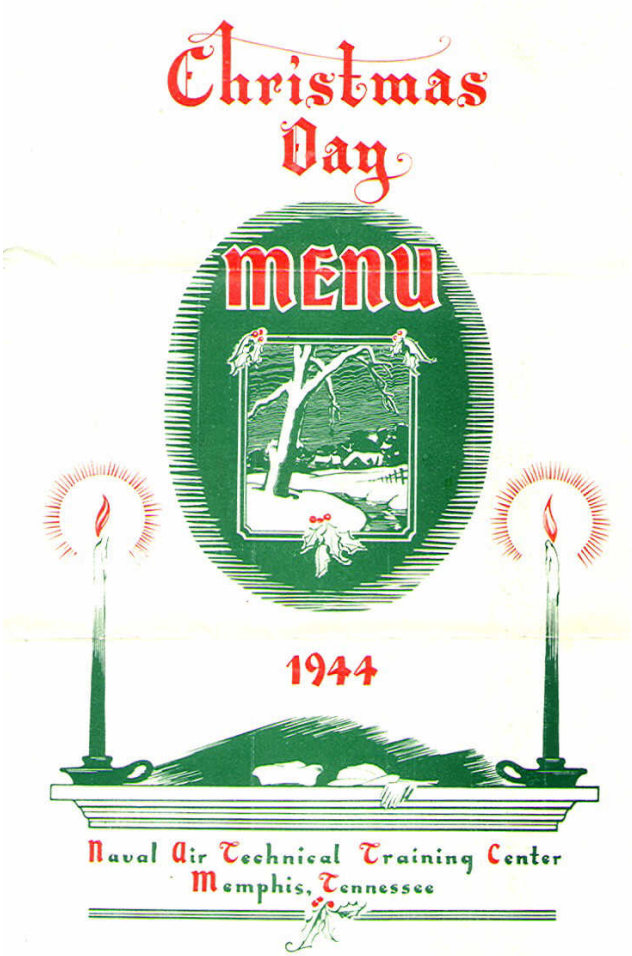
Pumpkin Pie Fruit Cake

Pumpkin Pie

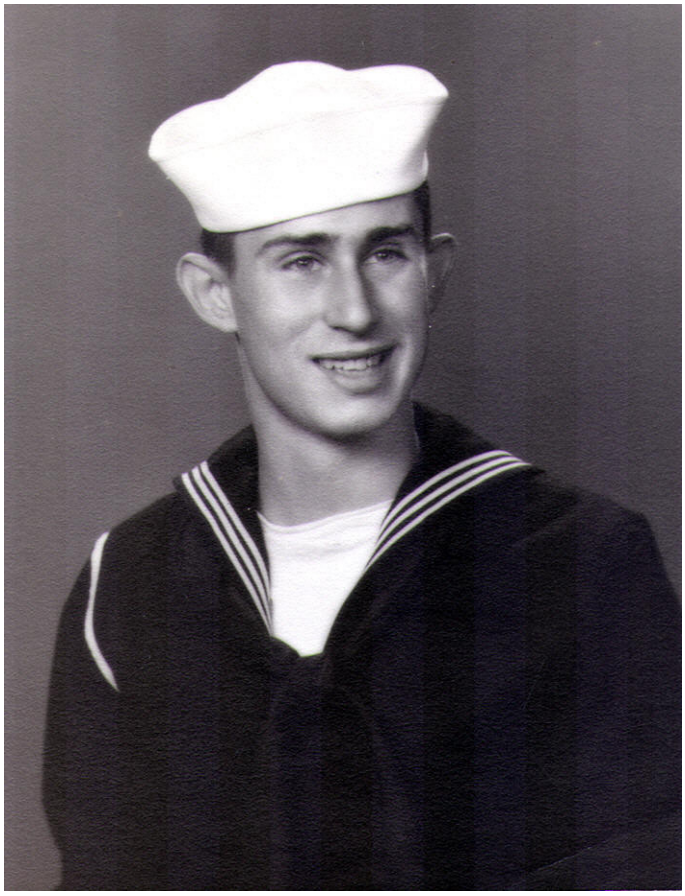
Fruit Cake

Tokay Grapes

Coffee



The menu was practically the same as that for Thanksgiving (Hahn Collection)



Tom Hahn, Seaman First Class, Aviation Radioman, Combat Air Crew, Memphis, Tennessee ca1944 (John Gereer & Company, Memphis. (Hahn Collection)

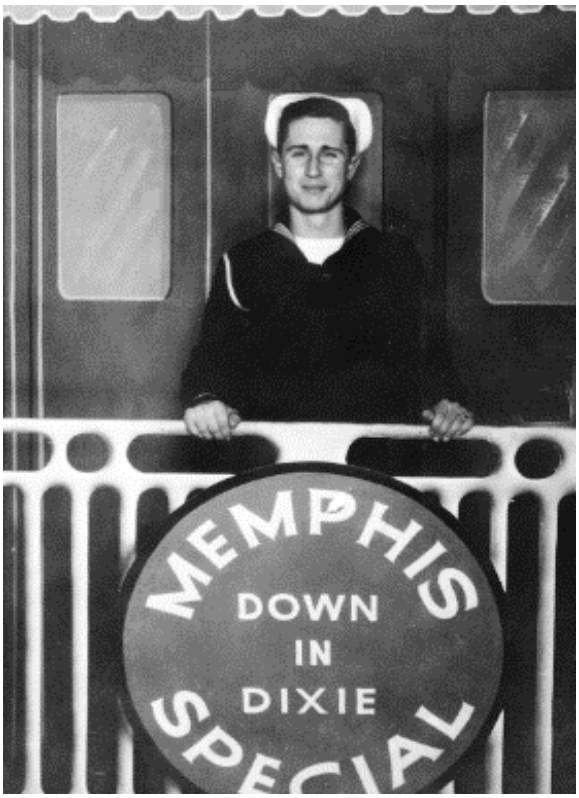


Tom Hahn, Seaman Second Class, Memphis, Tennessee. Note Aviation Radioman Striker's Badge on a

the left sleeve. Note also that he has undergone cosmetic surgery on his ears. (Hahn Collection)



Aviation Radioman Striker Badge (Hahn Collection)



(Hahn Collection)



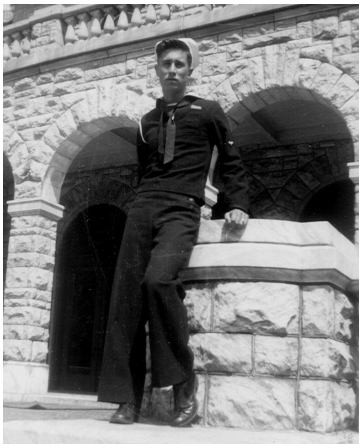
Navy Buddies Tom Hahn and Don Hilfer at Memphis, Tennessee 1944 (Hahn Collection)



Tom Hahn and Walt Hahn at a park in Memphis, Tennessee in April 1944. (Hahn Collection)



Tom Hahn and his mother, Florence Hahn, at a park in Memphis, Tennessee, 8 April 1945. Tom's parents came to visit him by train from Topeka while he was attending Aviation Radio School and Aviation Radar School. (Thomas Hahn Collection)

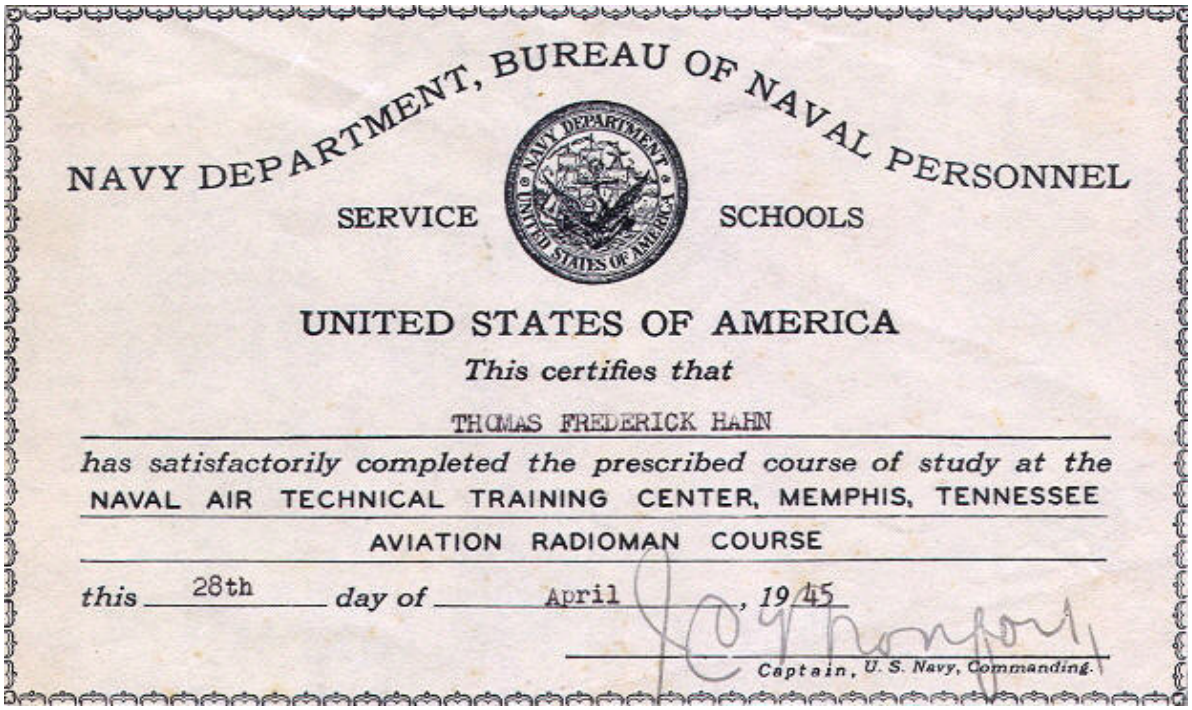


Tom Hahn, Memphis Museum, 1945 (Photo by Walt Hahn)



Tom Hahn at Memphis 8 April 1945 (Photo by Walt Hahn)

28 April 1945 -- NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTER (NATTC), Millington, Tennessee - Completed Aviation Radioman/Aviation Radarman Course



NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

SERVICE SCHOOLS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This certifies that

THOMAS FREDERICK HAHN

has satisfactorily completed the prescribed course of study at the

NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTER, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

AVIATION RADIOMAN COURSE

this 28th *day of* April, *19* 45

Captain, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

(Hahn Collection)

May 1945 -- Commandant 8th Naval District, New Orleans, Louisiana for examinations for officer training. was given the choice of the Naval Academy, the V-5 Program (Naval Aviation). I chose the V-12 Program so as to get a well-rounded academic, co-ed education.

June 1945-November Navy V-12 Program (Engneering) at the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas (14 weeks)

47 Names In Running For V-12 Choice

Nominations Referred t Commanding Officer; 374 Applications

Education Office has announce that 47 names of Naval personne have been forwarded to Captain J C. Monfort, Commanding Officer for recommendation to the Nav V-12 program.

A total of 374 applicants hav been screened by the Educatio Office. Of that number, 140 wer approved to go before the selectio board, made up of Lt. K. B. Walk er, Lt. W. O. Morgan and Lt. (jg H. J. Mosher.

The board approved 56 of th 140, and nine of those selected were unable to make the physical re quirements, leaving 47 for Captair Monfort's consideration.

Upon approvel by the Command ing Officer, the names will be sent to the Office of Naval Officer Pro curement, New Orleans, which wil send back a special V-12 examina tion for each man, to be taken about 25 April.

Those applicants, selected this far who make high enough scores on the exam will be called to the ONOP, New Orleans, for final inter views. 11-12 May 1945

It is expected that final selec tion will be made on, or shortly be fore, 20 May, after which time the selectees will leave for the training

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cable gram unless its de ferred character is in dicated by a suitable symbol above or pre ceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

...e filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destinatio

)KA437 NL PD=NEW ORLEANS LA 12

MRS W F HAHN=

1120 HIGH

1945 MAY 12 PM

on passing exam

MUCH HAPPINESS ON MOTHERS DAY LEAVE TONIGHT NO WORD UNTIL AFTER THE 20TH LOVE=

TOM

36 Sailors Make The Grade; Prepare For V-12 Training

Thomas F. (Tommy) Hahn seaman 1/c, left [Topeka, Kansas] Friday to enter V-12 training at Southern Methodist university, Dallas, after spending a week's delay enroute visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W, F. Hahn, of 1120 High. A former Kansas university student, he entered the Navy last October and recently completed radio training at Memphis. (Topeka *Capitol* or *Journal*)

November 1945-26 June 1946 -- Midshipman, University of Texas, Austin, Travis County, Texas (35 weeks)



This 1945 photo was probably taken when I was at home in Topeka on leave between Memphis, Tennessee and Dallas, Texas early summer 1945. (Photo by Walt Hahn)

Here Comes The Navy

The Navy has come to the Forty Acres in almost a mass movement. Fifteen hundred Navy men in blues and khakis are a substantial addition to the wartime student body. Capt. Rawson J. Valentine is commander of the unit.

The naval unit here is composed of the V-12 and the Naval ROTC. The larger of these two groups, the V-12's are taking their prerequisite training for midshipman's school. Most of them are taking either engineering or premedical courses as part of their college work.

The khaki-clad NROTCs take technical courses in addition to their normal studies and are commissioned as ensigns at the end of their period of training. From here they go into active service in whatever duty they are assigned.

All the V-12 trainees wear regular sailor uniforms and the NROTSs wear officer-type navy blue uniforms in the winter and khaki in the summer.

★

Over a year before the nation went to war, students were a little bewildered to see boys in navy blue shooting the sun, working navigation problems, and drilling on the Forty Acres. These were the NROTC who, in 1940, were the first training unit at the University.

Later the V-12 reservists and the V-5 preparatory flight cadets became part of the naval unit, but at the present time only V-12s and NROTCs are in the training program.

With a well-trained staff of experienced Navy officers, the unit has made rapid progress in instilling in the plebes the traditions, training, and principles of the Navy. They have been allowed to continue their college training so as to make better seamen. With the technical courses and modern equipment to be found at the University the Navy is turning out skilled men to handle the highly technical equipment of modern warfare.

★

Yet the Navy is a definite part of the student body—a large and active part. Both the V-12 trainees and the NROTC group attend regular University classes. They are allowed to become members of fraternities, run for offices, and vote in campus elections, and participate in intramural and Varsity sports.

The trainees have taken an active part in such campus organizations as the "Y," the forensic societies, and student publications.

The university is turning out men not limited to technical knowledge only but having experience in other fields as well. These boys, along with the civilians who study with them, will be the generation which will make the peace.



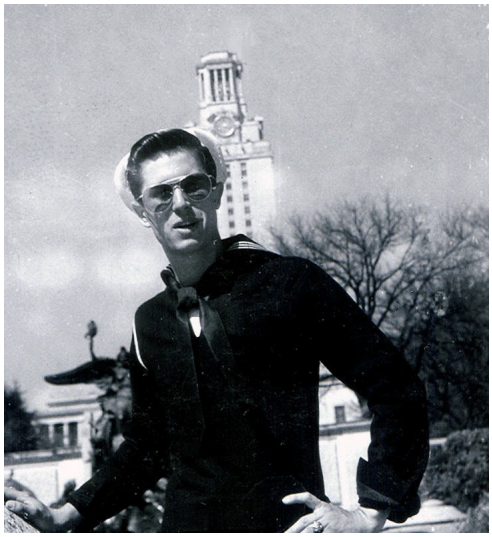
Midshipman, University of Texas (Hahn Collection)



Midshipman , University of Texas (Hahn Collection)



Navy Swing Band, University of Texas, Austin Texas, 1945
Standing: (left-to-right) T. L. Belknap, K. H. Otto, T. F. Hahn, D. Brannon, R. L. Hardesty, J.P. O'Donnell Seated: (left-to-right) J. L. Bacon, T. V. Hodges, W. E. Barrington, J. C. Robinson, L. E. Goodman (Hahn Collection)



When the Longhorns won a football game, tower lights glowed orange. (Hahn Collection)



University of Texas, 7 April 1946. Left-to-right: Tom Hahn, Bill Michie, Joe "Scott" Briar. Scott and Tom were high school buddies. Bill Michie, from Doylestown, Pennsylvania, was one of Tom's Navy roommates at the Southern Methodist University at Dallas and the the University of Texas at Austin. Scott was a Sergeant in the Army stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, but when he visited Austin, he and Scott sometimes changed uniforms, as shown here. (Hahn Collection)



Tom Hahn on Christmas Leave at Topeka, Kansas from Austin, Texas (Hahn Collection)



My wonderful Roommates at Southern Methodist University and the University of Texas and their Girl Friends. Left: James L. "Jim" "Brew" Brewbaker of Longmont, Colorado and right: William "Bill" Mich" Michie of Doylestown, Pennsylvania. (Navy Photo) (Hahn Collection)

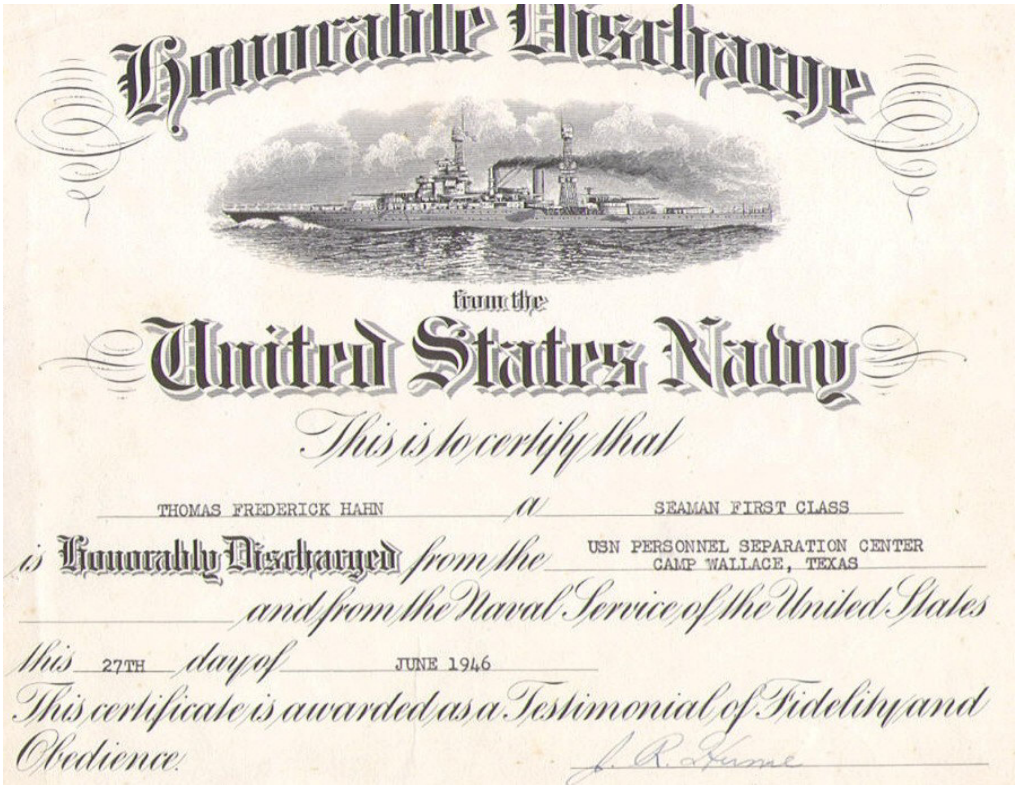


Tom Hahn in June 1946 near Prather Hall where he lived while attending the University of Texas, Because I am in sailor whites, I was probably about to depart for the Navy Personnel Separation Center at Camp Wallace, Texas. (Photo by Walter Hahn)



Prather Hall, Residence Hall for NROTC Program, University of Texas. That may be Walt Hahn's car to the right and he may be the one carrying something away from the building. (Walter Hahn Photo)

27 June 1946 -- Separated from the Naval Service under the Point System established for World War II at the USN Personnel Separation Center at Camp Wallace, Texas. The Honorable Discharge Certificate and the Notice of Separation (DD-214) Certificate were filed with the Register of deeds, Shawnee County, Kansas, on 3 July 1946. The Notice of Separation from the Naval Service said that the Serial Number was 343-27-20 and that Thomas Frederick Hahn was a Seaman First Class (Aviation Radioman) S[?]V V-6 USNR. It also said that off-duty courses in Economics at the University of Kansas and off-duty courses in German and Psychology at the University of Texas had been completed.



Honorable Discharge

from the

United States Navy

This is to certify that

THOMAS FREDERICK HAHN a SEAMAN FIRST CLASS

is Honorably Discharged from the USN PERSONNEL SEPARATION CENTER CAMP WALLACE, TEXAS

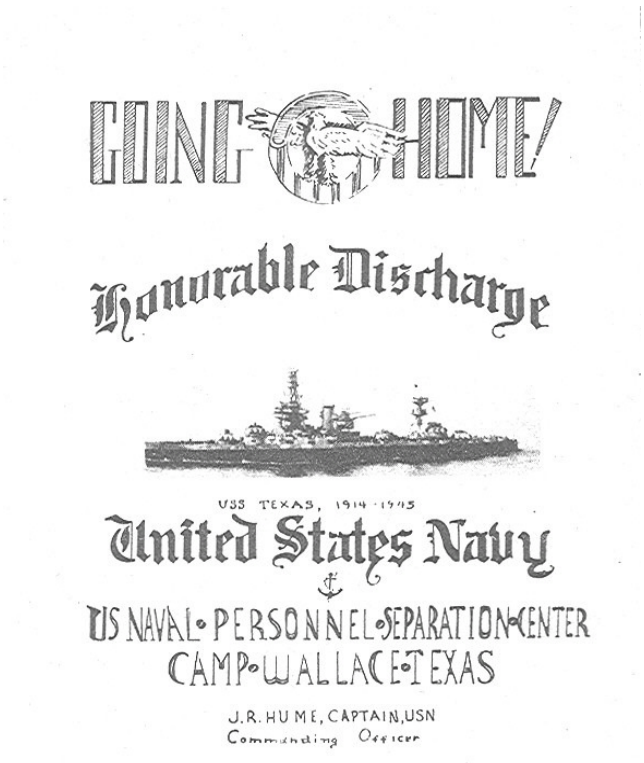
and from the Naval Service of the United States

this 27TH day of JUNE 1946

This certificate is awarded as a Testimonial of Fidelity and Obedience.

J. R. Hume

(Hahn Collection)



GOING HOME!

Honorable Discharge

USS TEXAS, 1914-1945

United States Navy

US NAVAL PERSONNEL SEPARATION CENTER

CAMP WALLACE TEXAS

J.R. HUME, CAPTAIN, USN

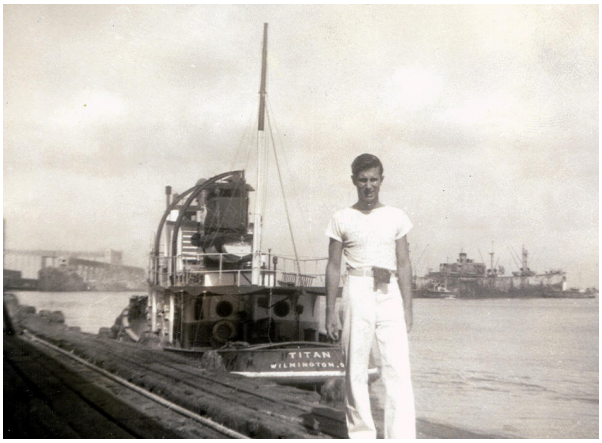
Commanding Officer



Roommates at Southern Methodist University and the University of Texas. Left-to-right: Tom Hahn, William "Bill" Michie from Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and James "Jimb "Brew
L. Brubaker from Boulder, Colorado. (Hahn Collection)



Jim Brewbaker with his First Wife Helen in 1963 and their Chidren (left-t-right) Jin, Paul, Philip, Perry, and Pamela Barbara Jean. The children may not be in the order shown. In 2005, Dr. Brewbaker remains a Professor of Agronomy at the University of Hawaii.



Tom Hahn, Seaman First Class, Galveston Texas 1946 (Photo by Walt Hahn)



Washing of navy clothes after Tom returned to his home after being discharged from World War II in June 1946 (Photo by Tom Hahn)

September 1946-June 1948 -- Midshipman and Sub-Battalion Commander, Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) University of Texas, Austin, Travis County, Texas, Graduated first in the Midshipman Class of 1948.





Headquarters of the NROTC Unit at the University of Texas, where Tom took most of his Naval Science Courses (Hahn Collection)



While a Midshipman at the University of Texas (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Tom at the Fountain of the University of Texas (Hahn Collection)



Battalion Staff, Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 1946-1949. Front Row: James E. Harrell, Battalion Commander; Thomas F. Hahn. Battalion Sub-Commander. Second Row: Allen M. Kappler, Battalion Adjutant ; James R. Underwood, Jr., Battalion Chief Petty Officer (Hahn Collection)

July 1947 -- Midshipman Cruise July 1947 in Battleship USS IOWA (BB-61), from Yerba Buena (San Francisco). California. Pacific. Vancouver, British Columbia Canada.



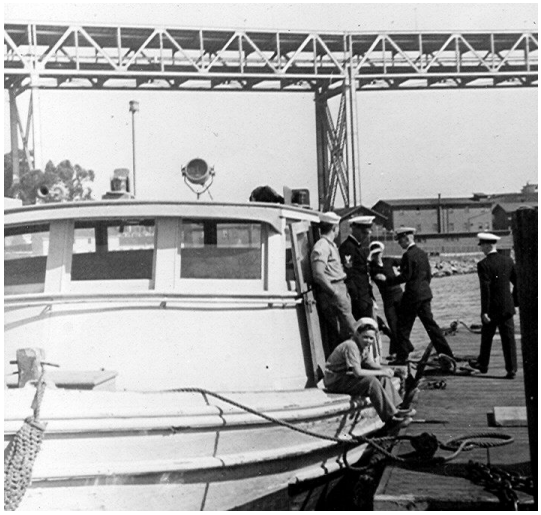
Tom Hahn at Topeka, Kansas Prior to Midshipman Cruise in USS IOWA (Hahn Collection)



Swabbing the Deck of the USS Iowa (BB-61), August, 1947 (Hahn Collection)



Members of Tom's Midshipman Class at the University of Texas Waiting to Embark in the USS Iowa (BB061) at Yerba Buena, California in Summer of 1947 (Hahn Collection)



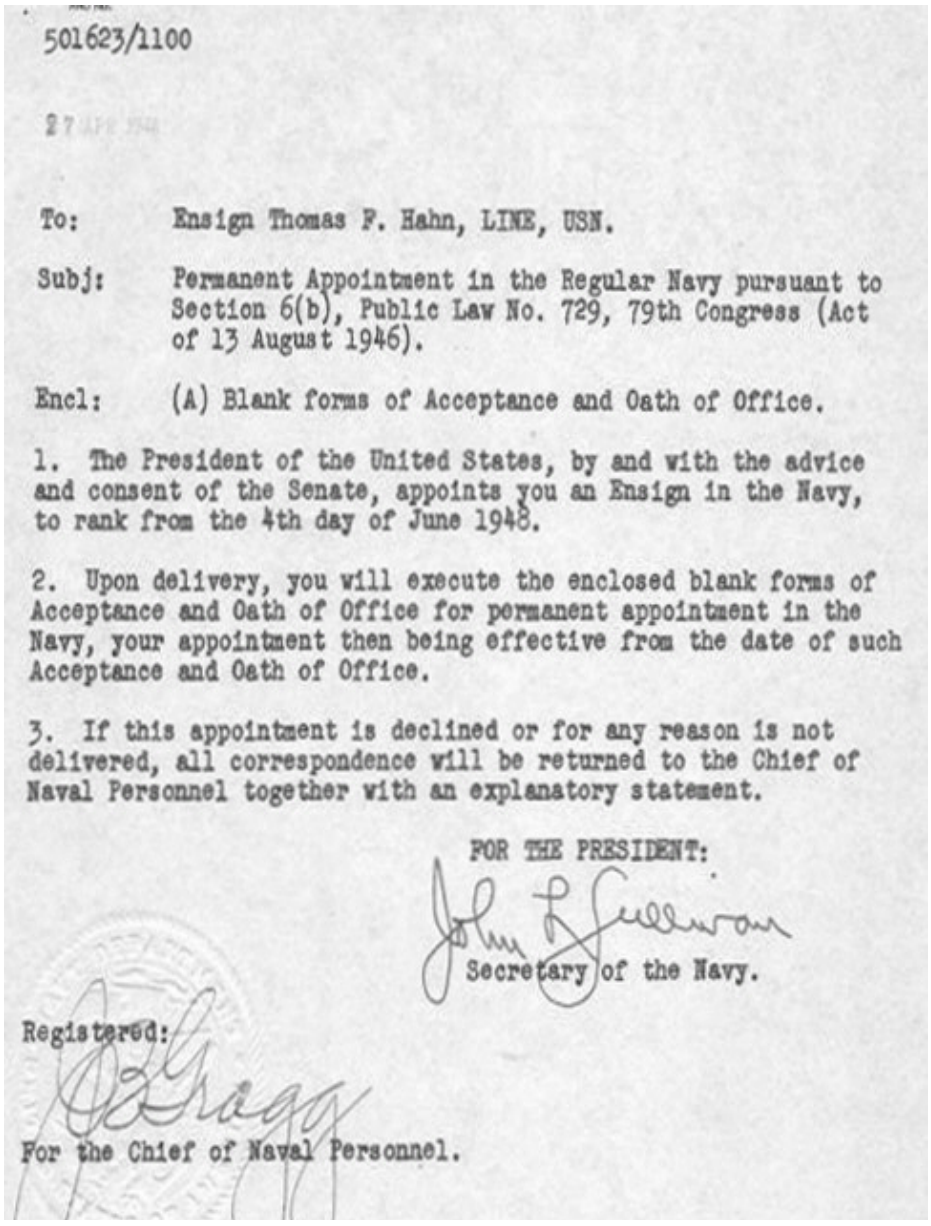
Midshipman Tom Hahn Boarding a Boat to USS IOWA at Yerba Buena, California (Hahn Collection)



Battleship USS IOWA (BB-61)

31 May 1948 -- Discharged as a Seaman V6 United States Naval Reserve (U.S.N.R.)

1 June 1948 -- Commissioned Ensign (O-1), United States Navy, line officer designator 1100, File Number 501623. My home address at that time was 1120 High Avenue, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



501623/1100

27 APR 1948

To: Ensign Thomas F. Hahn, LINE, USN.

Subj: Permanent Appointment in the Regular Navy pursuant to Section 6(b), Public Law No. 729, 79th Congress (Act of 13 August 1946).

Encl: (A) Blank forms of Acceptance and Oath of Office.

1. The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints you an Ensign in the Navy, to rank from the 4th day of June 1948.

2. Upon delivery, you will execute the enclosed blank forms of Acceptance and Oath of Office for permanent appointment in the Navy, your appointment then being effective from the date of such Acceptance and Oath of Office.

3. If this appointment is declined or for any reason is not delivered, all correspondence will be returned to the Chief of Naval Personnel together with an explanatory statement.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

John L. Sullivan

Secretary of the Navy.

Registered:

For the Chief of Naval Personnel.



(Hahn Collection)

Congratulations are extended to Thomas F. Hahn, who has been nominated to the Senate as an Ensign, USN. Hahn has also been accepted for special duty by the Navy Department (Newspaper Item)



Tom Hahn, Ensign, U. S. Navy, Washington, District of Columbia, 1948 (Hahn Collection)

22 June - 5 July 1948 -- Naval Research Analyst, United Stated Naval Security Station (NAVSECSTA), Naval Supplementary Activity (OP-202), 3801 Nebraska Avenue N. W., Washington, District of Columbia.

Shipmates heard from, from this tour:
28 May 2006 Keith Adkisson, Cocoa Beach, Florida

The brief history of this organization below is from the web site http://www.fas.org/irp/agency/navsecgru/history.htm

> The Naval Security Group traces its origins back to the first days of electromagnetic communications in the early part of the 20th century. The history of naval cryptology has a long tradition of service to the Navy and the nation.
>
> The Navy has been concerned with protecting its signals against unauthorized use since the Civil War. More dramatic developments in cryptology came after the advent of radio communications in the Navy around the start of the 20th century. Beginning almost with the first wireless transmission from a Navy ship in 1899, Sailors and Marines have been assigned duties in communications security and intelligence. They conducted numerous experiments in this new field of warfare during World War I and dedicated themselves to drawing appropriate lessons from this experience in the years following.
>
> The Code and Signal section of the Naval Communications Service undertook some cryptologic duties when the United States entered the war in 1917. In July 1922, it was assigned the familiar organizational title OP-20-G, which was retained until after World War II. Between 1924 and 1935, the Naval cryptology service developed operationally, culminating in the formation of the Naval Security Group effective 11 March 1935. That date marks the first appearance of the word "Group" in the title of the Naval cryptology organization and is observed as the

birth of the Naval Security Group.

A handful of officers and small cadre of enlisted personnel trained themselves during the interwar period in the specific skills and knowledge of Naval signals exploitation and security. These pioneers formed the nucleus of the Communications Intelligence Organization during World War II. At the height of the war, nearly 10,000 naval specialists participated in the world-wide activities of the Naval Security Group. Their contributions played a role in all major campaigns of the war.

After 1945, the Navy was reduced in size and the consolidation of functions became necessary. The Navy Cryptologic organization was renamed Communications Supplementary Activities in 1945 and the trend toward centralized control continued. Increasingly complex technology and more sophisticated equipment added new responsibilities and accelerated the movement toward career specialties in signal exploitation and security. In 1948, officer designators and enlisted ratings were established for cryptologic personnel. A closer alliance with Army and Air Force Cryptologists was formalized in 1949 with the establishment of the Armed Forces Security Agency. The title "Naval Security Group" was adopted in late 1950 and has remained the official name. [The Naval Security Group was disestablished on 30 September 2005.]



6 July 1948 - 25 February 1949 -- Student, Naval Intelligence School (Russian Language) Anacostia, Maryland
25 February 1949 -- Certified as a Russian Interpreter and Russian Translator



Department of the Navy
Bureau of Naval Personnel

United States of America

This is to certify that:

ENS. T. F. HAHN, U. S. N.

Has completed the course in THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. HE IS A QUALIFIED INTERPRETER AND TRANSLATOR OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

U.S. NAVY SCHOOL ESTABLISHED 1946 NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

25 FEBRUARY 1949

E. T. LAYTON,
CAPTAIN, U.S. Navy
DIRECTOR-NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL

(Hahn Collection)

28 February 1949 - 24 January 1950 -- Navy Communication Supplementary Activity, Washington, District of Columbia. Naval Research Analyst (Soviet Area)
24 January 1949 - 7 April 1950 -- Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA), Arlington Hall Station, Arlington Fairfax County, Virginia, Military Research Analyst (Soviet Area). Russian Interpreter and Russian instructor. There was a six-month tour in the middle of this tour to the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea, described below.

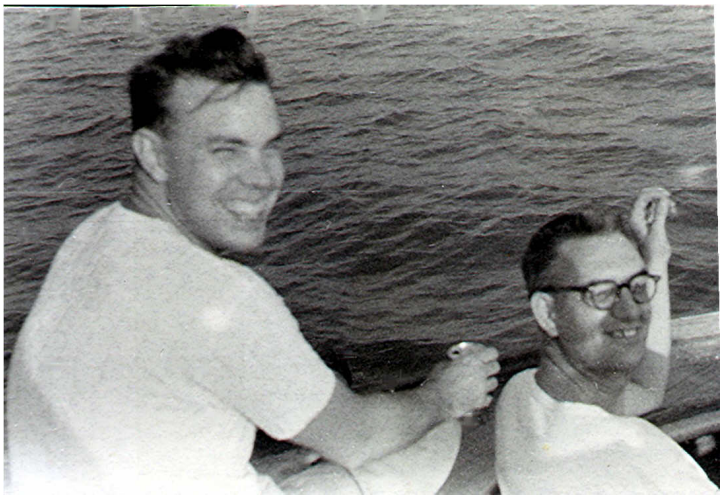


Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, Location of the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA)

Arlington Hall was the headquarters of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command's (INSCOM) cryptography effort during World War II. It was named for its location in Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia—a private girls' school which was commandeered during the War. Arlington Hall was in many respects similar to Bletchley Park in England, though military and only one of two primary cryptography operations in Washington during the War (the other was the Naval Communications Annex, also housed in a commandeered private girls' school). Arlington concentrated its efforts on the Japanese code PURPLE while Bletchley admitted to the Americans in 1943 that it had broken the Nazi Enigma cypher. Arlington Hall eventually became one of the facilities of the National Security Agency or NSA after it was created. The

Arlington Hall effort was comparable in influence to other Anglo-American WW II-era technological efforts, such as the cryptographic work at Bletchley Park, the Naval Communications Annex, development of microwave radar at MIT's Radiation Lab and the Manhattan Project's development of nuclear weapons. (Source: www.nationmaster.com)

During the Korean War, the Naval Security Group recalled several reserve officers and some of them served in the same Russian Voice Unit that I was in. Two of my favorites were Dayton Howe (living 2005) and Maury Briggs (deceased).



Dayton Howe (left) and Maury Briggs in the Presidential Yacht Sequoia, Washington, D.C.

***

9 April 1950 - 10 November - Communications Unit 34.2 (Sixth Fleet Language Officer. Sixth Fleet (Mediterranean) Heavy Cruisers USS NEWPORT NEWS (CA-148), USS SALEM (CA139), and USS DES MOINES (CA-134) This was probably the best tour of duty that I had from a point of view of location and pleasurable things to do. Visiting various ports and enjoying the exotic life on the Mediterranean at Villefranche-sur-Mer, the home port of the Sixth Fleet, were extremely enjoyable.

Shipmates heard from Communications Unit 34.2 on this cruise:
28 May 2006 Jack Haizlip (and Lorrain)- Macon, GA. Still hanging in there at age 86.



Port Lyautey, French Morocco April 1950. A wonderful country to visit. (Tom Hahn Photo)



R4D Transport at Algiers 1950 enroute to Naples, Italy (Hahn Collection)

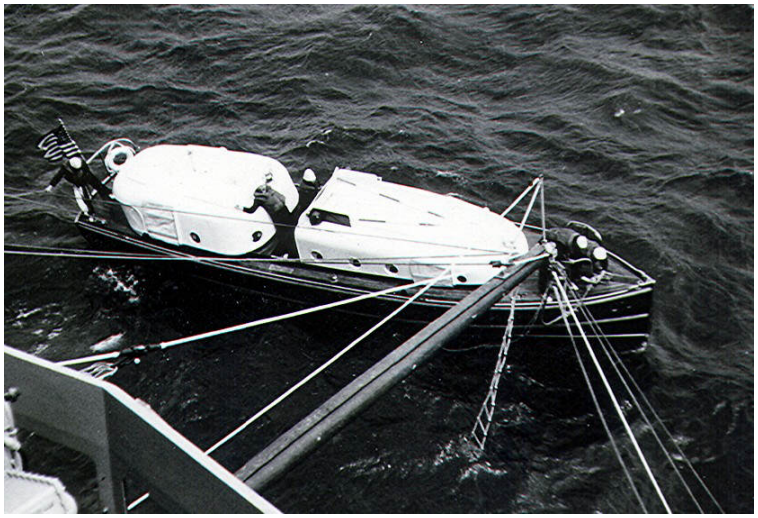
To go from Washington, District of Columbia, to the Sixth Fleet at Naples via Port Lyautey, French Morocco, with the Military Airport Transport Service (MATS) was not simple in 1950. First I flew from Washington National Airport to New York City, then to Westover Field, Massachusetts, where we spent the night, then via PB4Y2 (C-54) to Goose Bay, Labrador, then to the Azores where we spent another night, then to Port Lyautey. An engine in this R4D aircraft in which I flew from Port Lyautey, French Morocco to Naples, Italy. caught fire on the Port Lyautey-Algiers leg.



Heavy Cruiser USS NEWPORT NEWS (CA-148)

The NEWPORT NEWS operated under the Atlantic Fleet Command until she joined the Mediterranean Fleet on January 6, 1950. Relieving the USS Des Moines, she became flagship for Vice Admiral John Ballentine, Commander Sixth Fleet.

She served as Fleet Flagship for Vice Admiral Ballentine for a period of five months, during which she visited 15 ports in the Mediterranean. She was relieved by the USS Salem in Gibraltar, British Colony, May 26, 1950. During the three-month yard period that followed, Captain Edward Parker relieved Captain J. S. Laidlaw as Commanding Officer. The NEWPORT NEWS sailed from Norfolk Naval Shipyard to the Caribbean Sea during September 1950 and underwent a refresher training course for seven weeks, operation from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

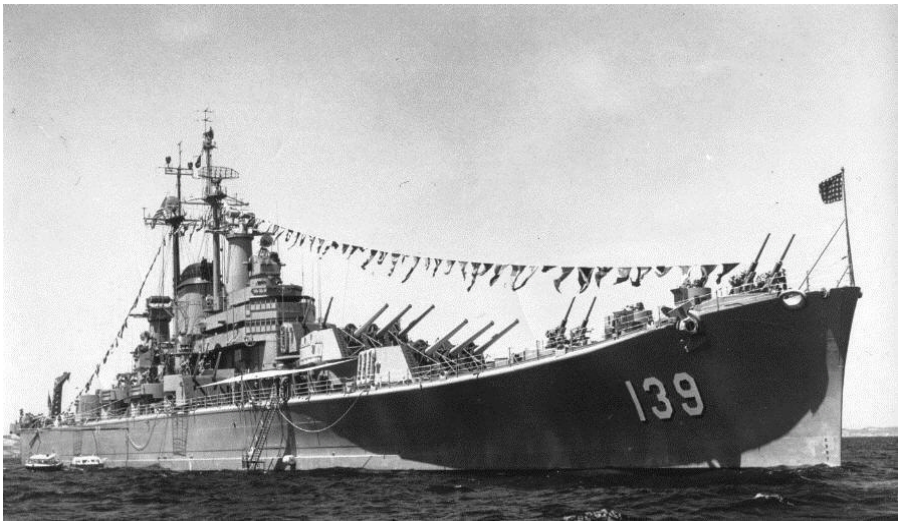


Admiral Ballantine's Barge, Mediterranean Sea, 1950 (Tom Hahn Photo)

There is a little story that goes along with this photograph. I reported as an ensign to Admiral Ballantine's Staff, the Admiral of the Sixth Fleet, while his flagship, the USS NEWPORT NEWS (CA-148) was anchored at Naples, Italy. The first evening aboard I had liberty and wanted very much to go into Naples, the first place that I would visit in Europe. I went up to the Quarter Deck to see if I could catch a boat going ashore. It was a stormy night and the seas were very rough. The OOD (Officer of the Deck) said, "There is no liberty, but no boats because of the rough sea. " I said, "I would REALLY like to get ashore, so he said, "It is too rough for a gangway but you can climb down the Jacob's Ladder to get to the boat below." This was sort of a flexible metal narrow ladder with round rungs. Halfway down, someone above stepped on my hands, and I yelled, "Get the hell of my hands or I will fall into the drink!" When I got to the bottom I saw this nice boat and I pulled the entry curtain and got it. It was really plush. Just as I was looking around the curtain opened and all I could see at first was one broad strip, and two narrow stripes on a sleeve, the mark of a Vice Admiral. It was Admiral Ballentine. When he got in, I said, "You don't know me, sir, but I reported to your staff this afternoon as the Fleet Language Officer [a cover for intelligence]." Luckily, he thought that amusing and said he admired my zeal for wanted to go ashore!



Tom Hahn at the Palace of the League of Nations at Geneva Switzerland, April 1950 (Hahn Collection)



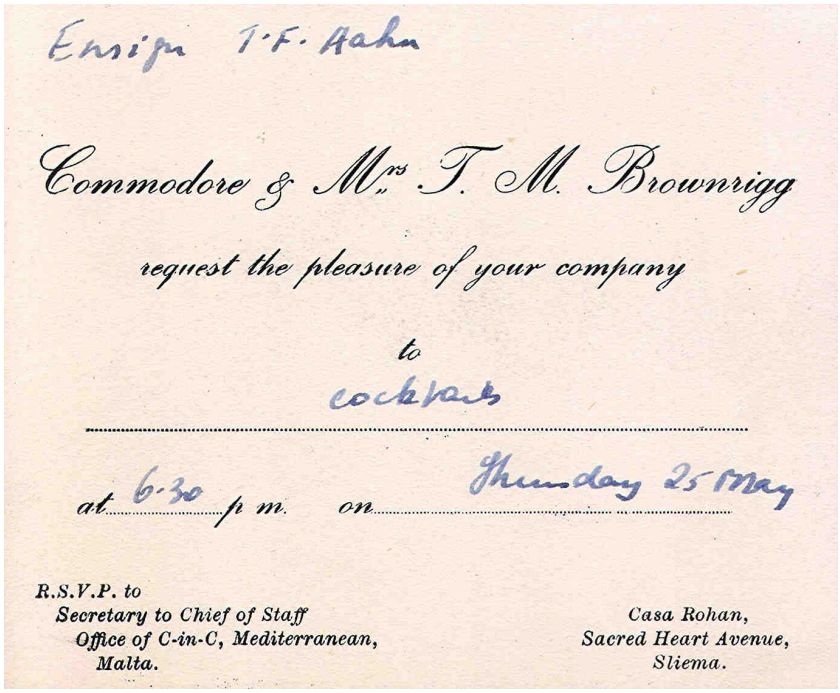
Heavy Cruiser USS SALEM (CA-139), 1950



Ensign Thomas F. Hahn, U. S. Navy, USS SALEM (CA-139) in the Sixth Fleet Staff, 1950 (Hahn Collection)



Ensigns Tom Hahn (left) and Jerry Wilda (right) Support one of the 8-inch Guns of the USS Salem. (Hahn Collection)



Ensign T.F. Hahn

Commodore & Mrs T. M. Brownrigg

request the pleasure of your company

to

cocktails

at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday 25 May

R.S.V.P. to
Secretary to Chief of Staff
Office of C-in-C, Mediterranean,
Malta.

Casa Rohan,
Sacred Heart Avenue,
Sliema.

This is typical of the kinds of functions Sixth Fleet Officers attended to help "Show the Flag" in the Mediterranean Sea. (Hahn Collection)

The **USS Salem** and her sister ships **Des Moines** and **Newport News** were the ultimate in World War II heavy cruiser development. She carried fully automatic 8" guns, 6" 38 caliber secondary armament and a full complement of 3"/50 rapid fire AA guns. Originally designed to carry 4 floatplanes, they were obsolete by the time of her 1949 commissioning and in service she carried a utility helicopter



Heavy Cruiser USS DES MOINES (CA-134)

Displacement 17,000; 1ength 716'6"; beam 76'6"; draft 22'; speed 33 knots.; complement 1,799; class Des Moines) The second Des Moines (CA-134) was launched 27' September 1946 by Bethlehem Steel Co., Fore River, Quincy, Mass.; sponsored by Mrs. E. T. Meredith, Jr.; and commissioned 16 November 1948, Captain A. D. Chandler in command.

In a varied operating schedule designed to maintain the readiness of the Navy to meet the constant demands of defense and foreign policy, Des Moines cruised from her home port at Newport, and after 1960, from Norfolk, on exercises of every type in the Caribbean, along the east coast, in the Mediterranean, and in North Atlantic waters. Annually between 1949 and 1967 she deployed to the Mediterranean, during the first 7 years serving as flagship for the 6th Task Fleet (known as the 6th Fleet from1 1960).
Ports of call while Ensign Hahn was aboard with the Sixth Fleet Staff:

8/16/50	Crete	8/16/50	Second Med Cruise Relieved USS Salem CA-139

8/22/50	Gulf Juan, France	9/5/50	
9/9/50	Tunis, N. A.	9/13/50	
9/15/50	Oran, N. A.	9/19/50	
9/22/50	Aranci Bay, Sardinia	9/25/50	
9/27/50	Augusta, Sicily	9/30/50	
10/3/50	Valetta, Malta	10/6/50	
10/6/50	Augusta, Sicily	10/11/50	
10/11/50	Messina, Sicily	10/14/50	
10/19/50	Villefranche, France	10/30/50	
11/4/50	Suda Bay, Crete	11/5/50	
11/6/50	Rhodes, Greece	11/9/50	
11/10/50	Athens, Greece	11/13/50	
11/17/50	Taranto, Italy	11/20/50	
11/25/50	Villefranche, France	12/4/50	Transferred Flag to Newport News CA-148



Liz Taylor at probably Antibes or Juan-les-Pins, on the Riviera, France, 1950 (Hahn Collection)



Tom Hahn and Liz Taylor on the French Riviera in 1950 (Hahn Collection)

As a staff officer of the Admiral of the Sixth Fleet, I was expected to take part in numerous social activities where we were "showing" the American flag. The presence of Prince Phillip as the Commanding Officer of a British Ship, visits from such personages as the King and Queen of Greece, dancing with Rita Hayworth, flirting with Elizabeth Taylor (to the annoyance of her husband, Nicky Hilton, was it? getting a French friend elected as Miss Riviera of 1950, the presence of Gregory Taylor at the filming of one of the Hornblower movies, the presence of Errol Flynn and his yacht, ZACA at Villefranche-sur-Mer, and my confrontation with him on his yacht, being detained in Damascus by the secret police, etc., were among the things that made life hum in the Med.



Ensign Tom Hahn at Mers El Kebir, Algeria (Hahn Collection)



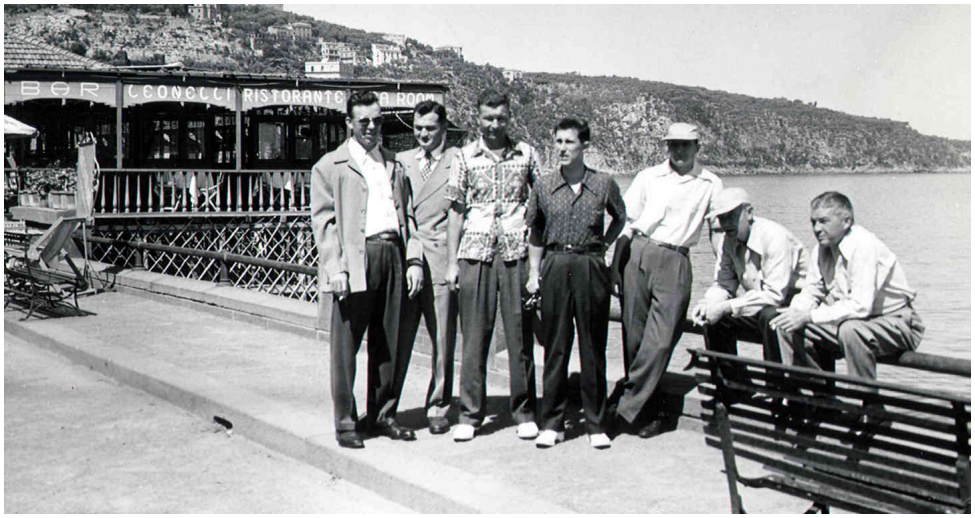
(Left-to-right, I think) VADM Ballentine, RADM Stokes, Chief of Staff, and King Paul of Greece (?) going to Petalia for a swim from the USS SALEM (?) in 1950. I will have to check whether or not this is King Paul in this photo or not, or whether they [he and Queen Frederika?] are out of range in the photo ahead of the others. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Mers el Kabir, Algeria (Hahn Collection)



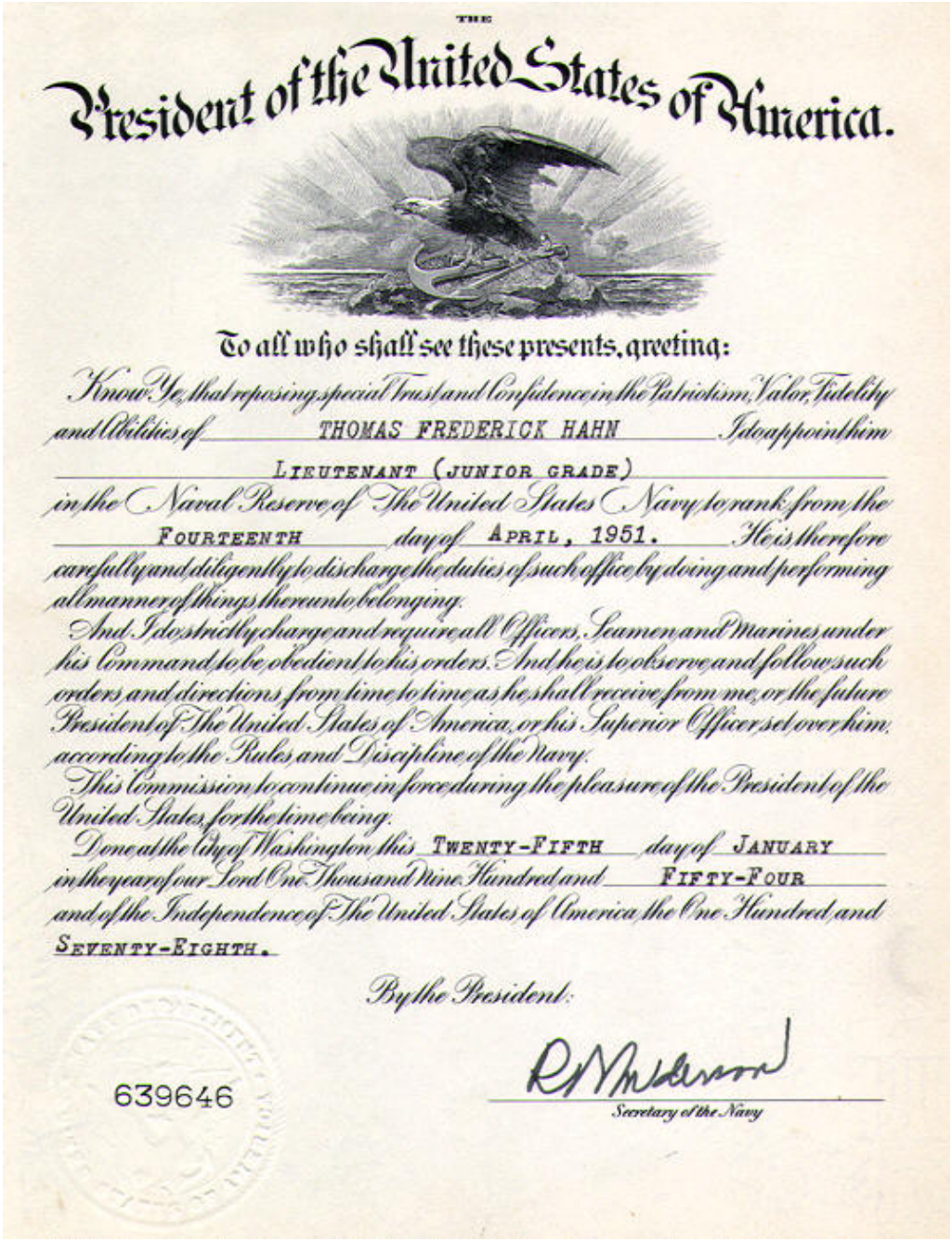
Ensign Tom Hahn at Athens, Greece 1950 (Hahn Collection)



Officers from the USS SALEM (probably) or the Sixth Fleet Staff at Sorrento, Isle of Capri, 1950 (Left-to-right:) Bahan, Bill Powell, Andy Lovas, Tom Hahn, Ike Metzger, Lee Hogan and Jackman (Hahn Collection)

* * *

11 November 1950-1951 -- Military Research Analyst, Russian Interpreter/Instructor, Armed Forces Security Agency, Arlington Hall, Arlington, Virginia,
14 April 1951 - Commissioned Lieutenant (junior grade) (O-2), United States Navy



THE

President of the United States of America.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know Ye, that reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valor, Fidelity and Abilities of THOMAS FREDERICK HAHN I do appoint him

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

in the Naval Reserve of The United States Navy to rank from the FOURTEENTH day of APRIL, 1951. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of such office by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging.

And I do strictly charge and require all Officers, Seamen and Marines under his Command to be obedient to his orders. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future President of The United States of America, or his Superior Officer set over him, according to the Rules and Discipline of the Navy.

This Commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

Done at the City of Washington this TWENTY-FIFTH day of JANUARY in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and FIFTY-FOUR and of the Independence of The United States of America the One Hundred and SEVENTY-EIGHTH.

By the President:

639646

Secretary of the Navy

7 January 1952 -- Fleet Training Center, San Diego, California. Duty-under-instruction in preparation for assignment as the Communications officer of the USS Gladiator (AM-319)

February 1952 - 2 June 1952 -- Fleet Minesweeper USS GLADIATOR (AM-319), Mine Force, Pacific Fleet, Communications Officer

U. S. NAVAL DISPATCH
NAVGEN-43-4

From: COMINPAC | CLASSIFICATION UNCL | PRECEDENCE NM

Action: USS GLADIATOR AM 319

Info: CINCPACFLT/COMINRON FIVE/COMINDIV FIVE TWO//

WE HAVE BEEN LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR COMMISSIONING AND LATER ADDITION TO THE MINE FORCE X THOUGH I PRAY YOU NEVER EXPERIENCE THE WARFARE RECEIVED BY YOUR PREDECESSORS AT OKINAWA ON 12 APRIL 1945 I KNOW YOU WILL FULFILL ANY TASK ASSIGNED YOU NO MATTER HOW ARDUOUS WITH THEIR HONOR AND ABILITY X I HOPE YOU WILL ALWAYS HAVE SMOOTH SAILING X REAR ADMIRAL J.M. HIGGINS USN.

Received 20 February 1952

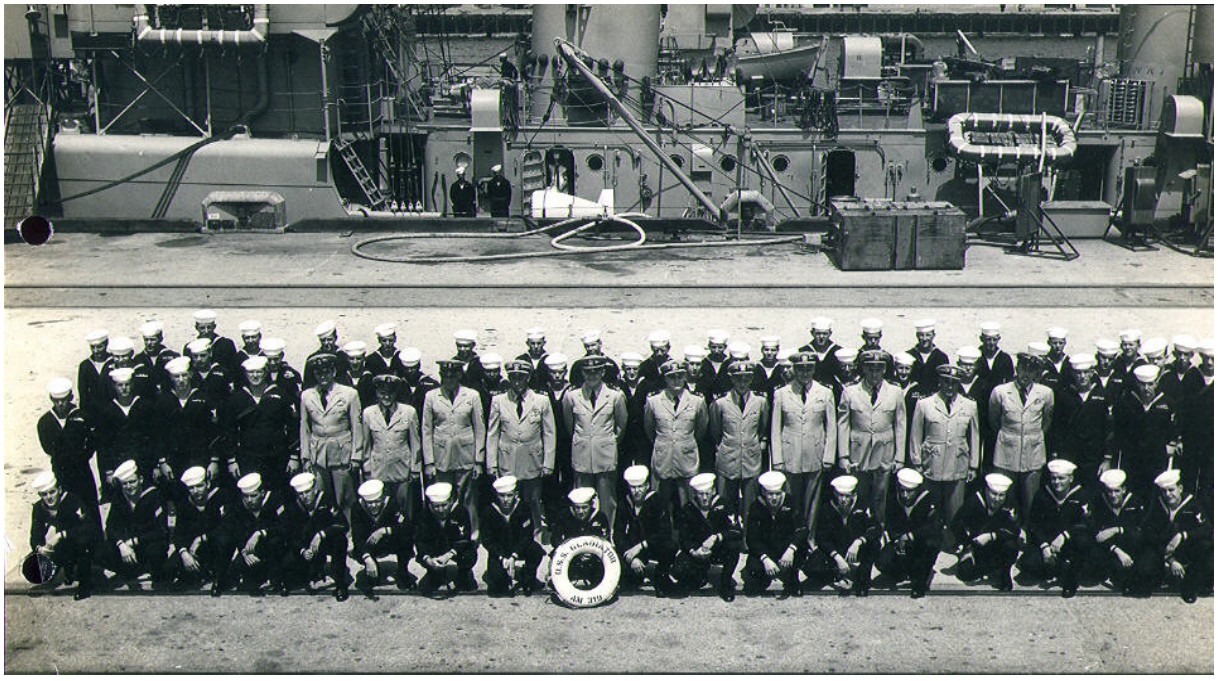


The Fleet Minesweeper USS GLADIATOR (AM-319) at the Recommissioning Ceremony on 29 February 1952. From a Long Beach newspaper: "The USS. COMPETENT, AM-316 the USS DEVASTATOR, AM-318 and the USS. GLADIATOR AM-319, will be re-commissioned at Pier "D", Long Beach Group, Pacific Reserve Fleet, U. S. Naval Station, Long Beach, California."

USS GLADIATOR COMPLEMENT OF OFFICERS AT RECOMMISSIONING
Lieutenant Joe R. Perry Commanding Officer
Lieutenant Jack D. Bounds Executive Officer
LTJG Robert A. Powell LTJG Thomas F. Hahn LTJG Theodore T. Fish LTJG Thomas F. McGann
Chief Bosun Joseph McElroy



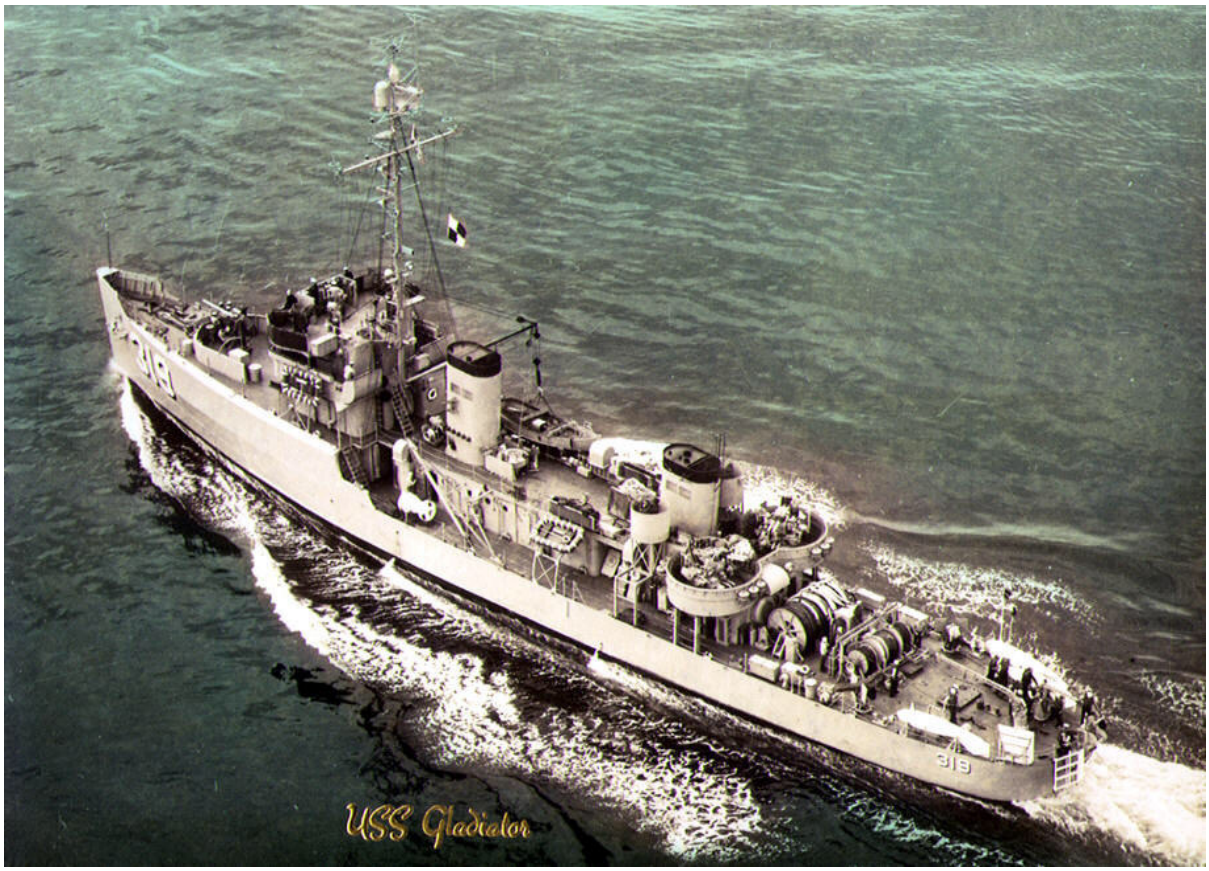
Setting of the First Watch of the Recommissioned USS GLADIATOR (AM-319) on 29 February 1952. Lieutenant (junior grade) Thomas F. Hahn, the First Officer-of-the-Deck, is Second from Right (Hahn Collection)



The Crew of the USS Gladiator (AM-319) at the Long Beach Naval Ship Yard on 29 February 1952. LTJG Tom Hahn was not in the photograph because he was the Officer-of-the-Deck at the time and was aboard the ship. In the middle row, in the lineup of Chief Petty Officers and Officers, the third person from the left is, I believe, LTJG Theodore "Ted" Ted Fish, the Chief Engineer. Ted later played in several navy movies, usually as a tough Chief

Petty Officer. One time when my parents visited Long Beach, Ted and his wife showed up after a stint of gambling at Las Vegas. Among other things on that trip, he managed to flush $10,000--a considerable sum for a navy man in those days--down a toilet stool. I believe the second CPO/officer, second-from right, is Chief Bosun Joseph McElroy (Hahn Collection)

The second Gladiator, originally BAM-6 [HMS Blaze], was launched 7 May 1943 as AM-319 by the General Engineering & Drydock Co., Alameda, Calif.; sponsored by Mrs. Made line A. Silva; and acquired and simultaneously commissioned 25 February 1944 Lt. Comdr. Robert W. Costello in command. Recommissioned 29 February 1952 at Long Beach, Calif., Gladiator sailed 2 September for Japan, closing Sasebo 1 month later, and steaming to Wonsan, Korea, 27 October. She swept mines in those dangerous waters until returning to Sasebo 10 November and subsequently, until the spring of 1953 divided her time between minesweeping operations at Wonsan, Inchon, and Hungnam and replenishment and training exercises; in Sasebo and Yokosuka.



USS Gladiator (AM-319) Carrying out a Minesweeping Exercise in the Pacific Ocean off the California Coast, c1952. LTJG is on the bridge on the starboard side forward. The Captain, LT Joseph Roderick Perry, is on the port side, forward (Hahn Collection)

U. S. NAVAL DISPATCH
NAVGEN-42-4

From: COMINPAC | CLASSIFICATION: PLAIN | PRECEDENCE: DEFERRED

Action: MINPAC

Info: CINCPACFLT

Ø12Ø24Z

I HAUL DOWN MY FOAC WITH REGRET BUT ALSO WITH PRIDE IN WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THIS FORCE X YOU HAVE PERFORMED YOUR JOB STEADFASTLY

AND COURAGEOUSLY X YOU CAN LOOK WITH KEEN SATISFACTION ON YOUR MAGNIFICENT KOREAN EXPLOITS FOR YOU CHECKMATED THE ENEMY AT THIER OWN DANGEROUS GAME X YOU HAVE EXPOSED YOURSELVES AND LOST YOUR SHIPMATES IN THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF PROTECTING OTHERS X YOU HAVE WORKED HARD AND

DILIGENTLY TO ENLARGE AND PREPARE OUR FORCE FOR ON OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PHASE OF NAVAL WARFARE X I COMMEND YOU FOR YOUR DILIGENTCE CMA YOUR

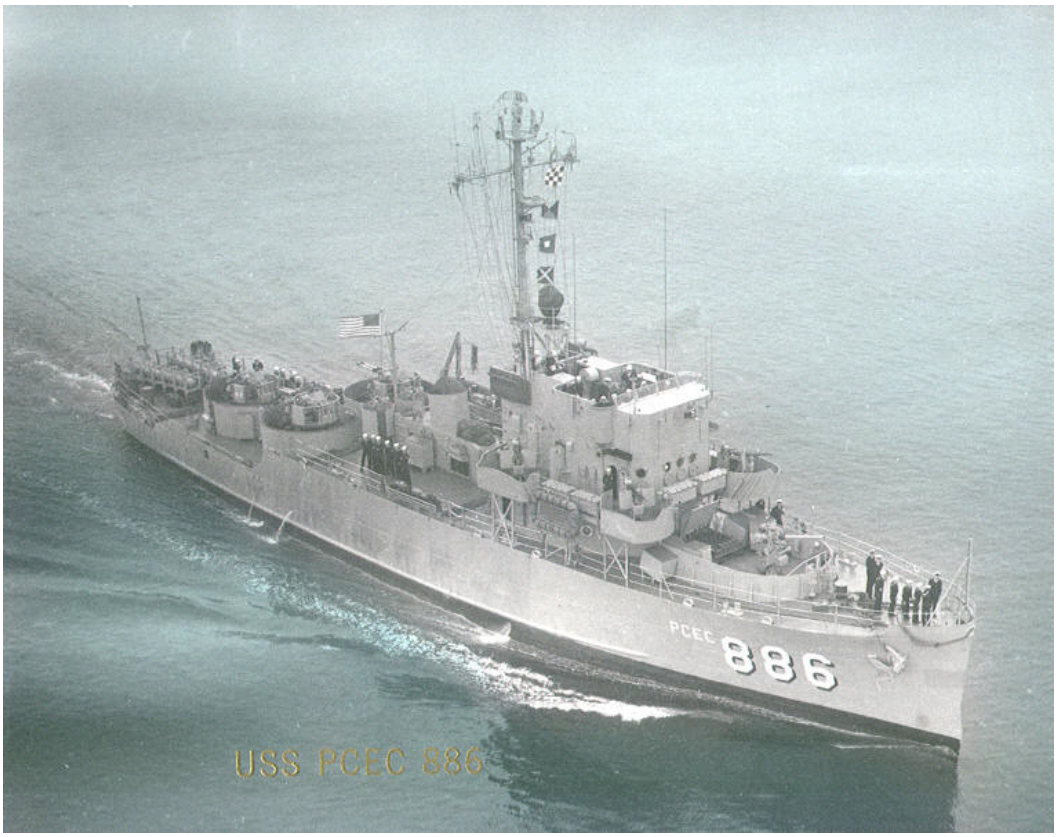
HONOR CMA YOUR COURAGE AND YOUR ABILITY X I AM PROUD TO HAVE BEEN YOUR COMMANDER THIS LAST YEAR X REAR ADMIRAL J M HIGGINS USN BT...

RELEASE | CWO: HICKS | TOR: H NR 12Ø/ | TOD: WU/LH | DATE: 4 APRIL '52 | D/T GR.: Ø12Ø24Z

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—45999-1

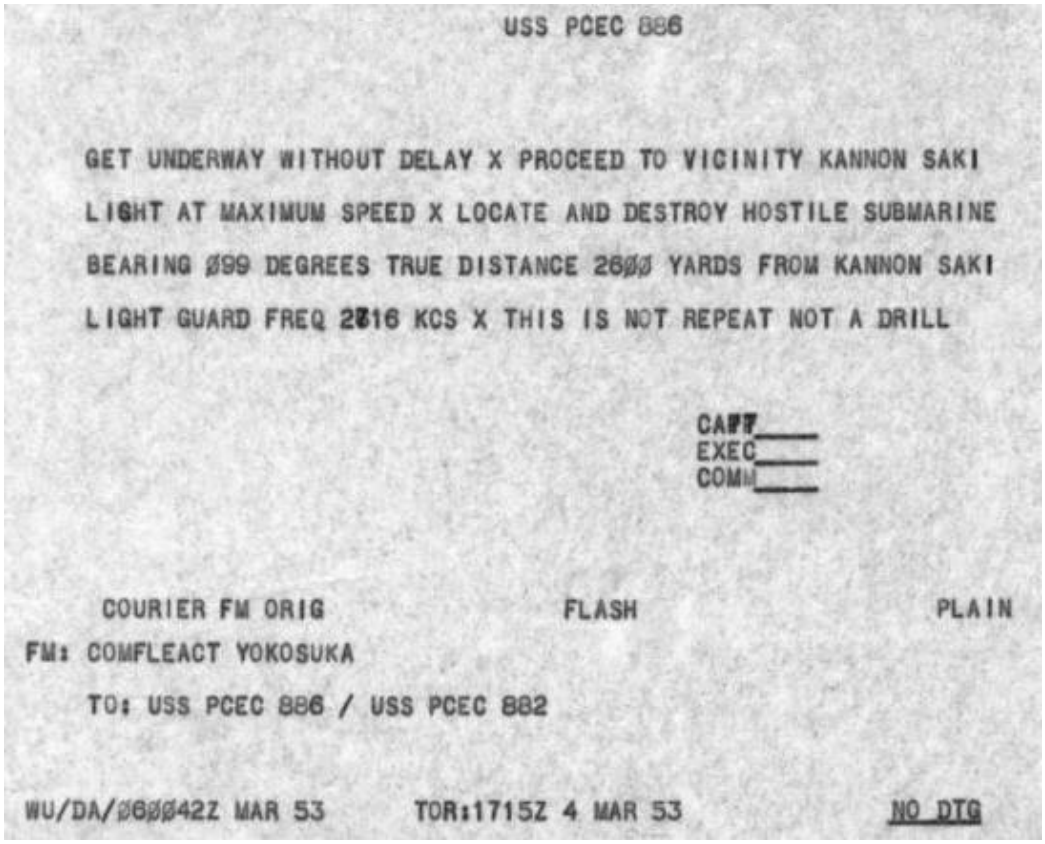
* * *

6 June 1952- 1 December 1953 -- Boat Control Officer (Amphibious Landings), Chief Engineer, and Operations Officer, Patrol Craft Escort (Control) USS PCEC 886, Amphibious Forces (Pacific Fleet/Korean Theater).



USS PCEC-886 Operating in the Pacific Ocean. (Collection) Tom Hahn on the bridge as the Officer-of-the-Deck, has the Con (control) of the vessel. The bridge in a PCEC is open to the weather. It was not a comfortable place to be in hot or inclement weather, or when inhaling diesel fumes, a condition caused when the wind from the stern is stronger than the forward speed on the vessel. We ate fumes all the way from Long Beach, California? to Yokosuka, Japan-- at seven knots I think it was. Whenever a diesel bus passes and I get a whiff of the fumes, I think of that trip. (The photo was purchased from a company that specialized in ship portraits.)

A similar vessel, PCE-881 Class Patrol Craft Escort, was laid down on 29 March 1944 by the Albina Engine and Machine Works, Portland, OR; Launched, 10 July 1944; Commissioned USS PCE-886, 31 May 1945; Reclassified Amphibious Control Vessel PCE(C)-886, (date unknown); Named Banning, 15 February 1956; Reclassified back to a Patrol Craft Escort PCE-886, (date unknown); Decommissioned, 1950 and placed in reserve at Columbia River, OR; Struck from the Naval Register, (date unknown). Fate unknown. Specifications: Displacement 640 t; Length 184' 6"; Beam 33'; Draft 9'; Speed 16.5k; Complement 96; Armament one single 3"/50 gun mount, three single 40mm Gun Mounts, four single 20mm Guns, two dct, four dcp, one dcp (hh); Propulsion two 1,000 shp General Motors 12-268A diesel engines, two shafts. [Editor: Check this description.] PCEC-886 (Patrol Craft Escort Control) was engaged in amphibious control training and operations operation out of San Diego in 1952. 1952-1953 the ship was engaged in amphibious operations in Japan and Korea during the Korean War. In that conflict, crew members earned the Combat Action Ribbon, the United Nation Service Medal, the Korean Service Medal for three campaigns, the Korean Presidential Unit Citation, and the Republic of Korea Medal. After undergoing preparations at the Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard in San Francis late in 1953, the ship was decommissioned Francisco in early 1954.]



USS PCEC 886

GET UNDERWAY WITHOUT DELAY X PROCEED TO VICINITY KANNON SAKI
LIGHT AT MAXIMUM SPEED X LOCATE AND DESTROY HOSTILE SUBMARINE
BEARING Ø99 DEGREES TRUE DISTANCE 26ØØ YARDS FROM KANNON SAKI
LIGHT GUARD FREQ 2816 KCS X THIS IS NOT REPEAT NOT A DRILL

CAPT____
EXEC____
COMM____

COURIER FM ORIG FLASH PLAIN

FM: COMFLEACT YOKOSUKA

TO: USS PCEC 886 / USS PCEC 882

WU/DA/Ø6ØØ42Z MAR 53 TOR:1715Z 4 MAR 53 NO DTG

On 4 March 1952, in the afternoon, at Yokosuka, Japan, we received this flash message. We only had part of the crew aboard as most of the crew was ashore. We got underway and were just about to drop depth charges at the designated place when we received another flash message not too. I have always wondered what this was about, as I know of no other attack by any Russian or Chinese submarine during the Korean War. I think that I will send this message to the Naval Institute to see if anyone has an explanation. (Hahn Collection)



Going on Liberty at Yokosuka, Japan from the USS PCEC-886. This was probably the port that we used most often in the Korean War. (Hahn Collection)



From the deck of USS PCEC-886. We often worked out of Sasebo, Kyushu, Japan (Hahn Collection)



Part of My Operations Division in the USS PCEC-886 at Sasebo, Japan., (Hahn Collection)



Aboard the USS PCEC-886 Prior to Going on Liberty. I sometimes used this little fold up bike in Japan, and later on in New Haven, Connecticut. (Hahn Collection)



Ensign Mac Berringer, Lieutenant Ernest L. Carpenter (Commanding Officer), Lieutenant (j.g) of the USS PCEC-886 at the Army Bachelor Officers Quarters at Inchon, Republic of Korea (Hahn Collection)

(Photo to be added when found. Editor)
View of the USS-PCEC-886 from the Ship's Boat at Inchon, Korea. (Hahn Collection)



Tom Hahn as Officer-of-the Deck in the Yellow Sea, Korea, Prior to the Commencement of Operation Trojan Horse. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



ALLIES FEINT FOE INTO OPEN, STRAFE HIM

U. N. Fake Invasion Costly to Reds

By SEAN CARTER

WITH U. S. JOINT AMPHIBIOUS TASK FORCE OFF NORTHEAST KOREA—(AP). The Army, Navy and Air Force combined today to stage a mock invasion of Communist northeast Korea and drew thousands of Red troops out into the open where they were plastered by Allied warplanes.

Nearly 100 ships including a battleship, six aircraft carriers and four cruisers—the greatest concentration of U. N. naval vessels since the Inchon landing in 1950—participated. So did thousands of well-trained American troops.

Allied warplanes strafed and bombed the beaches.

The troops took only a short ride. They clambered down cargo nets in full view of the Communist shore. Then the landing craft took them around to the other side of their mother ships and the soldiers, in full invasion gear, clambered back aboard.

the beach—but pulled up 4000 yards from shore and returned to the huge fleet.

The operation was the culmination of months of realistic training and planning. There was no plan to land but the operation was completely realistic in every other way.

The mock forces gathered off Kojo, south of the Red port of Wonsan and 33 miles north of the battle line on the east coast.

The sight of the great, gray fleet must have given the Reds the jitters.

One purpose of the mock invasion—dubbed "Operation Trojan Horse"—was to draw the Reds toward the coast so aircraft could strike them.

Three days before, Allied ships and warplanes had moved in to soften the Kojo area, exactly as in a real prelanding bombardment. The Reds returned the fire. Meanwhile, the troops practiced landings at Kangunj to the south in full view of friendly South Koreans.

ALLIES FEINT FOE INTO OPEN, STRAFE HIM--U.N. Fake Invasion Costly to Reds

WITH U.S. JOINT AMPHIBIOUS TASK FORCE OFF NORTH EAST KOREA--(AP)

[Date ?] This Army, Navy and Air Force completed today to stage a mock invasion of Communist northeast Korea and drew thousands of Red troops out into the open where they were plastered by Allied warplanes.

Nearly 100 ships including a battleship, six aircraft carriers and four cruisers --the greatest concentration of naval vessels since the Inchon landing in 1950 -- participated. So did thousands of well-trained American troops.

Allied warplanes strafed and bombed the beaches.

The troops took only a short ride. They clambered down cargo nets in full view of the Communist shore. They the landing craft took them around to the other side of their mother ships and the soldiers, in full invasion gear clambered back aboard.

[Portion missing, but essentially--The landing craft with only a coxswain to man each crafty then proceeded at full speed to] the beach--but pulled up 4000 yards from shore and returned to the huge fleet.

The operation was the culmination of months of realistic training and planning. There was no plan to land but the operation was completely realistic in every other way.

The mock forces gathered off Kojo, south of the Red port of Wonsan and 33 miles north of the battle line on the east coast.

The sight of the great, gray fleet must have given the Reds the jitters.

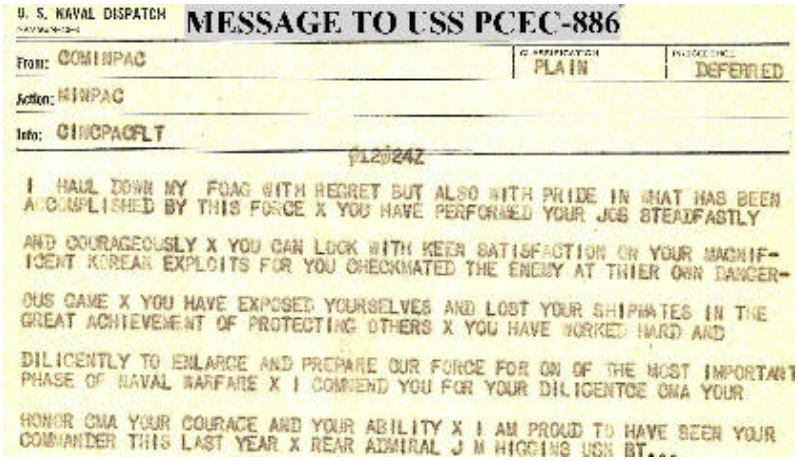
One purpose of the mock invasion -- dubbed "Operation Trojan Horse" -- was to draw the Reds toward the coast so aircraft could strike them.

Three days before, allied ships and warplanes days before, Allied ships and airplanes had moved in to soften the Kojo area. exactly as in a real prelanding bombardment. The Reds returned the fire. Meanwhile, tnhe troops [one word illegible] at Kangunj [spelling?] in the south in full view of the South Koreans.

[A couple of comments regarding "Operation Trojan Horse." I was a lieutenant junior grade in the PCEC-886. We were a part of the Pacific Frleet Amphibious Forces. Our primary purpose was as an amphibious landing control center. Prior to this operation, our primary duty was the training of troops and ships in amphibious landings, both in California and Hawaii. During our tour of duty in the Korean War, we operated primarily out of Yokosuka and Sasebo, Japan in the Far East We operated pretty much out of Inchon. There was another PCEC or two in this particular operation. The only persons aware of the operation in our ship were the Captain, Ernest L. Carpenter, a full lieutenant, and the Chief Quartermaster. Captain Carpenter was a fine naval officer, the best that I have had. He and I were the only regular navy naval officers aboard. An operation of this sort was known as a form of "communications deception," where partial, misleading, or false information is leaked to the enemy. It is my understanding that that "certain" information or rumor was leaked to some troops and sailors who in turn spoke loosely in bars with each other or with the bar girls, some of whom passed the information along until it reached North Korea Intelligence. I was unaware of this happening, however. I had gone from an intelligence billet to this billet in the Fleet had nothing to do with intelligence. I was a line officer fulfilling sea duty. The trip in the Yellow Sea was a hard one in that the weather was lousy and we lost our navigation capability for a period and had to resort to the older means of navigation. The "bridge" of a PCEC was pretty much out in the open so the elements were doubly experienced by those on duty there. Fortunately, on e could always eat and sleep in the relative comfort of a

ship.

The control center of an amphibious landing was a busy, concentrated effort that took place in the CIC (Combat Information Center). A lot of things happened in a relatively short period of time. In this particular operation, I THINK, our beach was "Green Beach," but I am not certain. During the operation a North Korean was attempting to interfere with my job of controlling our portion of the operation by simulating and countering commands in English to the landing craft. The standard procedure was to ignore such interference, but in my frustration I told him that I was having a hard enough time without his interference. To my amazement he stopped for one reason or another!



U. S. NAVAL DISPATCH

MESSAGE TO USS PCEC-886

From: COMINPAC | PLAIN | DEFERRED

Action: MINPAC

Info: CINCPACFLT

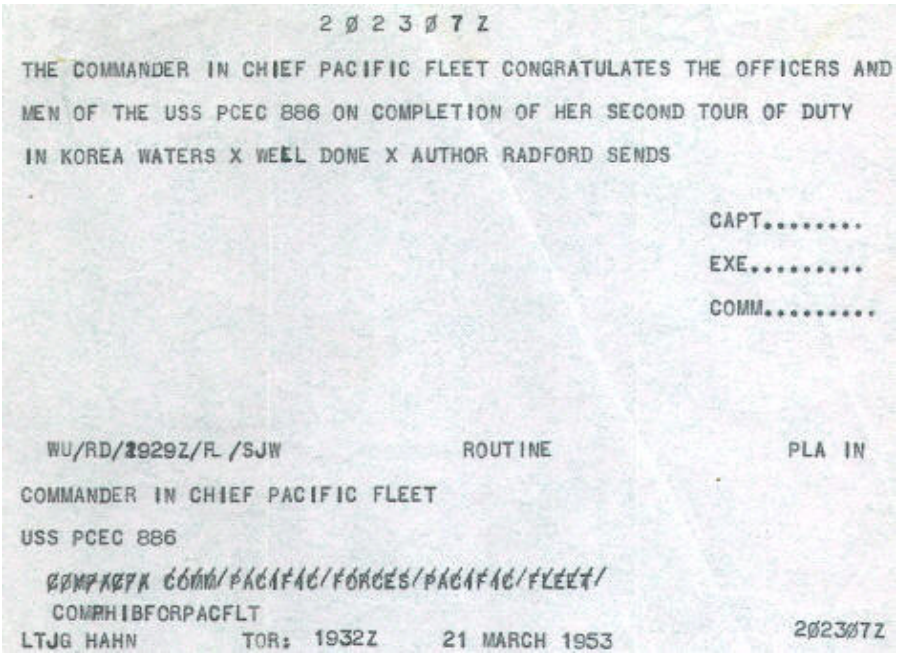
121824Z

I HAUL DOWN MY FLAG WITH REGRET BUT ALSO WITH PRIDE IN WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THIS FORCE X YOU HAVE PERFORMED YOUR JOB STEADFASTLY AND COURAGEOUSLY X YOU CAN LOOK WITH KEEN SATISFACTION ON YOUR MAGNIFICENT KOREAN EXPLOITS FOR YOU CHECKMATED THE ENEMY AT THIER OWN DANGEROUS GAME X YOU HAVE EXPOSED YOURSELVES AND LOST YOUR SHIPMATES IN THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF PROTECTING OTHERS X YOU HAVE WORKED HARD AND DILIGENTLY TO ENLARGE AND PREPARE OUR FORCE FOR ON OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PHASE OF NAVAL WARFARE X I COMMEND YOU FOR YOUR DILIGENTCE CMA YOUR HONOR CMA YOUR COURAGE AND YOUR ABILITY X I AM PROUD TO HAVE BEEN YOUR COMMANDER THIS LAST YEAR X REAR ADMIRAL J M HIGGINS USN BT...

Received 4 April 1952 (Hahn Collection)



Thomas Hahn, Lieutenant Junior Grade (Hahn Collection)



2 Ø 2 3 Ø 7 Z

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC FLEET CONGRATULATES THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE USS PCEC 886 ON COMPLETION OF HER SECOND TOUR OF DUTY IN KOREA WATERS X WELL DONE X AUTHOR RADFORD SENDS

CAPT.....
EXE.....
COMM.....

WU/RD/2929Z/R /SJW ROUTINE PLA IN

COMMANDER IN CHIEF PACIFIC FLEET

USS PCEC 886

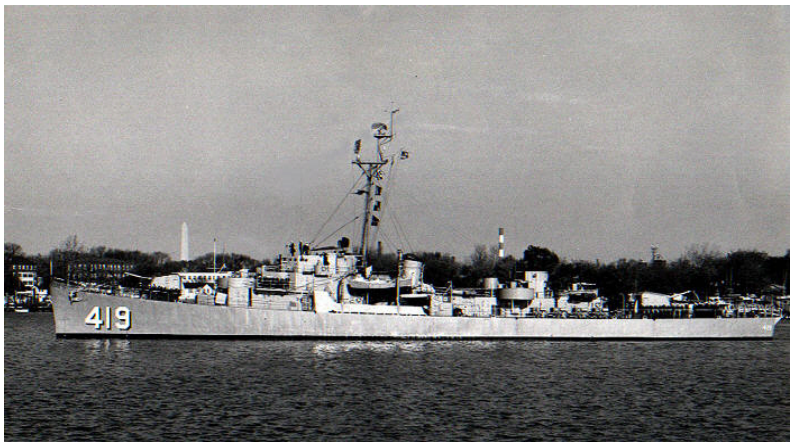
COMPACFPA COMM/PACIFIC/FORCES/PACIFIC/FLEET/
COMPHIBFORPACFLT

LTJG HAHN TOR: 1932Z 21 MARCH 1953 2Ø23Ø7Z

19 February 1954 -- Completed Air Control School and Combat Information School , Combat Information Center, First Naval District, Boston, Massachusetts, in preparation for duty as Operations Officer in the USS BENNER (DDR-807)
1 March 1954 -- Resigned at the First Naval District Boston, Massachusetts. Net Naval Service 3 years, 7 months, 25 days, other service 5 years 9 months, 8 days, total net service 9 years, 5 months, 3 days, sea service 2 years 6 months. Separation from the Armed Forces (DD-214) and Honorable Discharge as a Lieutenant (junior grade), Service No. 501623 at HQ 1st Naval District, Boston, Massachusetts, on 4 March 1954. This document also says that I was separated from active duty on 4 March at the Headquarters, First Naval District, 495 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts. My Permanent Address was 1120 High Avenue, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.
2 March 1954 -- Accepted a Naval Reserve commission as a Lieutenant (Junior Grade) in the Potomac River Naval Command (Washington, District of Columbia) and joined the Naval Reserve Security Group Command, Washington, District of Columbia, at the Naval Security Station on Nebraska Avenue, in a line officer (1100) billet. Promoted to Lieutenant Senior Grade (O-3).
1955 Summer, Reserve Cruise to Cuba in Destroyer Escort USS Robert F. Keller (DE-419).



USS Keller at Sea 1954-1955



Destroyer Escort USS ROBERT F. KELLER (DE-419) at Washington, District of Columbia 1954-1955

Class: John C. Butler **Type:** WGT (geared-turbine drive, 5" guns). Displacement: 1,350/1745 tons **Dimensions:** 306' (oa) x 36' 10" x 13'4" (max). **Armament:** 2-5"/38, 4 (2x2) 40mmAA, 10-20mm AA, 3-21" TT, 1 Hedgehog, 8 DCT's, 2 DC tracks
Machinery: 2 boilers, 2 geared turbine engines, 12,000 shp, 2 screws. Speed: 24 knots Range: 6000 nm@12 knots **Crew:** 14 officers, 201 enlisted. **Operational and Building Data.** Laid down by Brown Shipbuilding, Houston TX on 12 January 1944. Launched 19 February 1944, Commissioned 17 June 1944. Decommissioned 24 April 1946. Status changed to "in service", assigned to Naval Reserve Training, 13th Naval District at Puget Sound WA, September 1946. Status changed to "in commission, in reserve", assigned to NRT, Potomac River Naval Command at Washington DC, 31 March 1950 Recommissioned 18 November 1950 (Naval Reserve Training). Decommissioned 21 September 1959 and placed "in service" as NRT ship, 5th Naval District at Baltimore MD. Recommissioned 2 October 1961 for Berlin Crisis, Decommissioned 1 August 1962 and placed back "in service" as NRT ship, 5th Naval District at Baltimore MD Final Decommissioning January 1965, Stricken 1 July 1972.



Lieutenant Senior Grade Tom Hahn, USS Robert F. Keller (DE419, Officer-of-the Deck, off Cuba. (Thomas Hahn Collection)

From a Navy Newspaper/Newsletter: NAVY INFILTRATES "ALLIES"

> Among the Navy Reservists aboard DesDiv-121, two work as civilians with other services. . . LT Thomas F. Hahn, of Falls Church, Va., is a military intelligence specialist with the Army Signal Corps. They've tried to get both of us to switch over to their services, but no soap."

1955 -- Reserve Cruise to Puerto Rico in USS KELLER (DE-419)
1956 -- Summer Selected as the Outstanding Officer Reservist, Potomac River Naval Command and 5th Naval District and awarded a Reserve Cruise in the Mediterranean in the **Destroyer USS SOLEY (DD-101), a week in Rome, and a week on the Riviera at Cannes, France.**
September 1956 -- Ordered to Active Duty as a Lieutenant , United States Naval Reserve, from the Potomac River Naval Command.
1956-1957 -- Student in the Mandarin and Cantonese Chinese Language Program of the Institute of Far Eastern Languages Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. Diploma. Also tutored in Japanese.
1957-1959 -- United States Taiwan Defense Command, Taipei, Republic of China, Special Projects Officer/ Naval Research Analyst Officer/Special Intelligence Officer.

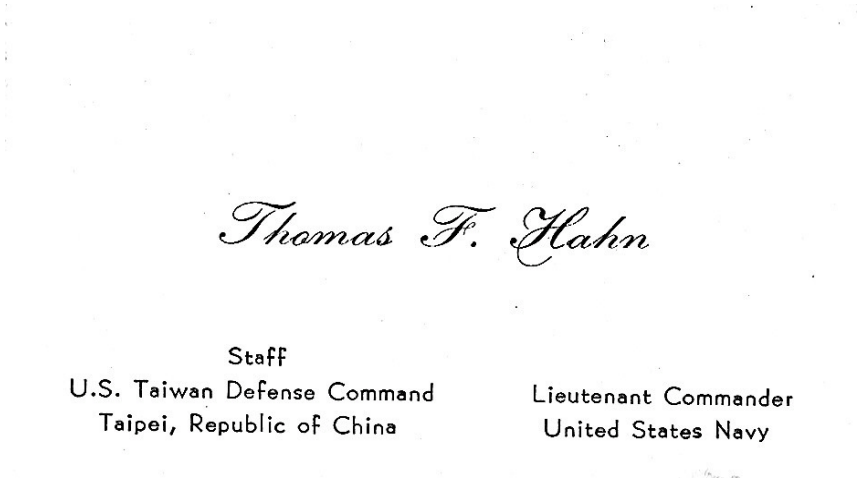


Intelligence Staff for United States Taiwan Defense Command, Taipei, Republic of China. LT Tom Hahn third row center. Head of Command Intelligence, Captain Hahn no family relationship to Tom), front row, left. (Thomas Hahn Collection)

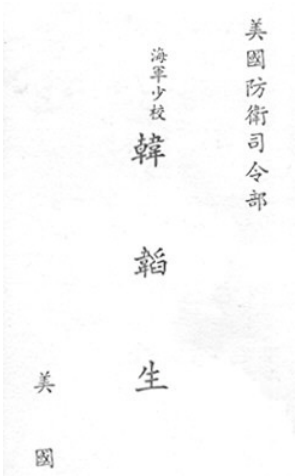


Republic of China Ministry of National Defense Identification

1959 -- Promoted to Lieutenant Commander. (0-4)



Official Naval Calling Card



Reverse Calling Official Calling Card in Mandarin

1959 -- Selected for Special Duty Only (Cryptology, 1615).
1959-1962 -- Special Projects Officer/ Special Intelligence Officer, Far East Area, National Security Agency, Fort Meade, Maryland; Alternate Member for NSA on the Unites States Intelligence Board (USIB) Committee of Overhead Reconnaissance (COMOR)
24 February 1961 - - Commendation from the Central Intelligence Agency
19 October 1962 -- Commendation from the Central Intelligence Agency
1963-1964 -- Assistant Head/Head, Naval Security Group (USN-14), United States Naval Communications Station, Wahiawa, Oahu. Net Control Officer for the Pacific Area.

Wahiawa Shipmates heard from, from this tour, and who have contributed to this section:
Dow and Debbie Berggren of Bethesda, Maryland
John Gidusko 1961-1964 JGidusko@cfl.rr.com
Orville Hinz Ohinz@aol.com
Art Namoski skiandnina@starpower,net



(From www.bestofhawaii.com)

6 June 1963

SEQUENCE CODE	BILLET TITLE	DESIG ALLOW/GR	DESIG ONBD/GR	INCUMBENT	REPT	DETACH	REMARKS
00100	HD NAVSECGRUDEPT	1610/2	1615/3	LCDR T. F. HAHN	10-62	10-65	RAD INDEF
00200	ASTHD NAVSECGRUDEPT	1610/3					
00300	ADMIN ASST	1100/4	7642/8	CWO2 J. C. CASH	10-62	10-65	
00500	COMMUNICATION	1610/3	6462/4	LT R. C. BEVERLY	7-62	7-65	
00600	ASST COMMUNICATION	1610/4	1105/4	LT G. S. SEMINATORE	9-61	8-64	RAD 8-64
00700	CWO	1100/5	1105/5	LTJG T. E. DEEBACH	3-62	6-63	RAD 6-63
00700	CWO	1100/5	1105/5	LTJG G. A. ARWOOD	1-61	10-63	RAD 10-63
00700	CWO	1100/5	1105/5	LTJG R. D. MORGAN	1-61	10-63	RAD 10-63
00700	CWO	1100/5	1105/6	ENS R. E. ELLIOTT	5-62	4-65	RAD 4-65
	CWO (IN TRNG)		1105/6	ENS J. P. WESTOVER	9-62	8-65	RAD 8-65
00800	TECHNICAL CONTROL	1100/4					
00900	CUSTODIAN NSGD	1100/5	1105/5	LTJG J. L. ASHBY	10-61	9-64	RAD 9-64
01000	HFDF	1610/4	6462/4	LT E. T. GUINDON	2-63	2-66	
01100	ASST HFDF	1100/5	6462/5	LTJG J. E. GIDUSKO	12-61	12-64	
01500	0927	1610/5					
	ASST HFDF FOR COMM		1105/5	LTJG J. M. KELLY	10-61	9-64	RAD 9-64
02000	MATERIAL	1100/4	1100/4	LT C. A. BYERS	9-61	9-63	
	ASST MATERIAL		1615/5	LTJG J. A. SHIVIK	8-62	8-65	RAD 8-65
02200	COMSEC	1610/3	1105/3	LCDR L. R. SHOCKLEY, JR.	2-63	2-66	RAD INDEF
02300	ASST COMSEC	1100/4	1105/5	LTJG H. L. BLOMGREN	2-62	12-63	RAD 12-63
02700	ARFCOS	1100/4	1615/4	LT H. T. BIRCKHEAD	9-60	9-63	RAD INDEF
02800	ASST ARFCOS	1100/5					
02900	ARFCOS DUTIES	1100/5	1105/6	ENS J. D. BONNER	8-62	7-65	RAD 7-65
02900	ARFCOS DUTIES	1100/5	1105/6	ENS J. G. DOHERTY	9-62	8-65	RAD 8-65
03100	ARFCOS DUTIES	1100/6	1105/6	ENS J. I. POPE, JR.	9-62	8-65	RAD 8-65
03100	ARFCOS DUTIES	1100/6	1105/6	ENS A. S. BROUGH, JR.	4-63	4-65	RAD 3-66
03200	RPIO	1100/3	1105/4	LT J. J. NASH	12-60	1-64	RAD 1-64
03300	ASST RPIO	1100/4	1615/4	LT E. E. SCHROEDER, JR.	12-62	12-65	RAD 12-65

DUE TO REPORT	DESIG	FROM	ETA	AS RELIEF FOR	DEPN	SPONSOR
CDR R. M. BARR, JR.	1610/2	NSGHQ WASH DC	AUG 63	LCDR SULLIVAN	W1DC	LCDR HAHN
LT O. C. HINZ	6462/4	NSA FLD GERMANY	JUN 63	LCDR PARCHER	W3DC	LCDR HAHN
LT E. W. STEWART	6462/4	NSGHQ WASH DC	AUG 63	LT BYERS	W2DC	LT BYERS
LTJG S. M. TYNDALL	1100/5(W)	NAVSTA CHARLESTON	AUG 63	LT BIRCKHEAD	NONE	LT BIRCKHEAD
LTJG C. E. ANDERSON	1105/5	USS PYRO (AE-24)	SEP 63	LTJG ARWOOD	W1DC	LTJG SHIVIK"
ENS P. J. MEADE	1105/6	OCS NEWPORT RI	JUN 63	ARFCOS	W	ENS POPE
ENS M. G. THOMPSON	1105/6	USS BETELGEUSE (AK-260)	SEP 63	LTJG MORGAN	NONE	ENS BROUGH
ENS V. G. HULSEY	6462/6	NSA FT MEADE MD	JAN 64	LTJG BLOMGREN	W3DC	

ENS M. G. THOMPSON	1105/6	USS BETELGEUSE (AK-260)	SEP 63	LTJG MORGAN	NONE	ENS BROUGH
ENS V. G. HULSEY	6462/6	NSA FT MEADE MD	JAN 64	LTJG BLOMGREN	W3DC	

After the demanding tour at the National Security Agency in the Special Projects Office (1959-1962), the tour in Hawaii almost seemed like a vacation. Somehow I learned that passenger ships carrying the national flag reserved some limited space for military travel. I thought, "What the heck," and applied for it and was pleased to see that I managed to get a great cabin for my family and myself with the Matson Line in the SS LURILINE, I believe it was. An amusing incident happened on our arrival. Though the name Hahn is German (meaning "The Rooster,") with the same pronunciation it is also common as a Chinese or Korean name. In Chinese, "Han Ren" means a Chinese person. So, at the dock there was a Korean Family from the station named Hahn. The family head was "Duck Han." [I hope that I am remembering correctly that this happened in Hawaii and not in the Philippines.] The reception at the dock was with the traditional leis and all.

My sponsor, whose name I do not remember, kindly found us a nice house at the north end of the island, at Kawailoa Beach. It was probably only about 15-20 miles from the station at Wahiawa. The commute was very pleasant as it passed through sugar cane and fields and had very little traffic. The weather was perfect throughout the year and especially so at the beach. A famous beach, four or five miles to the northeast, was well known for its surfing and often depicted in movies at the time. I don't remember whether housing was available or not at that time on the station. Perhaps my department head preferred that I not live in the same place where he did. In any event, the location was very nice. Just down the beach a famous Vietnamese movie star had a house. I will have to look up her name, but it may have been Ngu something. One day, when I was not home, she was seen walking nude along the beach. Somehow, I seemed to miss a lot of good stuff in my life.

We had an interesting family next door. He worked as a salesman in a shoe store but was a part-time minister of the Gospel as well. Theirs was a very strict religion but I can't remember which. As an example, she told my wife that they bathed their two little children with their clothes on. (I certainly hope that they didn't see the Vietnamese movie star when she walked by!) One day, after the husband went to work, the wife was on her way to reach outside the kitchen door to get the milk that she thought that the delivery man had left as she didn't want it to spoil in the sun. For some reason, perhaps having stepped out of the shower or for whatever reason, she had no clothes on. Just as she got to the door, the milkman came up to te steps and startled her. The woman jumped in the broom closet next to the door, when to her utter surprise, the closet door was opened--by her husband, who saw his wife standing there naked. "Embarrassment, she said, " Oh, I thought it was the milkman." It seems that he kept a briefcase in the closet but had forgotten it and went back to the house to pick it up. This is a true story and seems even funnier when you consider how conservative the couple were.

One neighbors next door were Japanese-American and a neighbor a couple of doors down was native Hawaiian. I don't think Betsy was old enough to be in school in that tour. Chris went to high school, or a combination of junior high and high school at Haleiwa, but I will have to check within him on that. In any event, they were both exposed to all sorts of people with all sorts of backgrounds, as they had been in the Republic of China earlier. and I think those and other experiences in the military helped them become the tolerant, fair-minded people that they are.

[Chris Hahn commented on the above in part by saying--and I have added my comments to his:

> The famous surfing area was Waimea Bay to the north of Wailua where we lived. [Tom: We actually lived at Kawailoa Beach. Between us and the road to Haleiwa--Route 83--was an abandoned World War II auxiliary airstrip.]
>
> The fire department had surfboards on the truck for rescues. The surf at Waimea Bay would not even break until the swells were 20 or so feet, and I believe the highest waves there, and surfed! were on the order of 45 feet or so. There are pictures of surfers there, the waves actually look like they are 100 feet high because the surfer looks so small. The waves would sometimes form a pipeline and surfers would disappear in one on the face. It is some of the largest surf in the world.
>
> *[Tom: One day while at that beach or passing there, there had been a drowning, so I took Chris and Betsy over to the body that there were working on to impress them of the danger of the waves--not to be taken lightly! The first time I tried snorkeling in the water off our beach I was slammed to the ocean floor and decided that that kind of sport was not for me. When I was young I was always in the water, but after four water incidents, three involving*

rescues, I not longer had that pleasure of being active in the water. One was at Blue Beach at Beaulieu near Villefranche, France (spelling?); one was at Kobe, Japan; and the other at a beach in northern Taiwan. Other tales for other days.]

The Luriline was a great ship! On the final leg of the trip back from the Philippines, from Hawaii to Travis Air Base in California, we rode in some turboprop plane and wasn't it about a 14 hour trip? The worst flight I've ever been on.

[Tom: Maybe not that long, but it seemed so, anyway. Perhaps I have a different perspective, having crossed the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic ocean in prop planes where each of the legs took a long time. One time later, while on TDY from NSA to Japan, when I went to get my plane for the Hawaii--Hickham Air Force Base)--to Tokyo, there were photographers and journalists taking photos as it just happened that when I came along I was the first jet passenger to make the trip! I forget the type of aircraft, but probably a military of contract version of the Boeing 707.]

The school was Waialua Elementary School. Went to Haleiwa High School for part of the 7th grade maybe? before going to Philippines. Won first prize in the story telling class there. Wrote poetry about WWII submarine adventures for music class, much to the surprise, and not displeasure, of the teacher there, who encouraged me.

*[Tom: As mentioned, going to school there was a good experience. As I recall, there were cocoanut palms on the school grounds. Cocoanuts went commonly for five cent*s each.]

Wahiawa had a couple, a doctor and his wife, an Olympic gold medalist. The wife taught me to swim at the base pool, one on one, and gave the confidence to me that I needed to later do anything in the water. This may have been mom's idea, or yours? or both. I had a bad time with swim class at 4 corners elementary school in Silver Spring, just a few trips to a YMCA and mass, group instruction, no individual attention, and I couldn't swim until going to Hawaii. The husband doctor wrote a biology book, we had a copy for many years, after the divorce it was still on mom's bookshelf in Bethesda. What was his name, Holland? I think he was the station doctor maybe?

[Tom: They were an unusual couple, not your typical navy type. I don't remember the Olympic swimmer bit, but Chris would remember better than I. Their name was was Britton, Mel and Mary. One time we were having a lunch in Honolulu and she fainted at the table, but I think it was only a temporary condition. When he had served his obligatory time, they went to Dartmouth in New Hampshire, where I believe he was associated with the college. Later, when we were stationed at Winter Harbor, Maine, we went to visit there for a ski trip and stayed in a sort of small ski lodge with the beds in sort of a dormitory setup. Perhaps Chris and Betsy didn't go on that outing. I don't remembered what happened to them later. Both Chris and Betsy became excellent swimmers due to the training at Wahiawa and in the next tour at San Miguel.

We had an old 40's Packard that had no reverse gear, but otherwise was a great car.

[Tom: I bought a really old 8 or 10 cylinder Packard from Bob Curtin--I think it was, but not certain-- for $200. It had really been a great car in its time. I tried to change the spark plugs one time, but they were frozen in place. It ran so smoothly that a few times I accidentally left the car running as it really purred. One problem was that it didn't have a reverse gear. Once in a while I would forget and park head-in, so a couple of guyts would have to help me push it out to where I could get going. Do you remember that car? One time I was out in the sugar cane fields fishing at a pond and got stuck because of that. The car had a cracked winged window and I was afraid it wouldn't pass inspection. Because of the reverse gear thingy, I found a garage where I could drive in and then out straight through as I was afraid it wouldn't pass. I took it the garage of my Japanese-American neighbor. He saw the crack in the window and said he would fix it, which he did by taking a sledge hammer and breaking it out. I was speechless by his solution! He said the crack wouldn't pass but there was no requirement to have a window, or to have a reverse gear. I also bought a boat and motor from Curtin and kept it at a small lake near or at Wahiawa for a while before taking it home to Kawailoa Beach. It never worked out and I eventually sold it. I never heard anything about Bob Curtin after he left.

We went sports fishing a couple of times, never caught anything with me along, except, one time snagged a wooden sign, with the words "Peanut Pass" on it. One time we returned from a trip from Pearl Harbor, up the Kamehameha highway, stopped alongside the road, and watched with wonder the sight of a waterspout offshore, in a rain squall,

that was lazily drinking its fill from the Pacific. It was still there when we got back in the car and continued home.

[Tom Comments: The "Peanut Pass" catch was caught on a tri sponsored by the Wailoa Fishing Club--I think that was the name. It was in contention for the tear for "The Most Unusual Catch," but lost out to a dead cow.]

I had some interesting boy scouts experiences there, experiences in the troop with the army style of camping, walks in the jungle ravine and through pineapple fields, with our Navy patrol, earned my scout hiking requirement for first class by walking up to the Kameya Maya pass and back down to Schoffield Barracks. And I did lots of reading, studying WWII Navy stuff and reading sci-fi from the base library, and dreaming of islands.

[Tom comments: The Boy Scout troop was at Schofield Barracks, not far to the west from the Navy Station. Being on an Army post, a lot of the leaders and events were patterned after army-style things. I had some minor job on a troop committee as I recall. I thin this is the lace where Chris told me being on a camping and hearing the legend of the "Crap Hand.", that ghostly hand that reached up and grabbed when as you sat on the seat of he latrine. Chris will have to affirm or deny the place, and perhaps even my memory of it.

One time there was a tidal wave alert, in the middle of the night, after the great Alaskan earthquake. We were evacuated from our beach home by local police and raced along the road to Haleiwa, then up the Kamehameha highway to Wahiawa where we watched the news for tracking of the possible wave. [Which never came.]

Being the second in charge or command is a hard thing to do, because you not only have to do your job right and please the boss, but be responsible for those under you. In this case, in loyalty I never said anything against my superiors to those working under me in loyalty and to try to be a buffer between them and the other person. The situation became so intolerant, that I went my the Captain in charge of the Navy Security Group for the Pacific area at Pearl Harbor. He sympathized with my situation, but wisely--as I learned better--told me that each of us would face a similar situation in our careers, and how we handled it was part of how were judged. His successor, another Naval Security Group captain, said to me at the change-of command ceremony with the officer concerned when he retired, "Now is the time to tell him off if you wanted to." I approached him with that in mind, then when the time came for me to do so I realized that by not saying anything made me a better, and satisfied, person.

A one-time Naval Security Department Head at Wahiawa was noted for his demanding ways. As an example, first thing each morning his yeoman, Chief Art Namoski (or Chief Buzz Clark brought him a cup of coffee and he invariably complained that the cup was not clean enough. This became boring, so at some point he took the cup to the head and cleaned it out in the urinal. (I won't get too specific here.) On inspection of the coffee cup, the officer in question said, "Chief Namoski, that is the way a coffee cup should gleam." [Once again I am corrected oh how I remember things and how others remember them. When I sent the anecdote to Art Namoski, He replied, "Here's the straight scoop on the coffee cup caper. On that particular morning the demanding LCDR called me into his office and wanted to know where his coffee cup was. I told him I would check it out and take care of the problem. When I went into the head, my seaman striker was bent over the toilet swishing something around. When I asked what he was doing, he turned around and said "nothing." I asked him to show me what he had behind his back and he showed me the coffee cup. I asked him if this is the way he always washes the cup. He said "Yes, Chief, are you going to put me on report?" I told him "No, you are following orders to wash out the coffee cup."]

During this tour the Navy ordered--to the best of my knowledge--the first African-American sailor to the department. As the assistant Department Head. I took the sailor into meet the Department Head. As usual. the latter didn't ask us to sit during the conversation but stand almost at attention in front of his desk. In his inimitable way, the Department Head put the sailor at ease by asking, "Are you a Negro?" The somewhat bewildered sailor answered, "I think I am. My father is a Negro and my mother is a Negro." The poor fellow was probably already sensitive enough about being the only one of his race assigned. I could have dropped through the floor in shame and embarrassment.

(John Gidusko mentioned that it was a real gasser the department head charged 50 cents for calling a Chief a Chief instead of a Chief Petty Officer, I guess. I was once talking to several "Chief" and he chewed me out for calling them "Gents" as that word was reserved for officers.) I don't really know what his problem was. A mustang (an enlisted man who has gone through the ranks) and had the technical skills, but he lacked something that made him a good leader. Sort of like the Captain in the film Mr. Roberts" or in "The Caine Court Martial." When his desk was cleaned out, the only thing that was found a new commander's hat, so perhaps he was disappointed as he didn't reach his goal in life. I found at many years later that he had committed suicide and I felt very sorry for him and his family.

We all had our little escapades as life was pretty laid back in Hawaii and in the service at this time. John Gidusko recalled that " One evening Bob Curtin ... [got this wild idea] and we went out to the Barber's Point NAS BEACH... and he set his chord organ right there on the sand, ran about a 200' extension cord to the rest room there... and we'd play music on the beach. Yeah, I know, weird!!! We weren't that good, we were still learning, I don't know why Dick Kirby put up with us." Dick Kirby was an RCA tech rep, that is, technical representative.

During my tour, the Naval Security Group ordered WAVES to the department. Because there had not been WAVES there before, toilet facilities had to be innovated for them. It just so happened that there was a broom closet across from my office. Because the walls were glass on two sides, I could see everything that went on in the passageways in that area. The tiny broom closet was converted into the WAVE officer's head. There was only one WAVE officer at that time. It was only large enough for a stool and a small sink. The sitter sat facing the door, which was about six inches from her feet. I heard voices in the passageway and looked up and saw two seam outside this head. The seaman who was in charge (apparently) said to the other seaman. "This here is the ladies' head. If the door is closed, knock three times. If there is no answer knock three times again And, just to be on the safe side, knock three times to be on the safe side." So, the trainee did just that and then pulled open the door and there facing him sat LT _____ . I don't know who was more surprised and never learned why she didn't call out that the head was in usual.

I almost got in trouble because of this same WAVE officer. As often happened, many officers stopped by the Officer's Club for a drink or two before heading home. One particular night I stayed a bit longer than usual. After drinking, I thought that this officer should not drive home by herself, so I drove her to Pearl Harbor where was lived, and then had to drive back home to the opposite north end of the island of Oahu where we lived at Kawailoa Beach. In trying to find her quarters I inadvertently went through a stop sign and was given a ticket by a Pearl Harbor policeman. It just happened at that time that the newspaper printed all the arrests made and that column was a column of popular reading. For several days I sweated someone reading my name. It was all done on my part as a gesture to help a fellow officer and someone under my command, but that could have been hard to explain! In those days it was much more common among service people--and probably others--after drinking, than it is now for most people.

One of the things I particularly enjoyed was the fishing and hunting. While there, I served as the President of the Honolulu Road and Gun Club, so had a chance to be in on some some good fishing trips and hunts. One benefit was to arrange fishing trips of the Boat Islander, owned and operated by Captain Bill Dotson and to have Special Services of the station pick up most of the expense. The boat operated put of Pearl Harbor as I recall. Go to Tom Hahn Family, Interest and Hobbies (Part 7), Hunting to see some photos of hunting on the Island of Hawaii. [More later]



The best catch we had on the Islander was this Allison (yellow fin) tuna caught by Chief Art Namoski. It is called an ahi in Hawaiian The fish put up a big battle and nearly wore Art down. The fish weighed about 224 pounds. Art commented in an

email that the captain said if he knew that it was near a record fish, he would have stuffed in put a few weights to get the necessary poundage. Those identified so far, left-to-right: Chris Hahn, Tom Hahn, Orville Hinz, a mate on the boat, unidentified man with cap, maybe Seaman Sonny Eanes next to him, Art Namoski with his son, Mike, an, to Art's right, an unidentified man. Captain Bill Dotson probably took the photo. Our Japanese-American cleaning lady came over to the house one night where we had invited some people and made sashimi out of a portion of the of the yellow fin tuna. (Provided by Art Namoski)



Tom with catch from a fishing trip in the Islander in about 1963. The first and second fish were mine, the first a mahi-mahi (dolphin) and the second an ono (kingfish). After one of these fishing trips I put the fish in the station freezer. The electricity went off there and no one bothered to tell me so the fish was/were spoiled and that was a darn shame. (Provided by Art Namoski)

The only overnight trip I took in the Islander turned out to be a bit different than we had intended when we took the station dent, Russ Corio. After we had got out a ways, Russ complained of seasickness and finally begged us to take him back, so we did, rather grudingingly, of course. We probably should have been more sympathetic as it could have happened to anyone of us. He e looked pretty sad there on the dock with his head on his arms waiting for his wife to pick him up.When I mentioned this to Orville Hinz, Orville said that Russ lives in Rockville, Maryland. "Went on a Caribbean cruise last fall with them. the Larry Donovans, and the Leo Pecks, We were concerned that Russ might get very seasick and "demand" that the cruise ship return to port. But he didn't and we had a good cruise. We still kid him about his aborted Hawaii fishing trip." Seasickness can be a very serious illness. When I was in the USS GLADIATOR(AM-319), the recalled lieutenant who was the Executive Officer had such a problem that he was transferred off the ship to other duty

We only caught one kind of fish on this trip, opaka-paka, I think was the name. About 300 of them. Bill Dotson sold them when he got in but I can't remember whether or not we got a share. I sort of doubt it. Maybe the captain's privilege. Out of boredom, Dotson' helper, that same kid as in the yellow fin tuna next to you in the second photo above with the bare feet, out of boredom was fishing with a little rod and reel when I shark took the bait and pulled the rod right out of his hand. Dotson may not have been looking or around right then as he might not have let him mess around. I just don't remember who was on that boat. I can't remember whether Chris was with me, but I think not.

John Gidusko recalled that we played a lot of Ping Pong at the O Club,

> Remember the ping-pong games that we did at noon at the O Club? Seems to me you had a wicked slam, if I remember correctly. I do remember Ron Morgan was a whiz at it. He and I really were competition for each other! And in case you do remember him, his email is:
> Ron Morgan golfer@gulftel.com and is living in Foley, Alabama.
> *Tom comments" "We did indeed play a lot of ping pong, I think I began my tour on the first day at the station. There*

was a ping pong contest and I was invited to join. My recollection is that I and someone else our Department Head and his partner. The former prided himself at being good at ping ping and apparently didn't take kindly to being beat by a subordinate. Never mind that we were both the same rank (lieutenant commanders) and that in sports rank meant nothing and was put aside. Probably a tactical error on my part. So be it! Perhaps John remembers that event better than I and can comment on it.

1964 -- Promoted to Commander.



Off with the Old! Tom Hahn at promotion to Commander at the Naval Communications Station, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii in 1963 (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Tom Hahn receiving new insignia from the Commanding Officer at the Nay Communications Station at Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii (US Navy Photograph)

1964-1966 -- Naval Security Group, United States Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, Zambales Province,

Republic of the Philippines. Head of Naval Security Group Elements in Southeast Asia and Project Officer and a Technical Observer (non-crew member) for BIG LOOK, Danang, Republic of South Vietnam. Liaison Officer with the Governor of Zambales Province. Adopted as a Son of Zambales Province.

San Miguel
NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION
SAN ANTONIO, PHILIPPINES

Here are a few of the web addresses that have San Miguel info on them.
http://www.usmilitarypi.com/sanmiguel.htm
http://www.usmilitarypi.com/sanmiguel_message.htm
http://www.navycthistory.com/PI_intro.html
http://www.subicbaypi.com/



Tom Hahn as Head of the Naval Security Group at San Miguel (US Navy Photo)







Detachment Alpha, Navy Communications Station, Philippines, at Phubai, Republic of Vietnam. Captain Frank M. Romanick (left), Commanding Officer, Naval Communications Station Philippines Presenting awards to the Officer-in-Charge Center), Members of the Detachment, Commander Thomas F. Hahn (right), Head of the Naval Security Group Department Naval Security Group Department. (Hahn Collection)



Marines preparing the defenses of Detachment Alpha, Naval Security Group, Naval Communications Station, at Phubai, Republic of the Philippines in 1964. CDR Tom Hahn (Head of the Navy Security Group at the Navy Communications Station and LCDR Ted Tettelbach (Operations Officer of the Navy Security Group at San Miguel) in August 1964 flew to Phubai via Saigon and Pleiku to help establish Detachment Alpha. There was some urgency to our getting to Phubai in a timely fashion because we had certain classified material that was necessary to start operations. We had difficulty in obtaining air transportation. Because of the sensitivity of our mission in Southeast Asia, we were restricted in the type of aircraft that we could use and were not supposed to use helicopters. The plane we took to Pleiku enroute Phubai was a two-engine Beechcraft. Along the way it developed a problem with one engine while we were over hostile territory. It seemed possible that we might not make the runway at Pleiku, so my recollection is that I--generously--took half of the sensitive documents and Ted took the other half and we were *prepared* to try to eat them when the engine made a miraculous recovery and we made it to the end of the runway. Ted might remember it differently. It seems to me that there was a question of whether we should have taken the aircraft that we did for security reasons. Ted says there was a second aircraft carrying General Westmoreland and that our aircraft carried five. I will ask him to clarify some of this. We spent a minimum amount of time at Pleiku. I don't know whether we went there for some purpose, or whether it was just the nearest airfield to try to reach when we developed the engine trouble. My only material memory was a primitive set of bows and arrows of the native people there, long since given away. The only other time I had some difficulty in-country on non-operational air transportation was when I decided to to take a helicopter out of Phubai because it was the only means of getting out of there at that time. We were on the way to either Hue or Danang, I don't remember which. I was napping and the doors were open, as I recall. I woke up abruptly to the sound of machinegun fire from the ground which we avoided, and again I thanked my Lucky Stars! On another occasion, I was in a helicopter (it was OK to use them in the R. P.)when we got lost in the fog on the way over the mountains on the way to Clark AFB.

Danang was one of the busiest military areas in Southeast Asia in the Vietnam War. Our detachment from San Miguel was housed and flew with the Danang Detachment of Reconnaissance Squadron One out of Japan. The aircraft used at that time was the electronically-configured Constellation (EC-121). This aircraft carried a crew of about 32, as I recall.

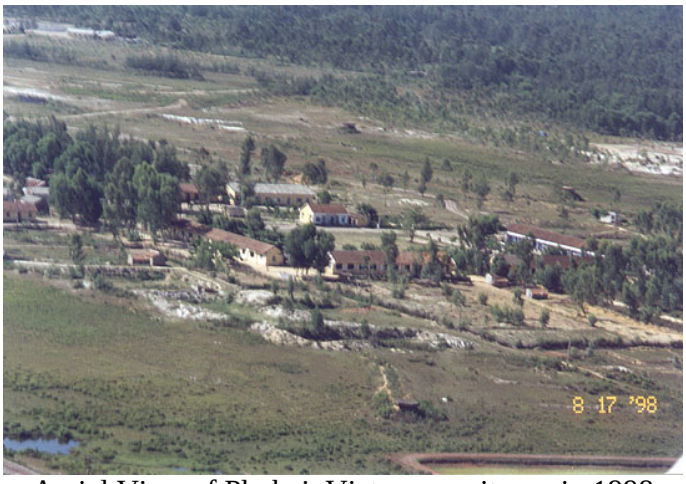


EC-121 Super Constellation Reconnaissance Aircraft (Photo courtesy Airell Jenks)

As written in an article entitled "A Dangerous Business: US Nava Group Operations," in the Spring 2006 Issue of *NCVA Cryptolog,* p.12, intelligence recon missions of this nature are not always routine, as is evidenced from a couple of examples;

> ... "a couple of yeas later, [1968], a VQ1 EC-122IM flying from Atsugi to Danang crashed at Danang with a feathered, burned out engine, resulting in numerous killed and injured crewmen. In July of 1966, I was on a VQ Big Look mission at the northern end of our dogleg track in the Tonkin Gulf when two NVNAF MIGs streaked on an intercept course with us. We aborted tye mission immediately diving to sea level. while two of our escorting Navy F4B Phantoms flew to intercept, followed by the other two which had been refueling. The MIGs went home, no easy prey that day. But in April of 1869. a similar VQ1 flight with an NSG detachment aboard was attacked by NKAF MIGs mo miles off the east coast of Korea over the Sea of Japan. The MIGs fired ATOLL heat seeking missiles at the Willy Victor, shooting down the plane with all 31 crewmembers killed. Despite North Korea's obvious hostile posture, having seized the USS PUEBLO (AGER-2) in January of 1968, inexplicably no fighter escort had been provided.

Conditions at Danang were not quite so primitive as they were many other places in Vietnam, but anyplace in a war zone can be dangerous. There was a mortar attack one night. On day I was sitting on a rubber doughnut, a big-bladder-like container for aviation fuel. I heard a plop and saw noticed a spurt of fluid (gas) three-or four inches high coming out of the doughnut near me. Apparently an errant rifle shot from somewhere off the base had hit it. The planes carrying Agent Orange--not the ones we flew in--were nasty things to be around. All At the time we tended to take things like that rather casually and probably didn't know the long-lasting effect that they would have later. I filed a report or form with the Veterans Administration a few years ago reporting the exposure to Agent Orange just for the record. Over four years ago I was diagnosed with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Agent Orange is a possible contributor. Another factor was histoplasmosis from swimming in the streams of Kansas in the 1930s as discovered by a navy doctor during a physical many years ago. A third possible factor was being dumped on by a C-47 mosquito control plane a week or so after 9-11 in Fort Myers.



Aerial View of Phubai, Vietnam, as it was in 1998

CHAPTER 5103 4400	51 20 50A WM		18 DECEMBER 1965
DATE/TIME GROUP 180052	RELEASED BY 1Ø	CLASSIFICATION	
FROM NAVCOMMSTAPHIL	1965 DEC 18 12 43	UNCLAS E F T O	
ACTION BUPERS		PRECEDENCE PRIORITY	
INFO DIRNAVSECGRUPAC		PRECEDENCE PRIORITY	

PRIORITY

UNCLAS E F T O

ORDERS TO DUTY INVOLVING FLYING

SUBJ TO CONCURRENCE DIRNAVSECGRUPAC REQUEST CDR THAMAS F. HAHN, USNR 501623/1515 BE DETAILED DIFOTECH DURING PERIOD 2Ø DEC 65 THRU 31 JAN 66 TO PERFORM EMERGENCY INFLIGHT DUTIES AS TECHNICAL OBSERVER.

VQ-1 5103

5Ø
DRAFTER
10/99
2Ø

23 December 1965
Date

From: Senior Naval Aviator, COMFAIRECONRON ONE Detachment Danang
To: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Communication Station Philippines

Subj: Flight hours during the months of November and December 1965 .

1. This is to certify that Thomas Frederick HAHN 501623 CDR
Name SerialNo. Rank/Rate

participated in the below listed flight.

DATE	TYPE FLT	Points	Tot Points	TOTAL HOURS
3 November	Support	1	1	1.8
4 November	Support	1	2	3.9
5 November	Support	1	3	.5
6 November	Support	1	4	4.0
18 November	Support	1	5	4.0
21 November	Support	1	6	3.8
12 December	Support	1	7	3.8
15 December	Strike	2	9	8.9
16 December	Strike	2	11	7.5
17 December	Strike	2	13	4.4
17 December	Support	1	14	3.6
20 December	Support	1	15	3.8
21 December	Strike	2	17	9.2
22 December	Strike	2	19	9.4
23 December	Strike	2	21 *	9.8
24 December	Support	1	22	5.3

*Qualified for Air Medal at 20 points

E. A. Vandenbush
LCDR USN

23 DECEMBER 1965
Date

From: Senior Naval Aviator, COMFAIRECONRON ONE Detachment Danang
To: Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Communication Station Philippines

Subj: Flight hours during the month of XXXX

Danang was one of the busiest military areas in Southeast Asia in the Vietnam War. Our detachment from San Miguel was housed and flew with the Danang Detachment of Reconnaissance Squadron One out of Japan. The aircraft used at that time was the electronically-configured Constellation (EC-121). This aircraft carried a crew of about 32, as I recall. On occasion I went along as a Communication Liaison Officer. I was the BIG Look Project Officer for NSG in our area. Conditions at Danang were not quite so primitive as they were many other places in Vietnam, but anyplace in a war zone can be dangerous. There was a mortar attack one night. On day I was sitting on a rubber doughnut, a big-bladder-like container for aviation fuel. I heard a plop and saw noticed a spurt of fluid (gas) three-our four inches high coming out of the doughnut near me. Apparently an errant rifle shot from somewhere off the base had hit it. The planes carrying Agent Orange--not the ones we flew in--were nasty things to be around. All At the time we tended to take things like that rather casually and probably didn't know the long-lasting effect that they would have later. I filed a report or form with the Veterans Administration a few years ago reporting the exposure to Agent Orange just for the record. Over four years ago I was diagnosed with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Agent Orange is a possible contributor. Another factor was histoplasmosis from swimming in the streams of Kansas in the 1930s as discovered by a navy doctor during a physical many years ago. A third possible factor was being dumped on by a C-47 mosquito control plane a week or so after 9-11 in Fort Myers. So, folks, take care of your environment or it can turn on you!



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
U. S. NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION
FPO. SAN FRANCISCO 96656

IN REPLY REFER TO:
NR-EF8:10:FMR:wr
1650
Ser
12 NOV 196[illegible]

From: Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Communication Station Philippines
To: Commander Thomas F. HAHN, USNR, 501623/1616

Subj: Eligibility to wear the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon

1. Your name is included in the list of personnel prepared by this command eligible to wear the ribbon for the Navy Unit Commendation awarded to Detachment Alfa, U.S. Naval Communication Station Philippines at Phubai, South Vietnam, for the period 17 August 1964 to 1 August 1965 based on the following periods of Temporary Additional Duty to Detachment Alfa:

a. August 1964 — During which period you established the Detachment from your Department and other units and made the necessary operational, technical and administrative arrangements in South Vietnam. (During this period there were no personnel permanently assigned to Detachment Alfa)

b. December 1964 — During which period you arranged for the transfer of certain operational and technical aspects to be transferred from your Department to Detachment Alfa

c. June 1965 — During which period you rendered technical and operational assistance to Detachment Alfa.

2. You were ordered to Detachment Alfa on all three occasions with CINCPAC authority to render technical and operational assistance based on an outstanding need of skills which you possessed which were not adequately available with Detachment Alfa.

3. During the period of the Commendation for Detachment Alfa you were awarded the Legion of Merit, part of the justification of which was based on your part in the establishment and the subsequent outstanding successes achieved by Detachment Alfa.

F. M. Romanick
F. M. ROMANICK



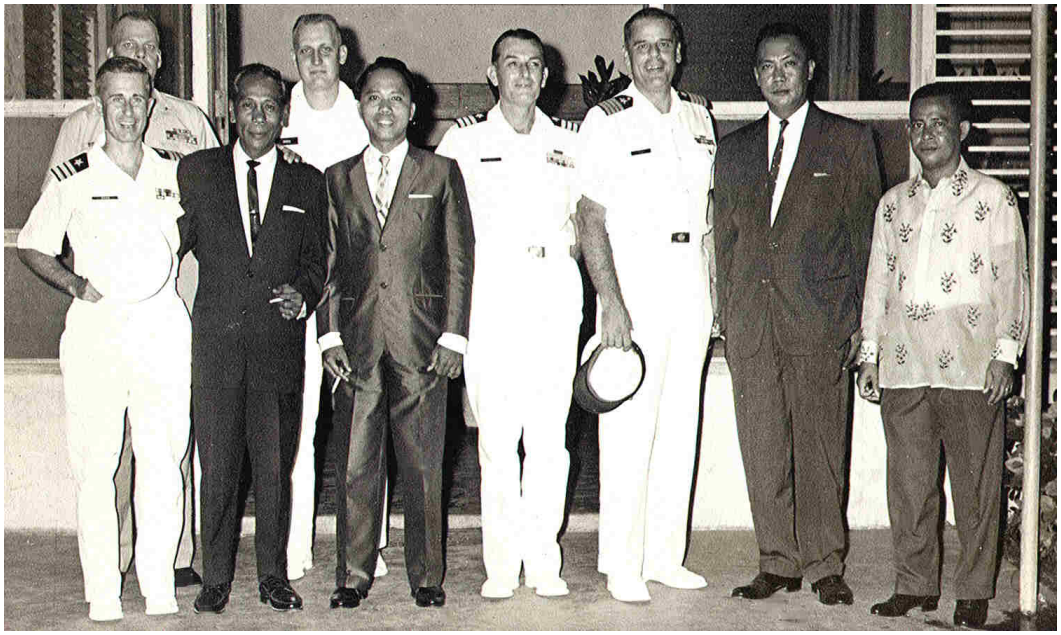
Danang, South Vietnam



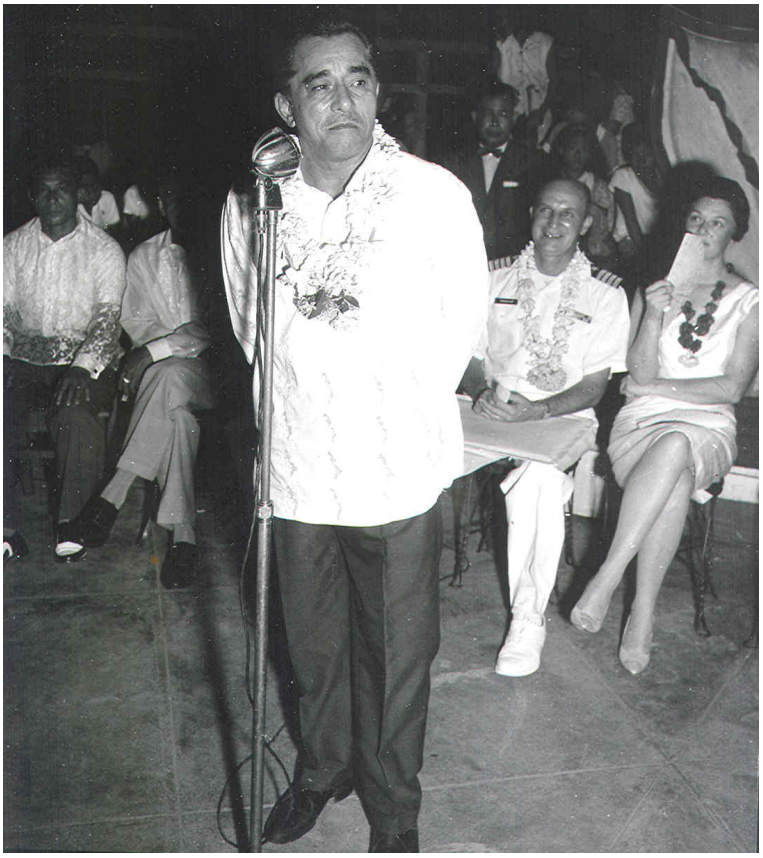
Officers Club, Naval Communications Station, Zambales Province, Republic of the Philippines, ca.1965. Although we were in the middle of the Vietnam War, there was still time for relaxation on the "O" Club. At one period, I sometimes flew to Danang, Vietnam on a Sunday afternoon to go on reconnaissance missions against North Vietnam and China and then return back to Zambales Province later in the week in time to go to the Officers Club on Friday Night. Left, Paul Fuquay on the clarinet and Tom Hahn. Need some help identifying te others. (Hahn Collection)



Official Navy Function at the San Miguel Officers-Open Mess. There were always official naval and military functions, even in the middle of a war. (CDR Tom Hahn, CAPT Frank Romanick, unidentified Marine Lieutenant, Lt Paul and Mary Fuquay? (US Navy Photo)



We had close relations with the people of the Zambales Province, particularly those in the surrounding towns of San Marcelino, San Felipe, and San Narciso. Need some help in identifying our Filipino friends. Tom Hahn on left. Captain D. B. Gaw, Commanding Officer, third from right, and to his right, Commander Miller ?, Executive Officer. (US Navy Photo)



Manuel D, E. "Manoling" Barretto, Governor, Zambales Province, Republic of the Philippines. One of my duties was being the Liaison Officer with the Governor of our Province. We became very good friends and often went hunting in the mountains to "Shangri-La," to other islands, to Manila, and to many official and social occasions. His friendship and the many Filipino friends that I had made a difficult tour in t5he middle of the Vietnam War more pleasant.

When we first arrived at San Miguel the Commanding Officer of The Naval Communications Station, Republic of the Philippines was **Captain D. B. Gaw.** I believe his Executive Officer was **Commander Miller**, succeeded later by Commander Chartier. I was the Head of the Naval Security Group (NSG). Many NSG units were a Department in a Naval Communications Station as a security cover and because in general we were specialists (Special Duty Only Cryptology) and not line officers for command of stations and navy vessels. That sometimes made it difficult, as I had units all over Southeast Asia that weren't directly under the CO of the communication station, so it made for some juggling at times. I often went to Vietnam, established a station at Phubai (Detachment Alpha) and flew a number of missions with our outfit out of Danang. All that was on on the Naval Security Group side. I don't remember doing much with the local population in Captain Gaw's tenure, but it was probabkly that operations in Southeast Asia were very hectic and not as much emphasis was placed with the local people as later. I could be wrong there and realize that I really didn't know Captain Gaw very well. But right from the beginning I did people-to-people programs and got engaged in local and area Filipino activities with his successor, **Captain Frank. M. Romanick**, a great people in People-to-People Programs and showing the American flag at its best. Many of them were really a bit boring after a while, such as the local "festivals" which were centered around the crowning of the local royalty of young people. We sat through all of these in sometimes hot weather. At some early point we arranged that someone would keep us supplied with a cold San Miguel beer under our seats to make it more tolerable. We just relaxed and took oft as part of our duty. I don' know that I will be able to recall all the things that we did, but I will mention them as I think of them. All these events also took us to weddings and all sorts of ceremonies and activities. Many of them brought us wonderful acquaintances and friends as well. I have always enjoyed fitting in wherever we lived and enjoyed the local people, so I did some of that on my own. Note: Captain Romanick died about 2004. I am attempting to establish contact with his daughter, Susanne. Editor

NEGRITOS 1. On my first trip up in Negrito country with Governor Barretto in the mountains I wasn't sure what to take or what to expect. Although before going on a hunting trip to Shangri-La up in the mountains, I went on a hunting expedition with the governor's family and friends. They took along a live goat. I wondered what that was for for and later found out when they hung the goat in a tree and strangled it with a bottle of beer. That was supper! I managed to go along with it, but that part was distasteful to me. There was just a different attitude toward wild things than I had. For example, it wasn't unusual at the

Governor's house at (_____ to see exotic birds strung up in a tree or bush just because someone wanted to rather see them rather than to enjoy them in the wild on their own. I don't remember taking anything to Shangri La other than my clothes and a rifle. There were several vehicles in our little convoy, one with sort of bodyguards as I think there were still a few bandits around. One of the vehicles broke down on the first trip, so we were delayed while a major problem was ingeniously repaired with wire and bits of metal. The ride was exciting, of course, as new territory always is, and we gradually climbed up into a mountainous area. Either while we were there or already built for our arrival was a large covered bamboo structure, partially walled, and I think we used cots of iron beds, I am not sure I may have taken a sleeping bag as well. On this first trip was there a Navy captain from Subic, but he and I were the only Americans. There a doctor, and various of the governor's people with rice and other supplies and sources of help for the Negritos. It soon became apparent that part of the purpose of the trip was a political one to hold the support of the Negrito people. The Filipinos in our group spoke English, and the educated ones like the governor also spoke Tagalog and a few knew Spanish. They also knew the local Zambales dialect. I took Tagalog lessons on the base and attempted to learn Ilocano at the same time. One in the mountains, I began learning Sambal or Tina Sambal as well and tried to learn all three in tandem.

I had never been exposed to Negrito people, but being partially an aboriginal person myself (Native American) I was very interested in the original people of the Philippines. They were very short, wiry people and scantily clad. Many of them had respiratory problems. It got quite cool up there in the mountains, but I am not sure whether or not that was part of the reason. They were very curious about us and friendly though a bit shy. Some more than others. There were also several to many of them standing or sitting just outside of shelter house.

As I recall, on the first night of our visit we were sitting around visiting and then the governor and the captain from Subic and a couple of the governor's group decided to play poker. The Negritos were very interested in this and became quite animated when the bets went over ten pesos. At some point, Manoling (Governor Barretto) and I got the idea to put on a little show for them, so with the cooperation of the others we elevated the states to higher and higher levels, never intending to pay off the large amounts of money that were being exchanged. The climax was that the governor owed me a million pesos and couldn't pay up, so couldn't pay up, so he put up the Province of Zambales to cover his bet. By this time the spectators were jumping up and down and the climax of the evening when I won the province from as his debt. Of course I never collected. However, I was interested in buying some land in the province, but the laws were pretty prohibitive. At one point I was attempting to buy one of the Capone Islands. I can't remember which one, so I will have to try to find them on a map to see if I can recall it.

NEGRITOS 2. On the first trip, I believe that the Governor brought along a group they called "doggers" along with their dogs. I don't remember them as being Negrito, but I could be mistaken. My impression in that they were from the lowlands of the Zambales, perhaps near where the Governor lived. They were used to flush out game. None of these involved were adverse to burning down the vegetation to do the same. It seems to me that the Negritos concentrated on small game and birds and. Most of their bows and arrows were constructed to take care of that kind of thing. Most of the arrows were made of old metal files, but for the life of me, I cannot remember where there found them\ to work with. The bows were of wood, of course, and rather small. Them bow strings were mostly of twisted vines as I recall. They were very excited about the hunts, as was I at the time. We mad quite a party with the gun hunters, the diggers, and the bow-and-arrow Negritos. We were hunting for pigs and my mind was all set for that, so on the first hunt I was separated by by someone else by a small gully and I heard a loud, rustling noise and an animal burst out across the ravine. I was all geared up for a pig when to my surprise it was a deer. I believe I have a photo of that deer and will insert it here if I can find it. The deer of Southeast Asia are different from the white-tailed deer that is the most common in the United States. I believe that my daughter Betsy has those antlers in their barn at Amherst, New Hampshire. My little collection of bows and arrows still reside, I believe, in the office of my mentor Dr. Douglas Smith at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, along with my bow and arrow from Pleiku, South Vietnam. reside. Doug is an archer and fully appreciates the origin of the weapons. After I shot it, the Negritos began to gather and to cut off small pieces of the organs of the deer--the lungs, heart, liver, etc. and cast them in different directions as was their practice in their type of worship which was a form of animism. They then made a sort soup of the digestive organs AND THEIR CONTENT from gullet to anus. Of course, that was very appealing to anyone who wasn't brought up in their ways, but I managed to partake of whatever they did in the spirit of being a part of them. I believe that the rest of the deer was consumed rather quickly as they needed the protein. There was no refrigeration and I don't recall that they had any way to preserve meat, except for salting--I think--or drying. I believe it was also in their area that there were colonies of fruit bats hanging from the trees and that we also ate them. But, again, this may have been another part of Zambales where we did this.

At one point in the first trip while we were in the shelter, an old, wizened, leathery, white-haired man showed up and caused quite a commotion. I asked the Governor who this was and it was the King of the Negritos of all the Philippines. During the Second World War, he was in charge of resistance against the Japanese invaders in the mountains and so he was also a United States Brigadier General according to the Governor. The Governor had a large wooden chest, like a sea chest, that he kept his clothes and other things in. He gave a nice khaki shirt to the King and the onlookers really thought that was neat. As I was watching this I wished that I had something nice to give hi, but practically had nothing but the clothes off my back. I also thought that I should "show the American flag" somehow and not let take the spotlight of the proceedings. I wore a khaki shirt and khaki pants, so on impulse, I took off my pants in front of everyone and gave them to the King. Typically, the King wore only a loin cloth. The Governor thought that was very enterprising. He was really a great friend. I forgot about the incident, but the next time I went up when we arrived at the villager, people shouted something as we went by. There was a Catholic priest with us this time and he knew some of the local dialect and so I asked him what they said, and he replied, "Here comes the man who not only would give the shirt off his back to the King but also gave him his trousers." As we drove along a little boy came up to me and felt the hair on my arm, and something something that translated into, "Feels like monkey!" Evolution at work, I guess. What wonderful times those were and how fortunate I was to share a part of their life.

Guns were a part of the Philippines as were machetes for protection. I have seen some pretty mean machetes and the damage that they could do. While in Viet I always carried a Colt Cobra .38 caliber, 4" barrel revolver, and sometimes in the Philippines, but seldom on base. Because the governor and I went hunting together, I either sold or gave him that revolver and a Remington 12 gauge shotgun when I left for Maine. The 1918 Winchester?/Remington rifle that had been captured by the Finns in about 1938 from the Russians that I used for deer and pigs in both Hawaii and the Philippines I took with me to Maine and used it for deer hunting there. It was pretty primitive, but I got a kick out of sing it. Sometimes the Governor would come by the house and say, Let's go hunt the four-legged deer in Manila, Tom." Although I did go to Manila with him, there was nothing of that nature that took place." He just liked to kid around.

NEGRITOS #3. I don't remember what their village/area was called. Governor Barretto called it "Shangri-L," so that is what I called it. It was a beautiful place to go. After visiting there ,I began to wonder what there was that we could do to help them. I would have done much more, but we were actively engaged in the Vietnam War and that took most of our time and energy and resources. Anything to do with the Negritos, and like activities, had to be done on what little spare time we had. Fortunately, I always had the encouragement of Captain Romanick as his goal was do to "everything"; and, he pretty well succeeded at it, though not always to everyone's satisfaction. But, he was my CO and I wholeheartedly went along with him. But, he was my administrative boss or "host" and I had to answer DIRNAVSECGRUPAC (Director Naval Security Group Pacific) for operational matters, making sure that everything was covered there at San Miguel and our units at Phubai, Danang, and Hue in Vietnam and in units at sea in various detachments.

The Negritos, probably with the encouragement of the Catholic priest and maybe the Governor, wanted to build a permanent school house. Even though they they were primitive people and lived in primitive condition with minimal exposure to the modern world, they were aware of the fact that by education their children and future generations would improve their way of living. One thing that they needed for the school house was a roof, that is, the metal and the nails to hold it in place. They had no money as they lived off the land, so I had them give me what weapons they could spare and I sold them to American servicemen, probably mostly at Sam Miguel, but perhaps other places as well. Another thing they desperately needed was warm clothing. They mostly wore loin cloths and maybe a skimpy shirt of some kind, so I got the idea of collecting clothing for them. From some place we scrounged clean 55-gallon steel drums and placed them at San Miguel and Subic and maybe Clark, and Cubi Point, but I am not sure about the latter two places. The barrels were painted and stenciled "OPERATION NEGRITO." Al Eaton and John Glasgow may have got roped into some of this, I am not sure, and probably Public Works placed and gathered up the barrels. I just don't remember the details.

When we had sufficient amount of "clothes" collected, we took them with and under the Governor's auspices, up to the Negritos. I am quite sure the Governor was there and probably organized the trip. Also, I think that the Catholic priest from San Narcisso went along. Bar in mind that the service people who contributed the clothing had been in all parts of the world, so there were odd things inappropriate for the Negritos such as felt boots from Alaska, women's purses, nylon hose, etc, and all sorts of stuff like like. We took it all, including women's all kinds of women's lingerie. Distributing the clothing was a lot of fun for both the donors and the recipients. Although they were a bit shy at first, the Negritos got into the spirit of the thing and there was lots of excitement in trying on all this newly-acquired clothing. Among the women's things were purses and hats which

were a great novelty. I think the items of greatest interest and fun were the brassieres. The women had never seen them and were bare breasted. I had a great time "volunteering" to show them how to put them on and somewhere have a couple of 35-mm slides of this. One photo I had was great as it was the surprised look on a baby's face to discover that something had come between him and his mother's breasts! I will try to locate these slides try to get them in a message later.

Toward the last of my tour someone--maybe Al Eaton arranged to bring a few of the Negritos to the station where they put on some of the native dances. They were a great hit and a novelty, of course, but I had some reservation--perhaps as a Native American--at putting people on display. I still have that reluctance on reservations and elsewhere and it makes me uncomfortable when that is done. I am not saying that it is wrong, just that it is not comfortable for me--and perhaps no for them, for, after all, they are in most in many instances trying to make some money for their survival. I may think of more memories of the Negritos, but at the moment that is all I have to offer.

Betsy Hahn bhahn@earethlink.net adds:

> I remember sorting though clothes for the trip to the mountains. Mom and approximately four other ladies were there going through the stuff and laughing uproariously. It was all stored in a screened in area under the house. I found a cowboy outfit that I wanted in the worse way. Buckskin type thing unbecoming a young lady or something of the sort as mom put it. I even hid the outfit but she found it as she knew me too well. That was an interesting trip up to their land. I think that they were equally as fascinated with me being a tow head as I was with them being so dark and wrinkly. I went swimming with their kids. Seemed so freaking hot up there even as a kid.

People-to-People Program: Besides working with the Negritos, I did what I could with and for the local communities. Somehow the station received a large amount of reflective tape. I don't think we asked for it. Perhaps it had been meant for bicycles, so Captain Romanick, as I recall, asked for idea on how it could be used. We had had accidents with Americans running into caribou carts and other vehicles at night, so I got an idea that I called "**Operation Stop Light**" and put a piece of large reflective tape on every type of Pilipino vehicle that we could find. Some of the farmers seem a bit surprised, some amused, and some a bit apprehensive when I tried to tell them what I was up to. In any event, it took me out into the countryside to meet all kinds of interesting people.



Commander Thomas Hahn with Philippine Department Commander Edward T. Berling taken during the 47th Anniversary of the American Legion on March 19, 1966. (Caption of reverse of photo) At this ceremony I was inducted into the American Legion and the Republic of the Philippines Legion. (Hahn Collection)



"That is a shot of the various levels of Red Cross Swimming Program. The great looking dude (adult) swam in the Pan Am Games and was the swimming coach." Betsy Hahn. Chris Hahn is next to the instructor. He says, "Also Boy Scouts had awards/ badges for various swimming accomplishments, like swimming and lifesaving. I seem to remember a 50-mile swim patch you could get over a period of time; I hope I'm not confusing it with something else though. There was also a mile swim patch, you were not allowed to rest for that one. I was on the swim team and it all involved a lot of laps every day. Anyone recognize anyone else in the photos? (Photo sent by Chris Hahn) **oy Scouts of America at San Miguel:**

My son, Chris Hahn, was a Cub Scout and then a Boy Scout for a few years. While I was assigned to the National Security Agency at Fort Meade, Maryland 1959-1962 Chris was a Cub Scout and I was the Assistant Pack Chairman of his Pack in Silver Spring, Maryland, where we lived. When I was assigned to USN-14 at the Naval Communication Station, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii. Chris was a Boy Scout in a Troop at Schofield Barracks, just west of Wahiawa. I was on some committee there, but I can't remember what. When we went to San Miguel, Chris belonged to the Boy Scout Troop there. Perhaps he will share his memories of that some day in this web site. For some reason--and I don't think it had to do with Chris being a scout--I was asked to be the Assistant Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America in the Philippines. At one time I was on my way to a meeting of officials of the Far East area in Tokyo, Japan. But I never made it? I went to Kadena--I think it was--Okinawa as scheduled where the aircraft made a fueling stop. They announced when the departure time was. I decided to take the base bus around the circuit of the base to kill some time. When I returned to the flight line, the aircraft and my suitcase were making their takeoff at the far end of the field! I didn't know that they had a half-hour time in Okinawa. There I was with only short sleeve khakis and not even a tooth brush. I made the best of it, spent the night, and returned to the Philippines the next day. So, I still don't know what I missed at the big conference, but I guess they didn't miss me. Captain Romanick didn't care and just laughed at my blunder.

A I mentioned earlier, my principal a duty at San Miguel other that running the Naval Security Group was as the liaison to the Governor of Zambales. It may be that duty that led me more deeply into scouting. I remember helping Governor Barretto with the Region 11, Boy Scouts of the Philippines with the Regional Jamboree. I don't remember where it was held or what the camp was named, perhaps Chris Hahn or Bob Lippert can help out there. Like most scouting things I did with the Governor, we made an appearance, walked around and met a few people, then went off to someone's house or someplace else. I quickly learned in the Philippines--and in other countries--showed up, scouting was sort of a political thing and scouts were looked upon as potential party constituents. One scouting activity that I personally sponsored, probably because I was asked to by the Governor, was Sea Scout Ship No. 1 Danacbunga Botolan. My duties seemed primarily to show up on certain occasions and parades. Understand, I enjoyed doing this and met a lot of wonderful people. I have never met any other people in the world that I liked more than the Philippine people.

Perhaps the most memorable scouting experience that I recall was the trip that Governor Barretto and I made to Cebu City, Cebu for the Philippine National Jamboree. A small contingent of scouts from San Miguel went ahead of us. I don't remember how they went or what their experience was. Perhaps I can get my son, Chris, who was there, to give his account of the adventure. I had all the proper scout uniforms with me as befitting an "Assistant Commissioner." The Governor and I first went by Manila. I can't remember whether we were driven or whether a small plane took us. When the Governor went by plane, it landed and took off right on the road leading to the base. The President of the Philippine Airlines)(PAL) was a friend of his, so that may be where he got his air transportation. By the way, my family and I went to an island owned by the President PAL and that was a nice experience. When we arrived at the Manila airport we discovered that something had gone awry with our airline connection to Cebu, so, we tried to find an alternative way to go. At some point we noticed a man write a flight to Cebu on a

blackboard outside the little terminal on the wall. The sidewalk was covered by some sort of canopy. A little later the same man set up a card table that said Southern Airline or Southern Air Transport, or something like that. He took our money and said that the plane would leave when there were enough passengers. Finally he folded up the card table and chair and led a few people to a C-47 that was outfitted with picture windows rather than the normal port holes or small windows of the day. The aircraft was fine, but to our surprise the pilot was the same man who had written on the blackboard and who had taken our money. At Cebu we landed on a primitive pasture-like airfield and went to our hotel. Later on, around supper time, we went to the jamboree encampment and met with the American scouts from San Miguel and the Philippine scouts from Zambales Province. I needn't have bothered with any other uniforms, as that is the only time we went there except perhaps to bid they farewell at the end. The rest of the time we spent at parties and casinos and taking in the world championship flyweight-class boxing bout. The Filipino won, but I don't remember his name. It was a big deal in the RP at the time. So, that's all I have to say about that. (Forest Gump)

I don't know whose idea it was to build a Boy Scout Camp at San Miguel, but it was probably a part of the People-to-People Program. It was intended from the beginning to be a joint American-Pilipino venture. Some time at the beginning of the camp I think it was, with the cooperation of Captain Romanick and my wife, I was "captured" as I left the Naval Security Group building and taken to the camp on a vigil. At the time we were in the middle of some operational crisis and the idea didn't appeal to me at all. So, most of the ensuing 24-hour period was spent hewing palm tree logs and such and doing drudgey construction work. I think there were a couple of others involved as well. The culmination was a ceremony where we were inducted as Members of the Order-of-the Arrow. And, I think that was about the end of my involvement in the Boy Scout Movement.

Scouting experience of others:

Bob Lippert, email for the summer of 2006 is rlip37@aol.com and later blippert@halldale.org ,
son of Chief Bob and Alice Lippert, Says: I look forward to your Boy Scout update. I was a Boy Scout while I was there too. I went on the Bataan Death March too. I think that it was in December of 1964. I remember that there were water trucks from Clark Air Base that traveled with the scouts. I think that it was a three or four day hike. We had a small ceremony in every little town that we went through. I went to a Boy Scout Jamboree on Clark Air Base. That may have been in he summer of 1964. I remember that you could trade anything that said made in USA there. A canteen, pocket knife, utensils. If it said made in USA you could get a lot in trade. If it said BSA made in USA you had a treasure. How times have changed." Perhaps we can get Bob to tell some more his scouting experiences in the Philippines.



This appears to be the Graduating 1965 Class of the Oliver Hazard Perry Elementary School. **Captain Frank Romanick** on the left; to his right is probably the Principal, **Mr. Hardy B. Ross**. The man in back on the right end is probably a teacher, **Mr. Myron E. Ranny**. On the right, front, is **Mrs. Janice M. Kendra**, their teacher. To her right is **Chris Hahn**, **then Elizabeth Ann Hall,** then **Faith Lippert** is the first girl on the left. **Rick Kneal** is just behind Chris. **Claudette Ann "Cookie" Crozat** is to Neal's left. Can anyone identify the others in the photo? (Sent by Chris Hahn "I remember attending 7th grade and 8th grade, there. Interesting, since the classes were so small, both years were spent in the same classroom. We simply traded sides of the room from 7th to 8th grade. Just happened to have the program from that graduating class)

From The Graduating Program:

Graduation Ceremony of the Eight Grade Class Oliver Hazard Perry School, U.S. Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, Zambales, Republic of the Philippines 27 May 1965 1930 hours

Program: Invocation Chaplain H. B. Waters
Song "Battle Hymn of the Republic" Graduates
Guest Speaker Captain F. M. Romanick Commanding Officer
Presentation of Graduates Mrs. Janice M. Kendra Teacher
Presentation of Diplomas Mr. Hardy B. Ross Principal
Graduation Song Graduating Class
Accompanist Mrs. Howard Waters
Teachers: Mrs. Janice M. Kendra, Mr. Myron E. Ranny
List of Graduates:
Claudette Ann Crozat, Christopher Frederick Hahn [the son of Tom and Beth Hahn], Elizabeth Ann Hall, Walter Clark Harrison, Jr., Charles Richard Kneal [the son of Maj. and Mrs. Charles [Chuck] Neal], Faith Henni Lippert [the daughter of Chief Petty Officer Robert "Bob" and Mrs. Lippert. They later were stationed at the Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine. Chief Lippert died in September 1982. Mrs. Lippert lives in Ellsworth, Maine. Their son, Bob, contributes to this site.], Ronnie Roberts, Robert Alan Simpson



What is the occasion of this photograph? Bob Lippert says, "Could the photo have been taken in front of the base chapel? I don't think it is a field trip." Genie Waterssays that she thinks that it was taken in front of the chapel at a church function. The ages of the subjects vary from a seventh grader in the Oliver Hazard Perry Elementary School to a junior in the George Dewey High School (GDHS). The photo was taken sometime before July 1965. Front row, right-to-left: **Chris Hahn** (GDHS 1969) (e-mail cfhahn@hotmail.com) left, is holding a program or a brochure of some sort, perhaps a religious tract?; **Faith Lippert** (GDHS 1969) (e-mail lppfai@aol.com); **Marion Cooper (GDHS 1964)** (the sister of **Carol Cooper** GDHS 1966 and **Bill Cooper** (GDHS 1968); and, unknown girl. Back row, left-to-right: **Susanne "Sam" Romanick) (**GDHS 1966), **Genie Waters** (GDHS 1965) ; **Dixie Waters** (GDHS 1970). who died in 1998), and according to Chris Hahn, probably **Rick Kneal**, whose father, **Major Chuck Kneal**, was the head of the Marine Detachment; and **Rebecca "Becky" Douglas (GDHS 1970)** (email rsr52@comcast.com)So, now we need someone to identify the girl second from the left in the front row. Good detective work in getting this far everyone.



Suzanne "Sam" Romanick in 2000. (Sent by Bob Lippert blippert@halldale.org)



Base High School Bus to and from San Miguel to and from Subic Bay where the George Dewey High School was located. (Provided by Chris Hahn)

Ok, above is of from my Freshman year at Dewey High School, getting on the school bus at San Miguel to go to Subic Bay for school. Rick Kneal is wearing the striped shirt, I'm to his right. Pulling himself on the school bus is Gary Hutchcroft. A morning ritual on the bus ride, was for Gary to tease Suzanne (Sam) Romanick about whatever he thought might get a rise from her. Gary and Rick and I were also in a rock band (I have a picture of that band somewhere), along with a guy named Perry, on the drums, who was pretty good. Rick and I played electric guitars, there was someone else who played bass but I don't remember who.



A Contingent of Boy Scouts from the San Miguel Station. **Chris Hahn** with the axe, fourth scout in uniform **Gary Hutchcroft**. This may have been the group preparing to depart for the Philippine Jamboree at Cebu, or in conjunction with the Philippine

Camp Barretto, or the Re-Enactment of the Bataan Death March. Need some help here. (Sent by Chris Hahn)

OTHER MEMORIES:

Allan Eaton AEatonii@aol.com amplifies one of the dangers of living in the Philippines.

> My mother told me the story about being in car with the Governor Barretto, coming back to San Miguel from some function. She said there was a gun between the front seats- this made her a bit uneasy- until a shot rang out and flew in the front window, then ricocheted into the back seat and hit my mother in the neck. Luckily it was a glancing blow and she wasn't seriously hurt, but about then she wasn't quite as upset about the machine gun between the seats as she was earlier in the ride.

Life at San Miguel: From Betsy Hahn bhahn@earthlink.net

> One regret about living there is that I did not start a bug collection. I got locked out of the house one morning before dawn and went down to the maid's room to let me in. I was absolutely fascinated by the amount and type of bugs on her screen door at that hour of the morning. I did not wake her but admired the bugs. Guess I hung out in my nipa hut until everyone woke up. I did find that picture and will scan it for a later rendezvous.

A RMC (retired) **Nancy Bryim** naobryim@hotmail.com summarizes the Philippine experience nicely in a San Miguel Bulletin Board by saying:

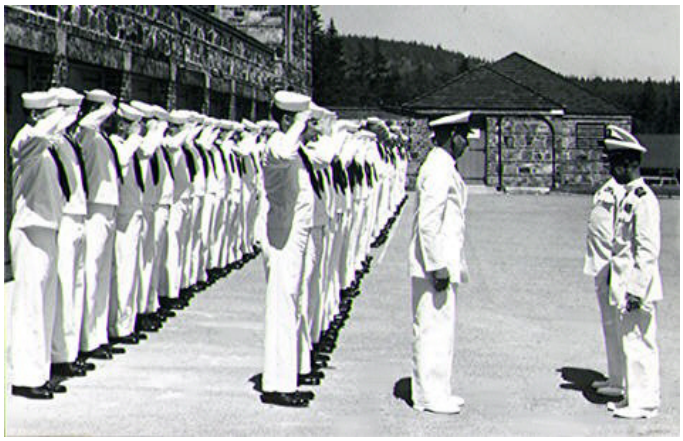
> The Filipino people are so kind and generous. They would take us in like family even though they were so poor, and I do know of some nights girlfriends getting me off the streets to their homes before curfew if I was too far from home. The country was so beautiful, the beaches and the forests. And we got to experience things that most ppl will never get to do. Like ride a Victory Liner (bus) or a jeepney [jitney] full of people with chickens or whatever kind of animal ppl could carry with them with the bus going as fast as it can down winding roads scaring you sh*tless. Foods that were so delicious. I am glad that I did learn how to cook lumpia, panict, adobo and pan-de-sal and a few other dishes, my kids love them. I guess I am like the rest of my shipmates, when I want a lift or a grin all I need to do is think back and reminisce to those days long ago.

(**John Glasgow)** I have the picture from the 4th of July parade, with me and others carrying telephones. NavCommStaPhil was known as "Home of Instant Communications" and I think there was a sign that said that, and one of us was carrying the phone with a sign "Officer's Wives Club" and the other was carrying one that said "CPO Wives Club" - of course they both meant "instant communications etc". Don't think some of the Wives' appreciated it. I also have a picture of Capt Romanick presenting me with what I think was the first place prize from the parade. Also have a Navy Photo of me painting a school in San Antonio for "Operation School House". Anyway, the following is something that happened while I was in charge of the Entertainment Committee for the CPO Club. Now, you must remember that I was 34 when I got to San Miguel. My Wife Mabel and I and another couple went to Olongapo and met with an agent to try and sign some entertainment to come up to the Chief's Club. Mabel was not happy, but the agent took us to 3 or 4 bars where he had entertainment. It was all pretty raunchy. Before we left, we told the agent which group we would like and made arrangements for them to come up the following Saturday to the CPO Club. Well, during the next week, some of us got to thinking and decided that if the word got around that we were having that kind of entertainment, we might get into a little trouble, so decided not to have them. I called and left word for the agent not to come. Well - like most Saturdays, we all went to the Club just to hang out. I had not been there very long when I got a call from the main gate guard, saying I had some visitors. I went up to the gate and there was the agent and about 4 or 5 of him female entertainers. After they had traveled that far, I thought the least we could do is feed them. I took them all to the club, and by the time they got done eating, most of the CPO's had drank just enough that we decided we would let them put on a show in the "stag bar" area - which was not open to the ladies. And we did, and they were good - and Mabel still is mad about that whole thing. But you have to remember we were probably about 10 years younger than you that went to school at San Miguel at the time.

(**Allan Eaton** April 2006) - I remember the greased pole contest well. Another pole story was Father Pete giving me a quarter to climb a pole in the O Club. This pole climbing evidently was an embarrassment to my mother and every time she turned around

there I was on the pole again, another quarter richer. Great memories of the bike parades, colored streamers and playing cards clothes pinned so they would make noise in the spokes. I also remember Halloween and using paper bags to make chaps for my cowboy costume. How about "surfing" on plywood boards during the rainy season in the field ponds. There was also some type of a huge flying bug that I remember tying a string to its legs and "flying" it in circles. Snakes: The adults all told us not to take short cuts through the drainage areas around the housing circles. Did we listen? No. We would all line up, count to three, and make a mad dash for the far side. Doesn't sound like such a brilliant plan in retrospect. I also remember the field hands chasing snakes with machetes while mowing the fields and also seeing the many dead cobras that didn't get out of the mowers way.

1966-1968 Commanding Officer, Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine (also United States National Park Ranger, Constable Winter Harbor, and Deputy Sheriff Hancock County). President Winter Harbor Chamber of Commerce.



Change of Command from Commander Stu Faulkner to Commander Tom Hahn, August 1966. (US Navy Photo)

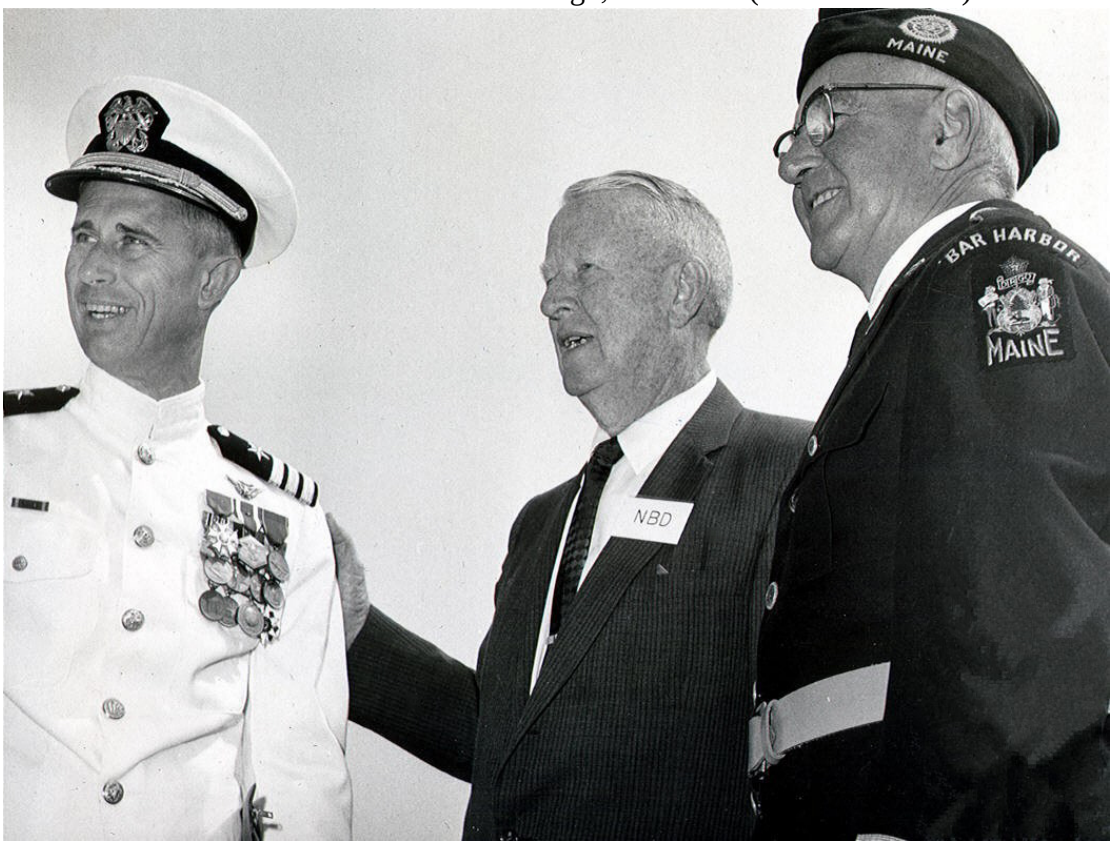


Officers of the Naval Security Group Command. Change of Command, August 1966. Old CO Stu Faulkner center left, new CO Tom Hahn, center right. US Navy Photo)

9 June 1967 -- Completed United States. Navy Space and Astronautics Orientation Course at the United States Naval Missile Center, Point Magu, California.



Space & Astronautics Course Class Graduation at Point Mogu, California (Hahn Collection)



50 Anniversary of Naval Communications in Maine August 1967. Tom Hahn present captain of the station, _____ former Executive Officer of the Station, and _____. Need some help here.
(*Bangor Daily News)*



50 Anniversary of Naval Communications in Maine. CDR Tom Hahn, Commanding Officer, Captain Romanick, Commanding Officer USS WRIGHT



50th Anniversary of Naval Communications Dance and Dinner. RADM Weeks, Director of Naval Communications (left) CDR Tom Hahn, Commanding Officer, Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine (right)



Veterans of the original radio station at Otter Cliffs, (Bar Harbor) Mount Desert Island and others as a part of the 50th Anniversary of Naval Communications in Maine, August 1967. (US Navy Photo)



Dignitaries and Guests at the 50th Anniversary of Naval Communications in Maine Dance at Winter Harbor NSGA, August

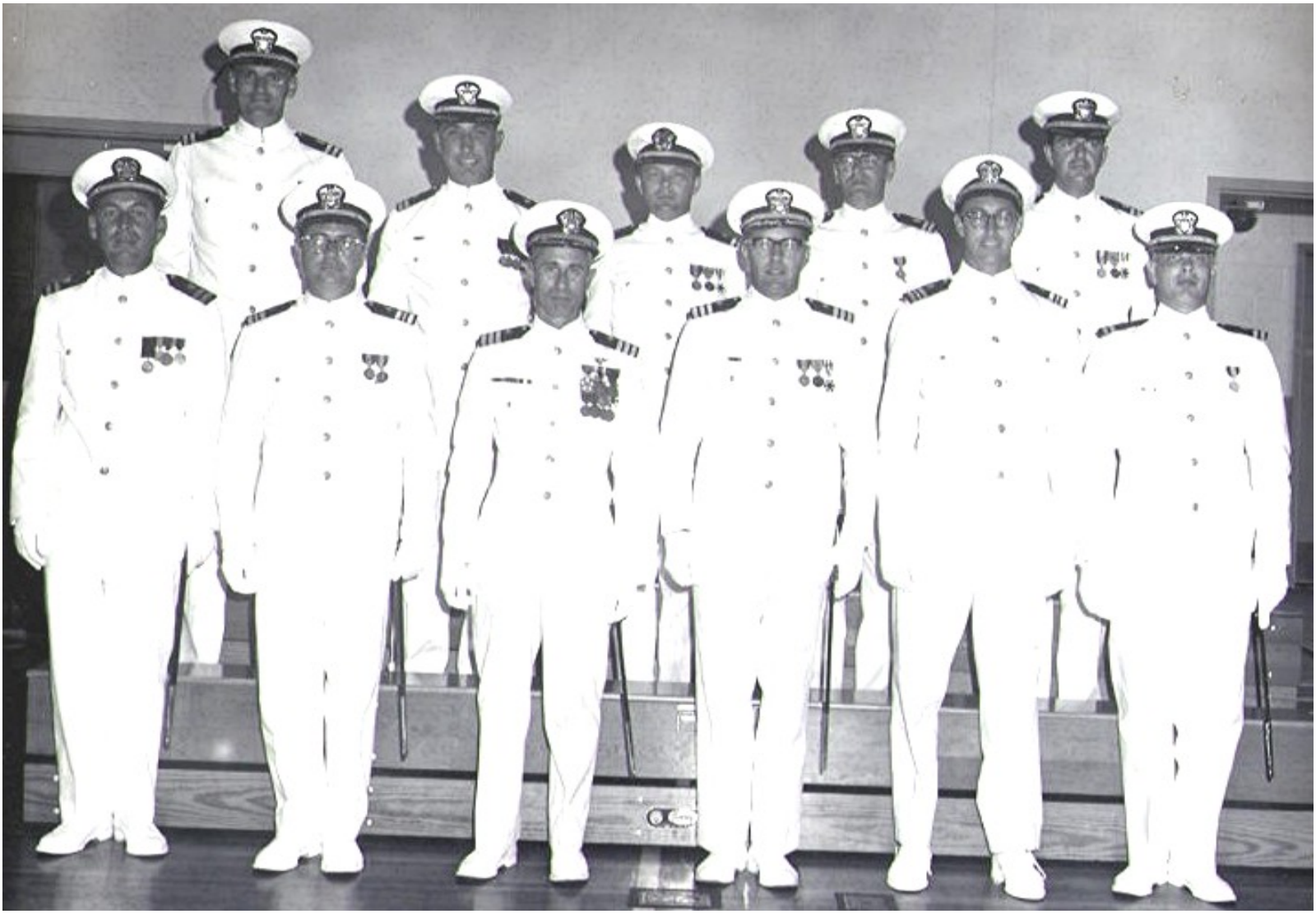
1967. (Official US Navy Photo)



Station fishing boat, The Cajun, with Tom Hahn and guests from the Job Corps Center at Bar Harbor, 1967 (Hahn Collection)



Harold Castner, Station Historian and veteran of Otter Cliffs and CO Tom Hahn in Tom's office, 1968 (US Navy Photograph)



The officers of the Naval Security Group Activity at the Change of Command in August 1968. Outgoing Commanding Officer. Tom Hahn, third from left front row, and Jeff Davis, new Commanding Officer. Jeff later became a Rear Admiral and the Director of the Naval Security Group Command. (Official U.S. Navy Photo)



Commanding Officer (present and past) at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Navy Base at Winter Harbor, Maine. August 1985 . Left-to-right: Rear Admiral Donald H. McDowell, then current CO Commander Edward Dittmer, Captain Jackson Koon, Captain Roger Lunde, Captain Tomas F. Hahn *(Bangor Daily News)*

WINTER HARBOR MEMORIES

(From **Chris Hahn** May 2006) You forgot to mention that grocery shopping involved a hundred plus miles trip while we lived there. I remember some long drives to Hays Air Force Base in Bangor (I think that was the name) [Dow Air Force Base] where the commissary was in those days. Now of course the old Base is Bangor International. A lot of things required a lot of traveling in that area, I know that following the coastline was several hundred miles because of the irregularities of the coastline. And hitchhiking. There were a few times I hitched with a friend, or maybe even by myself at least once, to go visit Bar Harbor since I didn't have a driver's license, probably 75 miles or so, another time to Bangor for an afternoon rock concert (Mitch Ryder and the Detroit Wheels), and a few times from Sumner High School in Ellsworth to home not sure how many miles that was. Probably the hardest part of hitching was the road from Winter Harbor to Rt 1, several miles; there were more cars with friendly drivers along there it seemed. Most often though, there was that bicycle ride from Base to Winter Harbor, and then back, to visit my friends at off-base housing. Winter Harbor was where the occasional Saturday night dance was held on Town property [Hamilton Hall], and my high school buddies (and kind parents) would let me stay the night in town there.

What was nice about the [living on the] Point (the Base), for me, was walking across the street to the grassy area to the side of the gatehouse and picking fresh cranberries, not to mention the blackberries and raspberries, in season all along the side of the scenic approach road. And the wildlife, raccoons (in the trash bins at night), deer on the lawn by the flagpole in front of our quarters in that picture, and the more teenage thrills of renting a snowmobile for a dollar or so and riding it at night on the trails, movies, and attempting to find an FM music station on the radio that I liked that was in Boston.

(From **Tom Hahn** May 2006) You are right about the grocery shopping, although we did some of it at the Cutler Navy Communication Station. It sure was nice for everyone when the commissary opened on the base later. It was hard to get around. I think Bar Harbor was about 45 miles. There were extra trips to go back and forth to Sumner High School as well. I remember **Jimmy Cavelle** taking you to Sumner a few times to basketball games, perhaps? You did have some good friends in town, but it

made it hard for you and Betsy as two of the only three kids living there at that time and no neighbor's kids to do things with. That little patch of cranberries across for the guard shack were bog berries and not too many of men but fun. Also the blueberries, both high bush and low bush. One of the things you did not like doing was taking the trash down to the trash house at the end of the building was because of the raccoons that were kind of spooky at night. Maybe these messages will start a string of the things that we did. We certainly made the most of being a rather remote navy station. I can think of lots of things will will bring them up a couple at a time.

(From **Betsy Hahn)** I had all of my buddies in that housing area [in Winter Harbor]. The side closest to the homestead (east) there was a sledding hill – when it was iced down it was slick and fast. I creamed myself on someone's clothesline on a saucer. Winging down the hill with two people holding on and turn around for a glorious face plant. Damn that hurt. My best friend in WH was **Margaret Faulkingham** whose family lived across from K-Park. That's how it sounded phonically back then. Housing details are not important to a second grader. I can't remember what year but it was the best Halloween spooky time ever. I had to cross that property coming from Sergeant St. to get back to K-Park. There were a couple of testy goats that lived there too. I actually crossed the field with my brother Duane [Torrey] and I really think that was the first time I met him. By the way the goats coming across the field in the dark sounded like the demons from HELL.

(From **Betsy Hahn**) The guards at the gate as I remember always had apples for the deer. The deer were always around that flagpole. Used to wake myself up so I could see them in the moon light. I used to roam that whole property as a kid. Great place to be a kid. It was lonely but I turned the place into a space that was my own. On the south side there was a shack for washed up lobster traps. I liked sitting on the rocks and smell the dried seaweed went back years later to find it but everything was gone. Even then it seemed magical. You know Chris was trying to do that teen age thing as illustrated below but he forgot to tell you that he never forgot his little sister. Chris and I built a raft that we could use when the tide was low to go over to the island. We got caught one time because we were exploring, watching clouds, etc and the tide changed. I will never forget the panic look on Chris's face. Chris never said that we were screwed. We were trapped with the strong tide coming in. Did I mention cold water. Well we talked about it and we determined that going in the water was better than facing the parents if we were not back on time. Damn good thing we were both good swimmers. Thank you the swim team in the Philippines. Did I mention that it was COLD.

(From **Tom Hahn**) Chris, you are right in a way about the CO Quarters at the base in Winter Harbor, but I guess the CO could have chosen to live wherever he wanted to. Maybe some housing thing that it was set up that way. In general, you just fell into whatever the pattern or custom was/had been. It never occurred to me to wonder whether or not I could have lived in Capehart Housing in town. That large, corner four-bedroom (?) apartment had always been the CO's Quarters and I just took it for granted. The XO was in Capehart, so maybe someone along the line intentionally did it that way. Our quarters were great except for being isolated. We had the whole section of the National Park to ourselves. Each bedroom had a wash basin which was handy. It also made a nice place for entertaining various official visitors to the base. A considerable amount of time was spent doing that, but we enjoyed it.

The base was a great place to try out new ideas. My Security Group boss was in Washington and our nominal administrative boss was ComOne/Commander Naval Base, Boston, so usually I just went ahead and did things and if in doubt sent a UNODIR message or letter, that is Unless otherwise directed I intend to do ____ by ____. I used that often in the fast-war war in Vietnam while in Southeast Asia. Down in the woods on one side I had Public Works improve a trail for an Adirondack Shelter and on another side a place where there could be viewing of the sunset, but I suspect that very few people took advantage of or had in interest in some of the things I did like that. One of the reasons I made friends with the Superintendent and folks at the Acadia National Park Headquarters was to take advantage of the things that they could do for us or that we could do for them in return. The picnic area, for example was done by a Reserve Construction Battalion. The Park Service at Bar Harbor needed a project for the Job Corps, so the Family Campground are seemed fitting for them and we ended up with a nice area that is still there. That also took care of having to cut down some trees that could have been a problem otherwise. Some folks thought that idea foolish and for a while there was a sign up there that named it "SKIPPER'S FOLLY." It was to my knowledge the first Navy Family Campground. The last time I went by there, it was full of people having fun from all over the United States. We needed a pier to use for the 50th Anniversary when my friend and old CO, Captain Romanick brought in the aircraft carrier USS WRIGHT (CC1?) at my request, I got are reserve group of Seabees to build that pier which is still there and still usable to my knowledge. I went around the state visiting groups like that to make friends and because they were all interesting folks. We needed a new Chief's Club, so I went to the Recreation and Welfare Conference (Special Services) Conference with "Suds"

Sunderland at Dallas, Texas. I was the only CO there so I spent considerable time at the bar with the guy in charge in Washington and the result was a new club, which became an all services club later.

(**Tom Hahn**) Does anyone remember **CPO Wayne Smeal**? He was a T-brancher at San Miguel then was at Winter Harbor. Wayne was one of a group that I went hunting with. A couple of times I stopped by their house and had a cup of coffee and doughnuts before we set out. Wayne died after they retired there. Maybe someone cam tell me the name of Wayne's wife. I stopped by their later a few times when she was a widow. I think they lived in Steuben.

(**John Glasgow**) Mike was about 4 years old but he remembers me taking him out to the base and then we walked way down past the ball diamond to cut a Christmas tree and he wandered off while I was cutting the tree. Took an hour or so to find him. Another thing they talk about is the time a friend of mine and I went duck hunting. I had my own gun, but he had to check one out from Special Services. Anyway we launched our boat and pretty soon a couple ducks flew over us. Am not sure which one of us stood up, but anyway, the boat tipped over. I held on to the boat and kept my gun out of the water, but my friend dropped his gun into the water. He looked at me and said - my gun is at the bottom of the lake - and he could not swim - SO, I had dive into the very cold water and get his gun. When I got home, the first thing I did was get the wet clothes off. When my Wife and Son's heard my story, they made me put all the wet clothes on so they could take my picture!!



This is one of the pictures that we had taken. President Bush had just signed my Certificate of Recognition recognizing my service during the Cold War (any service between 2 September 1945 and 26 December 1991). Anyone tho served anytime during that period is eligible to get this certificate. It was already signed by the Secretary of Defense, but I thought it would be nice if I could get President Bush to sign it and he did. That is the President with grey hair standing between the 2 guys near the center. (Provided by John Glasgow)

(**Tom Hahn to John Glasgow** re above items) The only thing I remember about duck hunting in Maine was what a heck of a job it was to clean the ducks and pick out the bird shot. I can't remember where we went. I did quite a bit of deer hunting and more about that later. I guess a lot of us sneaked a Christmas tree out of the woods even though it was a National Park. The only time I really got mad about anyone doing anything in the park was when a couple of guys I hunted with, maybe [name omitted] and [name omitted]--maybe one of the others--shot a deer with a bow and arrow up at the area where we had the flag. I thought that was tacky and particularly so because we enjoyed the deer so much. As Betsy said in her message she got up to watch the deer in the moonlight. I am trying to think of the names of the other hunters I went with. One was Doug ____ a Chief Petty Officer and Security Group O-brancher, at San Miguel too, I think. Another was Wayne Smeal, also at San Miguel. A Security Group T-brancher. Ring any bells? I didn't hear about my "friends" jacking the deer, but I guess I felt badly that they had taken advantage of our friendship. Luckily at that point I didn't have to do anything about it as a National Park Ranger.

The Superintendent of the Acadia National Park at Bar Harbor, Bob Binnewiess, and I became good friends. Bob became a big gun in the Department of the Interior and at one time was hired by David Rockefeller as the Director of the the Maine Coast Heritage Trust. When I was working for the National Park Service in Washington about 1974 Bob asked me to be assistant at Bar Harbor and then to take over his job as director. We had just bought our house at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, and decided that we didn't want to pull up stakes and move back to Maine. Because they only had a seasonal (summer) park ranger, Bob appointed me as a National Park Ranger and Law Enforcement Officer, so I had to take care of some things beyond what was navy in our part of the Schoodic Annex.

(From **Tom Hahn**) By the time we got to Winter Harbor after the hectic, enervating tour at San Miguel and Southeast Asia, having lost my father in 1966, trying to help my mother--who had broken a hip in 1965 in the midst of my father's illness with cancer and who was at the Veteran's Hospital at Topeka, Kansas, and trying to take care of some of their affairs in transit to Winter Harbor, getting myself and my family from the Philippines to Maine, and coping with some personal difficulties, I was dead beat by the time that the new tour began in August 1966.

This was the first time that I was a commanding officer. I was looking forward to running the station to try to change some of the things things that had irritated me by various people and by commands all along the way. One of the first things I had to do was to get some much-needed dental work done that had been neglected for a couple of years. Luckily, being a remote command in Downeast Maine, we had a good doctor and dentist and good dental and medical and dental staffs. For major work we went to the hospital at Ellsworth, or to Boston and to Washington for really major or specialized medical stuff. Lt Ron Hatch was our dentist and his dental technician was Hospitalman First Class Piscitelli, I believe. They were in the middle of doing a big filling when a drill broke off in the tooth and they had a heck of a time getting it out. The next time I went, they were a bit apprehensive, so began their when once again. In the middle of the procedure I passed out. I think it was just general fatigue. In any case, when I woke up, Dr. LCDR Hamilton was standing there and I heard Ron ask the doctor, "What do we do if the old man is dead? "(Old Man referring to the co, sort of regardless of age). The third time I went in, everything went well, to everyone's relief, except that when Piscitelli handed me the cone-shape cup of water, he pressed too hard in his relief and the water shot up in my face. That was good for a laugh, later. Piscitelli was a good man with an interest in Downeast Maine. We were both looking for a cabin, and it turned out that we were both trying to acquire the same cabin. I backed out of my offer so as not to create a problem for either one of us. He later went to Vietnam and I see him years later at the base when the Recreation Building was dedicated after I had retired and was living at our camp at Lower Lead Mountain Pond in the summertime.

1968 -- Promoted to Captain (O-6).



Tom Hahn Receiving Commission as a Navy Captain by Read Admiral Ralph Cook, Director, Naval Security Group Command (Hahn Collection)

1968-1970 - Assistant Director, United Stated Navy Security Group Command for Mobilization and Naval Reserve (100 reserve divisions), Washington, District of Columbia.



Tom Hahn, Navy Captain (Hahn Collection)

1970-1972 -- Chief of Office, Far East Area, Production Group, National Security Agency, Fort Meade, Maryland.
1972--June Retired from active duty.

Medals and Decorations:
1. Legion of Merit Medal for the Gulf of Tonkin Incident (1964-1965) (First Row in Ribbon Display Below)



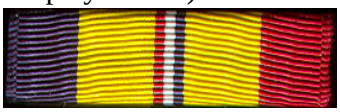
2. Air Medal for Reconnaissance Missions as Aerial Observer, Communications Liaison Officer against North Vietnam and China (1965-1966) (Second Row Left in Ribbon Display Below)



3. Secretary of the Navy Commendation Medal . First medal responsibility for Overhead Reconnaissance and Special Projects in the Far East at the National Security Agency (1961-1963). Second medal with combat V as Project Officer and as a Technical Observer for BIG LOOK , an aerial reconnaissance program in Southeast Asia, during the Vietnam War 1965-1966) (Second Row Center in Ribbon Display Below)



4. Combat Action Ribbon (Amphibious landing in Korea during Operation Trojan Horse) (1953) (Third Row Right in Ribbon Display Below)



5. Secretary of the Navy Unit Commendation (five awards): 1. Project Clarinet Bullseye (Hawaii) (1962-1963) 2. Danang Detachment, VQ-1, Republic of Vietnam (1964). 3. Naval Security Group Department, United States Naval Communications Station, Republic of the Philippines (1965) 4. U. S. Naval Communications Station, Philippines (1965-1966) 5. Detachment Alpha, U. S. Naval Communication Station, Republic of the Philippines at Phubai, Republic of South Vietnam (1965) (Third Row Left in Ribbon Display Below)

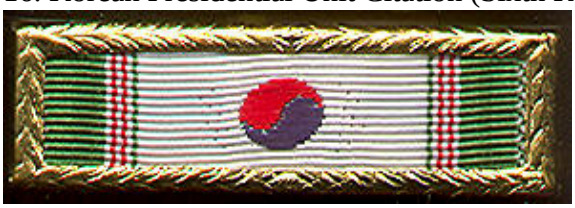




6. Navy Good Conduct Medal (Third Row Center)
7. American Campaign Medal (Third Row Right)
8. World War II Victory Medal (Fourth Row Left)
9. Navy Occupation Service Medal (for service in Europe and North Africa) (Fourth Row Center)
10. National Defense Medal with bronze star (1950-1954 and 1961-1974) (Fourth Row Right)
11. Korean Service Medal (two campaigns) K-8 8/29/52 - 11/30/52 K-9 12/152-12/19/52 1/30/653-2/2/53(Fifth Row Left)
12.Vietnam Service Medal with Device (1960 -) (three campaigns) (Fifth Row Center)
13. Armed Forces Reserve Medal (Fifth Row Right)
14. Naval Reserve Medal (Sixth Row Left)
15. Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon with Oak Leaf Cluster (Sixth Row Center)



16. Korean Presidential Unit Citation (Sixth Row Right)



17. United Nations Service Medal (Seventh Row Left)
18. Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal (Seventh Row Center)
19. Republic of Korea Medal (Seventh Row Right)



Combat Action Commemorative Medal (Korea) 1952-1953



Combat Service Commemorative Medal (Vietnam) (1964-1966)

Times New Roman. 12 point. Copy 30 October 2004. Photo check A. TH

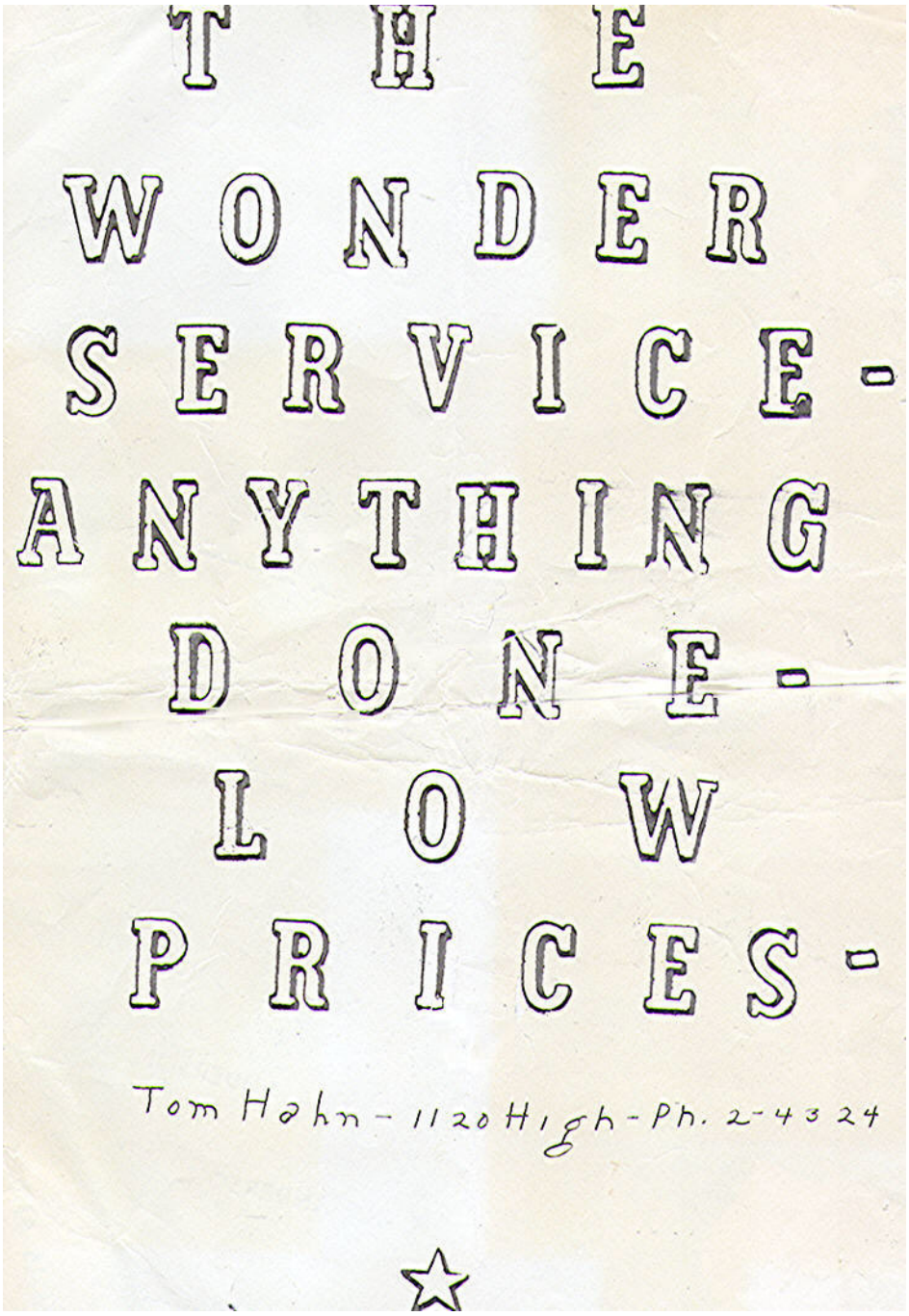
Home Page

13 September 2006

Tom Hahn Family - Part 3

OCCUPATIONS OTHER THAN MILITARY

1936 - 1944 -- Working at all kinds of jobs where I could find them, not an easy thing to do in the Great Depression. Some of them, according to a work journal I began in 1939, were: Shoveling snow; cutting grass, raking leaves, digging weeds, picking weeds, and other yard maintenance work; washing cars; inside household jobs; collecting and selling milk and pop bottles; collecting and selling old newspapers; selling *Liberty* magazines; washing windows; picking and selling cherries and plums and pears; picking crops, such as green beans; doing homework for classmates; school delivering hand bills; delivering, newspapers; matching pennies; offering to do anything for pay as the "owner" of "The Wonder Service"; removing wall paper, taking down awnings; putting up storm windows; cutting down trees; catching and selling fish; removing a mouse from a trap; squeezing oranges for a drive-in; digging potatoes; picking beans; casual work at Safeway; drug store clerk; maintenance work at a shoe store; operating machinery making airplane parts.



Prior to 1942 -- Various kid jobs (to be elaborated on)
1942 - 1944 -- Postal Clerk, United States Post Office at Topeka, Kansas, while attending High School during World War II
1946 - 1948 Austin, Texas, while attending the University of Texas: Digging ditches, assembling brochures, proof reader, assistant to an exterminator, janitor, house painter, reader to the blind, yard maintenance.
1954 -- Laborer at a tree nursery in Falls Church, Virginia. Salesman for American-German Chemicals, Incorporated, in preparation for position as Vice President for the Western half of the United States. In training in Washington, District of Columbia as a Pyrometallurgical Engineer for Magnaslag, Incorporated, as a Test supervisor for a project to extract manganese from steel slag. The project ended in failure when the person

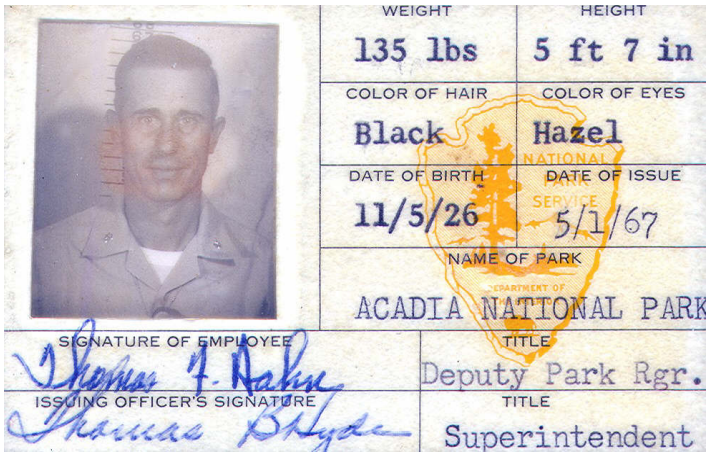
in charge of operations allowed the furnace at Coxton, Pennsylvania to freeze up.
1954-1956 -- Telecommunication Specialist, Signal Corps Intelligence Agency/G2 (Intelligence) United States Army. Technical Writer. Wrote Telecommunication Studies for the National Intelligence Survey and Signal Technical Intelligence Studies. GS-9 and GS-11. Translator for Transworld Language Service, Washington, District of Columbia in Bulgarian, German, and Russian.



Signal Corps Intelligence Agency, Washington, DC, 1954 (Tom in back row, forth from right) (Hahn Collection)

1972 -- On the Civil Service Register as a GS-15.

National Park Service



1972 -- Management Assistant, Assistant for Canals, George Washington Parkway,

National Park Service, Washington, District of Columbia, GS-11. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Maryland and the Potomac Canal, Great Falls, Virginia.

Description of Position Description as Management Assistant for Canals, George Washington Memorial Parkway:

1. Introduction - This position is located in the office of the Superintendent of the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

2. Duties - Incumbent will provide coordination between George Washington Parkway, National Capital Parks headquarters, and [Denver] Service Center representatives on rehabilitation of historic structures and repairs to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and towpath necessitated by the 1972 flood. Estimates of the flood damage of the canal in the section of the canal under the George Washington Memorial Parkway exceed $5 million and repairs are expected to be continuing for at least one year. He will represent the Superintendent in the extensive contacts with outside organizations and individuals with repairs to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal through meetings, telephone calls, and correspondence. To the extent that the above priorities permit, the incumbent will also develop interpretive materials for signs, publications, and guided walks along the canal from Georgetown to Seneca.

3. Supervision - Incumbent is supervised directly by the Superintendent. He will also be guided by legislation, handbooks, and policies arising from the work of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission and the master plan study team.

4. Qualifications - Incumbent should be skilled in public relations and with the techniques of management budgeting. He should also be well versed in the history of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and knowledgeable about the techniques of construction, operation, and maintenance of canals.

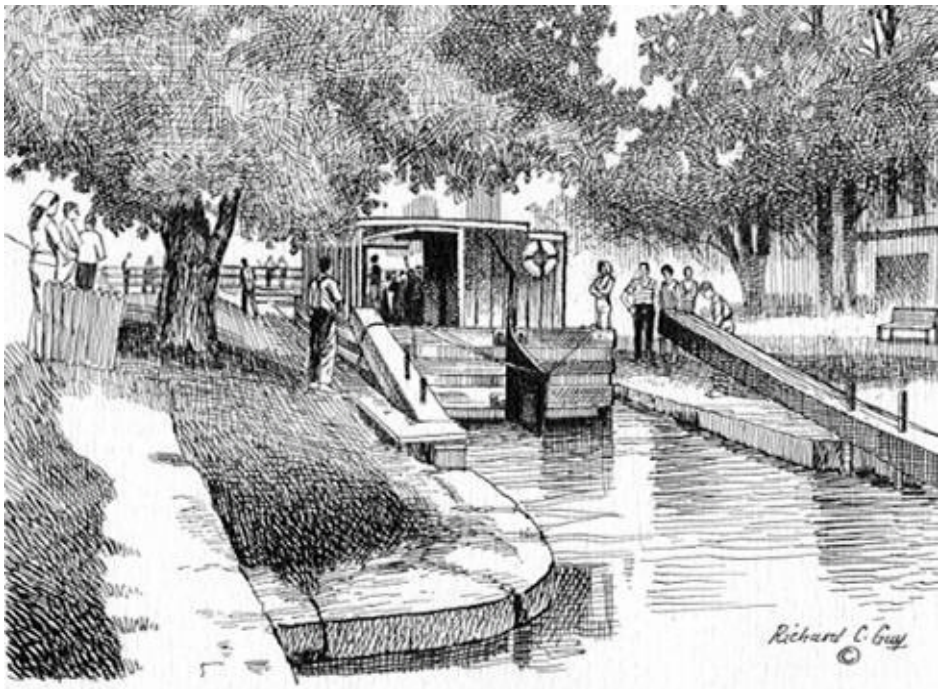


National Park Service Badge (Hahn Collection)



GREAT FALLS TAVERN CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

Tom Hahn's Office as Supervisory Ranger, Restored Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. In 1830, the C&O Canal Company built one hotel along the 185-mile-length of the canal, named the "Crommelin House." The hotel and tavern was located adjacent to the scenic and exciting Great Falls on the Potomac River.



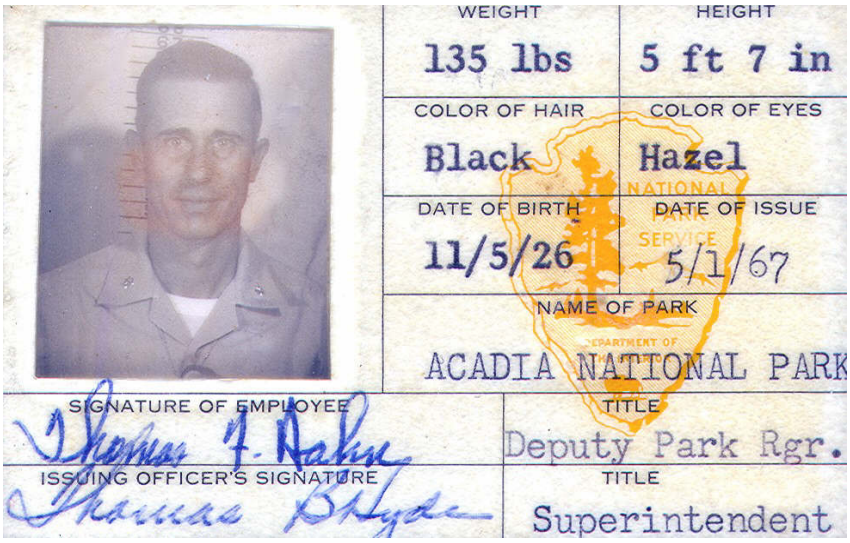
THE "CANAL CLIPPER" BARGE AT LOCK 4, GEORGETOWN



Supervisory Ranger Tom Hahn, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal (Restored Section), 1973. Tom and Nathalie and son Duane (Torrey) lived here in Lock House 6 during 1972-1975 while Tom was first Canal Assistant, George Washington Memorial Parkway at Turkey Run, Virginia -- across the river-- then as Supervisory Ranger of the Restored C&O Canal at the Great Falls Tavern at Potomac, Maryland, and finally as a contract Industrial Archaeologist for the Denver Service Center, National Park Service on the C&O Canal Restoration Team. (Hahn Collection)



Tom with two Interested parties Examining Navigation Remains on the Rappahannock River. Sometimes I would go to navigations other than those associated with the Potomac River to lend a hand in various investigations of archaeological remains (Hahn Collection)




UNITED STATES
Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CMDR. THOMAS F. HAHN

WHOSE SIGNATURE AND PHOTOGRAPH APPEAR HEREON IS A LEGALLY APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND AN AUTHORIZED

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

AND HAS AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE ALL FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

NO. A-2566

1972-1995 -- Contractor/Consultant in Industrial Archaeology for such canals as the Illinois & Michigan Canal (Illinois), Blackstone Canal (Massachusetts), Industrial Canals at Patterson, New Jersey; Potomac Canal (Great Falls, Virginia), Susquehanna & Tidewater Canal (Havre de Grace, Maryland), etc.



Dr. Tom Hahn, Project Archaeologist, Susquehanna & Tidewater Tide Lock Project, Havre de Grace, Maryland (Hahn Collection)

1972-1999 -- Author of books on historical transportation and industrial archaeology.



Tom at work on writing a book in his office at Shepherdstown, West Virginia

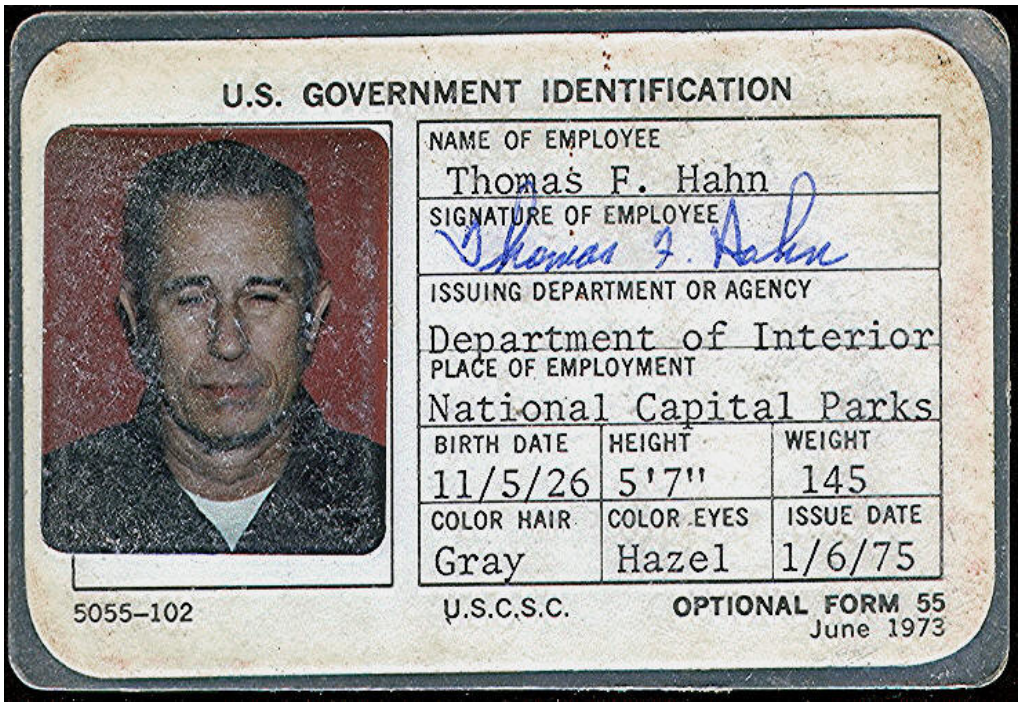
1973--Supervisory Ranger, Restored Section, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, Great Falls, Maryland.

While I was still on active duty in the Navy, I was part of a group called The People's Plan for the Park. The purpose of that organization was to prevent the National Park Service (NPS) from overdeveloping the new Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Park with paved towpaths, marinas, etc. In the debate at Washington by opponent was Dave Richie the Superintendent of the George Washington Parkway, who resp0ns8ibiity included the C&O Canal and the Potomac Canal. When I retired from the Navy and after the damage to the canal caused by Tropical Storm Agnes, Dave hired me to be his Assistant for Canals. [To be continued.]



Tom Hahn Meets Representation of Historic Colonel Bye of Ottawa Canada in Washington, District of Columbia, 23 October 1973 (Hahn Collection)

1973-1975 -- Contract Industrial Archaeologist for the Denver Service Center, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado. Joseph "Joe" R. Prentice and I were the two field archaeologist for the five-member Research Team created to study the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal after the major damage done by Tropical Storm Agnes in 1972. During this period, Joe and I completed an industrial archaeological study -- consisting of of a physical inventory of several hundred canal structures -- as contract archaeologists for the National Park Service, Denver Service Center. We also did a two=week study of the Potomac Canal at Great Falls, Virginia, in preparation for the American Bicentennial.


U.S. GOVERNMENT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF EMPLOYEE
Thomas F. Hahn

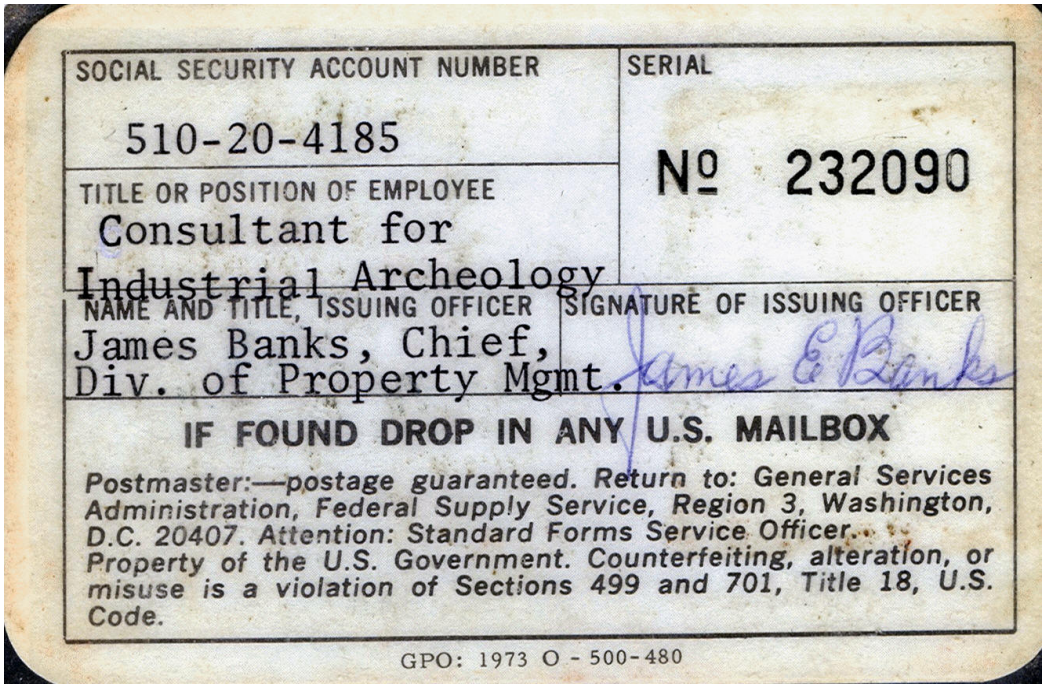
SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYEE
Thomas F. Hahn

ISSUING DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY
Department of Interior

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
National Capital Parks

BIRTH DATE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT
11/5/26	5'7"	145
COLOR HAIR	COLOR EYES	ISSUE DATE
Gray	Hazel	1/6/75

5055-102 U.S.C.S.C. OPTIONAL FORM 55 June 1973


SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER
510-20-4185

SERIAL
№ 232090

TITLE OR POSITION OF EMPLOYEE
Consultant for Industrial Archeology

NAME AND TITLE, ISSUING OFFICER
James Banks, Chief, Div. of Property Mgmt.

SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER
James E Banks

IF FOUND DROP IN ANY U.S. MAILBOX

Postmaster:—postage guaranteed. Return to: General Services Administration, Federal Supply Service, Region 3, Washington, D.C. 20407. Attention: Standard Forms Service Officer. Property of the U.S. Government. Counterfeiting, alteration, or misuse is a violation of Sections 499 and 701, Title 18, U.S. Code.

GPO: 1973 O - 500-480

1976-1998 -- Owner, American Canal and Transportation Center, Historical Publisher.
1982 -- Research Assistant, History of Science and Technology, College of Arts and Sciences, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.
1982-- Contractor for the Maritime History of Alexandria (Virginia), Industrial Archaeologist, and Canal Engineer for the Alexandria Canal for Historic Alexandria, Virginia.
1983 --1984--Assistant Professor, History of Science and Technology, College of Arts and Sciences, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.
1984 -- Director, "Working Places of the Past in The Eastern Panhandle," West Virginia Humanities Council.

1985 -- Contract Industrial Archaeologist for Savage-Fogarty Companies, Alexandria Canal, Virginia for the restoration of the Tide Lock of the Alexandria Canal and the History of the Alexandria Canal.



Excavation and Restoration of the Tide Lock of the Alexandria Canal at Alexandria, Virginia. Dr. Tom Hahn, Project Archaeologist, Looking West, 1982. (Hahn Collection)

This was the largest contract I undertook in my short career as a canal industrial archaeologist. The first stage in 1982 was an exploratory excavation undertaken for "Historic Alexandria" in an attempt to locate the Tide Lock and Basin. In addition, I had a small contract to write a preliminary "Maritime History of Alexandria, Virginia, and a canal engineering contract to recommend what needed to be done for its rebuilding/preservation. The second stage was in 1985 when we excavated the area and rebuilt the lock and basin. This was a part of the TransPotomac Canal Center Complex. The messy looking plastic was there to keep the wooden canal gates wet so as to help protect them until they could be reburied. I stayed at the Ramada Inn, shown in the background. I worked out of a trailer on

the site. At one point, our work office/trailer the trailer was overturned and the contents vandalized, probably by union employees who resented the fact that we were not required to be union members because of our role in historic preservation. My field notes were taken or destroyed in that act of vandalism. The Potomac River at the beginning of the project was 180 feet to the east. At completion, the Tide Lock was at the river itself. The Institute for the History of Technology & Industrial Archaeology at West Virginia published the basic results of the project in the first of its Monograph Series: *THE ALEXANDRIA CANAL: Its History & Preservation* by Thomas Swiftwater Hahn & Emory L. Kemp, 1992. Dr. Kemp was my boss and the Director of the Institute. In addition to being an industrial archaeologist, Dr. Kemp had skills as a civil engineer that I lacked.



This is the Artist's Conception of the Completion of the Alexandra Canal, Tide Lock and Basin at the TransPotomac Canal Center. The Alexandria Maritime Museum (now defunct) was located on the ground floor of the building to the right of the lock. The white building to the left background is the Ramada Hotel where Emory Kemp and I stayed while working on the project.

1986-1991 -- Adjunct Assistant Professor, History of Science and Technology, Arts & Sciences. West Virginia University.
1992-1993 -- Adjunct Member, Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial

Archaeology, West Virginia University.
1994-2004--Adjunct Professor, Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, West Virginia University.

WRITER, EDITOR, PUBLISHER



I was never a very skilled writer in school nor a particularly good writer of letters. Writing for a living came sort of accidentally with a job I took in 1954. When I resigned from the Navy in the Spring of that year, my intent was to get into the field of intelligence. To my surprise I landed a job as a writer with the Signal Corps Intelligence Agency (SCIA), a part of G-3, Army without any previous training or experience in writing. In the first place, the Department of Labor Office seemed an odd place to find a job in intelligence, but is had seemed an equally strange pace to find the job I had had previously as a pyro-metallurgist with Magnaslag, Incorporated. I was literally trained on the job by experts in both fields. At least I had some of the technical knowledge need for the latter job with SCIA. The job with this agency was in the Writing Branch as a technical writer turned out not to be a life-long career, but only for the years 1954-1956. The job consisted mainly of writing telecommunication studies for the National Intelligence Survey (Section 38 - Telecommunications) and for the Signal Technical Intelligence Studies for the Army, with an occasional brief to the Central Intelligence Agency or other branches of intelligence. I started as a GS-9 and was promoted in a year or so to a GS-11. I learned the physical and geographic details of several countries in this job. As I recall, we only had translators for French, German, and Spanish, so we were on own own to work with the documents that we were provided to us by the Collection Branch that weren't in English. That was a challenge that I enjoyed. I knew some languages and quickly picked up the basics others. I particularly working on two books, one a Russian to English Technical Dictionary and the other a book entitled "The Cables of the World." Another man, a naturalized Dutchman by the name

of Jap Baay and I worked on the latter work as the branches' "wire men." In that capacity we also were involved with telephone and telegraph communications. Jap was a particularly nice man to work wit. I also became friends with a former Navy Officer [Gil _____], and Afro-American man, _____ [the names will come to me] and an Afro-American woman, Dolores Honey. They were my "buddies" there. When I was promoted to a GS-11. Dolores treated me and my wife and Chris who was about four years old to all all black bar and grill. Blonde-headed Chris was the centerpiece of the restaurant that evening and he loved it. Someplace along the line I began to get itchy feet. This was a small agency and chances of promotion were relatively limited. The average age was about 48 and her I was in my late 20s. Probably I still had a yearning for the Navy left there too. In any event, I began to quietly took around for other opportunities. One place was the National Chamber of Commerce in its Nuclear Energy Division. This was a difficult time to find employment and intelligence jobs were hard to come by. [To be continued.]



Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Scene by Nat Hahn

Translator for Transworld Language Service, Washington, District of Columbia in Bulgarian, German, and Russian.

1954-1956 -- Telecommunication Specialist, Signal Corps Intelligence Agency/G2 (Intelligence) United States Army. Technical Writer. Wrote Telecommunication Studies for the National Intelligence Survey and Signal Technical Intelligence Studies. GS-9 and GS-11. Translator for Transworld Language Service, Washington, District of Columbia in Bulgarian, German, and Russian.

Times New Roman 14 point. Laser copy 10 November 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page
22 August 2006

Tom Hahn Family - Part 6

FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS

Topeka, Kansas



Tommy Hahn's Grandparents at the Torgeson Hahn on West 17th at Topeka, Kansas ca1929. Left-to-right: Tomas "Tom" Torgeson, Margaret "Maggie (Owen) Torgeson, Christian "Chris" Hahn, Mattie (Defries) Hahn (Hahn Collection)



Tommy's Grandparents in front of his Home at 1120 High Avenue, Topeka, Kansas in the 1930s. The photograph was taken before 1939 when Thomas" Tom" Torgeson died and 1934 when Christian "Chris" Hahn died. Left-to-right: Tom Torgeson, Tommy Hahn, Maggie (Owen) Torgeson, and Mattie) Defries) Hahn (Hahn Collection)

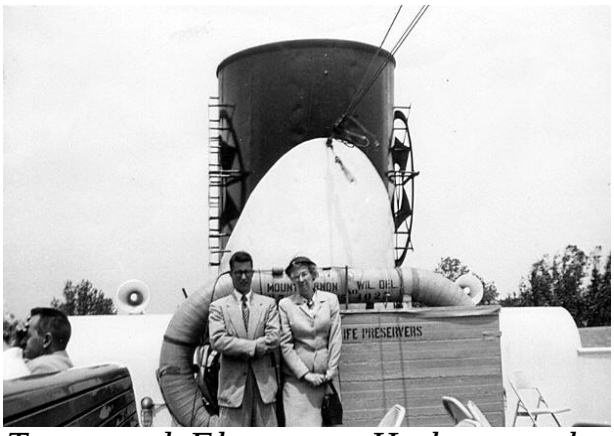
Texas



Tom with Al Curtis and Mabel Curtis at Padre Island, Texas in 1947



Falls Church, Virginia



Tom and Florence Hahn on the Potomac River near Washington,. DC c1955. This was during a visit by the Walter Hahn's to the Tom Hahn's at Falls Church, Fairfax County, Virginia. (Photo by Walter Hahn)

Residence: Silver Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland 1960 - 1962



Chris and Tom Hahn, 1960, at their Home on Glenwild Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland - STILL A GREAT TEAM FORTY-FIVE YEARS LATER!! (Hahn Collection)



"Tom Hahn and his son Chris show teamwork rigging the family tent at the YMCA camping demonstration." (Cover of the THE



STAR MAGAZINE: Washington, D.C., May 14, 1961)

Residence: Kawailoa Beach, Oahu, Hawaii 1963 - 1964

Tom and Betsy Hahn at the Side of their House at Kawailoa Beach. Tom is holding a mahi-mahi in his right hand and an ono is his left hand, both caught in the boat ISLANDER of out of Honolulu. (Hahn Collection)



Fort Meade, Maryland





Betsy and Duane Imitating "Laugh In" Couple at Fort Meade, Maryland.

Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia (Tom Hahn Photo)



Left to right: Chris Hahn, Betsy Hahn, Duane Torrey, Diane Torrey. 1976? (Tom Hahn Photo)



Bev with her "Nanny" in a Chinese Restaurant at Shepherdstown, West Virginia 2002 while visiting there (Tom Hahn Photograph)



Tom and Nathalie Hahn at the Dole Political Center, Lawrence, Kansas on 7 October 2004. (Photo by Ken Blair)



Betsy Hahn, Nathalie Hahn, Lisa Sasser at Bokeelia, Pine Island, Florida and Crabs, 2004

Missing

Tom and Nathalie Hahn 2005



Chris and Nat Hahn at Sabal Spring, Florida December 2005

Vacations



Tom and his parents at Possum Kingdom Lake, Texas in 1951 (Hahn Collection)

NATHALIE WHITE, SPOUSE OF TOM HAHN -- HER FAMILY

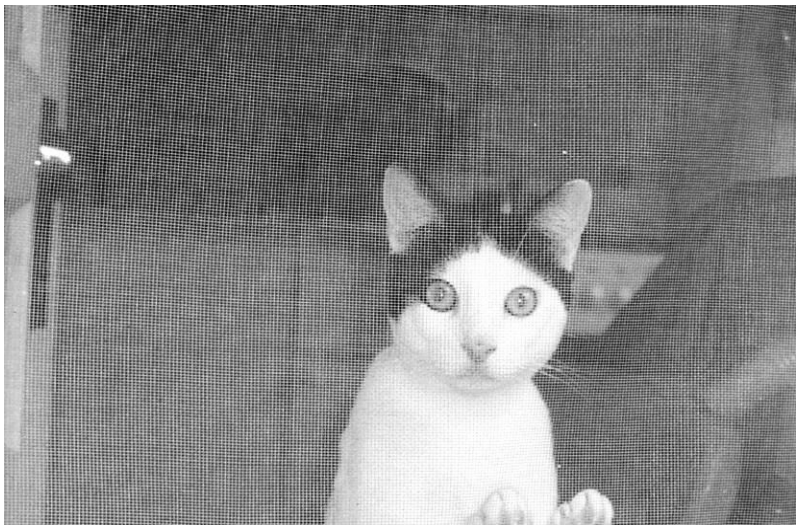


(Left-to-right) Alice White, Nathalie White, Brian White





Daughter Diane Torrey of Florida at Work 2002 (Hahn Collection)



Sylvester of Miami through a Screen Door, Florida ca. 2002 (Tom Hahn Photograph)



Son Duane Gifford Torrey of New Hampshire at Bangor, Maine 2002 (Hahn Collection)



Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Hike, May, 1974. Betsy Hahn, Brenda, Duane Torrey, Chris Hahn (Hahn Collection)



(Left-to-right top) Chris Hahn, Diane Torrey, Duane Torrey, Betsy Hahn (Bottom) Nat Hahn, Tom Hahn) August 1973, but Where? Who is taking the photograph? (Hahn Collection)



Left-to-right: Cousin D. J. Reineke at Bob Evans in Fort Myers, Florida March 2006 (Photo by Bob Reineke)



Left-to-right: Nat Hahn, Tom Hahn, D. J. Reineke at Bob Evans in Fort Myers, Florida (Photo by Bob Reineke)



Nat Hahn in front of the Reineke's Car in Fort Myers (Photo by Bob Reineke)



Chris Hahn and Tom Hahn at the Navigator Inn Prior to taking a Boat Trip on the Peace River near Port Charlotte, Florida in the Spring of 2006 (Hahn Collection)



The Colony of Wood Storks Seen on the Boat Trip was truly Spectacular (Chris Hahn Photo)

Home Page

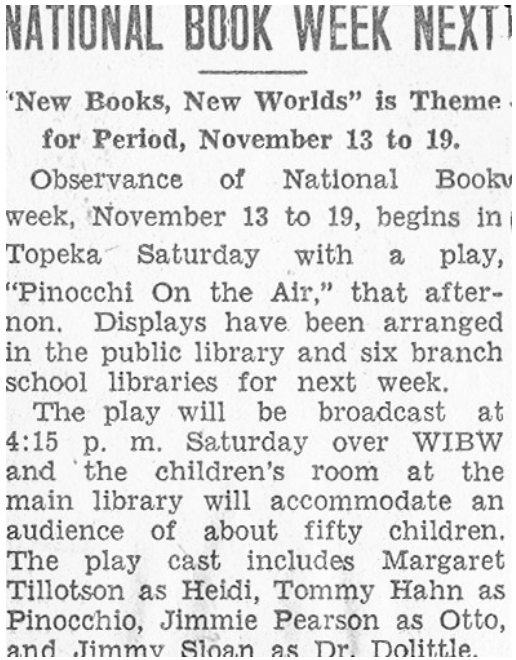
12 September 2006

Tom Hahn Family - Part 7

INTERESTS AND HOBBIES

ACTING

My experience with acting is very limited, although I although thought that I would be interesting to give it a try. My first attempt was in Topeka, Kansas at Radio Station WIBW during Library Week in about 1934 when I played the part of Pinocchio in the radio version of "Pinocchio. While attending Randolph Elementary School in Topeka, I was in a play called, _____, but I remember little about it. And, when in Boswell Junior High I was in a play called _____. I will have to check on the name.



NATIONAL BOOK WEEK NEXT

"New Books, New Worlds" is Theme for Period, November 13 to 19.

Observance of National Book week, November 13 to 19, begins in Topeka Saturday with a play, "Pinocchi On the Air," that afternon. Displays have been arranged in the public library and six branch school libraries for next week.

The play will be broadcast at 4:15 p. m. Saturday over WIBW and the children's room at the main library will accommodate an audience of about fifty children. The play cast includes Margaret Tillotson as Heidi, Tommy Hahn as Pinocchio, Jimmie Pearson as Otto, and Jimmy Sloan as Dr. Dolittle.

My next experience was sort of an odd one. When working, about 1955, for Army Intelligence G-3/Signal Corps Intelligence Agency in one of the old buildings -- the former Army Department building --near 17th and Constitution Avenue Northwest, I often walked around in back to the Washington Monument Mall during my lunch hour. One particular day I walked up to the Lincoln Memorial, when they were filming "The Solid God Cadillac." Not having had lunch and being a lunch break for the cast, some one invited to

share the spread of food they had there. When the call came, "Back to the set," I was swept along with the others as I didn't want to admit that I was having a free lunch. As I recall, as was a bit late getting back to work. To my disappointment, when I saw the movie I saw that they had either removed the entire sequence or the episode in which I played a part the the crowd. I like to think that someone recognized me and realized they would have to give me a lot of money for the wonderful acting that I did if they left me in!



Tom Hahn, Member of the Cast of the Public Broadcasting Movie, "Puddin' Head Wilson, by Mark Twain, Starring Ken Howard. Filmed partially, as here, at the Court House at Charles Town. West Virginia. Though this was a bit part, it was enjoyable to watch the production as it unfolded and to have a better appreciation for the patience it took on the part of the actors to do the same scene over and over. (Hahn Collection)

BIRDING



Great Blue Heron at Sunrise at Sabal Springs, Fort Myers, Florida, February 2006 (Tom Hahn Photo)

CANALS



Tom Hahn & Supreme Court Justice William "Bill" O. Douglas, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Hike in the 1970s (Hahn Collection)

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

May 22, 1972

Dear Tom:

I have your letter of May 19. I told Cathy, who is with the River and Canal Rights Association, that it would do well to hire you to run it.

It's being financed by a Foundation and should have a good operating budget.

Yours faithfully,

W. O. Douglas

Capt. Thomas F. Hahn
7535 Will Street
Fort George G. Meade, Md. 20755



The Founders of the American Canal Society and the International Canal Society at Shepherdstown, West Virginia
(Left to right) Dr. William "Bill" E. Trout of Richmond, Virginia, Founding Secretary and Treasurer; William "Bill" Shank, P.E., Founding Vice President; Captain Thomas "Tom" Hahn, U.S. Navy (Retired), Founding President and Editor, *American Canals* (Hahn Collection)



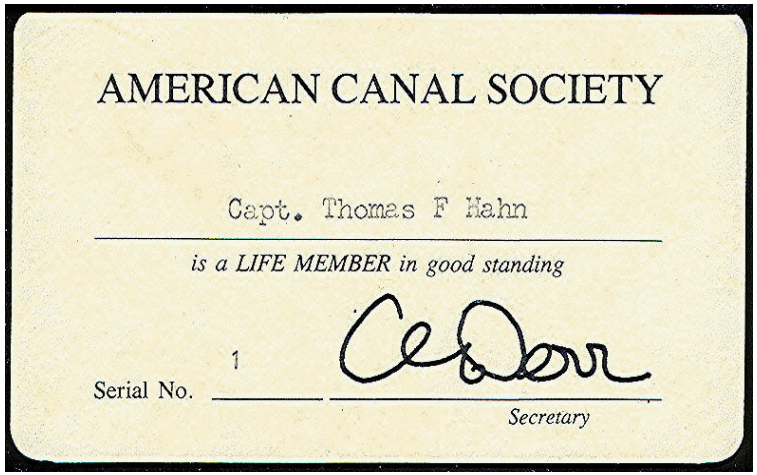
American Canal Society Founders/Officers and Spouses Shepherdstown, West Virginia ca1970s. (Left-to-right: William E. Trout III, PhD, Secretary-Treasurer, William H. Shank, P.E. Vice-President (with Ruth Shank), Captain Thomas F. Hahn. US Navy (Retired), President/Editor *American Canals* with Nat Hahn) (Tom Hahn Collection)



Bill Shank at 90 in 2005 (Hahn Collection)



American Canal Society designed by Tom Hahn. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



AMERICAN CANAL SOCIETY

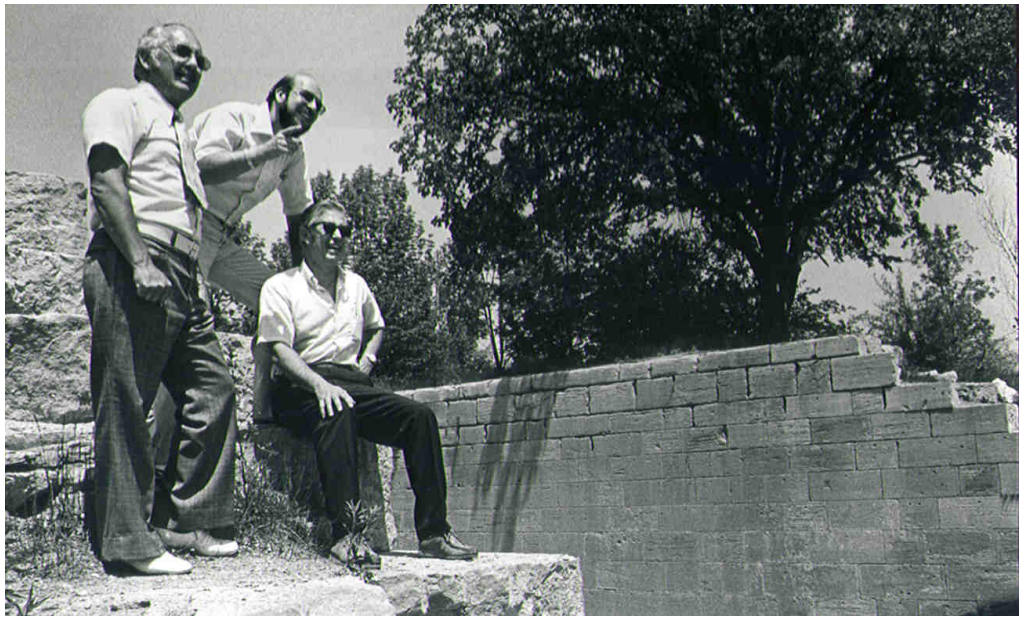
Capt. Thomas F Hahn

is a LIFE MEMBER in good standing

Serial No. 1

Secretary

As the Founding President, Tom had the first Lifetime Membership. Charlie Derr was the later- long-time Secretary.



Tom Hahn and Interested Canadians at a Lock of the Historic Welland Canal. As President of the American Canal Society, Tom went to the area to help promote the preservation of the Welland Canal and to create an interest in Canadians to form a Canadian Canal Society

England



Left-to-right, Nathalie Hahn, Betsy Hahn, Duane Torrey in the Boat *Mary Jane* at Drayton Footbridge, Birmingham, & Fazeley Canal, England (Photo by Thomas Hahn)



Tom and Nat Hahn Pushing a Balance Beam on an English Canal ca1980s (Photograph by William H. Shank, Thomas Hahn Collection)

FRENCH MOROCCO, Port Lyautey.



Hosein, an Interesting Arab Boy at Port Lyautey, in 1950 (Tom Hahn Photo)

FISHING



Tom and His Dad, Walt Hahn, Home from Fishing. Because the fish seem to be channel catfish, they had probably been to The Delaware River (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Tom and Walt Hahn at Possum Kingdom Lake. We had gone therefor the bass and crappie fishing. As that didn't turn out to well, Tom discovered that he could lower a cake of cotton meal off the dock and attract the carp, some of which are shown here. Although the family was disdainful of eating carp Tom fixed them in a special way and served them as carp. The family thought that they were delicious. He placed the excess carp in a horse watering trough and traded them off for beer. (Hahn Collection)



Sabal Spring, 2000. In the pond back of our house. Any fish caught go back in the water.

GARDENING

At one time when I was a boy in Topeka, my dad had a vegetable garden, but it was before I was old enough to do any of the panting or any of the work involved. For digging holes and caves I do know that the ground was very hard and compact and difficult to work. It was not until I had the first house in Falls Church Virginia on Gallows Road and some room that I was able to have a real vegetable garden and to enjoy planting trees. Being in the Navy, I always had he situation of when planting trees of never seeing them to maturity. But the first vegetable garden was a joy. There was a horse stable just down the road, so I had all the free manure that I could use and some beautiful vegetables as a result.

Where we live in Fort Myers we have very little in which to plant anything, so I resort mostly to pots for flowers and have only a few citrus and mango trees. One bulb that we enjoy annually are the amaryllis given to us by Etts Snyder, a friend in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Here they after having bloomed for several years in April of this year, 2005.



HUNTING



Tom Hahn with guide, Hasegawa, hunting sheep on Mount Mauna Kea, Hawaii in 1963. Hunting on Mauna Kea could be done only with a licensed guide. The terrain was rocky, like a moonscape, and it was there that NASA trained astronauts for moon landings. The weather would be surprisingly cold for Hawaii. On my first trip there at 10,000 feet it was snowing! That in spite of sunny Hilo below in the distance with the temperature in the 80s. (Hahn Collection)



Tom Hahn with hunting party of Island of Hawaii, 1963. As chairman of the hunting committee of Honolulu Rod and Gun Club he organized hunting trips to the Big Island. (Hahn Collection)



Members of a hunting party ready to embark in a C-47 from Hickam Air Base at Honolulu to Hilo, Hawaii in 1963 (Hahn

Collection)



Tom Hahn hunting for sheep on Mt. Mauna Kea, Hawaii. Note the stark, rocky terrain. (Hahn Collection)

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES

William O. Douglas



Cathy Douglas, Wife of Associate Justice William O. Douglas, May 1977, at the Dedication of his Bust at Lock 3 of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Georgetown, Washington, District of Columbia. Cathy was a wonderful woman. I enjoyed hiking wit her several times on the C & O Canal. (Tom Hahn Photo)
The inscription reads: "In recognition of Justice William O. Douglas for his contributions toward the establishment if the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical park.

The Mongolian Connection

In the 1950s, as I recall, a National Geographic writer, Jay Johnston wrote an article about the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for the *National Geographic Magazine*. In it he wrote of Justice Douglas's relationship with the canal. At the time, I think I was in the Navy in the Republic of China with the Taiwan Defense Command, but I had talked with Jay on several occasions.

On my return to Washington in 1960, I was on the staff of the National Security Agency at Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland. One day, while waiting for a streetcar in front of the Mayflower Hotel, I think it was, Jay Johnson hailed me and sought my assistance. He said that Justice Douglas had written an article about Mongolia for the National Geographic, and that Owen Lattimore, an authority on China and Mongolia, was assisting him on the article. Jay said that he, as the staff editor assigned to the project, and the National Geographic had questions about Mongolia left unanswered by the Douglas-Lattimore team. Jay mentioned that I seemed to have a lot of contacts, and did I happen to know anyone who knew anything about Mongolia, so that they could make necessary changes and get on with the project?

It so happened, that I was at the time, as a sideline to my normal job, I was taking lessons in the Mongolian language from Prince Urgunge" Peter" Onon, who was also with the Agency. So, I told Jay that I could probably assist him. Prince Onon was an interesting man. To my knowledge, another person and I were the only Americans then studying Mongolian in the United States. There was a Mongolian linguist and authority at another agency named Stu Buck.. Studying on a one-to-one basis with "Peter" Onon, as I called him, was a very interesting experience. I learned much of his life and that of the Mongolian people, then under Communist Rule. It from Peter that I began my interest in shamanism in Mongolia, a subject about which he wrote later. Mongolian, an Urgo-Altaic language, is very difficult. The script is difficult, to learn, so we skipped that to concentrate on the spoken language. We used Russian-language based books and we used Mandarin Chinese as our teaching-learning language. Later on, I helped Prince Onon with his book, *Smoke from the Yurt*. When I left him, he gave me a nice tribute --I think--in Mongolian script. Someday I will have someone translate it into English to learn the truth.

Prince Onon (born 1919), Dilowa Hutukhtu--the Living Buddha of Mongolia, and Prince Gombojah "John" Hangin, under the auspices of Owen Lattimore, had in the period 1948-1950 been taken from Outer Mongolia, then under the control of the Communists, and brought to Baltimore. The Dilowa was in Baltimore at the time I knew Prince Onon, and when Hangin was at the London School of Economics, as I recall. Lattimore was involved in one of the "espionage scandals" instigated largely by Senator Joe McCarty -- assisted by Richard Nixon -- in his "investigations." In 1950, I believe, McCarty called Lattimore "the top Soviet espionage agent in The United States." Lattimore denied the charge and tried to show that he was framed in his book, *Ordeal by Slander*. I believe he was later cleared of the charge, but the controversy regarding Lattimore remains.

The ironic thing about the situation was that, as a Naval Officer on the staff of the National Security Agency, it would have been inappropriate for me to have any association with Owen Lattimore. A meeting with him would have taken care of much of the problem, of course, but that was out of the question. Therefore, here we were the Douglas-Lattimore team against the Douglas-Hahn team, without the former team's knowledge. Because of Justice Douglas's concern with Mongolia and the Mongolian people, I took Prince Onon to visit Justice Douglas in his chambers where we had a very cordial conversation. Douglas was unaware to the end of Onon's (and my) involvement with the article. In appreciation for Prince Onon's work, the Geographic presented him with an honorarium. In celebration thereof, Peter Onon took me to a very nice Chinese restaurant to celebrate our "victory." I have not seen him to this day, some forty-five years later; I have not been in contact with him. After that tour at NSA, I went to Hawaii, then to The Republic of the Philippines and to the Vietnam War, to our station in Maine, to our headquarter in Washington, and then, as a member of the NSA staff as a navy captain. I did not check on Onon's whereabouts at the time, as I did not seem to have a particular interest in doing so. I discovered later that he and Hangin were involved with Lattimore at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, and that both became prominent writers. Prince Onon was a true a prince," and I have fund memories of our two-year association. I wonder if he overcame his "guilt" of wasting precious water while taking a shower?

I had occasion to meet Owen Lattimore a bit later. One day I read an article on Lattimore in the Washington *Post* in which it said that Lattimore was to speak on China at an African-American Church in Northeast Washington. I decided to go. After the lecture, there was a tea and a reception for Lattimore. It was still inappropriate that I have contact tact with him. So, as I went through the reception line in leaving, I told him, in Mongolian, that I had come all the way from Ulan Bator, [the capital of Outer Mongolia] to hear him speak. I glanced back, briefly, as I departed through the door, to note the look of surprise on his face! It was the only use to which I had put my study of the Mongolian language. However, it was worth it!

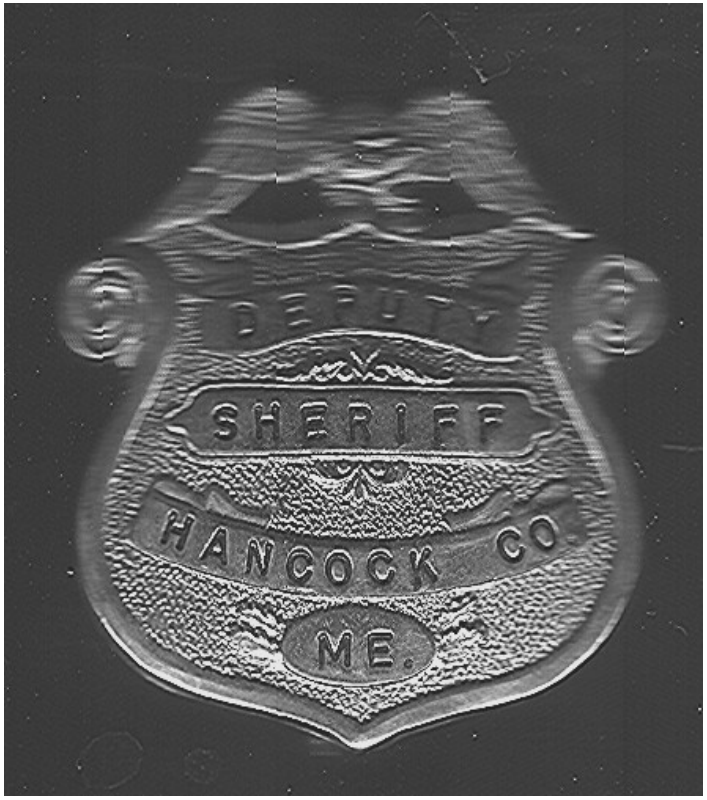
LAW ENFORCEMENT

Some place early in my naval career, as an officer, I applied for Navy Post Graduate Training in Law School and subsequent assignment to the Judge Advocate General. I was not selected. As an aside, I applied for many things along the way; often I was not selected, but sometimes I was. A change of that kind for any one of those field, would have taken me in an entirely different direction and probably changed the course of my life, as well. For example, it was probably just as well that I was not selected for one, in particular. Being trained as in Naval Intelligence and having graduated from the Naval Intelligence School as a Russian Linguist and Translator, and having served in the capacity of an intelligence analyst in Soviet Affairs, I applied for a job as being placed inside the Soviet Union as an agent. A highly impracticable thing for a family man to do. I never had a response to that request and I am not sure that it is in my official record. I will check. Unbelievably, this "job" was announced in the Navy's Newspaper, *Navy Times* !!

As did many naval officers, I served on Courts Martial for the Defense and Prosecution. As a commanding officer, I held my own Commanding Officer's Non-Judicial Punishment (Captain's Mast) and was Convening Authority for of Special Courts Martial.

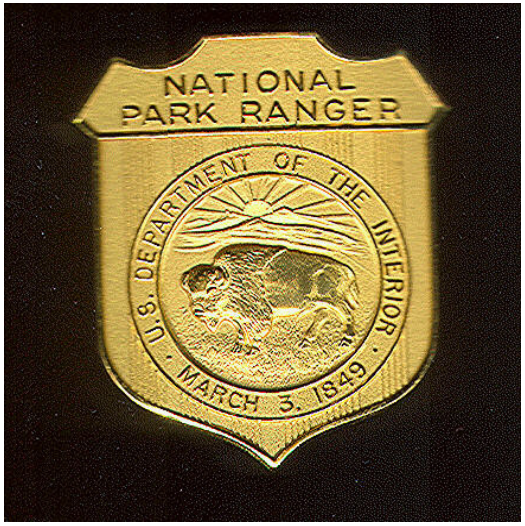
Deputy Sheriff, Hancock County, Maine

When I was the Commanding Officer at the Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine, we had activities at the Administrative Site at Schoodic Point, Schoodic Point, our housing in the Town of Winter Harbor, and at our Operations Site at Corea. There was no immediate law enforcement officer available, especially when it involved naval personnel. According, the Sheriff of Hancock County appointed me as one of his deputies to hand law enforcement activities in the county. I remained a Deputy Sheriff for a few years after as spent the summers in Hancock County. This was an unpaid position except for reimbursement of expenses.



Deputy Park Ranger, Schoodic Annex of the Arcadia National Park

The Schoodic Annex of the Arcadia National Park had a Seasonal Ranger (summer), there was no law enforcement officer to handle accidents. hunting violations, etc. in the Annex. The Superintendent of the Arcadia National Park, at Bar Harbor, Maine, appointed me a Deputy National Park Ranger in the Schoodic Annex of the Ranger. This was an unpaid position.



In one of my jobs with the National Park Service, I was the Supervisory Ranger of the Restored Section of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park at Great Falls, Maryland. A part of that job included the responsibility of being a National Park Ranger.

MUSIC



Tom in Topeka (Kansas) High School Band Uniform at Home in 1942
(Hahn Collection)

PHOTOGRAPHY



Clouds in Lee County, Florida. Summer 2004. Looking west in the afternoon. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Clouds in Lee County, Florida. Summer 2004. Afternoon. Looking north in the afternoon. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Clouds in Lee County, Florida. Summer 2004. Looking northwest in the afternoon (Tom Hahn Photo)



Clouds in Lee County, Florida. Wash version of above image. (Tom Hahn Photo)

SCOUTING (Additions to be made)



Letter from Tommy Hahn to his parents from Camp Shawnee:

Dear Mother:

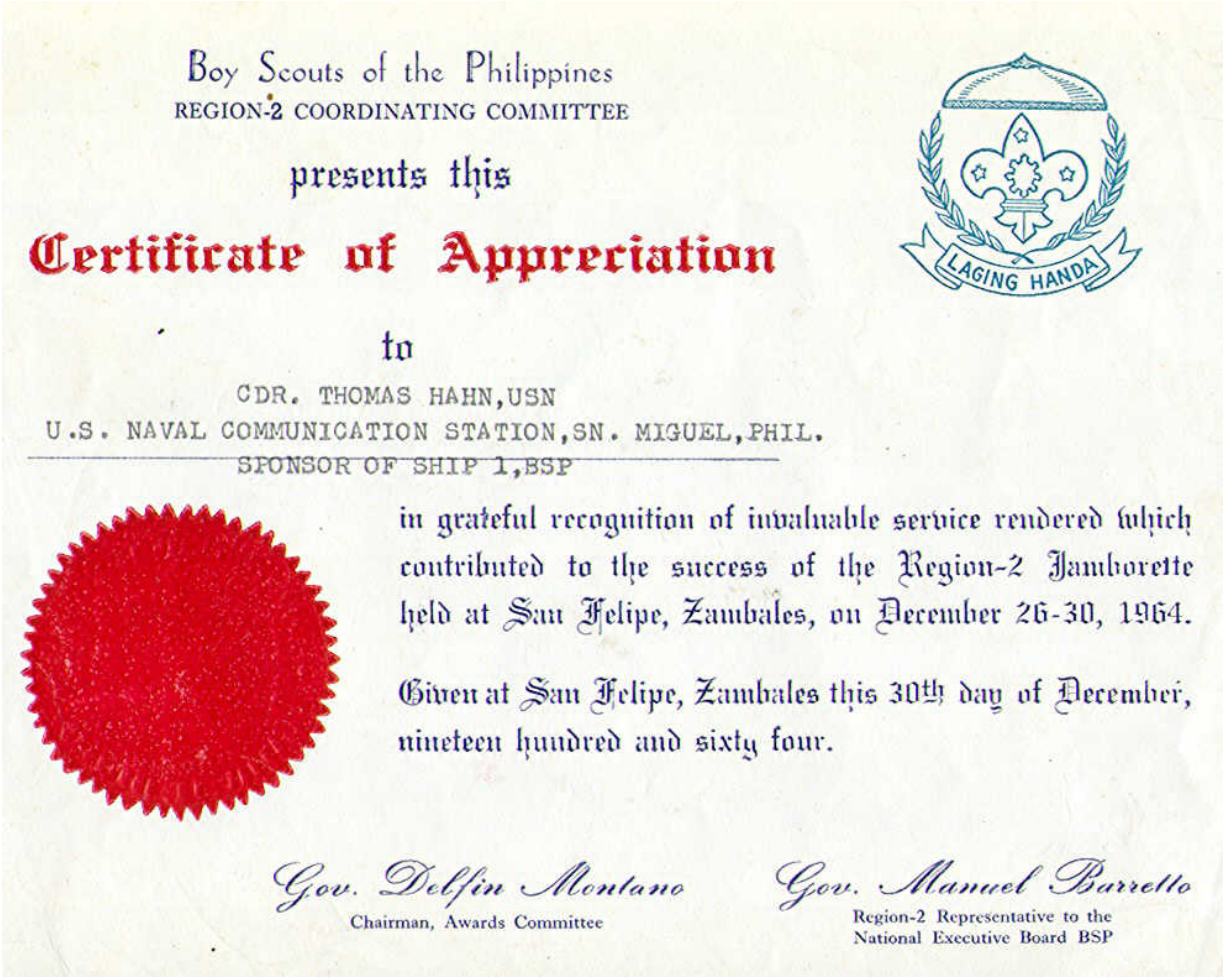
I have been having a good time at camp but some of the food is rotten. I would like to have a good meal of home cooked food.

I am writing this letter on Charles typewrite. CHARLEY lets me help him in the Canteen. I make his bed every morning. Charley is a swell guy and he lets me buy candy and pop when ever I want to. All the rest of Guys have to buy their pop at seven at night. I go swimming and canoeing every day. I have three targets for my pro marksman in rifling. It rained last night a little. It rained lie heck this morning. I had to get u and fix the tent in the mile of the night.

I have been making handicraft things for Charley to put on a board to show the rest of the fellows what to do. Roy [Menninger] has been making some to. I have mad a bracelet and I have made some other things.

Bring me something good to eat when you come out.

Goodby Tommy



Boy Scouts of the Philippines
REGION-2 COORDINATING COMMITTEE

presents this

Certificate of Appreciation

to

CDR. THOMAS HAHN,USN
U.S. NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION,SN. MIGUEL,PHIL.
SPONSOR OF SHIP 1,BSP

in grateful recognition of invaluable service rendered which contributed to the success of the Region-2 Jamborette held at San Felipe, Zambales, on December 26-30, 1964.

Given at San Felipe, Zambales this 30th day of December, nineteen hundred and sixty four.

Gov. Delfin Montano
Chairman, Awards Committee

Gov. Manuel Barretto
Region-2 Representative to the
National Executive Board BSP

SPORTS

Times New Roman 14 Point. Internet copy 3 October 2004. Photo Check A, but some photos still not in line. TH

Home Page

28 September 2006

Tom Hahn Family Part 8

FAMILY PETS

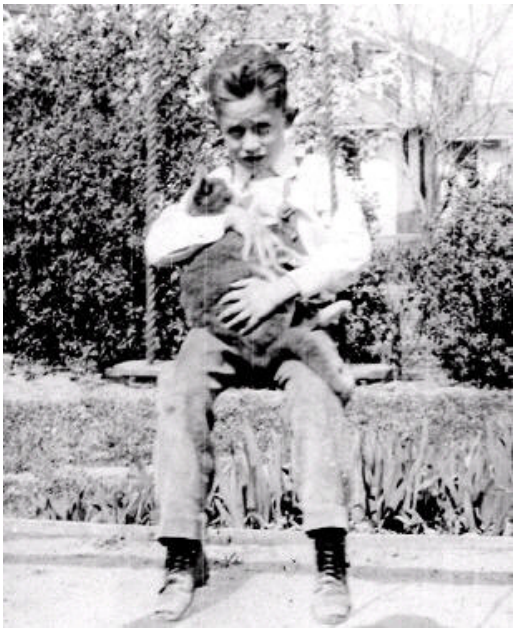
"But ask the animals, and they will teach you." Job 12:7

His mother, Florence (Torgeson) Hahn and Captain



Florence Torgeson with her dog, Captain, in White City, Kansas c1920) (Hahn Collection)

KITTIES PURR MEOW



Tommy and Kitty Purr Meow ca1932 in a Swing in their Backyard at Topeka, Kansas (Hahn Collection)



Tommy with Kitty Purr Meow on the Running Board of the Family 1932 Chevrolet at Topeka, Kansas. Note the knee patches on his overalls. (Hahn Collection)



A Kitty Purr Meow on a Clothes Line Support in the 1930s at Topeka. (Hahn Collection)



Tommy with Kittens in front of their House in Topeka about 1935. Is one of these kittens the Kitty Purr Meow in the image just below? (Hahn Collection)



Tommy and Kitty Purr Meow 2 or 3 at their Home at Topeka in 1936. (Hahn Collection)

TAR BABY



Tommy holding Tar Baby and Neighbor Marge Holding Her Cat at our House in Topeka, Kansas in 1936. This is the south side of our house, with the dining room window to the left, the kitchen window in the middle, and the breakfast nook window to the right. We had awnings on the east, south, and west sides of the house. (Hahn Collection).



Tommy with Tar Baby at the Back of their House in Topeka in 1939. Tar Baby was a beautiful male Persian. Note the awning on the east side of the house. This was at my bedroom. Peeking out at the lower left-hand corner is the door to our basement. (Hahn Collection)



My Beautiful Tar Baby in 1939 at Topeka. (Hahn Collection)
(From Florence Hahn to Tom Hahn): "Your letter came today and I had to look y=up about a Shrew, as only knew one definition for it and that is witch so also d=found out it is a mouse like creature with a longer snout. Your cat, Tar[baby] used to find so many mice in the vacant lots back of us, and he would play with one and wear it out."

OTHER ANIMAL FRIENDS



Tommy with Chipmunk in Colorado in 1940. Hahn Collection



Tom Hahn with a Young Mountain Lion at Miami, Florida ca1985. A casual acquaintance. A nice soft, kitty. (Hahn Collection)



Sand Hill Cranes at Sabal Springs Fort Myers, Florida (Tom Hahn Photo)

About 2000, a family of sand hill cranes appeared on the golf course behind our house. They appeared occasionally for a couple of years and then did not return. In 2003, while sitting at the breakfast room window, I heard the older pair with their offspring. They brought the young one for me to see, stayed a few hours resting under the shade of a pine tree, then went away for two years. In 2005 the older par returned with two offspring. I gave their call from where I was across the little lake behind me, and they came over. The two young ones were skittish as they did not know me. They stayed around for a brief period, and then departed and have not returned as of March 2005/. This winter I became friendly with them and they would come up to me. They stayed

for a brief time and then departed, and have not returned as of March 2005.

Pea Fowl

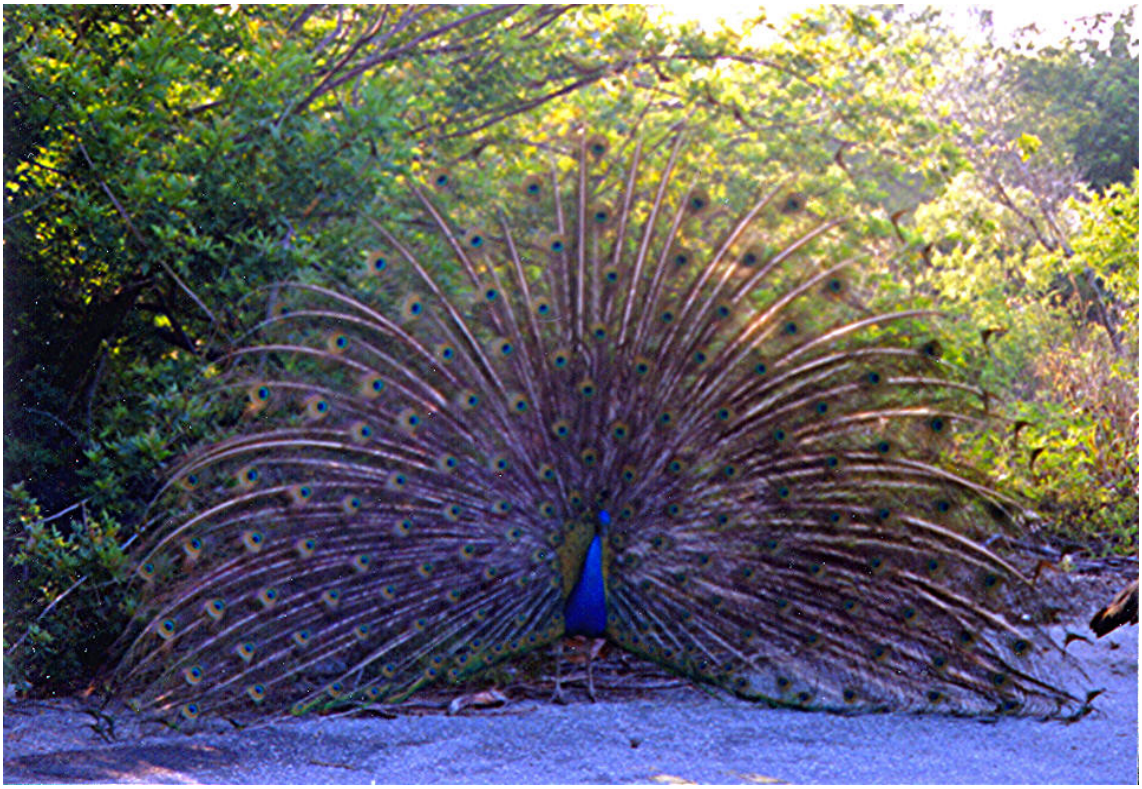
Several pea fowl come out of the woods to gather along a clearing each morning. They either wander about from someone's property or are feral fowl. In Any event, I enjoy observing and photographing them.



Two Peacocks Vying for Territory (Tom Hahn Photo, April 2005)



Peacock in North Fort Myers, Florida (Tom Hahn Photo, April 2005)



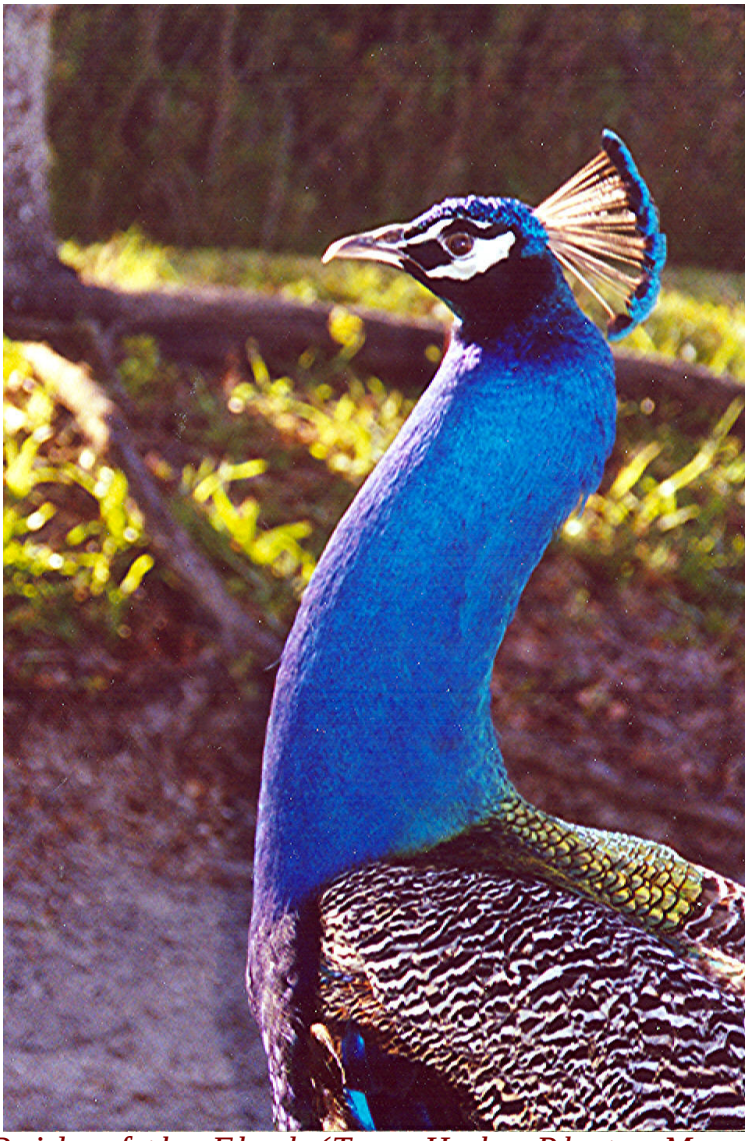
The Spread. Someday I will catch the light better, but so far the peacocks in their "Spread Position," are reluctant to come out of the shadows. (Tom Hahn Photo, April 2005)



If the last view didn't attract you, then how about this one? (Tom Hahn Photo April 2005)



Now We're Getting Someplace! (Tom Hahn Photo April (2005)



The Pride of the Flock (Tom Hahn Photo, May 2005

AND OTHER FAMILY PETS

Peter Rabbit



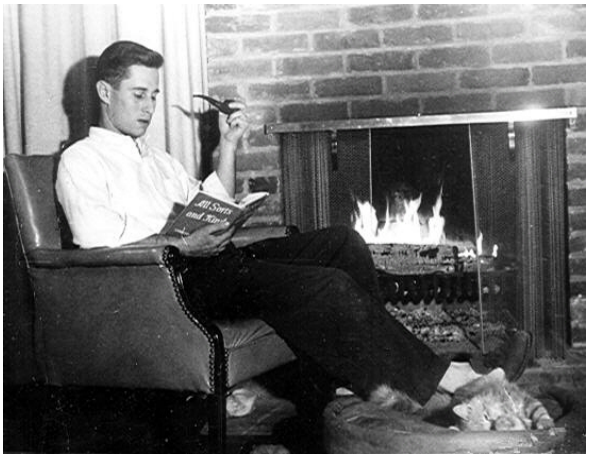
Peter Rabbit Eating Cabbage in Maine (Tom Hahn Photo)

Peter Rabbit is your ordinary, domestic white rabbit, right? Wrong! Peter Rabbit was a VERY SPECIAL RABBIT. In summers in the late 1960s into the 1990s, we spent much of our summers at a cabin on Lower Lead Mountain Pond in Township 28. The nearest store was a small one at the crossroads of Amherst, Hancock County, Maine, ten miles away. One day, to our surprise, we saw a domestic white rabbit munching away at some grass in front of our cabin. We had no idea where he could have come from. Perhaps someone had dumped him on Route 9 about a mile away? In any event, he came and went all that summer. At about seven each evening, he would come thumping home up the gravel road that led to our cabin. Sometimes at night he would go down to our tiny beach and lie with his hind feet in the water. Peter would come up to be fed, but never to be picked up, and occasionally to be petted. Peter died on 22 August 1980(More narrative about and photos of Peter Rabbit later. Editor)



This was in a letter from my mother, in which she said, "I think this is the most unique and downright plain, but it speaks an unknown language. What do you think, and who are you thinking about?" You guessed it, PETER RABBIT

MISS KITTY BOO



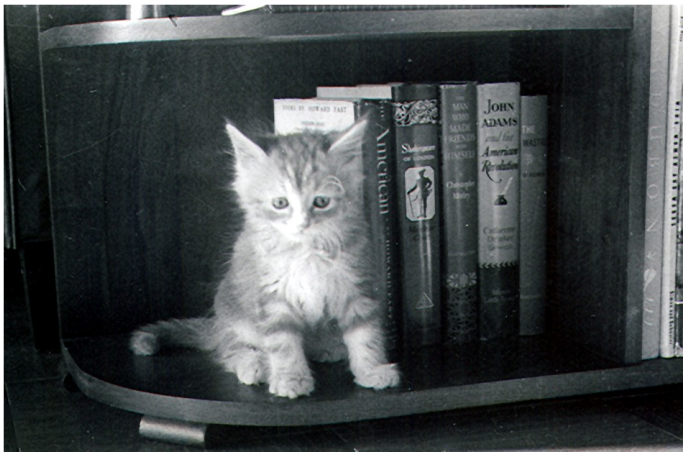
Tom and Miss Kitty Boo at Fall Church, Virginia 1950. Kitty Boo ended her days at a farm in Virginia (Hahn Collection)



Miss Kitty Boo sitting in Chris's Chair (Tom Hahn Photo) Collection)



Miss Kitty Boo Encounters the Mop (Tom Hahn Photo)



Miss Kitty Boo (Tom Hahn Photo)

TAR BABY II



Tom with a Dear Kitty, Tar Baby II, a male Persian, at Falls Church, Virginia. Tarbaby was killed by an automobile on Gallows Road in front of the house. (Thomas Hahn Collection



)

PRINCESS PAPOOLI

Princess Papooli, just visible in the lower, left-hand portion of the photo, was probably

acquired from a neighbor at Kawailoa Beach, Oahu, Hawaii c1963. In the right hand corner is one of her kittens. The fish are tilapia caught in a pond in a sugar cane field. Tom belonged to the Haleiwa Fishing Club; one of the members, who was a vice-president of a sugar company, gave Tom a pass to fish in the ponds and lakes that belonged to the company. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Duane Torrey and Possibly Ranger. The cat looks like Ranger who adopted us by coming to our Lock House in Brookmont, Maryland on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Unfortunately, Ranger did not live very long as he was sick when he came. The difficulty with the photo is that the back says October 1971 and we didn't move to the Lock House until 1972, but the note may be wrong. (Tom Hahn Photo)

DOVEY

The smartest cat that I have had was Dovey, a part-Siamese tortoise shell who was born in Pennsylvania. Dovey was my son's family cat, but at an early age we took her in when they moved to an apartment that didn't allow cats. She lived with us until she was eighteen years old.



Dovey with Ribbon at Shepherdstown, West Virginia. She sometimes wore ribbons on festive occasions in lieu of or in addition to her usual collar. Note the "blaze" on her chest, one of the characteristics of the "classic" tortie. (Photo by her "Grandpa" Tom Hahn)



Dovey with Ruffle at Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Occasionally, I would dress Dovey up a bit, t her great disdain. (Photo by her "grandpa" Tom Hahn)



Dovey as a Unicorn (Photo by Tom Hahn)

After this photograph was returned by the photo shop, I was amused to see that Dovey looked a bit like a unicorn. "The " unicorn" was in fact a young pear tree in its protective wrapping. Occasion, at night, and usually at the full full which greatly animated Dovey, she (and I) like to play tag in the yard. Dovey would run up to me and slap my leg with a paw and take off for some part in the yard. When I found her I gave her a tap on her hiny and I would "hide." She often came to this particular tree as a base when she and the tree -- and I suppose, I -- were older. This photo replicates pretty well the beautiful markings and color of a true tortie.



Dovey at Our Home at Tropical Palms, Charlotte County, Florida. In this place I first used a laptop computer on a coffee table while I sat on a sofa. Dovey, my faithful companion, was usually at my side. One day before I started working, the screen saver, an aquarium scene, was on the computer. Dovey immediately became interested in the fish swimming by. She watched them, then circled around the computer to see where they were on the back of the computer. This seems to frustrate her. See next image for

the conclusion.



So, she sat back down, studied the computer screen, then hit one of the keyboard keys with her paw and turned off the screen saver. Then she looked at me as if saying, "That takes care of those buggers." I thought it was a fluke and that she had removed the fish randomly. However, the next morning she did the same thing. So, I changed the screen saver to something less irritating to her. Note the white "hole in the stocking effect" on her left paw, one of the characteristics of the "classis" tortie. (Computer photos by her "Grandpa" Tom Hahn)



Dovey Circle Design
When Dovey was quite small, she brought up a picture wire from the basement to play with. From then on she collected bits and pieces of wires and then. We put them in a basket. Soon old necklaces went there and then wires from champagne bottle. Then, at some point, Dovey began to make designs with them when we were away. The longer we were away, the more intricate the design. Shown here in 1883 in our kitchen in the old house at Shepherdstown, West Virginia is an empty food dish of hers surrounded by

four champagne wires and one picture wire. (Photo by Tom Hahn)



Dovey with Another Design of Her Toys. These champagne wires lead up to al old collar in her dry food dish. Note the other "former collar" in front of her food. Dovey did not mind wearing collars at all. In point of fact, one time her collar fell off in the yard and she came in carrying it in her mouth and placed it in front of one of us. (Photo by Tom Hahn)



Dovey Design with Necklace at Center (Photo by Tom Hahn)



Dovey's Toad (Photograph by Tom Hahn)

You may be wondering why a toad is here on the section on Dovey. Dovey did not have any other cats to play with in our house. She was a "singe grandchild" living with her grandparents. Dovey did not care for other cats. The only cat who ever was a match was a handsome male who came to the little slab of concrete in front of our kitchen door at the old house in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. We called him "Bully Cat," but he was was antagonistic and never was Dovey. They simply sat and stared at each other. Dovey had been spayed as a very young cat. To our knowledge she had never had sexual intercourse with another cat. Perhaps she she looked at Bully Cat and wondered what life would have been like in the Fast Lane? Dovey despised kittens kittens and small children. She was bane of many a dog who even dared to pass by our house. She was attracted to mice, shrews, chipmunks, birds, and the occasional lobster, and, a TOAD. This particular toad on occasion came to the screen door of our cabin in Maine to visit in the evening. I would let Dovey out and she and the toad faced each other and simply looked at each other for long periods of time. That was it! Maybe Dovey thought the toad would turn into a Prince!



Dovey Always Ready for a Nap with her Grandpa. Pretty wild colors here. (Hahn Collection)



Dover in the last year of her life (Tom Hahn Photo)

SWIFT KITTY AND OTHERS AT BETSY HAHN/LISA SASSER'S AT AMHERST, NEW HAMPSHIRE



Swift Kitty at Amherst, New Hampshire, Christmas 1999 (Photo by Lisa Sasser)



Swift Kitty on the Stairs in Amherst, New Hampshire in 2002 (Photo by Lisa Sasser)



Swift Kitty and Her Dog, Clipper ca2003 (Photo by Lisa Sasser/Betsy Hahn)

After Dovey died on 6 October 1997, Tom and Nathalie decided not to have any animals so as to be free to travel. However, because of changes to their lives, they decided in 2005 to adopt two new kittens, **Tiger Tabby Aaron** and Tortie **Marrisa Annie** on 6 October 2005, the death date of

Dovey. He they are in their first week at home in Fort Myers, Florida.



Aaron and Annie at their new home at Fort Myers in October 2005. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Master Aaron on Guard on the Patio (Tom Hahn Photo)



Miss Annie at Home (Tom Hahn Photo)



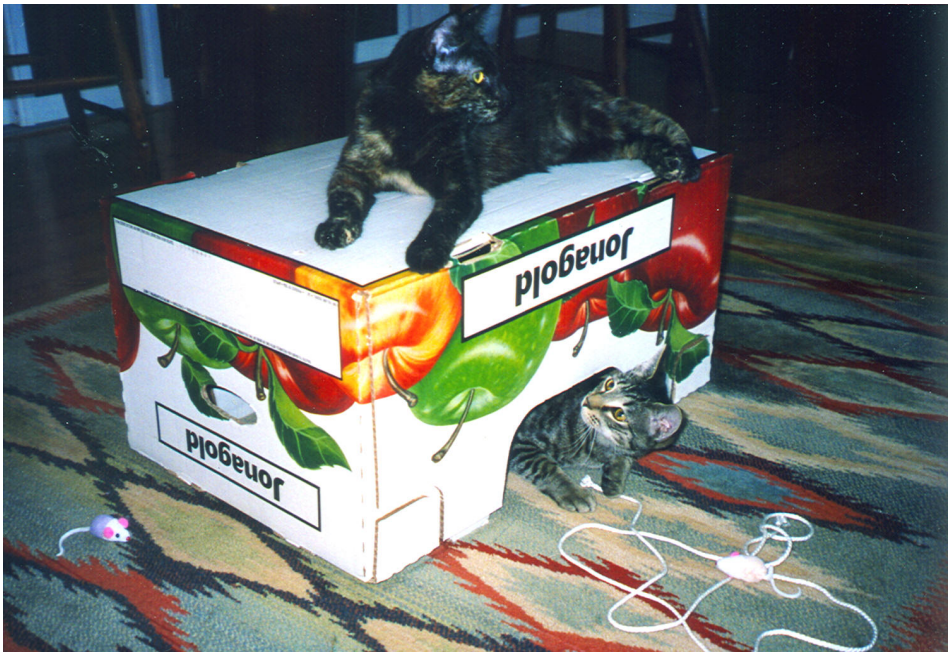
Annie and Aaron on Our Bed in December 2005 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Annie Looking out at the Patio and Pond in December 2005 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Aaron on a High Perch by the Temple Dog January 2006 (Tom Hahn Photo)



This Apple Box from CostCo continues to be the Favorite Play to play for Aaron and Annie (Tom Hahn Photo)





Handsome Aaron Decorates Guest Room Dresser February 2006 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Aaron Relaxed in a Favorite Chair. February 2006 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Annie Loves High Places. Sometimes she sleeps in this old Indian basket. (Tom Hahn Photo)



And in Even Higher Places February 2006 (Tom Hahn Photo)

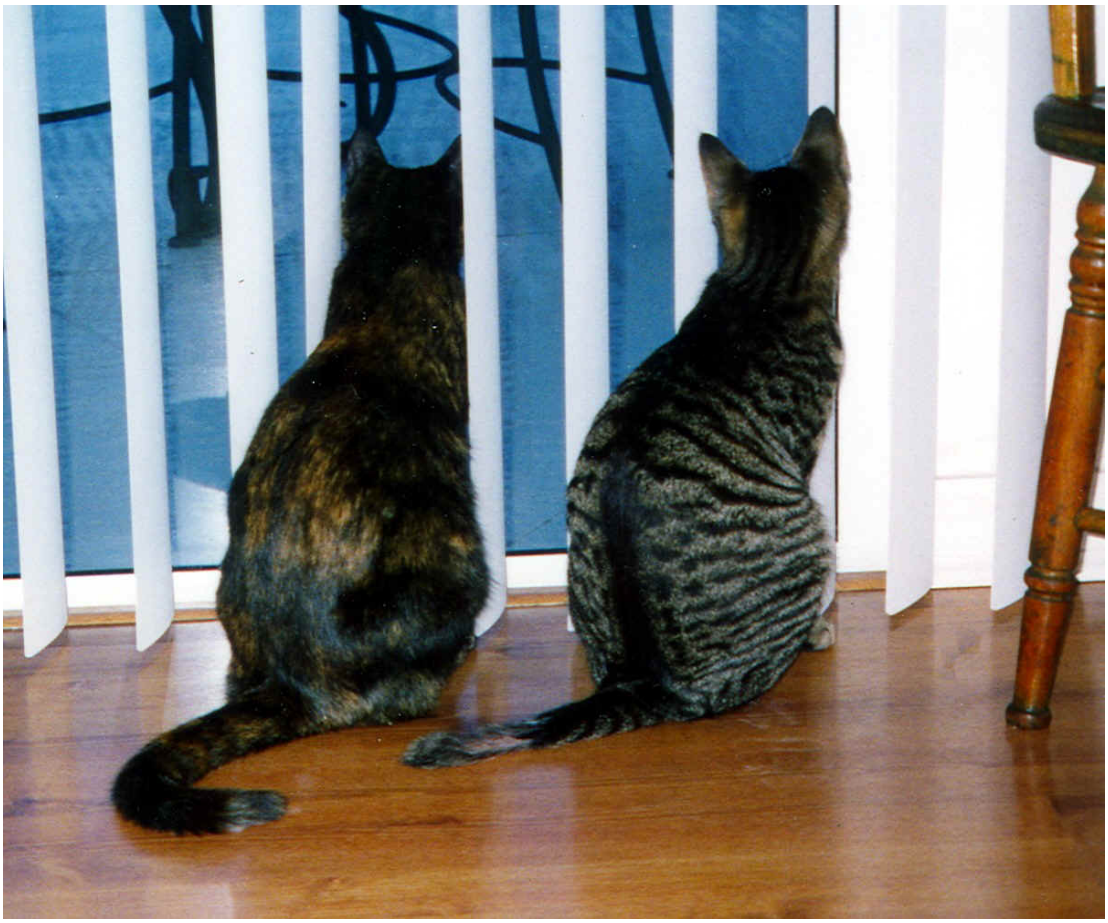


Like most Couples Aaron and Annie have their Spats . Aaron is about to emphasize a

point in a February 2006 discussion with a right paw. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Thereupon ensues a "meaningful" discussion in which Annie "convinces the subdued Aaron of his sinful ways (Tom Hahn Photo)



And they return to their daily routine (Tom Hahn Photo)



How Do You Like our New Deco in May 2006. (Jan Foster Photo)



Aaron April 2006. Where does the cat start and end? (Tom Hahn Photo)



Aaron and Annie--Just Good Friends May 2006 (Jan Foster Photo)



Aaron--Chessie Cat May 2006 (Jan Foster Photo)

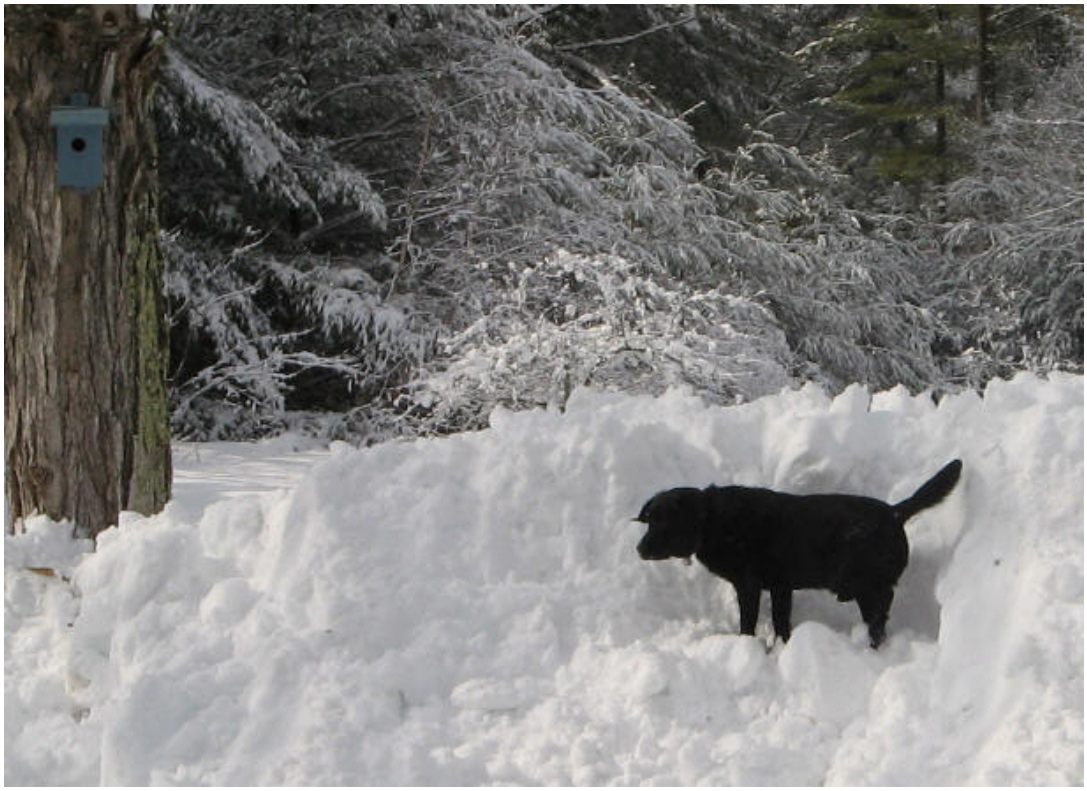


Annie and Aaron playing Hide-and Go Seek. Look for the ears in the Indian basket as a dead giveaway (may 2006) (Jan Foster Photo)

Betsy and Lisa's Pets



"Choco," Betsy and Lisa's Chocolate Labrador, at Arnold, Maryland. He also lived at their farm at Clear Springs, Maryland, and their house at Amherst, New Hampshire. (Hahn Collection)



Clipper in the Snow at 106 Horace Greeley Road in March 2005. (Photo by Betsy Hahn)



Clipper Dress for Mardis Gras 2006 (Sent by Betsy Hahn)



Clipper Sasser-Hahn All Set for Hunting Season in New Hampshire (Sent by Betsy Hahn)

Diane Torrey's Pets



Gideon on the Hahn Steps at Shepherdstown, West Virginia

Duane and Linda Torrey's Pets



Duane and Linda Torrey's Kitty (Hahn Collection)

OTHER NON-FAMILY KITTIES



When we lived in Cherryfield, Washington County, Maine, in the mid-1990s, there was an odd family down the down who had all sorts of uncared-for cats. Most of these cats had various problems, mostly transmitted one from the other. I did what I could for them. I took Muffy (middle right) to a veterinarian to see what was wrong with her -- as an example of the others -- and talked him into selling me with medicine for all of them. To my knowledge, they all died, one at a time, and were probably succeeded by others. One family member told me that they were sick "from eating grass!" I did what



I could at the time. (Tom Hahn Photo)
Misty Worobec, a Canadian Friend of the Family

Times New Roman. Copy 10 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

Home Page

31 May 2006

PART 9 - FRIENDS



Gene Mulligan about 1949. Gene and I were in the same class Russian class at the Naval Intelligence School at Anacostia, Maryland. He married a fellow Topekan, Dorothy Cochran, and is the godfather of Chris Hahn. Tom Hahn Photo)



(Left-to-right: Wayne Bjorlie, Clara Bjorlie, Lou Dittmar, Duane Torrey at the Hahn's Old House in Shepherdstown, West Virginia Tom Hahn Photo)



Ilana Bjorlie, daughter of Clara and Wayne Bjorlie, and god-daughter of Nathalie and Tom Hahn at Shepherdstown, West Virginia (Hahn Collection) Shepherdstown



Janis Lesbines at her Pernnial Garden near Harrington Maine (from a Calendar featuring her for the month of April 1997. "

Some of my earliest memories are of weeding my grandmother's garden for a dime or just the sheer pleasure of it. Today, over 35 years later, I still find some of my most pleasant times are spent weeding and tending my own gardens, The gardens have taught me a great deal about life: patience, discipline, acceptance of disappointments, and rejoicing in accomplishment. I've gained an understanding of nature and my place in it. From the pesty weed to the tiny striped beetle, we all try to survive within our garden microcosm. Another great pleasure is seeing a customer's joy over the discovery of the magic of growing perennials and exchanging gardening knowledge.

A resident of Washington County for over 15 years, Janis has found the time t raise a family, work on her stained glass, and build her flower business,

Barney Brook Perennials in Columbia. She is always willing to help others by sharing her green thumb experiences.



Marni Lesbines, Daughter of Janice and Damon Lesbines, Narraguagus (Herrington, Maine) High School Graduation 2006



Marlys and Jay Bell at their Home in Palm Coast, Florida 2002 and Nathalie and Tom Hahn (Hahn Collection)



Jay Bell at Home in Palm Coast, Florida 2002 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Marlys Bell at Home in Palm Coast, Florida 2002 Tom Hahn Photo)



Linda Jacobs Thanksgiving 2004. "It's How Many Days until next Thanksgiving?"



Nat and Barb Pizzini on Kentucky Derby Day 2005. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Friends at Kentucky Derby Day Party 2005 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Bob Lloyd and Linda Chamberlain at Tropical Palms 2005 (Photo by Chris Hahn)



Gordon and Mildred Barton of Winter Harbor, Maine



Unitarian Friends at Captain Con's on Pine Island, Spring 2006 (Photo by Ed Elrod)

Times New Roman 14 point. Photo check A. TH

[Home Page]

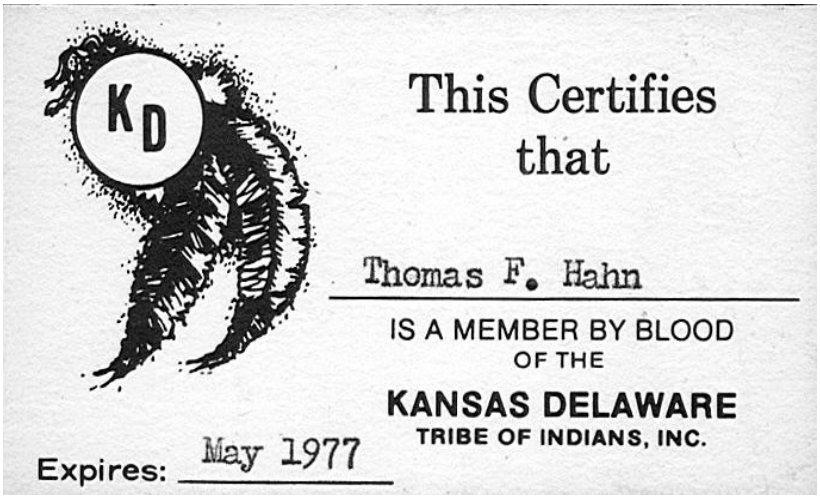
Created 27 January 2005
12 September 2005

Native American



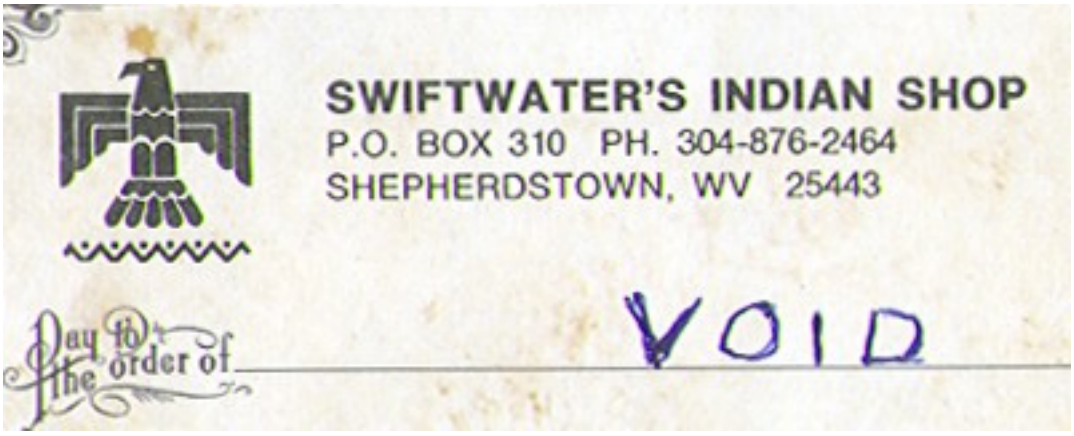


Tommy Hahn with a Knife to the Throat by a Ute Indian in Green Mountain Falls, Colorado about 1938. I learned at an early age that it is best to show respect to all people. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Kansas Delaware Tribe of Indians Membership Card

Swift water's Indian Shop



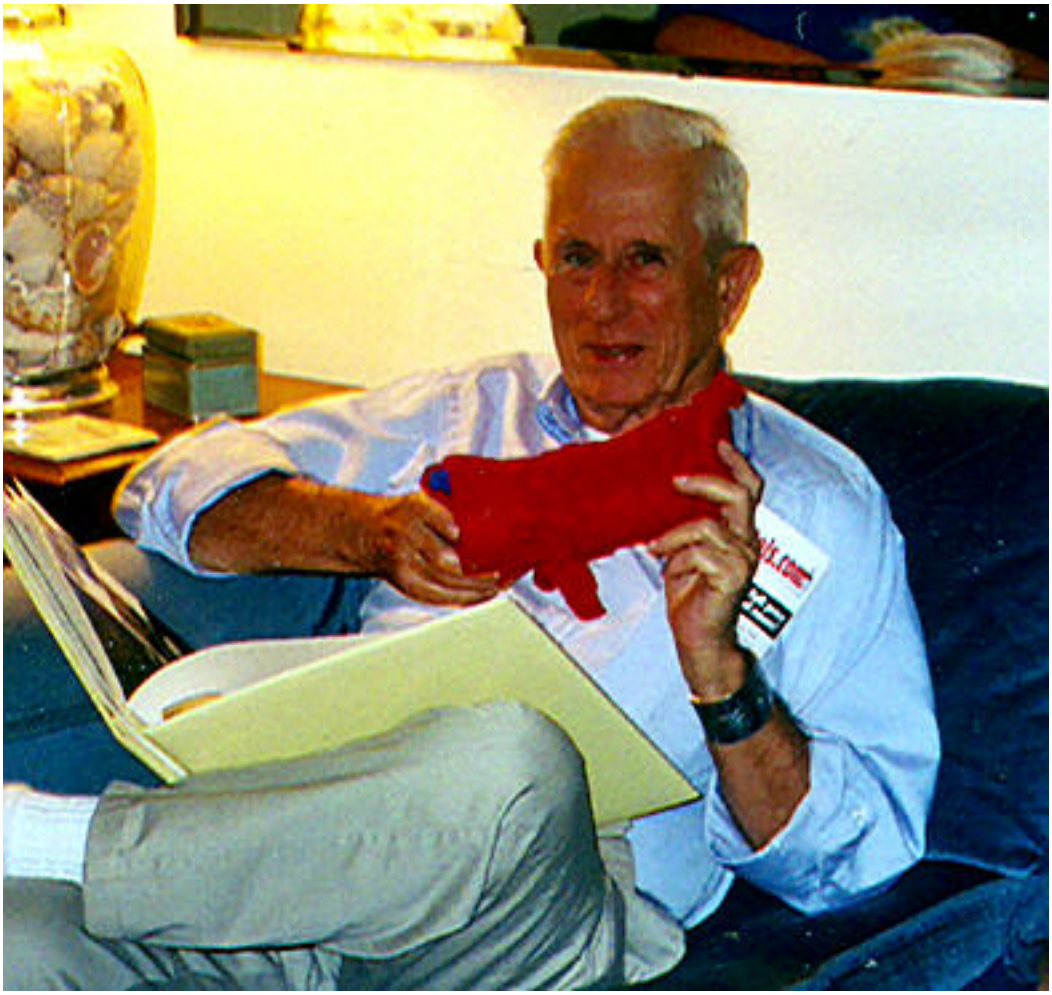
For several years, when we lived on 6 South Church Street in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. I had a small Indian Shop where I sold mostly Native American handicrafts and a few artifacts. It was virtually a small museum. I never tried to make money out of it except what I gave back to Native Americans in need or for items that I eventually donated to several museums. It was a very small enterprise in a couple of rooms that were made up for that purpose in our ample garage. When we moved to just outside Shepherdstown and then later back on the edge of town, I always had a few items for trade or sale but not an actual "Shop," zoning restrictions. For several years I went to El Paso, Texas; Mexico, Guatemala; Honduras; and Costa Rica seeking items of interest. These "expeditions" were coupled with the interest I had in studying Mayan ruins in those countries, except for El Paso, of course. As an extension of this effort, I sometimes had a "Trading Post" at the Shepherdstown Men's Club where I sold items from the shop and others had tables where they could sell whatever they wanted as a small fundraiser for the club and for fun and general interest.

During this period I did a lot of looking for Indian artifacts in the Eastern Panhandle of West West Virginia and in Maryland, mainly along the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. Many wonderful days were spent in the company of my friends John Ingalls (now deceased), Director of the Jefferson County Museum and Chris Branch, both of Shepherdstown. They had introduced me to the hunting to the hunting of Indian relics and were always completely sharing in their knowledge and knowing just where to go to look. Through these foraging expeditions I accumulated a large collection of local artifacts. John and I often traded for the things that we found or for the things that we had obtained in trading with others. While all this was going on, I was involved in the preservation of Native American Archaeology in the Eastern Panhandle and for years was the President of the Eastern Panhandle Archaeology Society located in Martinsburg. In the end, most of my collection went to museums where they could be enjoyed and studied by others.

My local Shepherdstown Collection went to the Historic Shepherdstown Commission Museum located at the Entler Museum; the artifacts from along the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers were donated to the Jefferson County, West Virginia Museum, along with my Navy Captain's uniform and the various awards and medals that had come through a naval career; my larger collection of Mexico, South and Central American artifacts and pottery were donated to the Museum at Seton Hall University at South Orange, New Jersey, in honor of the Delaware ethnographer and author, Dr. Herbert Krafft, who had been associated with the university for many years, in honor of his devotion to the Delaware and the advancement of the knowledge of their culture;



Tom Swiftwater in his "Special Reserved Chair" at Ronnie Lavache's Indian Shop "On the Wings of Dreams," Shepherdstown, West Virginia, 1998



Thomas Swiftwater Holding the Kansas Delaware Wampum Belt in The Blair Home at Lawrence Kansas in) October 2004 (Photo by Ken Blair)

Home Page

7 July 2006

RESIDENCES, CABINS - Part 12

Residences

1926 1120 High Avenue, Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas

1927 Olive Avenue? Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

1928-1944 1129 High Avenue, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas

1944 July-October Battenfeld Hall, Louisiana University of Kansas, Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas

1944 October Naval Air Technical Training Center, Millington, Tennessee

1945 June A/S, USNR, Navy V-12 Unit, Box 174 Southern Methodist University, Dallas 5, Texas

1945 Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) Prather Hall, University of Texas, Austin, Texas

1946 September Delta Tau Delta Fraternity House, 3801 San Jacinto Boulevard, Austin, Texas

1948 July Near Ward Circle on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia

1949 Calvert Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

1950 Arlington, Virginia

1946-1948 June

1952 2002 Gallows Road, Falls Church, Virginia

Winter Harbor, Hancock County, Maine



The Town of Winter Harbor, September 1966 (U.S. Navy Photo)



SKATING Winter Harbor, Maine

A Favorite Winter Pastime (Hahn Collection)

* * *

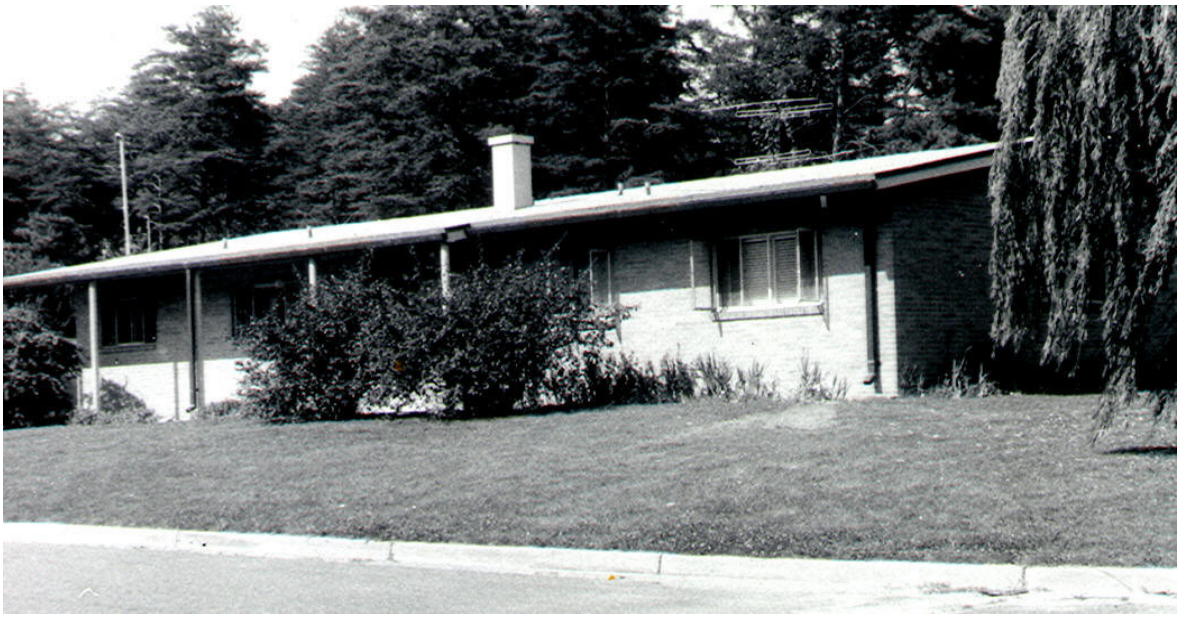
Washington, District of Columbia
MacLean Gardens 1968-1970



Apartment B80, 3801 39th Street Northwest , Washington D.C. (Tom Hahn Photo)

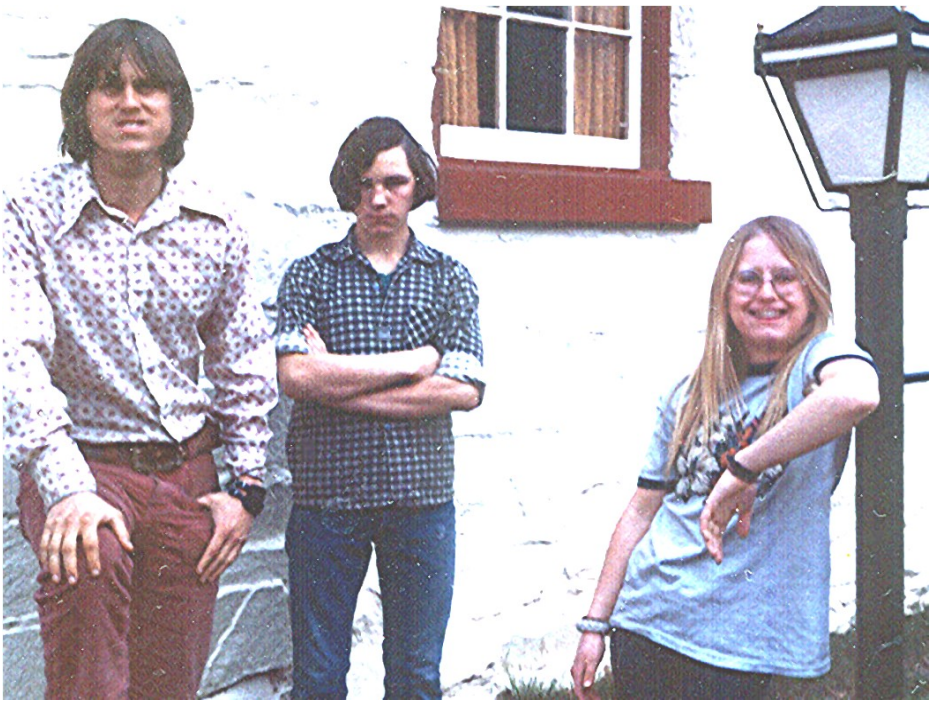
Duane, Betsy, Chris,, Diane, mid-November 1968. (Tom Hahn Photo)

Fort Meade, Maryland 1970-1972



7845 Galt Street, February 1970 (Tom Hahn Photo)

Brookmont, Montgomery County, Maryland 1974-1975
Lock House 6, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park



Chris, Duane, Betsy (Tom Hahn Photo)

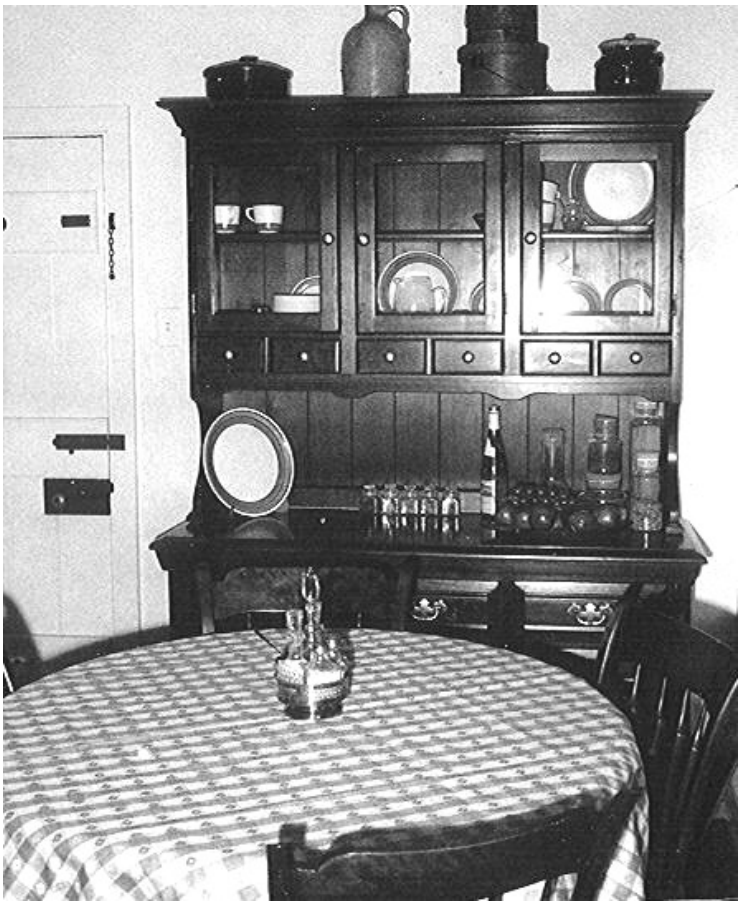


(Left-to-right) Duane age18, Chris 23, Diane 22, Betsy 15. Year? (Tom Hahn Photo)



Duane, Betsy, Chris, 1973 (Tom Hahn Photo)

Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia 1975-1999

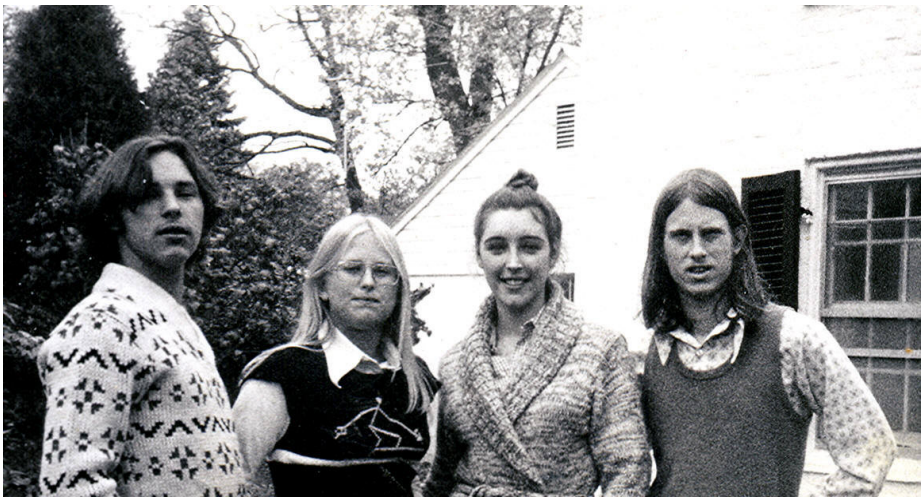


The Dining Area, a part of the Kitchen. The lock house had four rooms: Downstairs: Living Room, Kitchen-Dining Room Upstairs: Two small Bedrooms. The Bathroom and my small Office were in the basement. 1973. (Tom Hahn Photo)



This car first belonged to Betsy Hahn, then she sold it to Diane Torrey, so it is in a way a "family car." parked in the parking lot of Lock House No. 6. (Tom Hahn Photo)

Shepherdstown Old House 1975-



Duane, Betsy, Diane, Chris, 1974-1975 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Chris, Diane, Betsy, Duane, 1976 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Betsy, Chris, Tom Hahn in Living Room (Tom Hahn Photo)



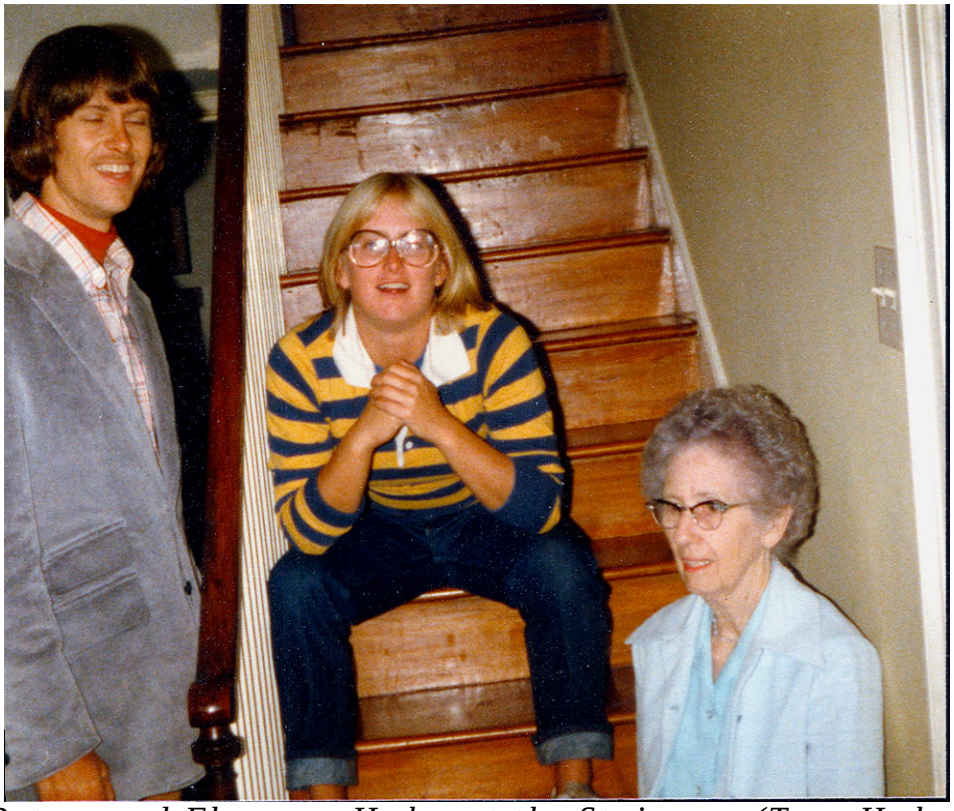
Nathalie with Dovey in the Middle Room Upstairs (Tom Hahn Photo)



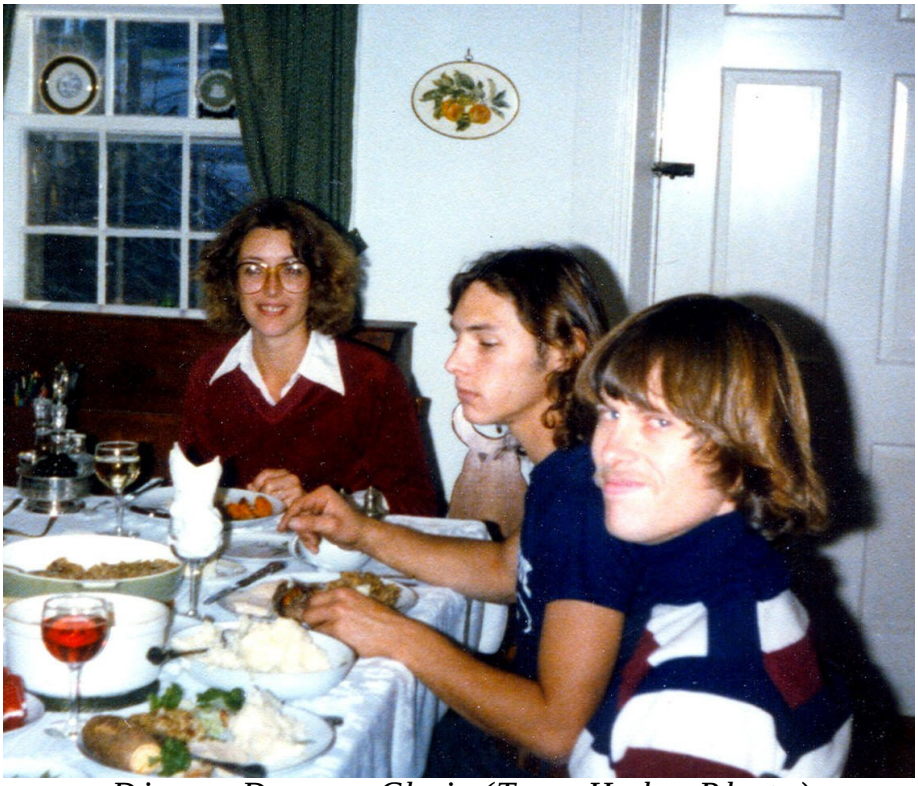
Front: Betsy, Diane, Duane Back: Nat, Tom, Chris (Hahn Collection)



Chris, Diane, Duane, Betsy (in back) (Tom Hahn Photo)



Chris, Betsy, and Florence Hahn at the Stairway (Tom Hahn Photo)



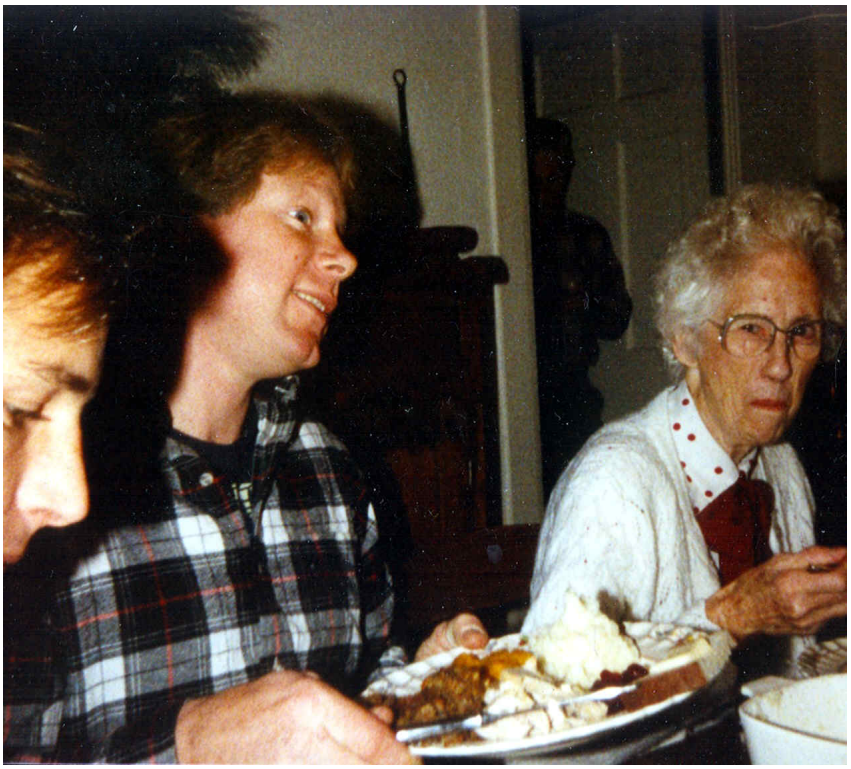
Diane, Duane, Chris (Tom Hahn Photo)



Christmas. Diane, Duane, Florence Hahn, Betsy. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Thanksgiving. Chris, Florence Hahn, Duane, Chris Adams. Note the Spode China and the Ceramic turkey that were once belonged to Florence.



Save time and setting as above (Tom Hahn Photo)

*"The Manor," near Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia. *



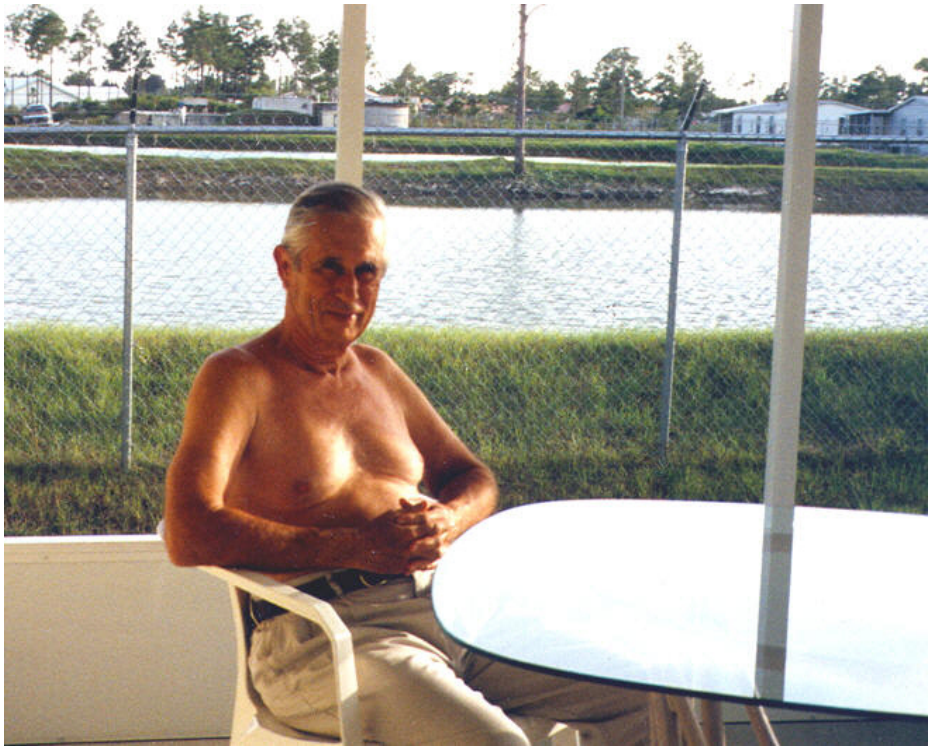
Some of the Brick Work Done by Duane Torrey at the Rear of The Manor. (Tom Hahn Photo)

111 BonAire Drive, BonAire Village, Shepherdstown, WV 25443

FLORIDA

Tropical Palms

#82 Evergreen (East Cypress?),17111 Tamiami Trail, Punta Gorda, Florida 33955



Tom in the Sun Room with Pond to the South, 1993 (Hahn Collection)

Sabal Springs Golf & Racquet Club, 3741 Schefflera Drive, Fort Myers 33917-2040, Lot 10 Block 24

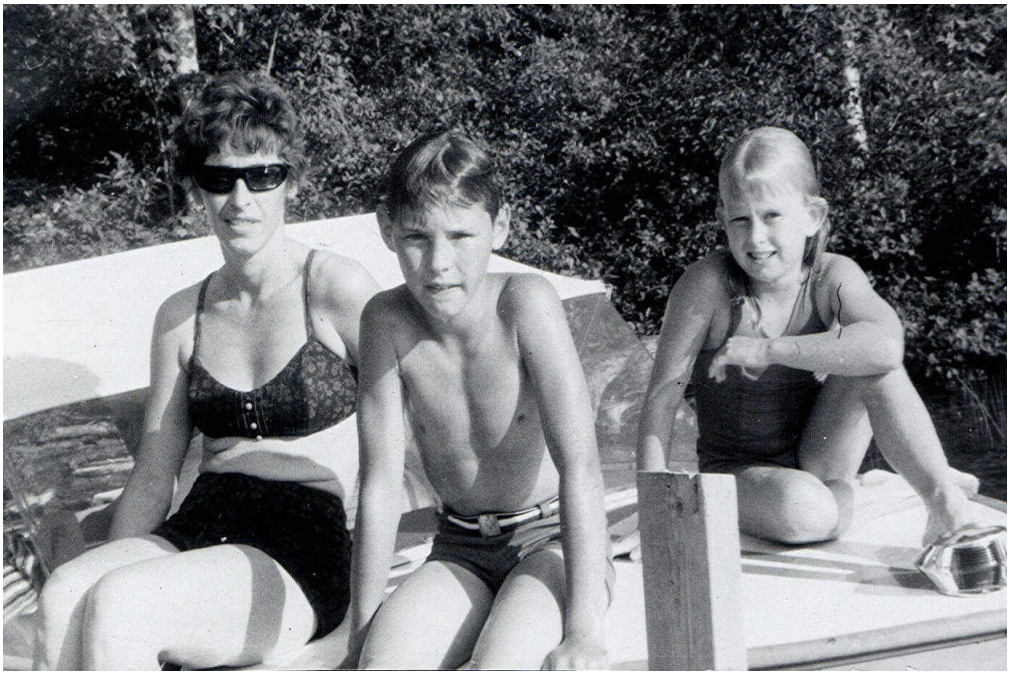


Our House at 3751 Schefflera Drive, Sabal Springs, Fort Myers. Florida (Photo by Bob Reineke)

CABINS

Lower Lead Mountain Pond, Township 28, Hancock County, Maine 1967-1998?





Nat, Duane, and Betsy on Donny Fish's Boat Next Door , ca.1969 (Tom Hahn Photo)



Betsy Hahn and Tom Hahn, 1976



View looking west toward the lake. The windows were from an old house in Bar Harbor and swung up and were suspended by ropes. The pine paneling and electricity was added. (Tom Hahn Photo)



Tom on Sofa in Living Room Area. View of the lake to the northwest. Note the remains of the old boat that came with the cabin at the bottom of the window to the left. The pine paneling is an addition to the original cabin. 1983 (Hahn Collection)



Sometime in the early 1970s, Betsy took found miscellaneous old paint cans in the storage shed--later bunkhouse--and painted the interior of the outhouse. The paint remained bright the last time we

visited there. The seats are more recent version. The upper portion of the photo is part of a double exposure. (Tom Hahn Photo)



The Roost. Third Hill Mountain, Berkeley County, West Virginia 1969-1990?



The Roost, 1969 (Hahn Collection)



Tom Hahn in Front of the Stairs to the Loft, 1970 (Hahn Collection)



View from the Deck of the Shenandoah Valley to the East, 1972. (Tom Hahn Photo)

Times Roman 14 point. Photo check A. TH





Home Page

22 January 2005

LUCINDA MARSHALL

MARSHALL, Lucinda (married Letteese**)**--New data added 21 August 2002. We previously listed Lucinda as the daughter of **Betsy Wilaquenaho** and probably **William Marshall**. In any event, she was put temporarily with the Marshall Family. As reported by **Idaho Delaware Deborah Gravett (**email: **DION@aol.com)**, it now appears that Lucinda was the wife of a William Marshall (not the spouse of Wilaquenaho). Deborah says, "William Marshall and **Na We Now** were also our relatives on the 1867 Delaware Registry by John Pratt. Deborah says that **Nawenow** was the son of **Lucinda Flewellen Marshall**. Deborah says, "We might be wrong about William; we thought he was Lucinda's husband, but it might of been his son. **Rebecca Lucas** was mother of Lucinda Marshall. Lucinda was the mother of **Mary Francis Marshall** who married James Fent. Their daughter **Otelia** was the mother of **Arthur Creech**." And, Arthur Creech was **Charlotte Simmons'** father and my grand father. I am **Deborah Shawn Gravett**, daughter of **Charlotte June Simmons**, grand niece of **Clyde Creech** and granddaughter of late **Arthur Albert Creech**. " Or, another way of looking at Deborah Shawn Gravett's ancestry: Rebecca Lucas>Lucinda Flewellen Marshall>Mary Francis Marshall, spouse James Fent>Otelia Marshall, spouse Arthur Creech>Charlotte June Simmons>Deborah Shawn Gravett. [This entry will be revised and added to shortly. In addition, we will add more data and general information on the Idaho Delaware. Editor] .

Times New Roman 12 point. TH









Home Page

2 August 2006

BULLETIN BOARD

HELP WANTED!!!

Bulletin Board items should only be about Lenape-Delaware persons or their families. This Bulletin Board is for genealogy only. No politics, no flaming, no off-subject material. The web site owner retains the right to publish or not publish any particular item. I will see how the bulletin board develops to see if we need to develop any particular ground rules and to see what the traffic volume is.

> ----- Original Message -----
> **From:** Martha Fanning
> **To:** swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net
> **Sent:** Wednesday, August 02, 2006 11:57 AM
> **Subject:** from Martha Newcomb Fanning re Stockbridge/Munsee/Delaware
>
> Dear Mr. Hahn,
>
> I hate to impose on you. I'm hoping you can and will give me some pointers on where, and how to search next.
>
> I've been trying to find out who my Great. Grandfather, John W. Newcum/ Newcom/Newcomb, born 1833-1836 was, who his parents were, and where he came from.
>
> He showed up in Texas, in Palo Pinto County, and joined the Civil War there. On his Civil War records his name was spelled Newcon.
>
> My family history, such as there is, is that he and 2 brothers fled a murder of a *Federal officer/soldier* about 1847-1849, either to Indian Territory, or he caught a ride with a wagon train to Texas.
>
> Searching for him, I found that it is ***said*** that *his father was thought to be a Frenchman, and his Mother was Cherokee*. It's said that he *had a brother named Sam, a brother named Alec, and a sister named Minnie, who married a

Johnson*, and that he had a brother who lived in I.T. who married a Cherokee woman called *Black Jane*.

I looked at one John W. Newcom (Stockbridge), on the Kansas Reserve, and I need more info. on Widow Newcom, a William Newcom, who was Munsee, & a, from memory, I think a Ne con he Newcom from the Kansas Reserve.

I contacted the Stockbridge-Munsee, trying to find records, not to try to enroll, and Shelia Powless told me to look for the Stevens Roll. I contacted the National Archives in Washington D.C., and they said they have record that the Stevens Roll exists, but they couldn't find it.

I emailed the Cherokee Nation, at the suggestion of Jessica, who is affiliated with the Kansas Delaware, asking someone at the Cherokee Nation to do a look-up for me...I don't think they're going to get back to me.

My Mother once spoke with W.W. Newcomb. He looked and couldn't find my ancestor in his Newcomb book...maybe just poor records, but he said he thought our family came from the Newcombs in I. T. who ran with the Delaware.

My g. Grandfather gave contradicting info. on the 1880 & 1900 census. 1. said he was born in Kansas, his Father born in New York State, and his Mother born in Canada, then changed it to 2. he was born in Missouri, and both his parents born in the U.S.

I know he could not read or write, and neither could my Grandfather who went to work when he was 8 years old, and my Dad had only a 3'rd grade education.

I have a 70 yr. old cousin, who has also looked for years. She went to Lawrence, Kansas, and to Platte Co. Missouri looking, I'm 58 yrs. old.

If you could, and would just give me some pointers on where & how to look further, I would be most grateful.

Sincerely,

Martha N. Fanning

P.O. Box 273

Lueders, Texas 79533

Name: Bill
EMail: bill.pirkle@sbcglobal.net
Home: Dallas, TX
Tribe: None Comments. Help Please. I am doing some research for my girlfriend. She was adopted right after birth (Oct 22, 1974) in OK. She knows her last name was Ketchum, but cannot find out much more than that. She would like to see what her parents looked like and discover any health issues history she may have. Does anyone have any advice on how to find out this information? All doors seem to have closed in her face. Thanks and best regards.

Comments

I have been searching for information on Chief Anderson. My grandmother was Elsie Anderson and I believe she was originally from Summitville, Indiana. i have traced back to Asa Anderson who was a relative of Chief Wm. Anderson. Any info on my search would be greatly appreciated. you may contact me at sesw@sbcglobal.net. great site. thanks. Emily Welches **,** Indiana
Tribe: Delaware

The following was on *INDIAN-ROOTS-L@LISTSERV.INDIANA.EDU* from *dllove@banet.net* on 27 January 2001.

Is there anyone on the list who is researching Lenape/Delaware family?
I have two different families I think may be Lenape but I haven't gotten
to the point of researching for verification
yet.

One family is that of Adam Baker born 1834 in Shenandoah Co., VA. I need to verify that his father's name was Abraham, and not Absalom as I was told, and then identify the correct Abraham from the other ones I've found. Adam's mother still may have been Sarah born in New Jersey. Adam married Elizabeth Speaker in Licking Co., OH, in 1854 and they lived in Paulding, Putnam and Van Wert counties in the same state. I don't know if the Baker name is as common among native people as it is with European, but I was intrigued to find that there is a Lenape bead worker by the name of Joe

Baker. It is a little difficult to tell, but it's possible that at one time Adam and Elizabeth may have been identified as non-white on the census. I have photos of both and of one son in particular that seem to support native ancestry.

In the other family I also have to establish an identity, that of the mother. My great-grandmother was Margaret Gatton, who married Adam Baker's son Andrew. She and her parents were identified as non-white on the 1850 census in Ohio. Her mother's first name was Emaline, born ca 1816 in Ohio. I think she had a previous husband with the last name of Devore and her maiden name was Berryman and need to verify this. Her mother may have been Rachel Berryman, born ca 1784 in New Jersey. Margaret had three half-sisters with the last name of Devore. The Baker and Gatton families also seemed to have ties to non-white families named Dennison and Sunderland in northwest Ohio. I have a photo of Margaret and she was definitely native.

I have to do further genealogical research and historical research as to location and time, etc., before I feel comfortable in saying that any of these people were Lenape. I'm well aware that other native peoples were living in Virginia and New Jersey as well. Debbie Winchell, Troy, New York

Seeking information on R. C. Taylor born ca. 1790-1795. He operated a sawmill in Leavenworth in Kansas Territory ca. 1840-1850. R. C. Taylor is the father of Betsy Zigler. Contact descendant Arlene Micucci *AM17000@aol.com* .

Betsy Wilaquenaho was born about 1797 in Pennsylvania or Ohio. Betsy married the Indian Trader, William Marshall. She and William Marshall migrated from Ohio to Southwest Missouri. She then went with William or with her family to the Delaware Reserve, present Kansas, about 1832. Betsy went to Indian Territory after 1867 and probably died there about 1875. Seeking the documentation of her connection with the **Ketchum family** or any other family. Also seeking the death and burial data of William Marshall. Contact descendant **Tom Swiftwater Hahn** Email: *swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net* or descendant **Vickie Wilkins** *bvw77808@yahoo.com*

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy 13 December 2004. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links:

[Home] [Up] [Next]

This Page Was Last Edited on 08/02/2006

Home Page

8 October 2006

First Annual Grinter Reunion (1930)

Autumn 1930, Wyandotte County, Kansas

Was there one? The Reunion in 1933 was called the "4th Annual Grinter Reunion," which leads us to believe that there was a reunion that year, but so far we have been unable to obtain a photograph for the occasion.

We would appreciate hearing from anyone who knows of or who has this reunion photograph. swiftwater@lenapedelawarehistory.net or martinweeks@cox.net

Times New Roman 12 point. Browser Copy 20 December 2004. TH

Home Page

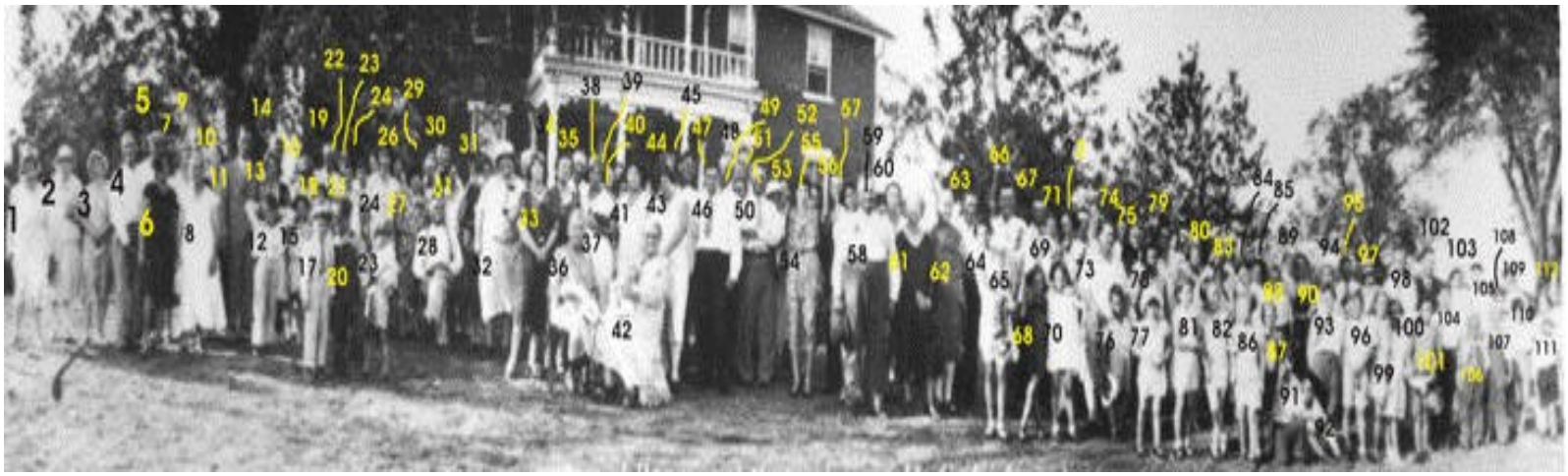
8 October 2006

Second Annual Grinter Reunion (1931)

20 September 1931, Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas



The caption reads: "Annual Reunion at the residence of H. C. Kirby (former home of Moses Grinter at Muncie Sept. 20, 1931." The succeeding reunion photographs had similar captions. (Photograph provided by Martin Weeks)



Numbers have been added to the above image to assist in identifying the individual persons in the photograph. The names of those persons will be provided herein as they become available. (Numbering by Martin Weeks)

Identifications to date:
26. Annie* Kirby
28. Henry Clay * Kirby
*Kansas Delaware Indian

A newspaper, probably in the Kansas City area, had an article on possibly this reunion.

A Grinter Family Reunion
200 of Family of Five Brothers Assemble on Homestead of One

Descendants of five Grinter brothers who settled in Kansas from Kentucky a century ago held a family reunion yesterday at the homestead of Moses R. Grinter on the banks of the Kaw River six miles west of Kansas City, Kansas. About 200 of the family attended.

Moses R. Grinter was the first of the five brothers to reach Kansas. He was born in 1809 at Beardstown, Ky. [incorrect] and joined the westward march when the United States government sent him to establish a ford over the Kaw River to link a military road between Ft. Leavenworth and Ft. Riley

He established the ford in 1831 and a decade later married Anna Marshall, a Wyandotte [incorrect--Delaware] Indian, shortly after that tribe moved from Ohio to establish itself upon the Kaw. [The Delaware Tribe moved from Southwest Missouri.] He reared five of ten children and died in 1878. Twenty-one grandchildren and thirty-six great-grandchildren survived him.

The other four brothers came to Kansas in the decade following the arrival of Moses R. Grinter. They were James C. Grinter, who married Rosanna Marshall; Newton Grinter [incorrect], Thomas Grinter [incorrect], and Daniel Grinter [incorrect]. All but one reared families. [It appears to give erroneous information on Moses' brothers - it
claims Newton, Daniel and Thomas were Moses' brothers, when other sources
indicate they were cousins.]

The oldest descendant present was Mrs. James David, Perry, Kas., who is 75 years old. Next in seniority was Mrs. T. R [R. T.] Mooney, 3445 Forest Avenue, who is 74. [Martin Weeks estimates that the article was from 1931, because it gives Mrs. Mooney's age as 74, and she was born in 1857. [The article was sent from Jane Zolotor to Marty Weeks.]

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy 20 December 2004. TH

Home Page

28 January 2005

Third Annual Grinter Reunion (1932)

1932 Third Grinter Reunion Photograph



Autumn, 1932, Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas



Tentative attendees:
35. Henry Kirby
70. Annie* Kirby
*Kansas Delaware Indian

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 14 December 2004. TH

Home Page

28 January 2005

Fourth Annual Grinter Reunion (1933)

1 October 1933, Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas



The Caption Reads: "4th annual re-union at the residence of H. C. Kirby (former home of Moses Grinter) at Muncie Kansas Oct.1, 1933 (Photo provided by Martin Weeks)



Numbers have been added to the above image to assist in identifying the individual persons in the photograph. The names of those persons will be provided herein as they become available. (Numbering by Martin Weeks)

Identifications to date:

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 20 December. TH

Home Page

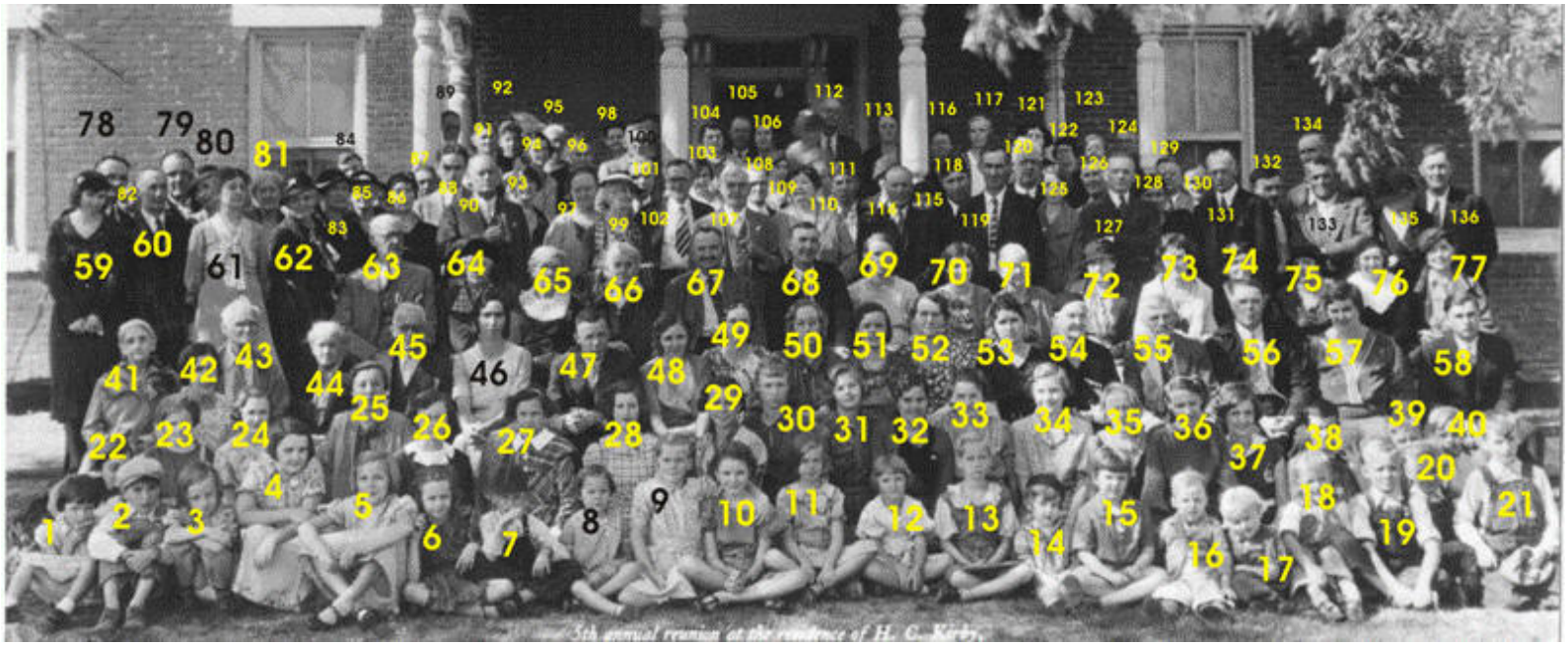
28 January 2005

Fifth Annual Grinter Reunion (1934)



6 October 1934, Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas

The caption reads: *5th annual reunion at the residence of H. C. Kirby (former home of Moses Grinter) at Muncie, Kansas Oct. 6, 1934.*



Numbering by Martin Weeks.

3. Barbara Ann Hahn*, daughter of Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn* and Marie Jenkins
5. Dorothy Nadine McCollister, adopted daughter of Myrtle Hahn* and Gerald "Mac" McAllister
6. Martha Mae Beckman*, daughter of Louise Hahn* and Leslie "Les" Beckman
7. Thomas F. "Tommy" Hahn*, son of Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn* and Florence Torgeson
25. Irma McCollister, adopted daughter of Myrtle Hahn* and Gerald "Mac" McCollister
26. Genevieve "Jean" Marie Hahn*, daughter of Edward "Ed" Hahn* and Marie Jenkins
27. Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman*, daughter of Louise "Lou" Hahn* and Leslie "Les" Beckman
42. (Possibly) Mattie Jewell Kirby*
43. (Possibly) Henry Clay Kirby
46. Annie Kirby*
55. (Possibly) August "Gus" Christophorous Hahn, son of John George Hahn and Mary Ann Ellenberger, and brother of Christian "Chris" Hahn and Paul Nicholas Hahn
71. Martha "Mattie" (Defries) Hahn*, daughter of Mary Jane Grinter* and Audley Paul Defries, wife of Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn; he died on 3 July 1934)
97. Myrtle Mae (Hahn) McAllister, daughter of Mattie Defries* and Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn
107. (Possibly) Paul Nicholas Hahn, son of John George Ellenberger and Mary Ann Ellenberger, brother of Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn and Augustus "Gus" Christophorous Hahn
108. Leslie "Les" Beckman, husband of Martha Louise "Lou" Hahn*
109. Mary Louise "Lou" (Hahn) Beckman*, daughter of Mattie Frances Defries and Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn, wife of Leslie "Les" Beckman [probable]
112. Gerald "Mac" McAllister, husband of Myrtle Mae Hahn* and holding possibly (next person)
112A. Donna Jean Walter*, daughter of Margaret Frances Hahn* and Donald "Don" Lee Walter
114. (Possibly) Ida Marie (Jenkins) Hahn, wife of Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn*
124. Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn*, son of Martha "Mattie" Defries* and Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn, husband of Florence Vivian Torgeson
* Indicates Kansas Delaware Indians
Others who are known to have been there but who cannot be identified:
Florence (Torgeson) Hahn, spouse of Walt Hahn*

The middle group of Hahn cousin from Topeka -- grandchildren of Mattie (Defries) Hahn and Chris Hahn -- Tommy Hahn, Marty Beckman, Barbara Hahn, and Dorothy McCollister, after the noon meal usually, walked the two miles to their Great Uncle Paul Hahn's Farm, with its wonderful orchard, hay stacks, and barn, and fields in which to play. Later in the afternoon,

the rest of the Topeka Family met there for supper prior to returning home.

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 21 December 2004. TH

Home Page

28 January 2005

Sixth Annual Grinter Reunion (1935)



Reunion 29 September 1935, Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas

Caption reads: ***"6th annual reunion at the residence of H. C. Kirby (former home of Moses Grinter) Muncie, Kansas Sept. 29 1935"***



Numbers provided by Martin Weeks

Identification of attendees identified to date:
5. Thomas "Tommy" Frederick Hahn*
6. Martha "Marty" Mae Beckman*
7. Barbara Ann Hahn*
8. Donna Jean Walter*
9. Dorothy Nadine McCollister
25. Genevieve "Jean" Marie Hahn*
26. Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman
35. (Possibly) Mattie Kirby*
37. Annie Kirby*
44. Leslie "Les" F. Beckman
45. Irma Louise McCollister
50. Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn*
51. Augus "



Some Members of the Christian Hahn/Mattie Defries Family at the 1935 Reunion. Left-to-fright: Tommy Hahn, Barbara Hahn, Marty Beckman, Becky Beckman, Florence Hahn (mother of Tommy), Jean Hahn. Notice the old Grinter Barn in the background to the right. (Thomas Hahn Collection)



Grandchildren of Christian Hahn and Mattie Defries with their Great Uncle, Paul Hahn at the 1935 Grinter Reunion. Left-to-right: Marty Beckman, Tommy Hahn, Barbara Hahn, Dorothy McAllister, with Paul Hahn in back. (Thomas Hahn Collection)

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 20 December 2004. TH

Home Page

28 January 2005

Seventh Annual Grinter Reunion (1936)



Reunion 27 September 1936, Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas



Attendees identified:

2. Dorothy Nadine McCollister, adopted daughter of Myrtle Mae Hahn* and Gerald "Mac" McCollister
3. Martha Mae Beckman*, daughter of Mary Louise Hahn and Leslie Beckman
16. (Possibly) Mattie Kirby*
22. Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman*, daughter of Mary Louise "Lou" Hahn* and Leslie "Les" Beckman
23. Irma Louise McCollister, adopted daughter of Myrtle Mae Hahn* and Gerald "|Mac" McCollister
24. Genevieve "Jean" Marie Hahn*, daughter of Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn* and Ida Marie Jenkins
45. Henry Clay Kirby
76. Annie Kirby*
85. Mary Louise "Lou" (Hahn) Beckman*, wife of Leslie "Les" F. Beckman

87. Ida Marie (Jenkins) Hahn, wife of Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn*
89. Gerald "Mac" McCollister, husband of Myrtle Mae Hahn*, and father of adopted daughters Irma Louise McCollister and Dorothy Nadine McCollister
93. Martha "Marty" Mae Beckman*, daughter of Mary Louise "Louse" Hahn and Leslie "Les" F. Beckman Hahn
103. Myrtle (Hahn) McCollister*, wife of Gerald "Mac" McCollister, mother of adopted daughters Irma Louise McCollister and Dorothy Nadine McCollister
112. Gerald "Mac" McCollister, husband of Myrtle Mae Hahn*, and father of adopted daughters Irma Louise McCollister and Dorothy Nadine McCollister
112A. Donna Jean Walter*, daughter of Margaret (Hahn) Walter and Donald "Don" Lee Walter
113A. Ida M. (Jenkins) Hahn*, wife of Edward Oscar Hahn* and mother of Genevieve "Jean" Marie Hahn* and Barbara Ann Hahn*
124. Walter "Walt" Hahn*, husband of Florence Torgeson, father of Thomas "Tommy" Frederick Hahn*, and son of Mattie Defries* and Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn
128. Leslie "Les" F. Beckman, husband of Mary Louise "Lou" Hahn*, father of Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman* and Martha "Marty" Beckman*

Persons attending the reunion but not yet identified in them photograph:
Florence (Torgeson) Hahn, wife of Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn*, and mother of Thomas "Tommy" Frederick Hahn*
Martha "Mattie" Defries, wife of Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn (deceased), mother of Myrtle Mae (Hahn) McAllister, Mary Louise "Louise (Hahn) Beckman, and Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn

*Kansas Delaware Indians

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 29 December 2004. TH

Home Page

28 January 2005

EIGHTH ANNUAL GRINTER REUNION (1937)



Caption on the image: "8th annual reunion at the residence of H. C. Kirby (former home of Moses Grinter, Muncie, Kansas, 3 October 1937"



Numbers provided by MartinEWeeks

Identifications:

34. Genevieve "Jean" Marie Hahn*, daughter of Edward "Ed" Hahn* and Marie Jenkins
35. Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman*, daughter of Mary Louise "Lou" Hahn* and Leslie "Les" Beckman
36. Irma Louise McAllister, adopted daughter of Myrtle Mae Hahn* and Gerald "|Mac" McAllister
77. Augustus "Gus" Hahn, son of John George Hahn and Mary Ann Ellenberger, and brother of Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn and Paul Nicholas Hahn (probably present but not identified)
99. Gerald "Mac" McAllister, husband of Myrtle Mae Hahn*
101. Walter "Walt" Hahn*, husband of Florence Torgeson, father of Thomas "Tommy" Frederick Hahn*, and son of Mattie Defries* and Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn
110. Florence (Torgeson) Hahn, wife of Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn*, and mother of Thomas "Tommy" Frederick Hahn* (present at the reunion but not shown in the photograph)
111. Leslie "Les" Beckman, husband of Mary Louise "Lou" Hahn*, father of Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman* and Martha "Marty" Beckman* (present at the reunion, but not shown in the photograph)
126. Martha "Mattie" Defries, wife of Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn (deceased), mother of Myrtle Mae (Hahn) McAllister, Mary Louise "Louise (Hahn) Beckman, and Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn
145. (Possibly) Henry Kirby
146. Annie Kirby*
147. Mattie Kirby*
*Kansas Delaware Indians

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 30 December 2004.

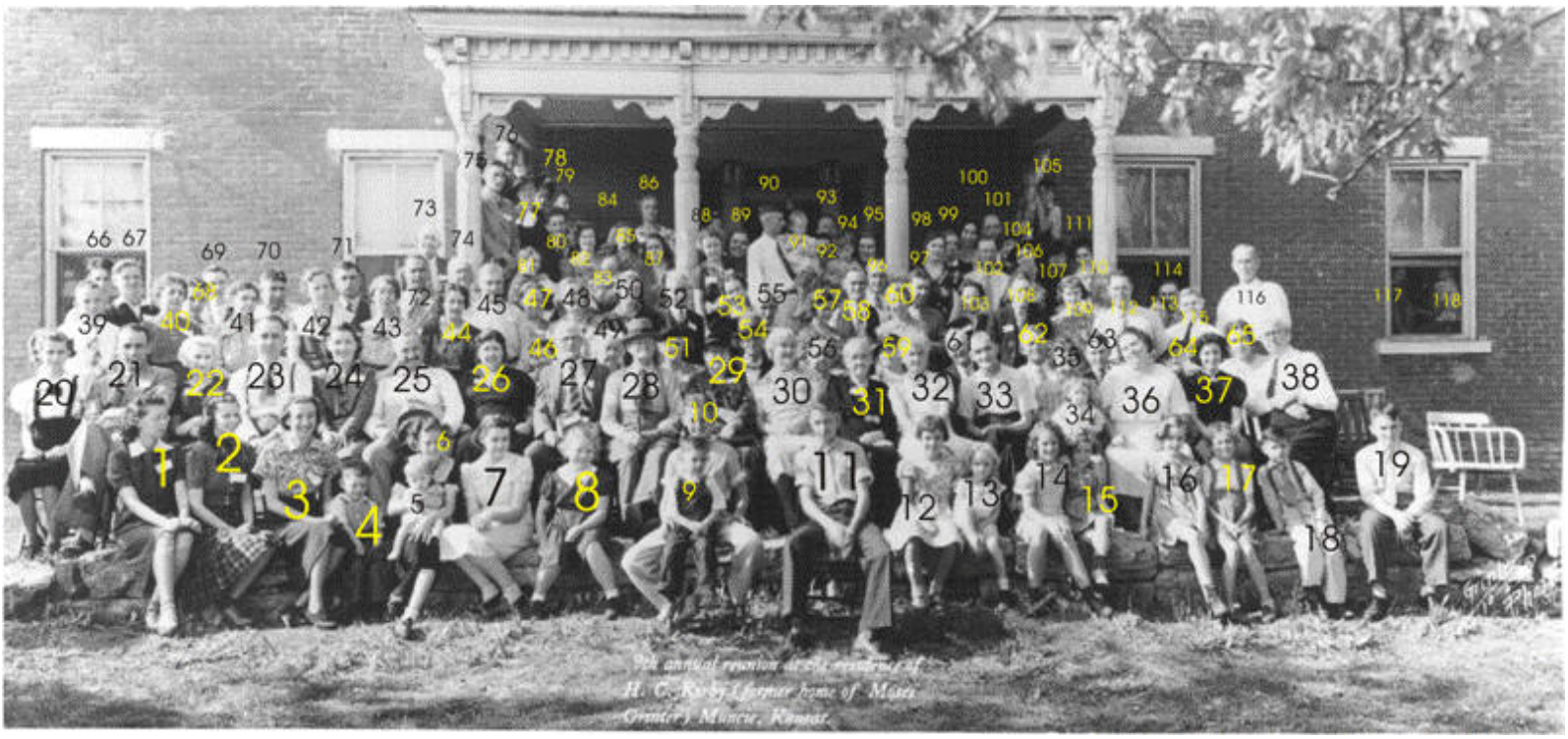
Home Page

28 January 2005

Ninth Annual Grinter Reunion (1938)



Autumn 1938, at the former Home of Moses Grinter, Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas



Numbers provided by Martin Weeks

Identifications of attendees:
Genevieve Hahn*
Marcelle Beckman*
Irma McCollister

(Possibly) Paul Hahn*
Myrtle Hahn*
Leslie Beckman
Louise Hahn*
28. (Possibly) Henry Kirby
65. (Possibly) Mattie Kirby*
100. Annie Kirby*
* Kansas Delaware Indians

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 14 December 2004. TH

Home Page

28 January 2005

Tenth Annual Grinter Reunion (1939)



Autumn 1939, Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas



Numbers provided by Martin Weeks

Attendees identified:
12. (Possibly) Mattie Kirby*
14. (Possibly) Annie Kirby*
22. (Possibly) Donna Jean Walter*, daughter of Margaret (Hahn) Walter and Donald "Don" Lee Walter Walter holding (next)
23. Patricia "Patty" Christene Hahn*, daughter of Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn* and Ida Marie Jenkins
24. Barbara Ann Hahn*, daughter of Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn and Ida Marie K=Jenkins
25. Dorothy Nadine McCollister, adopted daughter of Myrtle Mae Hahn* and Gerald "Mac" McCollister
47. Irma Louise McCollister, adopted daughter of Myrtle Mae Hahn* and Gerald "|Mac" McCollister
49. Genevieve "Jean" Marie Hahn*, daughter of Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn* and Ida Marie Jenkins
50. Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman*, daughter of Mary Louise "Lou" Hahn* and Leslie "Les" Beckman
80. Florence Vivian (Torgeson) Hahn, wife of Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn*, father of Thomas "Tommy" Frederick Hahn*
81. Paul Nicholas Hahn, son of John George Hahn and Mary Ann Ellenberger, brother of Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn
85. Ida Marie (Jenkins) Hahn, wife of Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn*, mother of Genevieve "Jean" Marie, Barbara Ann, and Patricia Christine

86. Gerald "Mac" McCollister, husband of Myrtle Mae Hahn*, and father of adopted daughters Irma Louise McCollister and Dorothy Nadine McCollister
102. Myrtle (Hahn) McCollister*, wife of Gerald "Mac" McCollister, mother of adopted daughters Irma Louise McCollister and Dorothy Nadine McCollister
103. Leslie "Les" F. Beckman, husband of Mary Louise "Lou" Hahn*, father of Eunice Marcelle "Becky" Beckman* and Martha "Marty" Beckman*
113. (Possibly) Mary Louise "Lou" (Hahn) Beckman*, wife of Leslie "Les" F. Beckman, daughter of Mattie Defries* and Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn (deceased)

Those attending the reunion but not yet identified:
Martha Mae Beckman*, daughter of Mary Louise Hahn and Leslie Beckman
Thomas "Tommy" Frederick Hahn, son of Walter "Walt Frederick Hahn* and Florence Vivian Torgeson
Walter "Walt" Hahn*, husband of Florence Torgeson, father of Thomas "Tommy" Frederick Hahn*, and son of Mattie Defries* and Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn

Persons attending the reunion but not yet identified in them photograph:
Florence (Torgeson) Hahn, wife of Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn*, and mother of Thomas "Tommy" Frederick Hahn*
Martha "Mattie" Defries, wife of Christian "Chris" Frederick Hahn (deceased), mother of Myrtle Mae (Hahn) McAllister, Mary Louise "Louise (Hahn) Beckman, and Walter "Walt" Frederick Hahn

*Kansas Delaware Indians

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 14 December 2004. TH

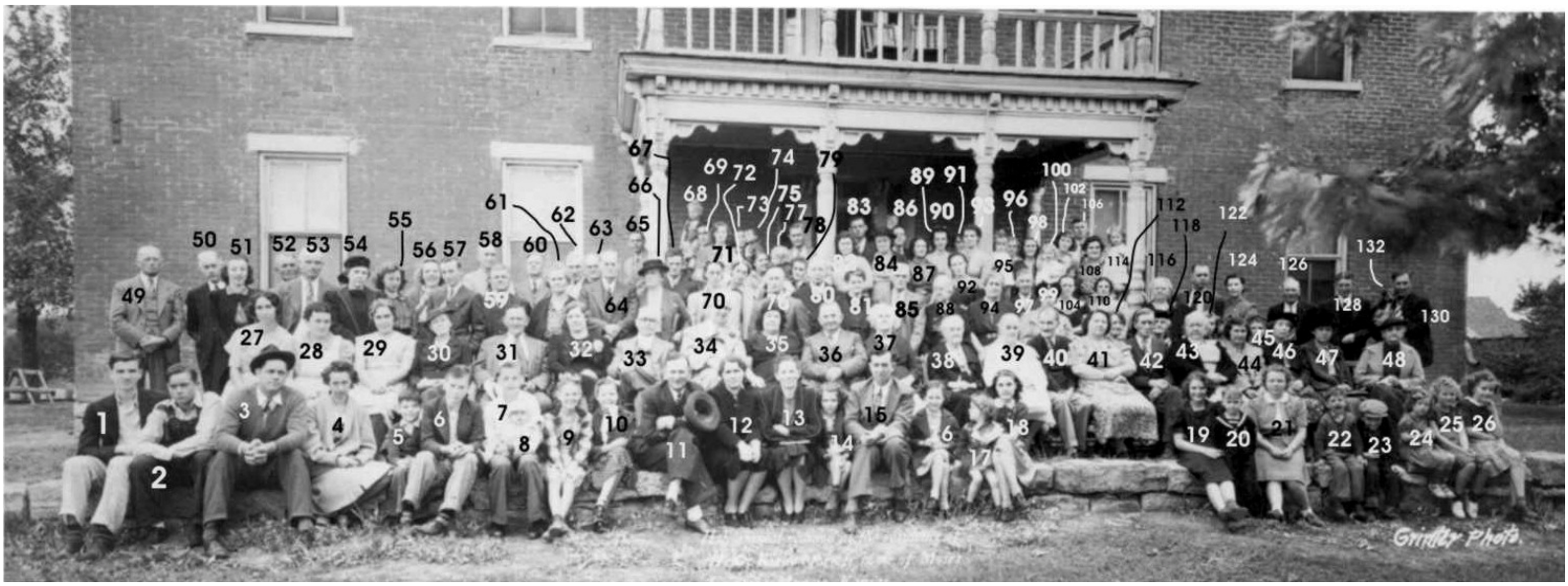
Home Page

2 October 2006

Eleventh Annual Grinter Reunion (1940)



Autumn 1940, Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas



Attendees identified:
16. Mary Jane (Hodge) Leiter*
17. Vera Fern "Bridgette" (Hodge) Baker*
18. Katherine (Hodge) Dean*
27. Annie Kirby*
29. Mattie Kirby*
51. Irma McCollister**, adopted daughter of Myrtle Mae (Hahn) McCollister* and Gerald "Mac" McCollister, spouse of Myrtle McCollister.
55. Jean Hahn* **, daughter of Edward "Ed" Oscar Hahn* and Ida Marie (Jenkins) Hahn, spouse of Ed Hahn

56. Dorothy "Dotty Mac" Nadine McCollister**, adopted daughter of Myrtle Mae (Hahn) McCollister* and Gerald "Mac" McCollister, spouse of Myrtle McCollister

*Kansas Delaware Indian

The Perry Mirror
Thursday
October 10, 1940

Grinter Family Re-union Held Sunday.

The annual GRINTER family reunion was held Sunday at Grinter Heights, eight miles west of Kansas City, Kan. The family dinner on the 60-foot porch of the old family home was served to 124 members of the pioneer family. Making his first appearance at the reunion and the youngest present was Maurice BROWN, 4-month-old great-great-grandson, of Mrs. R. T. MOONEY, who at 83 years was the oldest of the clan present. She is a granddaughter of Moses GRINTER, operator of the early ferry across the Kaw river. Another "oldest" to sign the record book was Mrs. Mary COLLEY, 82, of Perry. The oldest living Grinter in the lineage chart which had just been prepared is Herschel GRINTER, 90, of Independence, Mo., who was unable to be present. Three of his sons, Lee Grinter, John Grinter, and Emery Grinter, all of Independence, attended. Other "Grinter men" present were George P. Grinter, his son, James W. Grinter, and a grandson, Jimmie Grinter, all of Edwardsville; Thomas Grinter of Kansas City, Kan., and Linton E. Grinter of Lawrence. Two granddaughters of Moses Grinter, Miss Matti Kirby and Miss Annie Kirby, now occupy the home at Grinter Heights. A musical program was given by members of the family. Linton E. Grinter of Lawrence was re-elected president of the family
organization. Other officers re-elected were M. N. Grinter, of Independence, vice-president; Miss Annie Kirby, secretary; Miss Mattie Kirby, treasurer; Miss Anna Stephens, historian, and Mrs. Charles Kirby, advisory member. Those from Perry who attended the reunion were Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Raines, Mrs. Colley and Mrs. Suzanne Schultz, James David, Emory David and Tom Fowler of Silver Lake also attended. [It is odd that there were no family members from Topeka mentioned in the article. Those identified were members of the younger Christian Hahn Family. Chris Hahn and his family had moved from the Stony Point area some 25-30 years earlier. During the Grinter Reunion years the Hahn Family lived at Topeka and attended the Grinter Reunions regularly. The Hahn Family was descended from Mary Jane (Grinter) Defries, daughter of Moses and Annie Grinter. (Marty Weeks provided this article which had been discovered earlier by Jim Laird **jlaird@bellsouth.net**

Times New Roman 14 point. Copy 14 December 2004. TH

Home Page *Table of Contents*

15 January 2005

Twelfth Annual Grinter Reunion (1941)



28 September 1941, Muncie, Wyandotte County, Kansas



Numbers by Martin Weeks

Attendees identified:

1. Vera Fern (Bridgett) (Hodge) Baker*
2. Katherine (Hodge) Dean*
3. Sharon Stock*
4. Mary Jane (Hodge) Leiter)*
9. Annie Kirby Langford*
29. Paul Nicholas Hahn, son of John George Hahn and Mary Ann Ellenberger, brother of Christian "Chris"

Frederick Hahn
59. Catherine Frances (Grinter) Spaulding (daughter of Cunningham Grinter)*
60. Eunice Oralee (Hodge) Johnson
97. Helen Byrd
99. George Warren Byrd
105. Charles Johnson (husband of Eunice Hodge Johnson)

*Kansas Delaware Indians; others identified may be as well. Checking. Editor

What happened to the Topeka members of the family, the descendants of Martha "Mattie" (Defries) Hahn, who attended previous reunions?

If you recognize any of the people in the photograph who have been identified, or note any error in the listing, please notify: *martinweeks@cox.net*

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 14 December 2004. TH

LENAPE DELAWARE HISTORY

I hope that you have discovered that our new address is: http://lenapedelawarehistory.net

I am now making entries and publishing them daily. We we encourage your participation and comment. This is a site for ALL Lenape-Delaware Native Americans.

Note: To protect your privacy and prevent inappropriate postings, all submissions for the guestbook are first sent to the website editors for review and posted as appropriate. Public postings will not include your email address, if you provide one. Emails will only be used by web site staff members for correspondence if appropriate and will not be retained. Any comment posted here may be retained for public viewing on the website unless you request it's removal. Private comments not intended for viewing should be emailed to one of the web site staff or the editor, whose email addresses are on the home page.

Thomas Swiftwater Hahn~~~, Editor

Submit your Comments to the Editor

Name:	
Email (optional and confidential):	
Geographic home:	
Tribal affiliation:	

Submit Comments | Clear Comments

More Page Links:

[The link bar feature is not available in this web]

This Page Was Last Edited on 09/18/2006

Home Page

24 July 2005

Adams Delawares

ARTICLES FROM *THE DELAWARE MISSIONS* by Richard C. Adams

DELAWARES IN UNITED STATES WARS

"A serious book filled with the knowledge and lore of the Delaware." No Illustrations, extensive index and appendix, with footnotes, 80pp P $8.95 Hope Farm Press Publisher of New York Regional History 252 Main Street Saugerties NY 12477 914-246-3522

The following is from Richard C. Adam's, *The Delaware Indians: A Brief History* (1906), Chapter IV):

In most every war in which the United States has been engaged some of the Delaware Indians aided and assisted the Government, and even in the Florida war we find that the Delawares furnished about 100 warriors, guides, and scouts for the United States Army. But it seems that in their military service, like their other dealings, they were neglected. Following are two letters on file in the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs ion this subject:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, June 28, 1855.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant, inclosing one from **Agent Robinson** requesting copies of lists of the names of Delaware warriors who have performed military service for the United States, and which were forwarded here by you in September, 1853, was duly received.

For his convenience and information I transmit herewith copies of the lists named by him, also one naming those Shawnees who have obtained bounty-land warrants for services in the **Florida war**, which was furnished to the Office at the same time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, **CHARLES E. MIX**, Acting Commissioner. **A. CUMMING**, Esq. Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS April 23, 1862.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the instant, inclosing an application from the Delaware chiefs for money due them for military service in the Florida war, and have to inform you that as the subject pertains to the jurisdiction of the War Department, the papers have been referred to the Secretary of the Interior, with the request that the same be referred to the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, **Wm. P. DOLE**, Commissioner. S. S. MENAGER, Present. [p. 36]

As early as January, 1793, the Delawares and Shawnees negotiated with **Baron de Carondelet** for lands west of the Mississippi, in the State of Missouri, and the Delawares resided there until 1815. About this time the Cherokee were living on the Arkansas River at that place, which afterwards became the Cherokee Nation.

The Osages, a powerful tribe who claimed the territory, made war against the Cherokee and were about to subdue them, when messengers were sent to the Delaware in Indiana, beseeching their aid. The Delawares sent warriors to their rescue and found the Cherokee near Cantonment Gibson (later Fort Gibson), in a stockade they had erected for their defense, the Osages having seized most of their stock, destroyed their homes, and forced them to this place. As the Algonkin warriors marched in, there was great rejoicing among the Cherokee, and after a few days of rest -- dancing and feasting -- they marched against the Osages, who had withdrawn west of Grand River. They overtook them at a place called Cabin Creek, but this fight was only a skirmish. From there the Osages retired to a high hill on the east side of the Verdigris river. After sending their women and children across the river, which was swollen from recent rains, the Osage warriors fortified themselves on top of this hill; which is quite difficult to ascend, owing to the stone precipices around the summit. The Cherokee, and especially the Delawares, were mostly well armed with guns, the Osages principally having bows, arrows, and spears. The battle raged from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, during which the Osages would roll large stones and boulders over the precipice. to repel the assaults of the Cherokee and the delawares. But in spite of the advantage in position and numbers possessed by the Osages, the summit was gained in the afternoon, and the Osages completely routed. Their **chief, Claremore**, was killed and buried on the mound which was named after him. Thereafter the Cherokee had no further trouble from this source.

Another party of Cherokee went on still further south and located in Texas, on the Sabine River, where they had established themselves as frontier guards between the settlers of Texas and the wild Indians of the plains, who would swoop down from the territory of the United States into that part of Mexico and had become a constant menace to her subjects in that part of the Republic now known as Texas. These Cherokee, too, soon needed the aid and assistance of the Algonkins, and the Delawares, true to their alliance, the Shawnees, and a few other of the Algonkin tribes again went to their rescue.

Here, on the Sabine River, we find the Indians who had justly claimed much of of North American continent, making a treaty with first one class of the invaders and then with another, and finally getting a grant, or an acknowledgement of title, to the land from both Mexico and Texas, and, having faith in their promises and fighting for the protection of Texas, only to find themselves cruelly driven away as soon as Texas was able to do without the Indian's aid, notwithstanding the fact that Texas had guaranteed protect them against invasion, or purchase the land should the Indians wish to sell.

This chapter of history is well told by referring to parts of an old letter. which is as follows:

> The undersigned chiefs of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians acting for their tribes, having faith in the justice and truth of our white brethren in the great State of Texas and faith in their Great Captain, **Sam Houston**, and others in the world beyond the skies, respectfully ask the assistance, relying upon the promises aforesaid of your excellency, in carrying out these promises made in good faith to our people.
>
> The agreement between the Delaware and Shawnee Indians entered into between the Republic of Texas and themselves was unfortunately lost and destroyed by fire some time during the year 1955. We have, through the ad extended by many of your people, been

made acquainted with many facts which conclusively proves to us that we are in justice entitled to consideration and help from the white brethren of the State of Texas.

The first fact to which we beg to call to your attending as tending to prove our rights to consideration and aid from the State of Texas, is the treaty signed at Colonel Bowles' village, on the 23rd day of February, 1836, in the first year of the provisional government of Texas, for a more detailed description of the matters set forth in the treaty, reference is made here to the record of the same in the Department of State and the War Department.

The treaty shows that its object and purpose was to provide for an everlasting peace between the Shawnees and delawares and the Republic of Texas, and the various other tribes within the borders of the Republic.

A short time subsequent to the making of this treaty, the Republic of Texas records the fact, and the same is recollected by many pioneers of your great State, that a conspiracy was entered between the Mexicans, then resident in your State, and many of the wild tribes of Indians, which tribes are named in the treaty before referred to, and they rebelled against the State of Texas. This conspiracy having been brought to the notice of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians before the whites had any knowledge thereof, it was revealed by the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, and the same thwarted by reason of knowledge of the conspiracy being communicated to the whites before the same became well organized. The Delawares and Shawnees on being solicited by the other Indians and Mexicans to take part in the conspiracy, refused to do so, and the lead chief of the Shawnees immediately learning of such conspiracy dispatched his own son to notify the whites of its existence, and thereby enabled them to prepare and circumvent the same.

They suffered many indignities and deprivations of property and person by reason of having revealed the knowledge of this conspiracy to the white people and the wild tribes and the Mexicans retaliated in various ways, and they lost a great deal of property and life by reason of their loyalty to the conditions of the treaty entered into as before stated. These are the facts that appear on record in the War Department and the rest in the memory of all of the old pioneers now living.

In the year 1839 there was a general order issued by the Federal Government for the removal of all the Indians from the Republic of Texas. Through the intercession of the the acting president of the provisional government, **Lamar**, the commissioner who was charged with carrying out the order of removal, was prevailed upon not to molest or remove the Shawnees and Delawares.

The next fact to which attention is called as tending to prove our consideration to aid and to help, and to be reimbursed for the land deeded to us by treaty, is two letters from the commissioners of the State of Texas, written January 4, 1841, and also to an account allowed by **President Sam Houston** for expenses incurred by the Delawares and Shawnees for ferriage for themselves and horses in crossing the river to go on the warpath against the **Comanche Indians**, and to suppress them at the instance of the Republic aforesaid. The records of the Department of State show the issuance of ammunition to the Shawnees and Delawares for the purpose of carrying out this war for the suppression of the Comanches. The records further show that the Shawnees and the Delawares afterwards acted as interpreters in the peace brought about by their services at the council which

lasted from the 28th day of March to the 17th day of April in the year 1842.

The records further show that **President Houston** gave his duebill to **Joe Harry and Jack Harry** for services in protecting the frontier in 1842. The records further show that one **Jim Shaw,** a Delaware, rescued a **Mrs. Tidwell** and her children from the Comanches and delivered them to their bosom friends. This evidence is referred to for the purpose of showing that the Shawnees and Delawares were always loyal to the treaty entered into between them and the State of Texas on the 23rd day of February, 1836, which treaty is signed by **Sam Houston** and **John Forbes** on the part of the provisional government of Texas, and the head chief of the various tribes mentioned in said treaty. These facts, taken in connection with the valuable services rendered by them during the various, Indian Wars, as shown by the records of the War Department, prove that they are entitled to be reimbursed for the lands ceded them by the Republic of Texas.

We also call attention to the minutes of the council held at Tiwocana Creek commencing on Tuesday, the 28th of March, 1843. There was present as commissioner in behalf of the provisional government of Texas, **G. W. Terrell, John S. Black, and T. J. Smith, and T. Brysen**, secretary of said commission; the commission on behalf of the United States was **Hon Pierce Butler**.

The following tribes were represented in this council, viz: The Delawares, Shawnees, Caddoes, Waccoes, Ironise, Anadarkas, Tawaconos, Keeches. The following individuals acted as interpreters during the sitting of the council, viz: **John Connor, Jim Secondeyne**, **Jim Shaw, Louis Sanches, Jessy Chisholm, and Red Horse**. These were the chief men of the Delawares and Shawnee Indians and were used by the State of Texas in negotiating and treatying with the other tribes of Indians.

The agreement for a treaty was affected at this council between all the hostile tribes of Indians within the borders of the State, and afterwards all these tribes were removed to the Indian Territory [present Oklahoma] with the exceptions of the Shawnees and the Delawares, to whom the commissioners on the part of Texas ceded 40 square miles of land situated on the Brazos River.

In view of these facts, and knowing traditionally of our rights to the land so ceded by the commissioners of the provisional government of Texas, for meritorious services as heretofore described, and upon our investigation to the same, we have concluded to ask this great State to reimburse us for the same, or to cede us other lands in lieu of the same, that we may have a home, he fee to be held in the remainder of our nation in trust for all.

In conclusion, we will say that believing in the justice of our rights and relying on the bounty of the State of Texas for redress of wrongs, we ask that other lands be ceded to us in lieu of those, or that an appropriation be made of sufficient money to purchase other lands in place of those formerly ceded us for the purpose of a home.

Though there was never more than 250 Delaware Indians at any one time in the State of Texas, yet they displayed a most important part in that State during its formative period, and the authentic documents still exist containing a record of their many notable deeds of heroism entitling them to a high place in the history of the: Lone Star State." From Marcy's *Exploration of the Red River* we get the following:

The **Comanches** during the past year have not been friendly with the Delawares and Shawnees, and although there has as yet been no organized demonstration of hostilities, they have secretly killed several men, and in consequence, our hunters entertain a feeling of revenge toward them. They, however, go out alone every days upon their hunts, are frequently 6 or 8 miles from the command, and seem to have no fears of the Comanches, as they are able to encounter them at any moment and being so poorly mounted that they could not escape, their only alternative would be to act on the defensive. I have cautioned them upon the subject several times, but they say that they are not afraid to meet any of the prairie Indians, proving the odds are not greater than six top one. They are well armed with good rifles -- the use of which they understand perfectly -- are intelligent, active, and brave and in my opinion will ere long take ample sati
satisfaction upon the Comanches for every one of their nation that falls by their hands.

Upon passing the trail of the Indians today, one of our Delawares looked for a moment at the foot-prints, picked up a blade of grass that had been crushed. and said the trail was made two days since, while to us it had every appearance of being quite fresh; subsequent observations satisfied us that he was correct.

Upon another occasion, riding along over the prairies, I saw in the sand what appeared to me to be a bear track, with the impression of all the toes, and heel; on pointing it out to one of the Indians, he instantly called my attention to some blades of grass hanging about 10n inches over the marks, and explained to me that while the wind is blowing these blades of grass and pressed toward the earth, and the oscillation thereby produced had scooped out the light sand into the form I have mentioned. This, when explained, was perfectly simple and intelligible, but I am very much inclined to believe the solution of it would have puzzled the philosophy of a white man for a long time.

A few such men as the Delawares attached to each company of troops upon the Indian frontier would, by their knowledge of Indian character and habits, and their wonderful powers of judging the of country, following tracts, et. (which soldiers can not be taught) enable us to operate to much better advantage amongst the prairie tribes. In several instance when we have had our animals stray away from camp, I have sent sic or eight teamsters for them, who, after spending a lot of time, would often return unsuccessful. I would then send out one Indian who would make a circuit around the camp until he struck the tracks of the lost animals, and following them up would invariable return with them in a short time. In this way their services are almost indispensable upon an expedition like ours. One of our Delawares has seen fresh buffalo tracks today going to the southeast, and we still hope that we may encounter them.

John Bushman [tribe?], our interpreter, was much surprised today, on calling a doe toward him with a deer bleat, to see a small fawn following after its mother, but imagine his astonishment when immediately behind the fawn came a huge panther bounding rapidly toward him and in a twinkling he fastened his claws in the vitals of his victim. He, however, in this instance, caught the tartar,, and paid dearly for his temerity, as John, with a spirit of indignation that would have done credit to the better feelings of any man, raised his rifle and in stead of killing te deer, which was entirely at his mercy, planted the

contents in the side of the panther.

The method of hunting deer by the use of the bleat is practiced extensively by the Delawares in this country and with great success

In the Indian office at Washington, D.C., will be found filed the following letters:

Major NEIGHBORS. BRAZOS AGENCY, October 7, 1855:
DEAR SIR: I left all well at my agency, and the Indians quiet and contented. Twenty-four of **Shanico's** tribe [which?] came in and reported that he will be in before long. The men returned from Mexico bringing some nine or ten horses, which Tekinsee took from them and turned over to me. He also sent a man to a band of **Taconies a**nd brought in five more horses, four of them Delaware horses and one **Pino Shaw's** horse. Men are at work and pushing things. The party of Delawares that left when you did. a day or two after, returned brining seven scalps and two horses. They report that hey followed the trail for seven days, after their horses, and that it gave out, but they continued the direction until they struck a fresh trail, which was the two that killed **Skidmore**. They followed that trail across Red River and stopped at noon, when a party of ten **Comanche Indians** came up to them. They had a conversation and finally camped together, each party watching the other, for Jacob says that he could understand every word they said and they agreed among themselves to attack the **Delawares, kil**l them, and take their horses next morning at daybreak.

But the Delawares lay awake all night, and at daybreak they opened fire upon them and killed four, charged the rest and killed all but two, one of whom was badly wounded, and the other they could have killed but they wanted him to carry the news of their defeat back to the Comanche. One they did not scalp, as he fell in a water hole and sank. They brought the bows, lances, shields, and tricks of the party.

They told Jacob that the had met the Indians that killed old **Skidmore** and had learned from them that there were plenty of horses down there, and that they were on their way to kill, and steal, and that there was a large war party coming down to kill **John Conner**, **Ketmsee, Lambshead**, [of which tribe/s?] and all that they could find.

They seemed to know all about the condition of the posts and our frontier, and said that they had joined the **Sioux Indians** against the whites in the north. The captain commanding the party killed was **Yamparico** and had a black cloth coat, an undershirt, and a daguerreotype with him, and on his shield were some twenty white scalps, mostly white women. I have this shield and spear.

The two Indians that killed Skidmore went on to San Saba and stole even horses and came back in their trail to the Caddo Peaks. From here they struck due north and went to the main Comanche camp. **A** party of 12 men followed them and lost the trail. Then they came on to the posts and then here to see **Captain Ross**.

I have no doubt we will have the devil to pay, and our frontier is in the greatest danger. I hope you may succeed in your plans, as it is the only hope I have of having anything done. The Indians here and ready and willing to go against the Comanche and I think them

about the best protection we have if they were managed by some white men.

A few killing scrapes will give them a distaste to these parts. Anyhow Jacob learned from the captain he killed that the place selected for winter quarters of all the wild Indians was on the main Red River, where it runs through the mountains, and that some eight or ten tribes united with the Sioux in their war.

John Conner says he ascertained from a **Noconee** that that is where they expect to winter. I think there would be no difficulty in finding them if an expedition were gotten up. I shall return to the Clear Fork in the morning and will a sharp lookout for any strange Indians. I will make requisition on Major Paul for a detachment of men to go out to the agency and remain there, as I think it proper to give these Government employees all the protection I can.

Respectfully, etc. **J. R. BAYLOR** Special Agent, Texas Indians

The Civil War

There was no drafting during the civil war in Kansas amongst the Delaware Indians or amongst those Indians who had long selected them as their guides. There was no bounty jumping either. All history records that where the Delaware adopted a cause he entered into it with his entire soul. He is ignorant of half measures. The difficulty was never in inspiring him with enthusiasm, but in restraining him.

I feel justified by the records, based upon authentic documents, in asserting that the Delaware Indians displayed during our late civil war the highest quality of loyalty to the Federal Government by enlisting in the Army for the Union, and by rendering the most gallant and efficient service afterwards, during the entire war, and by their example and earnest appeals to their neighboring Indians of other tribes, secured at critical periods voluntary enlistments in the Union Army. Their patriotism was of the most earnest and practical kind, as portrayed in official reports.

For example, in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of 1862 (p. 23) it is recited:

As an instance of their loyalty I will mention this fact: Of 201 Delawares, between the ages of 18 and 45, 170 have volunteered and are now in the military service of the United States. It is doubtful if any community can show a larger proportion [85%] of volunteers than this.

Agent Johnson, in official report of the same year, bears like testimony to the loyalty and devotion of this people.

In the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Government agents during the remaining years of the war like statements are found, testifying to the continued loyalty, and as to the character of the service rendered, say: "They have distinguished themselves as faithful soldiers."

The head and assistant chiefs of the Delawares foresaw the malign cloud of secession looming up threateningly as early as January 3, 1861, pregnant with ruin and disaster to the whole country. Wherever they had influence among the Indians they used it intelligently, earnestly, and in most cases successfully, to continue in the Patriotic Oath of duty What a remarkable presience they exhibited in the following appeal to "Our Loyal Grandchildren." They seem to have "scented the battle afar off."

DELAWARE NATION, KANSAS, January 3, 1861.

To O puth la yar ho la, Muscogee Chief Warrior, and our Loyal Grandchildren:

We are much rejoiced to receive your letter by **James McDaniels** and **David Balon**. Our agent has sent it to our Great Father, the President, at Washington, and to General Hunter at Fort Leavenworth. It gives us great pleasure to hear that you are good and true friends to the President and to the Government of the United States.

We hope you will continue to be their friends. If bad men of the south ask you to go to war against the President, stop your ears, don't listen to them; they are your worst enemies, they are trying to destroy you and the country. Grandchildren, it does our hearts good; we rejoice to hear of the victory you gained over your enemies and the enemies of the Government under your brave leader, O puth la yar ho la.

Grandchildren, we are ready and willing to help you. Our brave warriors are ready to spill their blood for you, but are only waiting to hear from our Great Father at Washington. We have asked of him the privilege of going to your assistance and hope that our request will be grated. We don't wish to go to war against the wishes of our Great Father the President. We have learned that the President will soon have a large army in the Indian country to protect you; that he has ordered General Lane to march to your relief. We are confident that our Great Father is able and will protect his nice children.

Grandchildren, we pray to the "Great Spirit" to protect you and keep you out of the hands of the bad men of the south who are trying to destroy you and the Government. We have no fears as to the result of this war. The President has large armies in the field that will conquer and punish the rebels. We are proud of our Muscogee children.
JOHN CONNOR, Head Chief **NE CON HI CON SAR CO XIE CHARLES JOURNEYCAKE,** Assistant Chiefs.
Done in the presence of: **F. JOHNSON**, United States Indian Agent. **ISAAC JOURNEYCAKE**, United States Interpreter.

Evidence that the Delawares were endeavoring to induce the Creeks "to standby the Government" as early as October 89, 1861, is contained in the following letters, written by **R. H. Carruth** and by **F. Johnson**, United States Indian Agent, respectively.

HUMBOLDT, KANS., October 9, 1861.

SIR: A part of the Creek delegation which I took to you at Camp Lane called on me last Saturday as they were returning. They have held council with the Delawares and Shawnee and other northern Indian tribes, and waiting on me for the purpose of agreeing on a time of meeting these tribes in council. I have arranged that delegates from southern Indians be at Humboldt on the 17th of November, and have promised them to write the Shawnees to meet them on the 24th of November.

My reason for appointing their council with the northern tribes one week later is this: I did not know to what points you might require the southern delegates to be taken, and I inclose a letter to the Shawnees, leaving a blank for the lace, which you can fill out and send if you approve of the arrangements.

I sent a letter to the Seminole chiefs instructing them to and the letters addressed them by Captain Pike and other Confederate officers to you by their delegation.

I also wrote to the superintendent of a mission station to confer with the other superintendent -- the schools are 100 miles apart -- and report to **Colonel Coffin**. This was done at his request, he being absent at the time the Indians were at Humboldt. I instructed him to employ an Indian runner to come here immediately should any important change have taken place among the Indians since the delegation left the Creek Nation. The Delawares wrote the Creeks, urging them to stand by the Government, and they also had a letter from _____, branch, central superintendent. The delegations will be here later that I had wished, , but owing to the time the Creeks were among the Shawnees, and it would have been impossible until their return home with their report to induce those tribes to send up others, the time could not be fixed earlier.

I have not the slightest doubt of their coming unless force be used by the rebels to prevent, which I think hardly probable, and in which case we are to be informed of everything the secession influence might do to prevent the Union manifesting itself.

I can not believe **John Ross**, of the Cherokees, has done what the papers state. If so, all there is left to do is to kindle civil war over his head. Hope that what I have done may meet your approval, I remain, your obedient servant.

R. H. CARRUTH. Hon. J. H. Lane Commanding K Brigade

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, January 21, 1862.

SIR: Your communication to this Office of the 31st December last has been received, inclosing a letter which was brought to you by a messenger from the south as you were holding a council with the Delaware chiefs of your agency, and which letter you desired to be laid before the President of the United States. Your communication also represented the readiness of the Delawares and other western tribes to engage in military service on the part of the Government and against the rebel states.

With reference to all these subjects. you will an opportunity of conferring with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (who has perused your letter in person) at Leavenworth city , for which destination he left on Sunday last on public business.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, **CHARLES E. MIX** Acting Commissioner.
F. JOHNSON, Esq.. U.. Indian Agent, Delaware Agency, Kansas

FREMONT'S EXPEDITION

The following is from Richard C. Adam's, *The Delaware Indians: A Brief History* (1906)

James Swannuck, James Saghundai, James Conner, Delaware Charley, Wetowka, Crane, Solon Everett, and Bob Skirkett, all Delaware Indians, accompanied **Fremont** in 1853 across the Rocky Mountains and assisted him in redeeming the State of California from the Mexicans. In Mr. John Charle's Fremont's work, *Memoirs of My Life,* are many accounts of the adventures these Delaware Indians met on those occasions. In speaking of his experience at Monterey, Mr. Fremont says:

The Delawares kept an unfailing watch from every peak or lofty crag and with the instruction and long-practiced vigilance, clear-sightedness, and quick discernment of their race, gave notice of every movement in all directions. One morning at sunrise everything indicated a near impending assault by overwhelming numbers. Fremont addressed his people, who assured him with one voice that they were ready to meet death with him on the spot rather than surrender. The Delawares prepared themselves at once for their last battle. Their arrayed themselves in their full finery, put their red war paint on themselves and on their horses, and with all their weapons in order, made the circuit of the camp, singing their war and death songs, their chargers prancing in apparent sympathy with their riders in the solemn but exultant enthusiasm of the occasion; but the enemy shrunk from the crisis. He further says that they were resourceful, brave, excellent marksmen, truthful, unwearied in watchfulness when in a hostile country, as they often were; unselfish, and displaying repeatedly a self-abnegation worthy of the highest praise, excepting in one direction, thus alluded to by General Fremont in his Memoirs:

They (the Delawares) regarded our journey as a kind of warpath, and no matter what kind of a path he is upon, a Delaware is always ready to take a scalp when he is in a country where there are strange Indians. They were skillful and intrepid scouts, and when in a camp duly watchful and vigilant ever. Notwithstanding that they faithfully served Fremont on all occasions, and never for one moment faltered in the duties that were required of them, when their work was performed they received their discharge, the United States Government denied the responsibility of fulfilling the contract that General Fremont made with them, and, as far as I know, to this day neither they nor their heirs have received the money or land warrants to which they were entitled.

Following is a Certificate signed by General Fremont and two letters from the acting Commissioner relating thereto:

> This will certify that that the following-named **Delawares, James Swanuck, James Saghundai, James Conner, Delaware Charley, Wetowka, Crane, Solomon Everett, and Bob Skirkett** were with me on an exploring expedition to **C**alifornia in the year 1846; that, being on the shore of Lake Hamath about the middle of May of that year, I received directions from the United States Government which changed the exploring expedition into one of a military character, to which the services of the above mentioned men were valuable and necessary To induce them to undertake the new service which would be required of them, I promised that I would endeavor to obtain for them the additional compensation of $2 a day each which I offered on the behalf of the United States. They accepted the offer and enlisted accordingly in the service of the United States. This engagement was afterwards renewed in July when the war broke out openly

> in California, when they enlisted for the war. From that time (15th May) until about the 20th of November there were actually and efficiently engaged in the service, performing their duties with remarkable courage and fidelity, by which they entitled themselves to all the favors and considerations which has been granted or may be granted to the men who served in the Mexican War. Among the rest they are entitled to land warrants.
> J. C. FREMONT, NEW YORK, 56 West Ninth Street. March 21, 1857.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Washington, June 10, 1886. SIR: I am in receipt of a letter from the United States Indian agent at Quapaw Agency Ind. T., in which he states that **Mr. George Washington**, one of ten Delaware Indians who accompanied Gen. John C. Fremont in his California expedition in 1853-54, has in his possession an agreement in writing which reads as follows:

> WESTPORT, Mo., September 16, 1853 [p. 43] "I have this day made an agreement through **Jim Secondi[ne]** by which ten Delaware hunters, good men, are to accompany me on my journey to California and back to this country. The ten Delawares are to furnish their own animals and are each to be paid $2 per day. They are to provide themselves with good animals, and if any of their animals should die upon the road I am to pay them for the loss. They will of course be furnished by me with ammunition, and the saddles which are furnished at my own cost. "JOHN C. FREMONT."

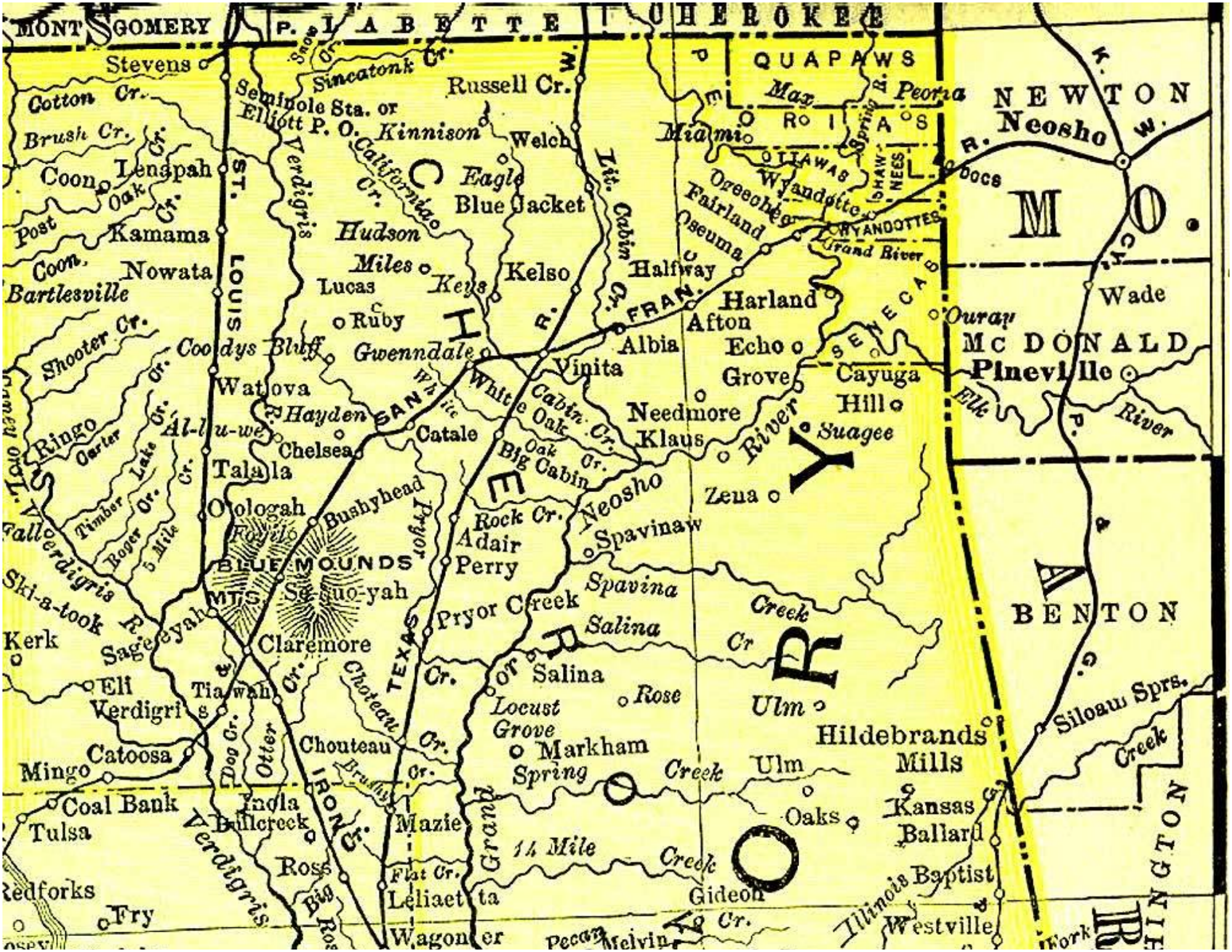
The agent states that Mr. Washington has also a copy of a statement bearing the signature of ten delawares, detailing the amount due each for work and loss of animals, and requests to be informed as to whether or not the United States has ever assumed the said indebtedness incurred by General Fremont, and if so, how to proceed to procure the same for the claimants. I will thank you to inform me if the Government is in any way liable for the above indebtedness; and if so, what steps are necessary to be taken by the said Indians to secure the payment of their claims.
Very respectfully, **A. B. UPSHAW**, Acting Commissioner. The THIRD AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

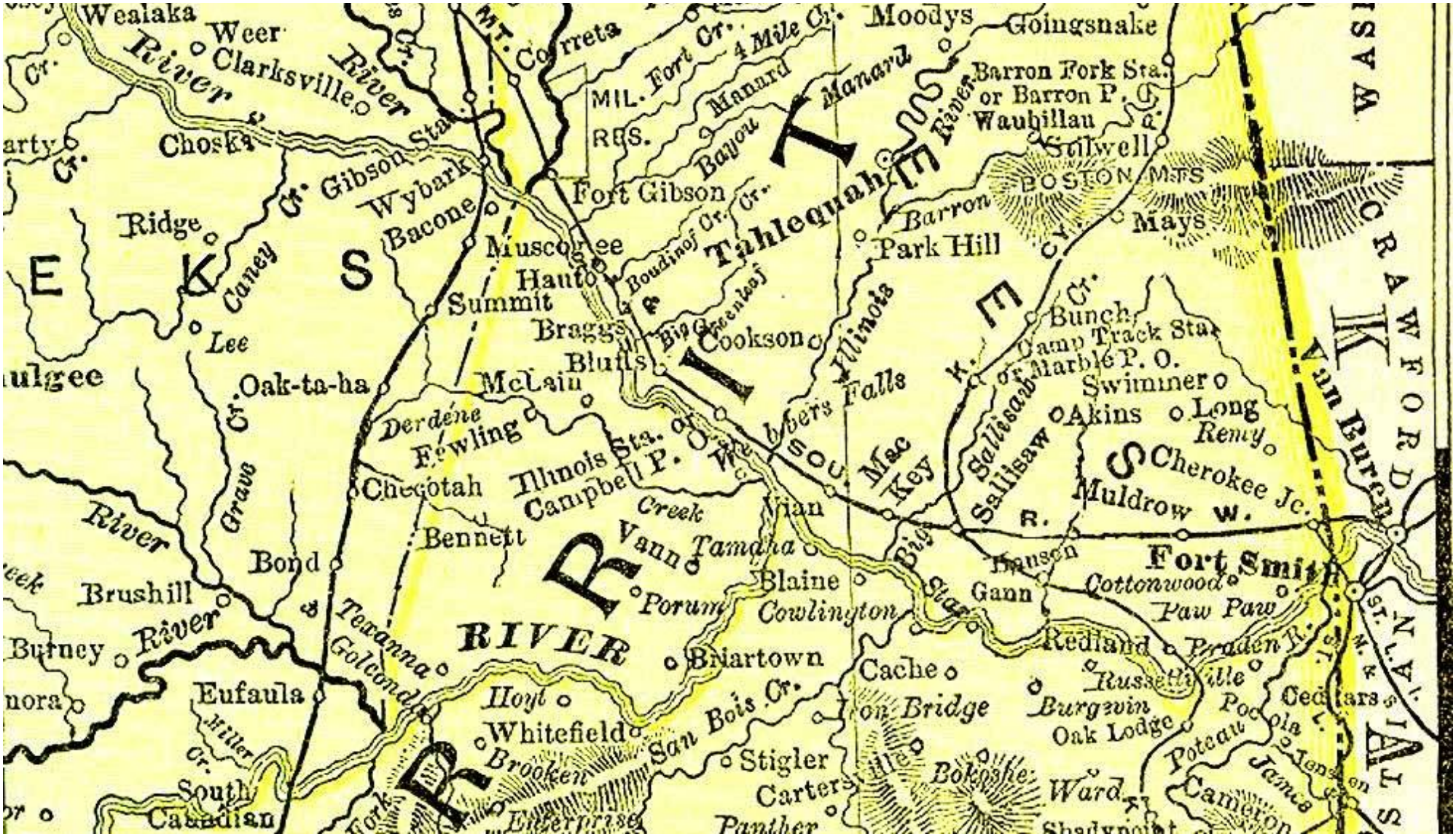
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Washington, July 9, 1886.
SIR: Referring to your letter, dated June 1, relative to ten Delaware Indians who claim that there are moneys due them for services rendered as scouts for General Fremont on his California expedition in 1853-54, I have to advise you that the honorable Secretary of War, be letter dated the 29th ultimo, states that the United States is not responsible for this indebtedness, as General Fremont conducted as his own expense an exploring party to the Pacific coast.

Very respectfully, A. B. UPSHAW, Acting Commissioner. J. V. SUMMERS, United States Indian Agent, Quapaw Agency, Ind. T

Not only did the Delaware Indians accompany Fremont in the California and Mexican war, but a number volunteered and served under **Col. W. S. Harney** for a term of six months from the 1st of January, 1846. When discharged they believed themselves entitled to compensation for forage and other extras, as they only received their monthly pay and subsist their own horses' they also believed that they were entitled to the proper quota of land due them as bounty. Their request was referred to the Secretary of War, but as far as I have not been able to ascertain whether or not they received satisfactory results. Some of the Delawares engaged themselves as trappers, hunters, and scouts for the , and penetrated the far northwest; and today some of their descendants are living in Idaho, Montana, and Oregon, affiliated with the Crows, Nez Perce, and other northwestern tribes. The number now living in the far northwest is estimated at 35. There are also some Delaware Indians at the present time in Canada. descendants of those who allied with the British interests, and some in the last few years have been found in the State of Mexico who speak the same language of the tribe, the principal body of Indians so reside in the Cherokee Nation.

Times New Roman 12 point. Copy 24 November 2004. Photo check A. TH


MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
Stevens
Cotton Cr.
Brush Cr.
Coon
Lengpah
Oak Cr.
Post
Kamama
Coon
Nowata
Bartlesville
Shooter Cr.
Coodys Bluff
Watova
Ringo
Carter
Timber Lake
Roger Cr.
5 Mile Cr.
Ski-a-took
Kerk
Sageeyah
Eli
Verdigris
Catoosa
Mingo
Coal Bank
Tulsa
Redforks
Fry
Osey
Sincatonk Cr.
Seminole Sta. or Elliott P. O.
Verdigris R.
Russell Cr.
Kinnison
Welch
California Cr.
Eagle
Blue Jacket
Hudson
Miles
Lucas
Ruby
Keys
Kelso
Lit. Cabin Cr.
Halfway
Gwenndale
Vinita
Albia
Afton
Harland
Echo
Grove
Cayuga
Hill
Needmore
Klaus
Suagee
Zeua
Spavinaw
Neosho R.
Spavina Creek
Salina Cr.
Salina
Rose
Locust Grove
Markham
Spring Creek
Ulm
Oaks
Hildebrands
Mills
Kansas
Ballard
Illinois Baptist
Westville
Siloam Sprs.
Creek
BENTON
MCDONALD
Pineville
Elk River
Wade
Ouray
Seneca
Hayden
Chelsea
Talala
Ololagah
Bushyhead
Foyil
BLUE MOUNDS
Sa-quo-yah
MTS.
Claremore
Tiawah
Chouteau
Dog Cr.
Otter Cr.
Indla
Bullcreek
Ross
Big Rock Cr.
Mazie
Flat Cr.
Leliaetta
Wagoner
Pecan
Melvin
Big Cabin
Oak Cr.
Rock Cr.
Adair
Perry
Pryor Creek
Choteau Cr.
Brushy Cr.
Grand R.
14 Mile Creek
Gideon
Lg Cr.
Pryor R.
Verdigris R.
Iron Cr.
Texas Cr.
Sand Cr.
White Oak Cr.
Cabin Cr.
Elk R.
Miami
Peoria
Max
Spring
Quapaws
Ottawas
Wyandotte
Shawnees
Ogeechee
Fairland
Oseuma
Grand River
Neosho R.
Osage
Pryor
Creek
Verdigris R.
Tal-lu-we
Bartlesville
Coon.
Coon
Oak Cr.
Post
Kamama
Nowata
Bartlesville
Shooter Cr.
Coodys Bluff
Watova
Ringo
Carter
Timber Lake
Roger Cr.
5 Mile Cr.
Ski-a-took
Kerk
Sageeyah
Eli
Verdigris
Catoosa
Mingo
Coal Bank
Tulsa
Redforks
Fry
Osey
Sincatonk Cr.
Seminole Sta. or Elliott P. O.
Verdigris R.
Russell Cr.
Kinnison
Welch
California Cr.
Eagle
Blue Jacket
Hudson
Miles
Lucas
Ruby
Keys
Kelso
Lit. Cabin Cr.
Halfway
Gwenndale
Vinita
Albia
Afton
Harland
Echo
Grove
Cayuga
Hill
Needmore
Klaus
Suagee
Zeua
Spavinaw
Neosho R.
Spavina Creek
Salina Cr.
Salina
Rose
Locust Grove
Markham
Spring Creek
Ulm
Oaks
Hildebrands
Mills
Kansas
Ballard
Illinois Baptist
Westville
Siloam Sprs.
Creek
BENTON
MCDONALD
Pineville
Elk River
Wade
Ouray
Seneca
Hayden
Chelsea
Talala
Ololagah
Bushyhead
Foyil
BLUE MOUNDS
Sa-quo-yah
MTS.
Claremore
Tiawah
Chouteau
Dog Cr.
Otter Cr.
Indla
Bullcreek
Ross
Big Rock Cr.
Mazie
Flat Cr.
Leliaetta
Wagoner
Pecan
Melvin
Big Cabin
Oak Cr.
Rock Cr.
Adair
Perry
Pryor Creek
Choteau Cr.
Brushy Cr.
Grand R.
14 Mile Creek
Gideon
Lg Cr.
Pryor R.
Verdigris R.
Iron Cr.
Texas Cr.
Sand Cr.
White Oak Cr.
Cabin Cr.
Elk R.
Miami
Peoria
Max
Spring
Quapaws
Ottawas
Wyandotte
Shawnees
Ogeechee
Fairland
Oseuma
Grand River
Neosho R.
Osage
Pryor
Creek
Verdigris R.
Tal-lu-we


Wealaka
Weer
Clarksville
River
Choska
Gibson Sta.
Wybark
Bacone
Ridge
Caney Cr.
Lee
Oak-ta-ha
Grave Cr.
Bond
Brushill
Burney
Eufaula
Miller Cr.
South Canadian
Coyreta
MT.
MIL. RES.
Fort Cr.
4 Mile Cr.
Manard
Bayou
Fort Gibson
Muscogee
Hauto
Summit
Braggs
Bluffs
McLain
Derdene
Fewling
Checotah
Illinois Sta. or Campbell P. O.
Bennett
Creek
Vann
Porum
Texanna
Golconda
RIVER
Hoyt
Whitefield
Brooken
Enterprise
San Bois Cr.
Stigler
Carters
Panther
Moodys
Goingsnake
Barron Fork Sta. or Barron P. O.
Waubillau
Stilwell
BOSTON MTS
Mays
Tahlequah
Barron
Park Hill
Boudinot Cr.
Big Greenleaf
Cookson
Illinois
Falls
Mac Key
Vian
Tamaha
Blaine
Cowlington
Briartown
Cache
Iron Bridge
Bokoshe
Ward
Bunch
Camp Track Sta. or Marble P. O.
Swimmer
Akins
Long
Remy
Sallisaw
Cherokee Jc.
Muldrow
Fort Smith
Cottonwood
Paw Paw
Gann
Redland
Braden
Russellville
Burgevin
Oak Lodge
Poteau
Pocola
Cedars
James
Cameron
Van Buren
CRAWFORD
WASH
ST. L. & N. A.
ST. L. & S. A.
Jensen

Home Page

20 September 2006

(A few Extracts from Lewis Henry Morgan, *The Indian Journals, 1859-62*, Part IV [I have only read portions of Part IV of this journal and have not included many items duplicated elsewhere. Readers may find it worthwhile to consult this journal for further interest. At the present time, I do not know where it is is located. The article is probably contained in the *Kansas and Nebraska Journal, 1959, as that title is at the top of the page.* Editor]

Baptist Delaware Mission, Kansas T. June 9, 1859
I left the Shawnee Mission (Friends) yesterday morning and reached here the same evening. I cross the Kansas River at the Delaware Crossing about twelve miles above its mouth; and was so fortunate in point of time as to be there on Payment Day, which is the annual gala day of the nation. As I had never seen a government payment of Indian annuities I was of course, of course, very glad that it happened as it did. After spending about four hours as a spectator of this curious scene, I went on to the Mission. Today Mr. Pratt and I went down again, and spent a few hours, the payment still going on, but so near completed that they were expected to finish tonight. We have just returned somewhat fatigued by the ride, as the day is warm. Some account of he payment must be given, although it is one of those scenes that should be seen to be appreciated. The amount paid was universally late, it being no less a sum than $78,000 to something less that 10000 people all told, men, women and children, and was paid in gold and silver. In January 1958 the Delawares numbered by census 988. At the present June census their number is but 941. These figures were given me by Mr. Ford, a merchant of Lawrence, who stops here and is looking after the accounts with the Delawares. I supposed that the nation was not diminishing, but rather on the increase.

"Payment Day" The place of payment was centrally located but a most inconvenient place in itself, as it was upon a side gill with very rough ground all around it. The only recommendation was eight or ten houses which made up the settlement, and furnished shelter for the goods of the traders , who are inseparable from all payments. The number present was large, just as many of the Delawares as could possibly leave their homes, with a single one behind in some cases to watch the premises. About were present and some Shawnee from the opposite side and perhaps 100 white people, including traders and

spectators. I arrived at 10 A.M. and the paying out commenced about 1 P.M.

The Indian women were all dressed out in their best attire, as this is the only occasion that ever brings them together as a people. We saw the fruits of the sales of previous years, and some of the present, in advance a few hours of the time of payment, as the traders are eager to commence their work at once. In the first place the Delaware women have usually dropped the Indian skirt, and put on the long dress of the white female. I thought I saw a skirt upon an elderly woman, although it was covered up by a gown. Their dresses are of all colors, and some of them rich materials. S few were dressed in colored muslin [p.56] with silk shawls and looked quite becomingly, but the most o0f them were, strange to say, dressed in silk gowns, some of which were brocade patterns of rich brocade silk, some were black, these looked the best. Some were crimson and black, some fiery plaid; the most of them were in bright colors. Over these they wore bright shawls of every color and shade, most of them fringed. They were expensive silk shawls of good materials. Some of them had on two shawls, and some a third arranged as a neck drape. They appeared to have put on all they had, to show it, the quantity of dress being of more importance in their sight than its style, or quality.

Of course their appearance as a whole was fantastic and ludicrous. The dresses were made without taste from scant patterns, and worn without hoops or petticoats, thus giving to the skirt and appearance not to be compared for a moment with the Indian female skirt of cloth and blanket of the same, but these would be too warm fro Kansas. I was glad to see the gown upon them, as it is a move in the right direction. [Who the hell is he to make such a judgment! Editor] At home they may wear the Indian gown, but I doubt it. The Shawnee women, all that I saw, wore the gown. On their heads they a silk handkerchief universally. I did not see a bonnet among them.

The color of the Indian women is quite uniform, and is light. It shows that he white blood infused into them in the East has been well diffused throughout. The next cross with the white will make a pretty white child, [I guess there weren't any pretty Delaware children?], of which I saw a few and but a few specimens, as the Delawares are quite vigorous against intermarriage with the whites, and also against unlawful intercourse. As a whole, the expression on the face of the women was pleasant and healthy,. They look strong, literally cleanly and healthy, although I am told by Mr. Ford [the Lawrence merchant, that great Kansas medical authority] that syphilis among their women to an alarming extent. Their faces would not lead to such a suspicion.

The men were more fantastically dressed than the women, and did not appear half as well. Their fancy dresses' were cheap and absurd, rendering their general appearance ridiculous. There were many good faces among them, and also well dressed Indians who speak our language and have the manners and address of gentlemen [and are a credit to their race, I am sure!] Some of the old men and some of the young men had on colored calico frocks of the most gaudy colors. Many had vermilion on their faces, thus giving them a low appearance, and I saw a few girls with spots of it in their cheeks. One man I saw with a silver ornament in his nose, which covered part of his mouth. Many of the men wore leggings with a wide side projection, ornamented, and the breech cloth, over which they wore a vest or shirt, and perhaps one of the frock coats of calico above named, with head bands of bead work over the shoulder and meeting in a large bead work pocket on the right hand side. As a body I should think the men inferior to the women.

The Delawares have a million and upwards in the national treasury at five per cent interest. Their regular annuity if $50,000. The present is a part of two payments, I understand. and is larger than usual. There were several stores full of goods, and a great many stands out in the open air with te protectin of canvas. The great show in all was in saddles and bridles, of which I presume I saw saddles alone 150; the price ranges from $15 to 50 dollars, the ordinary being $22 to $25, They are the Mexican saddle, made at Westport, Mo., and the kind usually used in Kansas and this part of the west. It has a high pommel, wooden stirrups usually, which are easier than metal for long journeys, and a [p. 57] well stuffed and quilted seat, with a high rear plate. They are far superior to our eastern saddle for riding.

The assortment of goods was creditable in the good sense of the Delawares, as the supply was adapted by the demand. Grains of all kinds, tin wares of all kinds and at reasonable prices, in fact they could not make anything on this article, wash tubs and wash boards, coffee mills and household articles, calico and muslin goods. The chief take in this was the jewelry of which large and flashy assortments were exhibited, some of it looking extremely well; salt pork, flour and bacon were also offered. The trading [in the last name articles, presumably] was pretty much a failure, the reason being that Wyandotte and Kansas City [stock and commodity markets] are within easy reach, where they can buy cheaper and at their convenience, The trader's chance lies in the weakness of the Indian before temptation, and his slight regard for money, As payment was delayed more than a day beyond the time, I noticed some of the Indians commenced moving up to book account in advance, which the traders flavored. I saw two of them this afternoon arranging [?] payment in the Indian tents, and getting it, and I have no doubt doubling the amount in

footing it up, or increasing it largely, They have to pay a trader's license of $25 to the agent, and unless they speculate in some way, they must make a failure on their sales.

I saw no whiskey nor ardent spirits of any kind, and consequently no drunkenness or quarrelling. After it is all over tonight and the payment is over, and the government strikes its tent and moves off with the wagon marked U. S. and the small file of soldiers sent to protect the specie, the whiskey will show itself, and the pockets of the remaining Indians who have any money will be picked There were more white men around today than looked well for the Indian women.

"Dances of the Delawares"

1. Old Religious Dances
2. Wolf Dances
3. Turtle Dance
4. Chicken Dance
5. Buffalo Dance
6. Bear Dance
7. Doll Baby Dance
8. Horse Dance
9. False Face Dance
10. Dog Dance
11. War Dance
12. Feasting Dance
13. Dance for the Dead
14. Striking the Stick Dance
15. Buzzard Dance
16. Turkey Dance
17. Duck Dance
18. [left blank]
19/ Shuffle Dance

"Delaware Baptist Mission School" (f/n86)

This school, under the supervision of **Rev. John G. Pratt,** (f/n/87) a matron, **Mrs. Muse**, a teacher, Miss Morse, (f/n88) is in a very flourishing condition and superior to any that I have seen in the territory. It has accommodations for 78 Indian scholars as boarders and lodgers. The number as term was 64, the number the present term is about 50, as they have held back for the payment, and will soon come in now.

The buildings consist of a two and a half farm house large on the ground, designed for the sleeping and clothing rooms of the school; another of the same size with a wing for a kitchen , designed for the residence of the superintendent and teachers, and is the eating and cooking place for all. (f/n89) Also a large school house with folding doors in the center so as to separate the boys and girls although as yet hey are all together. There are numerous outbuildings, as a farm is carried on in connection with the school of about two hundred acres. The buildings were erected a few years ago with school money belonging to the Delawares, and is supported with funds in the hands of the government reserved for that purpose. [p. 61] y

The children are clothed, boarded and taught by the Mission, and the government allows &75 per annum per scholar. They have two terms of five months each, and the children are kept in school about seven hours per day. They study reading. writing, and spelling, geography, arithmetic, with blackboard exercises. The scholars are mostly young , those now at school ranging from 6 to 18 years. They look well and healthy and free from sore eyes, and are decently and comfortably clad. This is the true system of Indian education [that is one one to look at it, I suppose], beyond a doubt, and this school is in far the best condition of any I have ever seen. We see here New England cleanliness, system and good management. I did not visit the Mission School of the Methodists Southern Board among the Shawnees. It is a large and flourishing school, I believe, but complaints are made of the principal of unfairness, or avarice, etc. He has made himself rich and also the mission, they having secured by treaty between 2000 acres of land, and at the same time he was active to prevent Friend Harvey from selling his Mission farm of 200 acres, evidently desiring to break up the Friends Mission.

Mr. Pratt commenced his missionary life 22 years ago with his present wife then 20 years of age. He was accepted as a missionary to Burma, but was requested to fill temporarily an Indian Mission then vacant among the Stockbridges near Fort Leavenworth, and went from there to the Shawnee Baptist Mission now closed, and from there to this mission about 12 years ago. His wife is still young looking. (She was forty-five at the time, ed.) and must have been beautiful as a girl. They are very worthy, refined and agreeable, and my short stay with them has been very pleasant indeed. Mr. Pratt is a well educated and superior man.

The Friends Shawnee Mission has one a good work among the Shawnees, but was never, I fancy, a very large school. There are but two boys there at present, but no doubt they have done as much good in proportion to the means employed as any other missionaries. The

Friends are well adapted to gain the confidence of the Indian.

"Religious System"

The Delawares believe in a Great Spirit, and in an Evil Spirit. The also believe in the immortality of the soul, and they all went to heaven. They have one religious festival at which the Gum-win Dance is performed. This is the great religious dance . This is held once a year every fall, after the corn harvest is gathered. The festival lasts seven days. At this festival they have a number of old dances, which are still maintained among the Delawares. This festival is called the Gum-win, from the dance. This is held for the purpose of returning thanks to the Great Spirit. They have a feast. Men, about 13, go out beforehand to hunt, and get game for the feast, particularly the deer. There is a class of persons whose business is to appoint the time for holding this council, to prepare the feast, and supervise the business of the festival. They are both men and women, but **Lemuel [Ketchum]** could not give me the name by which they are distinguished.

"Religious System of the Delawares" (f/n 91)**William Adams**, Del

The Delawares believe in a Great and an Evil Spirit. They also believe in a number of subordinate spirits, some of whom are waiting or ministering spirits of the Good and some of the Evil One. Among the waitng spirits of the former are the following.

1. **Kaka-sha-ha-no-has**, the Spirit of the Whirlwind. He is represented as having the form of a man and is called Grand Father.
2. **O-we-ya-la-so**, the Spirit of the Wind. He is represented as having the form of a man., with long streaming hair, so long it sometimes get tangled in the trees as he rides along. He is called Grand Father.
3. **Pate-hoc-hoo-weh**, the Spirit of Thunder. He is represented as having the form of a bird, an Eagle, called Grand Father.
4. **Wa-o-tun-oo-wase**, the Spirit of Water She is represented as having the hands of a woman, and the body, but ending in a fish tail.
5. **Has-gueme**, the Spirit of Corn. She is represented as having the form of a woman, and is called our Mother. She can foretell about the coming crop. When she rises with her hair combed smooth and shining and seen in this condition, it is a favorable omen and indicates an abundant crop., or a failure of the harvest.
6. **Wa-ma-a-take-a-nese**, the Boy Spirit. He is represented as a little boy, with a bow and arrow, and as a constant friend of the Indian. He is everywhere and always at hand in the most impossible places, ready to assist us in our trials. He is a servant of the Great

Spirit.

7. **Ma-mun-sa-ase**, the Spirit of War. He is represented as having the firm of a panther, with a very long tail. He can foretell [p. 63] war about to arise, who will fight, and who succeed. The meteoric stones are dropped by him. and the war will arise in the direction from which the meteor comes, and go in the direction it goes. He is under the control of the Great Spirit, as are all good spirits.

The Great Spirit has the form of a man (name elsewhere). The Evil Spirit has the form of a man with one leg, the leg of an ox. The tradition is that the Evil Spirit was created by the good and was originally good, but he originated a contention among the interior spirits which resulted in a division and taking of sides. In the midst of this contention they all came into the presence of the Great Spirit, who seized the Evil One and as a mark of his disapprobation and as a punishment, he wrenched off one of his legs and placed in the room [sic] of that of an ox, that he might ever afterwards be known and recognized at once as an evil spirit, and then sent down to the earth with the evil spirits who followed him.

Heaven they consider to be immediately over their heads and a place in which they have a bodily form. It is a journey of 12 days from earth to Heaven after death. They believe as do the Iroquois, that the sould does not leave the body finally at death. but that it revisits the body a few days before it takes it final departure. For this reason, as Adams says, they bury on scaffolds in trees, and in a sitting position near the surface of the earth. Last year he made a coffin for an Indian and his friends made him bore a hole in the head of the coffin, the object of which being to allow the spirit free egress and regress to and from the body.

Heaven is a place of rest. They follow up the path, and the first stopping place is a place where they find a supply of vermilion or red paint. They cannot pass this place without painting their faces. If they have been accustomed to paint on earth, the paint will really adhere, unless they have been very wicked, and then they pass on without delay. But if not used to painting, or if they have been very wicked, the paint will not adhere, and thus they are detained at this place until the Evil Spirit removes them to a place of punishment.

They say there are seven parts of good and evil. If the deceased has four of the good in his favor, or more, he is sure to pass on to heaven, but if there [are] four pr more bad, he cannot go to heaven but must be placed in in a place of misery and unhappiness where he is punished accordingly to his evil deeds, If he was accustomed to paint, it will be more apt to stick, and that is all that is claimed for this meritorious act. There is a second stopping place on the way where the selfish and covetous are surrounded and burned uin the article [on which] they set their store upon earth, and thus are kept out of heaven. They have a belief that mosquitoes sprang up out of the souls of those who were punished by the evil spirit, the wreck, or fragments into which they were cut up were turned into

mosquitoes and such evil creatures.

Bad spirits are believed to pass by about day break and good spirits are believed to pass along about dark. For this reason boys are often sent to bed without supper, that they may commute with or be visited by good spirits, the fasting state being thought to be favorable to such communion, and for the same reason are often compelled to get up before day break that the evil spirits may bot obtain any wicked influence upon them.

I am told that the Shawnee Female Great Spirit is in reality the moon, and is worshipped as our Grand Mother or something like that sort; Isaac Johnny Cake who [p. 64] mentioned this [to] me also said that the Great Spirit of the Delawares was represented and believed to be a brother of the Sun, and that the Moon was the Grand Mother of the Great Spirit; and young **Toucy**, the Stockbridge, says that there is some evidence of a [?] in of the sun in worship of several of the Indian races, including his own. The Iroquois return thanks to the sun for heating the earth and to the moon for cooling it, but this does not show a sun worship or anything like it. William Adams is to correspond with me on the religious system of the Delawares, and I hope to find out something definite about it.

"Gum-mween"

This festival or annual worship of the Delawares as explained by William Adams and of which he is to write to me more fully, is quite interesting. They believe unless they observe it once a year their crops will fail, and they will lose the favor of the Great Spirit. It lasts 6 days. It may be repeated by another person or family for a second 6 days, and so on until the feelings are satisfied. It has been known to last a month. The meeting is called by one of a certain class, who I presume correspond with the Keepers of the Faith of the Iroquois. They are called A-la-pa-cte, meaning *Dreamers*. The people meet in a large house erected for this worship and used for nothing else. The build two council fires in the house, and the people assemble by tribes, the Turtles by themselves, the Wolves by themselves, and the Turks [Turkeys] by themselves. They use belts of wampum and have many ceremonies. It would seem that this council or religious meeting was called by some one person. The door of the house of worship must open to the east.

When they are assembled by two singers [?] sit down to two dried and rolled up deer skins with sticks in their hands to beat time., The leader, who is stationed on the right hand side of the door, gets up and shaking a turtle shell rattle, comes in extemporizing verses which are adapted to the set tune of his choosing, to relate his dream. As he relates his dream in music, he dances, they sing [at] the same time, and all who enter the dance, dance the religious dance which altogether is called Gum-mween. This is repeated day by day for six days. But the leaders change. When one has told his dream, he hands his rattle

to the next one, who in like singing relates his dream in words of his own making, but sung in an old well known tune of his choosing. . . .

http://lenapedelawarehistory.net/mirror/photos/walam1.jpg

Wallam Olum

First & Second Parts of the
Painted and engraved traditions
of the Linnilinapi.

II Part

Historical chronicles or annals
in two chronicles.

I. from arrival in America to settlement
in Ohio & 4 chapters, each of 16
Verses, each of 4 words. 64 Signs

2d From Ohio to atlantic States &
back to Missouri, a mere succession of
names in 3 chapters of 20 Verses. 60 Signs

translated word for word by means of Zeisberger
and Linapi Dictionary. with explanations &c
By C. S. Rafinesque. 1833.

http://lenapedelawarehistory.net/mirror/photos/walam1.jpg11/9/2006 11:56:37 PM

Home Page
15 February 2006

PERSONALITIES N-Z

N

Nahkomi/Nahkoomer/Nakomin/Nakkomin/Nakoomer/Nahquenon/ Natcoming/Neacoming
See **Nakomin** *in Biographies.*

Nahoosey - One of the Delaware chiefs who "owned" land in Eastern Pennsylvania and who met with **William Penn**'s emissary in 1682. (*Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Nanacussey - One of the Delaware chiefs who "owned" land in Eastern Pennsylvania and who met with William Penn's emissary in 1682. (*Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Nanawaland/Nanawalend. English name, **One Who Follows.** He was a Captain serving with the American Captain Montour during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 until 31 October 1781.

Nanticoke, James - Lenape name **Lemottenuckques,** a Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties,* Vol. II, p. 106) and a He Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. *(Ibid*., Vol. II, p. 171)

Naunotetauxien - a **Signer** of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties,* Vol. II, p. 305)

Naunotetauxien - A Signer of the 1829 Supplementary Treaty with the Untied States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Delaware Treaties)

Nemacolin - From the article "Chief Nemacolin--A Delaware Indian Headman" by Alma Irene King-Finney, contributed by Mrs. Donnie Huckaby Donniehuck@aol.com , wife of Sidney Don Huckaby 6th great-grandson of **Chief Checochinican**.

> After his father [**Checkoconnicon**] became old, **Nemacolin** became Chief of 160 warriors (not including women and children) and he moved his tribe from Uniontown area to Fort Redstone, PA (now known as Brownsville, PA). It was during this time that the Virginia Government asked **Thomas Cresap** to blaze a trail through the mountains from Cumberland, MD to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh, PA). This was to help the westward movement of the Ohio Company to the Ohio River and the State of Ohio for development of white communities. In 1751 Thomas Cresap asked his friend Nemacolin to help him in blazing this trail. He knew that Nemacolin would know the easiest way over the mountains, Nemacolin and his sons, **Lonacona** and **William** proceeded to Oldtown, MD, to help Cresap map out the old Indian trail leading to Ft. Redstone, PA. on the Monongahela River. This trail became known as Nemacolin's Path and then the National Road (Rt. 40) in 1806. When Thomas had successfully mapped out the trail, he left Nemacolin in Ft. Redstone to travel back to his home in Oldtown, MD. Nemacolin's son Lonacona (born before 1738 in Ft. Redstone) asked permission from his father to return to Maryland, as he had become good friends with **Daniel Cresap**, Thomas' oldest son, and wished to live near him in **Rawlings, MD. Nemacolin** gave his permission, and **Lonacona** took his Delaware wife and family back with Daniel. Thomas Cresap had named Lonacona, **George Washington Cresap** to protect him from white violence. The town of Lonaconing, MD - south of Frostburg, MD - was named for Lonacona. Georges Creek was also named for him. Lonacona died around 1790 in the home of his friend Dan, and he is buried in the Cresap Cemetery in Rawlings, MD. Lonacona's daughter **Teresa** married **William Workman** of Mt. Savage, MD. Later, William moved his family to Kerens, WV.

Neolegan - In 1766, he was A Munsee chief of the Minisink. He was baptized on 12 May 1774. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Neshapanacumin - English name **Charles Journeycake.** A Signer as a Delegate of the Delaware to the 6 May 1854 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at Washington. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618)

Neshepanaumin - The same name as **Neshapanacumin,** English name **Charles Journeycake.** One of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsburg*)

Netahopuna - A Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Delaware *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171)

Netawatwees - Translation **Skilled Advisor,** English name **Newcomer,** and sometimes called "King." He was said to have been born in 1678 in Pennsylvani**a**. In 1828 Netawatwees signed the Treaty of **Conestoga**. He became Chief of the **Unami** after the death of **Sasoonan** (whom see) and keeper of the wampum and other records. He died in Pittsburgh on 31 October 1776 and was succeeded by **Captain White Eyes**. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*) Netawatwees united several scattered Delaware groups in Ohio in the mid-1800s. He lived at Saukink (Beaver, Pennsylvania) and later at Newcomerstown (Tuscarawas County, Ohio). He probably succeeded **Shingas** as **Delaware Head Chief** by 1757 and was replaced by **White Eyes**, who was the Head War Chief. [Note the different versions of succession in these two accounts.] He was succeeded as Turtle Chief by his grandson (his son's son) **Gelelemend (Killbuck)** (Smithsonian*, 223) He was keeper of the wampum for the Unami. [Some equate the Turtle with the Unami. (Cranor, *Kik-Tha-Whe-Nund*), p. 2)

Newcomer - English name for **Netawatwees.** See entry just above.

Ninsi - English name **John.** A Muncie Lenape born about 1705. In 1758 he established a village at Wyalusing. At first he urged his people to keep the ancient Lenape ways and reject the White Man's culture. Later he was converted and baptized in 1765. He conducted the Moravian Lenape to

Philadelphia for safety. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Nonondoquomon/Nonondoquomon/Noondoquon - He may be the same person as Non-on-da-gon. A **Signer** of the 26 October 1832 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware and Shawnee at Castor Hill, St. Louis County, Missouri as a Chief, Warrior, or Councilor. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 372) and a Delegate to the 8 November 1833 treaty between several tribes at Fort Leavenworth [Kansas]. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 251). He died 11 November 1842 on the Kansas Delaware Reserve. (*Ibid.*, p. 464)

Nutimus - English name **Turkey**. He was noted in 1734 as a good blacksmith and a famous Indian doctor from **New Jersey**. He was Chief of the Lenape on the Forks. Nutimus met with **James Logan** (whom see) in 1735 and was shown a copy of the false deed wherein the Lenape had sold land to **William Penn**. This was the infamous Walking Purchase. As a result of the deed, Nutimus and his people were forced to move to the Susquehanna. In 1756 he met with **Sir William Johnson** who removed the "petticoat" and placed a hatchet in the hands of the Lenape to use against the French. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

O

Ockanickon - English name **Turtle.** *A famed and friendly Indian,* **"King Ockanickon," was** a party to the deed for lands "from Rankokus to the Falls of Delaware," and eventually found his resting place in the Friends burial ground at Burlington. In 1682, as an old man on his death bed, he named his brother's son, **Jakursoe**, as his successor. (Lenape Nation on the Web)

Onas - Along with his brother **Captain Pipe** (whom see), he signed a treaty in 1765. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

One Who Follows - Lenape name, **Nanawaland,** also spelled **Nanawalend.** He served as a Captain with the **American Captain Montour** during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 until 31 October 1781. [Source to be added. Ed.]

One Who is Held in Mind - Delaware name, **Caylaylamind** , also **Kelelemend.** He was a Private in the American Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781. *****

Orecton - One of the Delaware chiefs who "owned" land in Eastern Pennsylvania and who met with **William Penn**'s emissary in 1682. (*Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Owechela - He was one of the chiefs who on 26 July 1709 met with **Pennsylvania Governor Gookin** at Philadelphia. At that time he lived at Paxtang (present Harrisburg). (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Owl, Sally - Lenape name, **Lakepeshequa - *See the Biographies for details.***

P

Paaheehelond - A Munsee or Delaware Signer of the 4 July 1805 Treaty with the United States at Fort Industry on the Miami of the Lake, Ohio. See Treaties. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 78)

Pahekelat - A Munsee Signer of the 4 July 1805 Treaty with the United States at Fort Industry on the Miami River of the Lake in Ohio as a Sachem, Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p.)

Pakanke - Also known as **Custaloga,** a Wolf Band Chief whose village was at Venango (Franklin, Pennsylvania) and later at Kuskuskies (New Castle, Pennsylvania). He was succeeded by his nephew **Captain Pipe** in 1773. (Smithsonian *, p.)

Pamexot - English name **Armstrong**, a Munsee or Delaware signer of the 4 July 1805 Treaty with the United States at Fort Industry on the Miami of the Lake in Ohio as a Sachem, Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 78)

Pappeleland/Pappellelond - English name **Beaver Hat.** A Munsee or Delaware Signer of the 4 July 1805 Treaty with the United States at Fort Industry on the Miami River of the Lake in Ohio as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 78)

Parritt - A Lenape Chief of Sidneysinck Delaware, who in 1681 sold land. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Passakassy - A Lenape Chief who lived in Pennsylvania and who met with **Governor Gookin** of that state. (Lenape Nation on the Web)

Pat(t)erson, Captain - A Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as the Second Chief of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 305 and a Delaware Signer of the 1829 Supplementary Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as the Second Chief of the Delaware Nation. (Delaware Treaties). He succeeded **Captain William Anderson** as the Chief of the Delaware Nation in 1835 and remained the chief until 1848, when he was replaced by **Nakomin**. (Undocumented)

Patterson, William -

To Capt William Wells

White River March 30. 1805 We send to you our Nephew William Patterson to Counsell with you, we wish that you will listen to what he says concerning of Governor Harrisons purchasing a large Tract of Land, we know nothing of it, we have not in our power to sell land and more than that it is contrary to the articles of the Treaty of Greenville therefore we send to you the writing the Governor gave us, when he gave it to us, he told us that it wan an instrument of writing to keep peace and friendship among us- therefore we wish that you will see into it and let the President our Father know that the purchase is unlegal, and that he may take such measures as will prevent it from being settled, this is all, but you will listen to what Patterson says, as we cannot have all wrote what we wish to say, this is all at present but remain your uncles.
signed) Tethteposeske his mark +
(") Buckingehelas his mark +
(") Hockingpomskon his mark +
I certify that the forigoing is a true translation of what the above signed chiefs said to William Wells. (signed. John Connor (H-360(2), Enc. 1, p. 1)

Pat(t)erson, Chief William - He was located at Cape Girardeau.

Patterson - A Delegate to the 8 November 1833 treaty between several tribes at Fort Leavenworth [Kansas]. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 251) He is probably the same as **Captain Paterson,** above.

Peery, E. T. - The first regularly-appointed Methodist missionary to the Delaware in Kansas. He served from 1833 to 1837. (Farley*, 3)

Pegamawksey - A Sandusky Delaware Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, p. 44)

Pekeeund -A Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty at Greenville, Northwest Territory. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Peekeetelemund - English name **Thomas Adams,** a Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty at Greenville, Northwest Territory.

Pekelan - A Signer of the 9 January 1789 Treaty with the United States at Fort Harmar on the Muskingum in Northwest Territory. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 22)

Pemenetta - In 1638 he sold a parcel of land to the Dutch. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Petchekekaoan - A Signer of the 1809 Treaty. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p.)

Petchenanalas - A Signer of the 1818 Treaty with the United States at St Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (*Delaware Treaties)*

Petchekekapon - A Signer of the 30 September 1809 Treaty with the United States at Fort Wayne, Indiana Territory as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 102)

Peyeaschickon - A chief assistant of Chief Checochinican (whom see), leader

of the Brandywine Lenape in the early 730s. (Lenape Nation on the Web)

Pimeelaoughan/Pimilaoxen - English name **Crooked Mind,** a Private in the American Captain Montour's Company in the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 until 31 October 1781. *

Pinna - As Chief of the Passyunk Lenape, he made a treaty of peace with **Phillip Calvert, Governor of Maryland**. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Pipe, Captain - Lenape name thought to be **Tahungeeccoppi.*** In 1773 he succeeded his uncle, Wolf Chief **Custaloga (or Pakanke)** probably at Kuskuskies (New Castle, Pennsylvania). His village was probably later at Tuscarawas (near Bolivar, Ohio). Because his uncle, **Custaloga** was of the Turkey band, Captain Pipe was probably also a member of that group. He was probably succeeded by **Shingas.** According to *Lenape Nation on the Web*, in 1764 Captain Pipe was a hereditary sachem and head chief of the Munsee. That source says that during the American Revolution, he was pro-British. Later in his life he was a friend of American settlers. Captain Pipe was a leading participant in the execution of **Colonel Crawford**, the commander of the militia who murdered ninety Delaware at the Moravian mission. Captain Pipe built a cabin at Mohican Johnstown where he lived for several years. He was described as "humane, fine looking, dignified, [and] courteous." (Tregillis*) He was a Signer of the Treaty of 17 September 1778 with the United States in Pennsylvania as a Chief man,* a Signer of the 9 January 1789 Treaty with the United States at Fort Harmar on the Muskingum in Northwest Territory. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 22, a Signer of the Treaty of Greenville, Ohio [but need proof of this]. About 1802-1803 he and **Jerome** and other Delaware went to the site of Mohican Johnstown near present Jeromeville [State**?**] He was a Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106). He received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under Article 19 of the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the

e Rapids Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (*Ibid.*, p. 154.) He was also a Signer of that treaty as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior. (*Ibid.*, p. 152), a Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (*Ibid.*, p. 171.), a

Signer of the 1829 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief of the Delaware Band on the Sandusky River, and, a Signer of the 1829 Supplementary Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (*Ibid*., p.*) In the fall of 1829, **Captain Pipe, William Monture, Isaac Hill, and Solomon Journeycake** left the Pipestone Reserve for Kansas with a party of about thirty Delaware. (Pratt)

Pipe, Eli - A Signer of the Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief of the Delaware Band on the Sandusky River. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II)

Ponakahkowha - English name **Fall Leaf**, one of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsberg***)**

Pondoxy - English name, **George Bullet,** a Signer as a delegate of the Delaware to the 6 May 1854 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at Washington. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618)

Pool, James - The Delaware blacksmith employed by the federal government in the 1820s at the James Fork Trading Post in Missouri, near Springfield (William Gillis Probate Papers)

Pooshies/Pusheesh - Probably the s**ame as Hengue Pushees.** His English name was **The Cat.** He was a **Signer** of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a chief or warrior of the Delaware Nation (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 305) and a Signer of the 1829 Supplementary Treaty with the United States as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation (*Ibid.*, p.).

Poquas - The Delaware wife of trader William Gillis. (*Gillis Probate Papers*)

Pratt, Reverend John Gill - In 1837 **John Gill Pratt** located on Section 10, in Township 11, Range 23, about twelve miles west of Wyandotte City. He was a missionary teacher who in 1844 **was ordained a** Baptist minister. Rev. Pratt established a Baptist mission among the Delaware Indians. He published several hymn books in the Delaware language, one of which was printed at

the Wyandotte Herald office. **President Abraham Lincoln** appointed Reverend Pratt as the Delaware Indian Agent. One of his sons married a daughter of **Charles Journeycake**, a well-known Delaware chief. His eldest daughter married **Colonel Samuel Black**, of Leavenworth. When the Baptist Mission was abandoned after the 1844 Kansas River Flood, Pratt hauled its logs to a new mission site on higher ground 3 1/2 miles to the northwest. He was a Delaware Agent in Kansas and the signer of the 1866 Treaty for the Delaware Agency, Kansas. As the Delaware agent, Rev. Pratt helped move the tribe to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) in 1867 and 1868. In 1890, he was the oldest citizen in Wyandotte County. (*History of Wyandotte County*, pp. 147-148; Farley* pp. 4, 15) See the Pratt Collection for a good description of his work and the disposition of his papers.

Puckconsittond - A Munsee or Delaware Signer of the 4 July 1805 Treaty with the United States at Fort Industry on the Miami of the Lake in Ohio as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 78)

Punchuck - English name **Captain Beaver.** A Signer of the Treaty with the United States of 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 152)

Pytechay - One of the chiefs who signed on 1 August 1682 a treaty with William Penn's emissary for lands sold. (*Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Q

Quacornoha/Quacornowha - English name, **James Segondyne,** a Signer as a Delegate of the Delaware to the 6 May 1854 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at Washington. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618) One of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844-]." (Remsburg*)

Quake, John - A Signer of the 1818 Treaty with the United States as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Delaware *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. *)

Queake, John - Lenape name [?] **Joon Queake**, a Signer of the 22 July 1814

Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

Quenaghoothmait - A Signer of the 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*)

Quenameckquid - English name **Charles**, was a son of **Tamanend**. (*Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Queshatowha - English name, **John Ketchem.** A Signer as a Delegate of the Delaware to the 6 May 1854 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at Washington. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618) One of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsberg*)

Queshawksey - English name **George Washington,** a Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Quesqakons - A Chief of the Manhattan Island Indians in 1629. [But was he a Lenape?] (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Quesquackous - A Chief of the Manhattan Island Indians in 1629. [Perhaps the same as Queshawksey. But was he a Lenape?] (*Lenape Nation on the Web)*

Quick, Jonny - A Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 305)

Quillpukamen/ Kwelpikamen - English name **Crooked Wind or He Turns Things Around Where He Steps***, was a Private in the American Captain Montour's Company in the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 until 31 October 1781.*

R

Red Feather - Indian name **Magpiway,** a Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II., p. 44)

Renowewan - In 1675 he was **o**ne of several chiefs who made a treaty with **Andros** at New Castle, Pennsylvania. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Rockatowah/Rockatowha - English name **Sunrise.** One of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsburg) and a Signer of the 1860 Treaty between the United States at Sarcoxieville on the Kansas Delaware Reservation as an Assistant Chief and as Chief of the Turkey Band of the Kansas Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 807)

S

Sagundal - One of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsburg*)

Sahopre - One of the Delaware chiefs who "owned" land in Eastern Pennsylvania and who met with William Penn's emissary in 1682. (*Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Sankocksa - A Signer as a Chief of the Delaware at the 14 December Agreement Between the Delaware and the Wyandot in Present Kansas. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 1048)

Sanandoyourayquaw/Sanowdoyeasquaw - English name **Silas Armstrong.** Under the Treaty with the United States of 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, he received along with **Chief Jeeshauwau (James Armstrong)**, on behalf of the Delaware, a grant by fee simple of a tract of land twelve miles square on the Sandusky that included Captain Pipe's Village.) (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, Article 19, p. 150) He also received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under Article 19 of the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 154.)



Sarcoxey/Sarcoxie -

Chief Sarcoxie (Bartlesville, Oklahoma Library)

English name **The Highest.** A Signer as a Delegate of the Delaware to the 6 May 1854 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at Washington. (Kappler, *Treaties,* Vol. II, p. 618), a Signer of the 30 May 1860 Treaty with the United States at Sarcoxieville on the Delaware Reservation [Kansas] as the Assistant Chief of the Kansas Delaware Tribe and as the Chief of the Turtle Band. (*Ibid.*, p. 807), a Signer of the 2 July 1861 Treaty with the United States at Leavenworth City [Kansas] as Chief of the Turtle Band of the Delaware Tribe. (*Ibid.*, p. 823), and a Signer of the 1866 Treaty with the United States. at the Delaware Agency as an Assistant Chief of the Delaware Tribe. He is listed as **Capt. Sarcoxie,** but **John Sarcoxie** is also listed as a councilor. (*Ibid.*, p.) **John Sarcoxie** was named as one of "some prominent men of the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsburg*) A Councillor in the 1860s. (Undocumented)

Sasarsitona - A Signer as a Chief of the Delaware at the 14 December Agreement Between the Delaware and the Wyandot in present Kansas. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 1048)

Sasoonan - Also known as **Alumapees/Olumapies.** His English name was **Keeper of the Wampum Records.** He was a Unami Chief. Sassonan lived on the Schuylkill River and then later lived at Paxtang (Harrisburg) In 1712, he and a delegation took wampum north to their Uncles the Iroquois. He signed the Treaty of 1718 with **William Penn**. In 1743 he was assistant to **Shickellamy**. He was at Shamokin. (***Le****nape Nation on the Web*) Sassonan was the uncle of **Shingas** and **Beaver**. He was Chief of the Schuylkill Delaware until his death in 1747 and (Smithsonian, p. 223)

Secondine/Segondyne, James -



Chief Sagundai (Secondine) (Bartlesville, Oklahoma Library)

Lenape name, **Quacornowha or Quacornoha.** A Signer as a Delegate of the Delaware to the 6 May 1854 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware at Washington. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 618) He was the Chief of the Wolf Clan. When he died sometime after August 1851, he was replaced as Chief of the Wolf Band by **Neconhecond** in October 1853. (Undocumented) Are Sagundai and Quacornowha or Quacornoha the same person? If not not, what is Sagundai's English name?

Shaughamek/Shaxamek - English name **Eel.** He served as a Private in the American **Captain Montour**'s Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1891. [*]Source to be added. Editor.]

Shaurwaughon - One of the Delaware chiefs who "owned" land in Eastern Pennsylvania and who met with William Penn's emissary in 1682. (*Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Shawahnock - A Delegate to the 8 November 1833 treaty between several tribes at Fort Leavenworth [Kansas]. (Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, p. 251)

Shingas/Chingas/Shingask/Shingoswheyondohila/King Shingess - Sometimes known as **King Shingas**. His name translates roughly into English as "**boggy or marshy ground overgrown with grass**." He was a member of the Turkey Band and became their Chief in 1752. We know nothing of him before that year. Shingas was the chief of the Western Delaware. The chief of the Eastern Delaware in 1752 was **Teedyuscung. Shingas** was chosen to lead

the negotiations at Logstown in 1752. In 1755 he led a war party. In 1756 the Governor of Pennsylvania set a price of 200 pounds for the scalp of **Chingas/ Shingask**. It appears that Shingas was replaced as Delaware Head Chief by 1757 by Turtle Chief **Netawatwees (Newcomer).** Shingas attended a council at Kuskuskis. Shingass conferred with McKee on 14 October 1762 at Tuskarawas. Shingoswheyondohila delivered a belt to Thomas Calhoun on 1 June 1763., declaring the lack of involvement He was succeeded by his brother **Tamaqua (King) Beaver** in 1761. Another brother was **Pisquetonin**. They were nephews of **Sasoonan (Alumapees)**, who had been Chief of the Schuylkill Delaware until his death in 1774. He probably died from smallpox contracted from infected British blankets in 1763, given to the Delaware as an early form of germ welfare. On 19 August 1766, David Franks listed **King Shingess** in the war losses. (Smithsonian***,** 223) (Goddard 1978a, p. 223; Jennings pp. 260, 266, 395, 44; Kjellberg p. 22; MPHSC vo. XIX, pp. 186, 682, 684; PSWJ vol. V, p. 355, vol. X, p. 576)

(**Swataney**)

Shicellamy - English name (**Our Enlightener**) was a man of strong character and statesman-like vision. The Iroquois Confederacy appointed him as "King" of the Lenape to replace **Shingas**. He was part Lenape and a go-between for the Lenape and the Pennsylvania Government. died at Shamokin in 1748. He had four sons, **John Shickellamy** and **Tahgahjute** later became **John and James Logan**. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Shroneseh - Or **Eroneniarah**, a Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

Signos - A Lenape Chief who sold land to the Dutch in 1638. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Simon, Ben - Was considered for a Chief of the Wolf Band in the 1860s. (Undocumented)

Siscomb, Billy - Lenape name **Weywinquis,** a Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Sixkiller - In the Civil War, he was a member of the Second Regiment, Indian Home Guard. These troops began as Drew's Regiment for the Confederacy. Many deserted and joined the Union Forces between November 5, 1861 and when the Regiment was disbanded because of desertions, July 6, 1862

(**Golitchy**)
Skalitchy - A Lenape Chief in the early 1700s. In 1709 he met with **Governor Gookin** of Pennsylvania. He was the spokesman showed the Governor 32 wampum belts that they were taking to the Six Nations. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Snap, Captain - A Signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106) and a Signer as a Chief of the Delaware at the 14 December Agreement between the Delaware and the Wyandot in Present Kansas. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 1048)

Sunrise - Lenape name **Rockatowha,** a Signer of the 30 May 1860 Treaty with the United States at Sarcoxieville on the Delaware Reservation [Kansas] as the Assistant Chief of the Kansas Delaware Tribe and as the Chief of the Turkey Band. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 807)

Shawannock/Suwannock, Captain/Suwaunnock, Captain/Swannuck - English name, **Whiteman.** A Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 1305) and a Signer of the 1829 Supplementary Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (*Ibid*., p.). He led a war party to destroy and burn a Pawnee village in retaliation for the killing of two Delaware men and a Delaware woman by Pawnee. (Farley*, p. 5) Swannuck accompanied **Fremont** in 1853 across the Rocky Mountains and assisted him in redeeming the State of California from the Mexicans

Soccorosett - A New Jersey Chief who sold a parcel of land in 1674. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Suavec, Captain - A Signer as a Chief of the Delaware at the 14 December

Agreement Between the Delaware and the Wyandot in Present Kansas. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 1048)

Suwanock, James - The tombstone of James Suwanock is in the custody of the Wyandotte County Historical Museum, Bonner Springs, KS.

Swanpisse - One of the Delaware chiefs who "owned" land in Eastern Pennsylvania and who met with William Penn's emissary in 1682. He was chief of the Turtle Band. He attended the Quaker Sunday Meeting and died with William Penn. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Swataney - See **Shicellamy**.

T

Tagahute - English name **James Logan.** A son of **Chief Shicellamy/ Swataney,** whom see. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Tahkochi/Tawquatchee - English name, **He Who is Cold.** He served in the American Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781. [Source to be added.]

Taiunshrah - English name **Charles**, a Signer of the 22 July Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe, (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 106)

Tahungeecoppi - English name **Captain Pipe,** received along with sixteen Delaware, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under Article 19 of the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 154.) He was also a Signer of that treaty as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior (*Ibid.*, p. 152)

Taleeockwe - English name **Captain Jack or James Ketchum**, was born 1780 in Ohio, died 11 July 1857 in Kansas, and was buried in White Church, KS. He served in the War of 1812, was the Head Chief in 1849, and was a Methodist minister for 22 years. (*I Walked in the Footsteps*....p.)

Tamaguee - English name **The Beaver,** a Signer of the 18 August 1804

Treaty with the United States at Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Chief or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler. *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 71)

Tamanend - "In 1682 and 1683 [and probably longer] , Tamanend (the Affable was the Head Chief of the Lenape. He signed a treaty with William Penn. Legend tells of the Great Treaty under the Shackamaxon Tree at Philadelphia. He was held in the highest veneration among the Lenape. The fame of this great man extended even among the whites and his memory is still preserved in the name of a town Tamanend. In 1772, a secret society, the Sons of King Tammany, was named for him. Also then Society of St. Tammany and Tammany Hall. His brother was **Yaqueekhon/Nicholas** and **Quenameckquid/Charles**. He died in 1750 at age 97." (*Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Takochee/Tawquatchee - English name, He Who is Cold. He served in the American Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781. [*****]

Tawhelalen/Tawhelalend - English name **Ketchum** (according to Barry, The Beginning of the West, p. 228), a Signer of the 26 October 1832 treaty between the United States and the Delaware and Shawnee at Castor Hill, St. Louis County, Missouri as a Chief. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 372)

Teataway - A Signer of the 9 January 1789 Treaty at Fort Harmar on the Muskingum, Northwest Territory. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II. p. 22)

Teedyuscung - English name **Honest John**, Because of his unusual abilities and influence among the Indians in the Susquehanna Valley, he became known among the Whites as "King of the Delaware." He was born about 1700 in New Jersey, the son of Captain Harris. He was a broom maker. About 1730 he moved to the Forks of the Delaware. He had a son **Captain Bull.** (*Lenape Nation on the Web*) Teedyuscung died about 1763.

(William M. Fowler, Jr., *The French and Indian War and the Struggle for North America, 1754-1763)* "Aging, overweight and reputed to drink too much, Teedyuscung remained one of the most remarkable men of eighteenth-century America. (p. 158) No eastern tribe suffered more from European oppression than the Delaware; nor did they escape persecution from their

northern neighbors, the Iroquois, who called the Delaware "women" and lusted after their lands. Caught between their own kin and the invading Europeans. the Delaware were pushed constantly about. Teedyuscung experienced all this turmoil. Born near present-day Trenton, New Jersey, he and his family were pushed west by the expanding settlements. They finally settled at the forks of the Delaware River, where his father led the village of Pocopoco. Neat that village Teedyuscung witnessed one of the most outrageous Indian land swindles in American history: the Delaware Walking Purchase." (p. 159) Although he styled himself "king of the Delaware," Teedyuscung had no ancestral right to leadership. His skill was in his ability to balance among Delaware, Iroquois, French, and English. Amid a people who admired oratory, Teedyuscung was a star. Like Pitt in Parliament, he could spellbind an audience with his eloquence, passion, wit, and sarcasm. In 1750 Teedyuscung delivered himself and his family to be baptized at the Moravian Christian mission at Gnadenhutten. A few years later he made another political shift to broaden his base of friends. He allied himself with the Iroquois. As the French made their move into the Ohio valley, Teedyuscung sidled up to them as well. In the violent days following Braddock's defeat, he led his people to war against the British, and for several months Teedyuscung and his warriors ravaged the Pennsylvania frontier. [Which after all was their Homeland!] (p. 160) On April 19, 1763. he and his wife burned to death when their cabin [perhaps in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania] was engulfed in a fire of suspicious origin." (p. 244)

Teorow - English name **Black Raccoon,** received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 154.)

Tatabokshe/Tetabokshken - English name **Grand Glaize King.** A Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Teta Buxika/Jeta Buxika - A Signer of the 7 June 1803 Treaty with the United States at Fort Wayne on the Miami of the Lake, Indiana Territory, as a

Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 65)

Tetapachksit/Tetepachksit - English name **Grand Glaize King.** He may have been the Principal Chief ca. 1806. Of the Turtle clan, he was put to death during the purge against witchcraft. (Cranor, *Kik-Tha-Whe-Nund*, p. 4*)*

The Beaver - Lenape name **Tomaguee,** a Signer of the 18 August 1804 Treaty with the United States at Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Chief or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe . (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 71) A signer of the September 1809 Treaty with the United States as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 102) and a Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171) He may have been the Principal Chief ca. 1807-1831. (Undocumented)

The Buck - A signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a chief or warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171.)

The Buck - Indian name **Tishoohan,** whom see. A signer of the 1828 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Delaware Treaties)

The Cat - English name for **Pooshies (Pushees),** and probably **Hengue Pushees,** whom see. (1829 Supplementary Treaty) (Delaware Treaties) (Source for 1785 Treaty?-Editor)

The Cat - A signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a chief or warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 305)

The Highest - English name for **Sarcoxie/Sarcoxey,** whom see, a signer of the 30 May 1860 Treaty with the United States at Sarcoxieville on the Delaware Reservation [Kansas] as the Assistant Chief of the Kansas Delaware Tribe and as the Chief of the Turkey Band. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 807) (1861 Treaties) (Delaware Treaties)

The Pipe - The second signer of the 1778 Treaty with the United States at Fort Pitt. (Kappler, *Treaties*, p. Vol. II,5)

The War Mallet - A signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a chief or warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171)*)*

The Way He Saw It - Lenape name **Aleemen,** also **Elimend.** A Private in the American Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781.

Tiblow, Henry - A Delaware who started a trading post on at the ferry across the Kansas River.

> The Parrish Ferry Co. was incorporated Dec. 29, 1863 by Henry D. Smith, Henry Tiblow, Isaac Parrish, Charles B. Garrett, and Sam Parsons to operate at a point 6 chains above the center ofS.32 T.11 R23 opposite present Bonner Springs near the railroad crossing. Tiblow was plated in Nov. 1870 with John McDaniels, proprietor of the town site, after 1880 the name was changed to Bonner Springs. Henry Tiblow, ferry operator for whom the town was named, was of mixed blood Shawnee and Delaware. (From "Kansas River Ferries, Monticello Township" by Bertha Anne Garrett Cameron)

He was the official United States interpreter on many occasions. (Farley, p. 2). The Delaware Indian Interpreter of the 14 December Agreement Between the Delaware and the Wyandot in Present Kansas. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 1048). He was The U. S. interpreter at the signing of the Treaty of 1860 at Sarcoxieville on the Kansas *Treaties.*

Ticohan - Also, **Ishcohan.** Possibly present at the 1778 Treaty with **William Penn.**

Tishatahoones - English name **Widow Armstrong.** She received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the Sandusky under the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of

Lake Erie River in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 155.)

Tishoohan (Buck) - English name **Buck**?



Tishkohan

Tiundraka - English name **John Bolesle,** a signer of the 22 July 1814 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Ohio as a Head Man, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties* Vol. I I, p. 106)

Toctowayning - English name **Anderson,** a Signer of the 8 September 1815 Treaty with the United States at Spring Wells, Michigan [?] as a Sachem, Head Man, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 118)

Tomackhickon - One of the Delaware chiefs who "owned" land in Eastern Pennsylvania and who met with William Penn's emissary in 1682. (*Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Tomague/Tomaguee. English name **Beaver or The Beaver** English name **Beaver or The Beaver.** A signer of the 18 August 1804 Treaty with the United States at Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Chief or Head Man of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 71) and a Signer of the 21 August 1805 Treaty with the United States at Grouseland near Vincennes in Indiana Territory as a Sachem, Chief, or Warrior of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p.)

Tonganoxie -



Chief Tonganoxie (Bartlesville, Oklahoma Library)

When **Kockatowha** died as Chief of the Turkey Band in 1861, apparently the Commissioner of Indian Affairs refused to recognize him [**Tonganoxie**] as the chosen successor.

Tonganoxwha - English name **Little Man**. One of "some prominent men among the Delaware Indians in what is now Leavenworth County [KS] [in 1844]." (Remsberg*****)

Towasiz - One of the Delaware chiefs who "owned" land in Eastern Pennsylvania and who met with William Penn's emissary in 1682. (*Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Tunis, Captain - A Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 171)

Tuthinipee -

V

Vogler, Jesse - A white missionary to the Delaware and Munsee for the United Brethren (Moravian) Church in 1837. (Farley*, p. 4)

W

Wabatthoe - A Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Wahoney (Lenape name) - His English name was **John Everett**. His spouse was **Ahpahmemaho,** whom see. They had a son **Nahpoowha** who was killed by the Osage Indians while the family traveled from Kansas to Indian Territory ca. 1866. See the entry for his mother, **Ahpahmemaho**.

Waleoaksee (Lenape Name) - White man) (Morgan, ***The Indian Journals 1859-62***, Part IV, p. 57.

Welebawkeelund - A Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 44)

Wendocalla - A Sachem under Chief Beaver. He was present at a meeting with **Governor James Hamilton** at Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1759. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Westkekitt - One of the Delaware chiefs who "owned" land in Eastern Pennsylvania and who met with William Penn's emissary in 1682. (*Lenape Nations on the Web*)

Weywinquis - English name **Billy Siscomb,** a Signer of the 3 August 1795 Treaty with the United States at Greenville, Northwest Territory as a Sachem or War Chief of the Delaware Tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*` Vol. II, p. 44)

Whirlwind - Lenape name **Aweallesa,** a signer of the 29 September 1817 Treaty with the United States at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami at Lake Erie in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 152)

White Eyes - [Note: There are several entries for White Eyes. The citations are listed separately for the time being until they can be sorted out. -Editor.]

White Eyes - In 1773 he succeeded Shingas as Delaware Head Chief. Previously he had been the Head War Chief. (Smithsonian***,** 223)

White Eyes - The first Signer of the 1778 Treaty with the United States at Fort Pitt. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 5) His life span was from 1700 until 1778. He was the famous sachem of the Turtle Clan, who served as a Lenape Captain during the Revolution. White Eyes was a personal friend of George Washington. He became a Colonel in 1778 in the American Army. He died in Pittsburg. (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

White Eyes, George - English name for **Alimee, m**ay be the same as **Captain White Eyes.** A Signer of the 18 August 1804 Treaty with the United States at Vincennes, Indiana Territory as a Chief or Head Man of the Delaware tribe. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 71)

White Man [sic] - Lenape name, **Suwaunock,** a Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at **St. Mary's, Ohio** as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 305)

Whiteman - English name for **Captain Suwannock/Shawannock - A** Signer of the 3 October 1818 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 1305) and a Signer of the 1829 Supplementary Treaty with the U.S. at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (*Ibid*., p.). He led a war party to destroy and burn a Pawnee village in retaliation for the killing of two Delaware men and a Delaware woman by Pawnee. (Farley*****, p. 5) whom see. (1829 Supplementary Treaty). (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p.)

White Turkey - A Delaware Chief who led many western prairies, with many close escapes from the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Pawnee. After **Quantrill**'s raid on Lawrence, Kansas on 23 August 1863, with a party of Delaware, he crossed the Kansas River by the ferry and led the pursuit of Quantrill's band. (Farley*, 14.)

Wicocalind - See biographies. English name **Captain White Eyes,** fought in the **Revolutionary War** and was cited in the Treaty of 21 January 1785 at Fort McIntosh as one "who took up the hatchet for the United States." He was

a signer of that treaty as a Sachem or Warrior of the Delaware Nation. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 8)

Williams, George - A Signer of the 1929 Treaty with the United States at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief of the Delaware Band on the Sandusky River. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p.)

Wililikyona - A chief assistant to **Checochinican** (whom see), leader of the Brandywine Lenape in Pennsylvania in the early 1700s) (*Lenape Nation on the Web*)

Wingenond - A Signer of the 9 January 1789 Treaty with the United States at Fort Harmar on the Muskingum, Northwest Territory. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 22)

Wolf, Captain - He received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the **Sandusky** under the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie River in Ohio (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol. II, p. 155) and a a Signer of the 1829 Treaty with the U. S. at St. Mary's, Ohio as a Chief of a Delaware Band on the Sandusky River. (Kappler, *Treaties*)

X

Xandetet/Handuti) - English name **Little Elder Brother** was a Private in the American Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 to 31 October 1781. *

Xingwelepay/Hingwalupa - English name **Big Buck,** was a Private in the American Captain Montour's Company during the American Revolution from 15 June 1780 unto 30 October 1781. *

Y

Yaqueekhon - English name **Nicholas**, was a son of **Tamanend.**

Youdorast - Received along with sixteen others, an equal share of a three-mile square on the **Sandusky** under the Treaty of 29 September 1817 at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Erie in Ohio. (Kappler, *Treaties*, Vol.

II, p. 155.)

Copy 4 May 2004. Times New Roman 12 point. Photo check A. TH

More Page Links:
[Back] [Home] [Up]

This Page Was Last Edited on 09/06/2006 .

Home Page
24 July 2005

TREATY 1832 - 1955

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SHAWNEE AND THE DELAWARE, 26 OCTOBER 1832, CASTOR HILL, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 330-337.)

Oct. 26, 1832. 7 Stat., 397. Proclamation, Feb. 12, 1833)
Articles of a treaty made and entered into at Castor Hill, in the county of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, this twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, between William Clark, Frank J. Allen and Nathan Kouns, Commissioners on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Warriors and Counsellors of the Shawanoes and Delawares, late of Girardeau, in behalf of their respective bands, of the other part.

Whereas parts of the Shawanoe and Delaware nations of Indians did settle on lands near the town of Cape Girardeau, under a permission from the Spanish Government given to said Shawanoes and Delawares by the Baron Carondelet, dated the fourth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, on which lands the Delawares resided until the year one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, at which period, from various causes, it became necessary for them to remove, leaving their fields and improvements: And whereas, lands have been assigned to the said Tribes by Treaties, viz: with the Shawanoes of the seventh November one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and with the Delawares of the twenty-fourth September one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine in which the last named Treaty no compensation was made to the Delawares late of Cape Girardeau, for their improvements or for their loss of stock, &c. and it being the desire of the United States to indemnify the said Delawares for all losses and injuries by them sustained in consequence of such removal, the following articles have been agreed upon by the contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.
The Delawares and Shawanoes late of Cape Girardeau, hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their lands within the State of Missouri, and also all claims which they

may have against the United States for loss of property and for improvements which they have made up to the present time.

ARTICLE II.
In consideration of the foregoing cession and relinquishment, the United States, the United States agree to the following stipulations:

There shall be paid and delivered to the said Delawares as soon as possible after the ratification of this Treaty, horned cattle, hogs and other stock, to the amount of two thousand dollars. For assistance in breaking up ground, and enclosing the same, one thousand dollars. For pay of a person to attend their mill for five years, and for repairs of the same for the said period, two thousand five hundred dollars. For support of a school for three years, one thousand five hundred dollars.

ARTICLE III.
There shall be paid to the said Delawares on their lands, in merchandise suitable to their wants, at the St. Louis cost prices, after the ratification of this treaty, the sum of five thousand dollars. There shall also be paid them the further sum of twelve thousand dollars, to be placed, at the request of said Indians, in the hands of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, to be by him applied to the payment of debts which the said Delawares have acknowledged to be due by their nation agreeably to a schedule presented in Council, and which sum they wish paid to Menard & Valle of St. Genevieve, for the benefit of William Gillis and William Marshall--The sum of one thousand dollars is also paid them in merchandise and cash, the receipt of which latter sum (of thousand dollars) is hereby acknowledged.

ARTICLE IV.
To enable the Shawanoes who are parties to this Treaty, to remove immediately all the bands of their tribe who are settled in the Territory of Arkansas, to the lands assigned their nation on the Kansas River, the United States will pay them on the signing of this treaty, eight hundred dollars in cash, and four hundred dollars in clothing and horses, the receipt of which sums, amounting to twelve hundred dollars, is hereby acknowledged. And when they shall have removed to their lands, the further sum of five hundred dollars shall be paid them towards the expense of said removal. The United States will moreover furnish the said Shawanoes with provisions on their land for one year after their removal, which, together with the preceding stipulations, will be considered in full of all their claims and demands against the United States, of whatever nature.

ARTICLE V.
This treaty to be obligatory on the contracting parties when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the commissioners aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs, warriors, and counsellors aforesaid have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at Castor Hill, in the county of St. Louis aforesaid, the first date above written.
[For the United State] William Clark, Frank J. Allen, Nathan Kouns

[For the Delaware] Me-shay-quo-wah, Na-ko-min, Ta-whe-la-len, Capt. Ketchum, Nonon-da-qomon.

Shawanoes: Wah-wai-lainue, his x mark, Le-lah-ow-che-ka, his x mark, Ki-ah-quah, his x mark, Pee-tah-lah-wah, his x mark, Shot Pouch, his x mark.

In presence of--Jas. Kemmly, secretary, Meriwether Lewis Clark, lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, Geo. Maguire, Indian Department, Sam L. McKenny, Pierre Menard, Alex'r Charles, Pem-saw-taw, Capt. Perry, his x mark, A. Shane, United States Interpreter, Geo. Catlin, his x mark, Pierre Cadue, his x mark, interpreter for Kickapoos and Pottawatamies. Castor Hill, St. Louis County, October 31st, 1832

By an understanding had between the undersigned Commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs of the Delaware Nation hereinafter named, and which was agreed to after the signing of the Treaty with said tribe, it was stipulated by the said Chiefs and agreed to by the Commissioners, than an annuity for life to Meshe Kowhay, or Patterson, first Chief of the Delawares, Tahwheelalen, or Ketchum, Captain of a band; and Natcoming, also Captain of a band, should be paid to each of them by the United States, of one hundred dollars. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at Castor Hill, the date aforesaid. William Clark, Nathan Kouns. Frank J. Allen.

* * *

TREATY OF THE DELAWARE, SHAWNEE, KICKAPOO, POTTAWATOMIE, OTTAWA, WEA, PEORIA, AND KASKASKIA, OPENED 8 NOVEMBER 1833, FORT LEAVENWORTH [PRESENT KANSAS]

An Indian peace council, called by Commissioner Henry Ellsworth, began about 8

November 1833 at Fort Leavenworth in present Kansas. Some 100 Pawnee, Otoe, and Omaha met delegates from the immigrant nations--the Delaware, Shawnee, Kickapoo, Pottawatomie, Ottawa, Wea, Peoria, and Kaskaskia. The Kansa arrived on the 14th, and the Iowa and Sac on the 15th. Baptist missionaries Johnston Lykins and Jotham Meeker attended the 8 and 9 November meetings and Methodists Thomas Johnson and Jerome Berryman attended some council sessions. In the treaty, signed on 12 November by the nations present, it was agreed to cease all hostile acts, to take no private or personal revenge, and to allow other tribes to become parties to it.

Signers of 12 November included:
Delaware: Patterson, Nahko-mi, Nonon-do-quo-mon, Sha-wah-nock, Long House.

Shawnee: John Perry, William Perry, Wy-lah-lah-piah, Cornstalk, and four others.

Kickapoo: Pa-sha-cha-ha and Kennekuk.

Pottawatomie: Qui-qui-to, and No-sha-com.

Ottawa: Oquanoxa and Chi-cah (She-kauk).

Peoria and Kaskaskia: White Shield, Big Harry, Jim Peorias, and Le Coigne.

Wea: Quih-wah (Negro legs), Wah-quon-Pa (Swan), and three others.

Otoe: Ietan headed the Otoe signers.

Omaha: Wah-con-ray signed first for the Omaha.

Grand Pawnee: Sha-re-ta-rich.

Tappage Pawnee: Ska-lah-layshah-ro.

Republican Pawnee: Ah-sha-lay-ro-she.

Pawnee Loup: Pah-ka-le-koo.

Signers of 16 November included: Kansa: Nom-pa-wa-rah (White Plume) headed the list of Kansa signers, then Ky-he-ga-wa-ta-ninga (Fool Chief, and Ky-he-ga-wat-che-ha (Head

Chief), and eight others. Sac and Fox also signed, but most of the delegates had departed by this date.

Witnesses, on the 12th, included all of Commissioner Henry Ellsworth's party, several army officers (Maj. Bennet Riley, Capt. William N. Wickliffe, Lieutenants Asa Richardson, John Nicholls, Robert Sevier, and John Conrad), Indian agents John Dougherty and Richard W. Cummins; Subagents A. S. Hughes, J. L. Bean, and F. W. Miller; post sutler A. C. Morgan; interpreters Anthony Shane, James Connor, Baptiste Peoria, Peter Cadue, and Louis La Chapelle. Agent Marston G. Clark and interpreter Clement Lessert were among the witnesses to the Kansa signers.
(Barry, The Beginning of the West, pp. 250-251)

[This is a summary of the treaty only.-Editor]

* * *

NOTE THAT WE HAVE ADDED THE TREATIES OF THE MUNSEE AND THE STOCKBRIDGE. THE MUNSEE ARE A PART OF THE LENAPE-DELAWARE. THEY AND THE STOCKBRIDGE ARE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE LENAPE-DELAWARE MAINSTREAM. BECAUSE THERE IS LITTLE WRITTEN ON THEM, WE WILL BEGIN TO ADD DATA ON THOSE TRIBES/NATIONS. EDITOR]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE, 3 SEPTEMBER 1839, STOCKBRIDGE, WISCONSIN TERRITORY

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 529-531.)
Sept. 3, 1839. 7 Stat., 580. 11 Stat., 577. Proclamation, May 16, 1840.

Articles of a treaty made at Stockbridge in the Territory of Wisconsin, on the third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, between the United States of America, by their commissioner Albert Gallup, and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, who reside upon Lake Winnebago in the territory of Wisconsin.

ARTICLE 1.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Tribes of Indians (formerly of New York) hereby cede and relinquish to the United States, the east half of the tract of forty-six thousand and eighty acres of land, which was laid off for their use, on the east side of Lake Winnebago, in pursuance of the treaty made by George B. Porter commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Menominee nation of Indians, on the twenty-seventh day of October eighteen hundred and thirty-two. The said east half hereby ceded, to contain twenty-three thousand and forty acres of land; to be of equal width at the north and south ends, and to be divided from the west half of said tract of forty-six thousand and eighty acres, by a line to be run parallel to the east line of said tract. The United States to pay therefor, one dollar per acre at the time and in the manner hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 2.

Whereas a portion of said tribes, according to a census or roll taken, and hereunto annexed, are desirous to remove west and the others to remain where they now are; and whereas the just proportion of the emigrating party in the whole tract of forty six thousand and eighty acres is eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven and three-fourths acres of land, it is agreed that the United States to pay to the said emigrating party, the sum of eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, as a full compensation for all their interest in the lands held by the party who remain, as well as in the lands hereby ceded to the United States.

ARTICLE 3.

Whereas the improvements of the emigrating party are all on that part of the original tract which is reserved and still held by the party who remain in Stockbridge, and it is but equitable that those who remain should pay those who emigrate for such improvements; it is agreed that the United States shall pay to the emigrating party the sum of three thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty cents, the appraised value of said improvements; and it is hereby agreed and expressly understood, that the monies payable to the emigrating party shall be distributed among the heads of families according to the schedule hereunto annexed, the whole amount to be paid to the emigrating party under this and the preceding article being the sum of twelve thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and five cents.

ARTICLE 4.

The balance of the consideration money for the lands hereby ceded, (after deducting the sums mentioned in the second and third articles,) amounting to the sum of ten thousand

three hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety-five cents, is to be paid to, and invested for the benefit of such of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians (numbering three hundred and forty-two souls) as remain at their present place of residence at Stockbridge on the east side of Winnebago lake, as follows. Six thousand dollars of said sum to be invested by the United States in public stocks at an interest of not less than five per cent. per annum as a permanent school fund; the interest of which shall be paid annually to the sachem and counsellors of their tribes, or such other person as they may appoint to receive the same, whose receipt shall be a sufficient voucher therefor; and the balance thereof amounting to four thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety-five cents, shall be paid to the said sachem and counsellors, or to such person as they may appoint to receive the same, whose receipt shall be a sufficient voucher therefor.

ARTICLE 5.
The monies herein secured to be paid by the United States to the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes amounting in all to twenty-three thousand and forty dollars, are to be paid in manner aforesaid, in one year from the date hereof, or sooner if practicable.

ARTICLE 6.
It is agreed that an exploring party not exceeding three in number may visit the country west, if the Indians shall consider it necessary, and that whenever those who are desirous of emigrating shall signify their wish to that effect, the United States will defray the expenses of their removal west of the Mississippi and furnish them with subsistence for one year after their arrival at their new homes. The expenses of the exploring party to be borne by the emigrants.

ARTICLE 7.
Whereas there are certain unliquidated claims and accounts existing between the emigrating party, and those who remain where they now are, which it is now impossible to liquidate and adjust; it is hereby agreed that the same shall be submitted to the agent of the United States who shall be appointed to make the payments under this treaty, and that his decision shall be final thereon.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
Albert Gallup, Commissioner on the part of the United States. Austin E. Quinny, Sachem, Thomas T. Hendrick, John Metoxen, Jacob Chicks, Robert Konkapot, Captain Porter, Munsee chief, James Rain, Munsee war chief.

Stockbridge: Timothy Jourdan, Benjamin Palmer, Jno. N. Chicks, Jno. W. Quinney,John W. Newcom, Thomas S. Branch, Levi Konkapot, John Littlemon,Peter Sherman, J. L. Chicks. Aaron Ninham, Stockbridge chief. [In Kansas Historical Collections, vol. 16, "Indian Treaties and Councils," p. 761]

Munsee: John Killsnake.

Stockbridge: Jeremiah Singerland, Jonas Thompson, Eli Hendrick, Elisha Konkapot, Henry Skicket, Simon S. Metoxen, Samuel Miller, Gerret Thompson, Daniel David, Ziba T. Peters, Simeon Konkapot, David Abrams, Jonas Konkapot, David Calvin, Benjamin Pye, sen., Aaron Ninham.

Signed and sealed in presence of—A. S. Kellogg, Cutting Marsh, Clark Whitney, John Den, John Wilber.
(To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.)
(Source of table: http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler Not included)

* * *

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DELAWARE AND WYANDOT, 14 DECEMBER 1843, [PRESENT KANSAS]

9 Stat. 337. Ratified July 25, 1848
(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, p. 574-582.)

With the proviso: "That the Wyandot Nation shall take no better right or interest in and to the said lands than is now vested in the Delaware Nation of Indians."

Whereas from a long and intimate acquaintance, and the ardent friendship which has for a great many years existed between the Delawares and the Wyandots, and from a mutual desire that the same feeling shall continue and be more strengthened by becoming near neighbors to each other; therefore the said parties, the Delawares on one side, and the Wyandots on the other, in full council assembled, have agreed, and do agree, to the following stipulations, to wit:--

ARTICLE 1.
The Delaware nation of Indians, residing between the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, being

very anxious to have their uncles, the Wyandots [Emphasis added.-Editor], to settle and reside near them, do hereby donate, grant and quitclaim forever, to the Wyandot nation, three sections of land, containing six hundred and forty acres each, lying and being situated at the point of the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers.

ARTICLE 2.

The Delaware chiefs, for themselves, and by the unanimous consent of their people; do hereby cede, grant, quitclaim to the Wyandot nation and their heirs forever, thirty-six sections of land, each containing six hundred and forty acres, situated between the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas rivers, and adjoining on the west the aforesaid three donated sections, making in all thirty-nine sections of land, bounded as follows, viz.: Commencing at the point at the junction of the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas rivers, running west along the Kansas river sufficiently far to include the aforesaid thirty-nine sections; thence running north to the Missouri river; thence down the said river with its meanders to the place of beginning; to be surveyed in as near a square form as the rivers and territory ceded will admit of.

ARTICLE 3.
In consideration of the forgoing donation and cession of their land, the Wyandot chiefs bind themselves, successors in office, and their people to pay to the Delaware nation of Indians, forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, as follows, viz.: six thousand and eighty dollars to be paid the year eighteen hundred and forty-four, and four thousand dollars annually thereafter for ten years.

ARTICLE 4.
It is hereby distinctly understood, between the contracting parties, that the aforesaid agreement shall not be binding or obligatory until the President of the United States shall have approved the same and caused it to be recorded in the War Department.

In testimony whereof, we, the chiefs and headmen of the Delaware nation, and the chiefs and headmen of the Wyandot nation, have, this fourteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-three, set our signatures.

Delaware Chiefs: Nah-koo-mer, Captain Ketchum, Captain Suavec, Jackenduthen, San-kock-sa, Cock-i-to-wa, Sa-sar-si-tona, Nah-que-non or Nan-que-non.

Wyandots: Henry Jacquis, James Washington, Matthew Peacock, James Bigtree, George

Armstrong, Tan-roo-mie, T. A. Hicks.

Signed in open council in presence of Jonathan Phillips, Sub-agent for the Wyandots. Richard W. Cummins, Indian Agent, James M. Simpson, Charles Graham, Joel Walker, Secretary of the Wyandott Council. Henry Tiblow, Indian Interpreter.
(Additional source: http://www.sfo.com/zdenglish/wnaks)

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE POTOWAUTOMIE NATION , 17 JUNE 1846, POTOWAUTOMIE CREEK, NEAR THE OSAGE RIVER, SOUTH AND WEST OF MISSOURI

June 5 and 17, 1846. 9 Stat., 853. Ratified. July 22, 1846. Proclaimed, July 23, 1846
Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties) . Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 558-560.

ARTICLE 4.
The United States agree to grant to the said united tribes of Indians possession and title to a tract or parcel of land containing five hundred and seventy-six thousand acres, being thirty miles square, and being the eastern part of the lands ceded to the United States by the Kansas tribe or Indians, by treaty concluded on the 14th day of January, and ratified on the 15th of April of the present year, lying adjoining the Shawnees on the south, and the Delawares and Shawnees on the east, on both sides of the Kansas River, and to guarantee the full and complete possession of the same to the Pottowautomie Nation, parties to this treaty, as their land and home forever; for which they are to pay to the United States the sum of eighty-seven thousand dollars, to be deducted from the gross sum promised to them in the 3d article of this treaty.

[This is the only paragraph that refers to the Delaware.]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE STOCKBRIDGE , 24 NOVEMBER 1848, STOCKBRIDGE, WISCONSIN

Nov. 24, 1848. 9 Stat., 955. Ratified Mar. 1, 1849.
(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties) . Compiled and edited by Charles J.

Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 574-582.)

Articles of agreement and treaty made and concluded at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, by and between the undersigned, acting commissioners on the part of the United States of America, and the Stockbridge tribe of Indians.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress entitled “An act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, in the Territory of Wisconsin,” approved on the third day of March, A. D. 1843, it was provided that the township of land on the east side of Winnebago Lake, secured to said tribe by the treaty with the Menomonee Indians of February 8th, 1831, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and not heretofore ceded by said tribe to the United States, should be divided and allotted among the individual members of said tribe, by commissioners to be elected for that purpose, who were to make report of such division and allotment, and thereupon the persons composing said tribe were to become citizens of the United States.

And whereas a portion of said tribe refused to recognize the validity of said act of Congress, or the proceedings which were had under it, or to be governed by its provisions, and upon their petition a subsequent act was passed by the Congress of the United States, on the 6th day of August, 1846, repealing the said act of March 3d, 1843, and providing, among other things, that such of said tribe as should enroll themselves with the subagent of Indians affairs at Green Bay, should be and remain citizens of the United States, and the residue of said tribe were restored to their ancient form of government as an Indian tribe. It was also provided that the said township of land should be divided into two districts, one of which was to be known as the “Indian district,” the other as the “citizen district;” the former to be held in common by the party who did not desire citizenship, and the latter to be divided and allotted among such as were citizens and desired to remain so.

And whereas it has been found impracticable to carry into full effect the provisions of the act of August 6th, 1846, by dividing the said township of land in the manner specified in said act, without infringing upon private rights acquired in good faith under the act of 1843 hereinbefore referred to, with a view of relieving both the Indian and citizen parties of said Stockbridge tribe of Indians from their present embarrassments, and to secure to each their just rights, articles of agreement and compromise have been entered into, as follows:

ARTICLE 1.
The said Stockbridge tribe of Indians renounce any participation in any of the benefits or privileges granted or conferred by the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved March 3, 1843, and relinquish all rights secured by said act; and they do hereby acknowledge and declare themselves to be under the protection and guardianship of the United States, as other Indian tribes.

ARTICLE 2.
That no misunderstanding may exist, now or hereafter, in determining who compose said tribe and are parties hereto, it is agreed that a roll or census shall be taken and appended to this agreement, and in like manner taken annually hereafter, and returned to the Secretary of the War Department of the United States, containing the names of all such as are parties hereto, and to be known and recognized as the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, who shall each be entitled to their due proportion of the benefits to be derived from the provisions made for their tribe by this and former agreements; and whenever any of them shall separate themselves from said tribe, or abandon the country which may be selected for their future home, the share or portion of such shall cease, and they shall forfeit all claims to be recognized as members of said tribe.

ARTICLE 3.
The said Stockbridge tribe of Indians hereby sell and relenquish to the United States the township of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago, (granted and secured to said tribe by the treaty with the Menomonee tribe of Indians of February 8, 1831, as amended by the resolution of the Senate of the United States,) and situated in the State of Wisconsin.

ARTICLE 4.
The said township of land shall be surveyed into lots, in conformity with the plan adopted by the commissioners elected under the act of March 3, 1843, and such of said lands as were allotted by said commissioners to members of said tribe who have become citizens of the United States (a schedule of which is hereunto annexed) are hereby confirmed to such individuals respectively, and patents therefor shall be issued by the United States. The residue of said lands belonging to the United States shall be brought into market but shall not be sold at less than the appraised value, unless the Senate of the United States shall otherwise determine.

ARTICLE 5.

In consideration of the cession and relinquishment hereinbefore made by the said Stockbridge tribe of Indians, it is agreed that the United States shall pay to said tribe, within six months after the ratification of this agreement, the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, to enable them to settle their affairs, obtain necessaries, and make provision for establishing themselves in a new home.

ARTICLE 6.
The United States shall also pay to said tribe, within six months after the ratification of this agreement, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and four dollars and eighty-five cents, being the appraised value of their improvements upon the lands herein ceded and relinquished to the United States, and to be paid to the individuals claiming said improvements according to the schedule and assessment herewith transmitted.

ARTICLE 7.
It is further stipulated and agreed that the said Stockbridge tribe may remain upon the lands they now occupy for one year after the ratification of this agreement, and that they will remove to the country set apart for them, or such other west of the Mississippi River as they may be able to secure, where all their treaty stipulations with the Government shall be carried into effect.

ARTICLE 8.
Whenever the said Stockbridge tribe shall signify their wish to emigrate, the United States will defray the expenses of their removal west of the Mississippi and furnish them with subsistence for one year after their arrival at their new home.

ARTICLE 9.
It is further stipulated and agreed, that, for the purpose of making provision for the rising generation of said tribe, the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars shall be invested by the United States in stock, bearing an interest of not less than five per cent. per annum, the interest of which shall be paid annually to said tribe, as other annuities are paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 10.
It is agreed that nothing herein shall prevent a survey of said lands, at any time after the ratification of this agreement, and that said tribe shall commit no waste or do unnecessary damage upon the premises occupied by them

ARTICLE 11.
The United States will pay the expenses incurred by the sachem and head-men, amounting to three thousand dollars, in attending to the business of said tribe since the year 1843.

ARTICLE 12.
This agreement to be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties from and after its ratification by the Government of the United States.

In witness whereof, the said commissioners, and the sachem, councillors, and headmen of said tribe, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written.
Morgan L. Martin, [Stockbridge?] Albert G. Ellis, [Stockbridge?], Augustin E. Quinney, sachem, Zeba T. Peters, Peter D. Littleman, *Abram Pye
Councillors: Joseph M. Quinney, Samuel Stephens, Jeremiah Slingerland, * Benjamin Pye, 2d, Simon S. Metoxen, Daniel Metoxen, * Moses Charles, * Benjamin Pye, 3d, * Jacob Jehoiakim, John Metoxen, John W. Quinney, Samuel Miller, Councillors: * David Palmer, Ezekiel Ribinson, * James Joshua, * Garrett Thompson, * Laurens Yocron, * Thomas Schanandoah, * John W. Quinney, jr., * Nicolas Palmer, John P. Quinney, * Washington Quinney, * Aaron Turkey.
To each of the names of the Indians marked with an asterisk is affixed his mark.

In presence of—Charles A. Grignon, U. S. Interpreter. Lemuel Goodell, Eleazer Williams, Charles Poreuninozer.

SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE.

Whereas the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians consider that they have a claim against the United States for indemnity for certain lands on White River in the State of Indiana, and for certain other lands in the State of Wisconsin, which they allege they have been deprived of by treaties entered into with the Miamies and Delawares, or to the lands claimed by them in Indiana, and with the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, or to the lands in Wisconsin, without their consent; and whereas the said Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, by their chiefs and agents, have continued to prosecute their said claims during the last twenty years at their own expense, except the sum of three thousand dollars paid them in 1821; and whereas it is desirable that all ground of discontent on the part of said Indians shall be removed, the United States do further stipulate, in consideration of the relinquishment by them of said claims , and all other, except as provided in this treaty, to

pay the sachems or chiefs of said Indians, on the ratification of this article by them, with the assent of their people, the sum of five thousand dollars, and the further sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid in ten annual instalments, to commence when the said Indians shall have selected and removed to their new homes, as contemplated by the seventh article of this treaty.

The President of the United States, within two years from the ratification of this treaty, shall procure for the use of said Stockbridge Indians a quantity of land west of the Mississippi River, upon which they shall reside, not less than seventy-two sections, said Indians to be consulted as to the location of said land, and to be holden by the same tenure as other Indian lands.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WYANDOT, 1 APRIL 1850, WASHINGTON

Apr. 1, 1850. 9 Stat., 987. Ratified Sept. 24, 1850. Proclaimed Sept. 30, 1850.) (Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 587-588.) Articles of a convention concluded in the city of Washington, this first day of April, on thousand eight hundred and fifty, by and between Ardavan S. Loughery, commissioner especially appointed by the President of the United States, and the undersigned head chief and deputies of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, duly authorized and empowered to act for their tribe.

WHEREAS, By the treaty of March 17, 1842, between the United States and the Wyandot nation of Indians, then chiefly residing within the limits of the State of Ohio, the said nation of Indians agreed to sell and transfer, and did thereby sell and transfer, to the United States their reservations of land, one hundred and nine thousand acres of which was in the State of Ohio, and Six thousand acres were in the State of Michigan, and to remove to the west of the Mississippi River: And whereas, among other stipulations it was agreed that the United States should convey to said Indians a tract of country for their permanent settlement in the Indian territory west of the Mississippi River, to contain one hundred an [and] forty-eight thousand acres of land: And whereas, The said Indians never did receive the said one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land from the United States, but were forced to purchase lands from the Delaware nation of Indians, which purchase was agreed to and ratified by the United States: Now, in order to settle the claim of the Wyandot tribe of Indians to said land, the United States having appointed A. S.

Loughery a commissioner on their part, who, with the undersigned delegates from the Wyandot nation, have agreed to the following treaty:

ARTICLE 1.
The United States, in consideration that the Wyandot nation of Indians shall and do hereby release, relinquish, and give up all claim to the said one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land agreed to be assigned and given to them by the treaty of March 17,1842, hereby stipulate and agree to pay to the said Wyandot tribe of Indians the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, being at and after the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in the manner and form following, to wit: One hundred thousand dollars to be invested in United States Stocks, bearing five per cent. interest per annum, which interest shall be paid to them at the time and in the manner in which their present annuities are paid—and for the purpose of enabling the Wyandot Indians to pay and extinguish all their just debts, as well what is now due to the Delawares for the purchase of their lands as to others, the balance of said sum, being the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars, shall be paid to the Wyandot nation or on their drafts, specifically describing for what the drafts are given.

ARTICLE 2.
All the reasonable expenses attending the negotiation of this treaty, including a reasonable allowance for the expenses of the delegation, signers hereto, in coming to Washington, whilst here on the business connected herewith, and in returning to their nation, shall be defrayed by the United States.
In testimony whereof the said commissioners on the part of the United States, and the said head chief and deputies, delegates on the part of the Wyandot Tribe or nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at the city of Washington, D. C., this first day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty.
Ardavan S. Loughery. [L. S.] . United States Commissioner. F. A. Hick, [L. S.], Geo. J. Clark, [L. S.], Joel Walker, [L. S.]. William B. Waugh, Secretary
In presence of—R. W. Johnson, James X. MacLanahan, Geo. F. Wood, James Myer, A. M. Mitchell, Jno. G. Camp, Richard Fields, S. C. Stambaugh, Sam. J. Potts.
[Are these Wyandot?]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DELAWARE, 6 MAY 1854, WASHINGTON. [D. C.]

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties) . Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, pp. 614-618.)
May 6, 1854. 10 Stats, 1048. Ratified July 11, 1854. Proclaimed July 17, 1854.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington this sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates of the Delaware tribe of Indians, viz: Sarcoxey; Ne-cond-he-cond; Kock-ka-to-wha; Qua-cor-now-ha, or James Secondyne; Ne-sha-pa-na-cumin, or Charles Journeycake; Que-sha-to-wha, or John Ketchum; Pondoxy, or George Bullet; Kock-kock-quas, or James Ketchum; Ah-lah-a-chick, or James Conner, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe.

Article 1.
The Delaware tribe of Indians hereby cede, relinquish, and quit-claim to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to their country lying west of the State of Missouri, and situate in the fork of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, which is described in the article supplementary to the treaty of October third, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, concluded, in part, on the twenty-fourth September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, at Council Camp, on James' Fork of White River, in the State of Missouri; and finally concluded at Council Camp, in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, on the nineteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and also their right, title, and interest in and to the "outlet" mentioned and described in said supplementary article, excepting that portion of said country sold to the Wyandot tribe of Indians, by instrument sanctioned by act of Congress approved July twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and also excepting that part of said country lying east and south of a line beginning at a point on the line between the land of the Delawares and the half-breed Kanzas, forty miles, in a direct line, west of the boundary between the Delawares and the Wyandots, thence north ten miles, thence in an easterly course to a point on the south bank of Big Island Creek, which shall also be on the bank of the Missouri River where the usual high-water line of said creek intersects the high water line of said river.

ARTICLE 2.
The United States hereby agree to have the ceded country (excepting the said "outlet") surveyed, as soon as it can be conveniently done, in the same manner that the public lands are surveyed--such survey to be commenced and prosecuted as the President of the United States may deem best. And the President will, so soon as the whole or any portion of said lands are surveyed, proceed to offer such surveyed lands for sale, at public auction, in such quantities as he may deem proper, being governed in all respects, in conducting such sales,

by the laws of the United States respecting the sales of public lands; and such of the lands as may not be sold at the public sales, shall thereafter be subject to private entry, in the same manner that private entries are made of United States lands; and any, or all, of such lands as remain unsold, after being three years subject to private entry, at the minimum Government price, may, by act of Congress, be graduated and reduced in price, until all said lands are sold; regard being had in such graduation and reduction to the interests of the Delawares, and also to the speedy settlement of the country.

ARTICLE 3.
The United States agree to pay to the Delaware tribe of Indians the sum of ten thousand dollars; and, in consideration thereof, the Delaware tribe of Indians hereby cede, release, and quit-claim to the United States, the said tract of country hereinbefore described as the "outlet." And as a further and full compensation for the cession made by the first article, the United States agree to pay to said tribe all the monies received from the sales of the lands provided to be surveyed in the preceding article, after deducting therefrom the cost of surveying, managing, and selling the same

ARTICLE 4.
The Delaware Indians have now, by treaty stipulation, the following permanent annuities, to wit: One thousand dollars per fourth article of the treaty of third August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five. Five hundred dollars, per third article of the treaty of thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and nine. Four thousand dollars per fifth article of the treaty of third October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. One thousand dollars per supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine. One hundred dollars for salt annuity, per third article of the treaty of June seventh, one thousand eight hundred and three. Nine hundred and forty dollars, for blacksmith annuity, per sixth article of the treaty of third October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. All of which several permanent annuities they hereby relinquish and forever absolve the United States from the further payment thereof; in consideration whereof the United States agree to pay to them, under the direction of the President, the sum of one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, as follows: seventy-four thousand dollars in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and seventy-four thousand dollars in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. **The object of converting the permanent annuities into these two payments being to aid the Delawares in making improvements on their present farms, and opening new ones on the land reserved, building houses, buying necessary household furniture, stock, and farming-utensils, and such other articles as may be necessary to their comfort.** [Emphasis added]

ARTICLE 5.
It is agreed that the sum of forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, being the value of the thirty-six sections of land set apart for school purposes by the supplemental treaty of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, remain for the present at five per cent, interest, as stipulated by the resolution of the Senate of the nineteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

ARTICLE 6
The Delawares feel now, as heretofore, grateful to their old chiefs for their long and faithful services. In former treaties, when their means were scanty, they provided, by small life-annuities, for the wants of these chiefs, some of whom are now receiving them. These chiefs are poor, and the Delawares believe it is their duty to keep them from want in the old and declining age. It is the wish of the Delawares, and hereby stipulated and agreed, that the sum of ten thousand dollars, the amount provided in the third article as a consideration for the "outlet," shall be paid to their five chiefs, to wit: Captain Ketchum, Sarkoxey, Segondyne, Neconhecond, and Kock-ka-to-wha, in equal shares of two thousand dollars each. to be paid as follows: to each of said chiefs, annually, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, until the whole sum is paid: Provided, That if any one or more of said chiefs die before the whole or any part of the sum is paid, the annual payments remaining to his share shall be paid to his male children, and, in default of male heirs, then to the legal representatives of such deceased chief or chiefs; and it is understood that the small life-annuities stipulated by former treaties, shall be paid as directed by such treaties.

ARTICLE 7.
It is expected that the amount of moneys arising from the sales herein provided for will be greater than the Delawares will need to meet their current wants; and as it is their duty, and their desire also, to create a permanent fund for the benefit of the Delaware people, it is agreed that all the money not necessary for the reasonable wants of the people, shall from time to time be invested by the President of the United States, in safe and profitable stocks, the principal to remain unimpaired, and the interest to be applied annually for the civilization, education, and religious culture of the Delaware people and such other objects of a beneficial character, as in his judgment, are proper and necessary

ARTICLE 8.
As the annual receipts from the sales of the lands can not now be determined, it is agreed that the whole subject be referred to the judgment of the President, who may, from time to

time, prescribe how much of the net proceeds of said sales shall be paid out to the Delaware people, and the mode and manner of such payment, also how much shall be invested, and in distributing the funds to the people, due regard and encouragement shall be given to that portion of the Delawares who are competent to manage their own affairs, and who know and appreciate the value of money; but Congress may, at any time, and from time to time, by law, make such rules and regulations in relation to the funds arising from the sale of of said lands, and the application thereof for the benefit and improvement of the Delaware people, as may in the wisdom of that body, seem just and proper.

ARTICLE 9.
The debts of Indians, contracted in their private dealings as individuals, whether to traders or otherwise, shall not be paid from the general fun.

ARTICLE 10.
The Delawares promise to renew their efforts to suppress the introduction and the use of ardent spirits in their country and among their people, and to encourage industry, integrity, and virtue, so that every one may become civilized, [Emphasis added], and, as many are now, competent to manage their business affairs; but should some of them unfortunately continue to refuse to labor, and remain or become dissipated and worthless, it shall be discretionary with the President to give such direction to the portion of funds, from time to time, due to such persons, as will prevent them from squandering the same, and secure the benefit thereof to their families.

ARTICLE 11.
At any time hereafter, when the Delawares desire it, and at their request and expense, the President may cause the country reserved for their permanent home to be surveyed in the same manner as the ceded country is surveyed, and may assign such portion to each person or family as shall be designated by the principal men of the tribe: Provided, such assignment shall be uniform.

ARTICLE 12.
In the settlement of the country adjacent to the Delaware reservation, roads and highways will become necessary, and it is agreed that all roads and highways laid out by authority of law, shall have a right of way through the reserved lands, on the same terms that the law provides for their location through lands of citizens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the lines of their roads necessarily pass through the said reservation, shall have the right of way, on payment of a just compensation therefor in money

ARTICLE 13.

The Christian [Munsee] Indians live in the country herein ceded, and have some improvements. They desire to remain where they are, and the Delawares are willing, provided the Christian Indians can pay them for the land. It is therefore agreed that there shall be confirmed by patent to the said Christian Indians, subject to such restrictions as Congress may provide, a quantity of land equal to four sections, to be selected in a body from the surveyed lands, and to include their present improvements: Provided, The said Christian Indians, or the United States for them, pay to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Delaware Indians, within one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre therefor: And provided further, That the provisions of article twelve, in relation to roads, highways, and railroads, shall be applicable to the land thus granted to the Christian Indians

ARTICLE 14.

The Delawares acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and invoke its protection and care. They desire to be protected from depredations and injuries of every kind, and to live at peace with all the Indian tribes; and they promise to abstain from war, and to commit no depredations on either citizens or Indians; and if, unhappily, any difficulty should arise, they will at all times, as far as they are able, comply with the law in such cases made and provided, as they will expect to be protected and their rights vindicated by it, when they are injured.

ARTICLE 15.

A primary object of this instrument being to advance the interest and welfare of the Delaware people, it is agreed, that if it prove insufficient to effect these ends, from causes which cannot now be foreseen, Congress may hereafter make such further provision, by law, not inconsistent herewith, as experience may prove to be necessary to promote the interests, peace, and happiness of the Delaware people

ARTICLE 16.

It is agreed by the parties that the provisions of the act of Congress, approved third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, in relation to lands ceded to the United States, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the lands herein ceded.

ARTICLE 17.

It is further stipulated, that should the Senate of the United States reject the thirteenth article hereof, such rejection shall in no wise affect the validity of the other articles.

ARTICLE 18.
This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President, and the Senate, of the United States.
In testimony whereof the said George W. Manypenny, commissioner as aforesaid, and the said delegates of the Delaware tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.
[For the United States] George W. Manypenny, Commissioner.
[Delaware] Sarcoxey, Ne-con-he-cond, Kock-ka-to-wha, Qua-cor-now-ha, or James Segondyne, Ne-sha-pa-na-cumin, or Charles Journeycake. Que-sha-to-wha, or John Ketchem, Pondoxy, or George Bullet, Kock-kock-quas, or James Ketchem. Ah-la-a-chick, or James Conner.
Executed in the presence of: Thos. Johnson. Charles Calvert. Douglas H. Cooper. William B. Waugh. Henry Beard. B. F. Robinson, Indian agent. Henry Tiblow, United States interpreter.

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE KICKAPOO, 18 MAY 1854, WASHINGTON

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties . Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, p. 684)

ARTICLE 1.
The Kickapoo tribe of Indians hereby cede, sell, and convey unto the United States all that country southwest of the Missouri River, which was provided as a permanent home, for them in the treaty of Castor Hill, of the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and described in the supplemental article thereto, entered into at Fort Leavenworth, on the 26th of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, as follows: Beginning on the "Delaware line, where said line crosses the left branch of Salt Creek, thence down said creek to the Missouri River, thence up the Missouri River thirty miles when measured on a straight line, then westwardly to a point twenty miles from the Delaware line, so as to include in the lands assigned to the Kickapoos, at least twelve hundred square miles... [etc.
[This is a partial extract of the one article only that relates to the Delaware. For the remainder of the treaty go to: *http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/index.htm*]

* * *

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WYANDOTT, 31 JANUARY, 1855 WASHINGTON

(Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904, p. 678.)

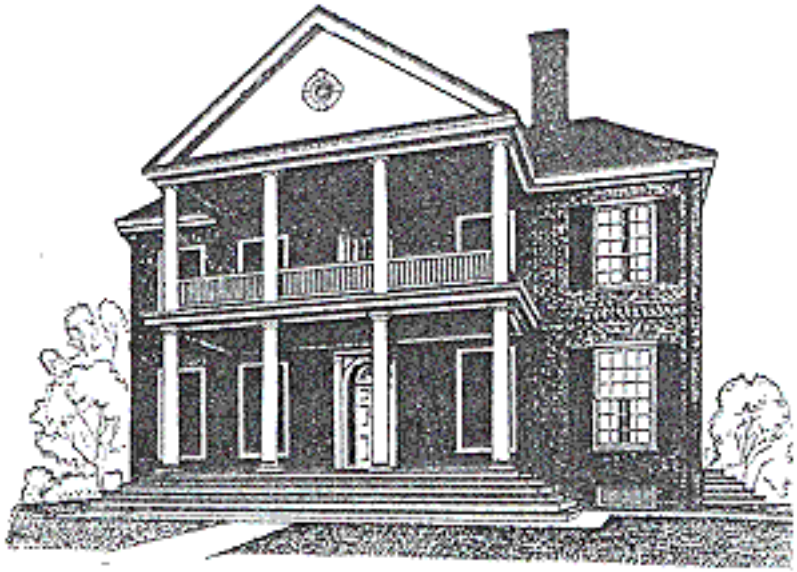
ARTICLE 2. The Wyandott Nation hereby cede and relinquish to the United States, all their right, title, and interest in and to the tract of country situate in the fork of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, which was purchased by them of the Delaware Indians, by an agreement dated the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three-, and sanctioned by a joint resolution of Congress approved July twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the object of which cession is, that the said lands shall be sub-divided, assigned, and reconveyed, by patent, in fee simple, in the manner hereinafter provided for, to the individuals and members of the Wyandott Nation, in severalty...
[This extract of this article is the only part of the treaty that pertains to the Delaware.

Times New Roman 12 point. Photo check A. TH




PENNSYLVANIA
10 Sept. 1683
Kekelappan
18 Oct. 1683
Machaloha
Jacob Young's
Trading Post
CHESTER COUNTY
19 Dec. 1683 Secetarrus
Quonnemyung
Indian Town
21 Feb. 1683
Transferred
from
John Moll
25 June 1683
Wingebone
14 July 1683
Secane et al.
5 June 1684
Manghousin
PHILADELPHIA
COUNTY
BUCKS
COUNTY
Perkasie
Indian Town
Pennsbury
14 July 1683
Neneshiken
et al.
23 June 1683
Essepenaily
Tammany
et al.
15 July
1682
Idquahon
et al.
Falls of the
Delaware
Shackamaxon
7 June 1684
Richard Mettamicont
Burlington
Matinicunk
Island
Chester Creek
White Clay
Creek
NEW
CASTLE
COUNTY
New Castle
Delaware River
Salem
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
KENT COUNTY
WEST NEW JERSEY
William Penn's Purchases
from the Indians,
1682–1684
MILES





[Home Page](#)

1 November 2006

STANDARD REFERENCE

A -M

A

Adams, Richard C. *A Delaware Indian Legend and the Story of Their Trouble*. Washington: 1899. Adams wrote this book at his own expense in an attempt to obtain public sympathy for the Delaware. Suitable for secondary school students.

_____. *The Ancient Religion of the Delaware Indians and Observations and Reflections*. Washington, DC: The Law Reporter Printing Co., 1904. Contains an oration made in Nov. 1903 by Delaware Chief Colonel Jackson in the Big House Ceremony. Adams based this work on Delaware traditionalists. Suitable for secondary school students.

_____. *Legends of the Delaware Indians and Picture Writing*. Washington: 1905. There is a reprint edition of this title published August 2000. On 29 August 2002, the retail price at Amazon.com was $19.95/their price $13.97 plus shipping.

_____. *The Delaware Indians: A Brief History* "A Brief History of the Delaware Indians. " U.S. Congress. Senate. 59th Cong., 1st sess., Senate Doc. No. 501. (Serial No. 4916). Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1906; reprint Edition, Hope Farm Press, 1995.. A general account of the Delaware.

Albensi, Bill. *Lenape and the Colony of New Sweden: A General Factual Overview*. Publisher: Nopoly Press; ISBN: 0930950178; (December 1987) .Paperback, 188 pages. Available on 29 August 2002 from Amazon.com for $14.75.

Allinson, Samuel." Fragmentary History of the New Jersey Indians". *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, 2nd series, vol. 4, no. 1. (1875). Contains information on the Delaware-Brotherton reservation in New Jersey.

American Indians: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications. Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1995. Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: USA 973 NA35a.

Andreas, A. T. *History of the State of Kansas.* Chicago, 1883.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1879 through 1927. Washington, DC. Government Printing Office. Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society: USA 973 NA78a.

Arellano, Faye Louise Smith, transcriber. *Delaware Trails[:] Some Tribal Records, 1842-1907*. Baltimore: Printed for Clearfield Co. by the Genealogical Publishing Co., 1996. Included are the following documents: Roll or Census of the Delaware Tribe of Indians Within the Fort Leavenworth Agency for the Year 1842; Delaware Pay Roll, April 18, 1837; Delaware Pay Roll, January 1, 1858; Delaware Allotments, Treaty of May 1860; Moses R. Grinter Trading Post Records; Census of the Delaware Tribe of Indians Within the Delaware Agency [February 15th 1862]; Census of All the males Over Seventeen Years of Age in the Delaware Tribe of Indians, Calendar Quarter Ended September 30, 1863; Delaware Dwelling Structures, Crop Producers and Livestock, ca. October 1, 1865; Delaware Semi-Annual Annuity Payment, October 1865; Pupils in Attendance at the Delaware School, Delaware Reservation for the Five Months Ending June 30th, 1866; Delaware Semi-Annual Payment for 1866; Delaware Indians Who Elected to Dissolve Their Tribal Relations and Become Citizens of the United States, Under Treaty of July 4, 1866; List of

Competent Delaware Indians Within the Delaware Agency Kansas, January 30, 1868. There are also several documents covering the period after the removal of the tribe to Oklahoma. Reprinted 1998. ISBN 0-8063-0194-5. Order from: Clearfield Co., 200 E. Eager Street, Baltimore, MD 21202. Price $55.00 plus $3.50 shipping, total $58.50.

Aupaumut, Hendrick. "A Narrative of an Embassy to the Western Indians [1792]." *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania* vol. 2, part 1, 61-131. Aupaumut was an Indian visitor from the East whose journal contains references to the Delaware.

B

*Barlow, William, and David O. Powell. "The Late Dr. Ward of Indiana: Rafinesque's Source of the Walum Olum". *Indiana Magazine of History* 82 (2):185-193. 1986.

Barnes, Carol. "Subsistence and Social Organization of the Delaware Indians: 1600 A.D." *Bulletin of the Philadelphia Anthropological Society* 20, 1:15-29, 1968. She is of the opinion that the Delaware lived by a combination of fishing, hunting, trapping, and planting and not by agriculture alone.

Barry, Louise. ***The Beginning of the West**: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West 1540-1854*. Topeka: The Kansas State Historical Society, 1972. This title is out-of-print. Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 78-172252. I ordered this title on a search on Amazon.com. Once it is determined that a book is available, it can be ordered by e-mail from Amazon.com. Though the original price was $7.50, I paid $65.99 plus $3.99, total $69.98. This 1,295-page-book is really remarkable and is essential to anyone working or Kansas history and the history of the Westward Movement. It is well documented with end-notes to every entry. Unfortunately, if there are several items of documentation it is difficult to determine which goes with which piece of text. For that reason, for some of the entries I have used from Barry, I have simply indicated the page from which it was taken from The *Beginning of the West* rather than to list all the original sources. In the view of the writer of the Foreword, Dale L. Morgan of the Bancroft Library, "[In] *The Beginning of the West*, we have a book to exemplify and to document the superb breadth and depth of the Kansas story, seen in the larger context. There cannot be the slightest doubt that it must influence all future scholarship to the American West."

Beatty, Charles. *The Journal of a Two Month's Tour With a View of Promoting Religion Among the Frontier Inhabitants of Pennsylvania*. London: William Davenhill, 1768. (Reprinted by Guy S. Klett, ed. in Journals of Charles Beatty 1762-1769. University Park: Pennsylvania State College Press, 1962.) (Weslager comment: Reliable and extremely valuable descriptions of Delaware village locations, customs, and the names of their leaders during the period when the main body occupied Indiana", 31. Interestingly, "Beatty, who visited the migrant Delaware when they were living in Ohio in 1766, says that..., according to a chronological record the Delawares kept with wampum beads, the tribe first came to the Delaware River basin 370 years earlier." 47.

Becker, Marshall J. "The Okehocking: A Remnant Band of Delaware Indians." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 46, no. 3:24-61. 1976. A description of a small, Delaware village from contemporary records.

Bierhorst, John. *Mythology of the Lenape: Guide & Texts.* Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1895. Paperback edition, October 1995, available on 29 August 2002 from Amazon.com for $20.95 plus shipping.

_____. *The White Deer and Other Stories Told by the Lenape.* New York: William Morrow & Co., 1996.

Blalock, Lucy, Bruch Pearson and James Rementer. *The Delaware Language*. Bartlesville, Okla.: Delaware Tribe of Indians, 1994. Order from Delaware Tribal Book Shop, 220 N.W. Virginia Ave., Bartlesville, PO 74003. price $12.00 plus $2.42, total $14.42.

Blankenship, Bob. *Dawes Roll "Plus" of Cherokee Nation "1898"*. Roots Publications, no date. Ohio Genealogical Society Library USA 973 NA611d.

Bleeker, Sonia. *The Delaware Indians*. New York: William Morrow, 1953. A book for children.

Bliss, Eugene F., ed. and trans. *Diary of David Zeisberger, a Moravian Missionary Among the Indians of Ohio* [1781-1798]. 2 vols. Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Co. for the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, 1885. Important ethnohistorical data in this work about the Moravian missionary who was adopted into the Delaware tribe.

*Boewe. Charles. *A Note on Rafinesque, the Walum Olum, the Book of Mormon, and the Mayan Glyphs.* Numen 32 (1):101-113. 1985.

*_____. The Walum Olum and Dr. Ward, Again. *Indiana Magazine of History* 83 (4) 4:344-349. 1987.

Bolton. Reginald P. *Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis.* 2 vols. New York: Museum of the American Indian/Heyes Foundation, 1922. One volume is text, one is maps. Out-of-print.

_____. *Indian Life of Long Ago in the City of New York*. New York: J. Graham, 1934. Reprinted by Crown Publishers, New York, 1971. Both editions are out-of-print.

Bond, Beverly W., Jr., ed. "The Captivity of Charles Stuart, 1755-1757." *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 13: 58-81. Provides an insight into a Delaware town in the 1700s.

Boyd, Julian P., ed. *Indian Treaties Printed by Benjamin Franklin, 1736-1732*. Philadelphia: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1938. Includes transcripts of later deeds and treaties.

Brickwell, John. "Narrative of John Brickwell's Captivity among the Delaware Indians." *The American Pioneer* 1: 43-56. 1842. Another revealing journal of a white man held captive in a Delaware town. Suitable for secondary school students.

*Brinton, Daniel G. *The Lenape and their Legends with the Complete Text and Symbols of the Walam Olum*. Library of Aboriginal American Literature, Number 5. Philadelphia: D. G. Brinton, 1885. (Reprinted by AMS Press, New York, 1976). Weslager: Brinton, who became a professor at the University of Pennsylvania," redrew the pictures from Rafinesque's copies and reproduced them with a new translation of the Indian words." Includes a Delaware word list.

_____. "Lenape Conversations." vol. 1, no. 1, 37-43. 1888 . *Journal of American Folklore*, vol. 1, no. 1, 37-43. Suitable for secondary school students.

_____ and Albert Seqaqkind Anthony, eds. *A Lenape-English Dictionary.* Philadelphia: Philadelphia Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1888. (Reprinted by AMS Press, New York, 1888. A composite from the Munsie and Unami dialects.

Bruemmer, Fred. "The Delawares of Moraviatown." *Canadian Geographical Journal* 68: 95-97. 1984. Suitable for secondary school students.

Brunner, D. B. *The Indians of Berks County, Pa., being a Summary of All Tangible Records of the Aborigines of Berks County*. (2nd. ed, 1897. Reading: Eagle Book Print). (Weslager: "Devotes about half of his 257-page text to early accounts of the Delawares and the other half to prehistoric artifacts...His book is an outdated mish-mash of history and prehistory, and he fails to relate one to the other.")

Buck, William J. "Lappawinzo and Tishcohan. Chiefs of the Lenni Lenape." *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 7:215-218. 1883. (Reprinted in Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Spring-Summer (1974): 26-28.) Includes a discussion of the paintings of these early Delaware chiefs.

Bushnell, David I. " The Virginia Frontier in History, 1778." *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 24:168-1. 1916. Contains a contemporary account of treaties with the Delaware at Pittsburgh and Logstown. Westlager: Contains "specific references to White Eyes, Killbuck, and Captain Pipe, the Delaware signatories."

Butler, Mary. "Two Lenape Rock Shelters Near Philadelphia." *American Antiquity*. 12:246-255. 1947. Westlager: "How can one be certain that the historical tribal name "Lenape" is correctly applied to the prehistoric occupants of these and other precontact sites?"

Byers, Paula K., ed. *Native American Genealogical Sourcebook.* New York: Gale Research Inc., 1995. Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: USA 973 NA213n.

C

Caldwell, Martha B. *Annals of Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian Manual Labor School*. Topeka: The Kansas State Historical Society, 2nd. ed., no date.

Campanius, Johannes. *Lutheri Catechismus, etc.* Stockholm: Burchardi, 1696. (Facsimile edition entitled, Martin Luther's Little Catechism: Translated into Algonquian Indian by Johannes Campanius, 1937, for the celebration of the New Sweden Tercentenary Jubilee. Stockholm and Uppsala: Ivar Haeggstrom and Almqvist & Wiksell.) (Westlager: "The earliest religious tract to record the Delaware dialect...contains a Delaware Indian word list with Swedish translations, but this has never been translated into English."

Carpenter, Cecelia Svinth. *How to Research American Indian Blood Lines: A Manual of Indian Genealogical Research.* Orting, WA: Heritage Quest, 1987, Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: USA 973 NA225h.

Carter, Jane Levis. *The Down River People of the Lenni Lenape Indians.* A special extraction of Delaware Indian material from Edgmont, the Story of a Township by Jane Lewis Carter. Kennett Square, PA: KNA Press, 1976. Suitable for secondary school students. (Westlager comment: "A person can learn much about the Delawares from this thirty-nine page account based on reliable sources.")

Carter, Kent. *The Dawes Commission and the Allotment of the Five Civilized Tribes, 1893-1914.* Orem, UT: Ancestry.com Incorporated, 1999. Available the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: USA 973 NA78a.

Chickasaw and Delaware Chiefs. [Agreement between the Chickasaw and a group of Delawares from Texas, Signed at "Oil Springs, Wichita County," June 6, 1853.] (Manuscript, Chickasaw 53:9, Indian Archives Division, Oklahoma Historical Society.)

Cranor, Ruby. *Kik Ta We Nund the Delaware Chief William Anderson.* Order from Delaware Tribal Book Shop, 220 NW. Virginia Ave., Bartlesville, OK 74003. Soft cover $25.00 plus $2.50 shipping, total $27.50. Hard cover $35.00 plus $3.50 shipping, total $38.50.

Connelley, William E. *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans*, 5 vols. Chicago and New York: Lewis Publishing, 1918.

_____, *The Emigrant Ind9an Tribes of Wyandotte County.* Topeka, KS: Crane and Co., 1901. (K978,1/-W97/Pam. v.1/no.15)

Cross, Dorothy. *Archaeology of New Jersey*. Trenton: Archaeological Society of New Jersey and New Jersey State Museum. Suitable for secondary school students. (Westlager: "[She] avoids the error of identifying her archeological discoveries with historical Delaware Indians.")

_____. *New Jersey's Indians*. Report No. 1. Trenton: New Jersey State Museum, 1965. (Westlager: "Indians in Pennsylvania, by Paul W. Wallace, and New Jersey aware Indian life and customs...Their descriptions of dress, houses, food and cooking, warfare, canoes, trails, and so forth, are authentic.")

Council Door (a Delaware). [Speech at the Treaty of Fort McIntosh, January 13. [year?]] (Wayne Manuscripts, Indian Treaties B., in Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

Culin, Stewart. *Games of North American Indians*. 1906. Reprint edition. New York: Dover Books, 1906. ISBN: 0486231256

D

Dankers, Jasper and Peter Sluyter. *Journal of a Voyage to New York and a Tour in Several of the American Colonies in 1679-80.* Henry C. Murphy. ed. and trans. New York: Long Island Historical Society, New York. 1867.

Dean, John Candee. "Journal of Thomas Dean, a Voyage to Indiana in 1817," *Indiana Historical Collections* No. 6, pp. 273-345. Indianapolis: Indian Historical Bureau. 1918. (Weslager, "...reliable and extremely valuable descriptions of Delaware village locations, customs, and the names of their leaders during the period when the main body occupied Indiana.")

Deardorff, Merle H. "Zeisberger's Alleghany Indian Towns: 1767-1770." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 16:2-19. 1946. (Westlager: "Locates the towns on the Allegheny River established by the migrant Delawares and Munsies.")

Denny, Ebenezer. "Vocabulary of Words in Use with the Delaware and Shawnee Indians [1785]." *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*. 7:478-485. Philadelphia. 1860. (Westlager says that most words are trader's jargon.)

De Vries, David Pieterz. "Voyages from Holland to America, A.D. 1632 to 1644." Trans. Henry C. Murphy. *Collections of the New York Historical Society*, second series, vol. 3, pp. 1-136. (English version of Korte Historiael ende Journeels Aenteyekeninge,s-Gravenhage. 1655.) 1857.

Denton, Daniel. *A Brief Description of New York, Formerly Called New Netherlands, with the Places Thereunto Adjoining. Likewise a Brief Relation of the Customs of the Indians There*. [1670] New York. W. Gowans: New York.

Donck, Adriaen van der. Customs of the S A Description of the New Netherlands...Together with Remarks on the Character and Peculiavages or Natives of the land. Collections of the New York Historical Society, 2d ser., 1 (5):125-242. New York. 1841. NEEDS REVISION.

Donehoo, George P. A. *A History of the Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania with Numerous Historical Notes and References*. Harrisburg: The Telegraph Press, 1928. Suitable for secondary school students. (Westlager: "[An] exciting and accurate account of the Delaware during the French and Indian wars, suitable for popular reading.")

Dowd, Gregory Evans. *The Indians of New Jersey* (New Jersey Historical Series: 3, Paperback, 88 pages, ASIN: 0897430794 (Dec 1992). Available from Amazon.com,

Downes, Randolph C. *Council Fires on the Upper Ohio.* Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1940. (Westlager: "Another excellent book dealing with the Delawares and other tribes during the Revolution.")

Dunlap, Arthur R. "A Bibliographical Discussion of the Indian Languages of the Delmarva Peninsula." *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware* 4, no. 5, pp. 2-5. (Westlager, "Adds further sources of Delaware linguistic data.")

Dunlap, A. R. and C.A. Weslager. "Two Delaware Valley Indian Place-Names (**Queonemysing** and **Mageckqueshou**)." *Names* 15:197-202

E

Editors of American Heritage. *The American Heritage Book of Indians*. New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., 1961.

Encyclopedia of Ohio Indians: Tribes, Nations and People of the Woodlands Areas, 2 vols. St. Clair Shores, MI" Somerset Publishers, Inc., 1998. Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: OHIO 977.1 NA19e.

Esarey, Logan, ed. *Messages and Letters of William Henry Harrison*. 2 vols. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Commission, 1922.

Eshelman, H. Frank. *Annals of the Susquehannocks and Other Indian Tribes of the Susquehannah Territory from About the Year 1500 to 1763, the Date of Their Extinction*. Lancaster Pa.: Express Printing, 1908.

F

Farley, Alan W. *The Delaware Indians in Kansas: 1829-1867*. (Kansas City, 1955),. 16 pp. Available at the Haskell Indian Nations University, Lawrence, KS. Call No. E99.D2/F3. This paper was read at the Grinter House 14 May 1955 before the Kansas City Posse of the Westerners. Suitable for secondary school students.

Ferguson, Roger James. *The White River Indiana Delawares: An Ethnohistoric Synthesis, 1795-1867*. Ed. D. dissertation, Ball State University, Muncie, IN, 1972. (W)

Fletcher, Alice C. *Indian Games and Dances with Native Songs*. Reprint edition. New York: AMS Press.

Fliegel, Rev. Carl John, ed. *Index to the Records of the Moravian Mission Among the Indians of North America*. New Haven, CT.: Research Publications, 1970.

Foreman, Carolyn (Thomas). *Black Beaver*. The Chronicles of Oklahoma 24 (3):269-292. 1946. Suitable for secondary school students.

Foreman, Grant. *The Last Trek of the Indians*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1946. Suitable for secondary school students.

G

Gehring, Charles T., ed. *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch Vols. 20-21, Delaware Papers* [1644-1682].

Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1977.

Gipson, Lawrence Henry, ed. *The Moravian Mission on White River [Indiana]: Diaries and letters, May 5, 1799 to November 12, 1806. Indiana Historical Collections* 23. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1938.

Goddard, Ives. [*Ethnographic and Linguistic Notes from Approximately 15 Months' Fieldwork Among the Delawares of Ontario and Oklahoma*.] (Manuscript in Goddard's Possession.) 1965-1970.

_____. "Notes on Delaware Social Organizations." (Unpublished Typescript Paper Read at the First Algonquian Conference, St. Pierre de Wakefield, Quebec, 1968.)

_____. "Delaware Verbal Morphology: A Descriptive and Comparative Study." (Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation in Linguistics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA)

_____. "The Ethnohistorical Implications of Early Delaware Linguistic Materials." *Man in the Northeast* 1:14-26. 1971.

_____. "Delaware Kinship Terminology (with Comparative Notes)." *Studies in Linguistics* 23:39-56. 1973.

_____. "A Further Note on Delaware Clan Names." *Man in the Northeast* 7(Spring):105-109. 1974

Gormley, Myra Vanderpool. *Cherokee Connections: An Introduction to Genealogical Sources Pertaining to Cherokee Ancestors*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1995. Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: USA 973 NA68c.

Gowing, Clara. "Life Among the Delaware Indians [1869-1864]." Suitable for secondary school students.

Graeff, Arthur D. "Transplants of Pennsylvania Indian Nations in Ontario," *Pennsylvania History* 15:180-193. (Westlager: "A general historical background of these Delaware groups." Suitable for secondary school students.

Gray, Elma E., in collaboration with Leslie Robb Gray. *Wilderness Christians, the Moravian Mission to the Delaware Indians*. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada. 1956. (Westlager comment: "Elma E. Gray and her husband Leslie Robb Gray discuss the work of the Moravian pastors in Canada as well as the United States."

Grumet, Robert, ed. *The Lenapes*. New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1989. This book is recommended for readers ages 12 and up. [Smithsonian]

H

Hafen, LeRoy, ed. *The Mountain Men and the Far West*. 10 vols. Glendale CA: Arthur H. Clark. 1965-1972.

Duane Kendall Hale, *Peacemaker on the Frontier: Delaware Indians Oklahoma*

Hale, Janet. *The Conners of Conner Prairie*. Hardcover. Basically a children's book that provides a nice insight into the Native American way of living. $15.95 plus $5.47 Total $21.45 from Amazon.com.

Hale, Duane K., ed. *Cooley's Traditional Stories of the Delaware*. Anadarko, OK.: Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma Press, 1984.

_____. *Peacemakers on the Frontier:* A History of the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma. Anadarko, Oklahoma: Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, [date?].

_____. *Turtle Tales: Oral Traditions of the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma*. Anadarko, OK.: Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma Press, 1984.

Hamil, Frederick Coyne. "Fairchild on the River Thames." *Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* 48:1-19. 1939. Suitable for secondary school children.

_____. "The Moravians of the River Thames." *Michigan History* 33:97-116: Lansing: Michigan Historical Commission. Suitable for secondary school children.

Hamilton, Kenneth G" Cultural Contributions of Moravian Missions Among the Indians" *Pennsylvania History* 18:1-15. 1951. (Westlager: Discusses the activities of the Moravian church in attempting to convert the Delawares...in detail."

Handbook of North American Indians. (Smithsonian Institution) s.v. "Delaware," by Ives Goddard (vol. 15).

Hanna, Charles A. *The Wilderness Trail; or the Ventures and Adventures of the Pennsylvania Traders on the Allegheny Path, with Some New Annals of the Old West, and the Records of Some Strong Men and Some Bad One*s. 2 vols. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911. (Westlager: comment "...has something to say about the feminization but adds nothing new; nevertheless, his work adds worthy information to early Delaware history."

Hanson, Harry E. *A Historic Outline of Grinter Place from 1825 to 1878*. Kansas City, KS: self-published, 1976. This house was the home of Moses Grinter, an Indian trader and the first settler in the present Kansas City, Kansas and his wife Anna Marshall. Anna was the daughter of Delaware Betsy Wi-la-que-na-ho (probably Ketchum) and the Indian trader, William Marshall. These folks and their house are included in Lenape-Delaware History:

Harrington, Grant W. *Historic Spots of Wyandotte County, Kansas*. Merriam, 1935.

_____ *The Shawnees.* Kansas City: The Western Pioneer Press, 1937.

Harrington, Mark R. "Vestiges of Material Culture Among the Canadian Delawares." *American Anthropologist* 10 (3):408-418. 1908. (Westlager: "...illustrates domestic utensils and ceremonial specimens he collected in 1907 and gives comments about his visit.")

_____. "Some Customs of the Delaware Indians*." Museum Journal, vol.* 1, no. 3, pp. 52-60. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. Suitable for secondary school students. ("Westlager comment: ...agreed that there were three tribal subdivisions, "Munsi, the Unami and the Unalachtigo," but said that it was incorrect to refer to them by animal names. He concluded that *each* of the subdivisions had a Turkey clan and a Wolf clan, and the Unami and Unalachtigo had Turtle clans, but that this clan was lacking among the Munsi.")

_____. " A Preliminary Sketch of Lenape Culture. *"American Anthropologist*, 15(2):208-235. 1913. (Westlager: "[Harrington proved] that the Oklahoma Delawares (Unami) were divided unto three groupings: Wolf, Turtle, and Turkey."

_____. *Religion and Ceremonies of the Lenape. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Indian Notes and Monographs,* Misc. Pub. 19. 1921. (Reprinted by AMS Press, Inc. New York.) 1921. Suitable for secondary school students.

_____. *The Life of a Lenape Boy*. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 3(4):3-8, 1933. Suitable for secondary school students. (Westlager: "A brief fictional account of a Delaware boy born in Pennsylvania. Harrington was an authority on the Delawares and his description of native custom and dress is exact.")

_____. *Dickon Among the Indians*. Chicago and Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company , 1938. (Reprinted i1863 as *The Indians of New Jersey, Dickon Among the Lenapes.* New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press. Suitable for secondary school students Suitable for secondary school students. (Westlager comment: "A fiction account based on actual data.")

Heckewelder, John G. E. *An Account of the History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations, Who Once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States. Transactions of the Committee of History, Moral Science and General Literature of the American Philosophical Society 1. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society,* 1819. (Revised edition 1876, ed. William C. Reichel, *Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society,* Philadelphia, vol. 12, 187) Extracts can be found in James Axtell's *The Indian Peoples of Eastern America.*



_____. *A Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren Among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians from its Commencement in the Year 1740 to the Close in the Year 1808.* Philadelphia: McCarty and Davis, 1820. (Reprinted by Arno Press and New York *Times.)*

_____. "Indian Tradition of the First Arrival of the Dutch at Manhattan Island, 1811-1859." *Collections of the New York Historical Society,* 2s ser.,1:69-74. New York, 1841.

_____. " A Reconstruction of Aboriginal Delaware Culture from Contemporary Sources" *Kroeber Anthropology Society Papers* 1:45-77. Berkeley, 1950. (Westlager: "...a[n]...effective, if incomplete approach [to the customs of the Delaware].

Hewett, J. N. B. ["Munsee Vocabulary from Nicodemus Peters of Six Nations Reserve, Smoothtown, Grand River Reserve, Ontario, Canada."] (Manuscript No. 3757 in National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington.)

Hill, George A. "Delaware Ethnobotany." *Newsletter of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society* 19 (no. 3. pp. 3-18. Norman, OK, 1971. (Westlager: "George A. Hill also consulted Touching Leave [Gladys Tantaquidgeon] and three other Delaware informants in preparing a list of herbs cures.")

Hill, Jasper ("Big White Owl"). "My People, the Delawares." *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware* 19, no. 4, pp. 9-13. Suitable for secondary school students. Hill, Leonard U. *John Johnston and the Indians in the Land of the Three Miamis*. Piqua, OH.: Stoneman Press, 1957.

Hitakonanulaxk, The Grandfathers Speak: Native American Folk Tales of the Lenape People (International Folk Tale Series). Paperback (March 1994) available from Amazon.com. Retails for $11.95. Their price on 29 August 2002 $9.56 plus shipping.

Hodge, Frederick Webb, ed. *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*. 2 vols. *Bureau of Ethnography Bulletin* 30. Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1907-1910. Reprinted by Rowman and Littlefield, New York, 1971.)

Hoffhaus, Charles E. Chez les Canses: Three Centuries at Kawsmouth. Kansas City [MO?]: The Lowell Press, 1984.

Holm, Thomas Campanius. A Short Description of Province of New Sweden. Now called by the English, Pennsylvania in America [1702]. Compiled from the Relations and Writings of Persons Worthy of Credit, and Adorned with Maps and Plates. Peter S. Du Ponceau, ed. Philadelphia: M'Carty and Davis, 1834. Also in *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania* 3, part 1:1-166. 1834

Horsford, Eben Norton, ed. Zeisberger's Indian Dictionary. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press, 1887.

Howard, James H. "Ceremonial Dress of the Delaware Man." *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 33. 1976. Suitable for secondary school students. (Westlager comment: "[Is] illustrated with rare photographs of living and deceased Delawares in native costume.")

Hrdliska, Ales. *Physical Anthropology of the Lenape or Delawares and of the Eastern Indians in general. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 62; Washington: Government Printing Office. 1916. (Reprinted by AMS Press.)

Huebner, *Francis C. Charles Killbuck, and Indian's Story of the Border Wars of the American Revolution*. Washington. Herbert Publishing,1902. [Needs editing]

Hulbert, Archer B. and William N. Schwarze, ed. *David Zeisberger's History of the Northern American Indians (1778-80). Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* 19, no. 1-2. 1910. (Reprinted by Arthur W. McGraw, 1991.) Extracts can be found in James Axtell's, *The Indian Peoples of Eastern America.*

Hunter, William A. "The Ohio, the Indian's Land." *Pennsylvania History*. 21 (4):338-350. 1954. Suitable for secondary school students. (Westlager: "Gives a description of the Delawares' move west from the Susquehanna to the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers."

_____. "John Hays Diary and Journal of 1760." *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*. 24, no. 2, pp. 63-83. 1954. (Westlager: "Deals with a visit to the Delaware towns on the upper Susquehannah.")

_____."Victory at Kittanning." *Pennsylvania History* 23:376-407. 1956. Suitable for secondary school students. (Westlager: "Describes Colonel John Armstrong's destruction of the Delawares' largest village on the Allegheny River on 8 September 1756.")

_____. "*Forts on the Pennsylvania Frontier, 1753-1758*. Harrisburg: The Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission. 1960. (Westlager: "Recounts many of the Delaware during the French and Indian War, when the tribe fought on the side of the French."

_____. "A Note on the Unalachtigo." pp. 147-152 in *An Indian Symposium.* Herbert C. Kraft, ed. *Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Anthropological Series* 4. Harrisburg. 1975.

I

*Indiana Historical Society. *Walam Olum or Red Score: The Migration Legend of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware*

Indians--A New Translation, Interpreted by Linguistic, Historical, Archaeological, Ethnological, and Physical Anthropological Studies. Chicago: The Lakeside Press, 1954.

Indian Stories of Ohio. Members of the Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Colonists, 1974-1979. Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: OHIO 977.1 NA3i.

Irving, John Treat, Jr. *Indian Sketches Taken During an Expedition to the Pawnee Tribes.* Ed. John Francis McDermott. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1955. (Westlager comment: "He was present when Delaware warriors from Missouri made peace with their Pawnee enemies in 1833 and he described the appearance and dress of the Delaware chiefs.")

Irving, Washington. [Need to enter title here and publishing data]. Reprinted by University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

J

Jameson, J. Franklin, ed. *Narratives of New Netherlands, 1604-1664*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909. Contains the works of early explorers and settlers.

Jennings, Francis P. "A Vanishing Indian: Francis Parkman Versus His Sources." *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 87:306-323. 1963. (Westlager: "Jennings calls Parkman to task for his inaccuracies.")

_____. "The Delaware Interregnum." *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 89 (2):174-198. 1965. (Westlager: "Francis Jennings shows how James Logan, secretary of the province, interfered with the rights of the Delawares remaining in Pennsylvania by selling to White buyers land still legally owned by the Indians."

_____. "The Indian Trade of the Susquehanna Valley." *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 110 (6):406-424. Philadelphia. 1967.

_____. "Incident at Tulpehocken." *Pennsylvania History.* 35:335-355. 1968.

_____. "The Scandalous Indian Policy of William Penn's Sons: Deeds and Documents of the Walking Purchase." *Pennsylvania History* 37:19-39, 1970.

_____. "The Constitutional Evolution of the Covenant Chain." *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 115:88-96. 1970. (Westlager: "Should be carefully considered by scholars interested in Iroquois-Delaware-White relations.")

Johnson, Amandus. *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware: Their History and Relation to the Delaware In Indians, Dutch and English, 1638-1664.* 2 vols. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. 1911. (Reprinted 1969, Baltimore: Genealogical Genealogical Publishing Co.) (Westlager comment: "Includes many references to the Delawares. This monumental work is based on a body of material gathered in Sweden, Holland, England, and Finland and in many ways can be considered a primary source.")

_____. editor and translator. *The instruction for John Printz, Governor of New Sweden*. Philadelphia: The Swedish Colonial Society. 1930. (Westlager comment: "These communications indicate that the Swedes were interested in three things: acquiring land from the Delawares obtaining animal pelts from them, and converting them to Christianity.")

Johnston, Charles M., ed. *The Valley of the Six Nations.* Toronto: The Champlain Society for the Government of Ontario, University of Toronto Press. 1964. (Weslager: "Consists of a collection of documents about the Indian reservation on the Grand River, with many references to the third group of Delawares. Regrettably, the Delaware data are not a separate section but are scattered throughout the text."

Johnston, John. *Account of the Present State of the Indian Tribes Inhabiting Ohio: Letters from John Johnmston Agent of Indian Affairs at Piqua to Caleb Atwater.* [June 17, 1819]. *Transactions of the American Antiqwuarian Society* 1:269-299. 1820. (Gives statistics on Delaware and other tribes.)

Jones, Rev. David. *A Journal of Two Visits Made to Some Nations of Indians on the West Side of the River Ohio, in the Years 1772 and 1773.* New York: Sabin Reprints. (Also reprinted by Arno Press). (Westlager: "After the French and Indian War was over and it was safe for missionaries to go west, the Reverend David Jones visited the Delaware towns on the Muskingum.")

K

Kansas State Historical Collections, Vol. 1 to date.

Kappler, Charles J. , ed. Indian Affairs. Laws and Treaties. 5 vols. Washington, D.C: Government Printing Office, 1904-1941. (*Reprinted as Indian Treaties 1778-1883.* New York: Simon and Schuster, 1965. (Reprinted by AMS Press, New York, 1971.) (Weslager comment: " Kapler's work contains transcripts of all Indian treaties with the United States, including the subsequent treaties with the Delawares. ")

Kellog, Louise P., ed. *Frontier Advance on the Upper Ohio 1778-1779. Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Collections* 23, *Draper Series* 4, Madison.,1916.

_____. *Frontier Retreat on the Upper Ohio 1779-1781. Publications of the States Historical Society of Wisconsin* 24, *Draper Series* 5, Madison, 1917. (Westlager comment: "Using the Draper manuscripts in the collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Louise P. Kellog edited [these] two fine volumes. No study of the role of the Delawares in the Revolution would be complete without consulting these sources.")

Kenny, James. "Journal of James Kenny, 1761-1763." Ed. John W. Jordan. *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 37:1-47, 152-201. (Westlager: " Is an...informative contemporary account.")*

Keyser, Charles S. *Penn's Treaty with the Indians.* Philadelphia: D. McKay, 1882. (Westlager: "Keyser also enumerates the deeds that extinguished Indian title to their lands.")

Kinietz, Vernon. *Delaware Culture Chronology. Indian Historical Society Prehistory Research Series* 3, no. 1, Indianapolis (Reprinted by AMS Press, Inc.) (Westlager comment: "...tried to determine what changes took place in Delaware culture, and why. He attempted to compile a trait list of data recorded by others in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, but the study is imprecise and lacks validity.")

Kirkham, E. Kay. *Our Native Americans and Their Records Genealogical Value*, Vol. 1. Logan, UT: Everton Publishers, Inc., 1980. Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: USA 973 NA635o.

Klein, Barry T. *Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian*, 4th ed.., Vol. 1. New York: Todd Publications, 1986. USA 973 NA672r.

Kraft, Herbert C. *A Delaware Indian Symposium. Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission Anthropological*

Series 4, Harrisburg. (Contains articles by Ives Goddard, William A. Hunter, Francis P. Jennings, Herbert C. Kraft, Welburn D. Thurman, C. A. Weslager, and Albright G. Zimmerman),1974.

_____. *The Minisink Settlements: an Investigation into a Prehistoric and Early Historic Site in Sussex County, New Jersey*. South Orange. Archeological Research Center, Seton Hall University Museum, 1978. (Weslager: "An outstanding study of the Minisinks (later called Munsies or Munsees). As Kraft states, ...a clear distinction must be made between the Delawares and the Minisinks or Munsees.")

_____, ed. *The Lenape Indians: A Symposium. South Orange, N.J.*: Archaeological Research Center, Seton Hall University, 1984.

_____. *The Indians of Lenapehocking*. South Orange, N. J.: South Orange N.J.: Seton Hall University Museum, 1985. This book is recommended for readers ages 8-12.

_____. *The Lenape: Archaeology, History, & Ethnography.* Newark: New Jersey Historical Society, 1986.

_____. *The Lenape or Delaware Indians.* South Orange NJ: Seton Hall University Museum. 1991. This book is recommended for readers ages 8-12. Order from Delaware Tribal Book Shop, 220 N.W. Virginia Ave., Bartlesville, OK 74003 for $10.00 $1.50 shipping, total $11.50. Also, from Amazon.com for the revised edition of July 1996, ISBN: 0935137017.

L

Language CD (for your computer, Windows95/98/2000/ME) - No. 700100SL - $5 plus $1.50 shipping. total $6.50 from: Delaware Tribe of Indians Gift Shop, 220 N.W. Virginia Avenue N. W., Bartlesville, OK 74003.

Laet, John [Joannes] de. "Extracts from the New World or a Description of the West Indies [1625]." *Collections of the New-York Historical Society, second series, 1:282-316. 1841.* (Westlager: "One of the earliest Dutch accounts.")

Lavender, David. "John G. Pratt: Missionary Printer, Physician, Teacher and Statesman." Ph.D. dissertation, Central Baptist Theological Seminary, 1951.

_____. *Bent's Fort*. Lincoln, Neb. and London: University of Nebraska Press, 1954. ISBN 0-8032-5753-8. The retail price last seen was $12.50. at Amazon.com. [Bent's Fort was a landmark of the American Frontier. It stood until 1849 as the center of Indian trade on the central plains. Delaware were present at and a part the activities there and in the area covered by this book. This book will be interesting reading for anyone wanting to know more about the exploring of and the development of the West. Unfortunately, it is sometimes difficult to find the year in which the event occurred. Also, it is difficult to match up individual data with each source.

_____. *The American Heritage History of the Great West.* New York: Simon and Schuster, 1965.

Lenape Language Lessons -Tape Set 1 & 2 - No. 700-104L1. Tape Set 3 & 4 - No. 700-106L2. $15 plus $3 shipping, total $18 for each set. Delaware Tribe of Indians.. 220 N.W. Virginia Avenue, Bartlesville, OK 74003.

Leslie, Vernon. *Faces in Clay.* Middletown, N.Y.: T. E. Henderson. 1973. Suitable for secondary school children. (Weslager: "...[discusses] the Indians of the upper Delaware region.")

*Lilly, Eli. "Tentative Speculations on the Chronology of the Walum Olum and the Migration Route of the Lenape. *"Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science* 54:33 [Check this.-Ed]. 1944.

Lindestrom, Peter. *Geographia Americae with an Account of the Delaware Indians Based on Surveys and Notes Made in 1654-1656 [1691]*. Amandus Johnson, ed and trans. Philadelphia: The Swedish Colonial Society, ed. and trans. Amandus Johnson. Philadelphia: The Swedish Colonial Society, 1925. (Weslager comment: "Johnson's English translation gives faithful descriptions of how the Delawares lived: their clothing, housing, ornaments, food, hunting, and fishing practices, and other customs.")

Lassieur, Allison. *The Delaware People*. A 24 pages, full color, hard-back book. This book is another in a series of 30 books published by Bridgestone Books about American Indian people. Each book features a particular Indian Tribe. The book was written by author **Allison Lassieur** for school age children who are learning for the first time about the American Indian. This book will answer most questions a child would have about the historical clothing, foods, homes and language of the Delaware Tribe. It is presented in a simple topical way and the pictures even tell the story. A child could read it himself or a teacher could read it aloud to her class. Photographs of members of the Delaware Tribe of Indians are featured in the book. *The Delaware People* provides a suggested project a child could do and directions on how to acquire information for those who want to further study the Delaware people.

Lists of Delaware, Shawnee, and North Carolina Cherokees, 1867-1881.Ohio Genealogical Society Library MICROFILM T7RA4-1.

Loskiel, George Henry. *History of the Mission of the United Brethren Among the Indians in North America*. trans. Christian Ignatius La Trobe. 3 Parts. London: Brethren's Society Brethren's Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel, 1794. (Weslager: "...specific comments about the individual Delawares and Indian customs.")

Luckenbach, Abraham, "Biography of Brother Luckenbach, written by Himself and Left for his Dear Children." [c. 1850] Trans. Harry Emelius Stocker. in Stocker, *A History of the Moravian Mission Among the Indians on the White River in Indiana,* pp. 131-180, Bethlehem: Times Publishing Co., 1917. (Weslager: "...provide[s] information about Delaware customs, names of chiefs of the three subdivisions, witchcraft, and notes on the social and economic development of the tribe.")

Lutz, John J. "The Methodist Missions Among the Indian Tribes in Kansas." *Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society* 9(3):160-230. Topeka, KS. 1906. (S) MacLeod, William Christie. The Family Hunting territory and Lenape Political Organization. *American Anthropologist* 24:449-463. 1922.

M

McCoy, Isaac. *History of Baptist Indian Missions.* New York: H. and S. Raynor; Utica NY: Backus & Hawley, 1840.

_____. *History of Baptist Indian Missions*. Washington:1840.

*McCutchen. David, trans. and annotator. *The Red Record: The Walum Olum. The Oldest Native American History*. no place: Avery, 1993. ISBN 0-89529-525-3. $14.95.

*Mahr, August C. "Aboriginal Culture Traits As Reflected in Eighteenth Century Indian Tree Names." *Ohio Journal of Science* 54:380-387. 1954. (Weslager comment: "August C. Mahr is the author of a number of linguistic studies.")

MacLeod, William Christie. "The Family Hunting Territory and Lenape Political Organization." *American Anthropologist. 24:449-463. 1922.* (Weslager comment: "The Delaware Indian concept of land tenure [is] explained. . MacLeod emphasizes that the Delawares claimed their land in the Delaware River basin [Pennsylvania] by ownership

and descent and by appointment of the Minquas.")

McCracken, H. L. "The Delaware Big House." *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* 34:183-192. 1956. Suitable for secondary school students.

_____. "Eighteenth Century Terminology of Delaware Indian Cultivation and Use of Maize" A Semantic Analysis." *Ethnohistory* 2:209-240. 1955. (Weslager comment: "Mahr's accounts are highly technical and intended for scholars.")

_____. "Walum Olum: A Proof of Rafinesque's Integrity." *American Anthropologist* 7(1):705-708. 1955.

Malinowski, Sharon, Anna Sheets, and Linda Schmittroth, editors. U. X. L. *Encyclopedia of Native American Tribes*, 4 vols. Detroit: U.X.L., 1999, Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: USA 973 NA1u.

[Maryland]. *Archives of Maryland.* Eds. William Hand Brown *et al* 72 vols. published to date [ca. 1978]. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society. (Weslager comment: "The published *Archives of Maryland, particularly* volume 3, edited by William Hand Browne, which contains transcripts of two treaties between Maryland and the Delaware Indians, 1661 and 1663 (pp. 431-433, 486), are of utmost reference value. In volume 19, page 520, another important entry is recorded in 1697 that states the Delawares were then tributary to the Seneca (one of the Five Nations) and were also subjects of the Susquehannocks, or Minquas, who lived on the Susquehanna River.")

Marsh, Carole. *Delaware Indians!: A Kid's Look at Our State's Chiefs, Tribes, Reservations, Powwows, Lore & More from the Past & the Present***.** Available for $19.00 plus shipping from Amazon.com. Paperback. Reading level: Ages 9-12.

Mercer, Henry C. *The Lenape Stone or the Indian and the Mammoth.* New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885. Suitable for secondary school students. (Weslager comment: "A stone gorget perforated with two holes and incised with the likeness of an animal that appeared to be a hairy mammoth...being found in an area occupied by the Delawares...does not necessarily mean that it was made by a Delaware Indian, as Mercer surmised.")

_____. "The Grave of Tamenend (Tammany)." Magazine of American History 29:235-261. (Reprinted in *Bucks County Historical Society Papers* 2 (1909): 58-66. 1893. (Weslager comment: "Mercer's article springs from "Tamany lore," not from archeological proof.")

Miller, Jay. "Delaware Clan Names." *Man in the Northeast* 6:57-60. 1973. (Weslager comment: "[A] technical discussion of principal interest to linguists."

_____. "The Delaware as Women: A Symbolic Solution." *American Ethnologist* 1(3):507-514. 1974.

_____. "Delaware Alternative Classifications." *Anthropological Linguistics,* 17, no. 9, pp. 434-444. (Weslager comment: "A technical discussion of certain Delaware words and phrases."

_____. "Delaware Anatomy with Linguistic. Social, and Medical Aspects." *Anthropological Linguistics* 19, pp. 144-166. 1977. Another technical discussion of linguistics.

_____. *The Delaware.* Chicago: Children's Press, New True Book Series, 1994. This book is recommended for readers ages 6-10.

Miner, H. Craig and William E. Unrau. *The End of Indian Kansas: A Study of Cultural Revolution, 1854-1871*.

Lawrence: The Regents Press of Kansas, ca. 1978.

Mitchell, S. H. *The Indian Chief, Journeycake.* Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society, 1895. (Weslager: "A biased and often erroneous account.") Reprint edition by Helen York Rose. Ozark, MO: Dogwood Printing, 1989. Available at the Ohio Genealogical Society Library: USA 973 NA695i. The original has 108 pages. I obtained it on an interlibrary loan from the Wisconsin State Library. The author is a Baptist minister and he is writing principally about the Baptist minister, Charles Journey. Most of his material is from secondary sources, but there are a few tidbits about the Journeycake family that make reading worth while. Also, there are six photographs that add value to the book: of Charles Journeycake's home, his church, Charles Journeycake as a younger man and as an older man, his mother Sally) Castelman) Journeycake, and his wife, Jane (Sosha/Socia) Journeycake. Those interest in the Baptist Church may find the book on interest. Although Reverend Mitchell writes fairly of Indian history and the Journeycake's, it is nevertheless written by a white man from a slightly condescending point of view.

Mooney, James. "Delaware." pp. 385-387 in Vol. 1 of *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico.* Frederick W. Hodge, ed. 2 vols. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 30. Washington. 1907. (Weslager comment: Deals with the later period of Delaware history.")

_____. "Munsee". pp. 957-958 in Vol. 1 of *American Indians North of Mexico.* Frederick W. Hodge, ed. 2 vols. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 30. Washington. 1907.

_____. "The Passing of the Delaware Nation." *Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association for the Year 1909-1910.* 3:329-340. Cedar Rapids, IA, 1911. (Weslager comment: "Deals with the later period of Delaware history.")

Moore, Miles. *History of Leavenworth City and County.* Leavenworth:1906.

Morgan, Lewis Henry. *The Indian Journals, 1859-1862. Ed. Leslie A. White ,* Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. 1959. (Weslager: "A number of items have been published for the period when the Delawares lived in Kansas. [This item] contains a firsthand account of Morgan's discussions with Indian informants about clans, dances, chiefs, family names, and so on."

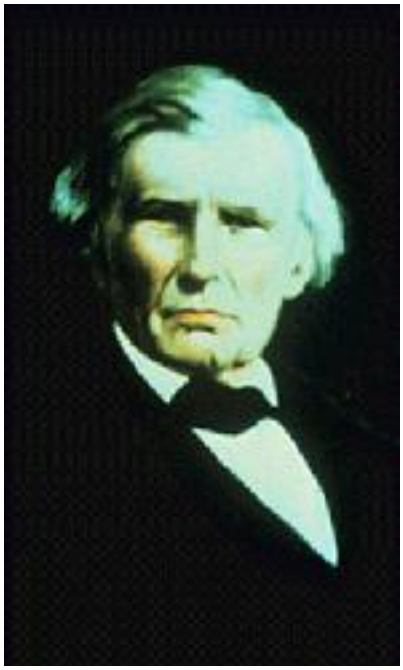
Morgan, Pearl, ed. and comp. *The History of Wyandotte County, Kansas*. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1911. Two volumes, front., illus., plates, portfolios, folding map 28 cm. Vol. 2 contains biographical data. (K978,1/-W97/Pam. v.4).

Morse, Jedediah. *A Report to the Secretary of War of the United States, on Indian Affairs.* New Haven: S. Converse. 1822. (Weslager comment: "A reliable and extremely valuable description of Delaware villages, locations, customs. and the names of their leaders during the period when the main body occupied Indiana.")

Myers, Albert Cook, ed. *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware, 1630-1707*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912. Contains extracts of early explorers and settlers. (Weslager comment: "Collected representative contemporary accounts relating to the Delawares written by David Pieterz, DeVries, Thomas Yong, Johan Printz, Johan Rising, William Penn, Gabriel Thomas, Francis Daniel Pastorius, and other seventeenth century observers.")

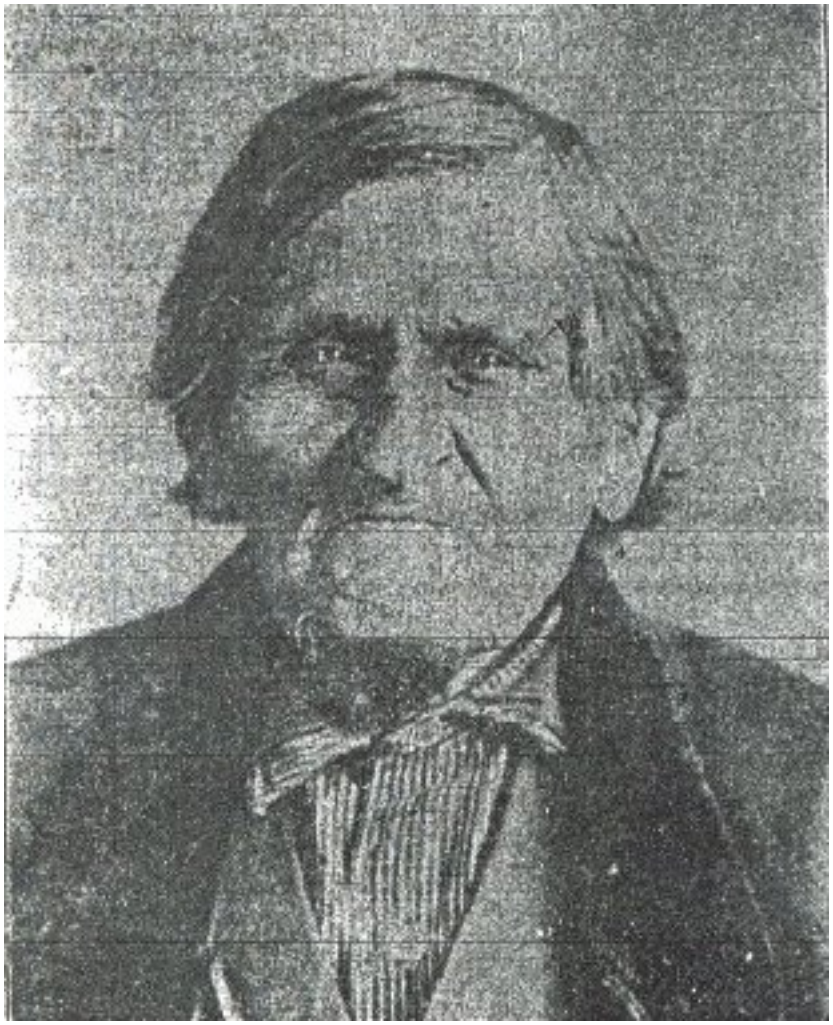
_____. *William Penn: His Own Account of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians, 1783*. Moylan, Pa.: privately printed: 1937. (Reprinted by Middle Atlantic Press, Wallingford, PA, 1977). (Weslager comment: "Myers included reproductions of contemporary Delaware Indian deeds and photographs of historical markers placed on the sites of three former Delaware towns in Pennsylvania and Delaware: **Playwicky**, **Minguannan, Queonomysing**.")

Times New Roman 142 point. Photo check A. TH















Dec. 11—44

50 Years Ago

Mrs. Paticow, an Indian Woman, suffered a cut on the scalp and severe bruises about her body when she missed her footing and fell down the court house steps yesterday.

THE CITY STUDIO
BARTLESVILLE
OKLA.

